

GLOBAL TUBERCULOSIS REPORT

2021



WHO Global TB Report 2021

Launched
14 October 2021

Key findings and messages



Acknowledgements

197 countries and territories that reported data

>500 people who contributed to reporting and review of data

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New report format: **more web-centric**

- content available in smaller (more “bite-sized”) chunks
 - easier to read, digest, navigate and use

Read report PDF

Short, slim PDF
(30 pages + annexes)
Main findings and messages



GLOBAL
TUBERCULOSIS
REPORT

2021

World Health Organization

FEATURED PUBLICATION |
14 OCTOBER 2021

**Global
tuberculosis
report 2021**

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Explore full digital report

**Expanded, more detailed
content on web pages**

1. COVID-19 & TB	>	6. UHC & TB determinants	>
2. TB disease burden	>	7. TB research & innovation	>
3. TB diagnosis & treatment	>	Featured topics	>
4. TB prevention	>	Technical annexes	>
5. TB financing	>	Country, regional and global profiles	>

Data

[Download TB data](#)

<https://www.who.int/teams/global-tuberculosis-programme/tb-reports/global-tuberculosis-report-2021>

Report purpose unchanged

The report provides a comprehensive and up-to-date assessment of the TB epidemic and of progress in the response at global, regional and country levels, in the context of global strategies and targets

WHO End TB Strategy, 2016-2035

UN Sustainable Development Goals, 2016-2030

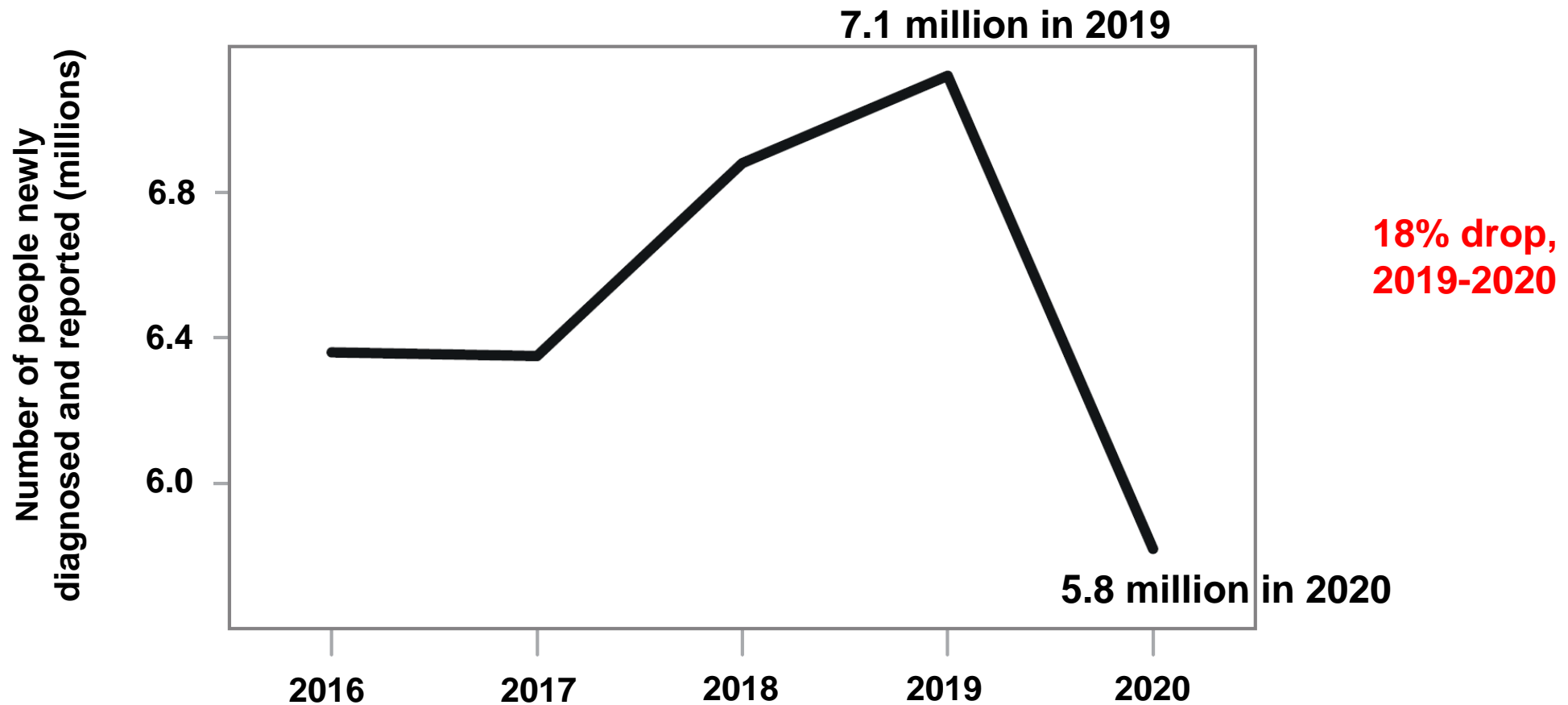
2018 UN high-level meeting on TB, targets for 2018-2022

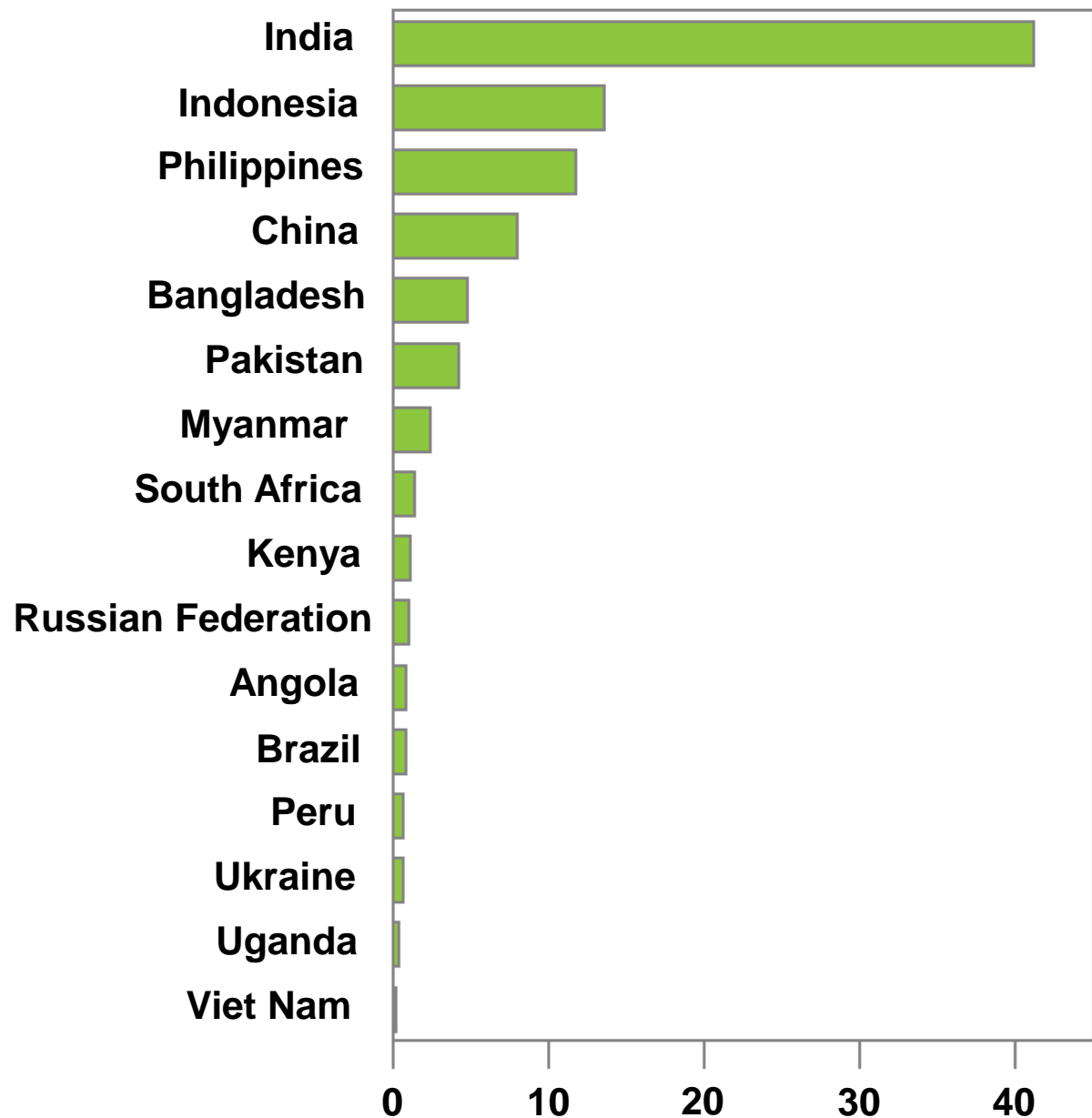
Overarching messages

- 1. The COVID-19 pandemic has reversed years of progress in providing essential TB services and reducing TB disease burden**
- 2. Global TB targets are mostly off-track, although there are some country and regional success stories**

Most immediately obvious impact of COVID-related disruptions

Big global drop in number of people newly diagnosed with TB and reported





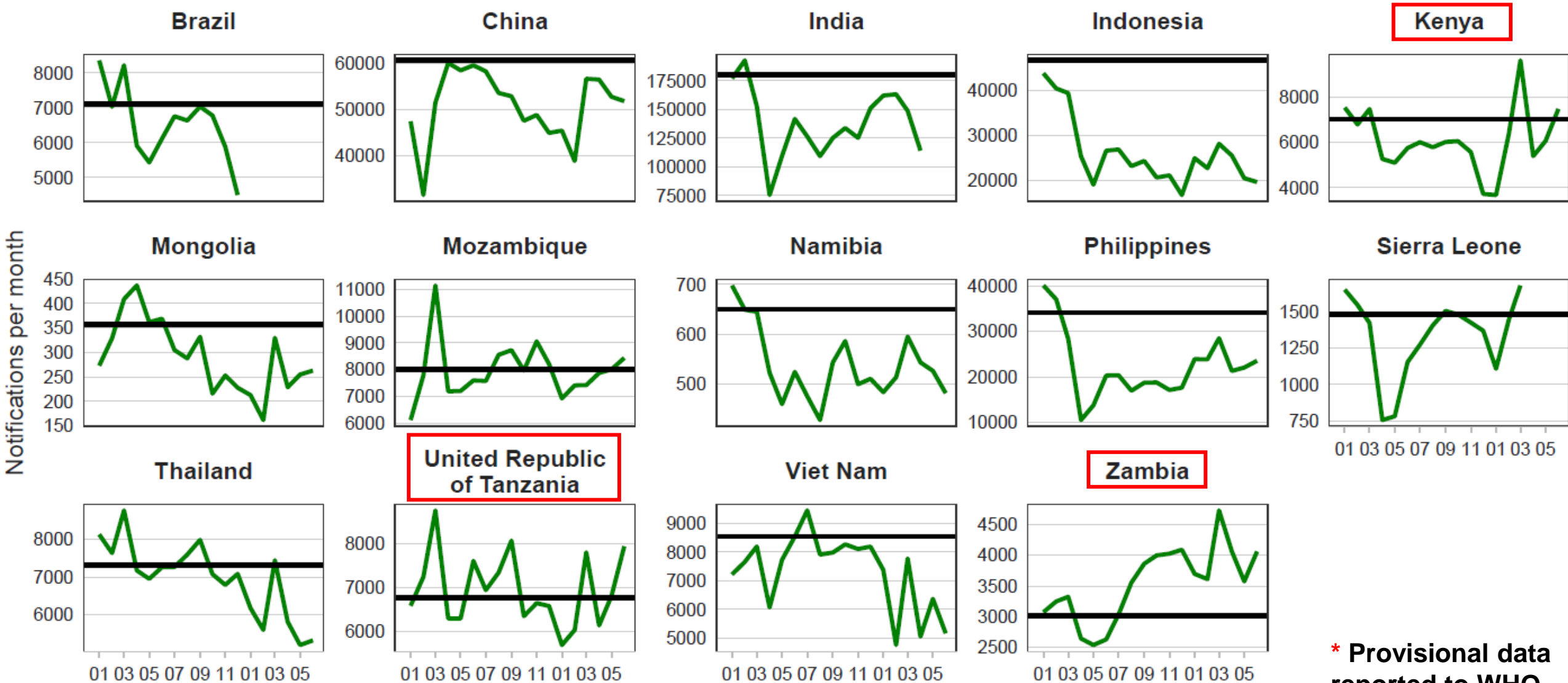
% global shortfall in TB notifications
in 2020 compared with 2019

**16 countries
accounted for 93%
of global drop**

India: 41%
Indonesia: 14%
Philippines: 12%

Data* up to June 2021 show ongoing shortfalls

green: monthly notifications since January 2020; black: average level of 2019

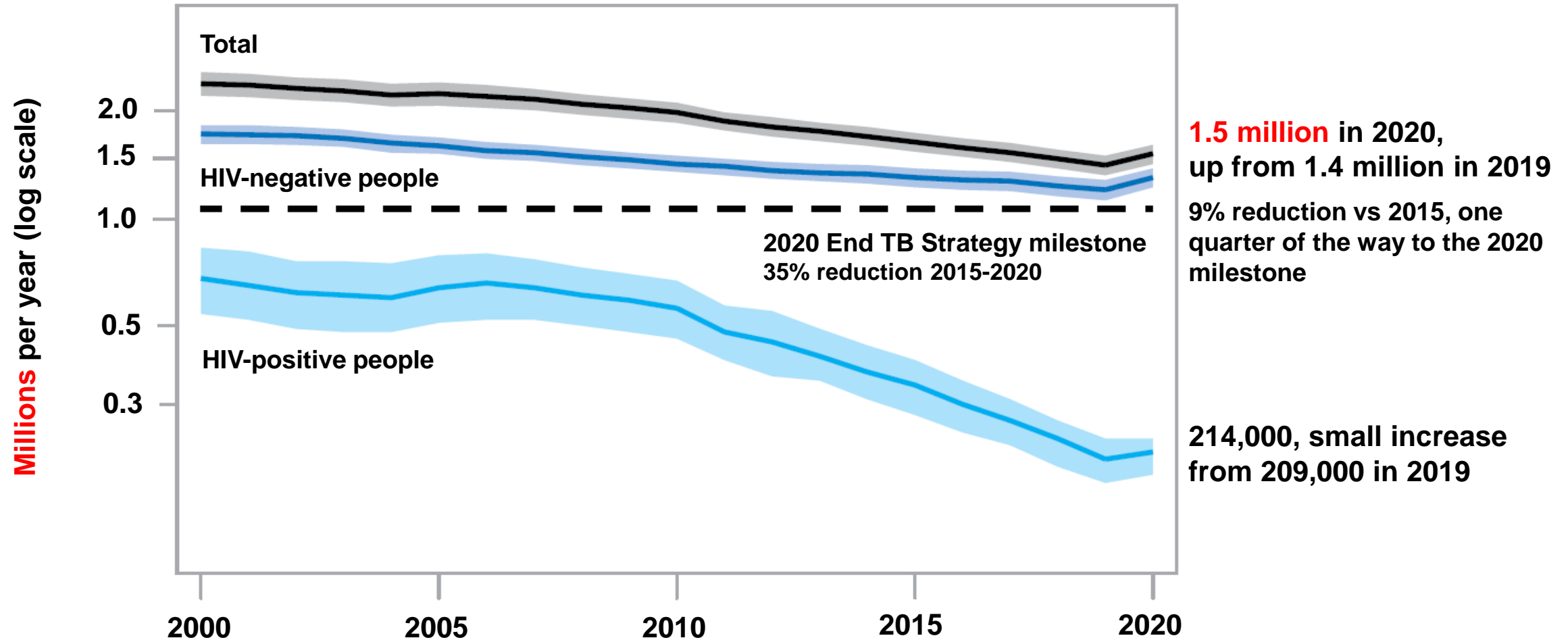


* Provisional data reported to WHO in August 2021

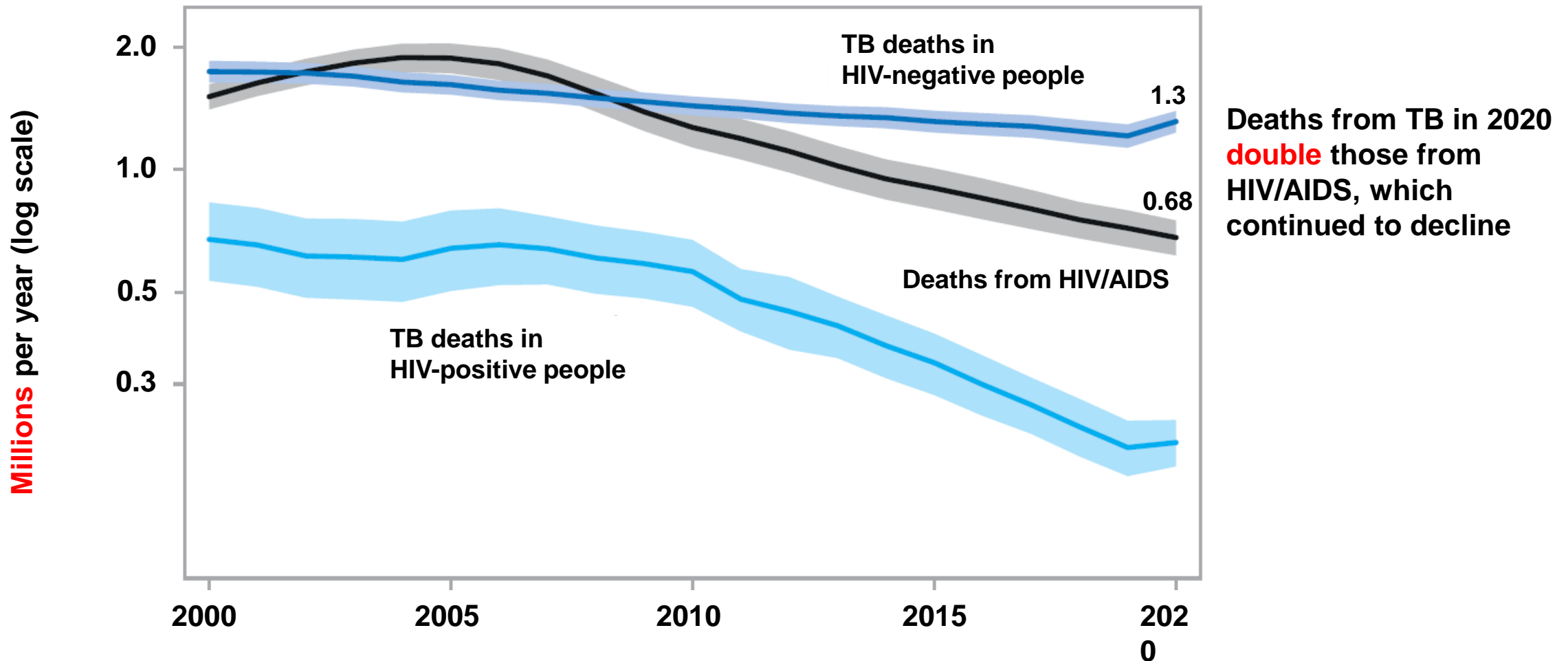
Global number of TB deaths increased in 2020

first year-on-year increase since 2005, back to the level of 2017

TB second only to COVID-19 as cause of death from single infectious agent

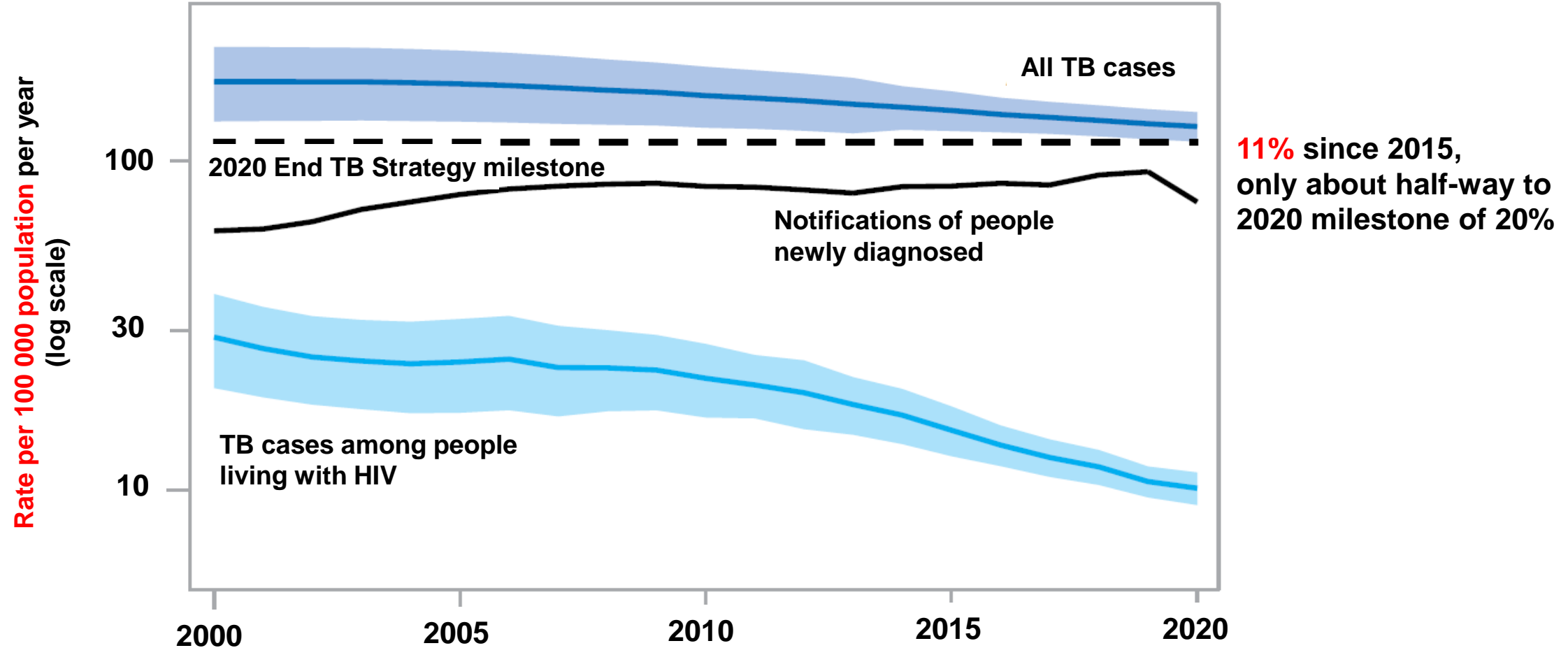


TB more badly impacted than HIV



Global decline in TB incidence slowed in 2020

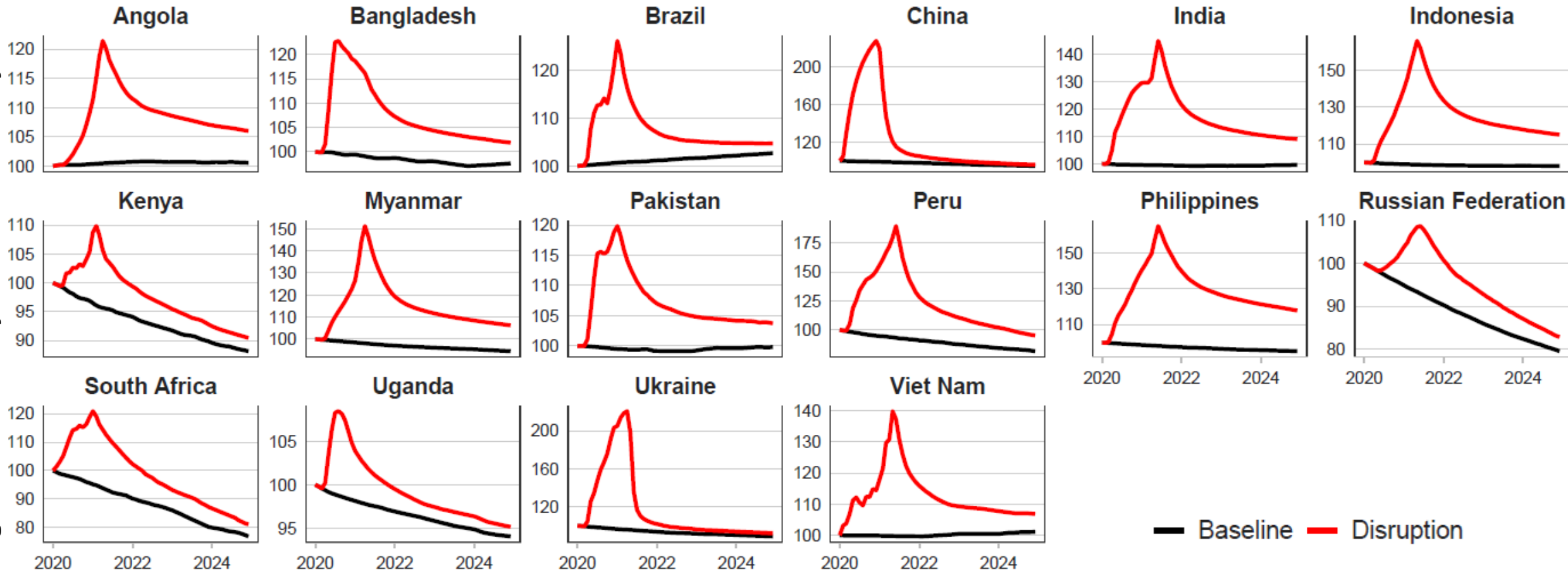
1.9% 2019-2020, down from 2.3% 2018-2019



Much worse impacts forecast in 2021 and 2022

a) TB deaths

% change in TB mortality relative to January 2020

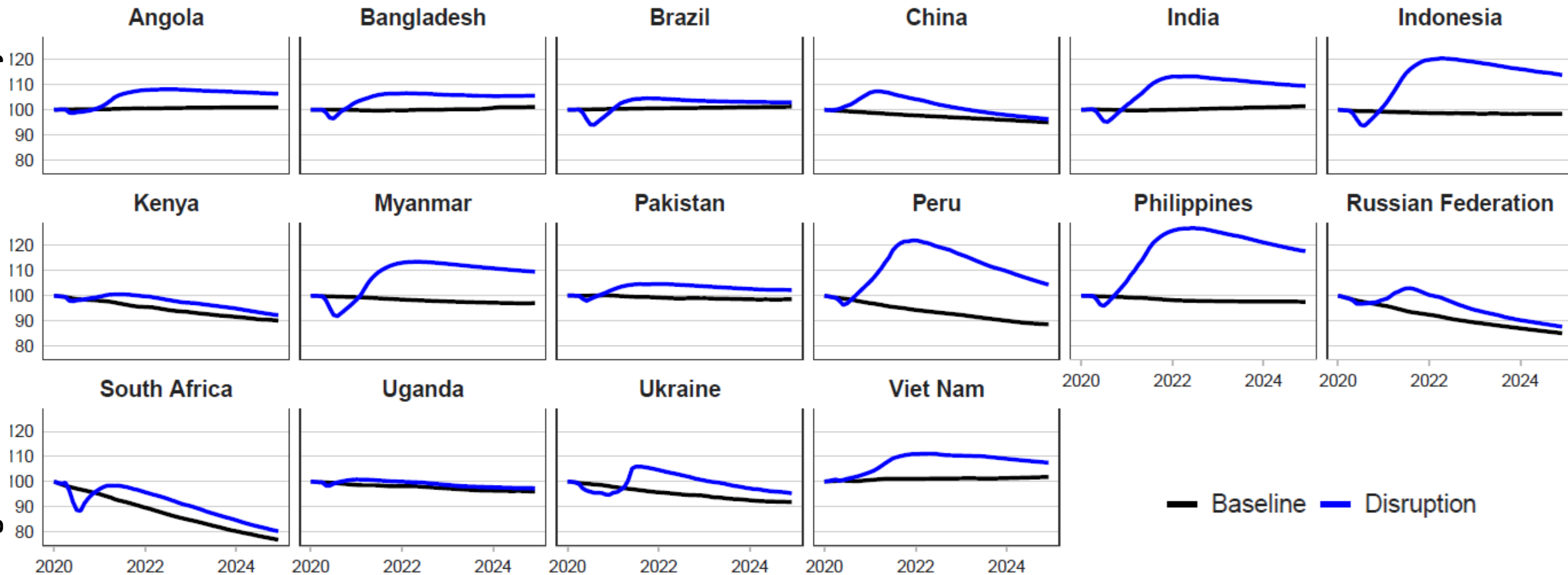


Impact of COVID-related disruptions on TB deaths **likely to peak in 2021**, could persist for much longer

Much worse impacts forecast in 2021 and 2022

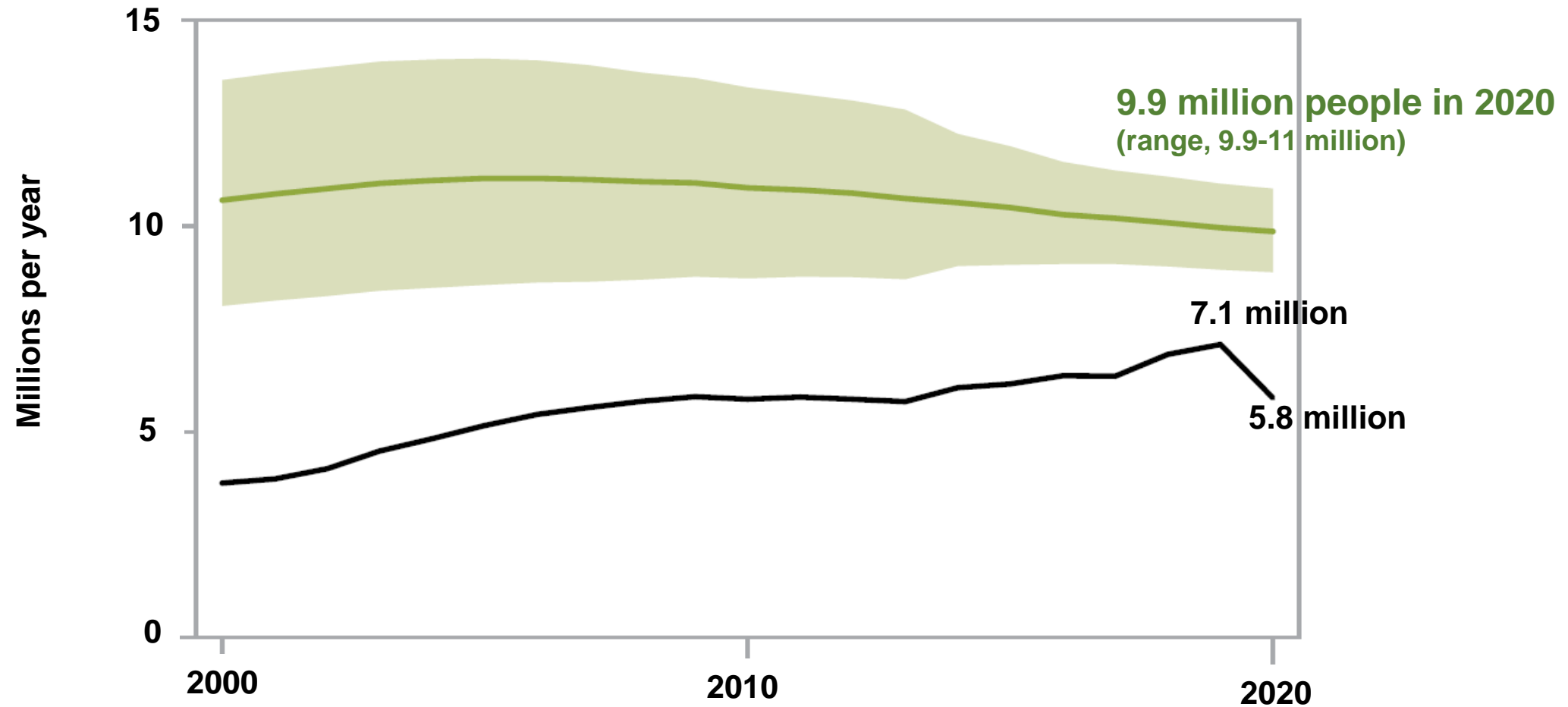
b) TB incidence

% change in TB incidence relative to January 2020

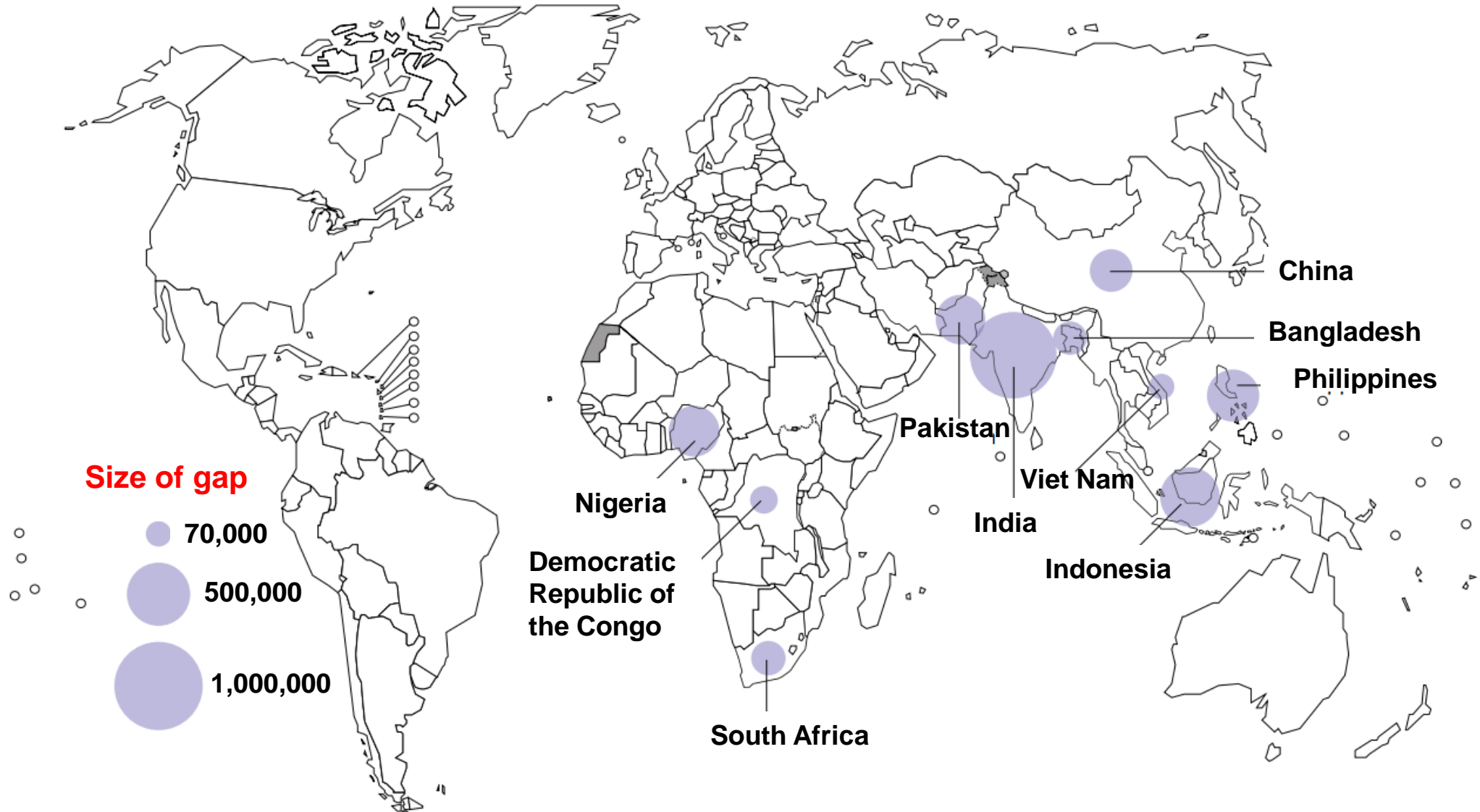


Impact of COVID-related disruptions on TB incidence **likely to peak in 2022**, could persist for much longer

Widened gap between number of people falling ill with TB (green) in 2020 and the number diagnosed and reported (black line)

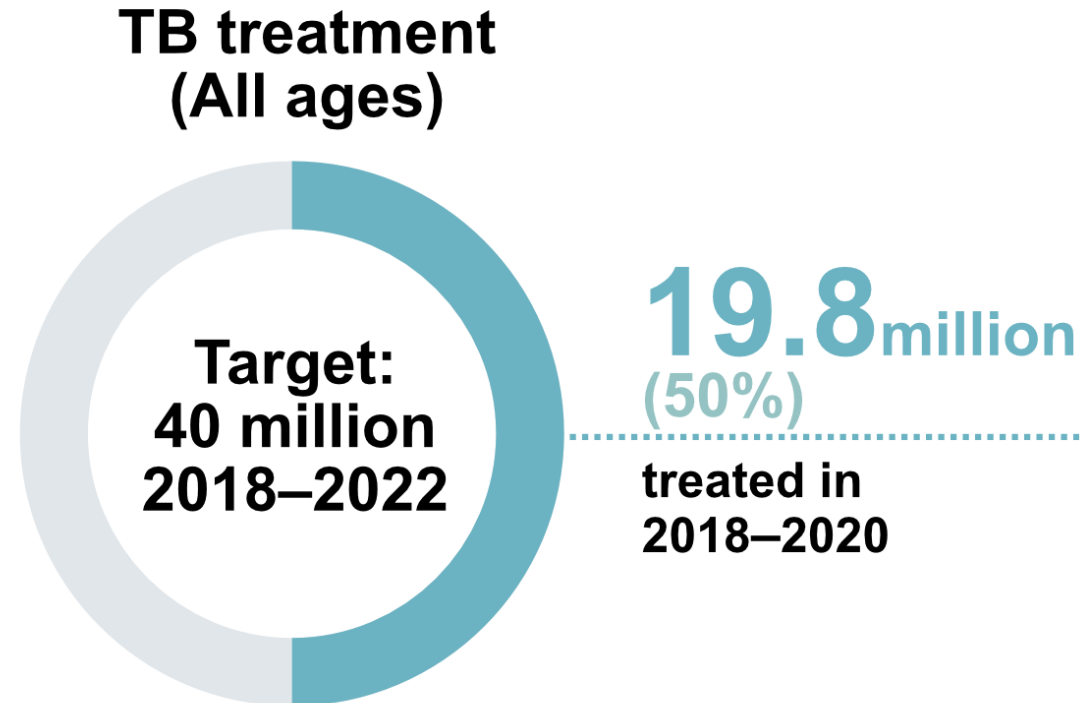


10 countries that account for >70% global gap



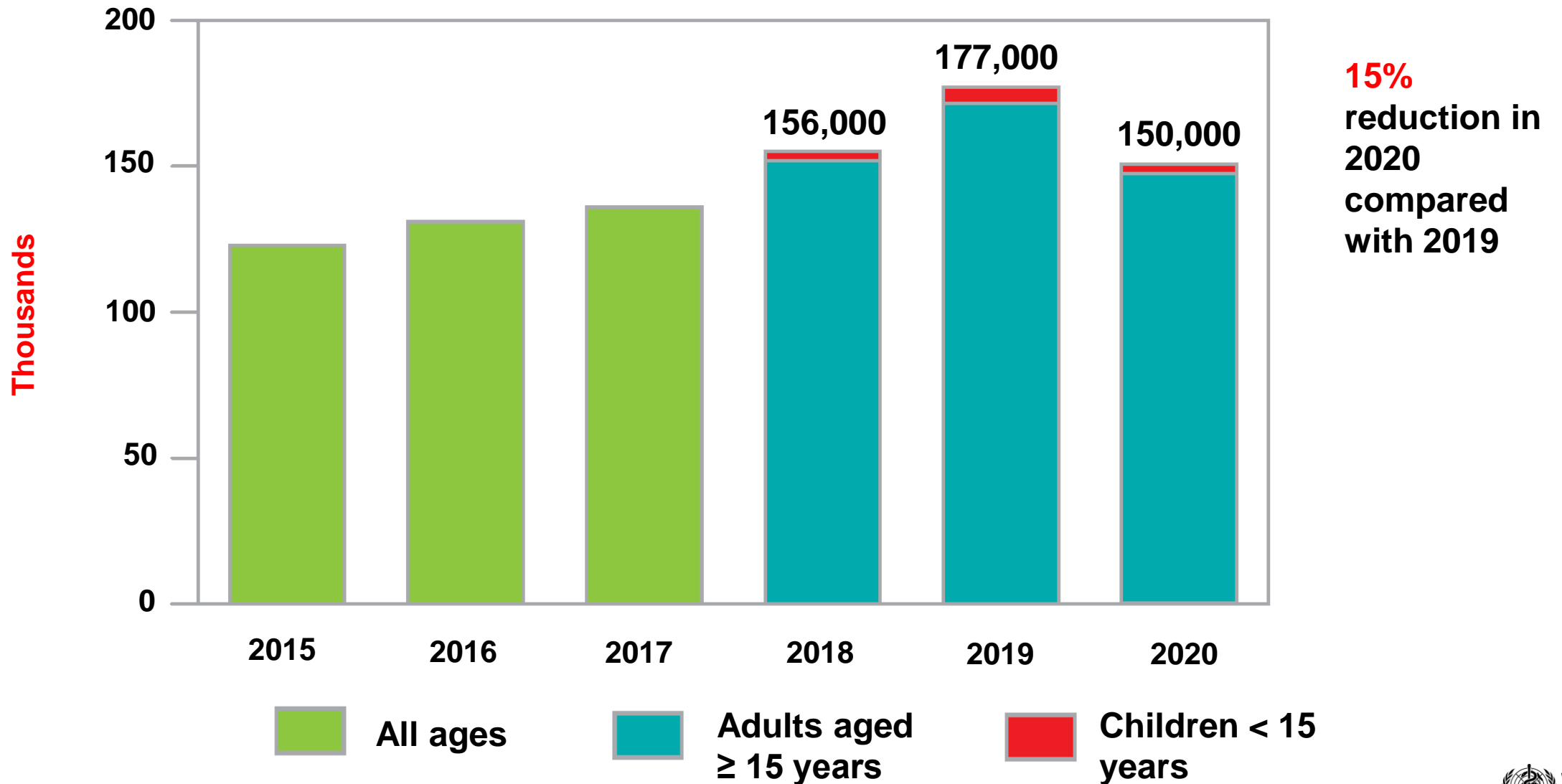
UN high-level meeting on TB, 2018

Global TB treatment target off-track



**Other impacts:
3 major examples**

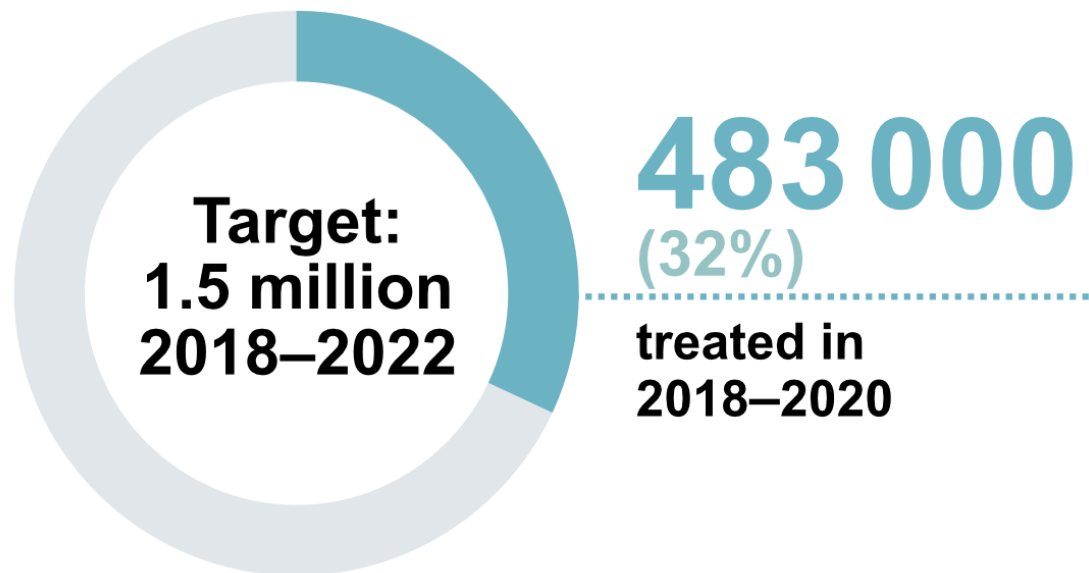
Number of people with MDR/RR-TB enrolled on treatment fell in 2020



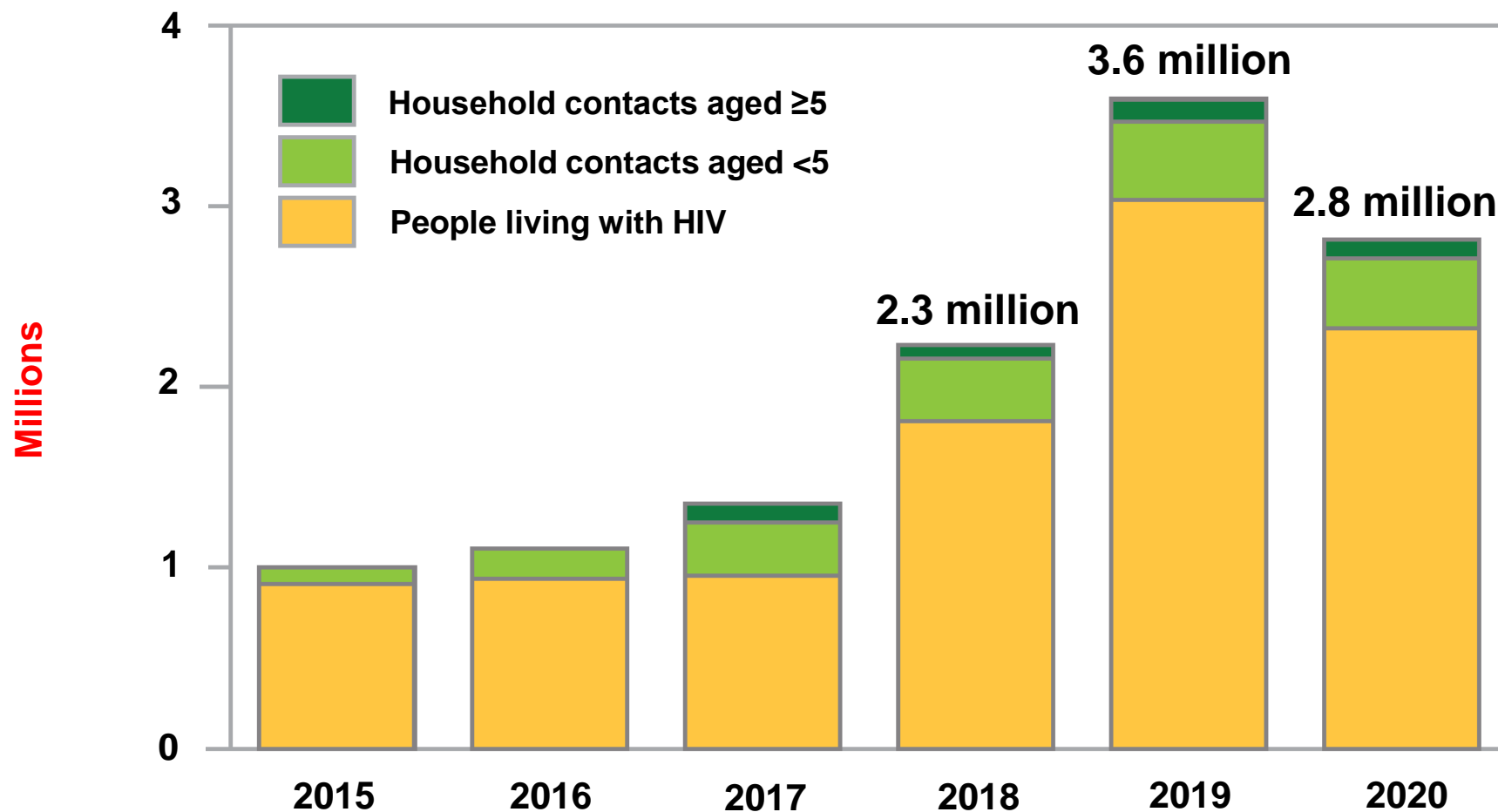
UN high-level meeting on TB, 2018

Global MDR/RR-TB treatment target off-track

**MDR/RR-TB treatment
(All ages)**



Number of people initiated on TB preventive treatment fell in 2020

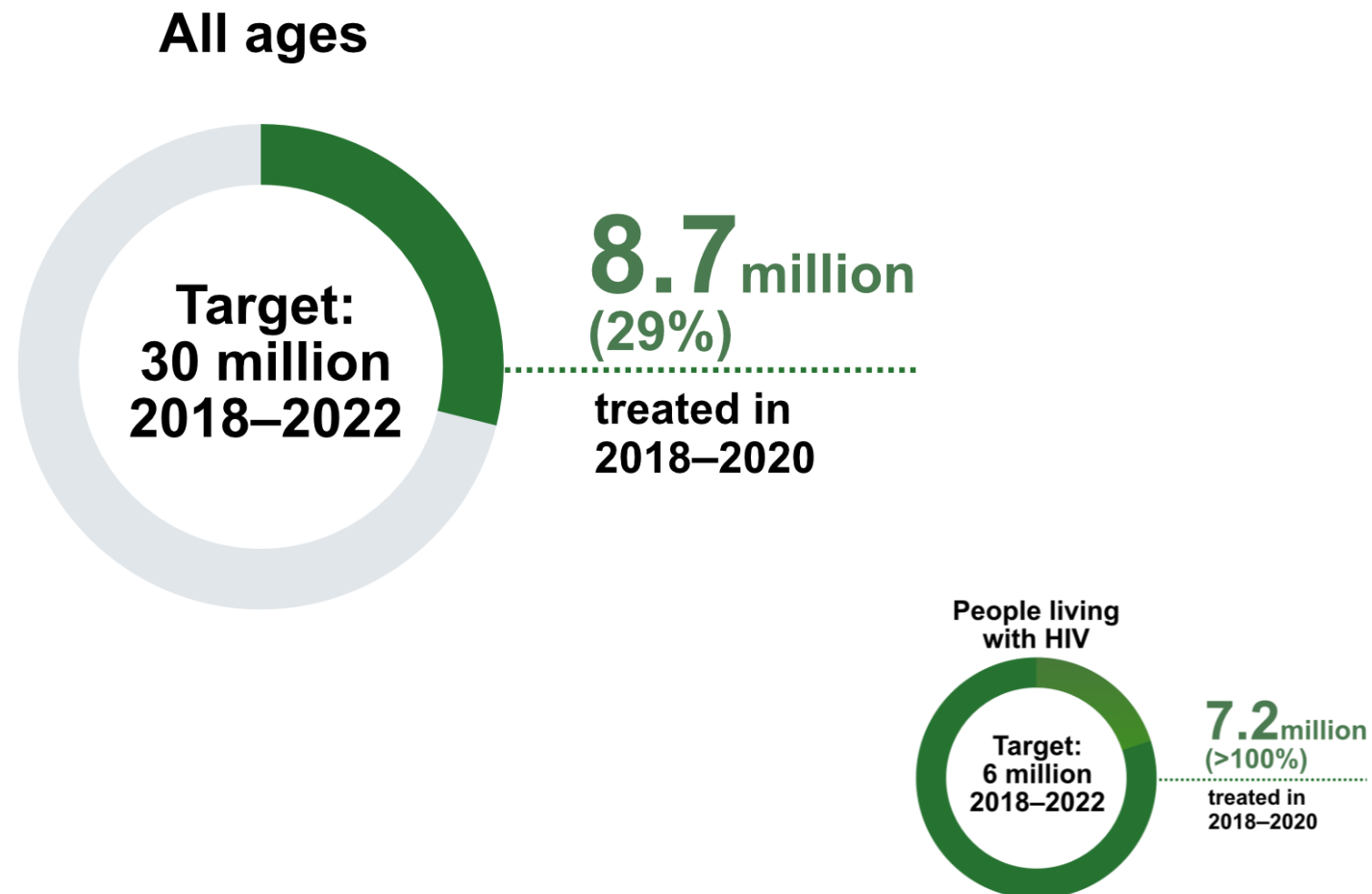


21%
reduction in
2020
compared
with 2019

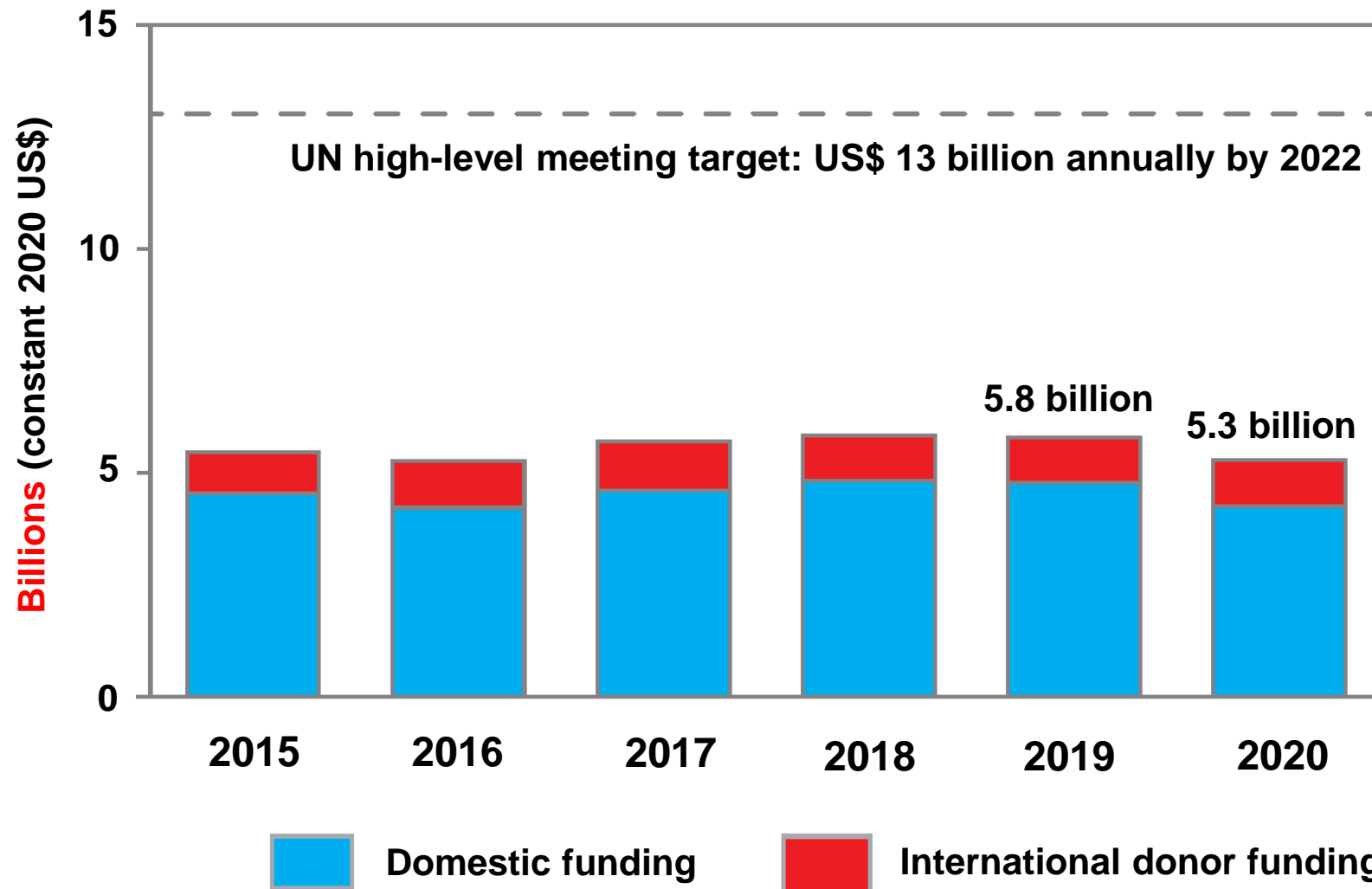
Most people
provided with
TPT are **people**
living with HIV

UN high-level meeting on TB, 2018

Global TB preventive treatment target off-track



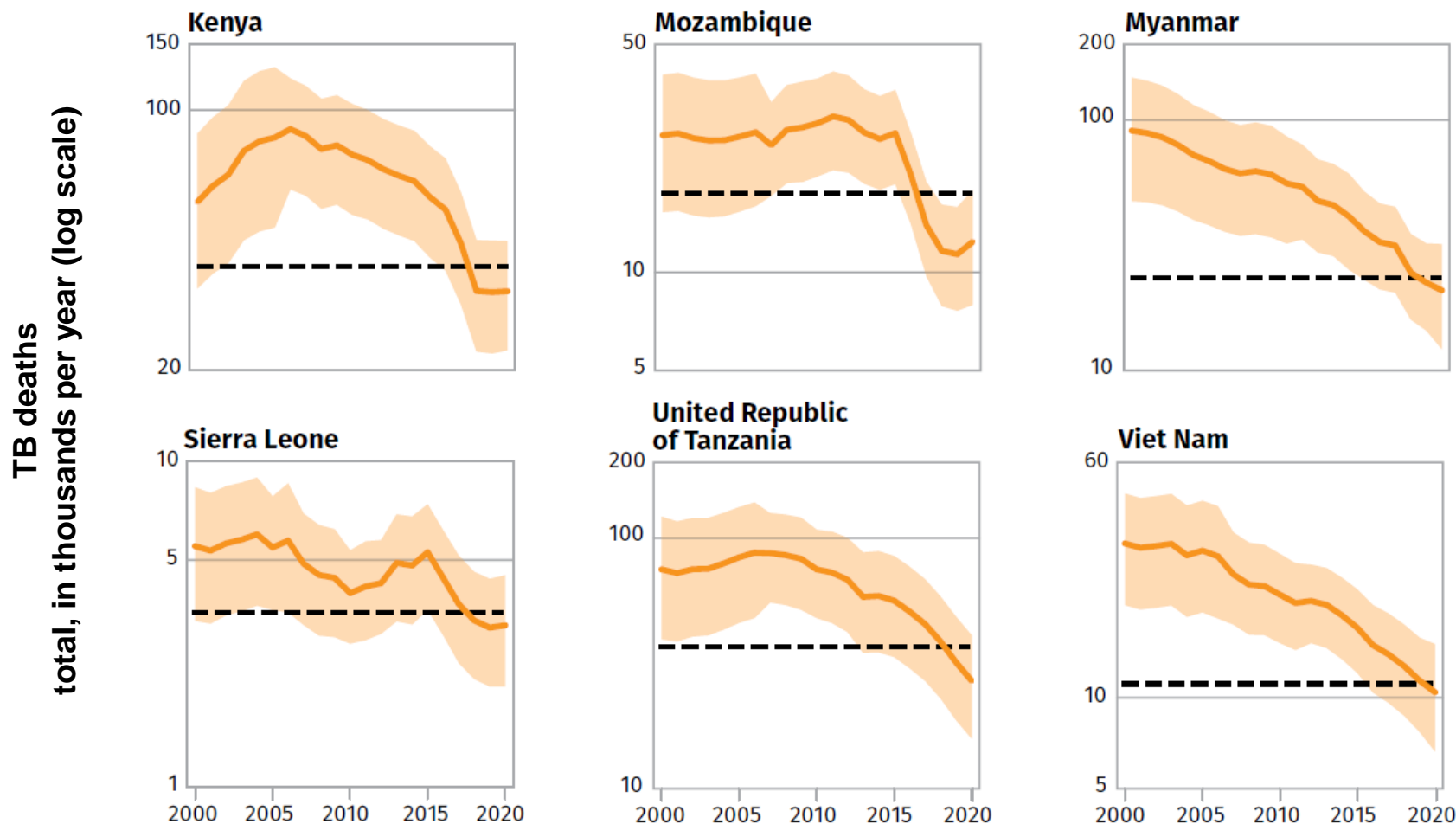
Spending on TB diagnostic, treatment and prevention services fell in 2020



9% reduction
in 2020
compared
with 2019

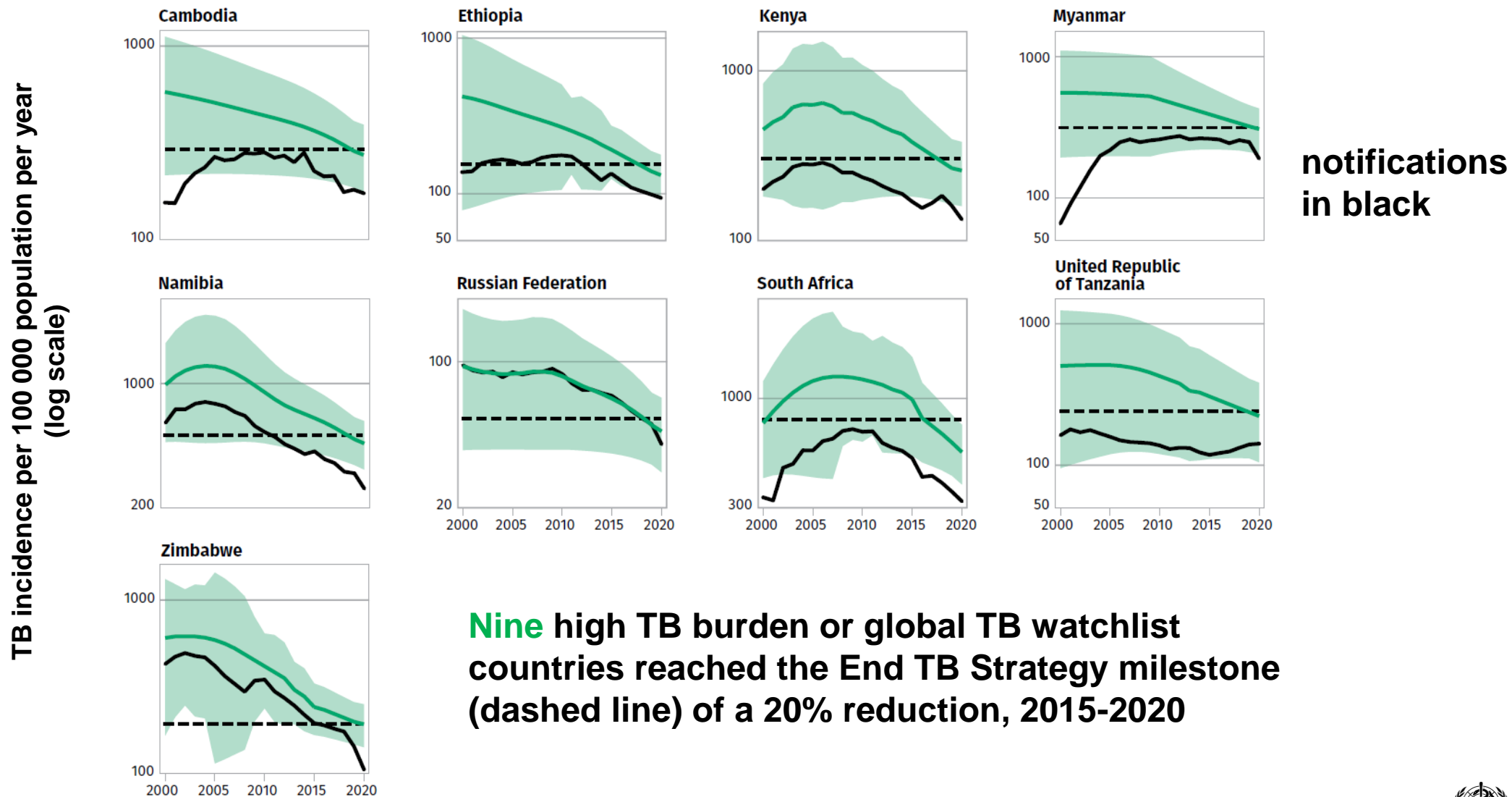
Country and regional success stories

Country success stories: TB deaths



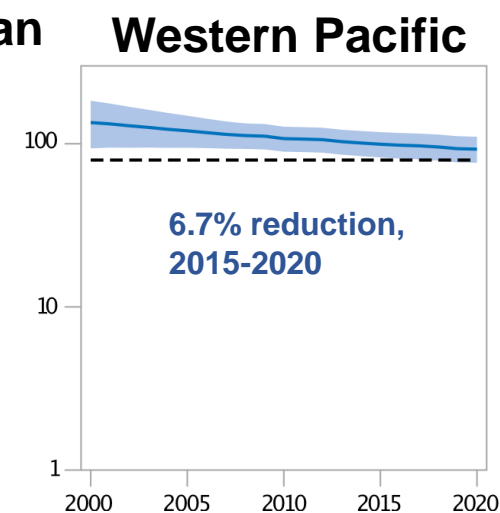
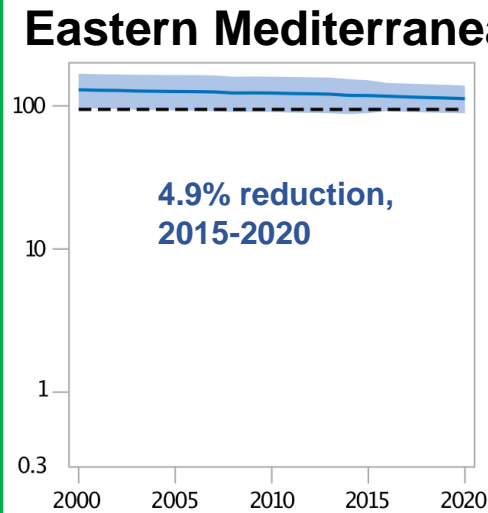
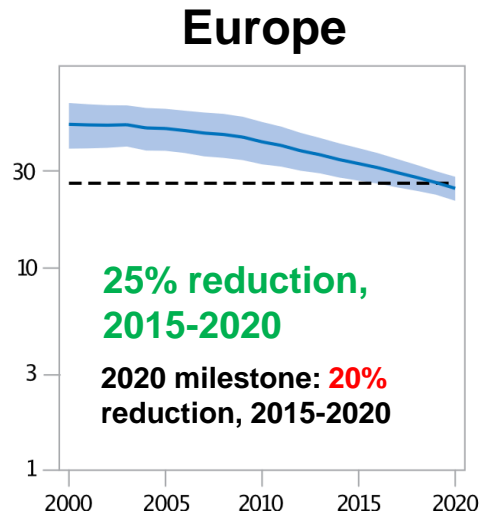
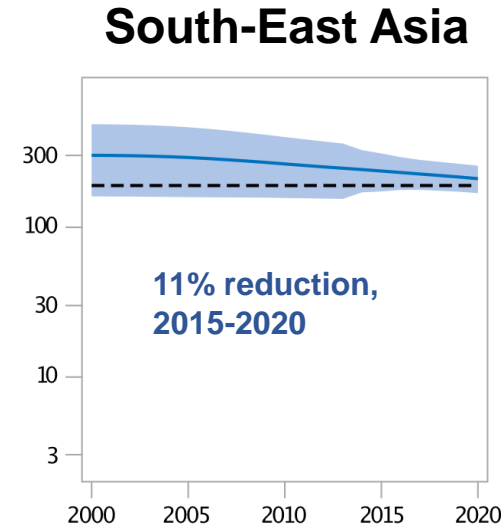
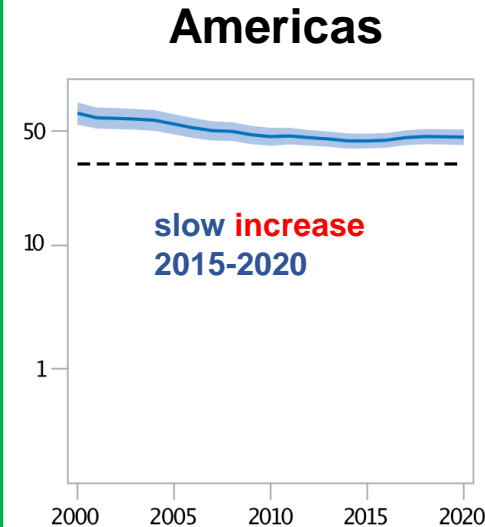
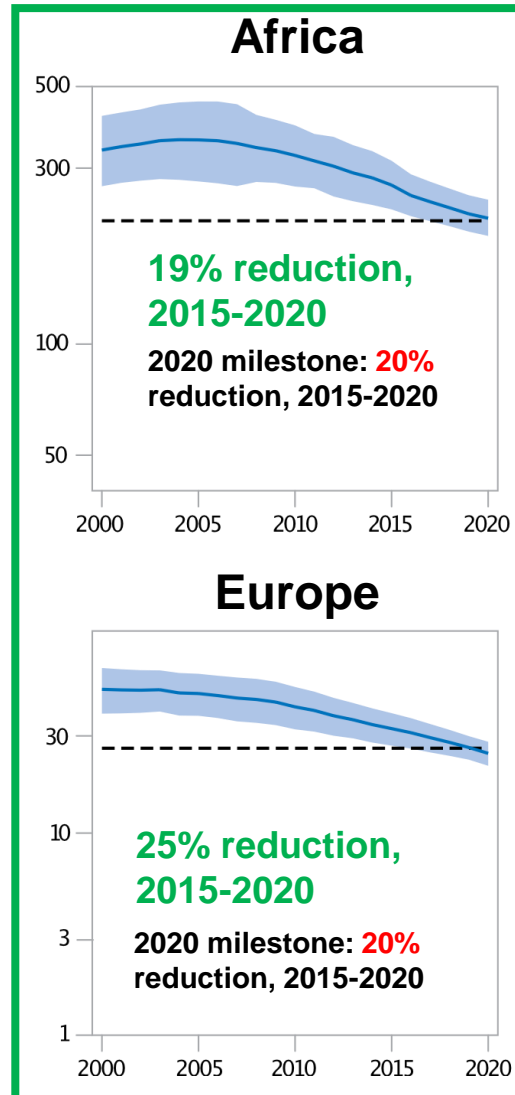
Seven high TB burden or global TB watchlist countries reached the End TB Strategy milestone (dashed line) of a 35% reduction, 2015-2020

Country success stories: TB incidence



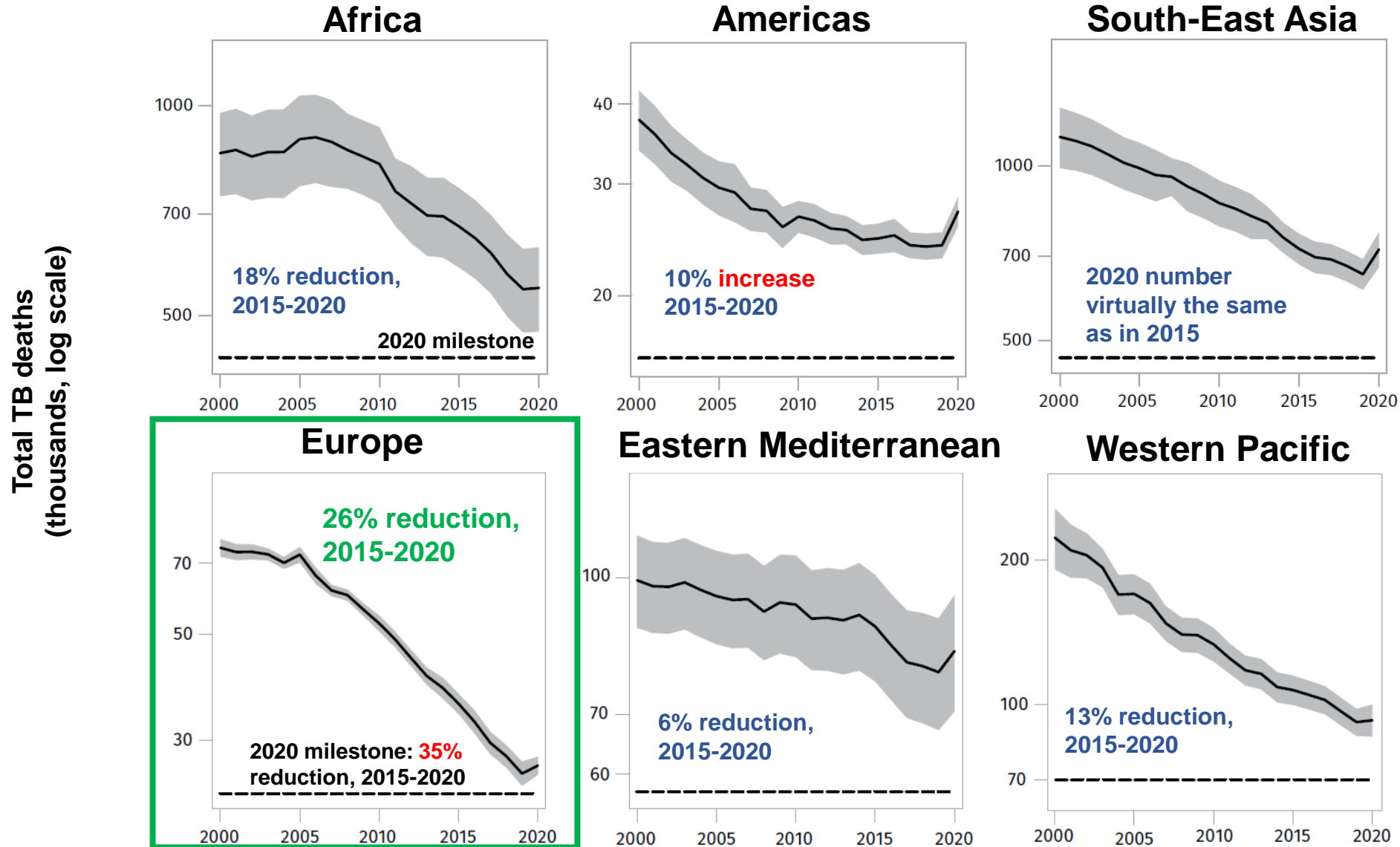
Regional success stories: TB incidence

Rate per 100 000 population per year
(log scale)



Dashed line shows the 2020 milestone of the End TB Strategy

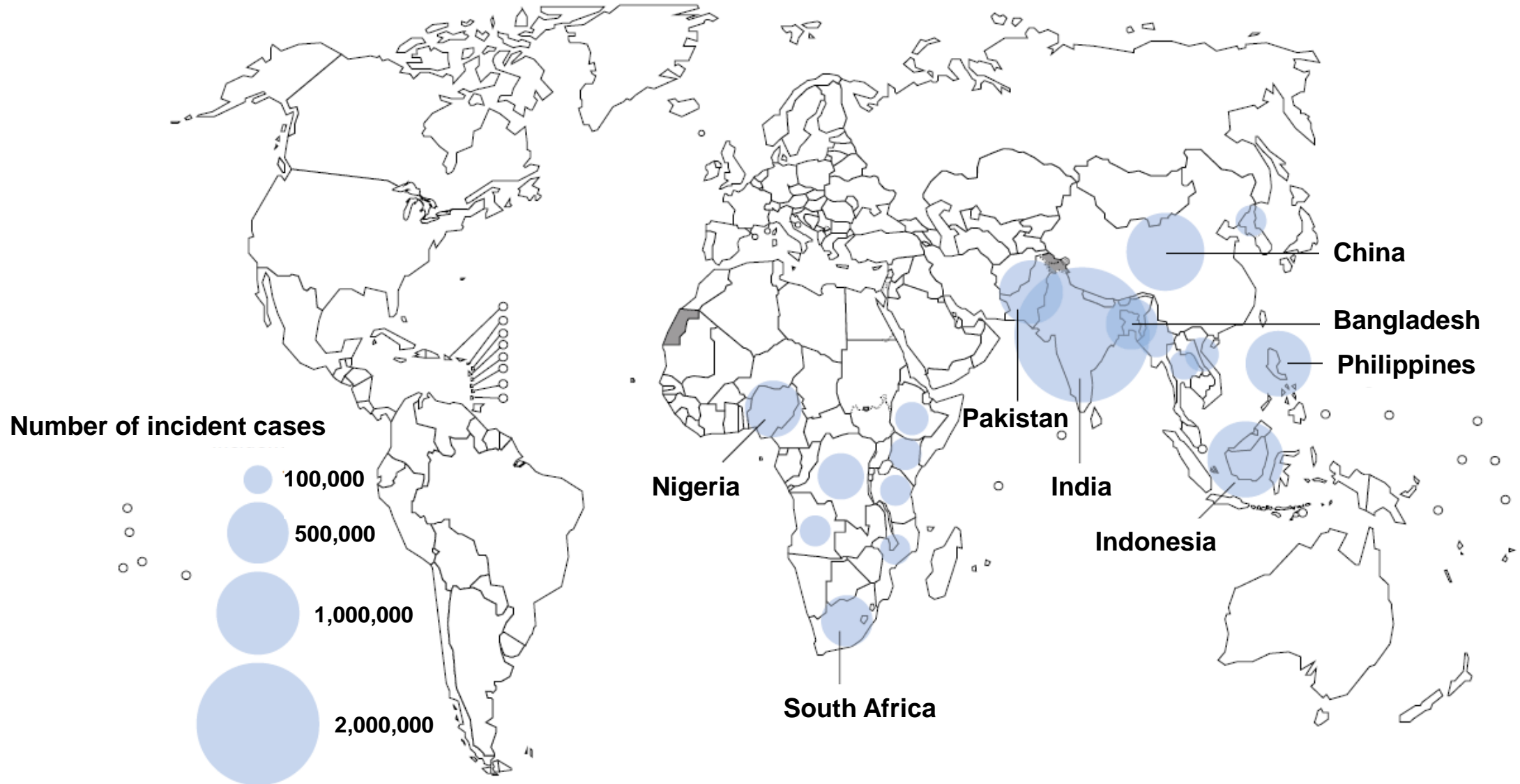
Regional success stories: TB deaths



**Other report findings
to highlight**

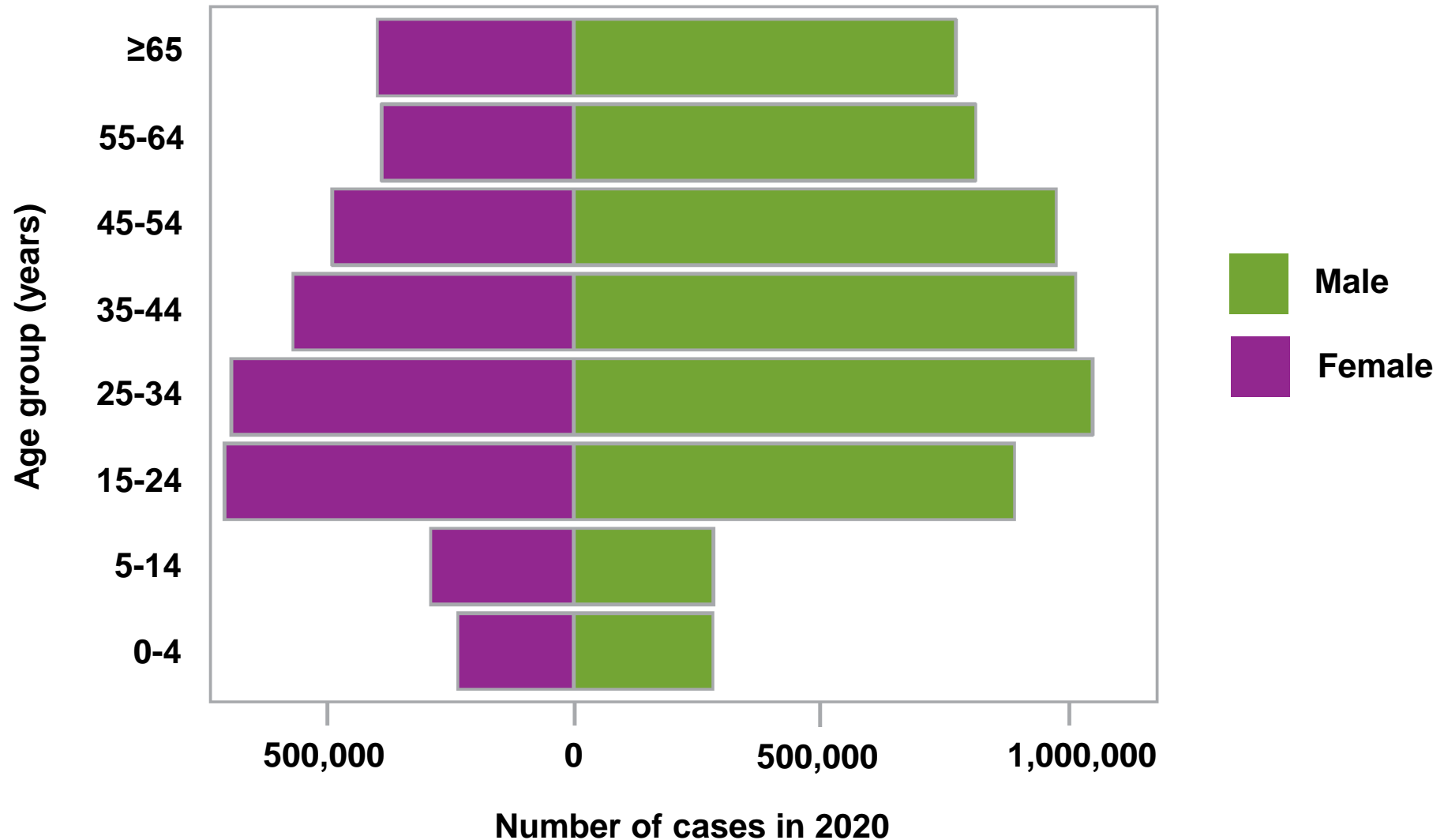
8 countries, two-thirds of global cases in 2020

86% in 30 high TB burden countries

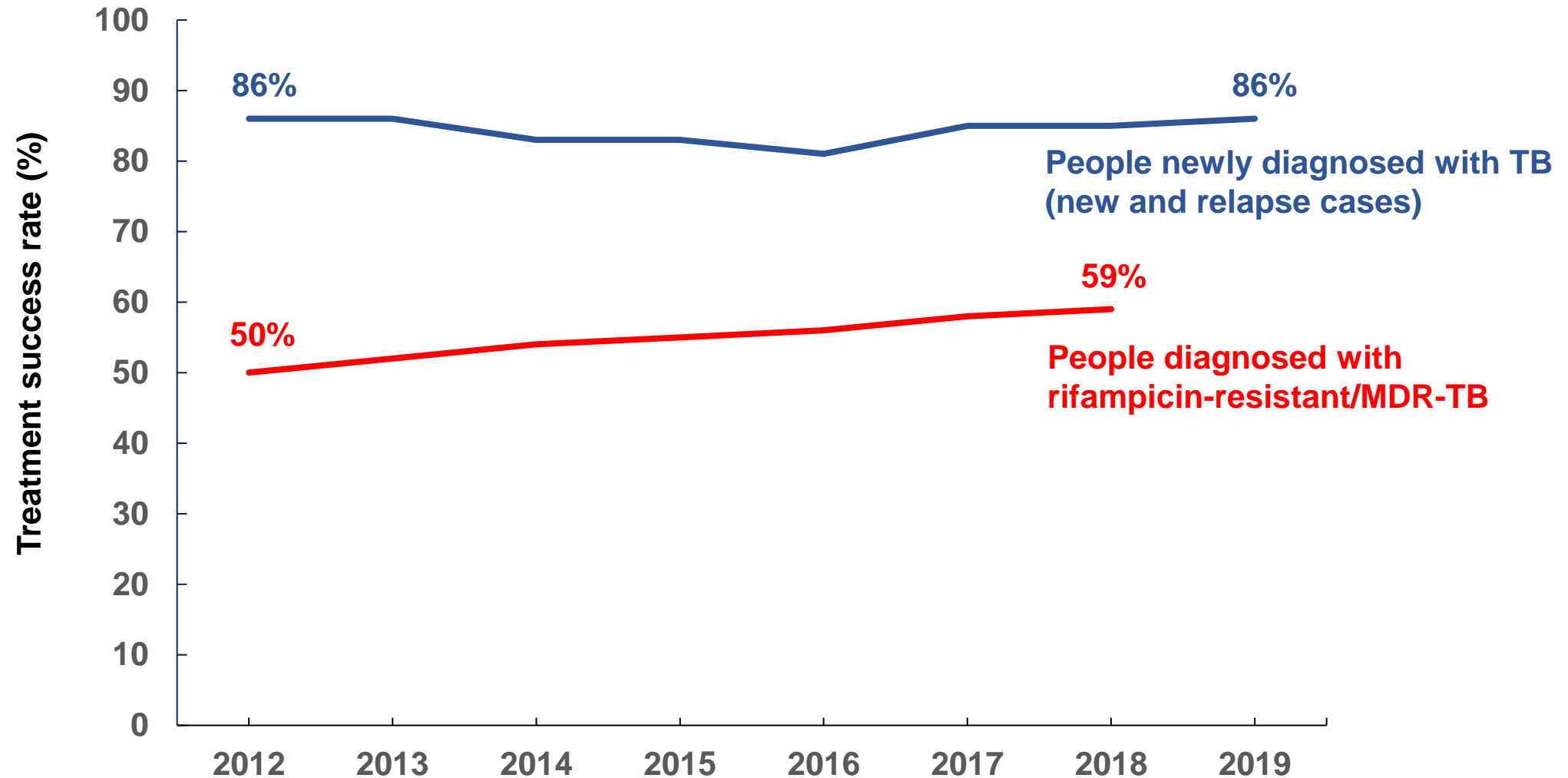


Distribution by age and sex

5.5 million men (56%), 3.3 million women (33%), 1.1 million children (11%)



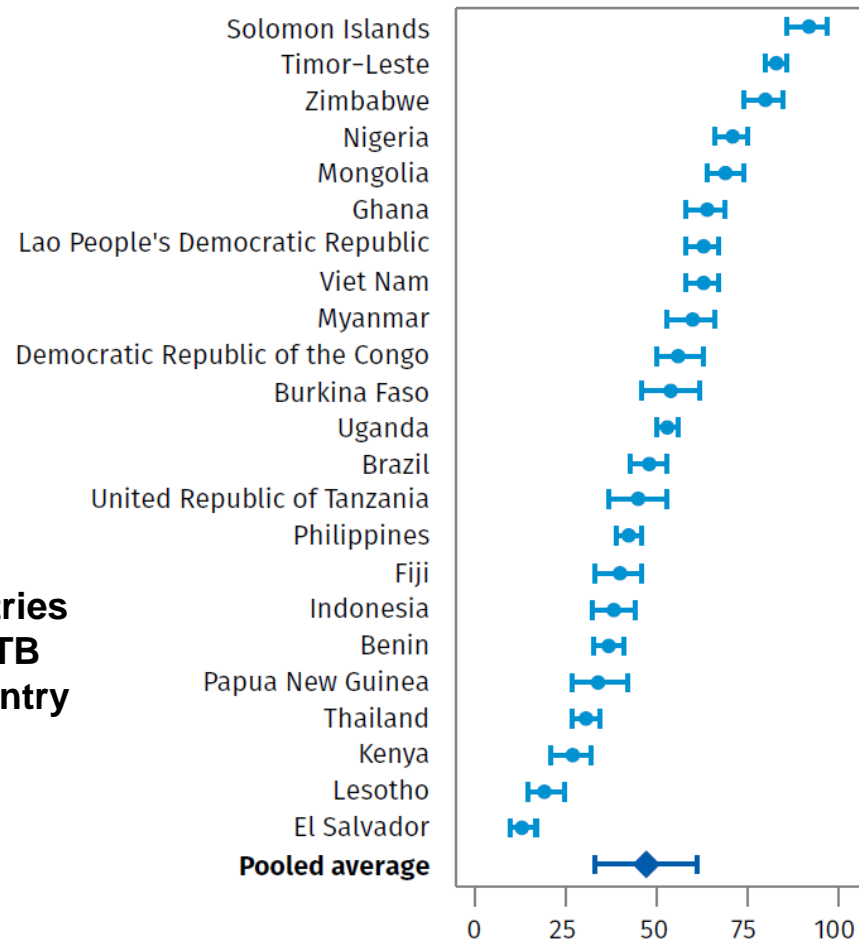
Treatment outcomes



About half of people with TB and their households face catastrophic costs

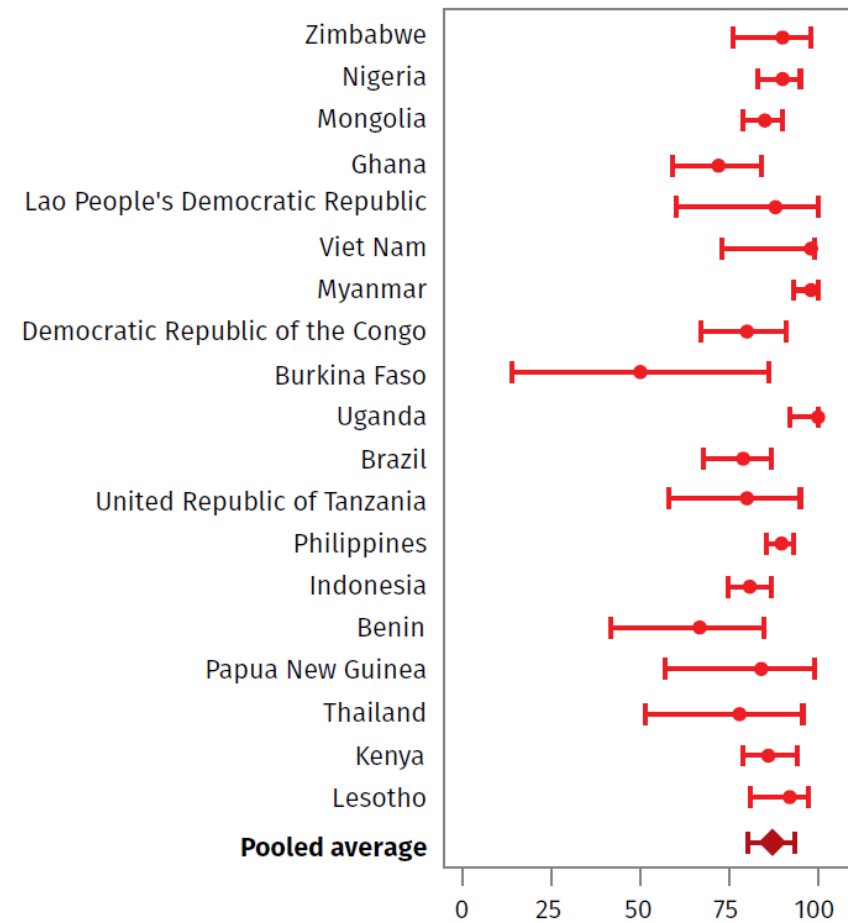
pooled average = 47%; far from End TB Strategy target of zero by 2020

Overall (23 countries)



14 high TB burden countries and 1 global TB watchlist country

Drug-resistant TB only (19 countries)

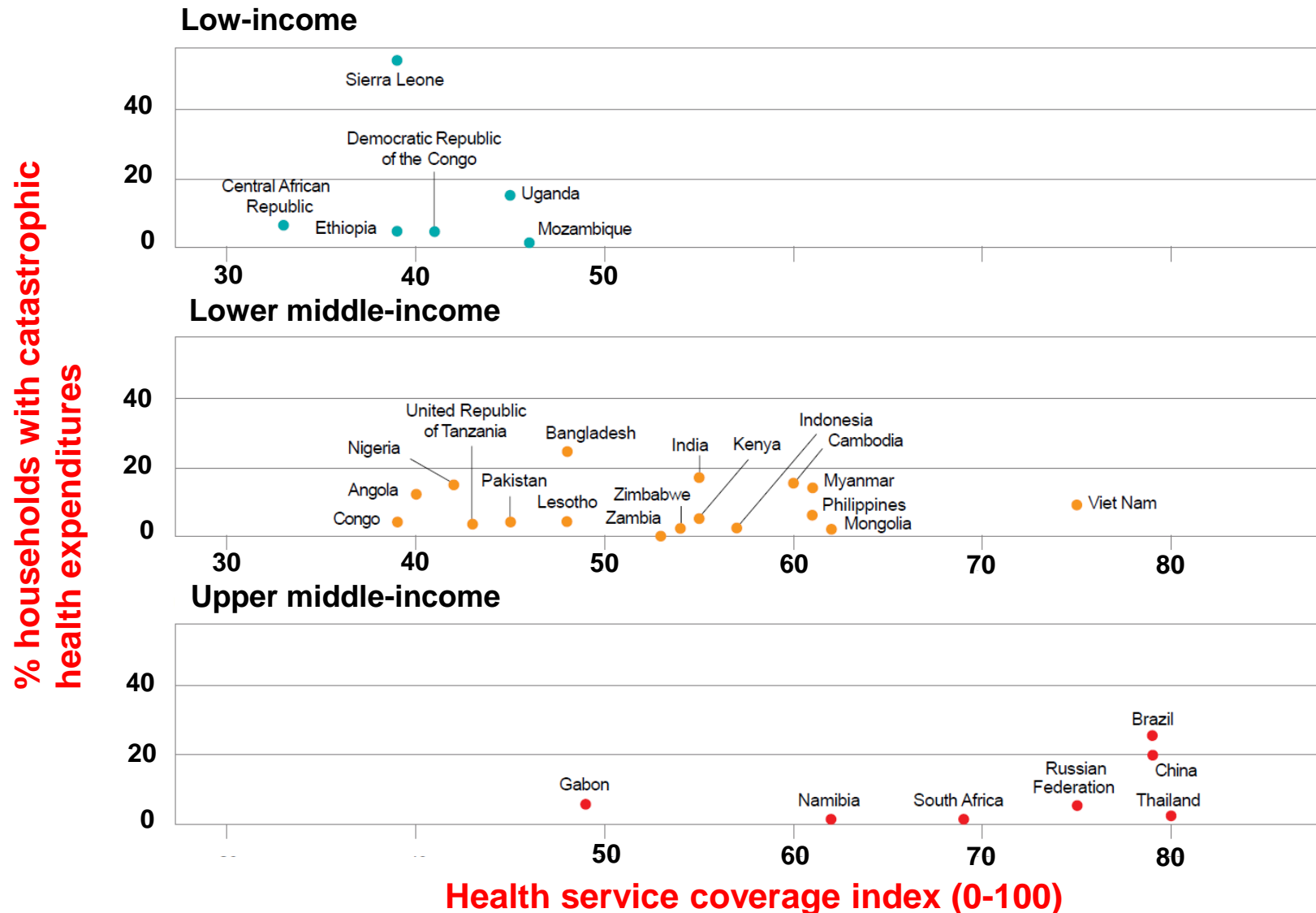


Pooled average = 87%

Percentage facing catastrophic costs in national surveys

Universal health coverage

status of the 2 SDG indicators for UHC (2019 WHO report*)
30 high TB burden and 3 global TB watchlist countries



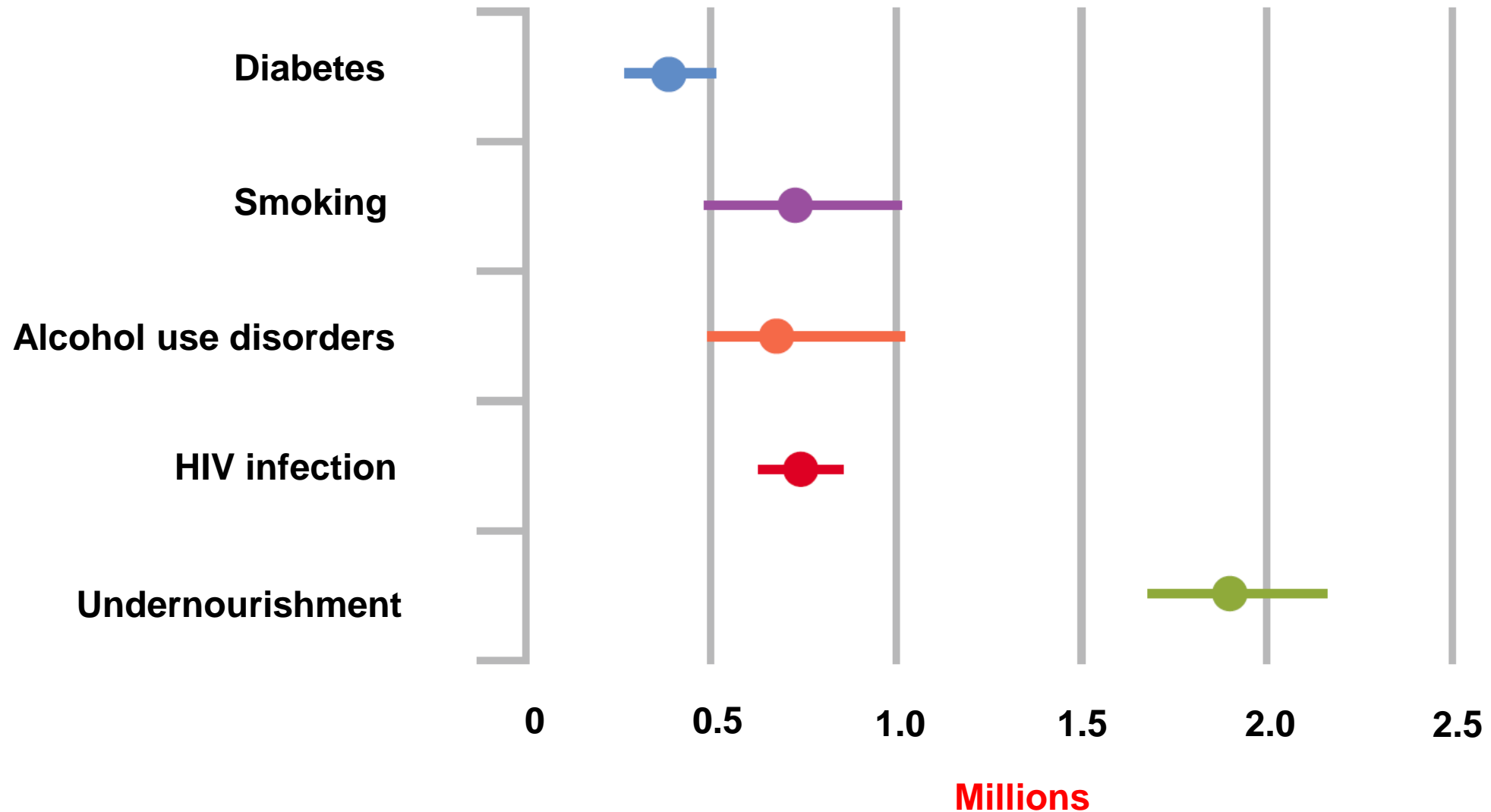
Most countries far short of reaching UHC

- **Thailand** closest
- general tendency for service coverage index to improve with income level

*2021 report scheduled for release in December

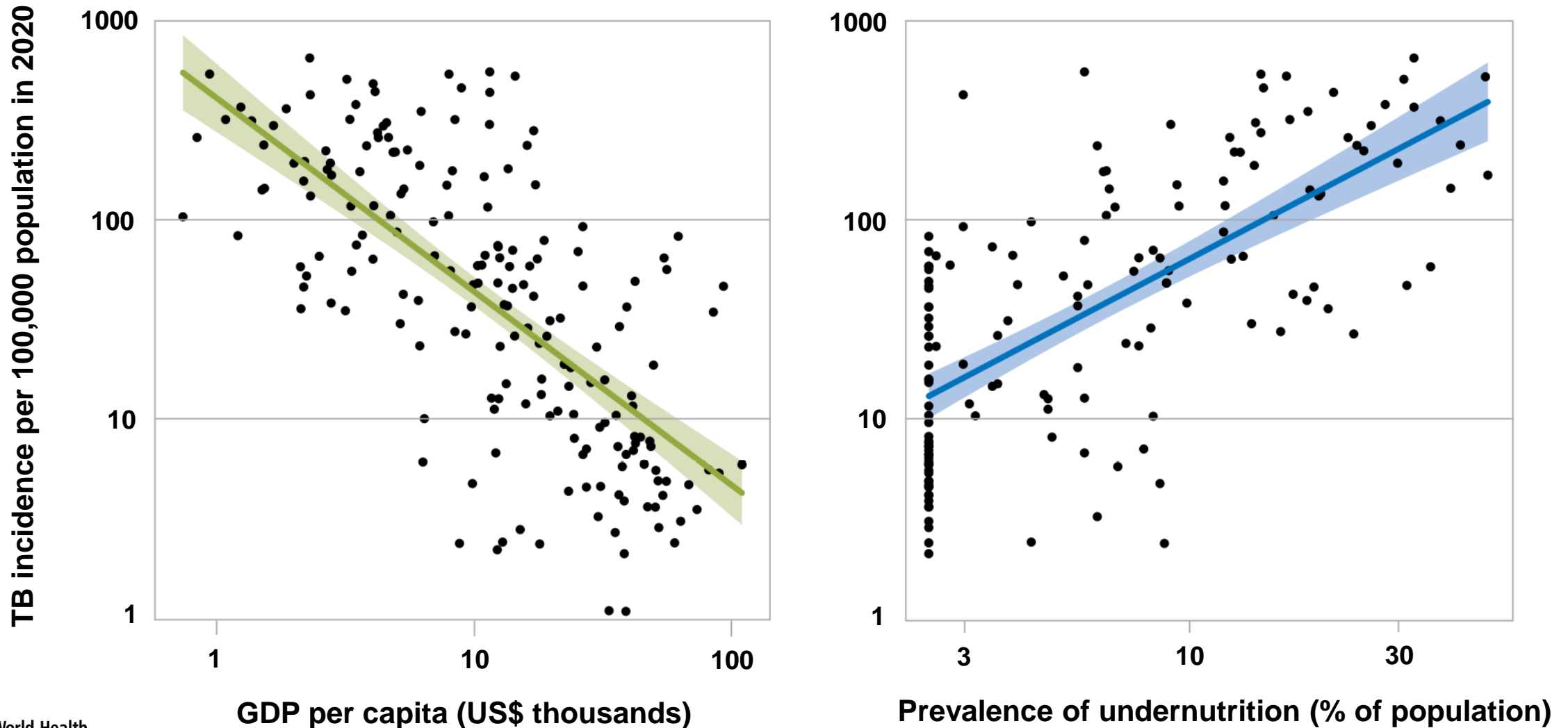
TB determinants

Estimates of TB cases attributable to 5 risk factors in 2020



TB determinants

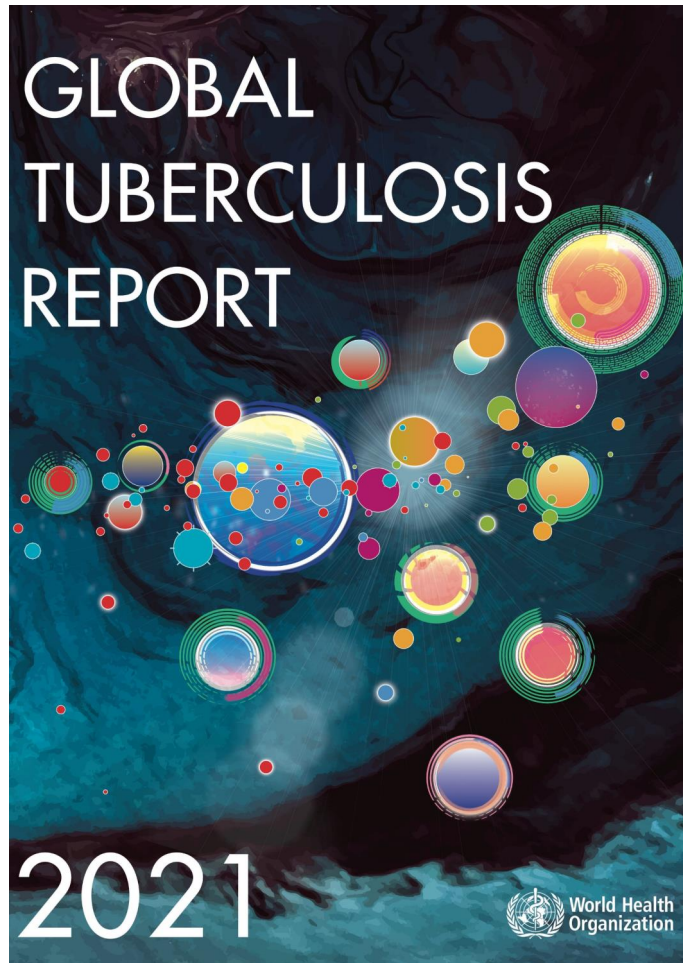
Relationship between TB incidence, income and undernutrition



Funding < half global target set at UN high-level meeting on TB

[illegible]

For more information



Mobile app – country-specific as well as regional and global data for all key indicators



<https://www.who.int/teams/global-tuberculosis-programme/tb-reports/global-tuberculosis-report-2021>

Conclusions

Conclusions

- 1. Actions to mitigate and reverse the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on TB are urgently needed**
- 2. The immediate priority is to restore access to and provision of essential TB services such that levels of TB case detection and treatment can recover to at least 2019 levels**