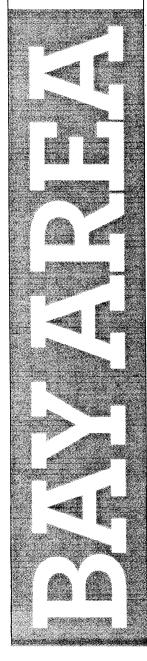
# dan Francisco Chronich

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25, 2009

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Death notices

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Inside Bay Area Chronicle Watch B3

San Francisco tuberculosis rate

In 2008, the rate of tuberculosis cases in San Francisco had declined 17.5 percent from the previous year, and 52.4 percent from 1999.

Number of cases per 100,000 population

8 25 2 ñ 2008: 14.6 Source: California Department of Public Health, Tuberculosis Control Branch 90, Ö ,04 03 Ģ 1999: 30.7 ö 8 66

## HEALTH CARE

## A different type of TB patient

By Elizabeth Fernandez CHRONICLE STAFF WRITER

TB — at an affluent high at a venture capital firm.

> or homeless or a newly arrived tient, someone who isn't poor ping over the last decade, but San Francisco has been drop The rate of tuberculosis in seeing a new type of TB pahealth officials say they are immigrant

tings that don't usually harbor Rather, the disease is now being found in low-risk set-

life-threatening disease is widedeveloping countries where the test developer Cepheid of Suntuberculosis and will make it ▶ In Business: Gene-based sensitive diagnostic test for available at reduced cost in nyvale has devised a rapid, spread. school, a law office, bars, even trend they're closely watching, particularly because San Fran-The cases at the school and dreds of screenings, and pubbars triggered fear and hunlic health officials say it's a

the San Francisco Department of Public Health's TB Control. "We can prevent and cure TB, but it's really not over. It's a

> ro area in the country.
> "We're concerned," said Dr. Masae Kawamura, director of

highest rate of TB of any met-

cisco continues to have the

the number of cases shot up 55 berculosis rate has dropped to Contra Costa County, however, which had undergone a steady its lowest level on record. The number of cases in San Fran-143 in 2007 to 118 last year. In cisco has also declined, from According to just-released percent - from 51 in 2007 to data, California's overall tu-79 last year. Contra Costa, complex problem."

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Tuberculosis continues on B5

Todd Trumbull / The Chronicle

## A different type of TB patient

## Tuberculosis from page B1

decline in recent years, is the only jurisdiction in the Bay Area to see an increase.

The increase is due largely to latent infections becoming active, said Dr. Charles Crane, medical director of the Contra Costa Health Services' tuberculosis program. He said the statistics are a grim reminder of the ever-present danger posed by TB.

"Everybody breathes," he said. "It isn't just a disease for immigrants, it is a threat to everybody."

TB is a bacterial disease that is spread in the air from one person to another. It can attack any part of the body, but usually centers on the lungs, and generally requires extensive antibiotic treatment. Last year, nearly 13,000 cases were reported in the United States, a 4 percent dip from the previous year.

But with the deepening recession, medical experts fear the rates will reverse.

"I think we'll see later diagnoses as people lose their jobs and health insurance," said Dr. Robert Benjamin, Alameda's TB controller. "People are losing housing. Instead of having one family of five people living in one household, now there are eight or nine people or more — prime conditions for transmission."

Alameda County has experienced two TB clusters in the last few years, he said.

In San Francisco, the rate of TB has dropped nearly in half over the last decade.

But last fall, a 16-year-old student in San Francisco — the name of the high school is not being disclosed — came down with an active case. Public health officials screened 106 students and 11 faculty members who were exposed — they found that 11 students and one teacher had been infected.

"There is evidence of transmission from the student,"

## Rate of tuberculosis cases

Rate listed below is the number of tuberculosis cases per 100,000 population. Reporting jurisdictions in California with the highest rates in 2008:

	2007		2008		Percent change,
	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	2007-2008
San Francisco	143	17.7	118	14.6	-17.5
Madera	1	*	21	13.6	*
Santa Clara	241	13.4	197	10.9	-18.7
Imperial	29	16.6	19	10.6	-36.1
Long Beach	39	7.9	47	9.5	20.3
Alameda	149	10.5	133	9.3	-11.4
San Joaquin	51	7.4	66	9.3	25.7
San Mateo	87	11.9	64	8.7	-26.9
San Diego	280	9.0	264	8.4	-6.7
Los Angeles	815	8.4	792	8.1	-3.6
Santa Barbara	14.	3.3	34	8.0	142.4
Ventura	57	6.9	65	7.8	<b>§</b> 13.0
Sacramento	110	7.8	110	7.7	-1.3
Fresno	42	4.5	73	7.7	71.1
Solano	37	8.7	33	7.6	-12.6
Contra Costa	51	4.9	79	7.5	53.1
Tulare	25	5.7	33	7.4	<b>29.8</b>
Orange	217	7.0	209	6.6	-5.7
Yuba	6	8.0	5	6.5	-18.8
Kern	40	4.9	51	6.1	<b>24.5</b>
Sutter	1	*	-6	6.1	*

\* Rates/rate changes not calculated where number of cases was less than 5

Source: California Department of Public Health, Tuberculosis Control Branch

Todd Trumbull / The Chronicle

said Dr. Christine Ho, a field medical officer with the federal Centers for Disease Control and Prevention who is stationed with San Francisco TB Control.

In December, a cluster of five cases was unexpectedly linked to bars.

"These were people who were young and active," said Kawamura.

Public health workers launched an aggressive screening campaign among a dozen bars in the Castro and South of Market neighborhoods. Altogether 237 bar employees were screened — 4 percent were positive.

For San Francisco attorney Neil Rosenbaum, 65, the cause of his TB is still a mystery, though he suspects he might have acquired it at a Mission district elementary school where he's a tutor.

In the summer of 2007, he came down with a persistent cough. Then, classic TB symptoms: night sweats, low-grade fever, loss of appetite. After nine months of antibiotics, he is now free of the disease.

"It is not pleasant, you feel really bad," he said. "But once I got on the regimen of antibiotics, the symptoms lifted. When I had the disease, the X-rays of my lungs looked like a cloudy day in San Francisco. After the antibiotics, the X-rays look like a clear day."

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