



Trends in drug resistant TB

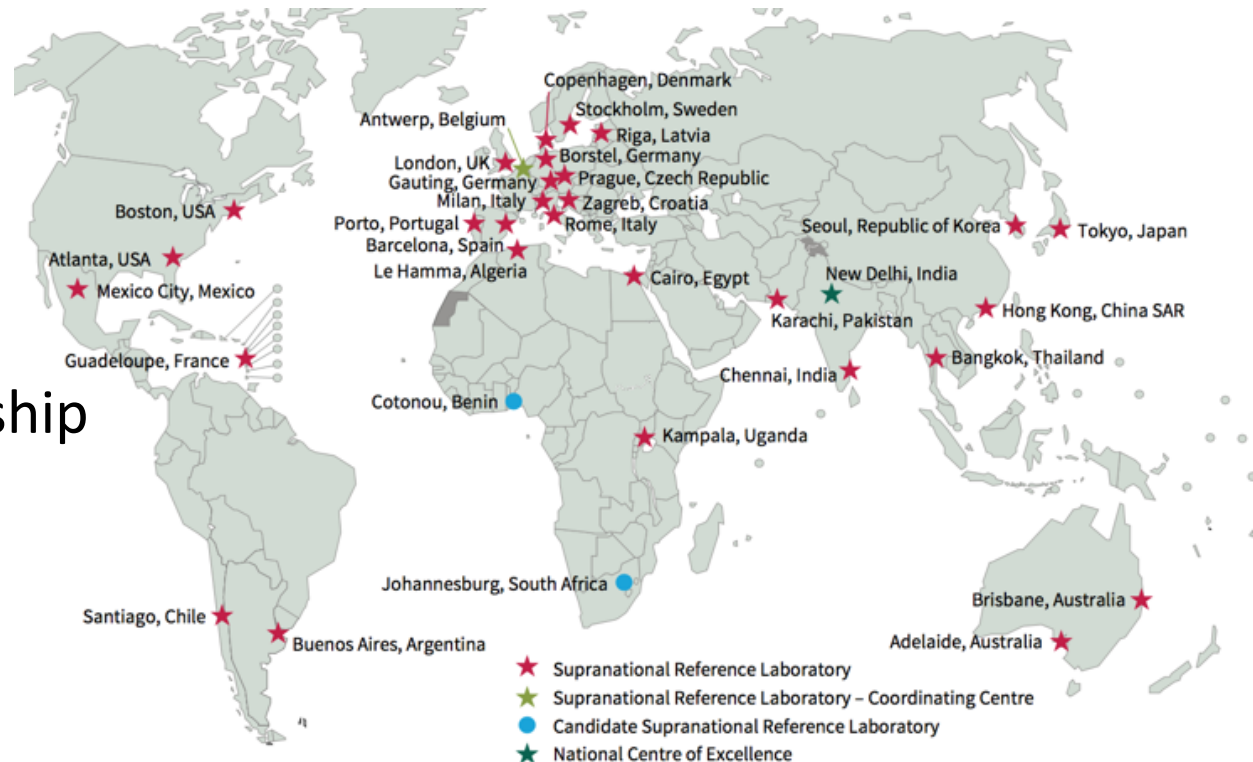
Philippe Glaziou
Annecy, Sept 2015



Global TB Drug Resistance Surveillance (1994-2015)

Partners: “Supra-national Reference Labs”,
US CDC, The Union, KNCV, ECDC, RIT-Japan

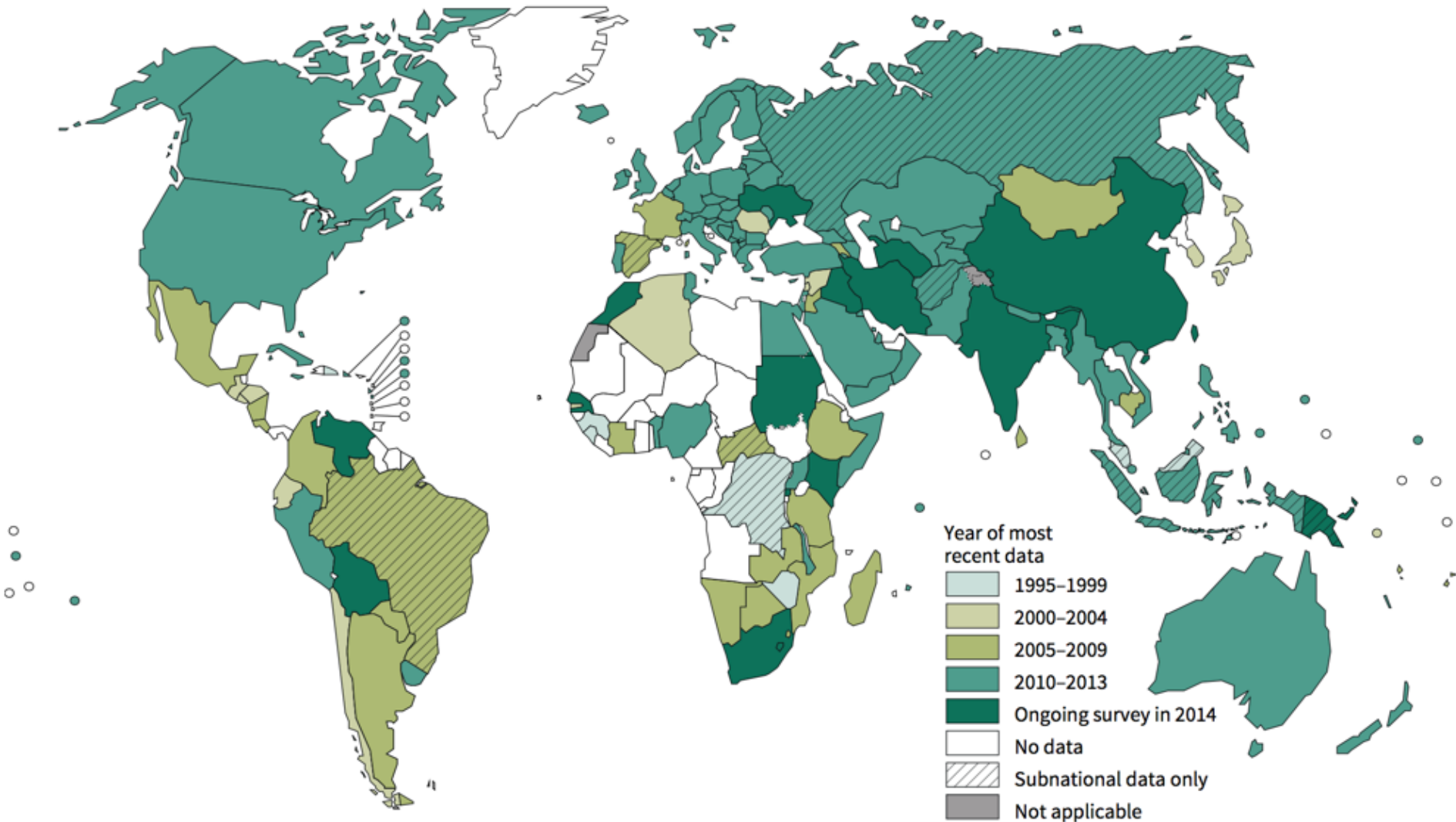
Sponsors:
USAID,
The Global Fund,
PEPFAR,
Lilly MDR-TB partnership

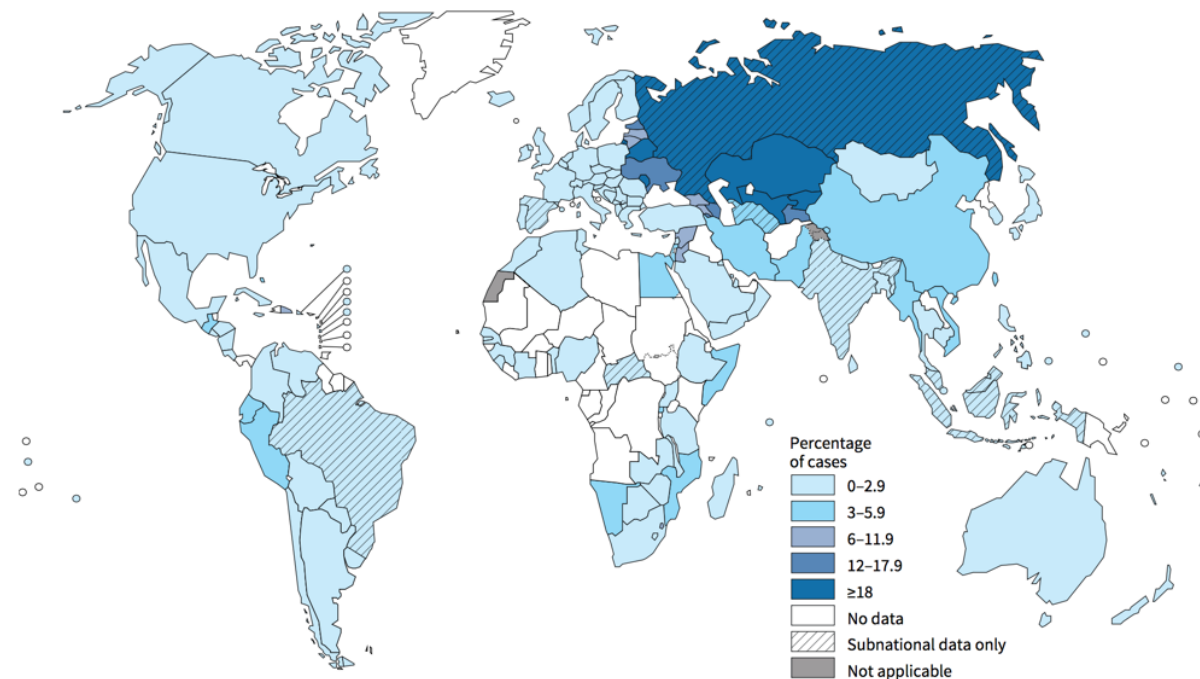


Surveillance principles

- Surveillance from routine testing with high coverage (bacteriologically confirmed TB)
- Surveys
 - Representative (random) sample of notified cases
 - Smear positive
- Cases **classified by treatment history**
- Quality-assured Drug Susceptibility Testing

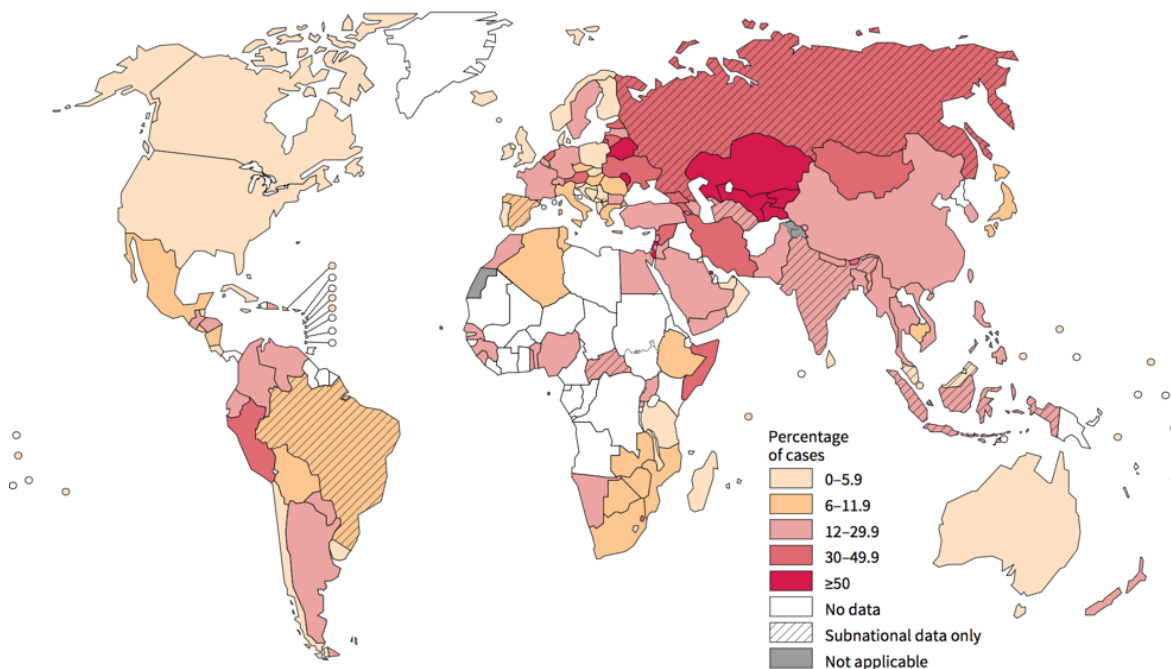
Year of last DRS (as of August 2014)





**MDR in new
cases (2013)**

3.5 (2.2 - 4.7)%



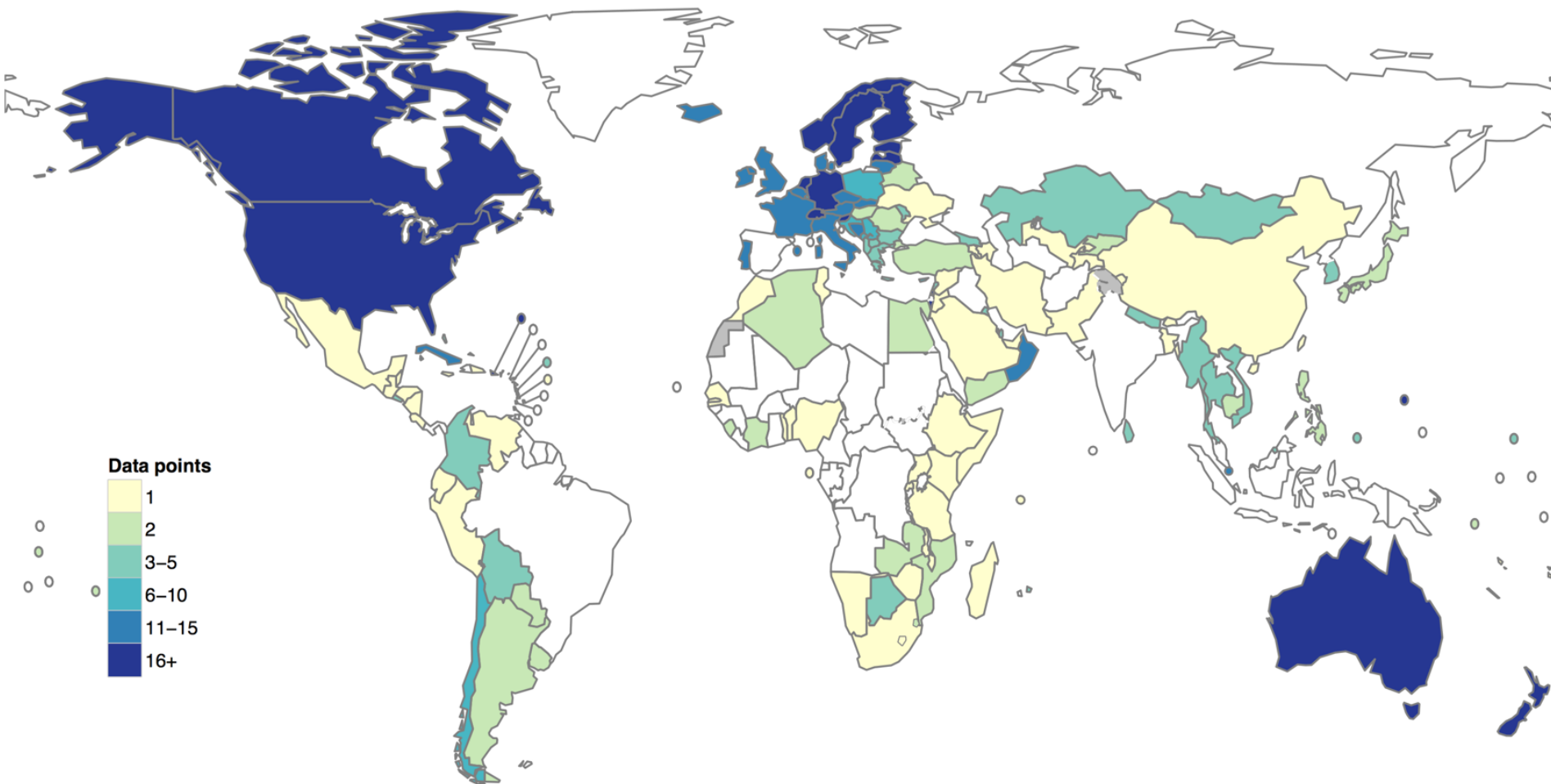
**MDR in
retreatment
cases (2013)**

21 (14 - 28)%

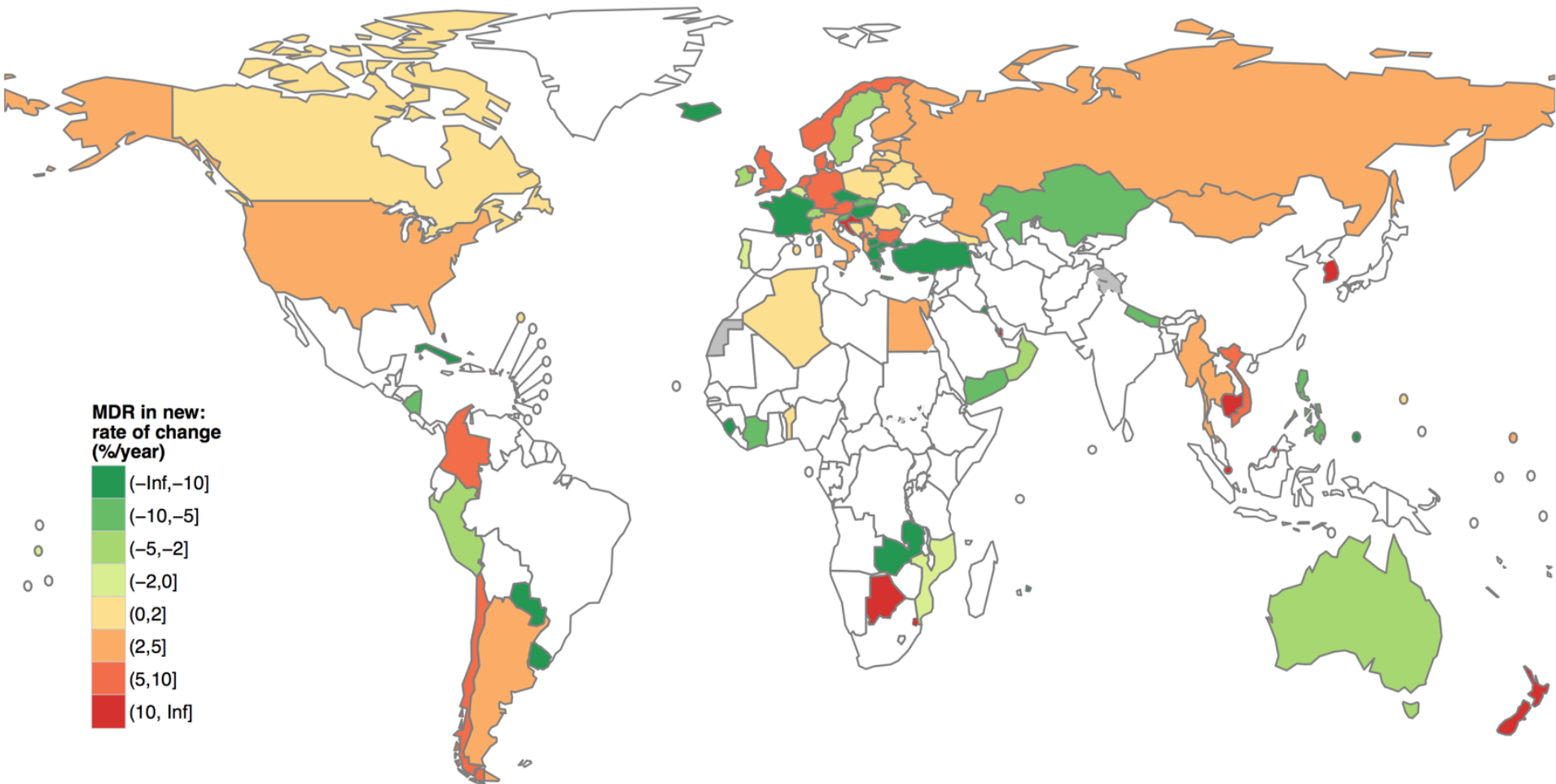
Global MDR-TB situation in 2013

- 450,000 (300,000 – 600,000) **incident** MDR-TB
- 9% with **XDR-TB**
- 130,000 detected (53,000 in 2009) among 300,000 (220,000 – 380,000) estimated if all 6.2 m notified cases had been tested
- 97,000 initiated treatment (31,000 in 2009)
- 48% treatment success (2011 cohort)

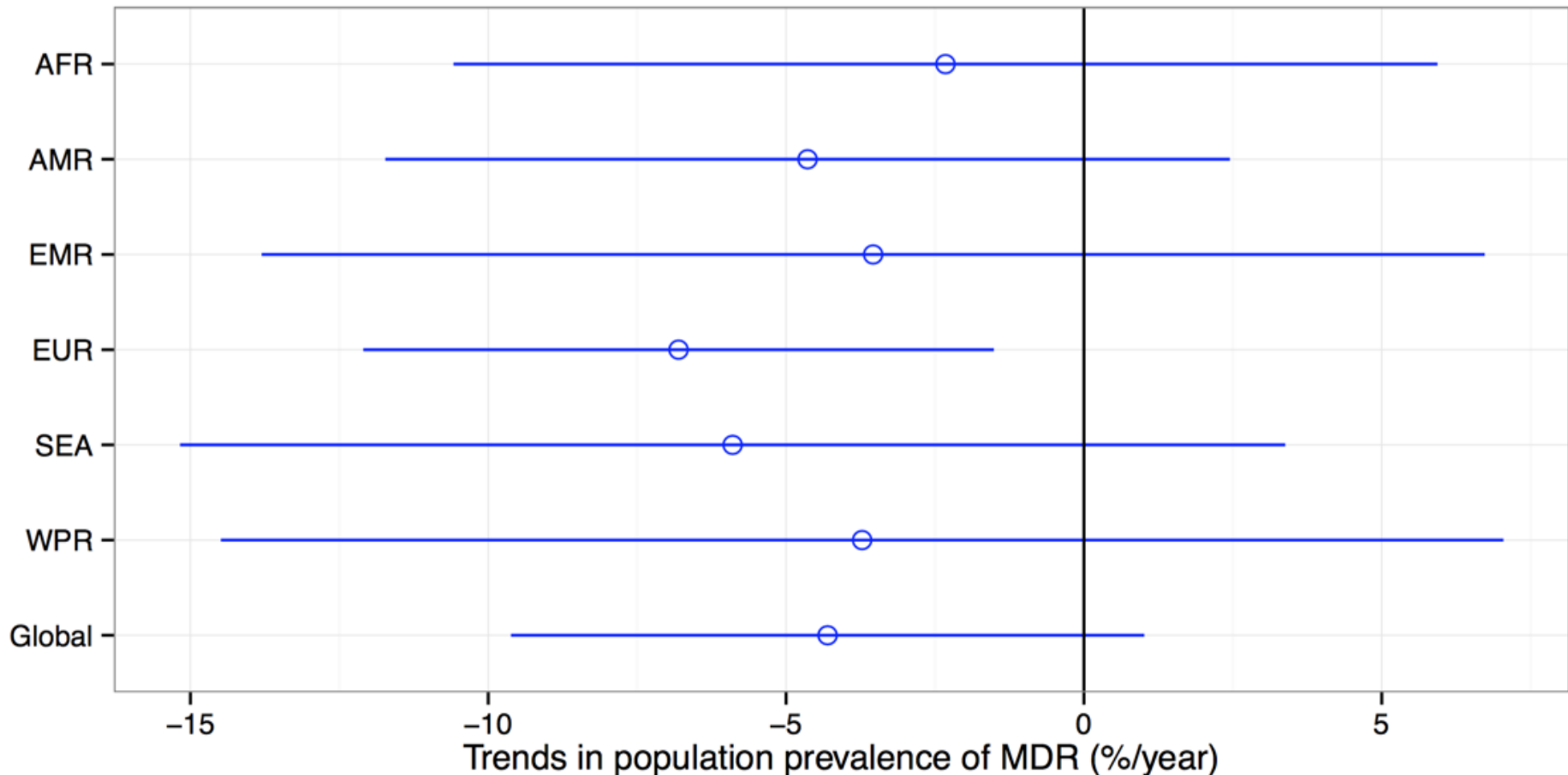
Number of DRS data points (surveys and continuous surveillance, 1994-2014)



Global %MDR in new cases stable 3.5% (96 countries, 2008-2013)



Current trends in MDR prevalence expressed per general population



In summary,

- No significant deterioration globally and in most countries
- Decline in population prevalence of MDR in EUR but no significant decline in %MDR among detected cases;
- Need for continuous surveillance, improved coverage, second line drug testing

Acknowledgements

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