Partners in the global fight against tuberculosis

Tuberculosis today

- Leading infectious killer in the world after HIV
- 95% of TB deaths occur in LMICs
- China: 24% of the world’s TB cases
- India: 11% of the world’s TB cases
- 9% of the new TB cases occur in the South-East Asia and Western Pacific Regions
- Africa carries the greatest proportion of new cases per population
- MDG #6 to reverse the TB epidemic by 2015 has been achieved
- TB mortality rates have decreased by 45% since 1990

Challenges

- Multi-drug resistant TB (MDR-TB), extensively drug-resistant TB (XDR-TB), HIV
- 1.5 million people fell ill with TB in 2013
- 9 million people died from TB in 2013
- 480,000 new cases of drug-resistant TB in 2013
- 18% of people newly diagnosed with TB are HIV-positive
- Long treatment regimens for TB are demanding and make successful completion difficult to achieve
- Interrupted treatment increases drug resistance
- R&D for improved treatments and new vaccines
- Expanding access to care

Doing our part:
Efforts of the research-based pharmaceutical industry to fight TB

References:
- World Health Organization, Global tuberculosis report, 2014
- IFPMA Health Partnerships Directory
- IFPMA, Pharmaceutical R&D Projects to Prevent and Control Neglected Conditions, 2014 Status report on pharmaceutical R&D to address diseases disproportionately affecting people in low- and middle-income countries, January 2015

Multi-drug resistant TB (MDR-TB), extensively drug-resistant TB (XDR-TB), HIV

Diagnosing TB and MDR-TB remains a significant challenge

MDR-TB, XDR-TB and co-infection are a growing problem making treatment more difficult

TB is the leading killer of people living with HIV

TB mortality rates have decreased by 45% since 1990

Long treatment regimen is demanding and makes successful completion difficult to achieve

Interrupted treatment increases drug resistance

• TB: 4 medicines over 6 months
• MDR-TB: > 5 medicines over 18 – 24 months

Diagnosing TB and MDR-TB remains a significant challenge

3 million people died from TB in 2013

18% of people newly diagnosed with TB are HIV-positive

Long treatment regimens for TB are demanding and make successful completion difficult to achieve

Interrupted treatment increases drug resistance

• TB: 4 medicines over 6 months
• MDR-TB: > 5 medicines over 18 – 24 months

R&D for improved treatments and new vaccines

3 new treatments approved between 2012 and 2014

50 R&D projects for medicines

15 global health partnerships for innovative medicines and vaccines

Expanding access to care

15 partnerships to increase access to treatment, diagnostics and care:
- South Africa: sharing scientific knowledge and scaling-up manufacturing capabilities in emerging markets
- Tanzania: supporting door-to-door TB screening and mHealth programs to prevent medicine stock outs at remote health centers
- Accelerating social and political action to also the spread of TB

References:
- World Health Organization, Global tuberculosis report, 2014
- IFPMA Health Partnerships Directory
- IFPMA, Pharmaceutical R&D Projects to Prevent and Control Neglected Conditions, 2014 Status report on pharmaceutical R&D to address diseases disproportionately affecting people in low- and middle-income countries, January 2015

Multi-drug resistant TB (MDR-TB), extensively drug-resistant TB (XDR-TB), HIV