



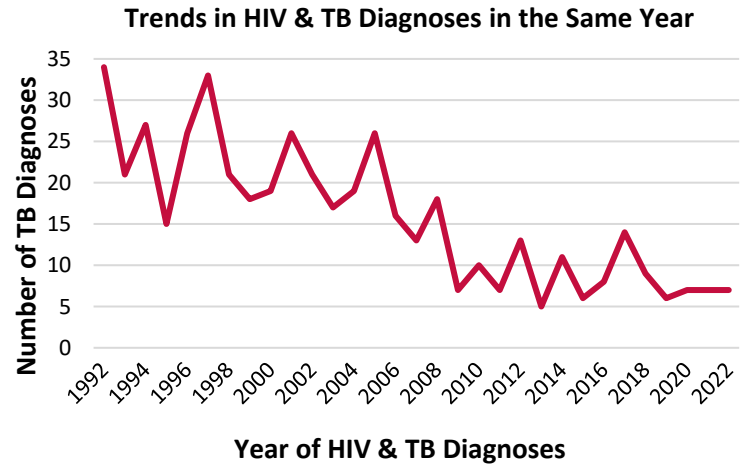
HIV & TUBERCULOSIS (TB) COINFECTION

DATA REPORTED THROUGH JUNE 30, 2023

New HIV and TB Diagnoses in Maryland

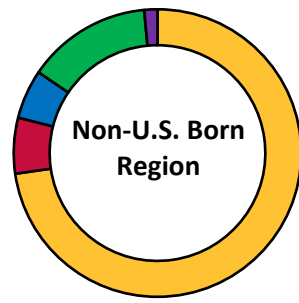
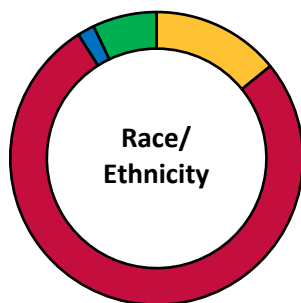
7 people in Maryland were newly diagnosed with both HIV and TB in 2022.

- Nearly one percent (0.9%) of the 751 reported HIV diagnoses during 2022 were diagnosed with TB.
- Among the 7 total reported new HIV and TB coinfection diagnoses in 2022, all were male and 57.1% were Hispanic.
- 5 (71.4%) of the people coinfecting with TB and HIV in 2022 were born outside of the United States, with 2 (40.0%) of the non-U.S. born people originating from Central American countries.



Characteristics of Marylanders Living with Diagnosed HIV Ever Diagnosed with TB

At the end of 2022, there were 424 people living with diagnosed HIV in Maryland who were ever reported to be diagnosed with TB.



- Hispanic
- NH-Black
- Africa
- Asia
- NH-White
- NH-Another Race
- Caribbean
- C. America
- S. America

- During 2022, 11 people living with diagnosed HIV were newly diagnosed with TB.
- Non-U.S. born people accounted for 64.2% of the total reported HIV diagnoses with a history of TB diagnosis.
- HIV/TB coinfection rates (per 100,000) were over 8 times higher among non-U.S. born people (31.1) compared to U.S. born people (3.6).
- Of the 424 people living with HIV and a past TB diagnosis, 60.6% were male and 63.7% were among those ages 50+.
- Over half (55.2%) of people diagnosed with HIV and TB in Maryland resided in the Suburban Region.

NH: Non-Hispanic | **U.S.-born:** Includes those born in U.S. territories

Center for HIV Surveillance, Epidemiology and Evaluation
Prevention and Health Promotion Administration
Maryland Department of Health
<https://health.maryland.gov/phpa/OIDEOR/CHSE>

Data represents adults and adolescents (ages 13+) only with active TB disease and not latent TB infection.
HIV data reported through 06/30/2023 from the Maryland Enhanced HIV/AIDS Reporting System (eHARS).
TB data provided by the MDH Center for TB Control and Prevention.
Data for 2020 and 2021 should be interpreted with caution due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on access to HIV testing and care-related services.