A strong association

- Smoking substantially increases the risk of tuberculosis (TB) and death from TB
- More than 20% of global TB incidence may be attributable to smoking
- Controlling the tobacco epidemic will help control the TB epidemic
- Smoking is a risk factor for TB, independent of alcohol use and other socioeconomic risk factors
- Smoking increases the risk of TB disease by more than two-and-a-half times
- The [WHO monograph on TB and tobacco](www.who.int/tb) describes other linkages and evidence

THE TUBERCULOSIS EPIDEMIC

- 2 billion people are infected with the TB bacilli
- TB is a disease of poverty with the vast majority of deaths occurring in low- and middle-income countries with more than half of all deaths occurring in Asia
- 9.27 million new TB cases in 2007
- 1.75 million people died from TB in 2007
- 5% of all TB cases have multidrug-resistant TB

THE TOBACCO EPIDEMIC

- More than 1 billion people smoke with nearly 70% of them living in low- and middle-income countries
- Tobacco use is the leading preventable cause of death
- More than 5 million people die per year from tobacco use. Unchecked, the epidemic will kill more than 8 million people per year by 2030

WHO-recommended policies to combat tobacco and TB

- Control tobacco everywhere, but especially where people are at risk of TB infection
- Coordinate national TB and tobacco control programmes
- Cross-train TB and tobacco control health workers
- Register TB patients’ tobacco use and offer them counselling and treatment
- Promote and enforce smoke-free policies, particularly where TB services are delivered
- Integrate brief tobacco interventions (5 'A's and the 5 'R's) into TB control programme activities
- Implement smoking cessation procedures through PAL (the Practical Approach to Lung Health)
### Public health-oriented actions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TB control programmes can support tobacco control by promoting policies to:</th>
<th>Smoking cessation can be targeted through PAL, the Practical Approach to Lung Health, which:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>– Increase prices and taxes</td>
<td>– Is a patient-centred approach to diagnosis and treatment of common respiratory illnesses in primary health settings</td>
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<td>– Provide protection from exposure to tobacco smoke</td>
<td>– Promotes symptom-based and integrated management</td>
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<tr>
<td>– Ban tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship</td>
<td>– Seeks to standardize service delivery through development and implementation of clinical guidelines</td>
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<tr>
<td>– Regulate packaging and labelling of tobacco products</td>
<td>– PAL and other recommendations are featured in the <a href="https://www.who.int/stop-tb">WHO Stop TB Strategy</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>– Raise public awareness of tobacco risks</td>
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