



Briefing prepared by the Global TB Caucus.

Observation: the data below was extracted from the Global tuberculosis report 2020. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2020. Licence: CC BY-NC-SA 3.0 IGO.

TB in the Lusophone countries in 2019

2019 GLOBAL STATISTICS

Tuberculosis (TB) remained the **No.1** infectious killer in the world

10 million people fell ill

1.4 million died from tuberculosis

There were **465,000** new cases of drug-resistant tuberculosis (MDR-TB)

Tuberculosis is the only airborne disease that has a drug-resistant form

The treatment success rate for resistant TB remains low at **57%**


8 COUNTRIES CONCENTRATE TWO THIRDS OF THE GLOBAL TB BURDEN

India	26%
Indonesia	8.5%
China	8.4%
Philippines	6.0%
Pakistan	5.7%
Nigeria	4.4%
Bangladesh	3.6%
South Africa	3.6%

The other 22 countries in the list of high-burden countries registered by WHO represented **21% of the global burden** (those include Angola, Brazil, Mozambique & Guinea Bissau).

TB was one of the **top 10** causes of death in the world in 2019

Tuberculosis is the **leading cause of death** among people living with HIV



208,000 people died from TB/HIV co-infection in 2019

63 million lives were saved since 2000

38% drop in the overall mortality rate

9% P.A. drop in TB incidence rate between 2015 & 2019

142 to 130 drop in new cases per 100,000 inhabitants on average

2.3% drop between 2018 & 2019

A WHO modeling study predicts that if there is a **50% reduction in TB case detection** due to the COVID-19 pandemic over a 3-month period, it could result in an additional **400,000 deaths in 2020** alone.

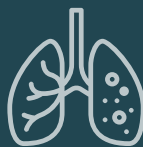


2019 REGIONAL STATISTICS



336,300
new cases

in the region in
the same year



plus an estimated ►

42,648
deaths

from tuberculosis among
Portuguese-speaking
countries (CPLP)

of these

264,115
diagnosed/treated




which means that

72,185
not diagnosed/treated

These cases are especially important for breaking
the disease transmission chain

An estimated
12,000
cases of
drug-resistant
tuberculosis
among the nine countries
of CPLP




but less than
4,000
officially diagnosed

meaning that at least nearly

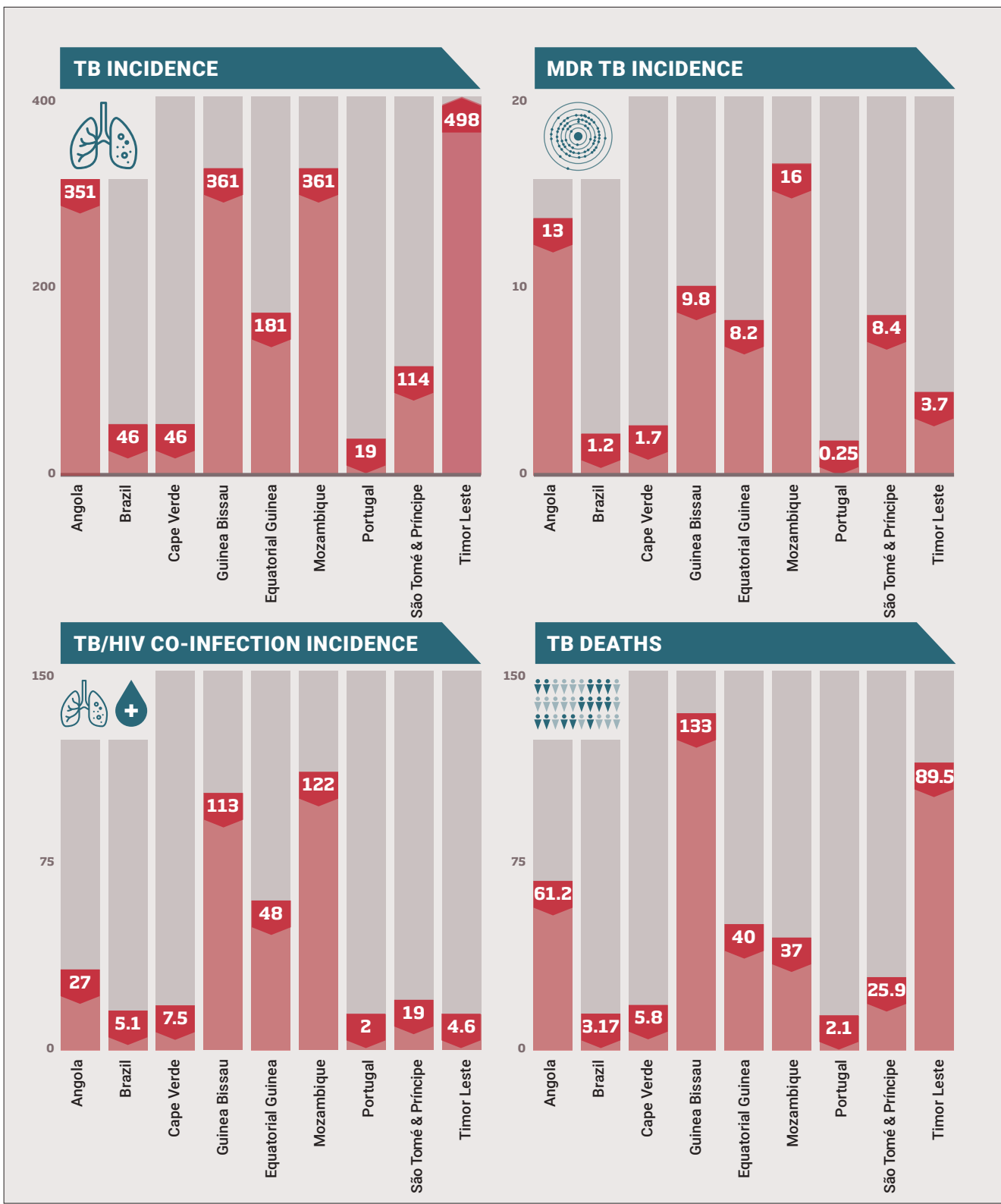
8,000
have not started appropriate treatment

There were almost
60,000
cases of TB/ HIV
co-infection
in the lusophone region





2019 TB INCIDENCE IN THE REGION/100.000 INHABITANTS





2019 COUNTRY PROFILES

IF INTERNATIONAL FUNDS
 NF NATIONAL FUNDS
 0 NOT FINANCED

Angola

In 2019 the treatment success rate was only

50%



In 2019:

34%

Approx.
112,000

NEW CASES OF TB

38,000

WERE NOT NOTIFIED

These cases are important to break the chain of transmission of the disease.

ONLY **66%** OF CASES HAD ACCESS TO TREATMENT



24% LESS than WHO recommended (90%)

20,000
people died of tuberculosis

2,600
were living with HIV/AIDS

8,500 cases of TB and HIV co-infection of which **4,700** were notified



4,100

AND ONLY

1,523

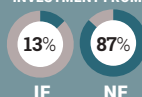
PEOPLE CONTRACTED DRUG-RESISTANT TB

WERE OFFICIALLY DIAGNOSED

This means that **2,577 people** with resistant tuberculosis have not received the appropriate treatment and possibly continue to transmit the disease in its resistant form.

The national budget for TB in Angola in 2020 is:
US\$20million

INVESTMENT FROM



Brazil

In 2019 the treatment success rate was only

71%



In 2019:

13%

Approx.
96,000

NEW CASES OF TB

12,000

WERE NOT NOTIFIED

These cases are important to break the chain of transmission of the disease.

87% OF CASES HAD ACCESS TO TREATMENT



3% LESS than WHO recommended (90%)

6,700
people died of tuberculosis

1,800
were living with HIV/AIDS

11,000 cases of TB and HIV co-infection of which **7,414** were notified



2,600

AND ONLY

991

PEOPLE CONTRACTED DRUG-RESISTANT TB

WERE OFFICIALLY DIAGNOSED

This means that **1,609 people** with resistant tuberculosis have not received the appropriate treatment and possibly continue to transmit the disease in its resistant form.

The national budget for TB in Brazil in 2020 is:
US\$34million

INVESTMENT FROM



Cape Verde

In 2019 the treatment success rate was only

90%



In 2019:

20%

Approx.
250

NEW CASES OF TB

46

WERE NOT NOTIFIED

These cases are important to break the chain of transmission of the disease.

80% OF CASES HAD ACCESS TO TREATMENT



10% LESS than WHO recommended (90%)

31
people died of tuberculosis

8
were living with HIV/AIDS

42 cases of TB and HIV co-infection of which **35** were notified



9

AND ONLY

2

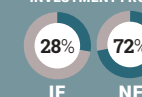
PEOPLE CONTRACTED DRUG-RESISTANT TB

WERE OFFICIALLY DIAGNOSED

This means that **7 people** with resistant tuberculosis have not received the appropriate treatment and possibly continue to transmit the disease in its resistant form.

The national budget for TB in Cape Verde in 2020 is:
US\$850,000

INVESTMENT FROM





2019 COUNTRY PROFILES

IF INTERNATIONAL FUNDS
 NF NATIONAL FUNDS
 0 NOT FINANCED

Equatorial Guinea

In 2019 the treatment success rate was only

65%



In 2019:



Approx.

2,500

NEW CASES OF TB

950

WERE NOT NOTIFIED

These cases are important to break the chain of transmission of the disease.

ONLY **63%** OF CASES HAD ACCESS TO TREATMENT



27% LESS than WHO recommended (90%)

530
people died of tuberculosis

210
were living with HIV/AIDS

650 cases of TB and HIV co-infection of which **407** were notified



110

AND ONLY



38

PEOPLE CONTRACTED DRUG-RESISTANT TB

WERE OFFICIALLY DIAGNOSED

This means that **72 people** with resistant tuberculosis have not received the appropriate treatment and possibly continue to transmit the disease in its resistant form.

The national budget for TB in Equatorial Guinea in 2020 is:

US\$1million



Guinea-Bissau

In 2019 the treatment success rate was only

71%



In 2019:



Approx.

6.900

NEW CASES OF TB

4,500

WERE NOT NOTIFIED

These cases are important to break the chain of transmission of the disease.

ONLY **35%** OF CASES HAD ACCESS TO TREATMENT



55% LESS than WHO recommended (90%)

2,600
people died of tuberculosis

1,200
were living with HIV/AIDS

2,200 cases of TB and HIV co-infection of which **633** were notified



190

AND ONLY



33

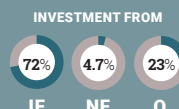
PEOPLE CONTRACTED DRUG-RESISTANT TB

WERE OFFICIALLY DIAGNOSED

This means that **157 people** with resistant tuberculosis have not received the appropriate treatment and possibly continue to transmit the disease in its resistant form.

The national budget for TB in Guinea-Bissau in 2020 is:

US\$2million



Mozambique

In 2019 the treatment success rate was

93%

which is the best result in the lusophone region



In 2019:



Approx.

110,000

NEW CASES OF TB

14,000

WERE NOT NOTIFIED

These cases are important to break the chain of transmission of the disease.

88% OF CASES HAD ACCESS TO TREATMENT



2% LESS than WHO recommended (90%)

11,400
people died of tuberculosis

5,600
were living with HIV/AIDS

37,000 cases of TB and HIV co-infection of which **31,864** were notified



4,900

AND ONLY



1,388

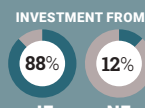
PEOPLE CONTRACTED DRUG-RESISTANT TB

WERE OFFICIALLY DIAGNOSED

This means that **3,512 people** with resistant tuberculosis have not received the appropriate treatment and possibly continue to transmit the disease in its resistant form.

The national budget for TB in Mozambique in 2020 is:

US\$26million





2019 COUNTRY PROFILES

IF INTERNATIONAL FUNDS
 NF NATIONAL FUNDS
 0 NOT FINANCED

Portugal

In 2019 the treatment success rate was only

67%



In 2019:



Approx.

2,000

NEW CASES OF TB

280

WERE NOT NOTIFIED

These cases are important to break the chain of transmission of the disease.

87% OF CASES HAD ACCESS TO TREATMENT

3% LESS than WHO recommended (90%)



211
people died of tuberculosis

31
were living with HIV/AIDS

200
cases of TB and HIV co-infection

of which

146
were notified



26

AND ONLY



9

PEOPLE CONTRACTED DRUG-RESISTANT TB

WERE OFFICIALLY DIAGNOSED

This means that **17 people** with resistant tuberculosis have not received the appropriate treatment and possibly continue to transmit the disease in its resistant form.

The national budget for TB in Portugal in 2020 is:
US\$26million

INVESTMENT FROM

88%

12%

IF

NF

São Tomé & Príncipe

In 2019 the treatment success rate was only

72%



In 2019:



Approx.

250

NEW CASES OF TB

110

WERE NOT NOTIFIED

These cases are important to break the chain of transmission of the disease.

57% OF CASES HAD ACCESS TO TREATMENT

33% LESS than WHO recommended (90%)



56
people died of tuberculosis

15
were living with HIV/AIDS

40
cases of TB and HIV co-infection

of which

23
were notified



18

AND ONLY



?

PEOPLE CONTRACTED DRUG-RESISTANT TB

WERE OFFICIALLY DIAGNOSED

It is important to highlight that a tuberculosis laboratory was recently opened so that the country no longer needs to send samples to other countries to detect resistant tuberculosis.

The national budget for TB in São Tomé & Príncipe in 2020 is:
>US\$1million

INVESTMENT FROM

59%

4.6%

37%

IF

NF

0

Timor Leste

In 2019 the treatment success rate was only

88%



In 2019:



Approx.

6,400

NEW CASES OF TB

2,350

WERE NOT NOTIFIED

These cases are important to break the chain of transmission of the disease.

63% OF CASES HAD ACCESS TO TREATMENT

27% LESS than WHO recommended (90%)



1,120
people died of tuberculosis

20
were living with HIV/AIDS

59
cases of TB and HIV co-infection

of which

33
were notified



48

AND ONLY



9

PEOPLE CONTRACTED DRUG-RESISTANT TB

WERE OFFICIALLY DIAGNOSED

This means that **39 people** with resistant tuberculosis have not received the appropriate treatment and possibly continue to transmit the disease in its resistant form.

32
people also did retroviral therapy

The national budget for TB in Timor Leste in 2020 is:
US\$2million

INVESTMENT FROM

69%

31%

IF

NF