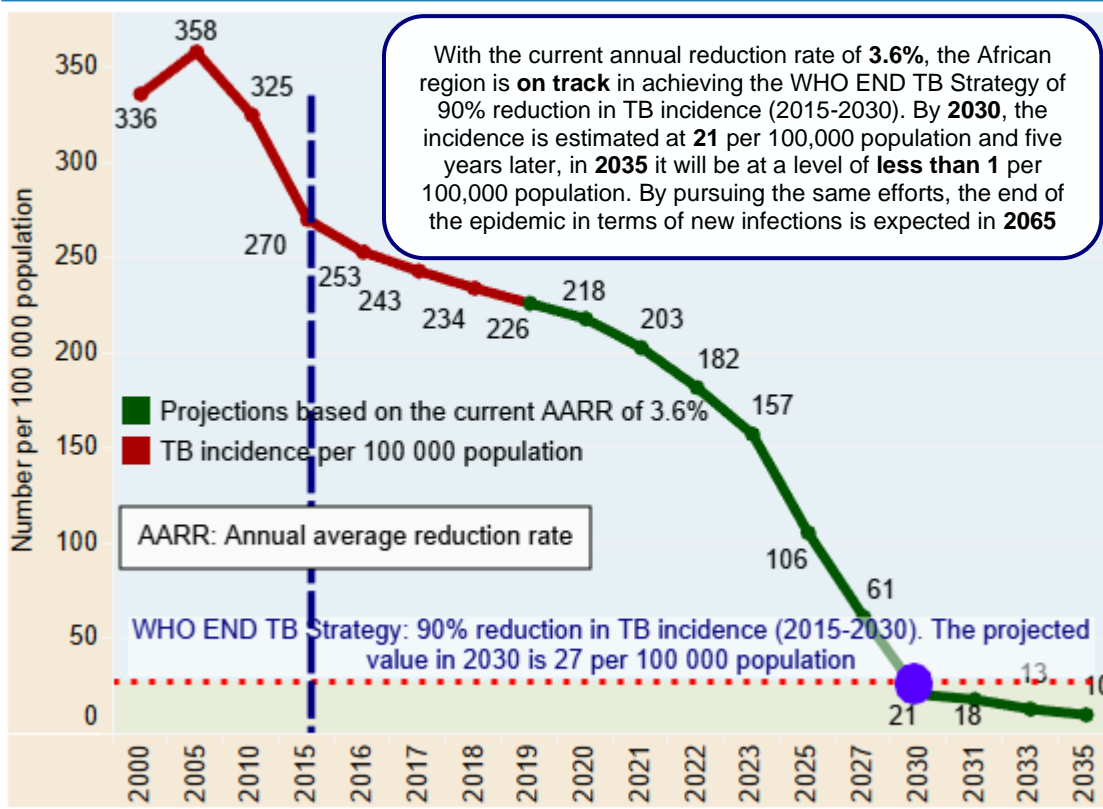
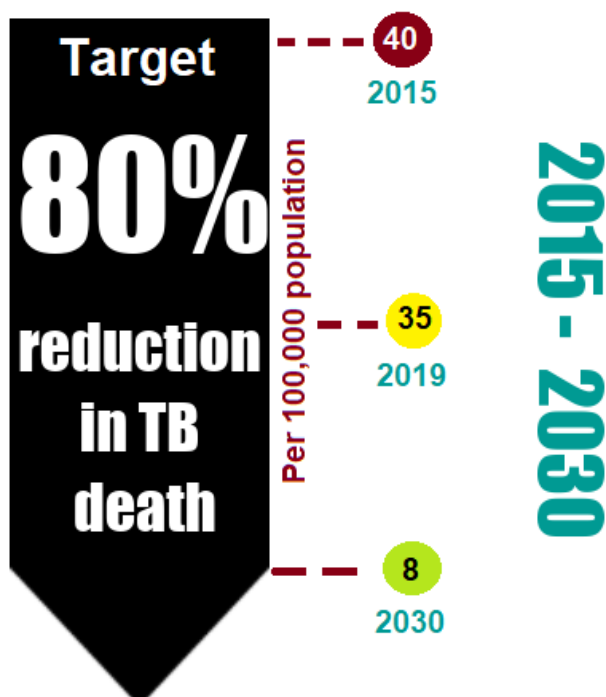


1. Tuberculosis: Morbidity and Mortality, WHO estimates, 2020

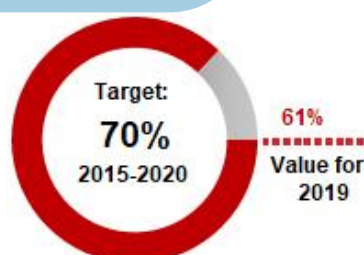


In the African Region, since the beginning of the decade until 2019, **52 million people** have been infected with the TB bacteria and about **7.5 million people** have died of TB. There were approximately **2.5 million new people** becoming newly infected in 2019. Deaths in 2015 were estimated at **396,000** and **79,200 deaths** are expected in 2030. Until the end of 2019, the region had achieved only 7.2% reduction compared to 2015. In order to be able to reach that target by 2030, the Africa region would have to multiply its efforts by thirty, to go from the current annual reduction rate of 1% to **29%** annual reduction rate needed.

WHO END TB Strategy: 80% reduction in TB mortality (2015-2030)



Regarding the current **TB case detection rate** of **61%**, the African Region is **on track** to achieve the greater than 70% target set by the global TB control programme. However, the Region is still struggling to reduce TB deaths by 80% between 2015 and 2030.

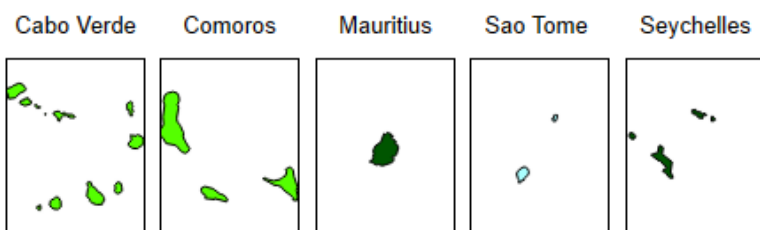
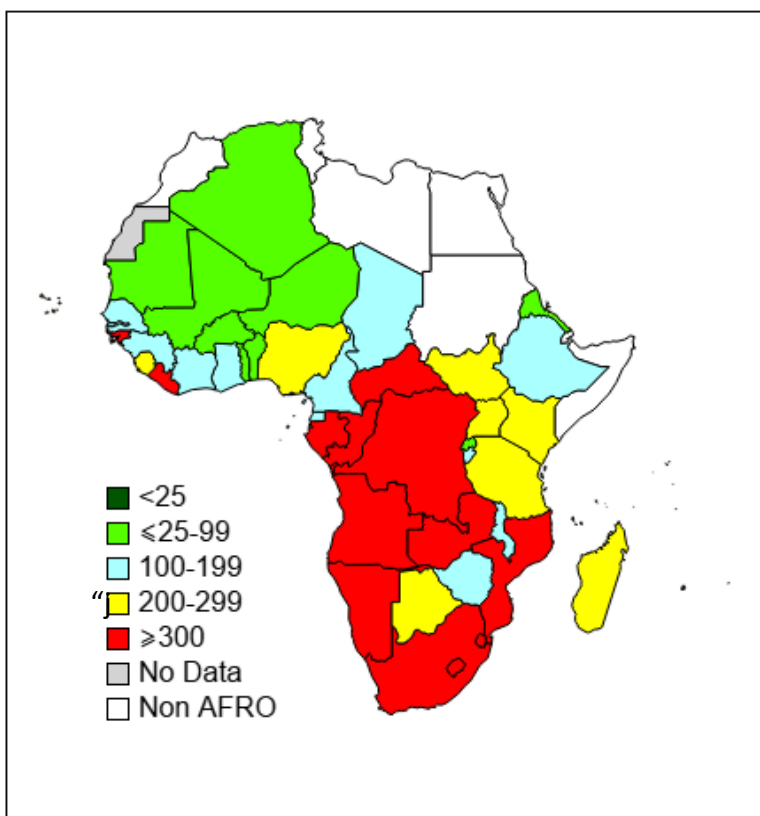


TB case detection rate



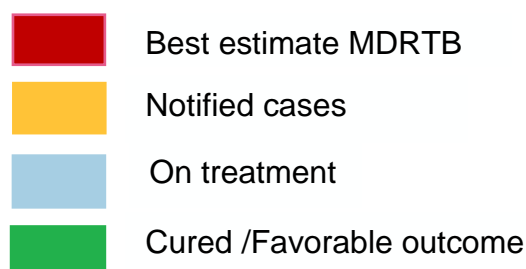
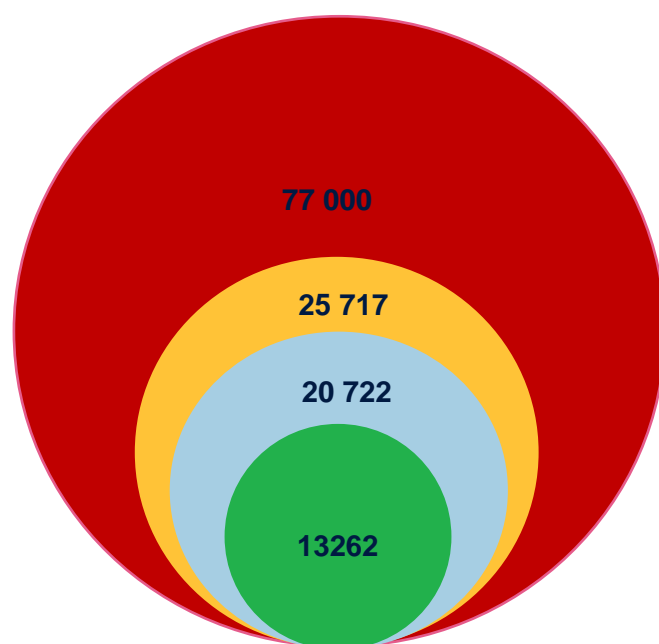
2. Tuberculosis : Morbidity and Treatment, **WHO estimates, 2020**

TB incidence per 100,000 population, 2019



The African region is **on track** regarding the reduction of TB incidence. But this is hiding a discrepancy between **Eastern and Southern Africa (ESA)** where most of the decrease is happening and **West and Central Africa** where few countries are making significant progress.

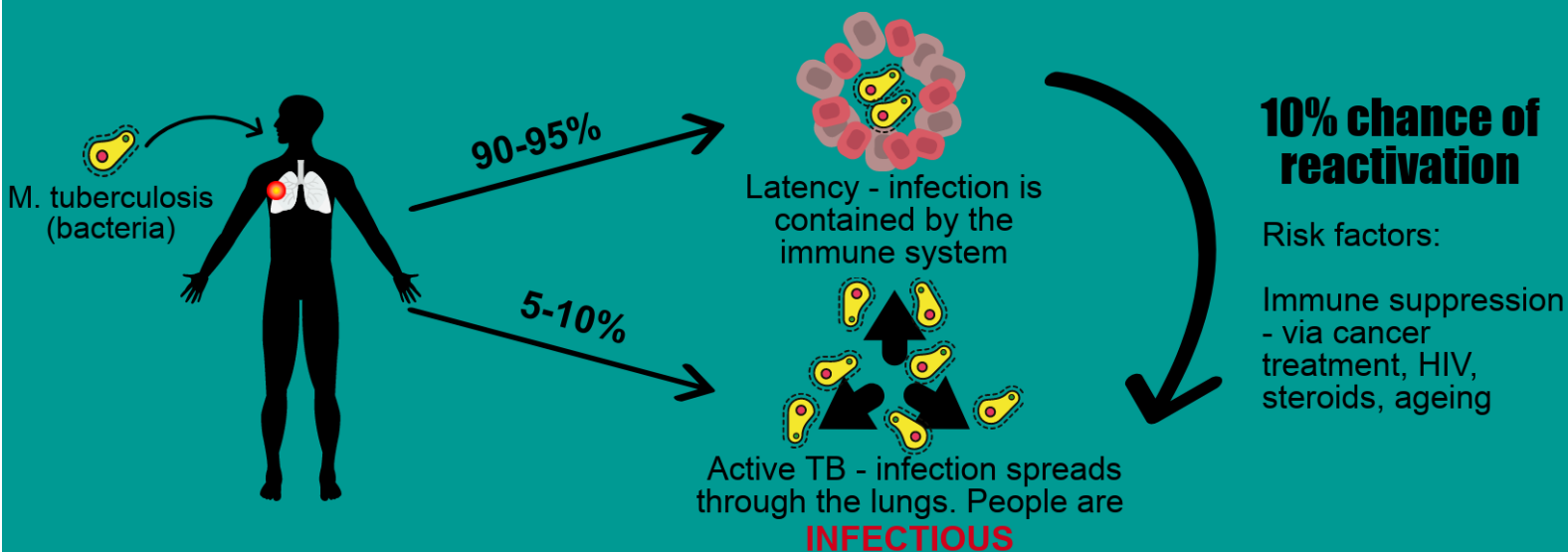
Multidrug-resistant TB cascade at a glance, 2019



In 2018, in the WHO African region, the **treatment success rate** for:

- Previously treated TB cases was **65 %**.
- HIV-positive TB cases was **79%** and
- New TB Cases was **82%**.

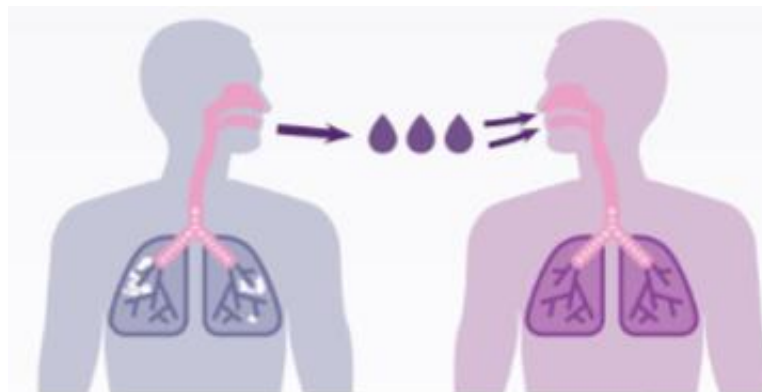
3. Tuberculosis: Mode of transmission and symptoms



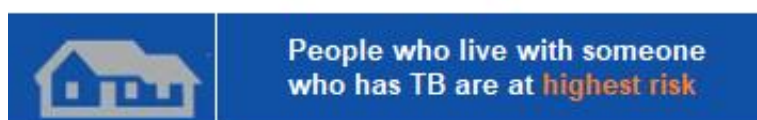
Tuberculosis is transmitted mainly by droplet infection and droplet nuclei generated by sputum-positive patients with pulmonary tuberculosis. To transmit infection, the particles must be fresh enough to carry a viable organism.

According to the **WHO classification system**, there are **four types of TB**:

1. TB exposure No evidence of infection,
2. TB infection No disease,
3. TB, clinically active and
4. TB Not clinically active.



Person to person through the air



People who live with someone who has TB are at **highest risk**



cough



coughing up blood



fever



night sweats



weight loss



**tiredness/
lack of energy**

4. Tuberculosis: Prevention and treatment, WHO estimates, 2020

Prevention



In 2019, in the African region, the Bacillus Calmette-Guerin (**BCG**) vaccine was **83%** effective in **children**, but less effective in adults.

Treatment



Among people felt ill with TB in 2019, **57%** were successfully treated. However, **39%** were resistant to one or more of these drugs.

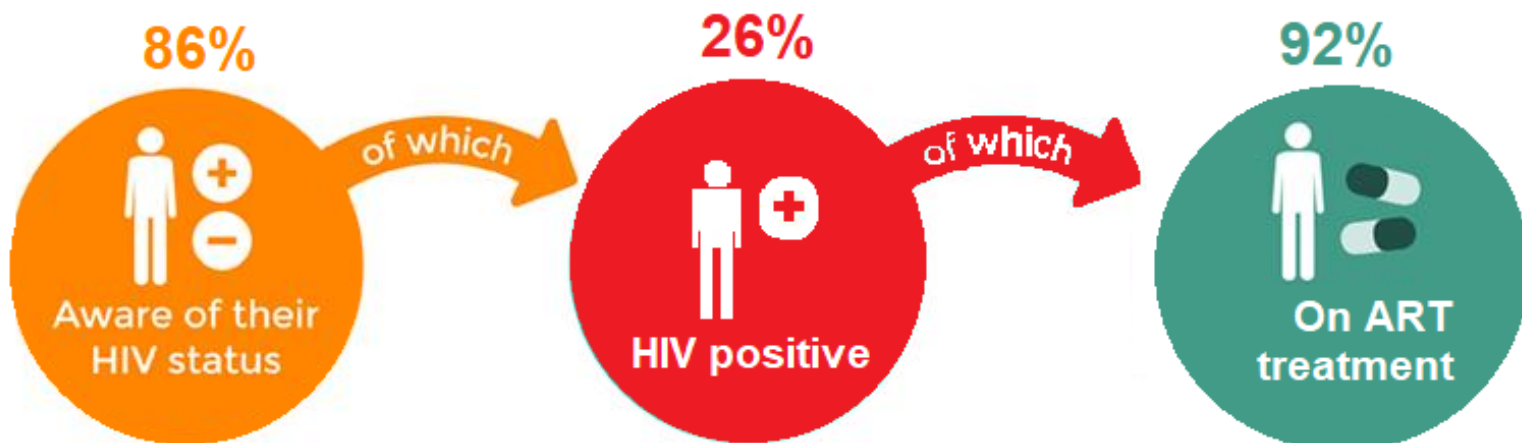
Tuberculosis Preventive Treatment (TPT)



In 2019, **495,224 (44%)** of children (under 5 years of age) having household contacts with positive TB cases received **TB Preventive Treatment**. This represented about **one child** treated **every day**.

5. Tuberculosis: TB/HIV Co-infection, WHO estimates, 2020

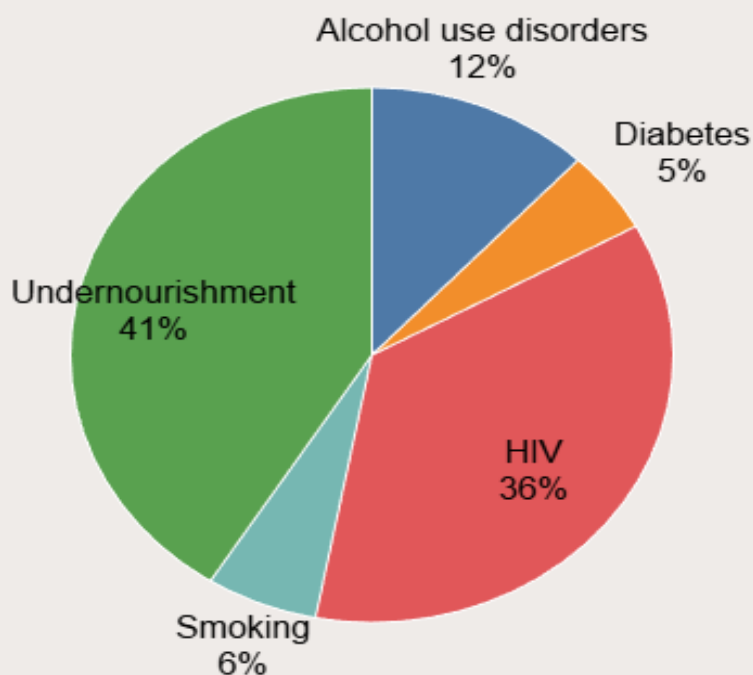
TB patients



In 2019, **1,307,307** people living with HIV newly enrolled in HIV treatment started treatment for latent TB infection. This represented about **one new person** treated **every three minutes** in the African region.

6. Tuberculosis: Risk factors and Research, **WHO estimates, 2020**

Risk factors



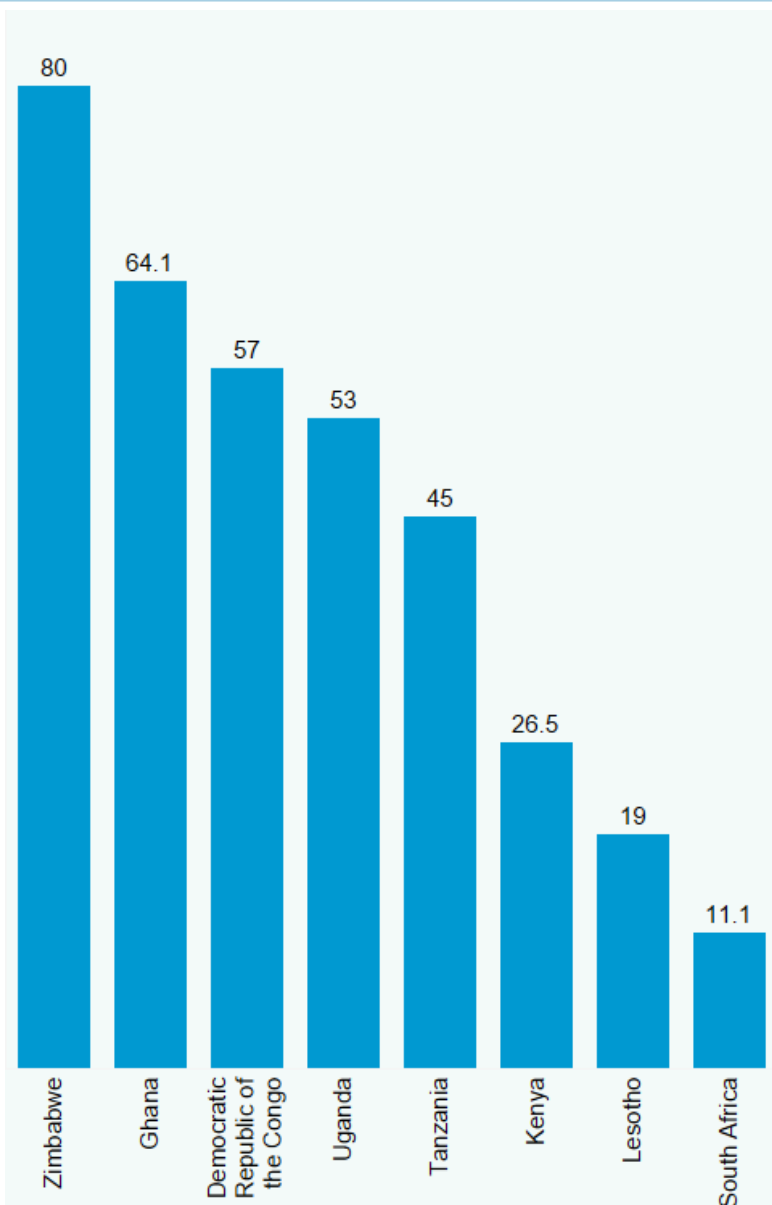
Research

Number of sites providing Line Probe Assay (LPA) services for rifampicin, isoniazid, fluoroquinolones, second-line injectables that demonstrated proficiency by panel testing	29
Number of sites providing phenotypic drug susceptibility testing for first-line drugs and second-line drugs that demonstrated proficiency by panel testing	38
Number of sites providing TB diagnostic services using Xpert MTB/RIF covered by a comprehensive EQA system	2,174
Number of sites providing TB diagnostic services using smear microscopy covered by a comprehensive EQA system	13,486

It is important to raise the fact that, in the African Region in 2019, new TB cases were attributable to five risk factors, namely: **malnutrition (41%)**, **followed by HIV(36%)**, **Alcohol abuse (12%)**, **Tobacco (6%)**, and **diabetes (5%)**, in that order. **In Eastern and Southern Africa**, HIV is more prevalent, in terms of risk factors for new TB cases. So, the huge increase HIV treatment coverage has resulted in dramatic drop in TB incidence. Unlikely, in **West and Central Africa** where malnutrition is the major risk factor, little has been done to address it, especially in connection with the TB response, thus the low decrease in TB incidence observed in that sub-region.

7. Tuberculosis: Financing, **WHO estimates, 2020**

Percentage of household with TB patients facing catastrophic costs



Percentage of domestic funding 24

Percentage of international funding 34

Percentage of unfunded 43

Regional TB budget (US \$ million) 1,300

In 2020, the region was expected to achieve **0%** of household with TB patients facing Catastrophic costs. But by end of 2020, **only 8 countries out of 47** could report on that goal, and the percentage of catastrophic costs ranged from **11.1% (South Africa)** to **80% (Zimbabwe)**.

SDG 3: “Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages”

TARGET 3.3: By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases.

