

TUBERCULOSIS (TB) FACT SHEET

24 MARCH 2018 #WORLDTB DAY



TB IS THE WORLD'S MOST COMMON INFECTIOUS DISEASE KILLER

1.7 MILLION
10.4 MILLION

people died from TB (including 0.4 million among people with HIV).

people fell ill from TB (600,000 cases being drug-resistant).

an estimated
1 MILLION CHILDREN

became ill with TB and 250,000 children died of TB (including children with HIV associated TB).

40%

TB is the main cause of death related to antimicrobial resistance and the leading killer of people with HIV. In 2016, 40 percent of HIV deaths were due to TB.

> 95%

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

7 COUNTRIES
64%

Seven countries account for 64 percent of the total, with India leading the count, followed by Indonesia, China, Philippines, Pakistan, Nigeria, and South Africa.

Each day **4,700** people lose their lives to TB and **28,500** fall ill due to TB.

LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND – ACCESS TO CARE



6.3 MILLION
4.1 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

+

ACCESS TO CARE

=

WILL CLOSE THIS GAP

DRUG RESISTANCE



ONLY ONE IN 5 PEOPLE

needing treatment for MDR TB in 2016 actually received it.

50% Only half of those who started MDR-TB treatment were cured.



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

600,000

Multidrug-resistant TB (MDR-TB) remains a public health crisis and a health security threat. The World Health Organization (WHO) estimates that there were 600,000 new cases with resistance to rifampicin – the most effective first-line drug – of which 490,000 had MDR-TB.

GREATER POLITICAL COMMITMENT IS URGENTLY NEEDED TO END TB

26 SEPTEMBER 2018



The first-ever United Nations' General Assembly High Level Meeting on TB will be in September 2018.

This event will build momentum, drive multi-sectoral action and accelerate global and national efforts to make TB history.

THE END TB STRATEGY AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGS)



An estimated

53 MILLION

lives were saved through TB diagnosis and treatment between 2000 and 2016.



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\$ 2.3 billion in 2017.



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

For every US\$ 1 invested, the return is US\$ 43.

NOTES: All figures quoted are for 2016 (unless stated otherwise) which are the latest recorded data. Figures quoted should be credited to:

Global Tuberculosis Report 2017, pub. World Health Organization:
<http://www.who.int/mediacentre/news/releases/2017/political-commitment-tb/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/>

