



Global burden of Tuberculosis

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After the Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) from a single infectious agent the Tuberculosis (TB) is a second leading cause of death¹. The highest absolute number of TB cases occurred in Twenty-two high-burden countries (HBCs) account for 81% of all TB around the world. Currently about one-third population of the world are carriers of TB. In each year an average 9 million people are infected with active TB disease. World Health Organization (WHO) declares the TB in 1993, a global health emergency by. In 1996, approximately 3 million persons die from the TB². In 2008, 9.2 million new cases and 1.7 million deaths from TB (of which 0.7 million cases with Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) and 0.2 million deaths were in HIV positive patient) were recorded³. In 2008, worldwide approximately 440,000 cases of MDR-TB were reported⁴. While, in 2009, 9.4 million new cases of TB along with 1.7 million deaths were occurred. In 2010 an estimated 12 million people were living with active TB. According to WHO report 9.7 million orphan child died from TB in 2009. In 2010, 8.8 million new cases and 1.4 million TB-related deaths were recorded. The WHO stated that the 320,000 women died from TB worldwide in 2010. According to WHO report approximately 12 million prevalent cases of TB was reported (170 cases per 100 000 population) among 1.4 millions TB deaths (990,000 among HIV negative people and 430 000 HIV-associated TB deaths) in 2011. In 2010 the high numbers of cases are recorded in Asia 59% followed by Africa 26%, Eastern Mediterranean Region 7%, Europe 5% and Americas 3%⁵. In 2011, the largest number of incident of TB cases were recorded in five countries including; India (2.0 million–2.5 million), China (0.9 million–1.1 million), South Africa (0.4 million–0.6million), Indonesia (0.4 million–0.5 million) and Pakistan (0.3 million–0.5 million)⁶. In 2012, 8.6 million people fell ill with TB, including 1.1 million cases among people living with HIV. The 1.3 million people died from TB in 2012, 320,000 deaths among HIV-positive. In 2012, 410,000 women died from TB, including 160,000 among women who were HIV-positive. Approximately 530,000 children became ill with TB in 2012. Worldwide, approximately 450,000 people developed multidrug-resistant TB

(MDR-TB) among 170,000 deaths from MDR-TB. Since 1990, the TB mortality rate has decreased 45%, and the 2015 global target of a 50% reduction in mortality is now within reach. For about a decade the rate of new TB cases is falling worldwide. The two WHO regions, America and Western Pacific region have already achieved the 2015 target for reduce incidence, prevalence and mortality rate due to TB ¹. Of the 22 HBCs the seven countries have met all 2015 targets for reduction in TB incidence, prevalence and mortality, while the four are on track to do so by 2015. Among the 22 HBCs, 11 countries are not on track to reduce TB incidence, prevalence and mortality rate. The African and European region are not currently on track to achieve the target. The generalized HIV epidemics, conflict and instability and resources constraints are the reason for the failure to achieve the target ¹.

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