
TUBERCULOSIS GLOBAL FACTS 2010/2011

- Tuberculosis (TB) is contagious and airborne. It is a disease of poverty affecting mostly young adults in their most productive years. The vast majority of TB deaths are in the developing world
 - 1.7 million people died from TB (including 380 000 women) in 2009, including 380 000 people with HIV, equal to 4700 deaths a day
 - The TB death rate has fallen by 35% since 1990, and the number of deaths is also declining
 - TB is among the three greatest causes of death among women aged 15-44
 - There were 9.4 million new TB cases (including 3.3 million women) in 2009, including 1.1 million cases among people with HIV
 - The estimated global incidence rate fell to 137 cases per 100 000 population in 2009, after peaking in 2004 at 142 cases per 100 000. The rate is still falling but too slowly
 - Globally, the percentage of people successfully treated reached the highest level at 86% in 2008
 - Since 1995, 41 million people have been successfully treated and up to 6 million lives saved through DOTS and the Stop TB Strategy. 5.8 million TB cases were notified through DOTS programmes in 2009
 - Of the 22 TB high burden countries, 13 countries are on track to meet the 2015 Millennium Development Goal target and 12 countries are on track to reach the 2015 Stop TB Partnership targets
 - 1.6 million TB patients knew their HIV status in 2009 compared to 1.4 million in 2008 with the highest HIV testing rates of TB patients in Europe (86%) Africa (53%) and the Americas (41%). In 55 countries, including 16 in Africa, at least 75% of TB patients knew their HIV status
 - 37% of HIV-positive TB patients were enrolled on antiretrovirals and 75% started on cotrimoxazole preventive treatment in 2009
 - Multidrug-resistant TB (MDR-TB) is a form of TB that is difficult and expensive to treat and fails to respond to standard first-line drugs
 - There were an estimated 440 000 new MDR-TB cases in 2008, and 150 000 deaths from MDR-TB
 - It was estimated that in 2009, 3.3% of all new TB cases had MDR-TB
 - In 2010, the largest WHO MDR-TB survey reported the highest rates ever of MDR-TB, with peaks of up to 28% of new TB cases in some settings of the former Soviet Union
 - Many countries have developed plans to address MDR-TB, but the response globally is still insufficient
 - Extensively drug-resistant TB (XDR-TB) occurs when resistance to second-line drugs develops on top of MDR-TB
 - XDR-TB cases have been confirmed in 58 countries
- 2010/2011 tuberculosis: global facts [Internet]. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2010 [cited 2010 Nov 18]. Available from: http://www.who.int/tb/publications/2010/factsheet_tb_2010.pdf.*