

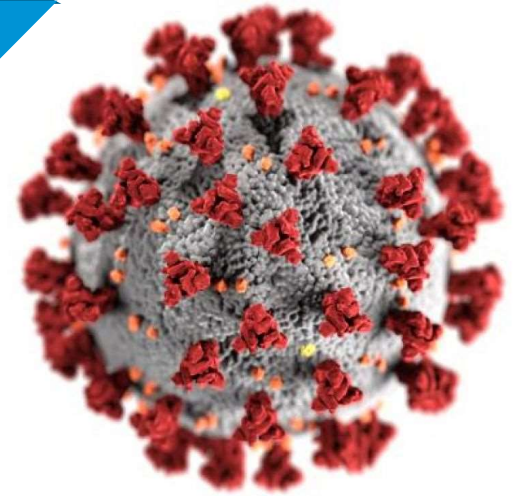


Realities of MDR-TB and Challenges for TB Control

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MDR-TB burden and trends



World Health
Organization

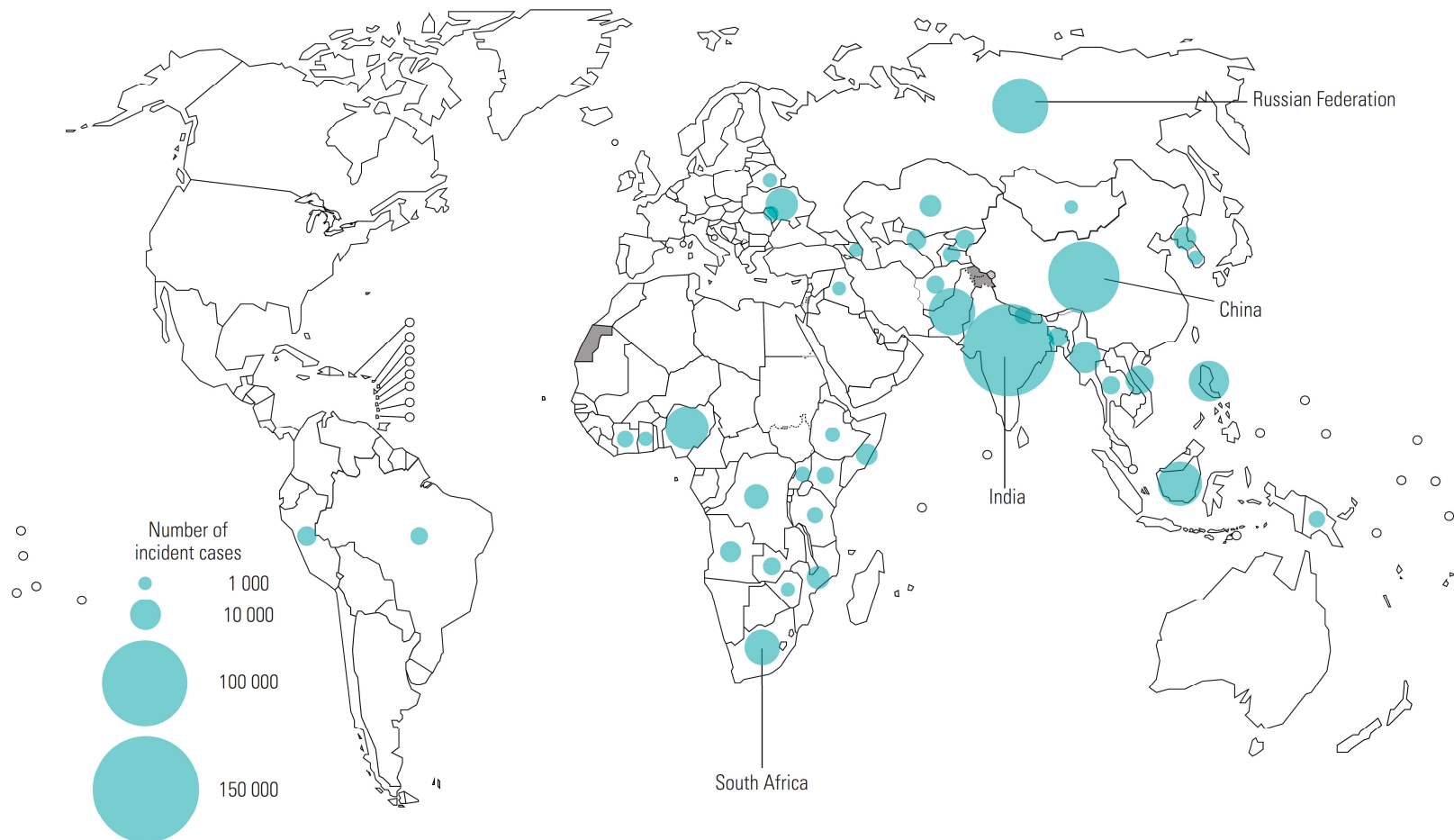
The global TB situation

A quarter of the world's population is infected with TB bacilli

| | Estimated incidence, 2019 | Estimated number of deaths, 2019 |
|--|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| All forms of TB | 10.0 million (8.9–11.0 million) | 1.4 million* (1.2–1.5 million) |
| HIV-associated TB | 815,000 (729,000–906,000) | 208,000 (177,000–242,000) |
| Multidrug- / rifampicin-resistant TB (MDR/RR-TB) | 465,000 (400,000–535,000) | 182,000 (113,000–250,000) |

* including deaths attributed to HIV/TB

MDR/RR-TB incidence in 2019, for countries with at least 1000 incident cases

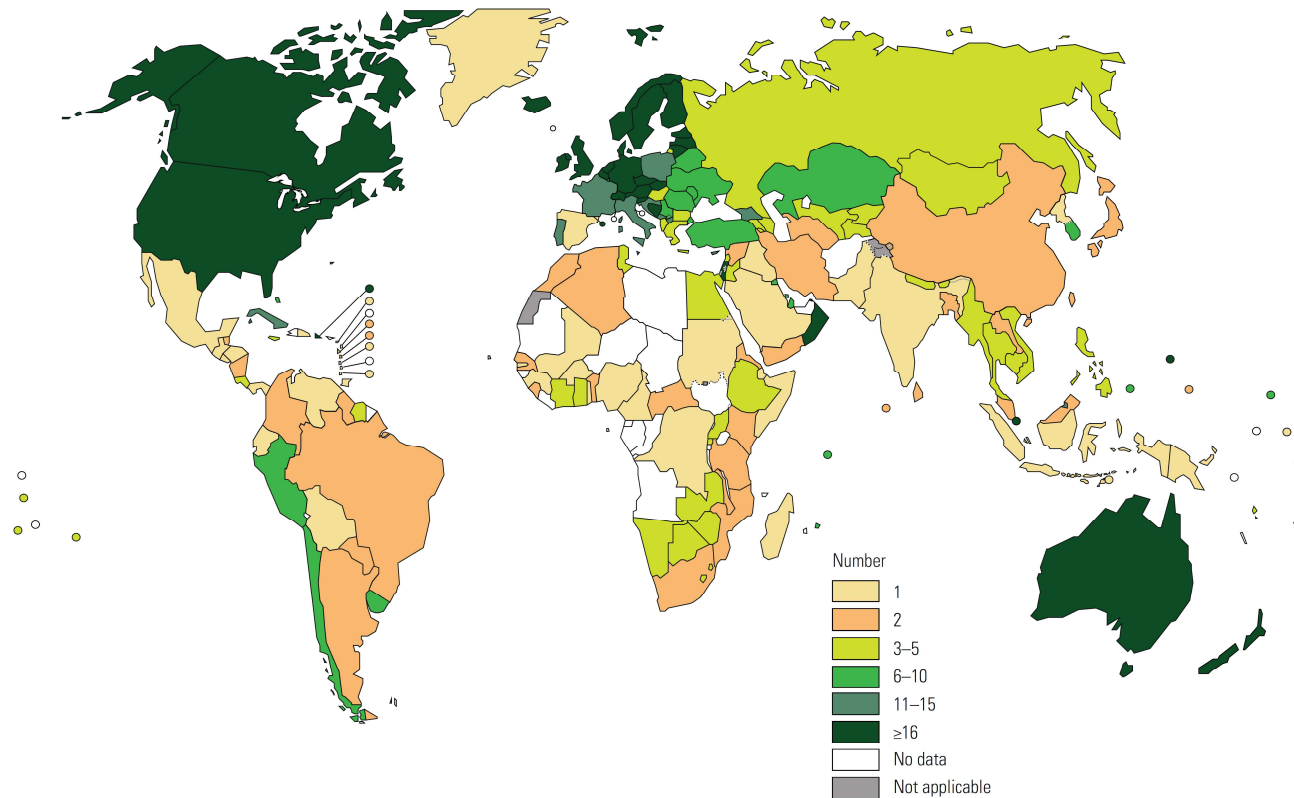


Global incidence of RIF-res. and INH-res., 2019

| | RIFAMPICIN-RESISTANT | | RIFAMPICIN-SUSCEPTIBLE | | GLOBAL | |
|------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|------------------------|----------------------|---------------|----------------------|
| | BEST ESTIMATE | UNCERTAINTY INTERVAL | BEST ESTIMATE | UNCERTAINTY INTERVAL | BEST ESTIMATE | UNCERTAINTY INTERVAL |
| ISONIAZID-RESISTANT | 361 | 308–413 | 1 060 | 639–1 490 | 1 420 | 1 030–1 880 |
| ISONIAZID-SUSCEPTIBLE | 105 | 89–120 | 8 430 | 7 480–9 380 | 8 540 | 7 590–9 490 |
| GLOBAL | 465 | 400–535 | 9 490 | 8 450–10 500 | 9 960 | 8 940–11 000 |

Numbers in thousands

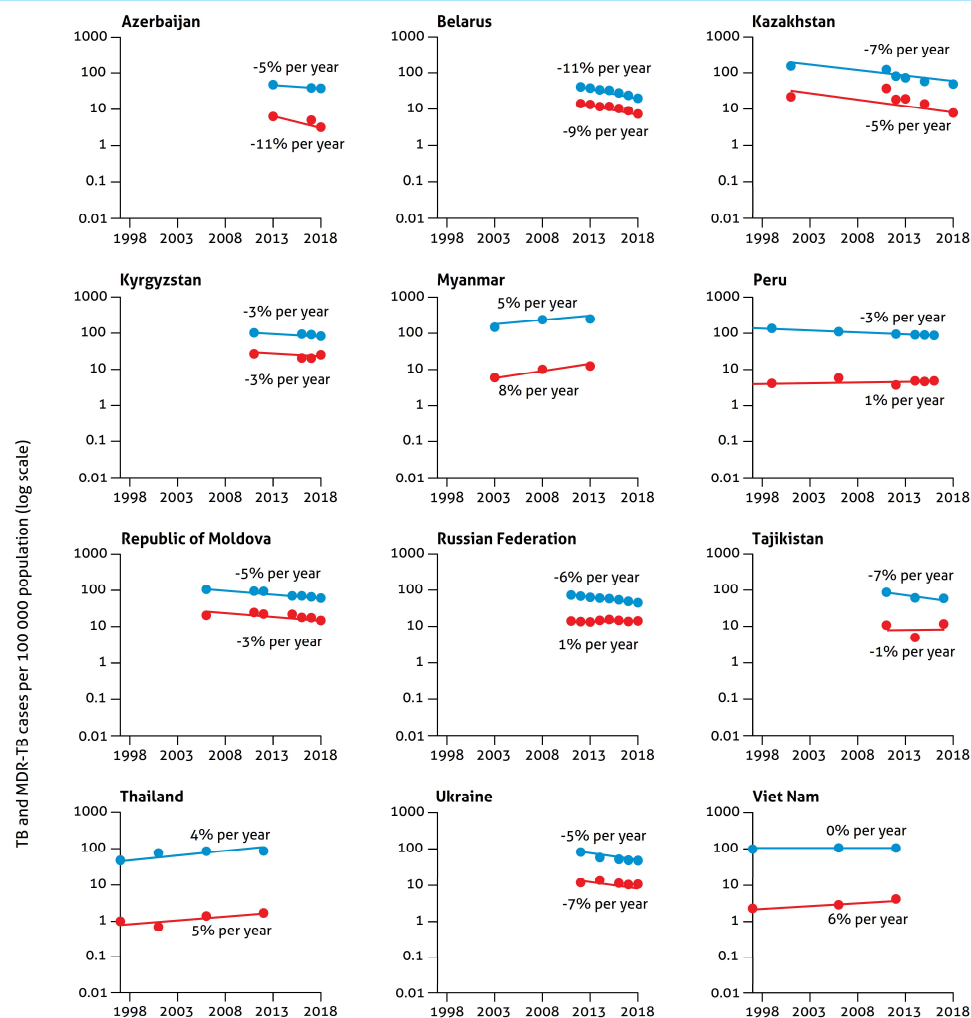
Number of data points on RIF-res in new cases, 1995-2020



Limited number of data points in HBCs

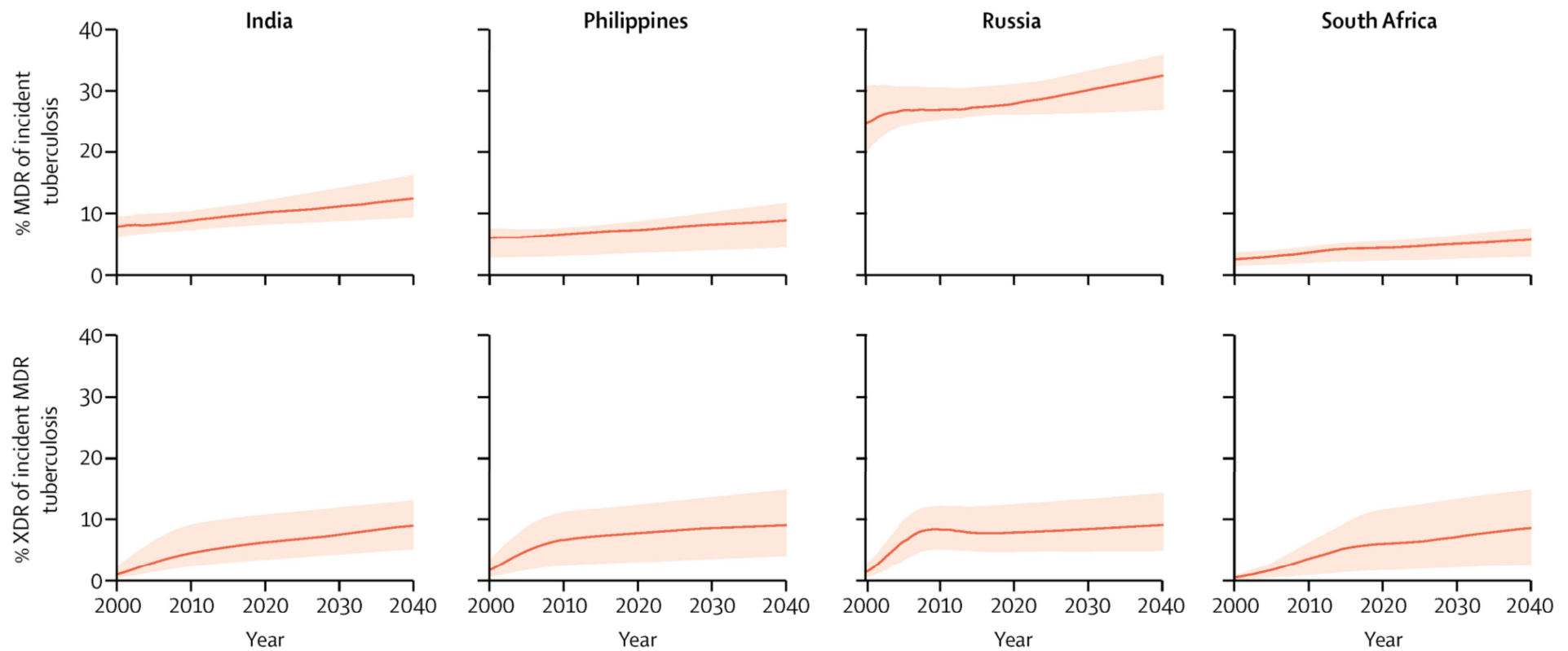
Source: 2020 WHO global TB report

Trends in levels of MDR-TB in selected HBCs

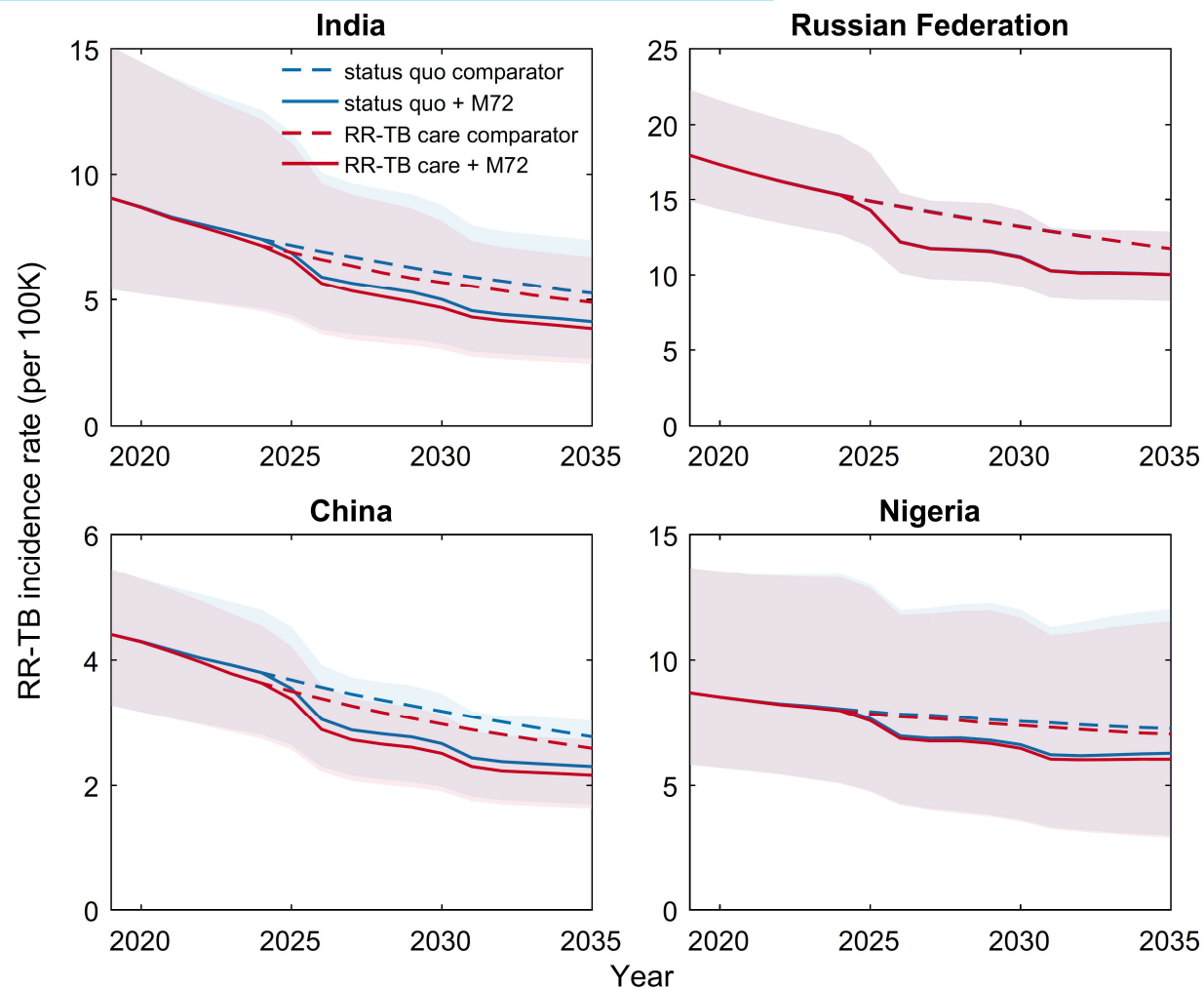


Trends in levels of drug resistance in selected high MDR-TB burden countries with at least three years of data. The blue lines show rates of new notified TB cases per 100 000 population, and the red lines show rates of MDR-TB cases among new TB patients per 100 000 population in high MDR-TB burden countries with at least three years of data. Change is indicated as an average annual percentage. The scale is logarithmic.

Projected trends of % of MDR-TB and % of XDR-TB



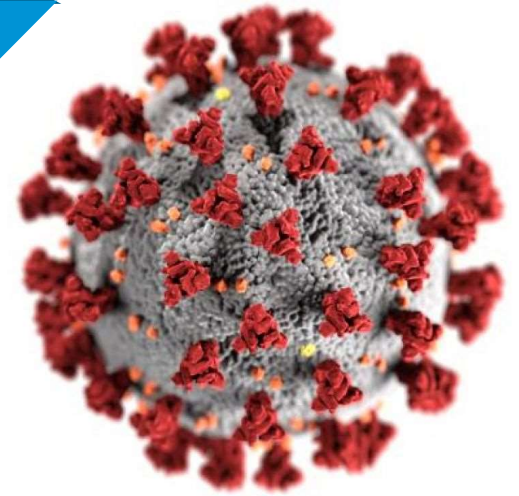
Projected impact of post-exposure vaccine on RR-TB



Source: Nat Commun. 2021
Jan 18;12(1):424

Challenges for TB control

- COVID-19
- diagnosis
- treatment



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Impact of COVID-19 on TB notifications

84 countries reporting all 2020 months/quarters

4.9m notified in 2020

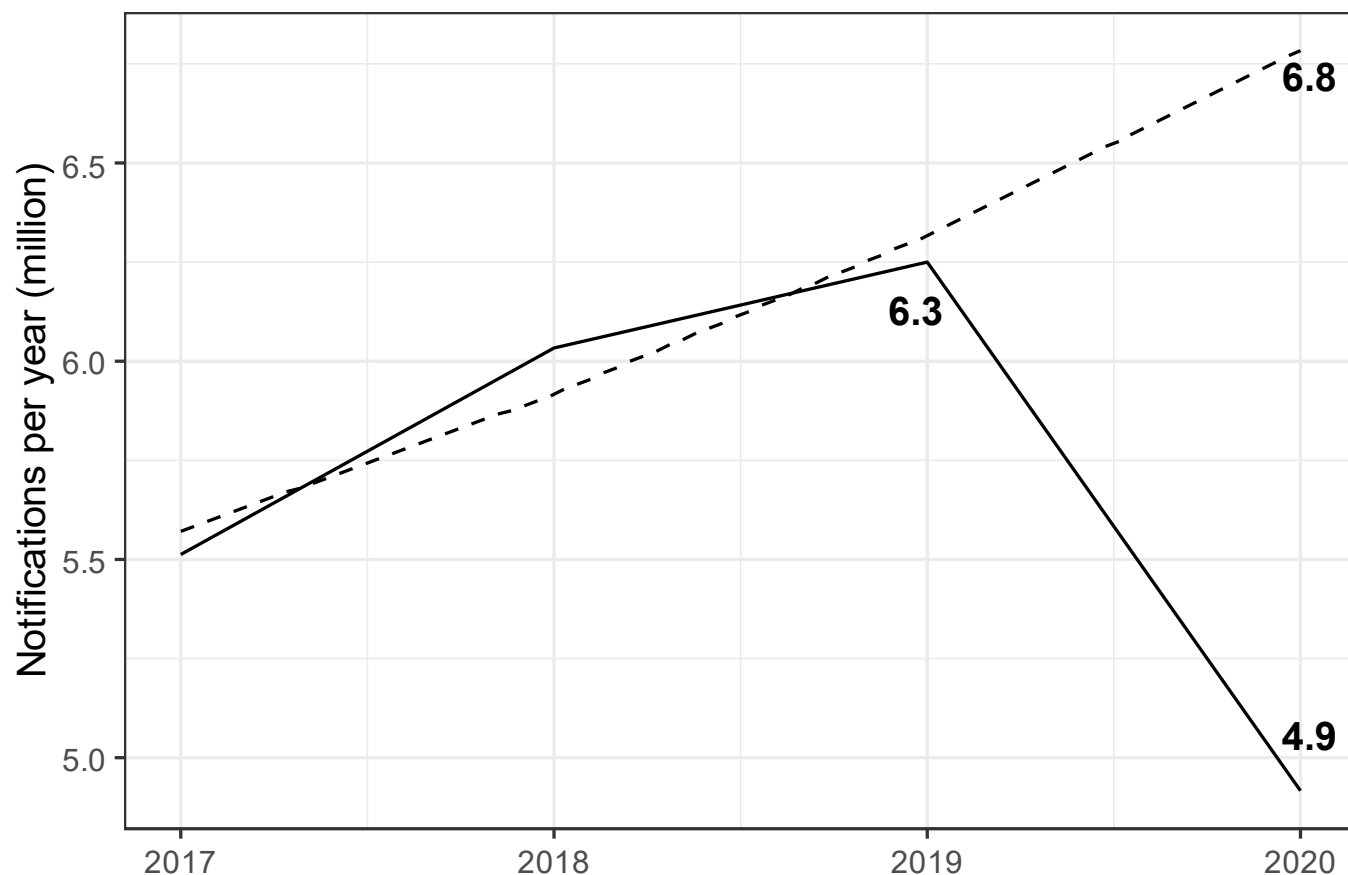
6.3m notified in 2019

6.8m expected*

Shortfall vs expected = 28%

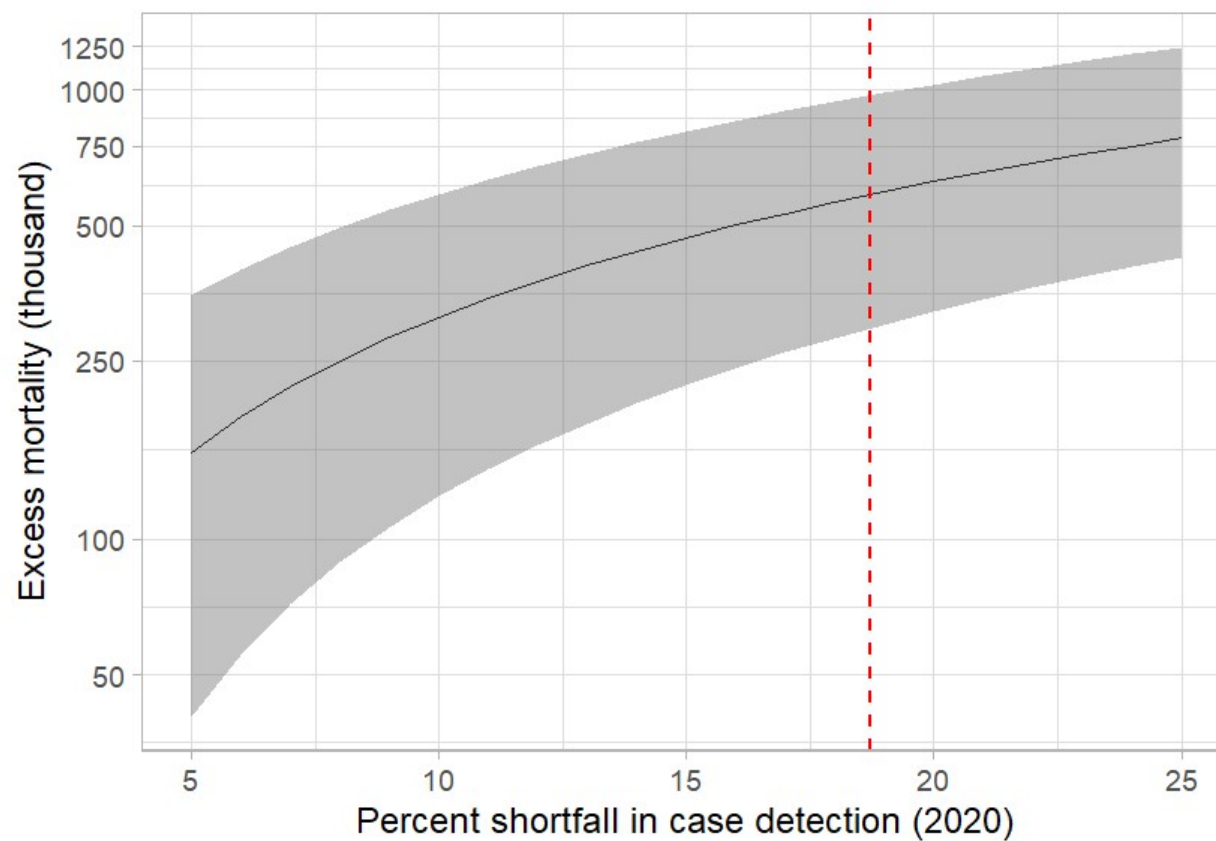
Shortfall vs 2019: 21%

*predictive binomial regression of annual notification rates 2017-2019

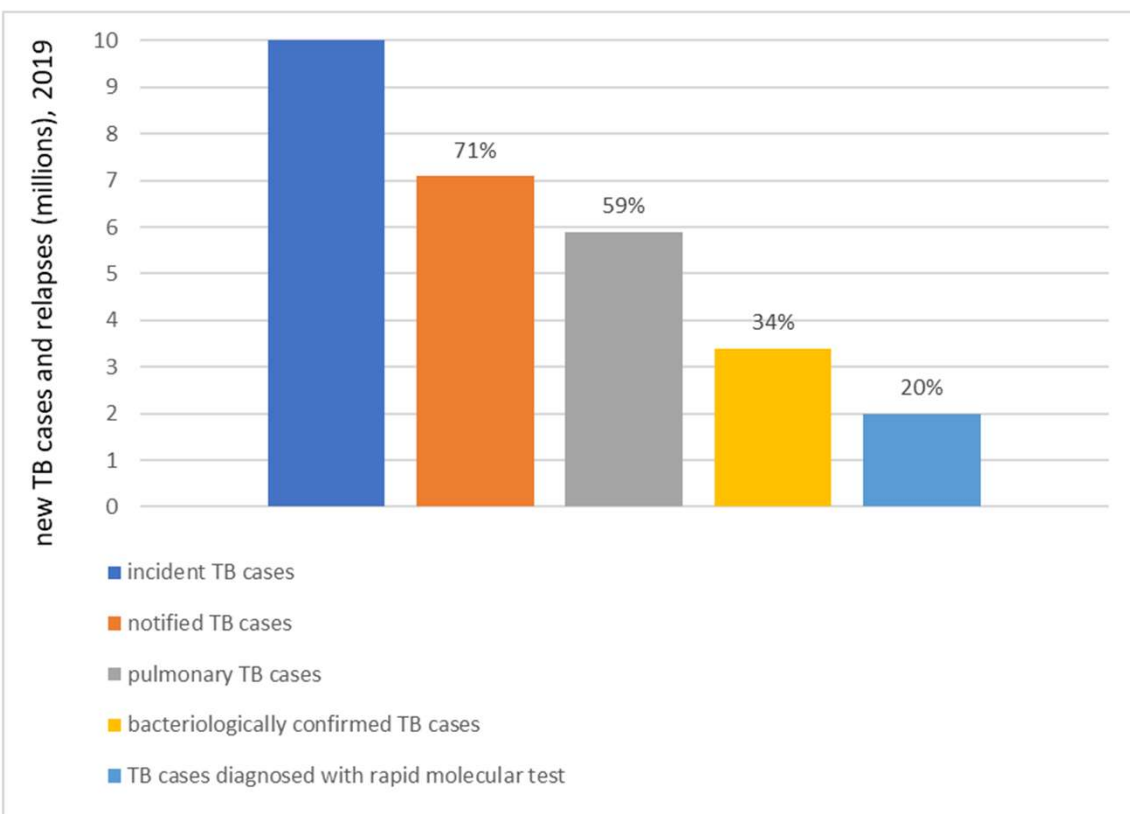


Impact on COVID-19 on TB mortality

84 countries reporting all 2020 months/quarters



Limited access to molecular tests to detect TB and MDR



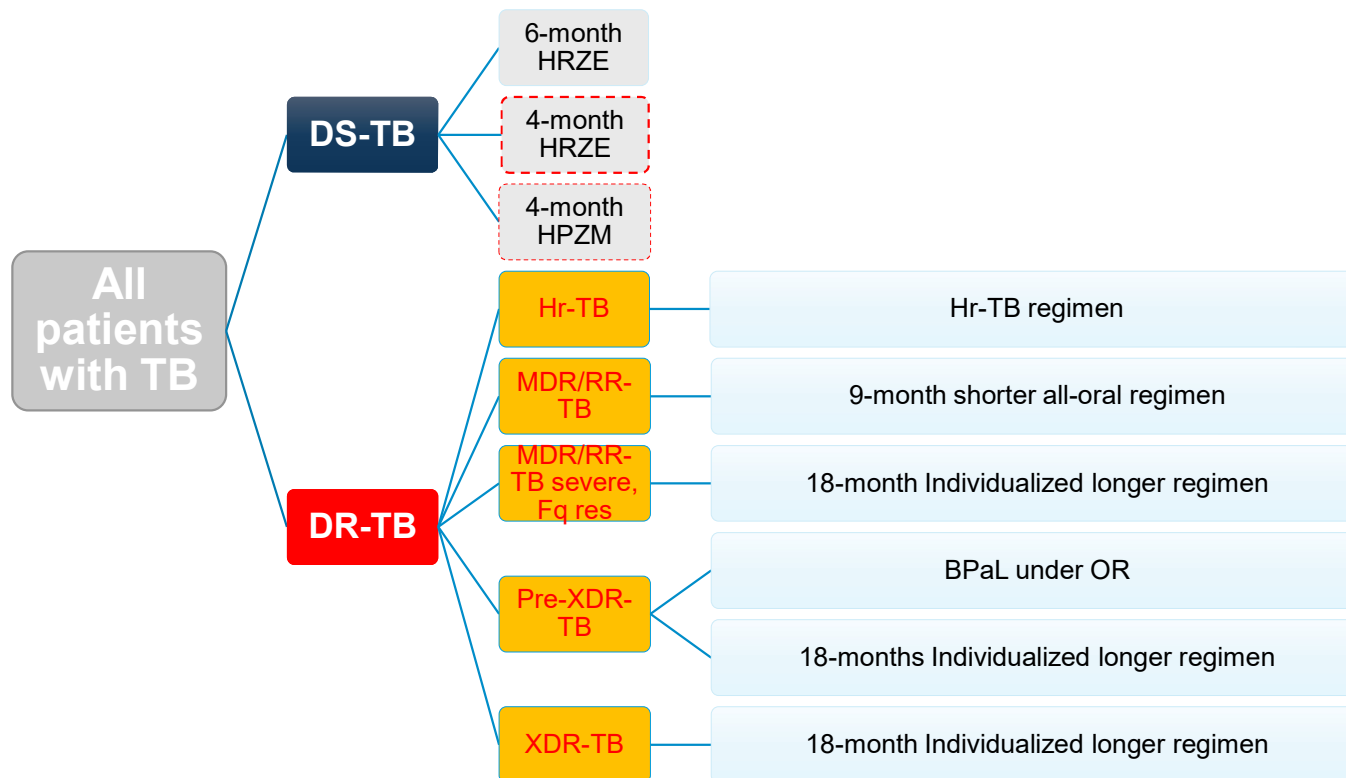
RIF-resistance testing coverage in 2019 among bacteriologically confirmed TB cases:

- 59% in new cases
- 80% in previously treated

FQL-resistance testing coverage in 2019 among RR-TB cases: 71%

Point of care test not available for TB!

Treatment regimens



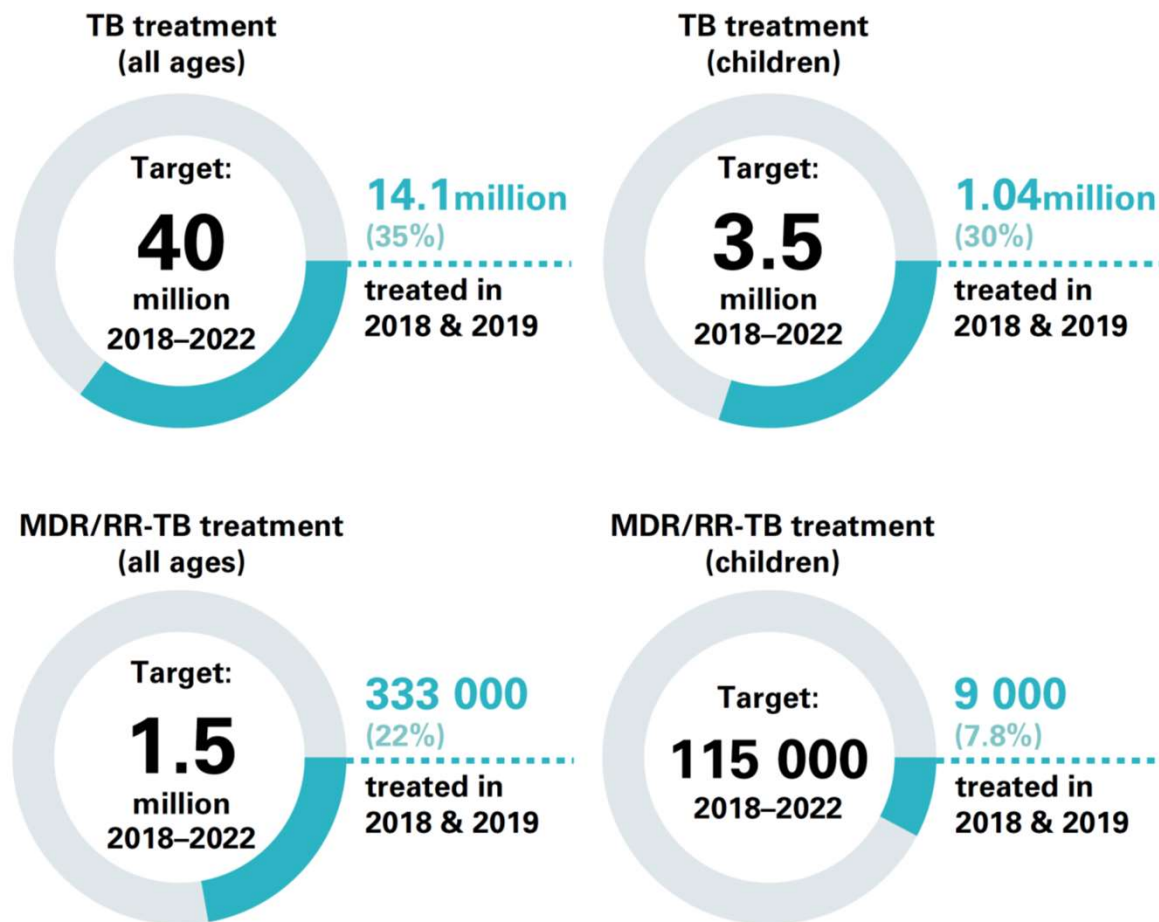
Challenges

- Timelines of implementation of new regimens
- Some countries require evidence generated in the local context
- Registration of new drugs
- Supply issues

Opportunities

- Shortening trend for all regimens
- New medicines
- Increasing interest of countries for research

Global progress in the number of people treated for TB



Conclusions

- DR-TB represents a major global health threat globally
- Limited data to allow accurate projections of global trends of DR-TB
- In general, % of DR-TB are increasing but absolute numbers are decreasing
- The situation is expected to worsen as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic
- TB and DR-TB testing is insufficient → urgent need for a point-of-care test!
- More and shorter treatment regimens are becoming available but slow uptake in countries
- UN HLM MDR/RR-TB treatment targets for 2018-2022 are very far from being achieved