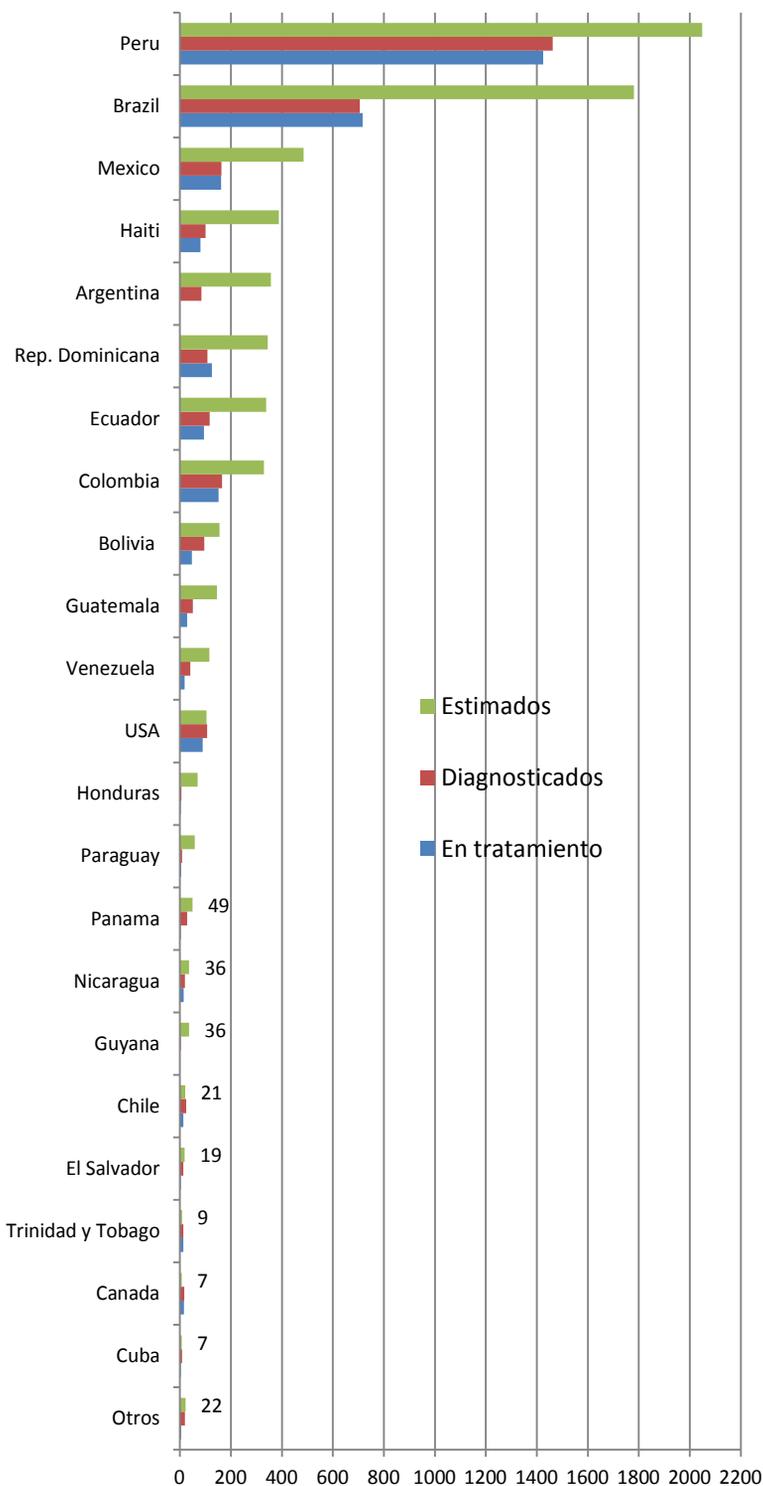


# MULTIDRUG-RESISTANT TUBERCULOSIS (MDR-TB) IN THE AMERICAS

**Number of R/MDR-TB cases estimated, notified and that began treatment in countries of the Americas, 2013**



## Estimation and notification of MDR and XDR-TB in 2013:

### In the World:

- There were an estimated 480,000 cases of MDR-TB and an estimated 210,000 deaths from the disease in 2013.
- 300,000 MDR-TB cases would have been notified if DST\* were applied to all notified TB patients.
- Only 136,000 MDR-TB cases were notified, with over 50% never diagnosed.
- 12,240 cases, 9% of the cases with MDR-TB, would have developed XDR-TB.

### In the Americas:

- There were an estimated 6,911 (5,418 - 8,297) MDR-TB cases.
- 55% of the estimated cases were in two countries, and 95% were in the 12 countries with the highest TB burden.
- 3,366 R/MDR-TB cases were notified (49% of the estimated cases).
- 103 XDR-TB cases were diagnosed, 38% of the 269 estimated cases if all notified MDR-TB cases had received DST for second line drugs.

## TB Laboratories

- 14 countries had one culture laboratory per million population.
- 10 countries had one laboratory with DST for first line drugs per 5 million population.
- 16 countries are implementing DST for second line drugs.
- 15 countries have implemented GeneXpert-MTB/Rif\*\*
- 10 countries are using LPA\*\*\*.

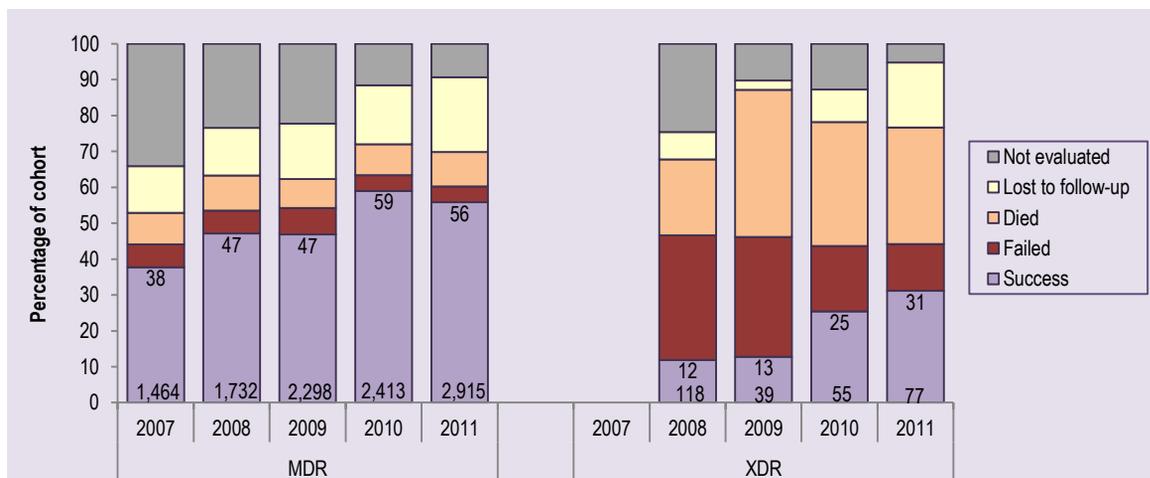
## MDR/XDR-TB Treatment and cohort analysis:

- 3,026 R/MDR-TB cases began treatment with second-line drugs (90% of those diagnosed).
- 56% of the cases which began treatment in 2011 completed successfully; however 1 out of 5 patients abandoned treatment and close to 10% died, with 10% not evaluated.
- 108 XDR-TB cases initiated treatment.
- Treatment success of XDR-TB is improving slowly. In the 2011 cohort, there was 40% treatment success, 42% died, and 23% abandoning treatment.

GeneXpert- MTB/Rif being implemented in El Salvador



## MDR- and XDR-TB Treatment Outcomes in the Americas, 2007-2011



## What are MDR-TB and XDR-TB?

**Multidrug-resistant tuberculosis (MDR-TB)** is caused by the bacillus resistant to isoniazid and rifampicin, the strongest first-line medications against tuberculosis.

**Extensively resistant TB (XDR-TB)** is caused by the bacillus resistant to isoniazid and rifampicin, as well as the major second-line drugs: fluoroquinolones and injectable drugs. The treatment for these diseases can last more than two years, is more toxic and much more expensive.

\*DST: anti-TB drug susceptibility testing

\*\* Molecular biology test in real time and completely automated

\*\*\* Molecular biology test Line Probe Assay