

## Tuberculosis (TB) Fact Sheet

Tuberculosis (TB) is one of the world's most pressing health challenges and one of the top 10 causes of death – yet it is a treatable and curable disease.

One of the targets of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) for 2030 is to end the global TB epidemic. The World Health Organization's *"End TB Strategy"*, approved by the World Health Assembly in 2014, calls for a 90% reduction in TB deaths and an 80% reduction in the TB incidence rate by 2030, compared with 2015. View the End TB Strategy here: <http://www.who.int/tb/strategy/en>

### The Global TB Burden:

One third of the world's population is infected with TB.

In 2015, there were 10.4 million new TB cases worldwide. 60% of these were in just six countries: India, Indonesia, China, Nigeria, Pakistan and South Africa

In 2015, a total of 1.8 million people died of TB. TB is one of the world's top 10 causes of death, ranked higher than HIV and malaria. Over 95% of TB deaths occur in low- and middle-income countries.

TB occurs everywhere – but the majority of cases are in Asia (61%) and Africa (26%)

### Who is most at risk:

One million children (0-14 years of age) fell ill with TB in 2015.

210,000 children died of TB in 2015 (including 40,000 with HIV)



TB is the leading killer of people with HIV. 35% of deaths among HIV-positive people are directly due to TB infection.

A person living with HIV is about 26 to 31 times more likely to develop active TB

Tobacco use greatly increases the risk of TB disease and death. More than 20% of TB cases worldwide are attributable to smoking.

### Drug resistance:

Approximately 480,000 people developed multidrug-resistant TB (MDR-TB) in 2015, with 9.5% contracting extensively drug-resistant TB (XDR-TB)

Worldwide, only 52% of MDR-TB patients and 28% with XDR-TB are successfully treated.

The MDR-TB burden largely falls on three countries – China, India, and the Russian Federation – which together account for nearly half of global cases.

### Treatment and funding gaps:

Of the estimated 10.4 million new TB cases in 2015, only 6.1 million were detected and notified – adding up to a 4.3 million case gap.

The global rate of TB case reduction remained static at 1.5% in 2015 – this needs to accelerate to 4-5% by 2020 in order to keep the End TB Strategy on track.

During 2015, investment into TB care and prevention in low- and middle-income countries fell almost US\$ 2 billion short of the US\$ 8.3 billion needed in 2016. This is counter to the global aim of accelerating progress against TB.



## The battle to end of TB IS making progress:

TB treatment saved 49 million lives between 2000-2015.

Globally the number of TB deaths dropped 22% between 2000-2015

*All figures quoted are for 2015 which are the latest recorded data. Figures quoted should be credited to:*

Global Tuberculosis Report 2016, pub. World Health Organization:

[http://www.who.int/tb/publications/global\\_report/en/](http://www.who.int/tb/publications/global_report/en/)

