

GLOBAL TUBERCULOSIS REPORT

2022

WHO Global TB Report 2022

Launched
27 October 2022

**Main findings and
messages**

Acknowledgements

202 countries and territories that reported data

>500 people who contributed to reporting and review of data

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Funding

USAID, governments of Japan, Republic of Korea

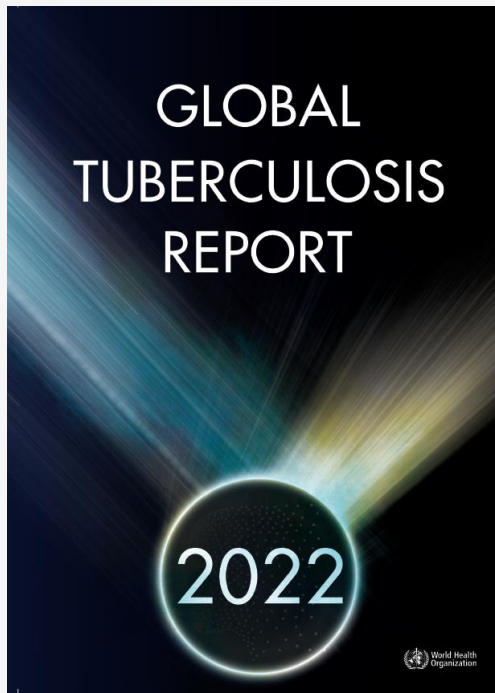
Report format

optimized for web and app-based access (almost all users)

- content available in relatively small, “bite-sized” chunks
 - easier to read, digest, navigate and use

1. Core report document (50 pages)

2. Report app (country/region/global profiles)



3. Expanded, more detailed and digitized content on webpages (many interactive graphics)

- | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 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 appendices | > |
| 5. TB financing | > | Country, regional and global profiles | > |
| Data | | | |
| Download TB data | | | > |
| Download slide set | | | > |

Report purpose remains the same

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

Main source of data

annual rounds of global TB data collection from 215 countries and territories

WHO Region	Countries and territories that reported data in 2022	WHO Member States that reported data in 2022
Africa	47/47	47/47
Americas	40/45	34/35
Eastern Mediterranean	22/22	21/21
Europe	48/54	47/53
SE Asia	11/11	11/11
Western Pacific	34/36	27/27
All regions	202/215	187/194

Plus: monthly and quarterly notification data from >100 countries for the period since January 2020

https://worldhealthorg.shinyapps.io/tb_pronto/

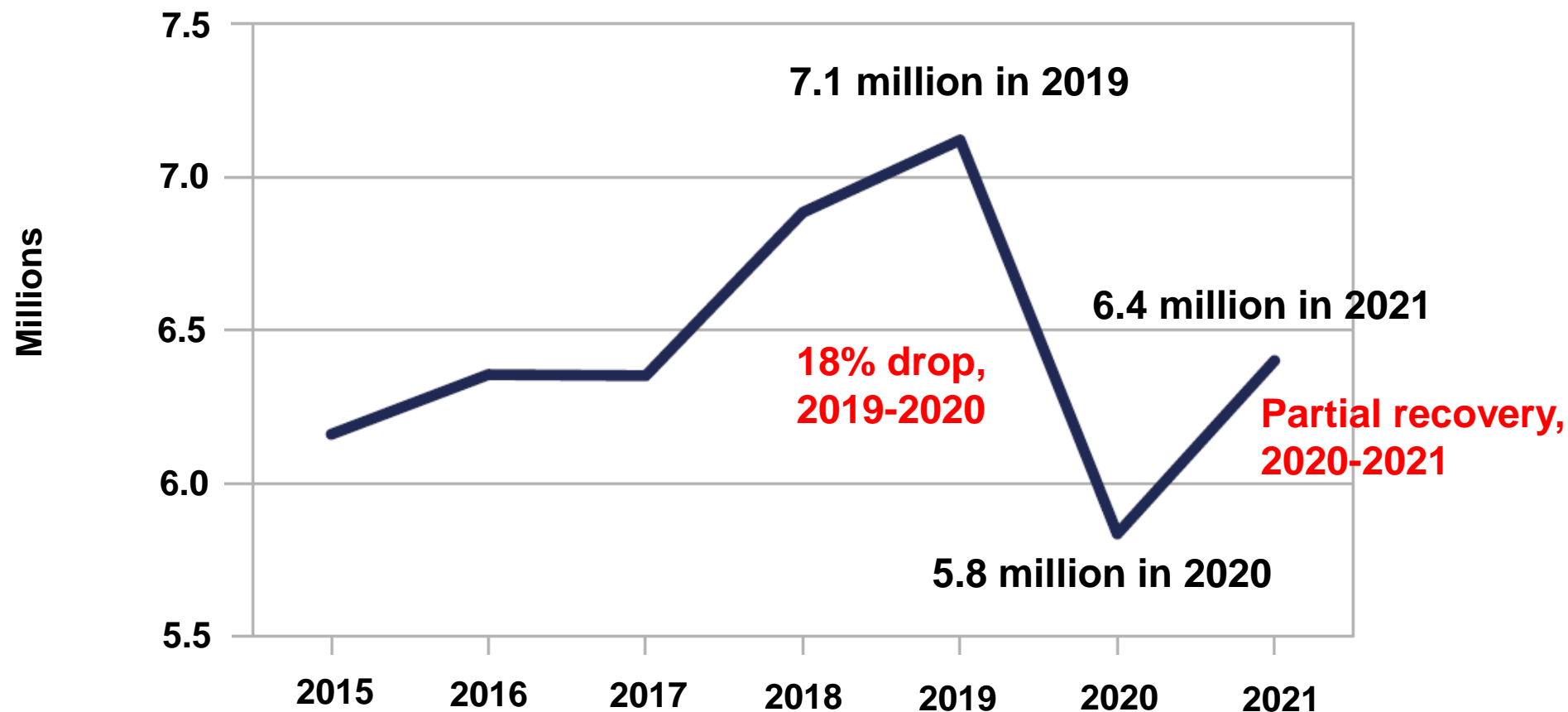
Main findings and messages

Overarching findings and messages

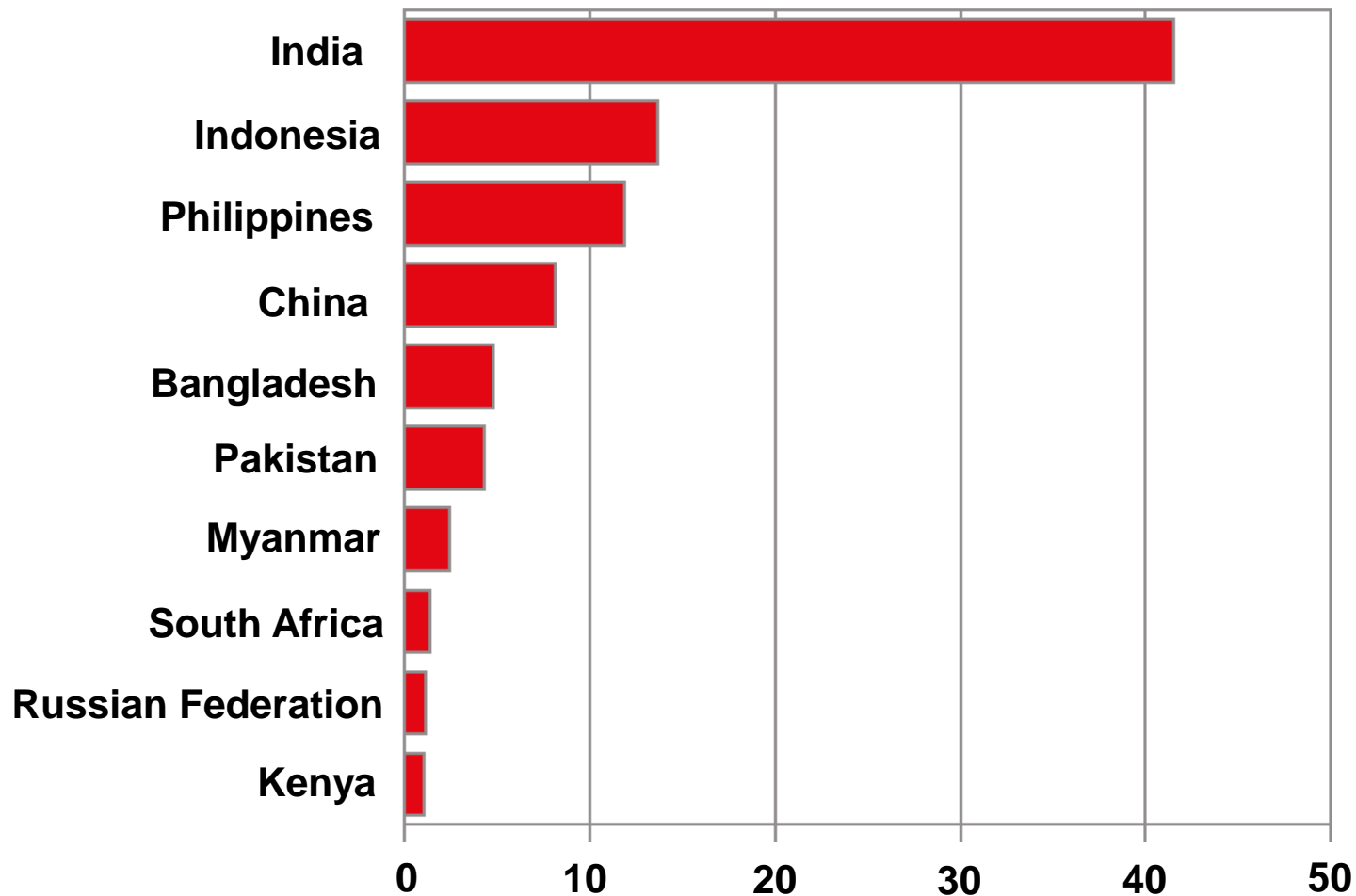
- 1. The COVID-19 pandemic continues to have a damaging impact on access to TB diagnosis and treatment and the burden of TB disease**
- 2. Progress made in the years up to 2019 has slowed, stalled or reversed, and global TB targets are off track**
- 3. Intensified efforts backed by increased funding are urgently required to mitigate and reverse the negative impacts of the pandemic on TB**
- 4. The need for action has become even more pressing in the context of war in Ukraine, ongoing conflicts in other parts of the world, a global energy crisis and associated impacts on food security, which are likely to further worsen some of the broader determinants of TB**

Most obvious impact at global level

Big reductions (vs 2019) in reported number of people newly diagnosed with TB



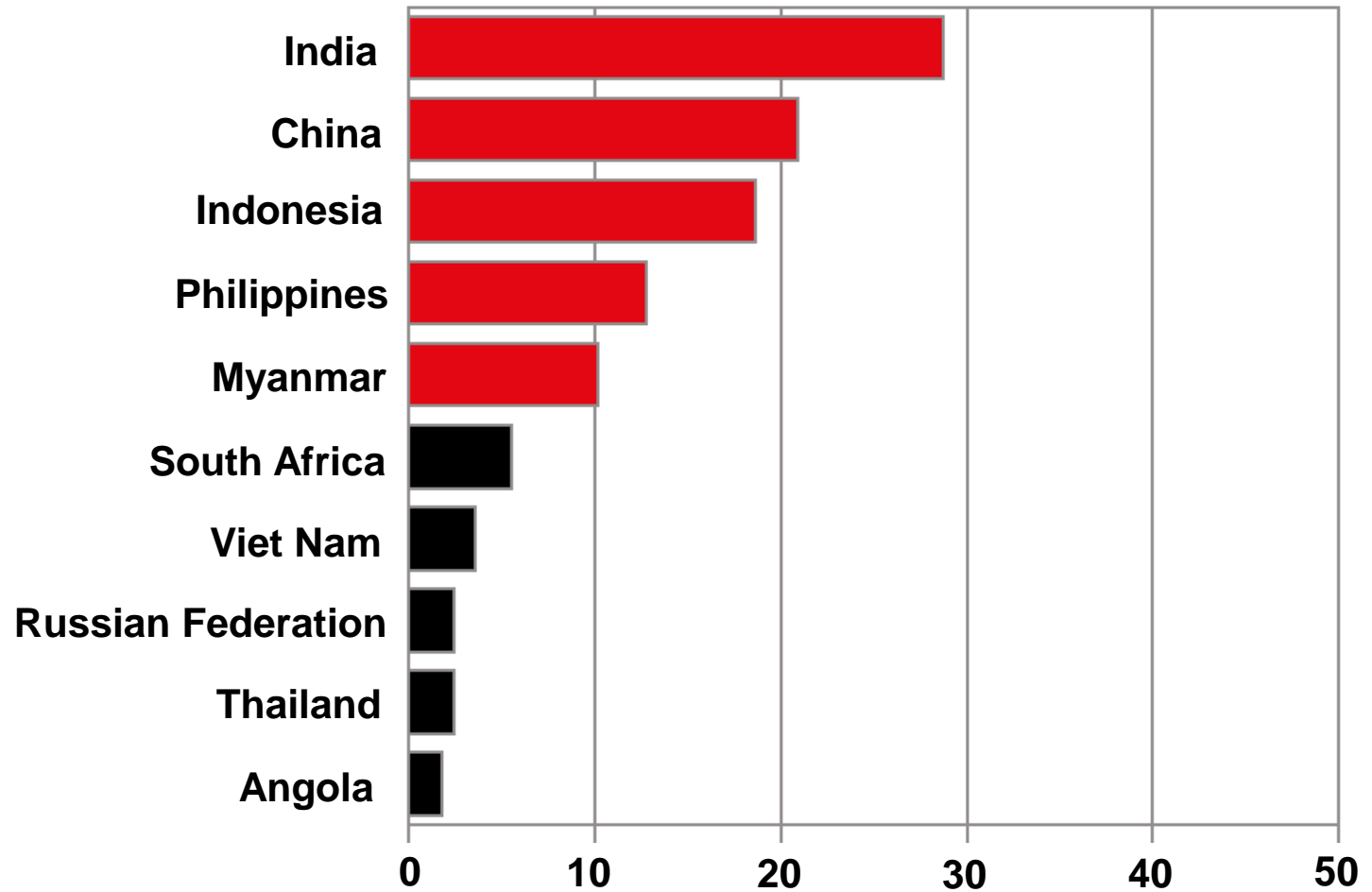
2020: 10 countries = 90% of global reduction



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

Share of global reduction in reported number of people newly diagnosed with TB, 2020 vs 2019 (%)

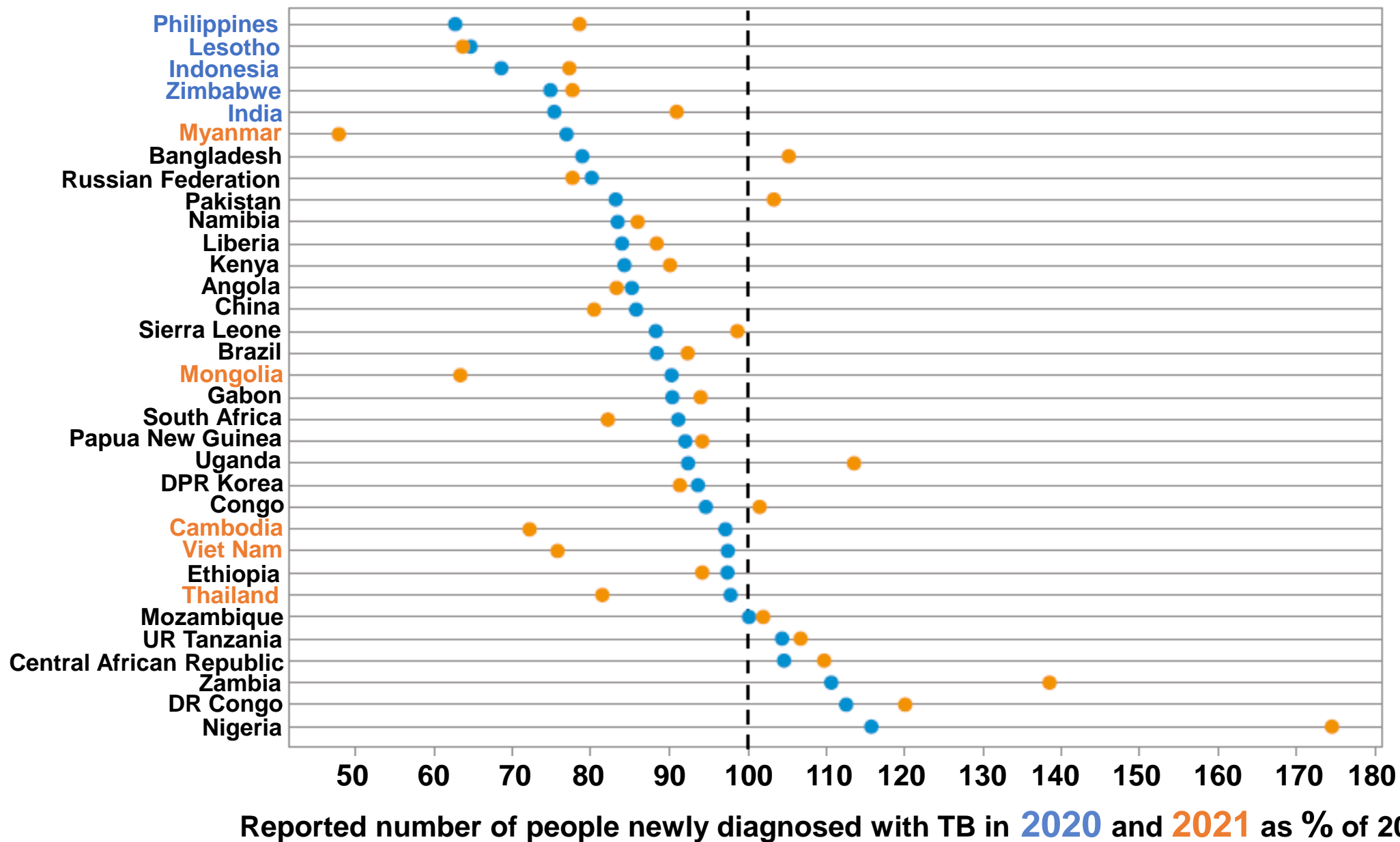
2021: 5 countries = 90% of global reduction



**India, Indonesia,
Philippines: 60% of total**

Share of global reduction in reported number of people newly diagnosed with TB, 2021 vs 2019 (%)

More countries with large relative reductions



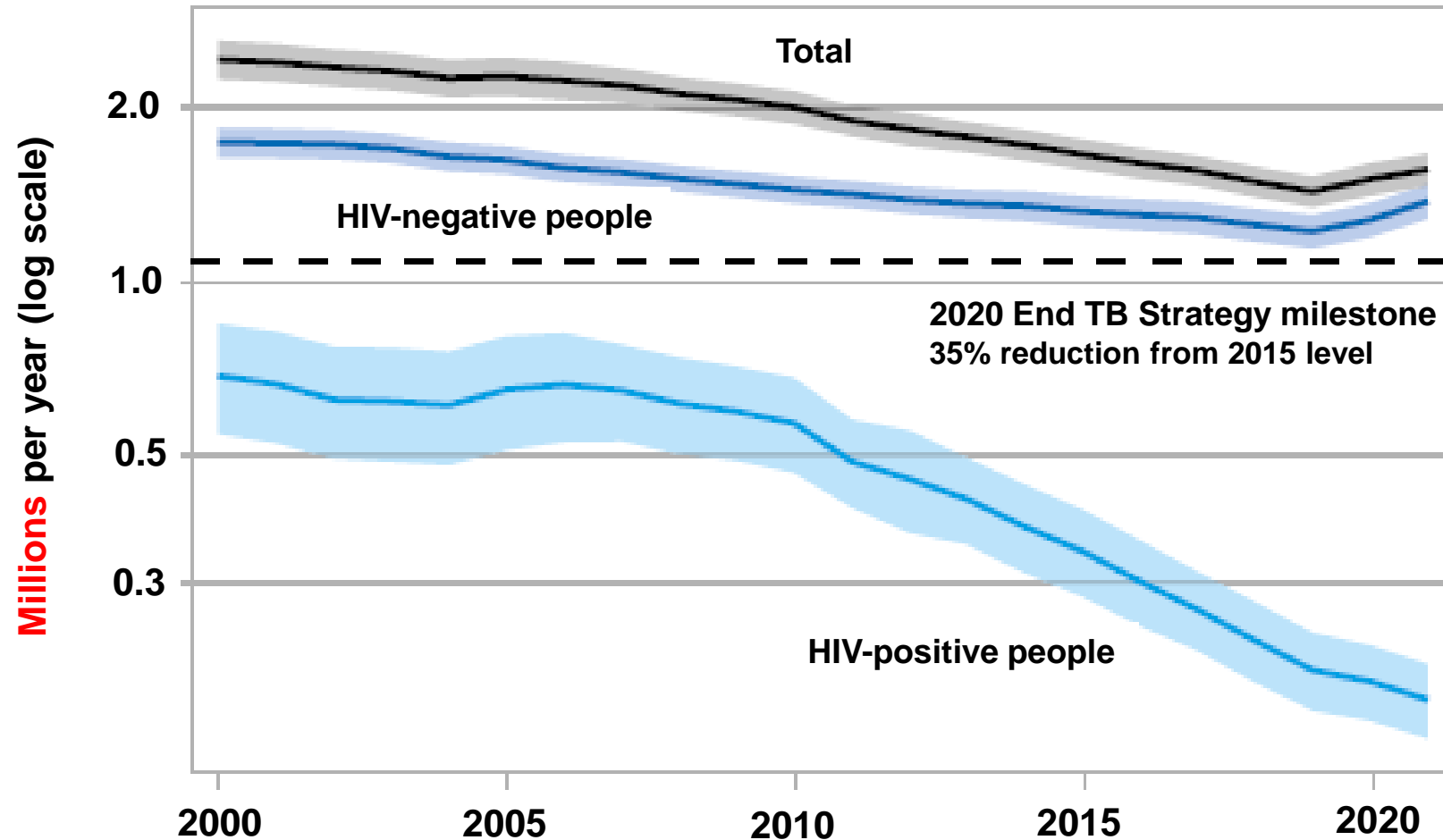
Data shown for 30 high TB burden and 3 global TB watchlist countries

Consequences of reduced access to TB diagnosis and treatment

Reductions suggest that the number of people with undiagnosed and untreated TB has grown, *resulting first* in an increased number of TB deaths and more transmission of infection *and then*, with some lag-time, increased numbers of people developing TB

Global number of TB deaths increased in 2020 and again in 2021, back to 2017 level

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

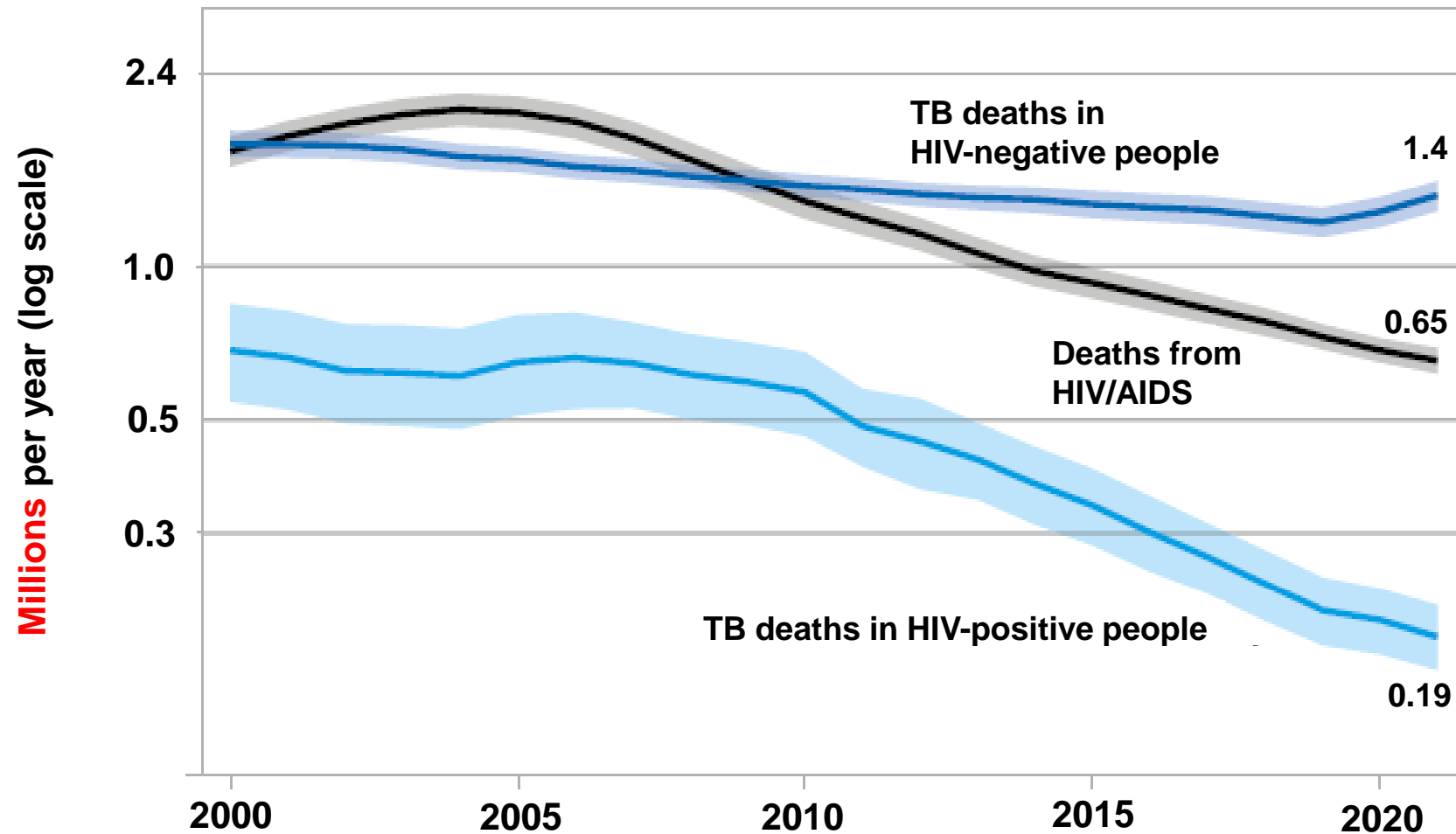


1.6 million in 2021, up from 1.5 million in 2020 and 1.4 million in 2019

5.9% reduction vs 2015, one sixth of the way to the first milestone of the End TB Strategy

187,000, down from 201,000 in 2020

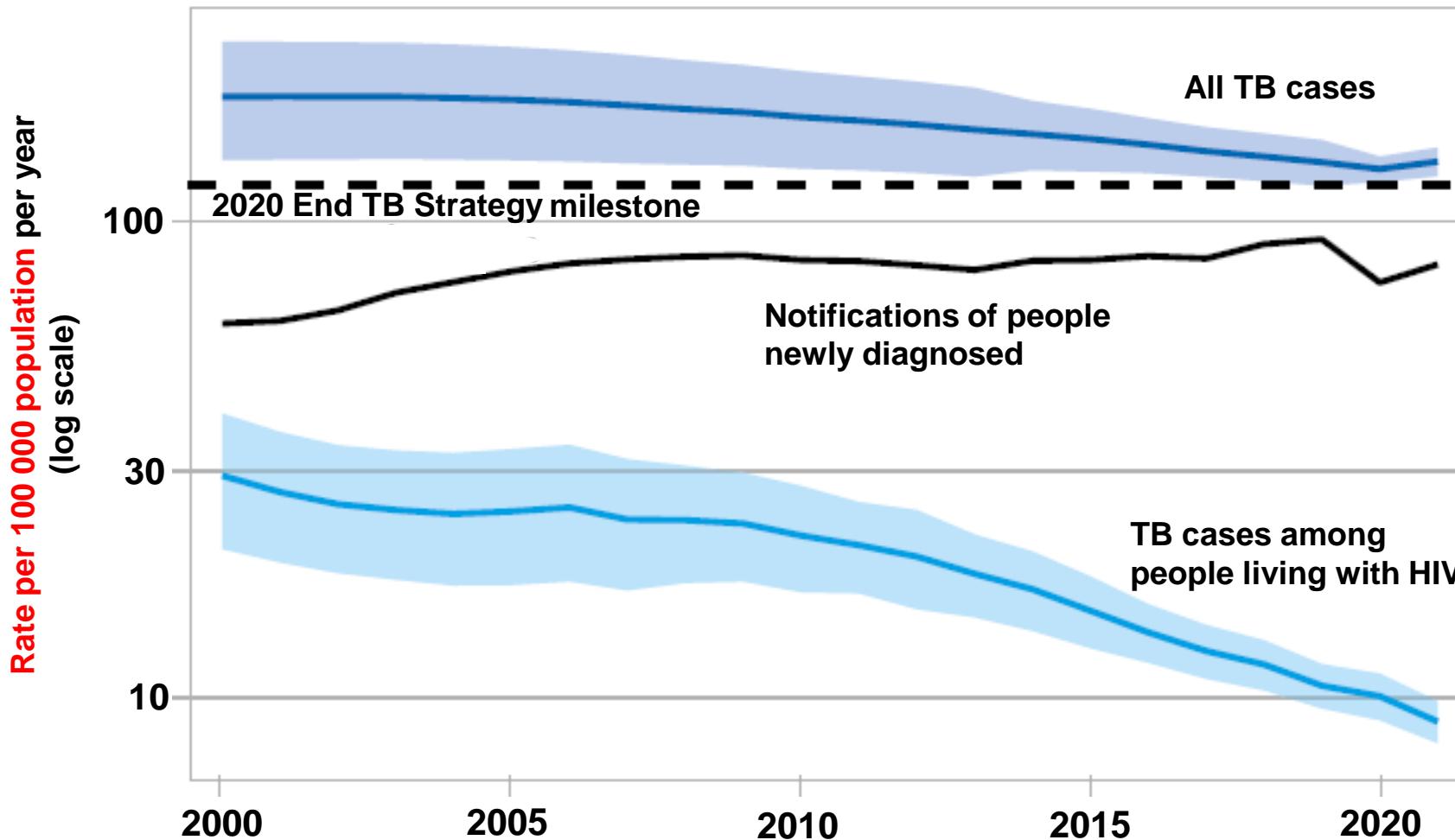
TB more badly impacted than HIV



Deaths from TB in 2021 more than **double** those from HIV/AIDS, which continued to fall

Global decline in TB incidence reversed in 2021

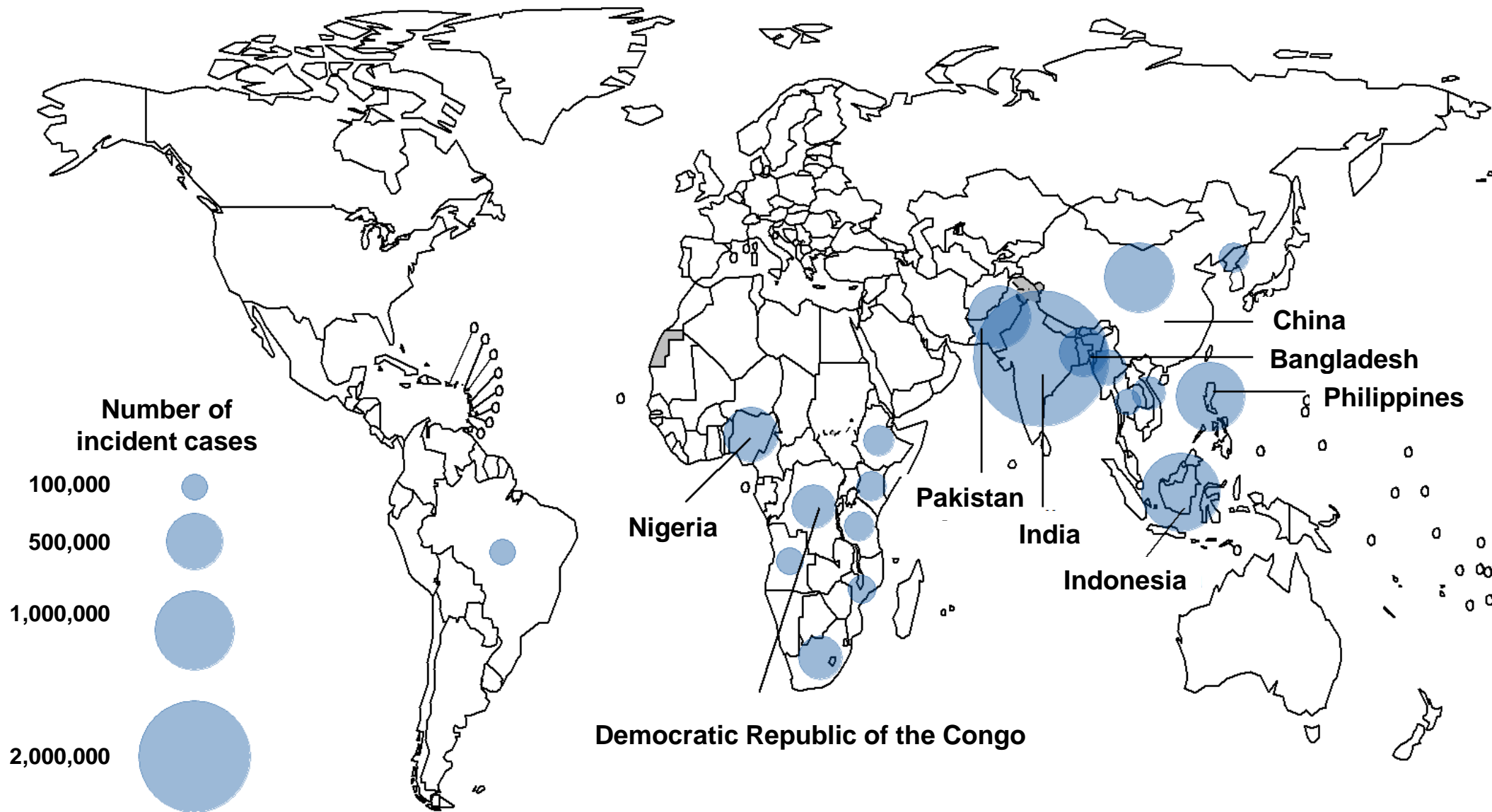
+3.6% 2020-2021, following years of decline of about 2% per year



10% reduction since 2015, only half-way to the first milestone of the End TB Strategy

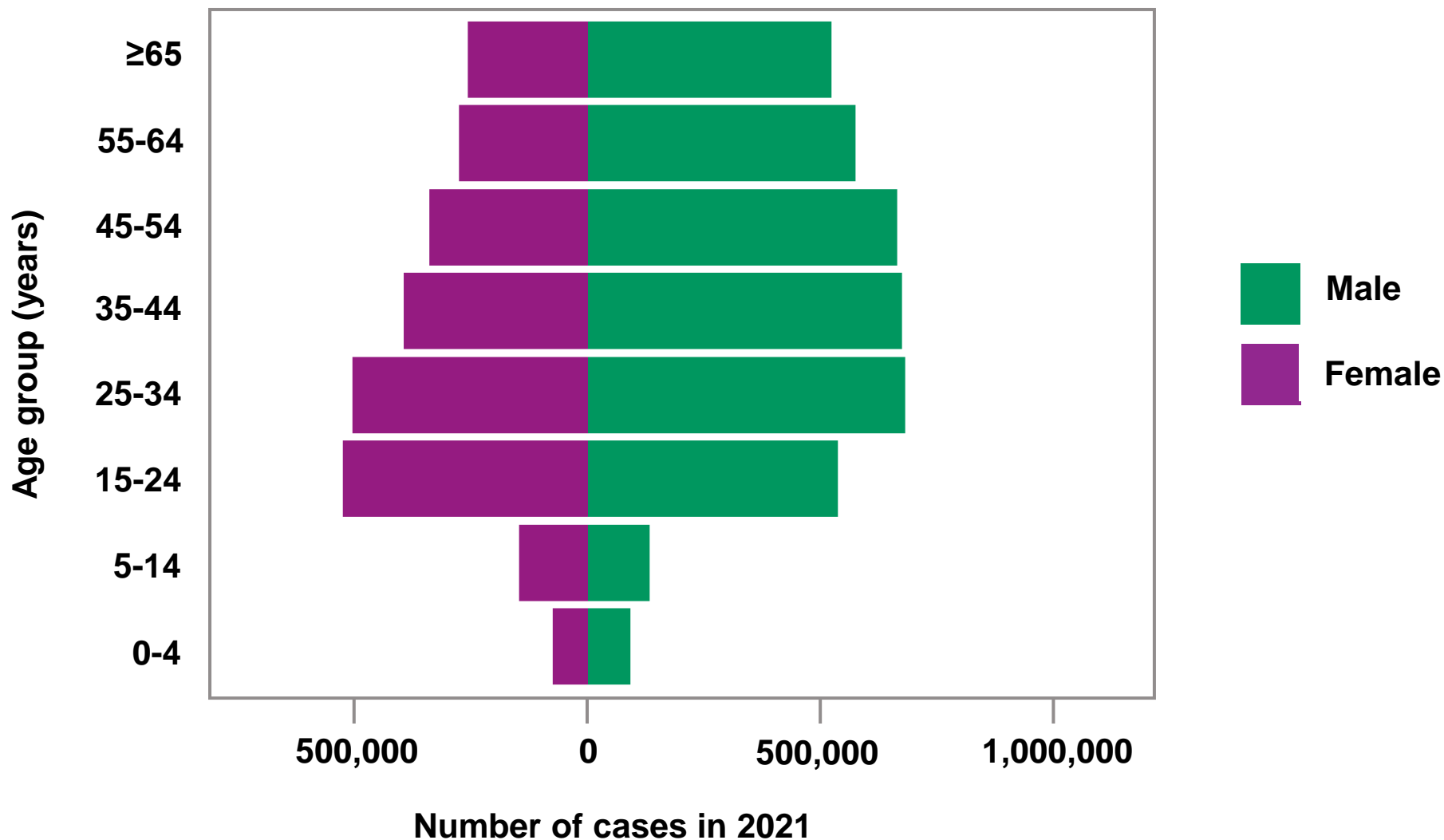
8 countries, 68% of global cases in 2021

87% in 30 high TB burden countries

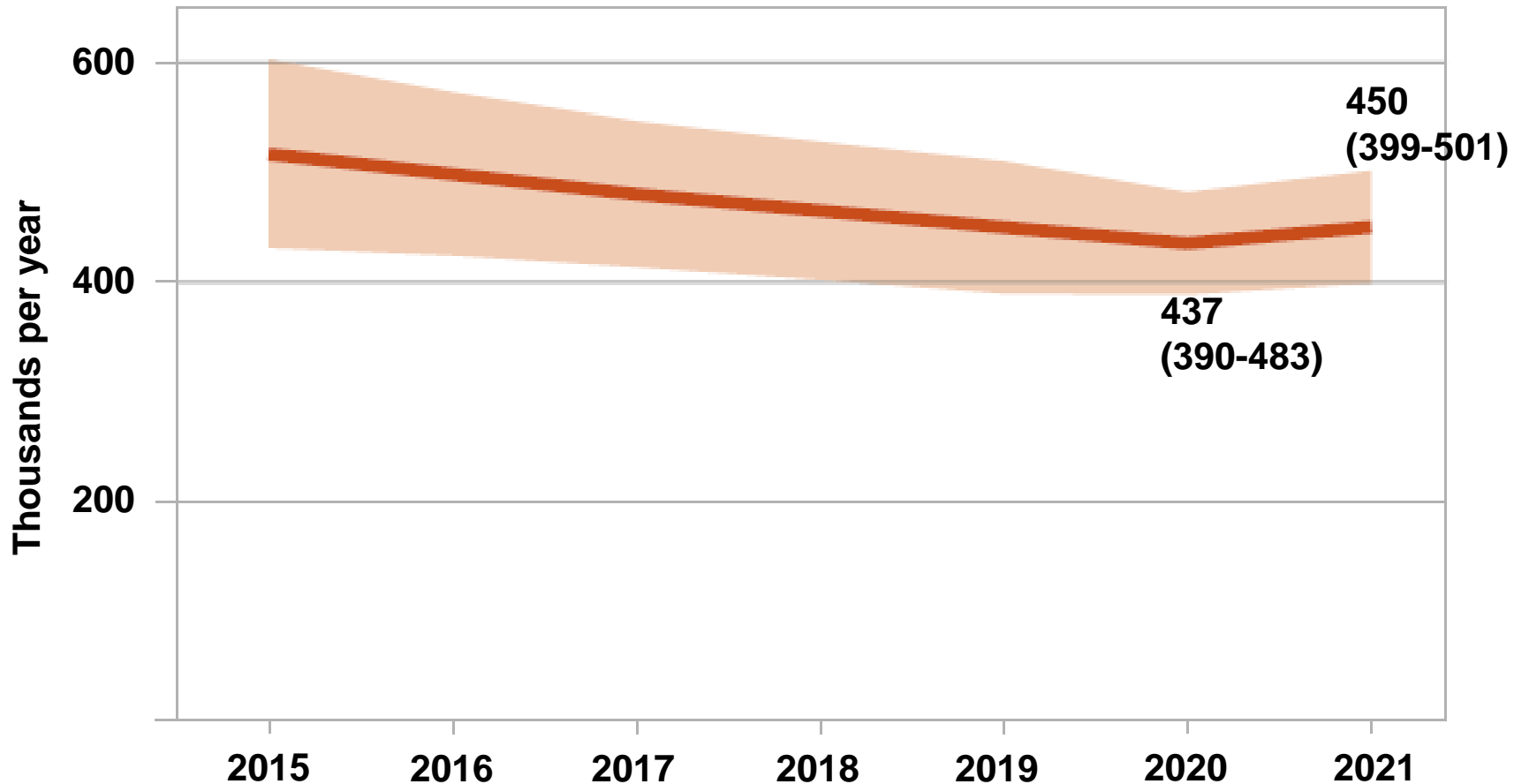


Distribution by age and sex

6.0 million men (56.5%), 3.4 million women (33.5%), 1.2 million children (11%)



Estimated number of people developing MDR/RR-TB has also increased

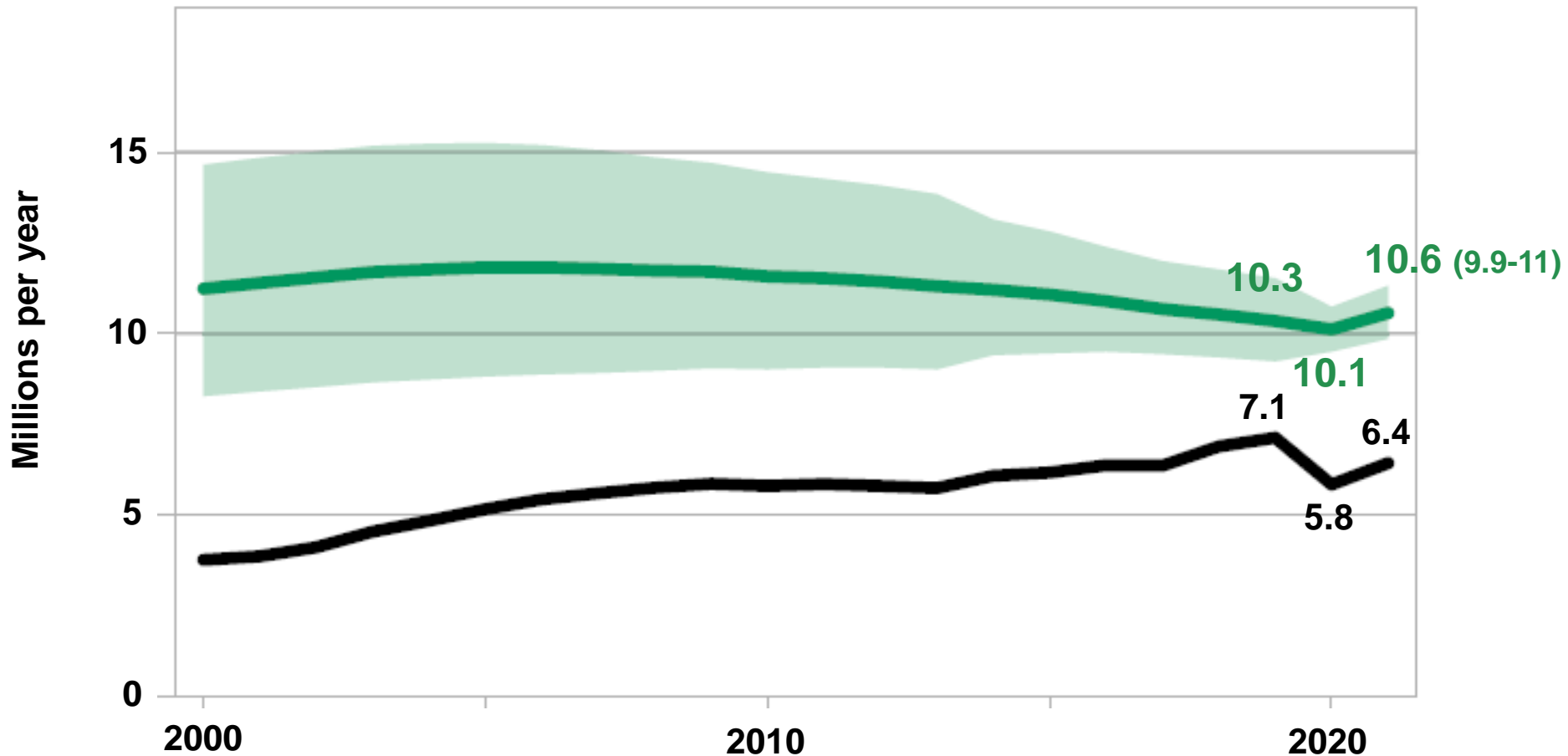


Estimation of TB disease burden during COVID-19 pandemic is difficult

- **Reliance on country and region-specific dynamic models for most low and middle-income countries**
- **New direct measurements of disease burden needed**
 - National VR systems
 - National TB prevalence surveys
 - National inventory studies to measure underreporting

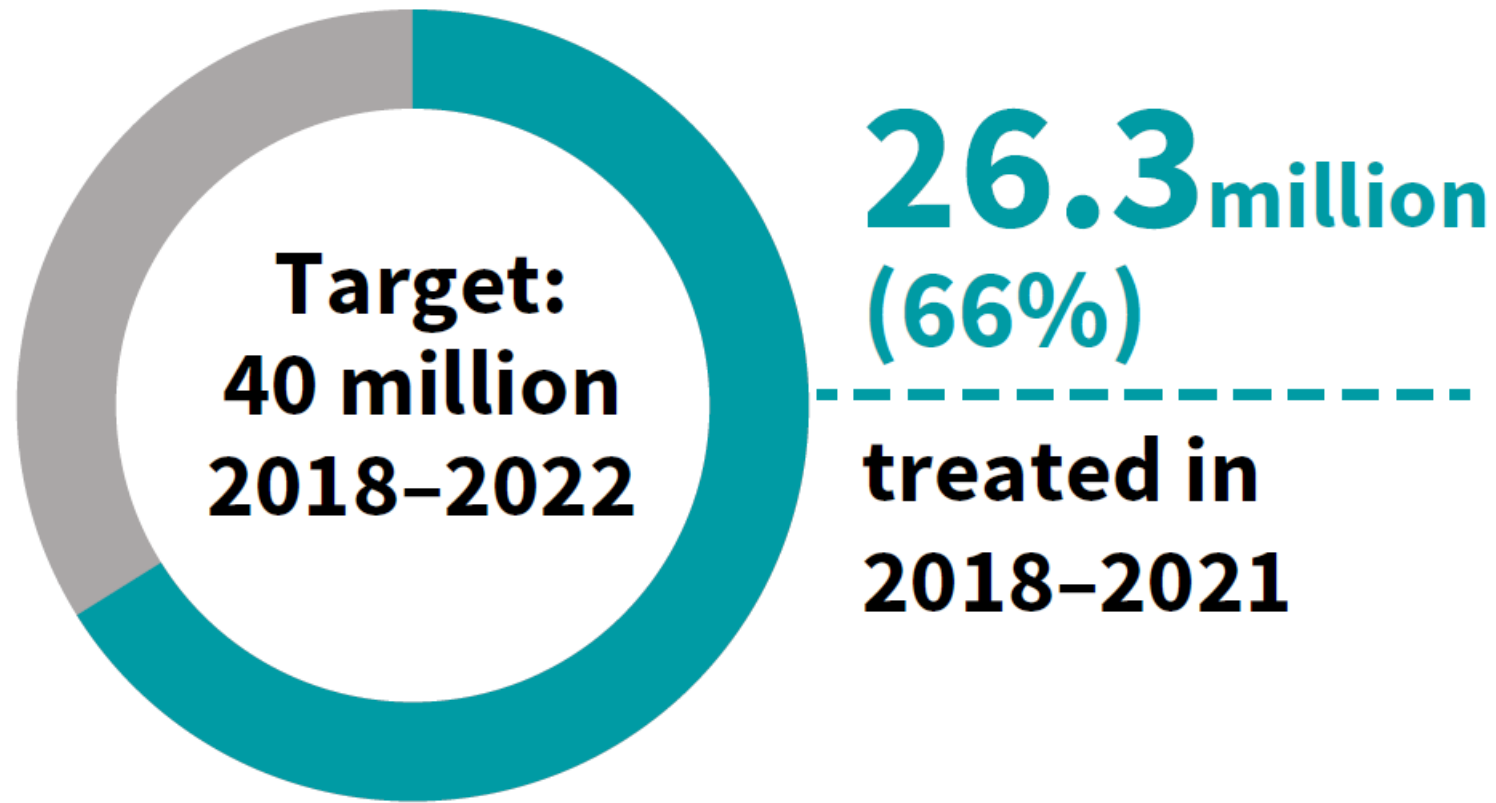
**Widened gaps between
numbers of people developing
TB and numbers treated,
treatment targets off track**

Widened gap between number of people falling ill with TB (green) in 2020 and 2021 and the number diagnosed and reported (black line)

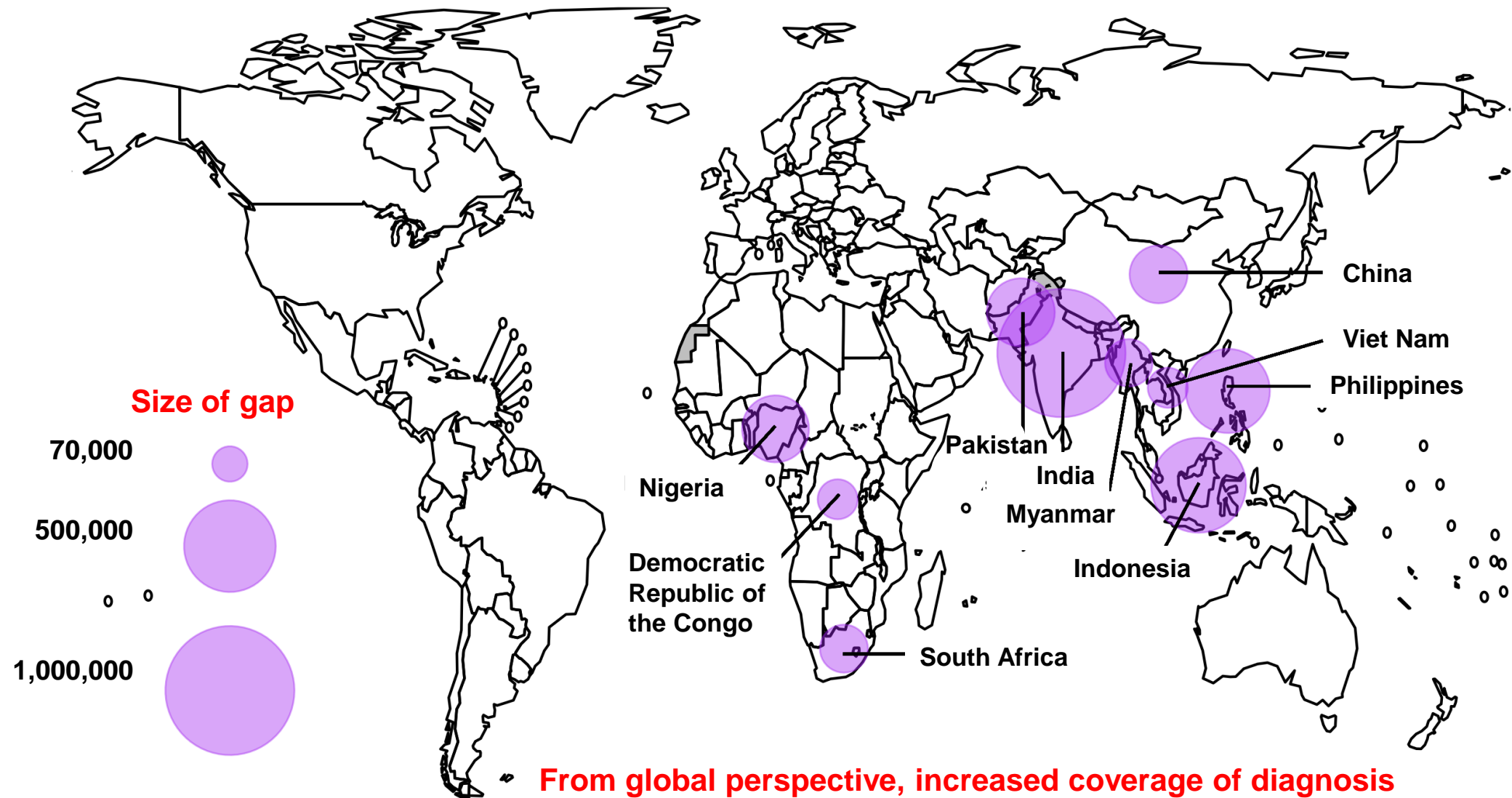


UN high-level meeting on TB, 2018

Global TB treatment target off-track

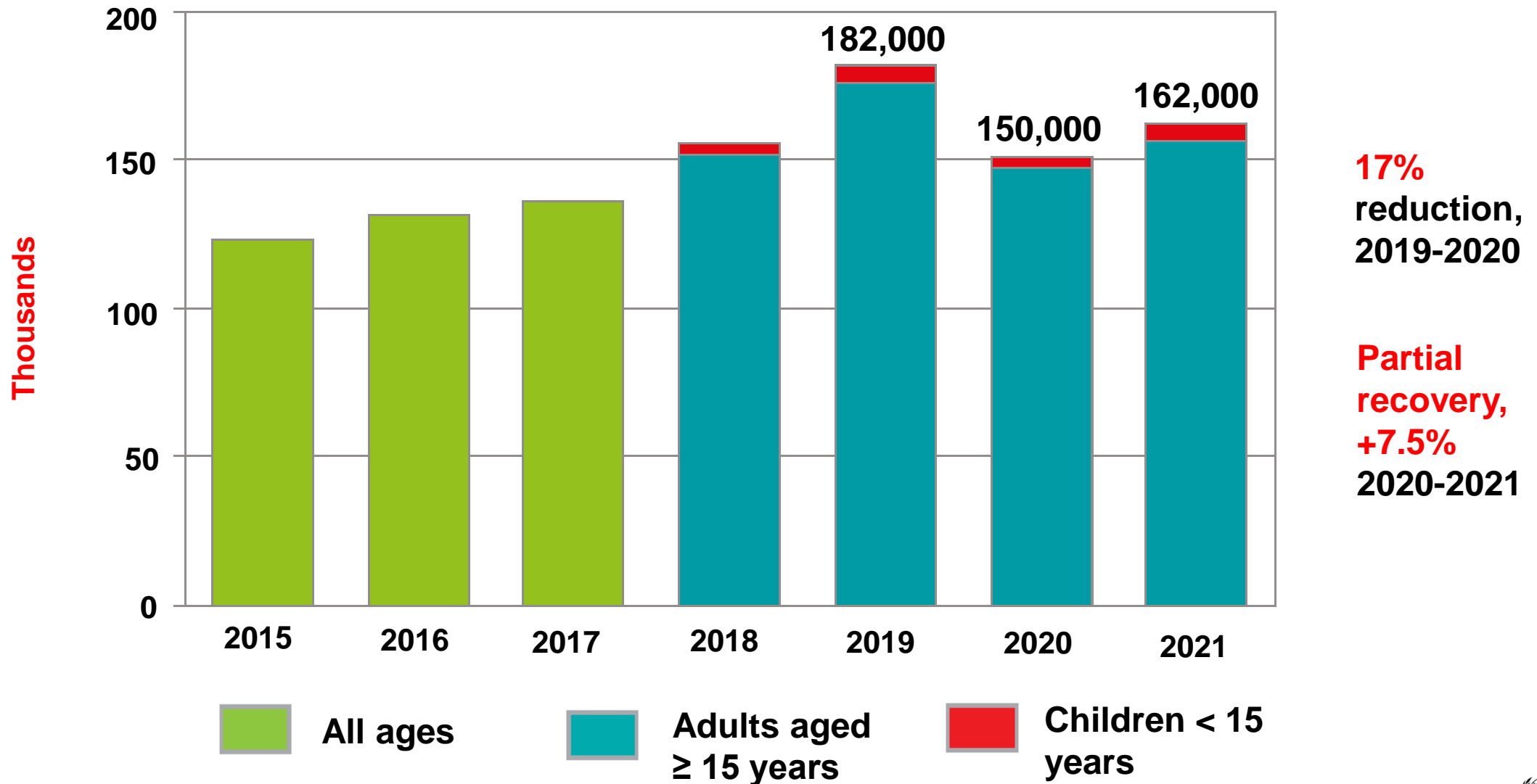


10 countries account for 75% global gap between TB incidence and reported cases



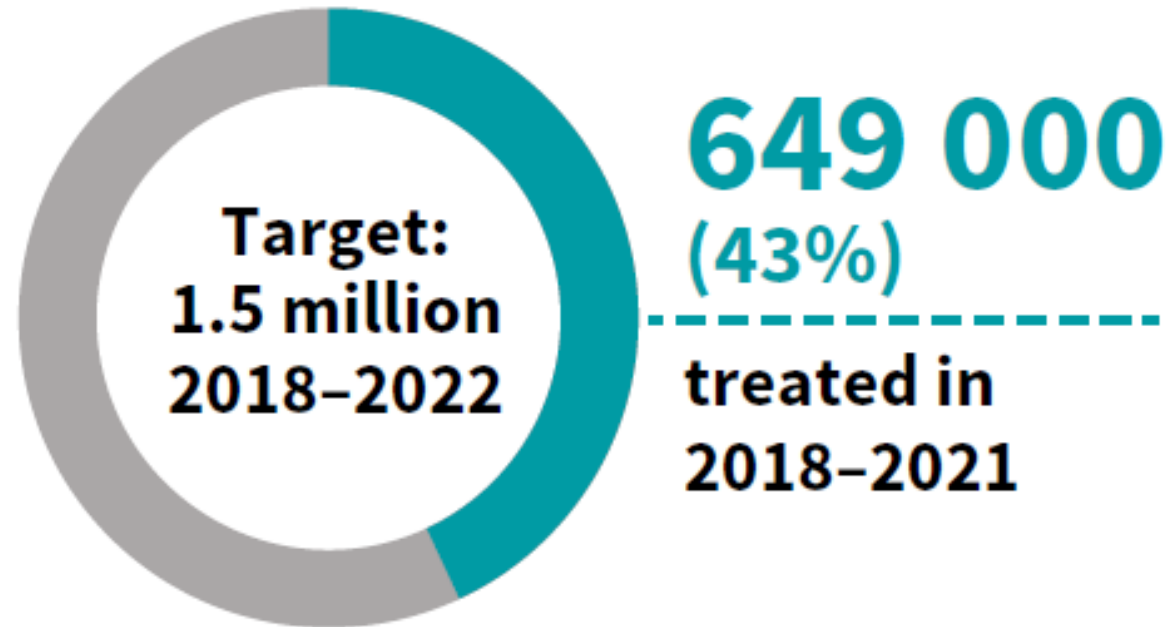
Number of people treated for MDR/RR-TB

fall in 2020, partial recovery in 2021



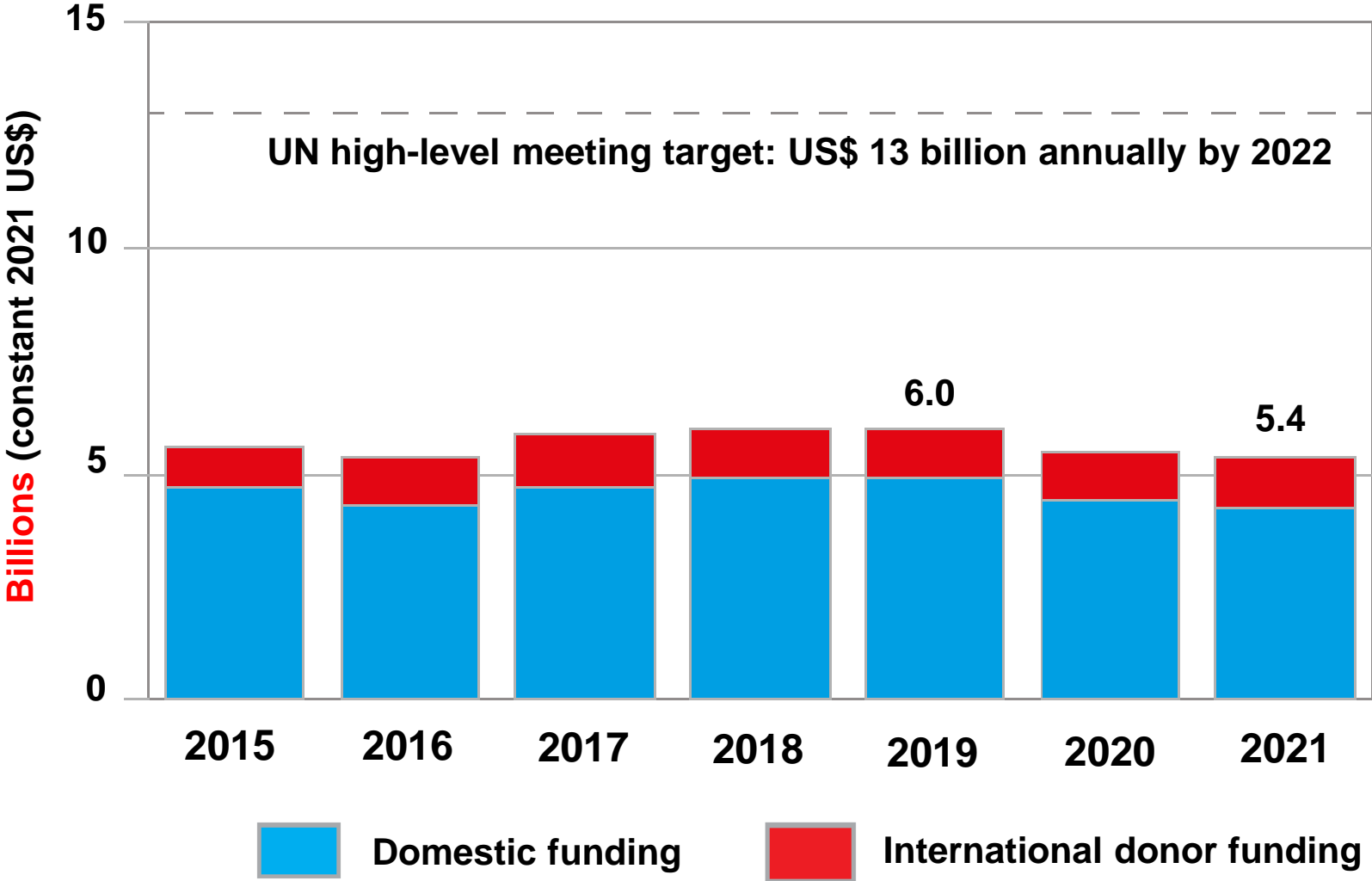
UN high-level meeting on TB, 2018

Global MDR/RR-TB treatment target off-track



**Funding for TB far short of
what is needed, and
costs faced by TB patients and
their households far too high**

Spending on essential TB services* down since 2019

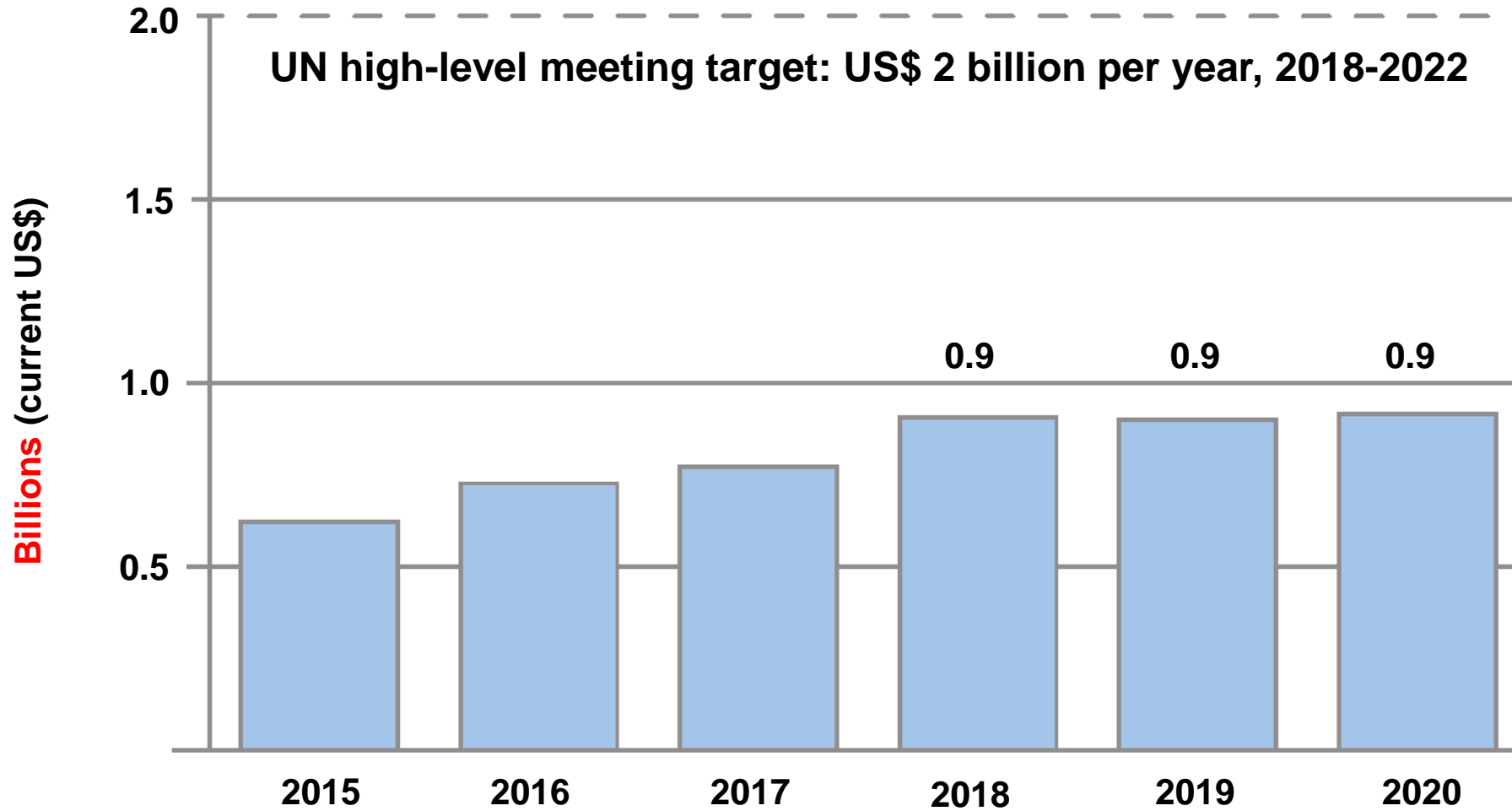


10% lower in 2021 compared with 2019

*TB diagnosis, treatment, prevention

Funding for TB research

less than half global target

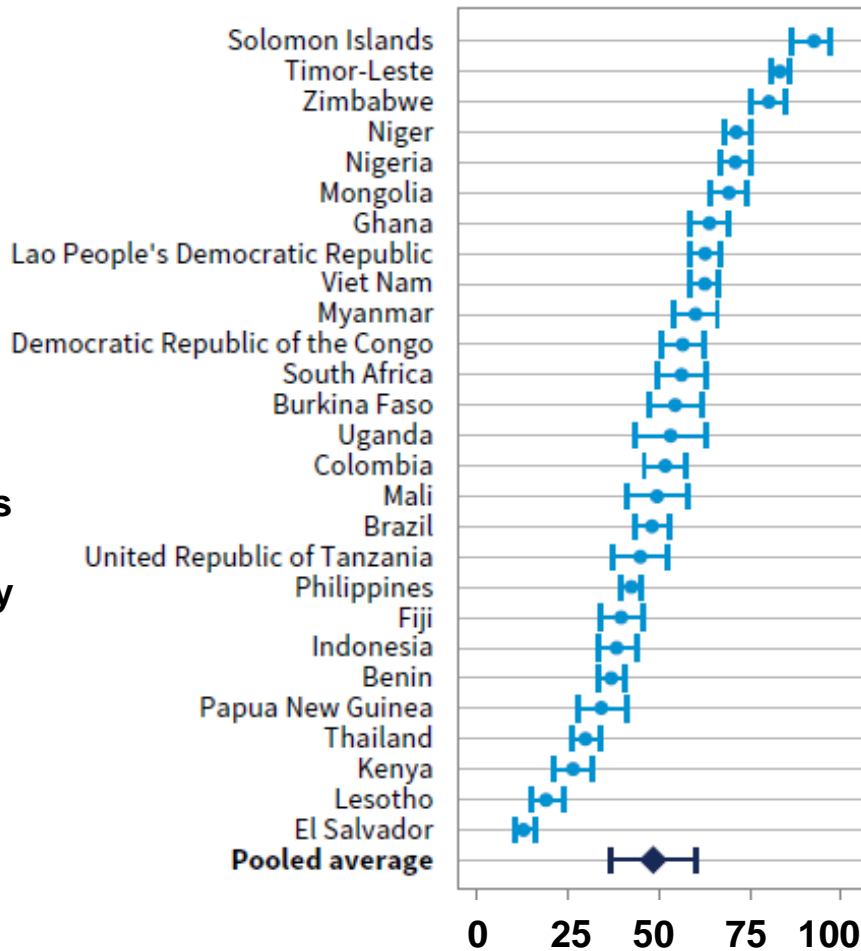


Source: Treatment Action Group, Stop TB Partnership. Tuberculosis research funding trends 2005-2020. New York: Treatment Action Group; 2021
(<https://www.treatmentactiongroup.org/resources/tbrd-report/tbrd-report-2021/>)

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

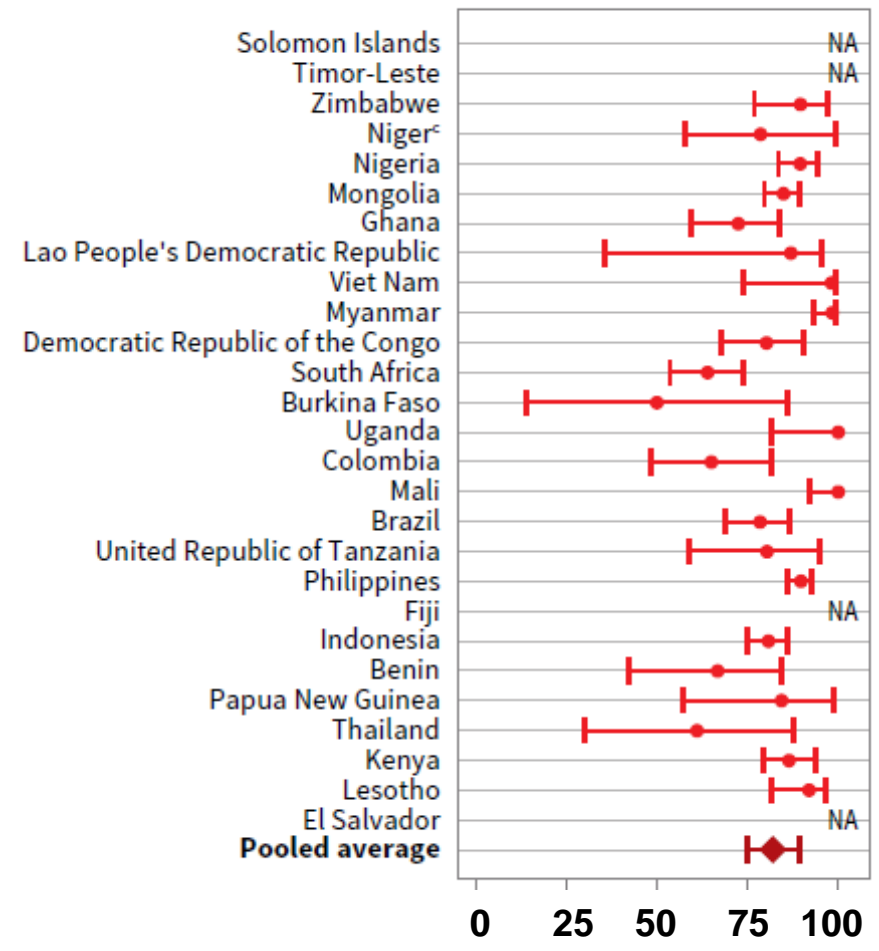
pooled average = 48%; far from End TB Strategy target of zero by 2020

Overall (27 countries)



15 high TB burden countries and 1 global TB watchlist country

Drug-resistant TB only (23 countries)



82%

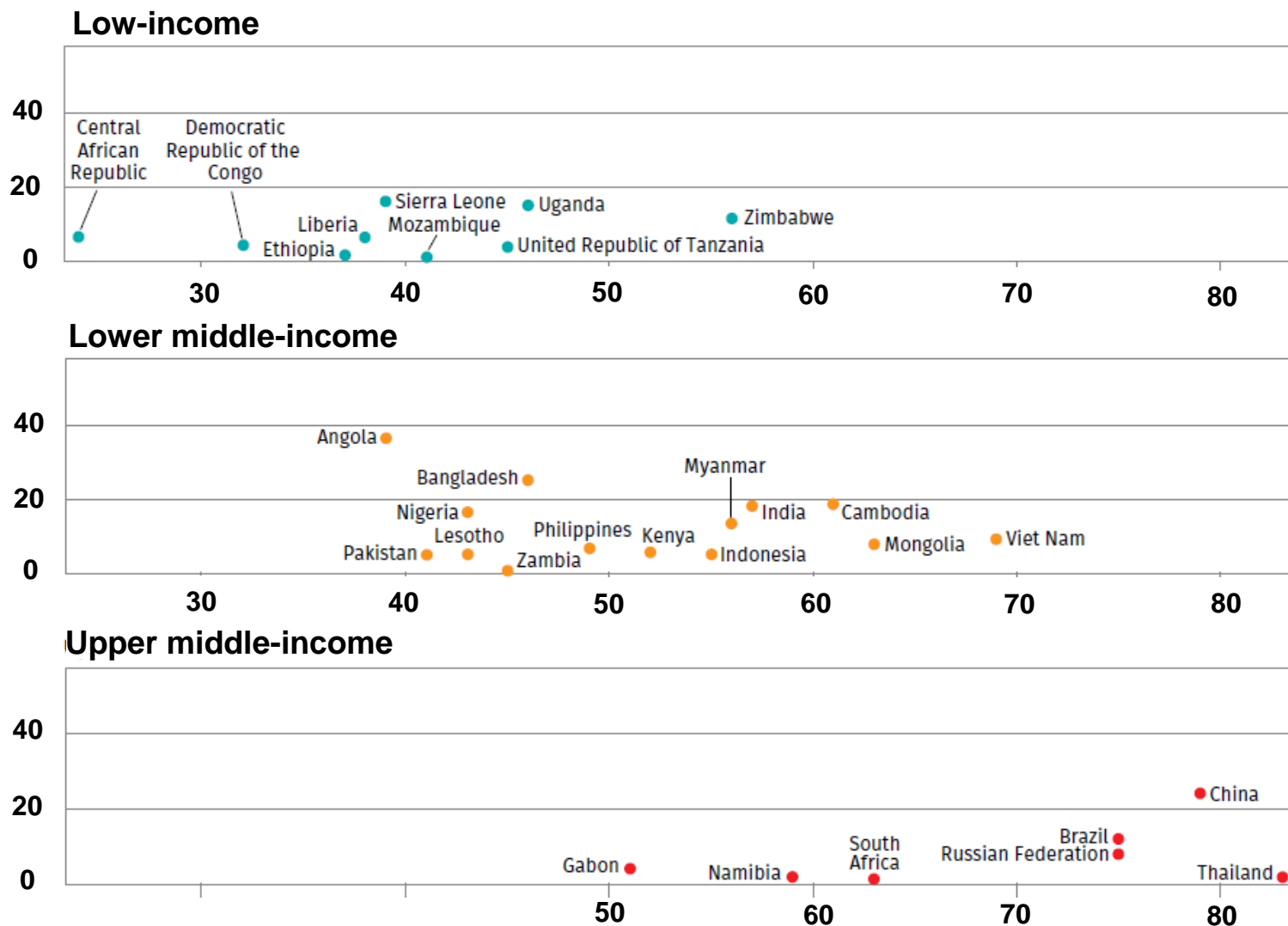
Percentage facing catastrophic costs

Universal health coverage

status of the 2 SDG indicators for UHC

30 high TB burden and 3 global TB watchlist countries

% all households in the population with catastrophic health expenditures



Most countries far short of UHC

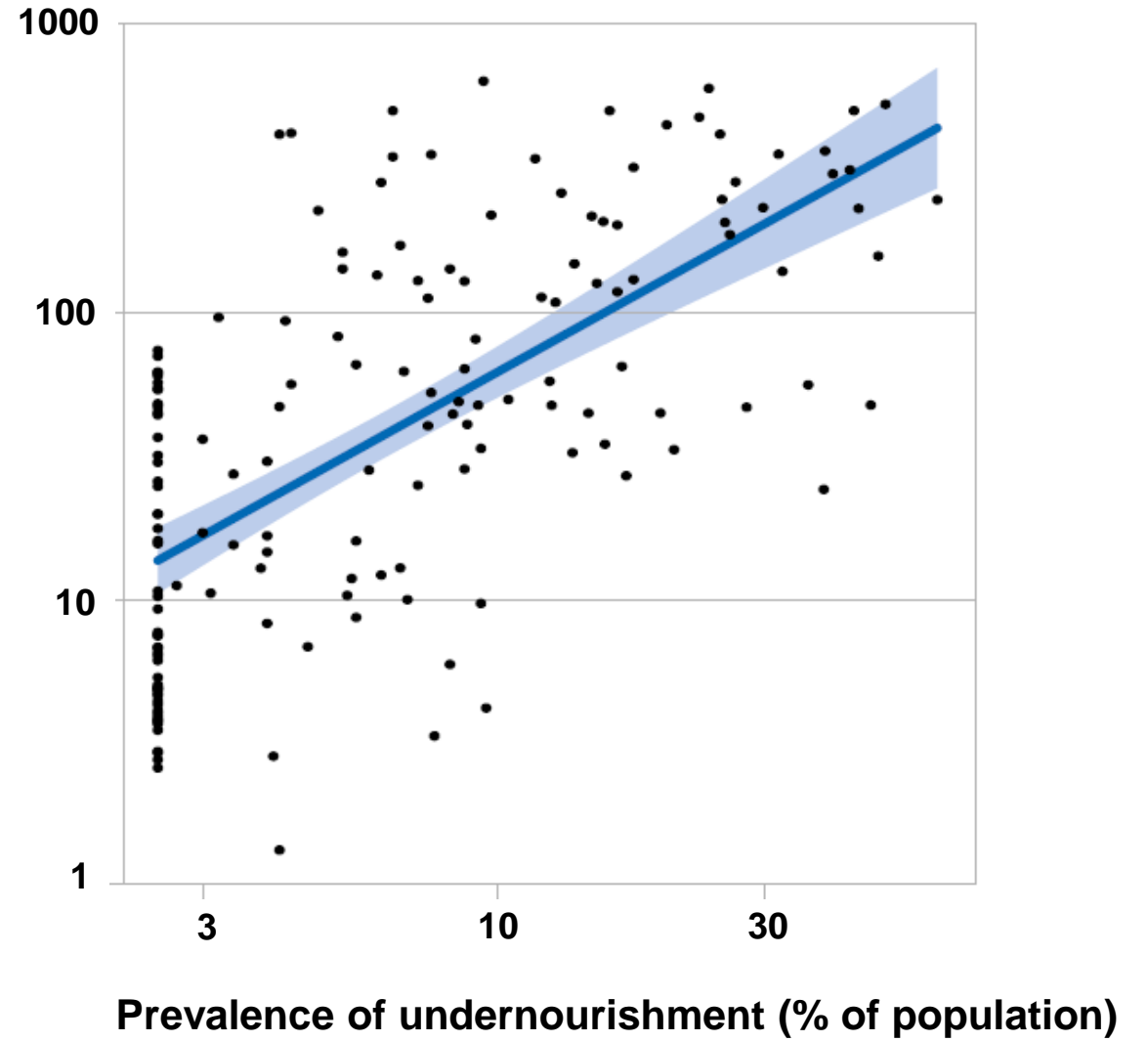
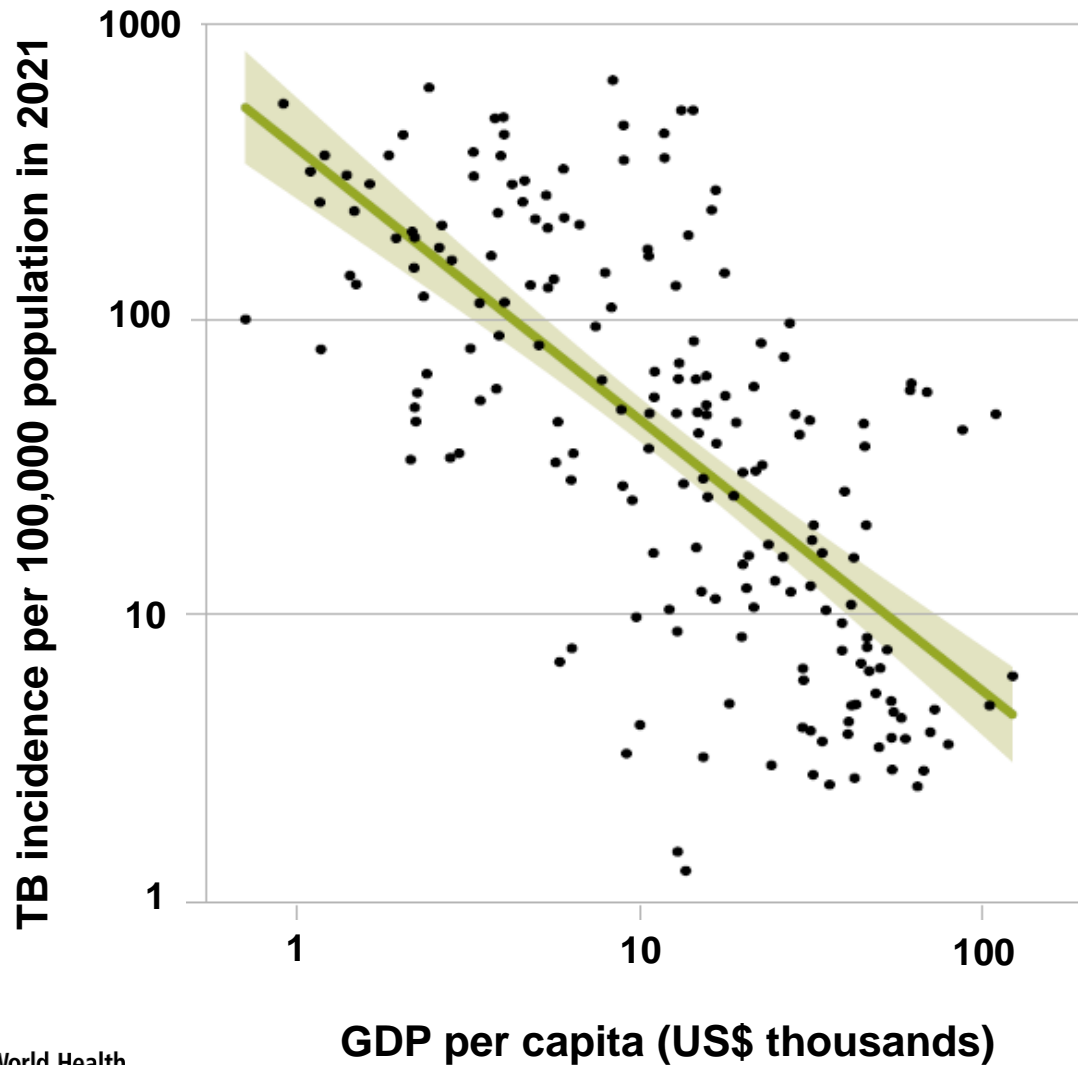
- Thailand closest
- general tendency for service coverage index to improve with income level

Health service coverage index (0-100)

**TB disease burden could worsen
broader TB determinants may worsen in
context of war, global energy crisis, food
insecurity, pressures on income**

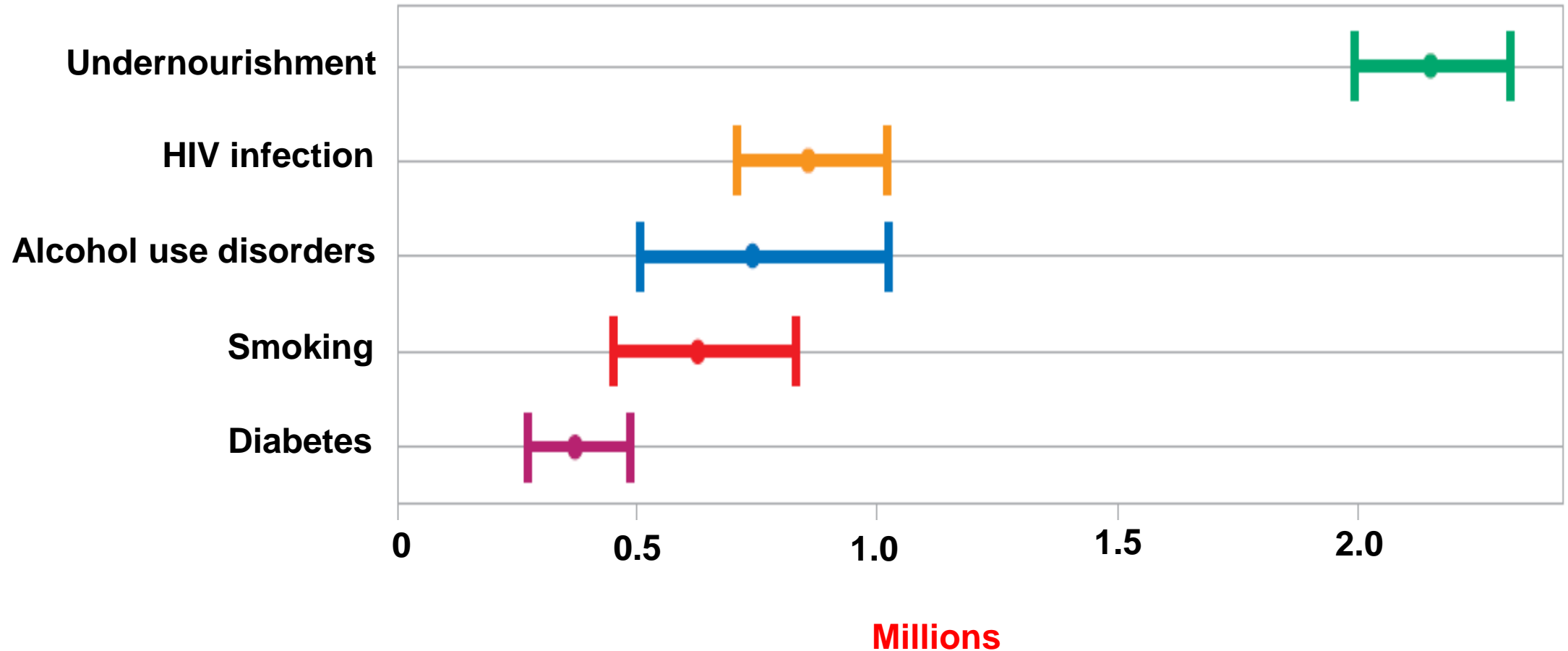
TB determinants

Relationship between TB incidence, income and undernourishment



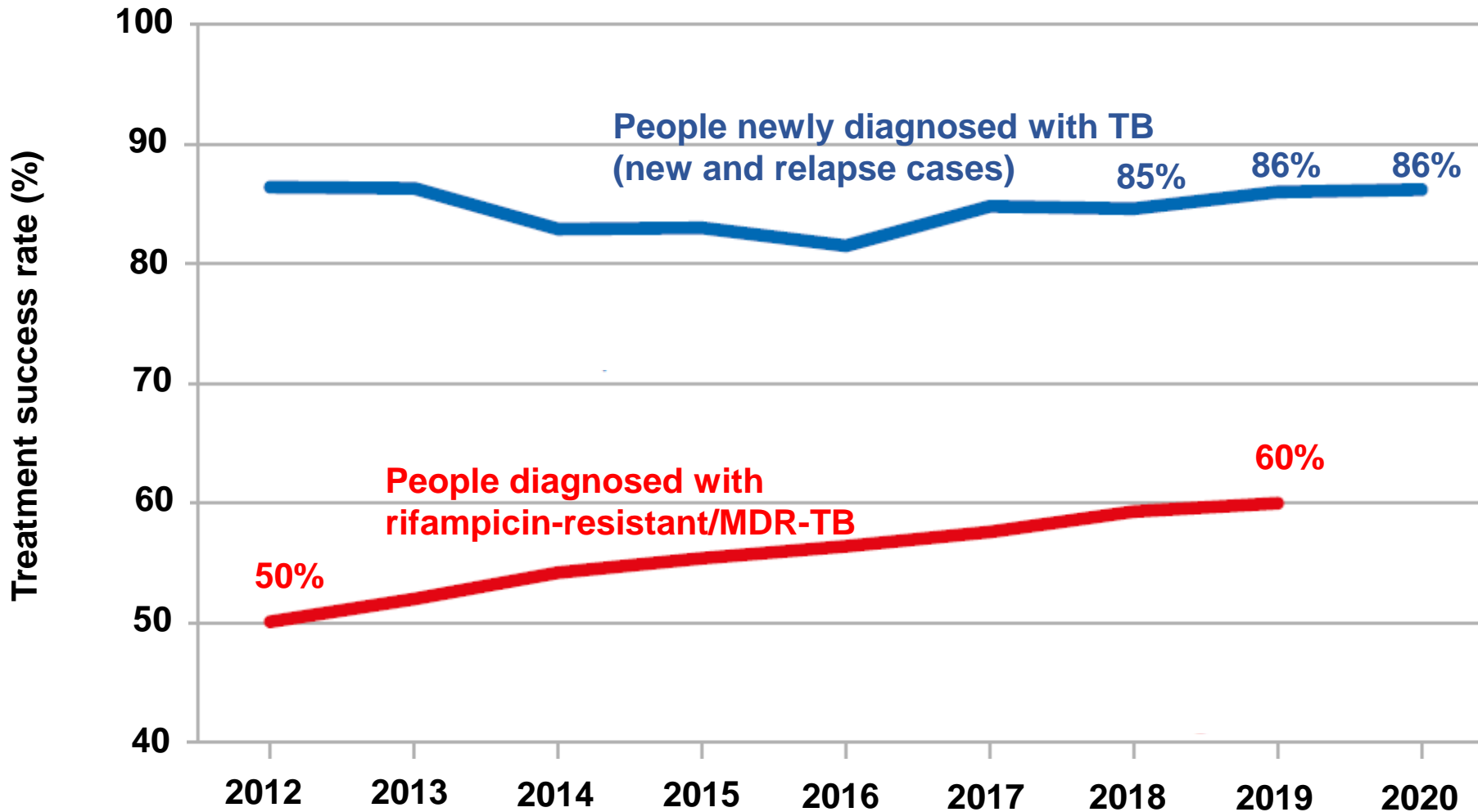
TB determinants

Global estimates of TB cases attributable to 5 risk factors in 2021



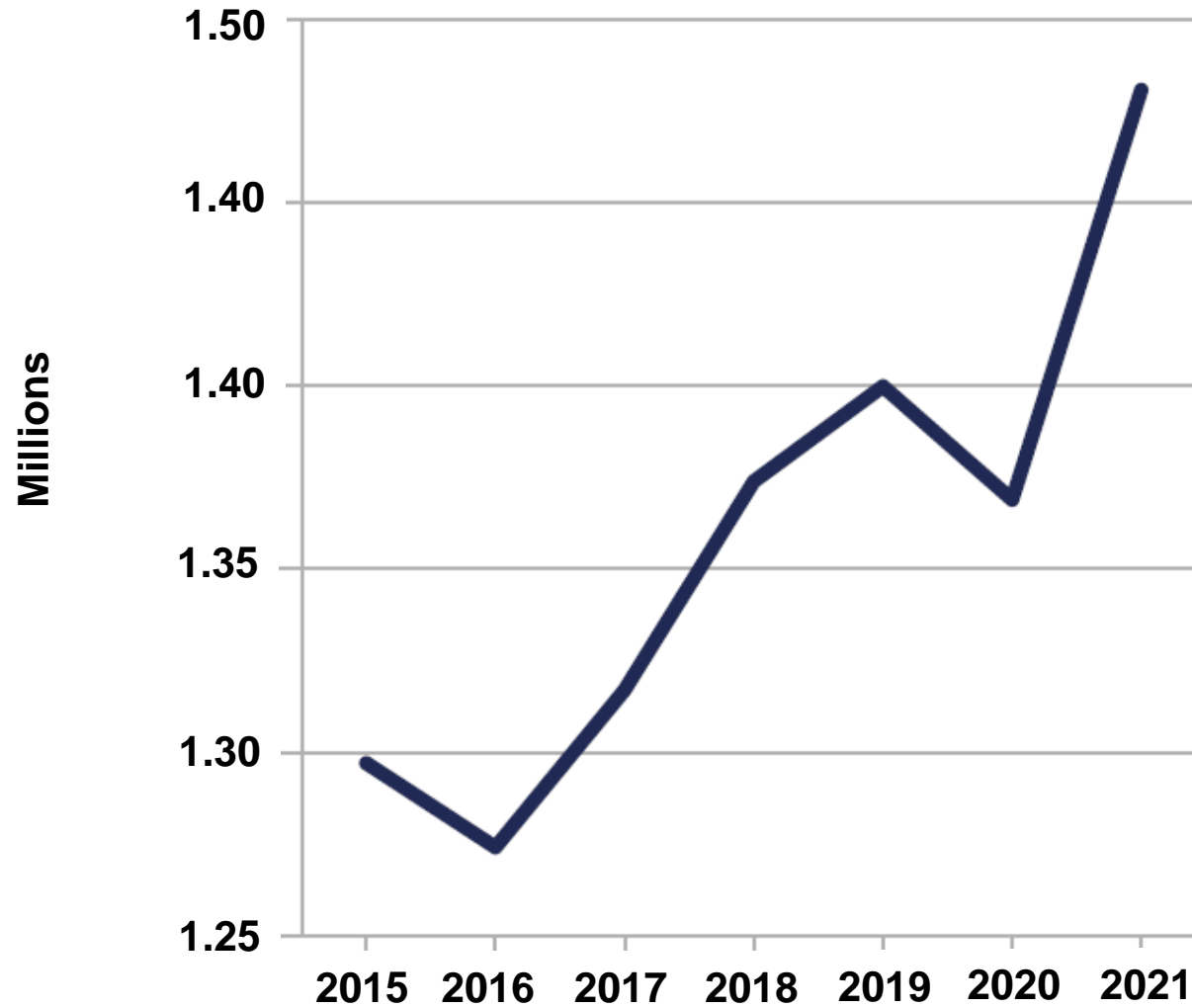
Positive findings and success stories

Treatment outcomes sustained or improving



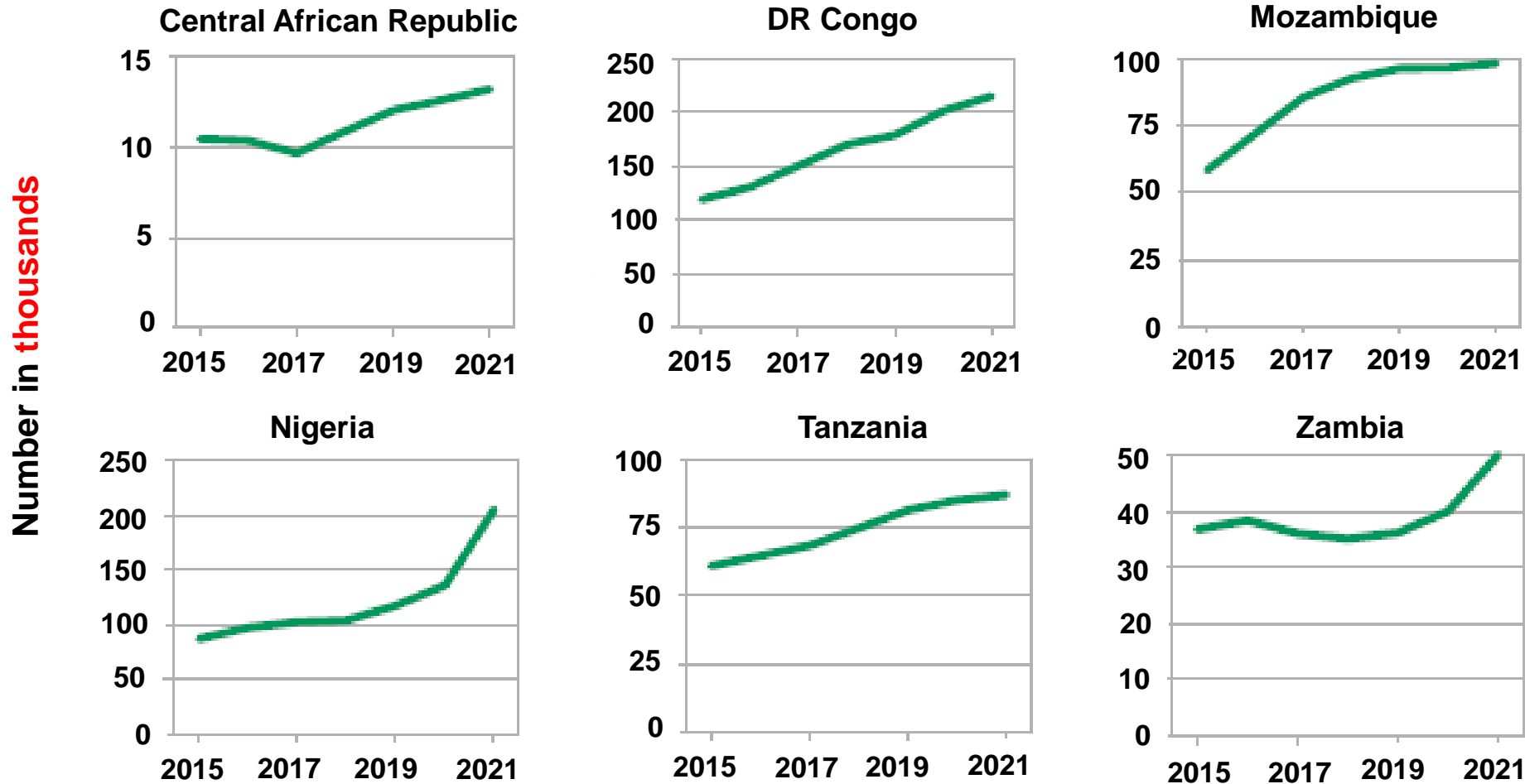
African Region

limited impact on reported numbers of people newly diagnosed with TB



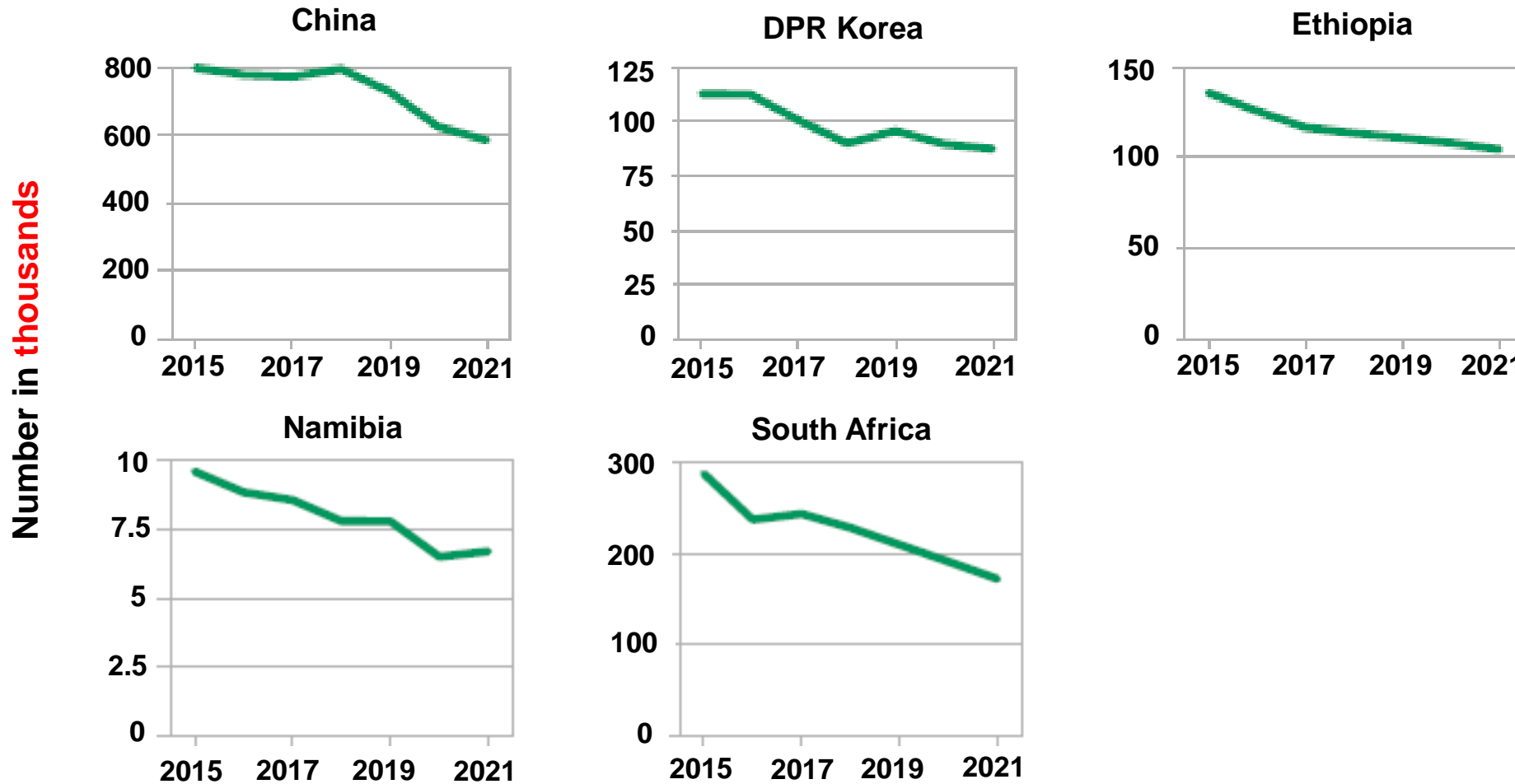
Limited or no negative impact on reported numbers of people newly diagnosed with TB

increases in 6 high TB burden countries (HBCs)



Limited or no negative impact on reported numbers of people newly diagnosed with TB

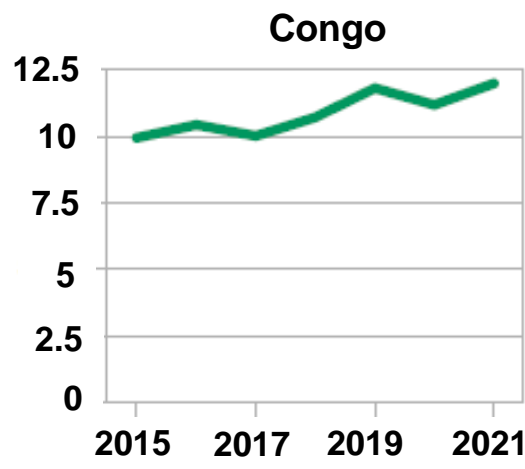
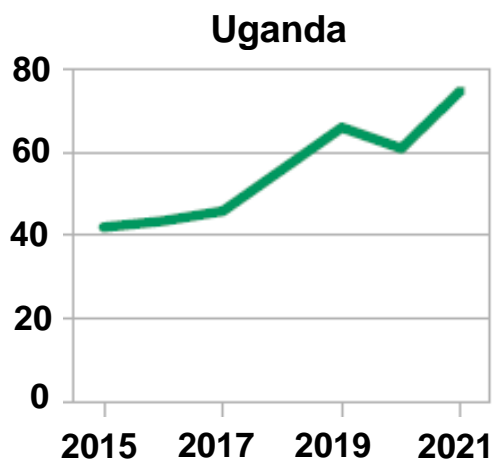
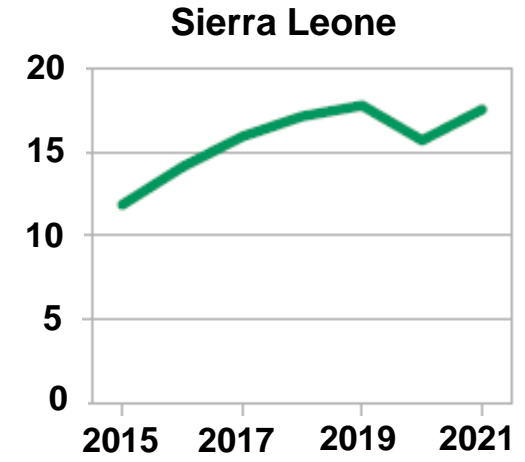
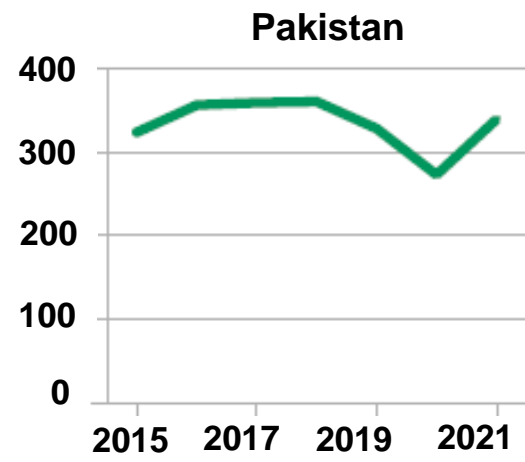
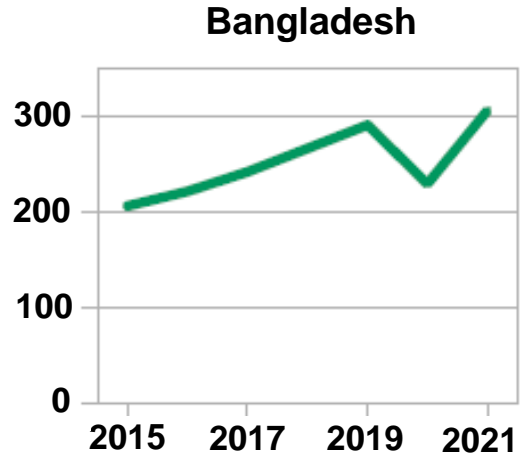
no or limited departure from pre-2020 downward trend in five HBCs



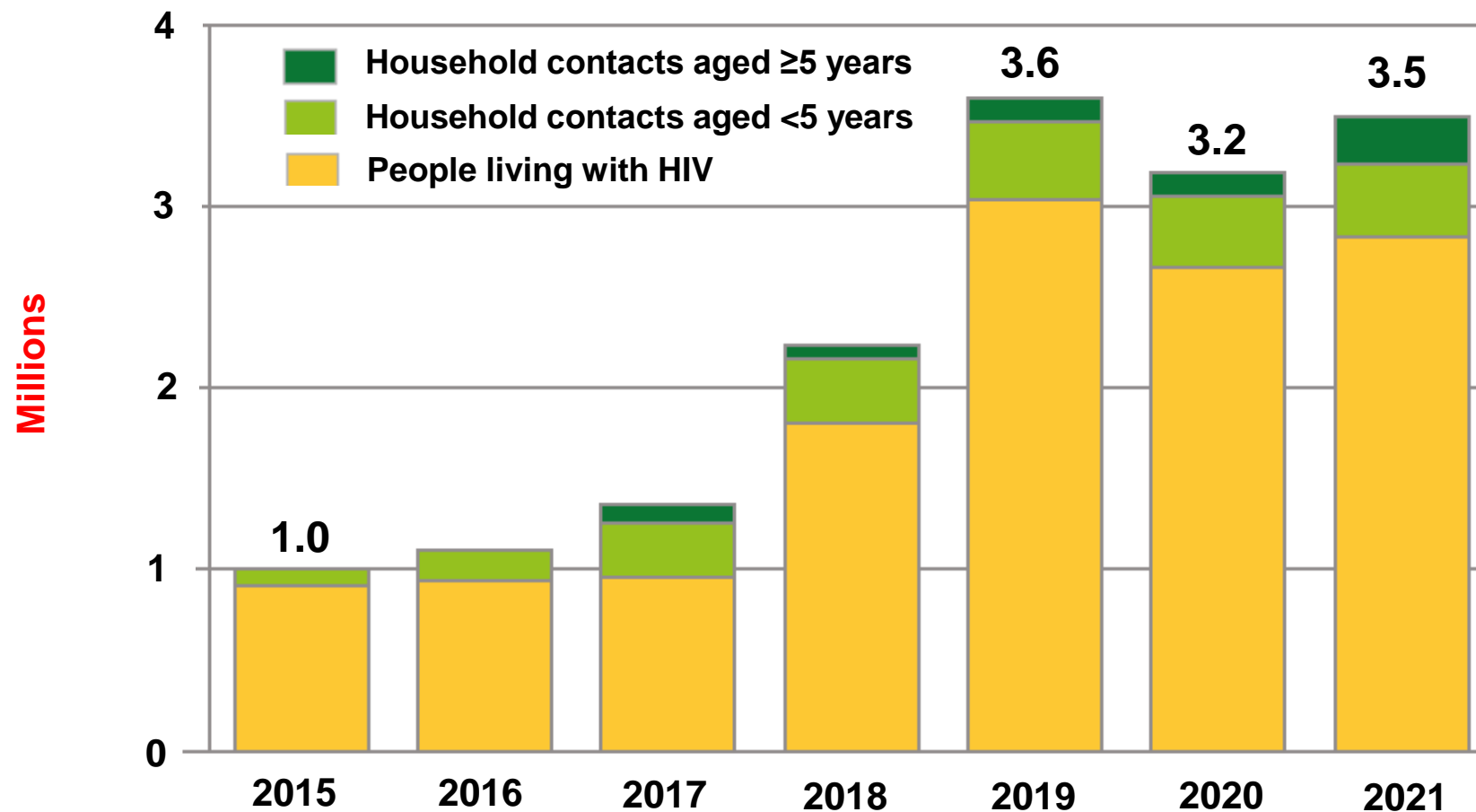
Recovery in reported number of people newly diagnosed with TB in 2021, to 2019 levels or beyond

five HBCs

Number in thousands



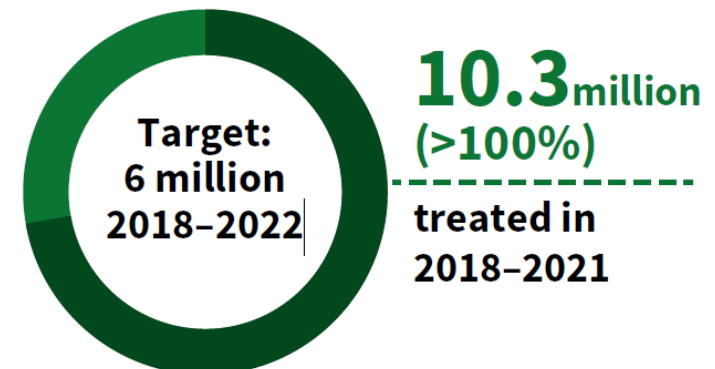
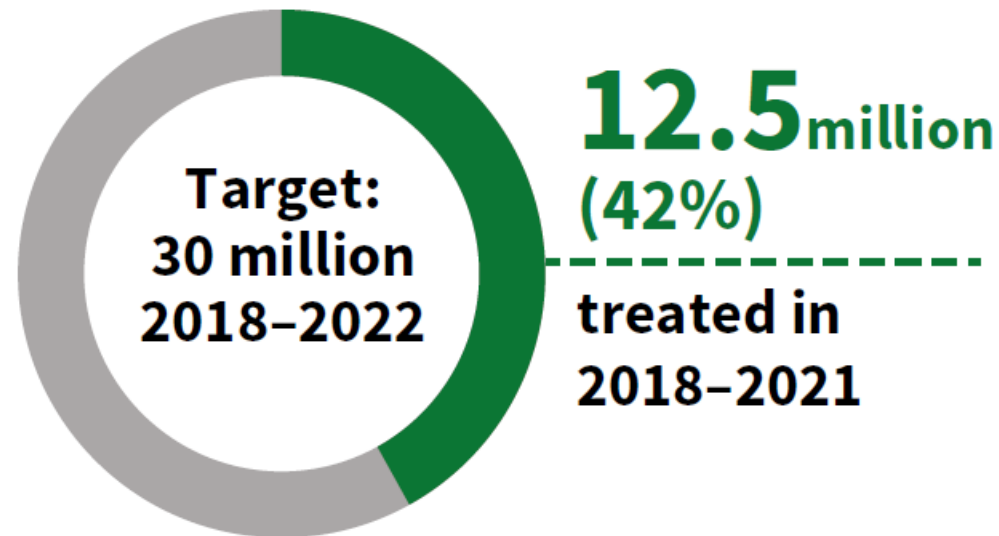
Good recovery in number of people initiated on TB preventive treatment in 2021



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

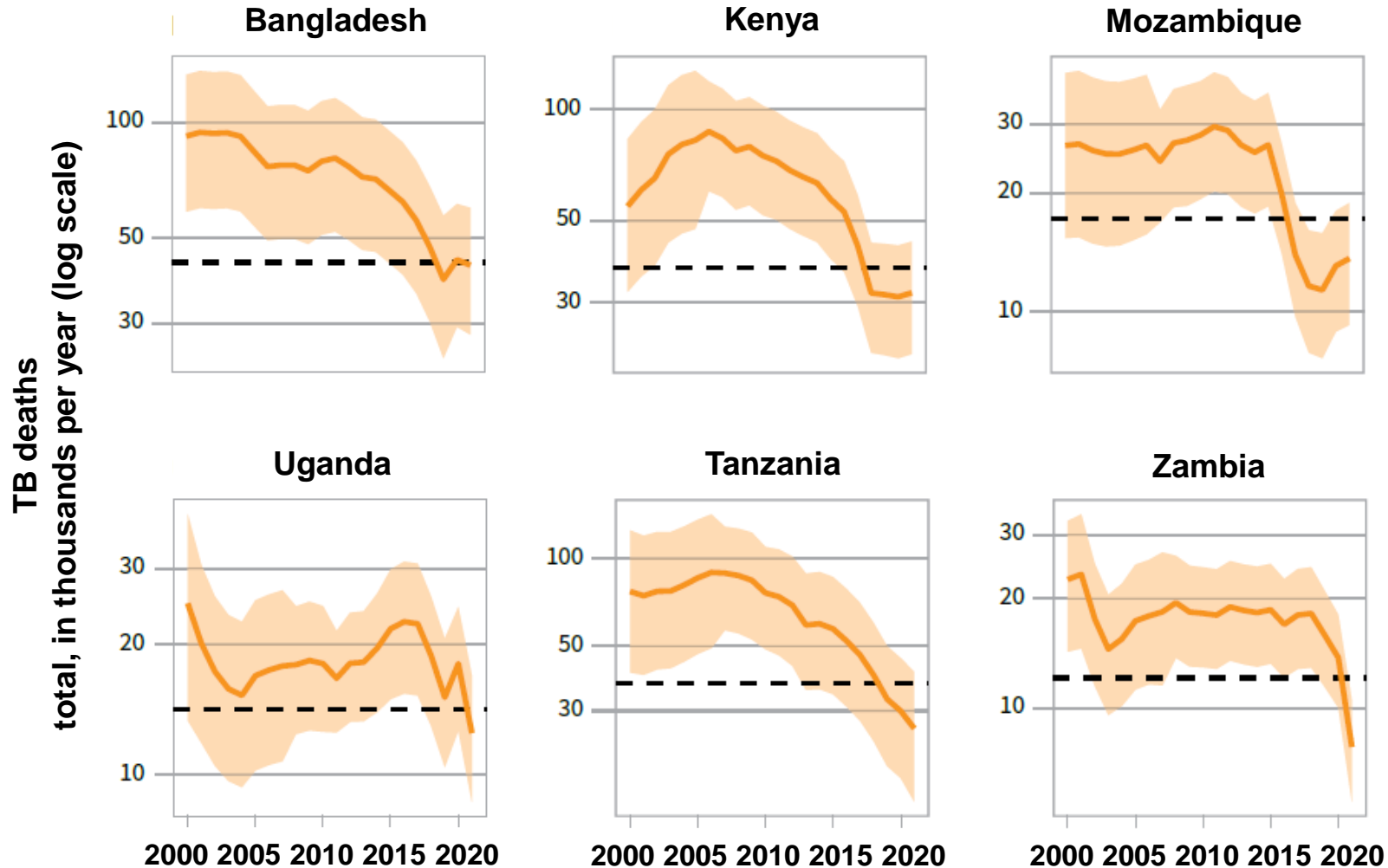
UN high-level meeting on TB, 2018

**Global TB preventive treatment target off-track overall,
subtarget for people living with HIV surpassed**



People living with HIV

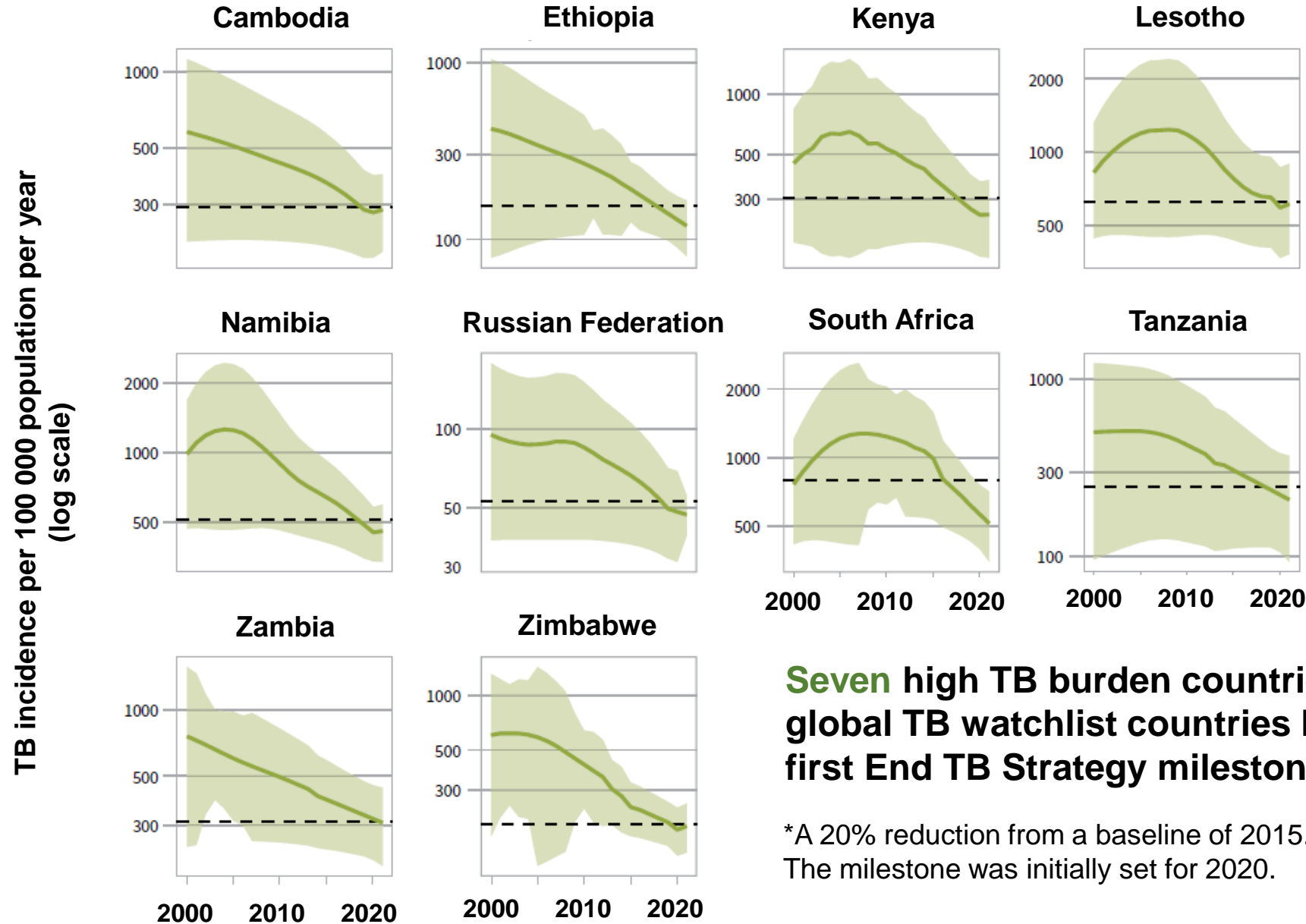
Country success stories: TB deaths



Six high TB burden countries and **one** global TB watchlist country have reached the first End TB Strategy milestone (dashed line)*

*A 35% reduction from a baseline of 2015. The milestone was initially set for 2020.

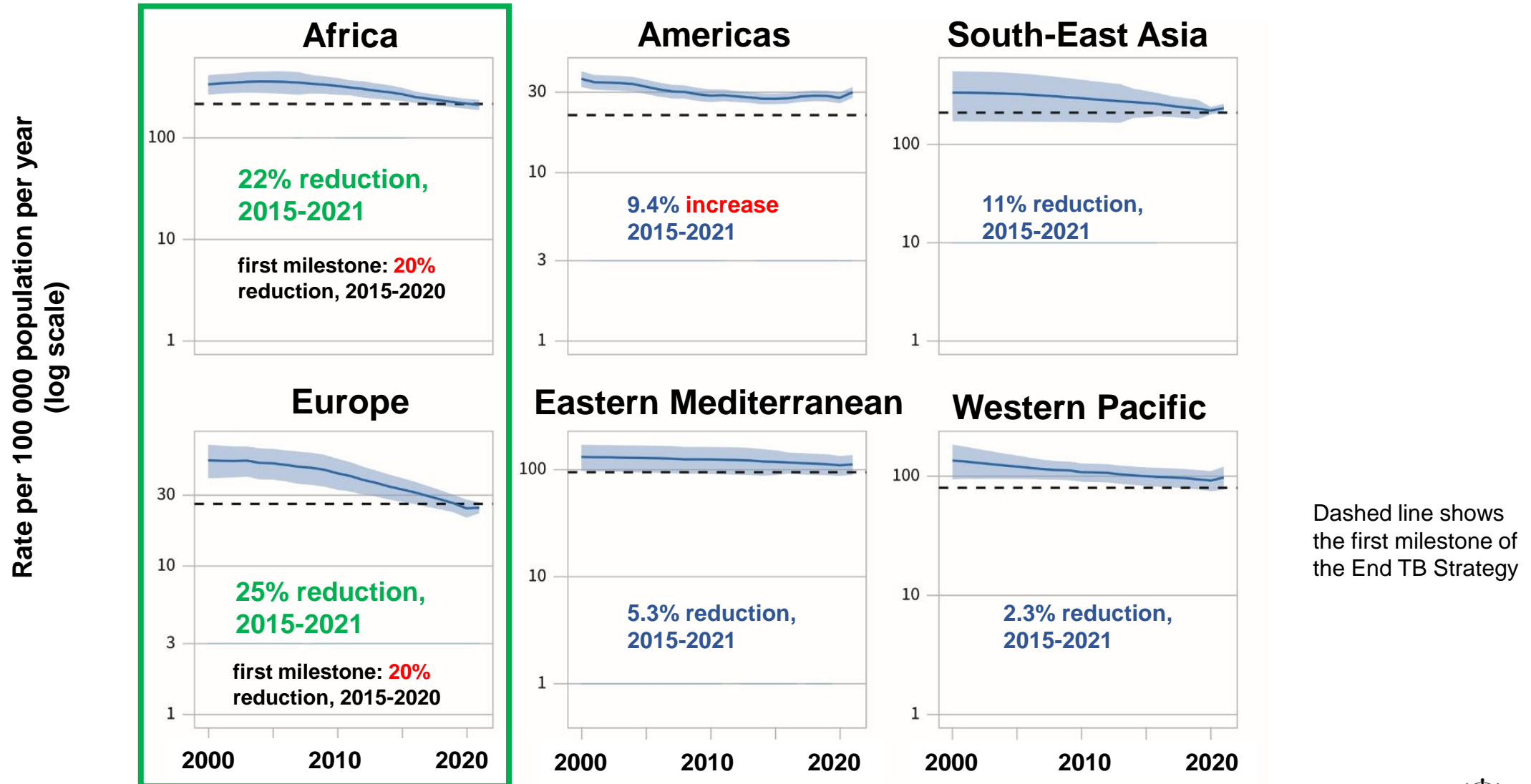
Country success stories: TB incidence



Seven high TB burden countries and **all three** global TB watchlist countries have reached the first End TB Strategy milestone (dashed line)*

*A 20% reduction from a baseline of 2015. The milestone was initially set for 2020.

Regional success stories: TB incidence

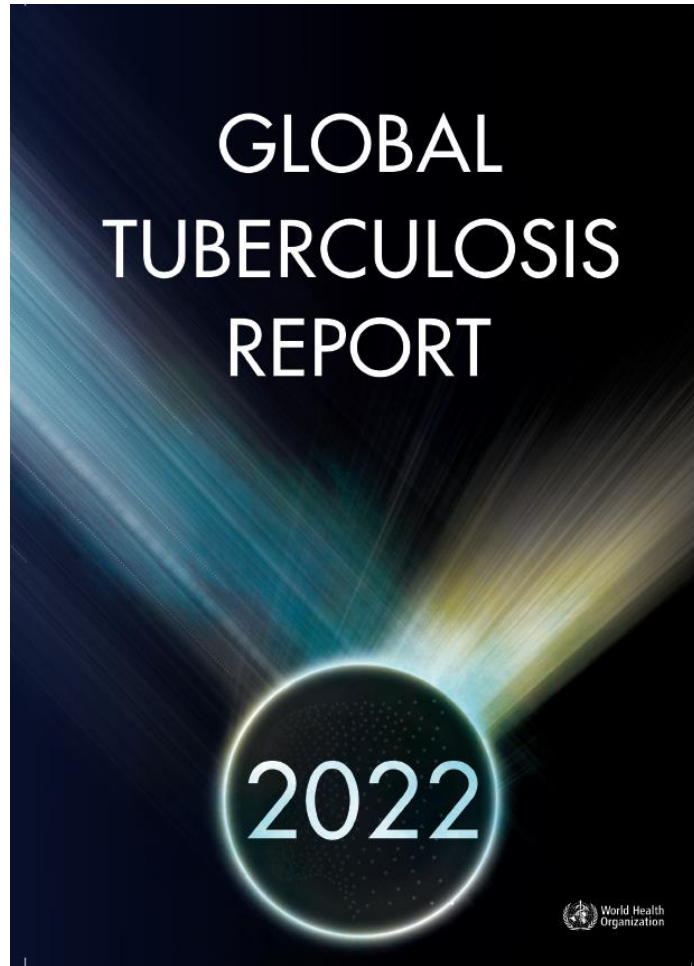


Conclusions

Overarching findings and messages

- 1. The COVID-19 pandemic continues to have a damaging impact on access to TB diagnosis and treatment and the burden of TB disease**
- 2. Progress made in the years up to 2019 has slowed, stalled or reversed, and global TB targets are off track**
- 3. Intensified efforts backed by increased funding are urgently required to mitigate and reverse the negative impacts of the pandemic on TB**
- 4. The need for action has become even more pressing in the context of war in Ukraine, ongoing conflicts in other parts of the world, a global energy crisis and associated impacts on food security, which are likely to further worsen some of the broader determinants of TB**

For more information



Google
Play



Apple
Store

<https://www.who.int/teams/global-tuberculosis-programme/tb-reports/global-tuberculosis-report-2022>