Too many people in the U.S. still suffer from tuberculosis (TB).

**TB IN THE U.S.**

- Up to 13 million people could have latent TB infection
- 7,882 people were diagnosed with TB disease in 2021
- 600 people died of TB-related causes in 2020

The effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on TB trends in the United States are complex and will likely persist for many years.

To learn more about TB, visit: [www.cdc.gov/tb](http://www.cdc.gov/tb)

**CDC IS COMMITTED TO ENDING TB IN THE U.S.**

CDC supports finding and treating TB disease and expanding testing and treatment for latent TB infection through:

- **Vigilant surveillance**
- **Better diagnostics & treatment options**
- **Engaging affected communities & medical providers**
- **Supporting local & state health departments**

**HEALTHCARE PROVIDERS CAN TAKE ACTION TO END TB**

1. **Think TB**
   - Recognize risk factors and symptoms of TB.

2. **Test for TB**
   - Use the TB blood test for people at increased risk of TB.

3. **Treat TB**
   - Prescribe shorter regimens to help patients finish treatment.

**TB CAN HAPPEN ANYWHERE & TO ANYONE**

But some groups are at greater risk of TB than others. To eliminate TB, we must prioritize groups at increased risk of TB.

7 out of 10 TB cases occurred among non-U.S.-born persons

Racial and ethnic disparities in TB diagnoses continue to exist.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race/Ethnicity</th>
<th>TB Incidence Rates per 100,000 Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>American Indian or Alaska Native</td>
<td>3.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>14.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black or African American</td>
<td>3.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic or Latino</td>
<td>3.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multiple Race</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander</td>
<td>18.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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