

TUBERCULOSIS (TB) FACT SHEET

24 MARCH 2019 #WORLDTB DAY



TB IS THE WORLD'S MOST COMMON INFECTIOUS DISEASE KILLER

1.6 MILLION
10 MILLION

people died from TB (including 0.3 million among people with HIV).

people fell ill from TB (558,000 cases being drug-resistant).

an estimated
1 MILLION CHILDREN

became ill with TB and 239,000* children died of TB (including children with HIV associated TB).

30%

TB is the main cause of death related to antimicrobial resistance and the leading killer of people with HIV. In 2017, 30 percent of HIV deaths were due to TB.

> 95%

Over 95 percent of TB deaths occur in low- and middle-income countries.

8 COUNTRIES
66%

Eight countries account for 66 percent of the total, with India leading the count, followed by Indonesia, China, Philippines, Pakistan, Nigeria, Bangladesh and South Africa.

Each day **4,383** people lose their lives to TB and **27,397** fall ill due to TB

LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND – ACCESS TO CARE



6.4 MILLION
3.6 MILLION

people had access to quality TB care **BUT**

people missed out on TB care and treatment.

TWO OUT OF EVERY FIVE
people with TB were undiagnosed or unreported

BETTER REPORTING

+

DIAGNOSIS

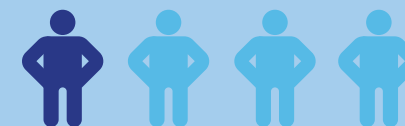
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ACCESS TO CARE

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WILL CLOSE THIS GAP

DRUG RESISTANCE



ONLY ONE IN 4 PEOPLE

needing treatment for MDR-TB in 2017 actually received it.

55%

Only just over half of those who started MDR-TB treatment were cured



Better prevention, detection and care will address the MDR-TB crisis

558,000

Multidrug-resistant TB (MDR-TB) remains a public health crisis and a health security threat. The World Health Organization (WHO) estimates that there were 558,000 new cases with resistance to rifampicin – the most effective first-line drug – of which 458,000 had MDR-TB.

POLITICAL COMMITMENT IS URGENTLY NEEDED TO END TB

26 SEPTEMBER 2018



The first-ever United Nations High-Level Meeting (HLM) on Ending TB produced a historic Political Declaration



The Declaration has specific, measurable milestones to achieve by 2022

Read more about the HLM: <https://www.who.int/news-room/events/un-general-assembly-high-level-meeting-on-ending-tb>

THE END TB STRATEGY AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGS)



An estimated

54 MILLION

lives were saved through TB diagnosis and treatment between 2000 and 2017.



Globally, TB incidence is falling at about 2 percent each year

This needs to accelerate to a four-five percent annual decline to reach the 2020 milestones of the End TB Strategy.

2030

 Ending the TB epidemic by 2030 is among the health targets of the SDGs

FUNDING GAPS IMPEDE EFFORTS TO END TB



TB Care and Prevention

Funding gap of US\$ 3.5 billion in 2018.



Research and development

Funding gap of US\$ 1.2 billion per year is required for the development of new tools.



Investing in Ending TB is value for money

And will save 1.6 Million lives every year.

NOTES: All figures quoted are for 2017 (unless stated otherwise) which are the latest recorded data. Figures quoted should be credited to:

Global Tuberculosis Report 2018, pub. World Health Organization:
https://www.who.int/tb/publications/global_report/en/

One of the targets of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) for 2030 is to end the global TB epidemic. The WHO "End TB Strategy" calls for a 90 percent reduction in TB deaths and an 80 percent reduction in the TB incidence rate by 2030, compared with 2015. View the End TB Strategy here: <http://www.who.int/tb/strategy/en/>

*Cruz, Andrea T. and Jeffrey R. Starke. 'What's in a number? Accurate estimates of childhood tuberculosis.' The Lancet Global Health. Aug 2014, 2(8): 432-33

