



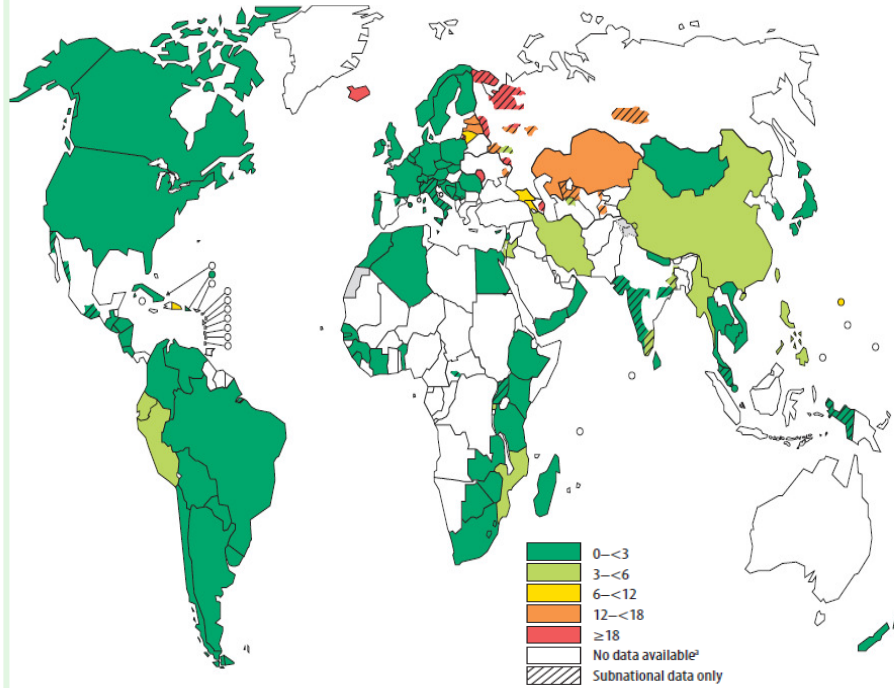
TUBERCULOSIS MDR-TB & XDR-TB 2010 REPORT

GLOBAL REPORT ON SURVEILLANCE AND RESPONSE

Key findings:

- **Highest % ever recorded** with 1 in 4 new TB patients diagnosed with MDR-TB in parts of north-west Russia
- **Highest absolute numbers** of MDR-TB cases are in China and India: nearly 50% of the world's burden
- **Cases & Deaths** - WHO estimates 440,000 MDR-TB cases and 150,000 deaths in 2008
- **XDR-TB** - 58 countries have reported at least one case of XDR-TB as of March 2010
- **Positive Trends** - Russian oblasts of Orel and Tomsk have reversed rising levels of MDR-TB
 - Downward MDR-TB trends in Estonia and Latvia
 - Sustained decline in Hong Kong SAR (China) and USA, stable low levels in western Europe
- **Detection & Diagnosis**
 - 7% of all estimated MDR-TB patients diagnosed and notified
- **Treatment Success** - 60% of people with MDR-TB, who were enrolled on treatment programmes, successfully treated

% of MDR-TB among new TB cases since 1994



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- Quality controlled data from 114 countries since 1994
- Only 22 out of 46 countries in Africa have data
- MDR-TB in 3.6% of incident TB cases in 2008

% of MDR-TB among new cases: latest data 2001-2009

Nationwide Data

1. Moldova (19.4%)
2. Estonia (15.4%)
3. Kazakhstan (14.2%)
4. Latvia (12.1%)
5. Armenia (9.4%)
6. Lithuania (9.0%)
7. Georgia (6.8%)
8. China (5.7%)
9. Jordan (5.4%)
10. Peru (5.3%)

Sub-national Data

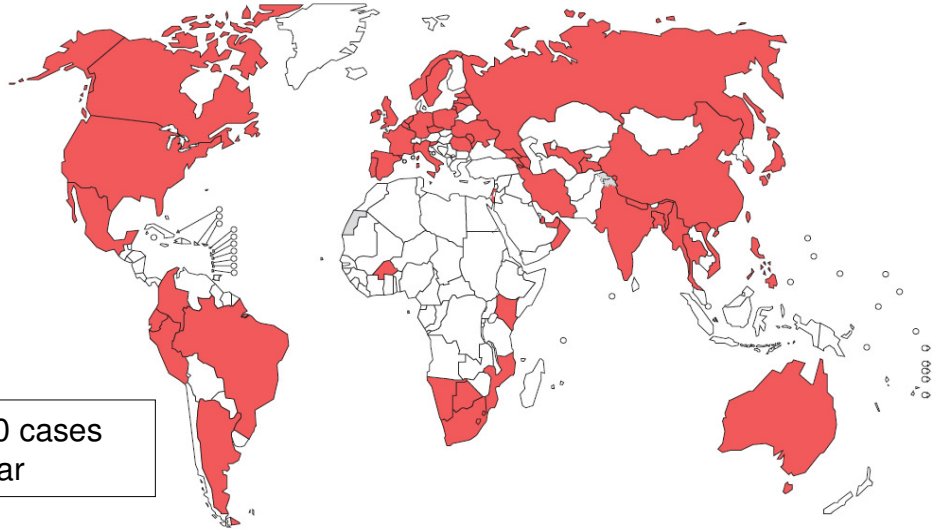
1. Murmansk Oblast, Russia (28.3%)
2. Pskov Oblast, Russia (27.3%)
3. Arkhangelsk Oblast, Russia (23.8%)
4. Baku City, Azerbaijan (22.3%)
5. Ivanovo Oblast, Russia (20.0%)
6. Kaliningrad Oblast, Russia (19.3%)
7. Belgorod Oblast, Russia (19.2%)
8. Dushanbe City & Rudaki District, Tajikistan (16.5%)
9. Mary El Republic, Russia (16.1%)
10. Donetsk Oblast, Ukraine (16.0%)

XDR-TB

Countries reporting XDR-TB as of March 2010

XDR-TB Findings:

- 58 countries reported at least one case of XDR-TB as of March 2010
- Representative data from 46 countries
- 5.4% of MDR-TB cases have XDR-TB



There are thought to be 25,000 cases of XDR-TB emerging every year

THE GLOBAL RESPONSE TO MDR-TB AND XDR-TB

In 2009, a World Health Assembly resolution urged WHO Member States
"to achieve universal access to diagnosis and treatment of MDR-TB and XDR-TB"

RESPONSE

Laboratories: US\$87 million EXPAND-TB project to scale-up access to TB diagnostics in 27 countries

Drugs: In the first half of 2009, 19 countries have benefited from the Global Drug Facility's Strategic Rotating Stockpile, aimed at reducing potential stock-outs

Other:

- 20 high MDR-TB burden countries strengthening MDR-TB component within national TB plans
- 5 high MDR-TB burden countries strengthening TB infection control guidelines, in line with WHO policy

FUNDING (in the 27* high MDR-TB burden countries):

- 1.3 million M/XDR-TB cases need to be treated through 2015, at a total cost of US\$16 billion
- In 2010, only US\$280 million is available of the US\$1.3 billion needed for MDR-TB control
- Funding needed for MDR-TB control in 2015 will be 16 times higher than what is currently available

WHAT IS MDR-TB & XDR-TB?

- Drug-resistant TB is widespread and found in all countries surveyed. It emerges as a result of treatment mismanagement, and is passed from person to person in the same way as drug-sensitive TB.
- **Multidrug-resistant TB (MDR-TB)** is caused by bacteria that are resistant to the most effective anti-TB drugs (isoniazid and rifampicin). MDR-TB results from either primary infection or may develop in the course of a patient's treatment.
- **Extensively drug-resistant TB (XDR-TB)** is a form of TB caused by bacteria that are resistant to isoniazid and rifampicin (i.e. MDR-TB) as well as any fluoroquinolone and any of the second-line anti-TB injectable drugs (amikacin, kanamycin or capreomycin).
- These forms of TB do not respond to the standard six month treatment with first-line anti-TB drugs and can take two years or more to treat with drugs that are less potent, more toxic and much more expensive.

* Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Belarus, Bulgaria, China, DR Congo, Estonia, Ethiopia, Georgia, India, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Myanmar, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Rep of Moldova, Russian Fed, South Africa, Tajikistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan and Viet Nam