

TB/HIV Co-infection in Michigan

August 2021

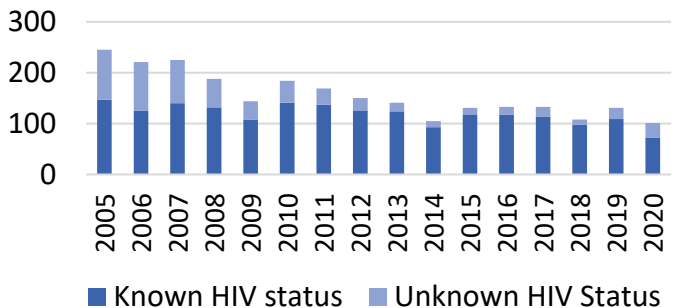
What is TB?

Tuberculosis (TB) is an infectious disease that mainly affects the lungs. The bacteria that cause TB are spread from person to person through tiny droplets released into the air via coughs and sneezes. TB is known to be a serious health threat, especially for people living with HIV (PLWH), who are more likely to become infected with TB than others.

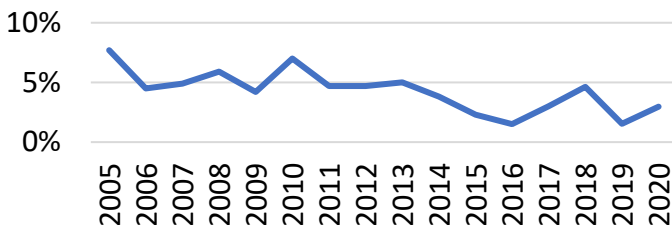
The proportion of incident TB cases with unknown HIV status has decreased over time, but of the 101 incident TB cases in 2020, 29% had an unknown HIV status, the highest proportion with unknown HIV status since 2008.

PLWH are more likely to fall ill with TB than those without and there is an increased risk of mortality. Thus, routine HIV testing should be offered to all patients with diagnosed TB.

Total Incident TB Cases with Known vs Unknown HIV Status



Proportion of Incident TB cases co-infected with HIV



Treatment

From 2010-2018, of TB cases with known HIV status, PLWH were less likely to complete TB treatment than those without HIV (69% vs 89% respectively). Of cases who completed TB treatment during that time, the proportion who completed their treatment within one year was high ($\geq 94\%$), regardless of HIV status.

Key Facts



3% of incident TB cases were co-infected with HIV in 2020, up slightly from 2019.



Of all co-infections between 2005 and 2020, 54% resided in the Detroit Metro Area.



76% of all co-infected cases in the last 5 years were among foreign-born persons.



PLWH ages 30-49 comprise 57% of all co-infections from 2005-2020.



As of the last five years, Asians, Native Hawaiians and Other Pacific Islanders have the highest rate of co-infection at five per 1,000 PLWH.



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