

## High Level Indicators

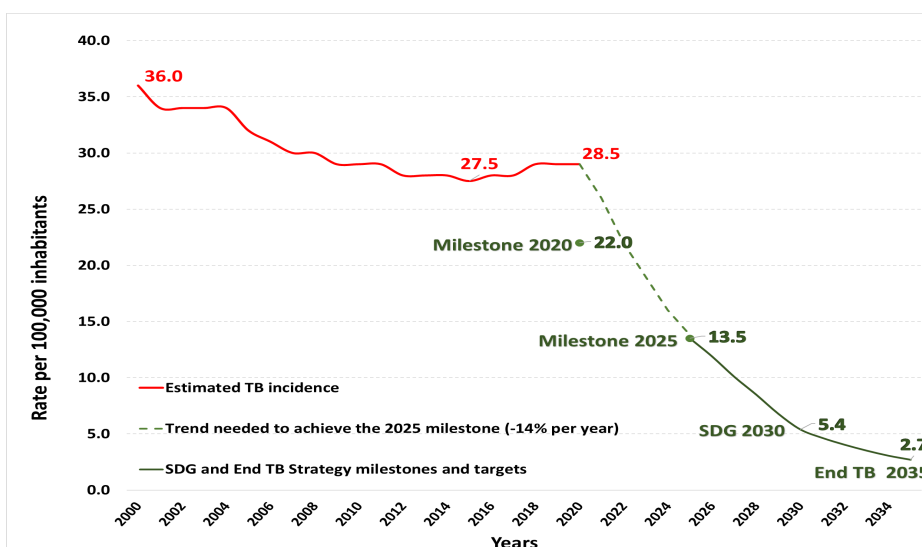
|  |                                |                                 |                             |
|--|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| <b>90% reduction in the number of TB deaths by 2030*</b><br>Estimated data | <b>Baseline 2015</b><br>25,100 | <b>Milestone 2020</b><br>16,300 | <b>Target 2030</b><br>2,500 |
|--|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|

Estimated TB Deaths in the Americas: Trend, Milestones, and Targets



|  |                              |                             |                           |
|--|------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| <b>80% reduction in TB incidence rate by 2030* Estimate x 100,000 pop.</b> | <b>Baseline 2015</b><br>27.5 | <b>Milestone 2020</b><br>22 | <b>Target 2030</b><br>5.4 |
|--|------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|

Estimated TB incidence in the Americas: Trend, Milestones, and Targets



- The COVID-19 pandemic has reversed years of progress made in the fight to end TB.

- TB deaths increased for the first time in a decade.

- To achieve the 2025 milestone of the End TB Strategy, a 14% annual decline in incidence is required.

- Brazil and El Salvador have completed and published the results of their catastrophic cost studies; Colombia and Paraguay have completed their national surveys and analysis of the results is underway. Other countries have already begun the process.

\* Compared to 2015  
\*\* Not available

|   |                              |                               |                            |
|---|------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------|
| <b>TB-affected households that face catastrophic costs due to TB (%)*</b> | <b>Baseline 2015</b><br>NA** | <b>Milestone 2020</b><br>Zero | <b>Target 2030</b><br>Zero |
|---|------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------|

## Countries with high estimated TB burden\*. The Americas, 2020

| Country                               | Estimated cases | % of total estimated cases | Estimated incidence** |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| Brazil                                | 96,000          | 33.0%                      | 45.2                  |
| Peru                                  | 38,000          | 13.1%                      | 115.2                 |
| Mexico                                | 31,000          | 10.7%                      | 24.0                  |
| Haiti                                 | 19,000          | 6.5%                       | 166.6                 |
| Colombia                              | 19,000          | 6.5%                       | 37.3                  |
| Argentina                             | 14,000          | 4.8%                       | 31.0                  |
| Venezuela<br>(Bolivarian Republic of) | 13,000          | 4.5%                       | 45.7                  |
| Bolivia<br>(Plurinational State of)   | 12,000          | 4.1%                       | 102.8                 |
| Ecuador                               | 8,500           | 2.9%                       | 48.2                  |
| El Salvador                           | 3,600           | 1.2%                       | 55.5                  |
| Paraguay                              | 3,400           | 1.2%                       | 47.7                  |
| Guyana                                | 620             | 0.2%                       | 78.8                  |
| Dominica                              | 34              | 0.0%                       | 47.2                  |
| <b>Total high burden countries</b>    | <b>258,154</b>  | <b>88.7</b>                | <b>46.6</b>           |
| <b>Total region</b>                   | <b>291,000</b>  | <b>100%</b>                | <b>28.5</b>           |

\*High-burden countries were defined taking into account more than 10,000 estimated TB cases per year or an incidence rate of more than 44 per 100,000 population. \*\* Rates per 100,000 population

## End TB Strategy - Priority Indicators, comparative 2019 and 2020

| INDICATOR   |                            | 2019 FIGURES | 2020 FIGURES | 2025 TARGET |
|---|----------------------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|
| TB treatment coverage   |                            | 82%          | 68%          | ≥ 90%       |
| Treatment success rate  | New and Relapsed 2018-2019 | 76%          | 74%          | ≥ 90%       |
|   | RR/MDR 2017-2018           | 60%          | 59%          |             |
| Percentage of TB-affected households that face catastrophic costs due to TB |                            | -            | -            | 0%          |
| Percentage of new TB patients diagnosed using WHO-recommended rapid tests   |                            | 25%          | 27%          | ≥ 90%       |
| Latent TB infection treatment coverage                                      | Children under 5           | 59%          | 47%          | ≥ 90%       |
|   | HIV                        | 26%          | 23%          | ≥ 90%       |
| Contact investigation coverage  |                            | 69%          | 63%          | ≥ 90%       |
| TB patients with drug-susceptibility testing (DST) results                  |                            | 41%          | 50%          | 100%        |
| New TB drug treatment coverage  |                            | 12%          | 13%          | ≥ 90%       |
| Percentage of TB patients who know their HIV status                         |                            | 80%          | 79%          | 100%        |
| TB case fatality rate*  |                            | 7%           | 7%           | ≤ 6%        |

\* Information for the year 2017

## Recommendations to accelerate progress toward ending TB in the Americas:

1. Accelerate and expand the implementation of early diagnosis with rapid molecular tests recommended by the WHO and to increase the coverage of 1st and 2nd line drug susceptibility testing.
2. Increase TB case finding and contact tracing.
3. Guarantee TB preventive treatment, especially in children less than 15 years old and in people with HIV.
4. Expand and accelerate the implementation of the new shorter oral MDR/RR-TB regimens, as well as improving the patient-centered approach to drug-resistant TB and the introduction of dispersible pediatric drugs.
5. Increase actions for the prevention and control of TB/DM and TB in vulnerable populations and/or populations with risk factors through interprogrammatic and intersectoral work.
6. Continue with the implementation and expansion of the Regional Guidelines for the Prevention and Control of TB in Indigenous Peoples in the Region of The Americas.
7. Promote special approaches such as the TB Control in Large Cities Initiative, the Parliamentary Front against TB, and the expansion of operational research.
8. Increase national funding for TB, to guarantee sustainability.
9. Implement the multisectoral accountability framework for TB (MAF-TB) to facilitate reaching the international targets and commitments.
10. Conduct TB catastrophic costs surveys on those affected and their families.

