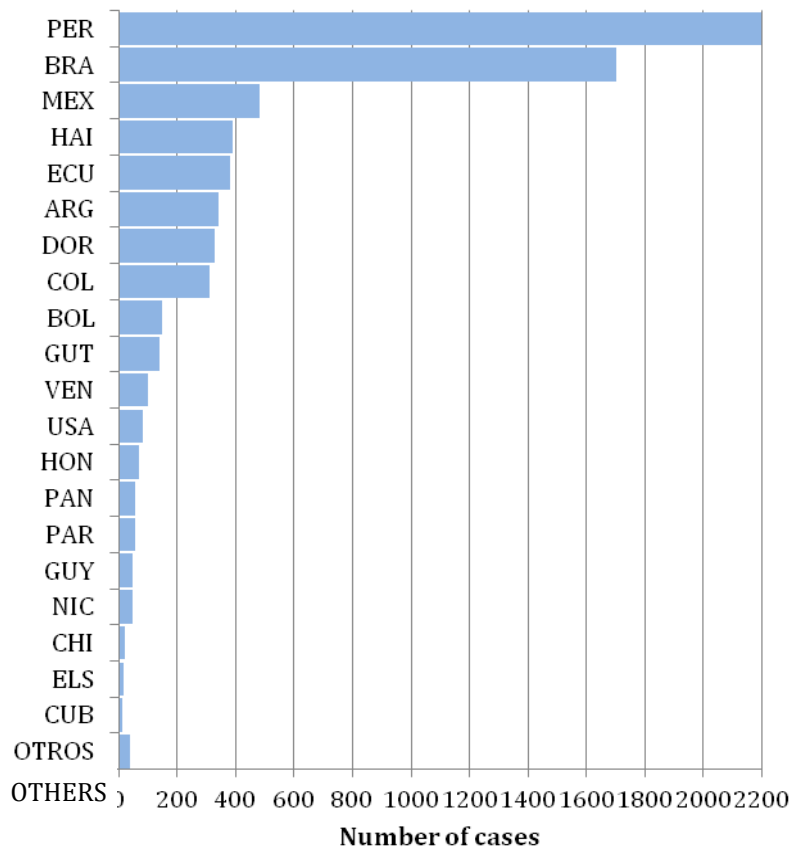


MULTIDRUG-RESISTANT TUBERCULOSIS (MDR-TB) IN THE AMERICAS

Estimated cases of TB-MDR in the Americas



Source: TB Regional Report 2013

Number of estimated and reported MDR-TB cases in priority countries, the Americas, 2012

| Nº | COUNTRY | estimated 2012 | reported 2012 | % |
|----|--------------------|----------------|---------------|----|
| 1 | PERU | 2200 | 1225 | 56 |
| 2 | BRAZIL | 1700 | 684 | 40 |
| 3 | MEXICO | 480 | 114 | 24 |
| 4 | HAITI | 390 | 81 | 21 |
| 5 | ECUADOR | 380 | 223 | 59 |
| 6 | ARGENTINA | 340 | 63 | 19 |
| 7 | DOMINICAN REPUBLIC | 330 | 92 | 28 |
| 8 | COLOMBIA | 310 | 105 | 34 |
| 9 | BOLIVIA | 150 | 117 | 78 |
| 10 | GUATEMALA | 140 | 69 | 49 |
| 11 | VENEZUELA | 100 | 21 | 21 |
| 12 | HONDURAS | 71 | 6 | 8 |

Source: TB Regional Report 2013

For 2012:

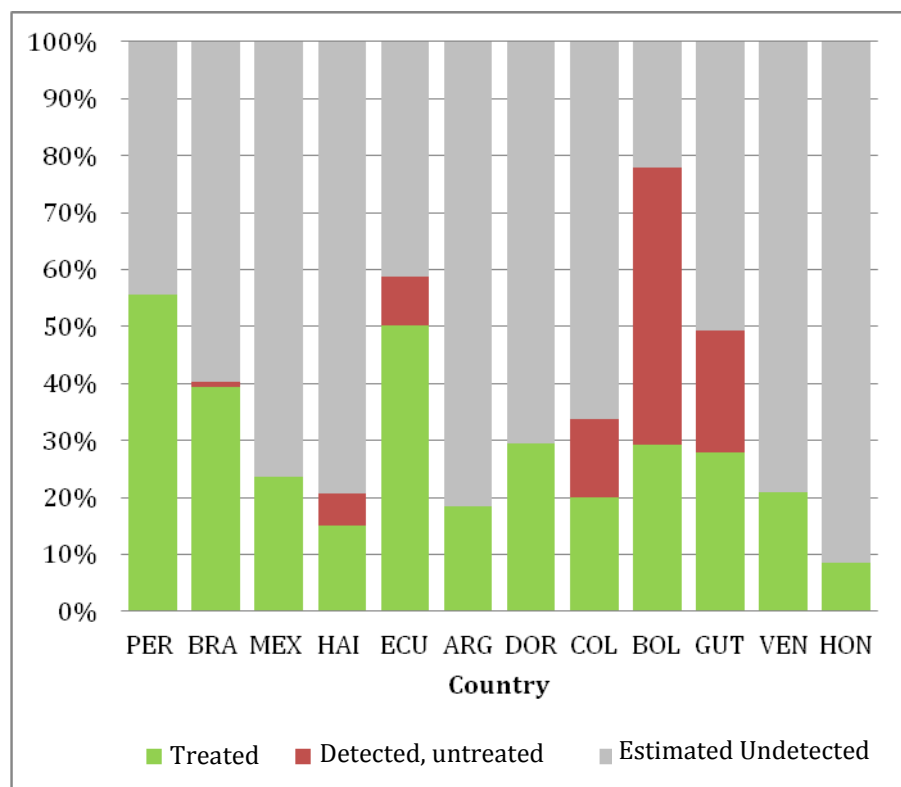
Worldwide:

- WHO estimated 310,000 MDR-TB cases among notified TB pulmonary cases.

In the Americas:

- WHO estimated 7,000 MDR-TB cases, 2.2% of the total cases worldwide.
- 2% of the new and 14% of previously treated pulmonary TB cases had MDR-TB.
- 90% of estimated and notified MDR-TB cases were in 12 priority countries.
- 2,967 MDR-TB cases were notified, less than in 2011 due to difficulties in surveillance and/or reporting.
- 98 XDR-TB cases were notified in 11 countries with laboratories performing DST* to SLD**.
- DST* is increasingly being performed, but by 2012 it was still far from the goals of 100% in retreated and at least 20% of new cases.

MDR-TB cases: estimated, detected and started on treatment, 12 priority countries, 2012



Source: TB Regional Report 2013

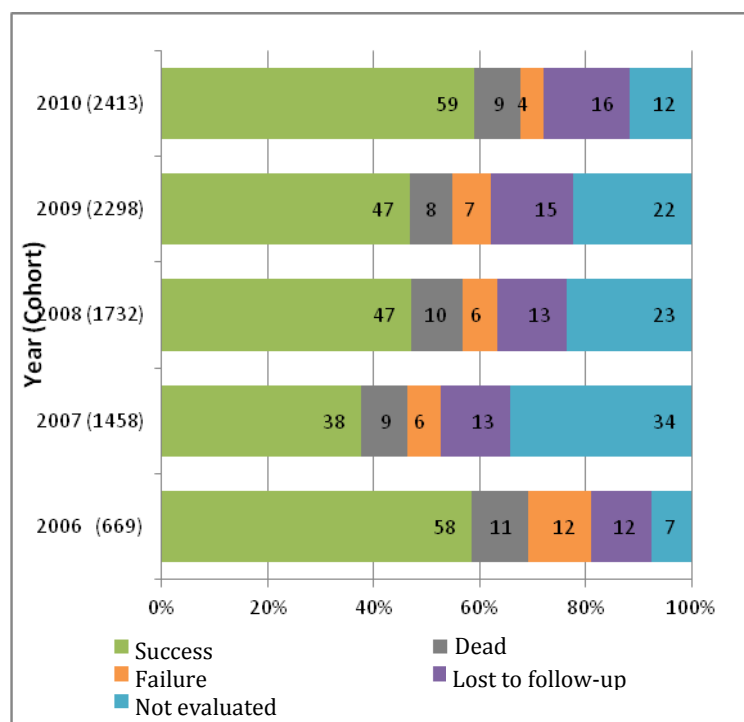
MDR-TB treatment:

- 92% of diagnosed MDR-TB cases started treatment with second-line drugs.
- More than 92% of MDR-TB cases under treatment were in the 12 priority countries.
- Treatment success rate has increased due to the reduction of **not** evaluated cases.

Implementation of new diagnostic techniques

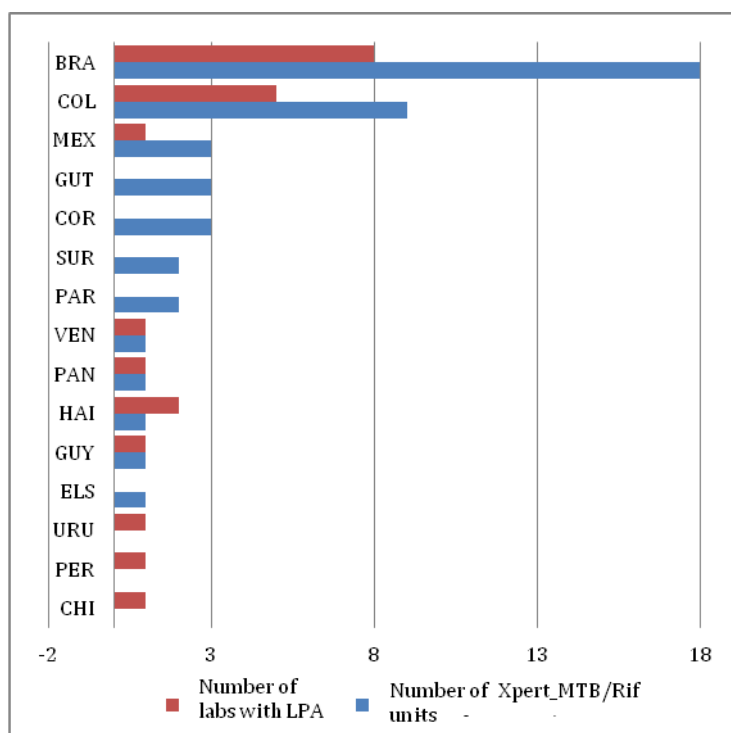
- 12 countries have implemented the Xpert- MTB/Rif using a total of 45 units
- 10 countries have laboratories performing LPA***.

MDR-TB Cohort, the Americas 2006 – 2010



Source: TB Regional Report 2013

Implementation of new diagnostic techniques



*Drug Susceptibility Tests
 **Second line drugs
 ***"Line Probe Assay"

What is MDR-TB and XDR-TB?

Multidrug-resistant TB (MDR-TB) is caused by organisms that are resistant to isoniazid and rifampicin, the most powerful first-line anti-TB drugs.

Extensively drug-resistant TB (XDR-TB) is caused by organisms resistant to isoniazid and rifampicin as well as any fluoroquinolone and second-line injectable drugs.

This treatment may last up to two years; it is more toxic and much more expensive.

www.paho.org/tuberculosis

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