What is the mission of CDC’s Tuberculosis (TB) Laboratory?
Supporting TB elimination through clinical testing, applied research, and technical assistance

Who does the TB Laboratory support?
All 50 states, U.S. territories, and U.S. affiliated Pacific Islands

CDC’s TB Laboratory is a vital leader in safety and quality both inside and outside of CDC, and has special facilities and expertise required to work with live TB organisms.

It is the National TB Reference Laboratory.

CDC’s TB Laboratory

Supports Health Departments Through:
- Consultation and technical assistance to public health laboratories and TB programs
- National TB Molecular Surveillance Center
- National PHL Drug Susceptibility Testing Reference Center for TB

Innovates by:
- Improving outbreak detection
- Identifying and characterizing drug-resistance mechanisms
- Exploring novel strategies such as host-directed therapies and optimizing use of state-of-the-art technologies

CDC TB Laboratory Partnerships Support Important Public Health Work

Association of Public Health Laboratories
Our partnership strengthens the national laboratory system through evaluation, education, and training, as well as promotion of best practices and use of new tools.

Public Health Laboratories and TB Programs
Our partnership provides clinical testing for patient care and genotyping services to aid outbreak detection, technical consultations, and direct funding to advance laboratories.

Comprehensive Resistance Prediction for Tuberculosis: an International Consortium (CRyPTIC)
Our partnership with this global consortium improves the ability to rapidly detect drug resistant TB.

CDC’s TB Laboratory by the Numbers:
- 809 TB samples rapidly tested for drug resistance in 2018
- 618 Consultations with public health laboratories in 2018
- 135 Rifampin resistance alerts in 2019
- 9,000 average number of TB samples with whole genome sequencing performed by the National TB Molecular Surveillance Center each year