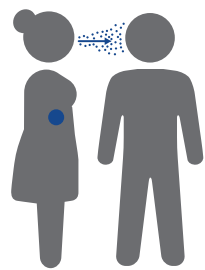


## ANYONE can be infected by TB



**Tuberculosis (TB) is a preventable and curable airborne bacterial infection.**

When people with pulmonary TB cough, sneeze or spit, they propel TB germs into the air and can infect others.

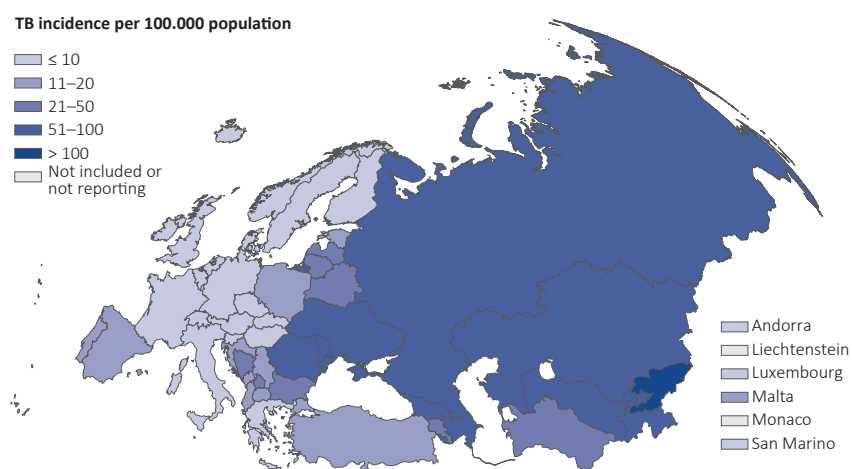


**Who is at a higher risk of developing active TB?**

- Vulnerable people, including the elderly and children
- People with a compromised immune system

A quarter of the world's population has been infected by TB, but is not ill with the disease – this is called a latent TB infection (LTBI). Every 7th person in the WHO European Region is infected with LTBI. Up to 10% of people with LTBI will develop TB disease at some time in their lives.

## Each day 1000 people fall sick with TB in the WHO European Region

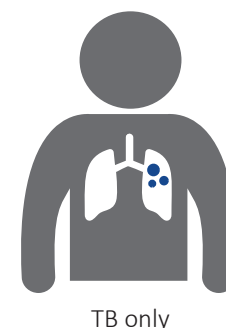
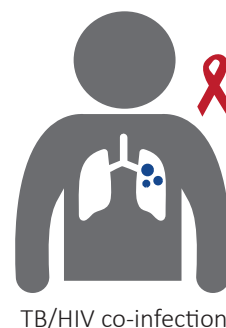


## TB is one of the top 10 causes of death globally

Each day, 70 people in the WHO European Region lose their lives to TB. Countries in the east are most affected.

## TB is a major cause of death among people living with HIV

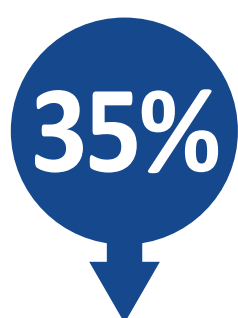
This deadly combination is increasing in the WHO European Region. The percentage of TB patients infected with HIV tripled over the last decade.



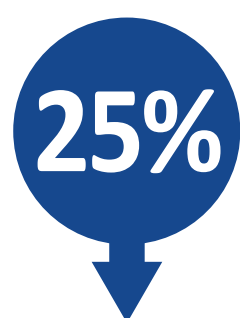
People suffering from TB/HIV co-infection have a **seven times higher risk of failing treatment and a three times higher risk of losing their lives** than people suffering from TB only.

**Multidrug-resistant TB (MDR-TB) is ravaging the WHO European Region, making it the most affected area of the world. One in four MDR-TB patients is not detected, and half of those detected are not cured. MDR-TB does not respond to the most effective first-line anti-TB drugs and is difficult to treat.**

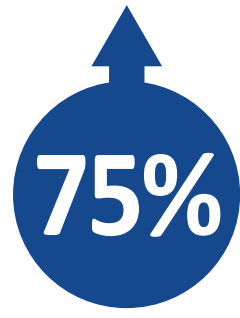
## The TB Action Plan for the WHO European Region 2016–2020 has set targets for 2020



Reduction in TB deaths



Reduction in TB new cases



Treatment success rate among MDR-TB patients

### Key progress to date in the WHO European Region

- The WHO European Region has had the fastest decline in new TB cases and TB deaths globally.
- The MDR-TB detection rate has more than doubled in five years.
- The MDR-TB treatment success rate has increased by 6% in five years.

The TB Action Plan includes strategic directions for all countries of the WHO European Region with the ultimate goal of eliminating TB.<sup>1</sup>

**European countries are called upon to scale up efforts to achieve the Sustainable Development Goal 3.3: end the epidemic of tuberculosis by 2030. For every \$1 in effective TB prevention and care, \$43 can be saved.**

Translating the Regional TB Action Plan for 2016–2020 into action will save over

**3 000 000 lives**

The WHO Regional Office for Europe supports Member States of the WHO European Region in their efforts to prevent and end TB and the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control supports European Union and European Economic Area Member States.

For more information, visit <http://www.euro.who.int/tb> or [www.ecdc.europa.eu/en/tuberculosis](http://www.ecdc.europa.eu/en/tuberculosis)

<sup>1</sup> Roadmap to implement the tuberculosis action plan for the WHO European Region 2016–2020. Towards ending tuberculosis and multidrug-resistant tuberculosis. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2016.