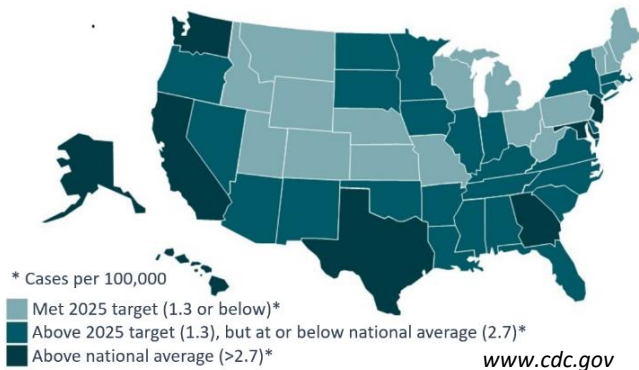


THE COMPREHENSIVE TB ELIMINATION ACT OF 2021

Overall TB Incidence,* United States, 2019



TUBERCULOSIS IN THE UNITED STATES

Tuberculosis (TB) is one of the world's deadliest infectious diseases, killing 1.4 million people across the world in 2019. Fortunately, TB is both preventable and treatable.

In the United States, TB remains a serious problem and every state reports cases of TB annually. According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), there were 8,916 new cases of TB reported in the United States in 2019, including 90 cases of primary multidrug-resistant TB (MDR-TB), which is difficult and costly to treat.

In addition to these active cases, there are up to 13 million individuals in the U.S. with latent tuberculosis infection. Approximately 1 in 10 people infected with latent TB will develop active TB disease unless they receive adequate treatment. More than 80% of active TB cases in the U.S. are associated with reactivation of longstanding, untreated latent TB infection. Diagnosis and treatment of these individuals at highest risk for active TB will help move toward elimination of the disease.

A PATH TO TB ELIMINATION

While the United States continues to make progress toward TB control, the pace of decline in new cases is too slow to achieve TB elimination in this century. New and expanded approaches will be required to achieve TB elimination in the United States.

COMPREHENSIVE TB ELIMINATION ACT OF 2021

The *Comprehensive TB Elimination Act of 2021* would support the tools necessary for public health officials to eliminate TB in the United States. Specifically the bill:

- Reauthorizes the National Strategy for Combating and Eliminating Tuberculosis through FY 2027;
- Authorizes the use of grants to state health departments to focus on TB in high risk populations;
- Encourages interagency coordination in identifying novel tools and therapeutics for TB control;
- Allows HRSA to award grants to state and local health departments, organizations serving Indian health, community health centers, and Federally Qualified Health Centers to coordinate programs for surveillance/control of TB;
- Allows NIH to enhance research on pediatric and latent TB; and
- Requires the Government Accountability Office to study the coordination of efforts to prevent, control, and eliminate tuberculosis; shortages of critical TB medications; and the availability of pediatric formulations of TB drugs in the United States

Reported TB Cases and Rates
United States, 1993–2019

