TUBERCULOSIS
WHO Global Tuberculosis Report 2015

47% drop in TB death rate
since 1990, with nearly all improvement since 2000

43 million lives saved
between 2000 and 2014 through effective diagnosis and treatment

TB ranks alongside HIV
as a leading cause of death
with 1.5 million TB deaths in 2014*

TB SITUATION AND ACCESS TO CARE

Tuberculosis (TB) is contagious and airborne. It ranks alongside HIV/AIDS as a leading cause of death worldwide.

TB BURDEN
9.6 million people fell ill with TB in 2014, including 1.2 million people living with HIV.

In 2014, 1.5 million people died from TB, including 0.4 million among people who were HIV-positive.

TB is one of the top five killers of women among adult women aged 20–59 years. 480 000 women died from TB in 2014, including 140 000 deaths among women who were HIV-positive.

890 000 men died from TB and 5.4 million fell ill with the disease.

An estimated 1 million children became ill with TB and 140 000 children died of TB in 2014.

The TB death rate has decreased 47% since 1990, with nearly all of that improvement taking place since 2000, when the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) were set.

TB CARE
Between 2000 and 2014, 43 million lives were saved through effective diagnosis and treatment.

In 2014, 6 million newly diagnosed cases were notified to national TB programmes. This is about 63% of the 9.6 million people estimated to have fallen sick with the disease. This reflects a gap in both reporting of detected cases and access to care.

Globally, the treatment success rate for people newly diagnosed with TB was 86% in 2013.

DRUG-RESISTANT TB
Globally in 2014, an estimated 480 000 people developed multidrug-resistant TB (MDR-TB) and there were an estimated 190 000 deaths from MDR-TB.

123 000 people were diagnosed with MDR-TB in 2014, about a quarter of the total 480 000 new cases of MDR-TB that occurred in 2014.

A total of 111 000 people started MDR-TB treatment in 2014, an increase of 14% compared with 2013.

43 countries reported cure rates for MDR-TB patients of ≥75%. Nevertheless, globally, data show an average cure rate of only 50% for treated MDR-TB patients.

Extensively drug-resistant TB (XDR-TB) has been reported by 105 countries by 2015. An estimated 9.7% of people with MDR-TB have XDR-TB.

*Graph shows estimated number of deaths from TB and HIV/AIDS. Deaths from TB among HIV-positive people are in grey. Deaths from TB among HIV-positive people are officially classified as deaths caused by HIV/AIDS in the International classification of diseases.

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More information: [www.who.int/tb](http://www.who.int/tb)