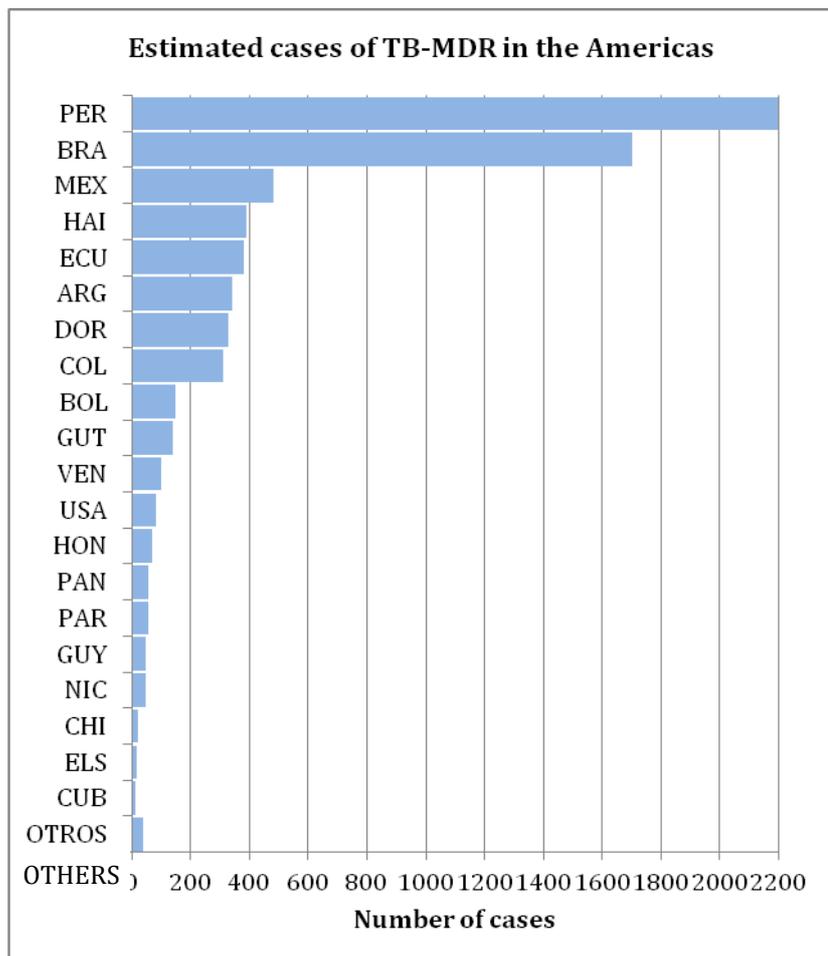


MULTIDRUG-RESISTANT TUBERCULOSIS (MDR-TB) IN THE AMERICAS



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:

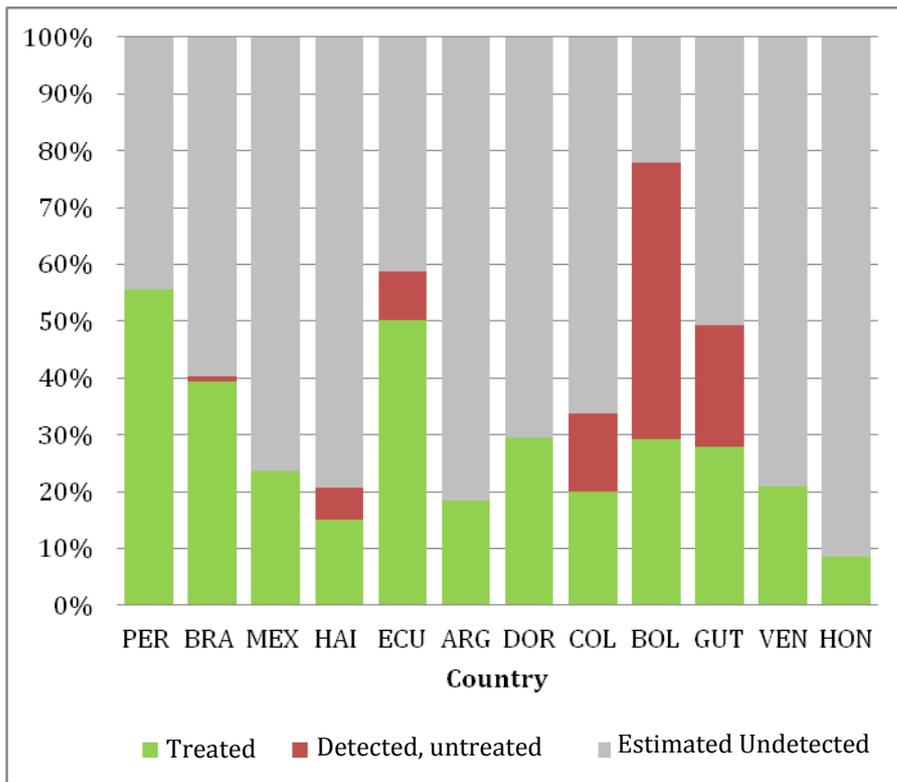
Worldwide:

- 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

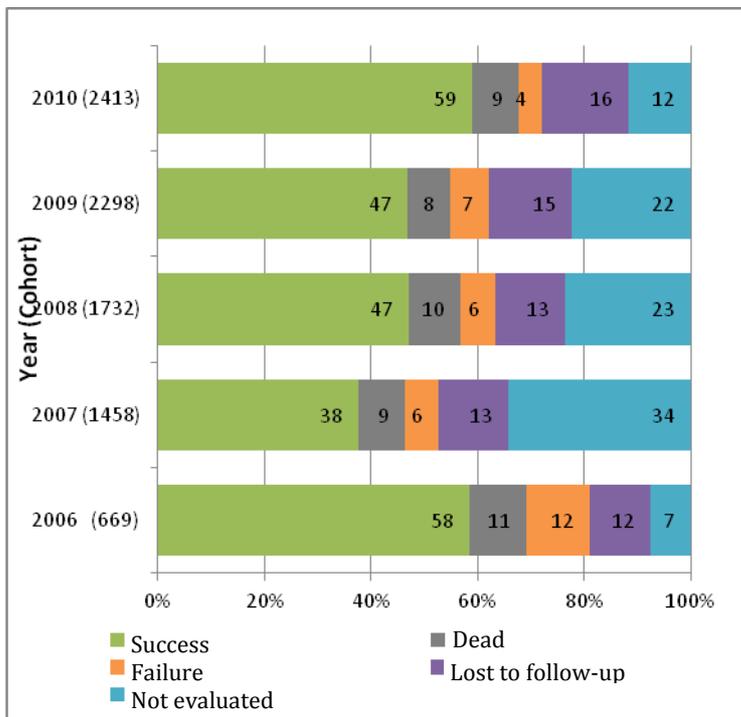
MDR-TB treatment:

- 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

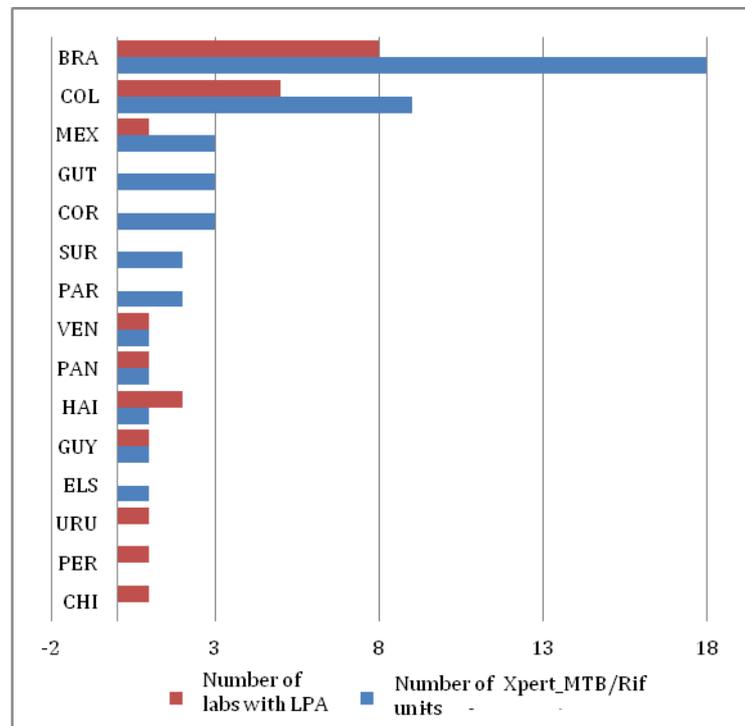
- 12 countries have implemented the Xpert-MTB/Rif using a total of 45 units
- 10 countries have laboratories performing LPA***.

MDR-TB Cohort, the Americas 2006 - 2010



Source: TB Regional Report 2013

Implementation of new diagnostic techniques



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.

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