

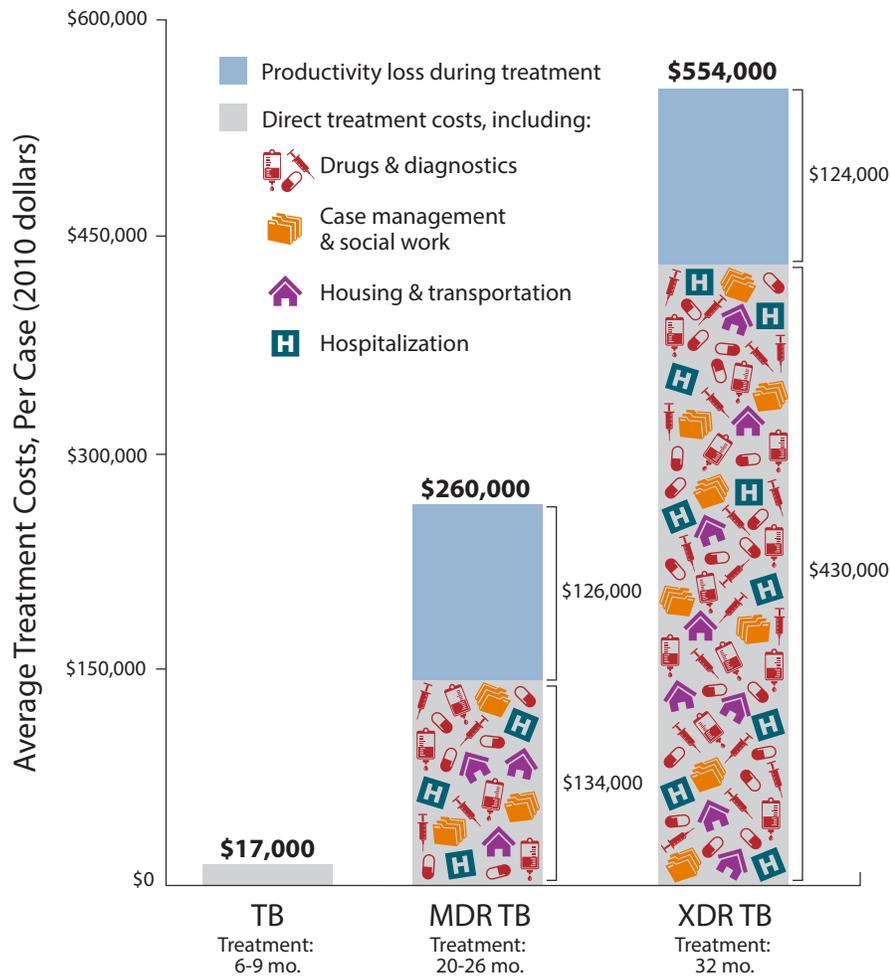
THE COSTLY BURDEN OF DRUG-RESISTANT TB IN THE U.S.

Multidrug-resistant (MDR) tuberculosis is a major health threat globally. Nearly half a million MDR TB¹ cases are estimated to occur worldwide annually, including cases that are extensively drug-resistant (XDR).²

While MDR and XDR TB are relatively rare in the U.S., their treatment comes at a terrible price – it is very expensive, takes a long time, disrupts lives, and has potentially life-threatening side effects.

The Outsized Financial Toll of MDR and XDR TB

Cost increases with greater resistance:

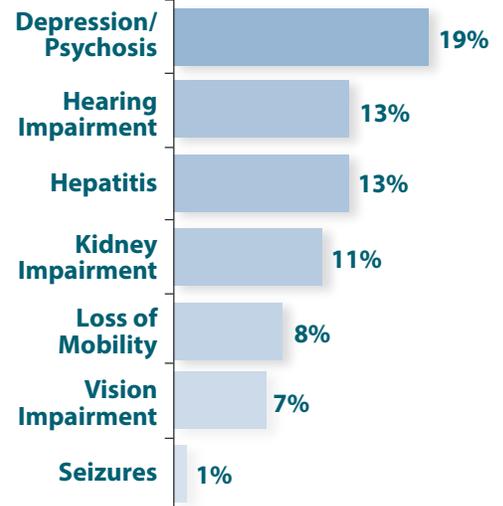


A Major Human Cost

Of those treated for drug-resistant TB:



Severe Treatment Side Effects



Preventing and Controlling MDR and XDR TB in the U.S. Requires:

BETTER TREATMENT OPTIONS

RAPID DIAGNOSIS

EXPERT TREATMENT OF EVERY TB CASE

IMPROVING GLOBAL TB DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT

Footnotes

¹ Multidrug-resistant TB is resistant to at least two of the best and most important anti-TB drugs (isoniazid and rifampin).

² Extensively drug-resistant TB is resistant to isoniazid and rifampin among first-line drugs, and resistant to any fluoroquinolone and at least one second-line injectable drug.

Source: Marks S, et al. Treatment Practices, Outcomes, and Costs of Multidrug Resistant and Extensively Resistant Tuberculosis in the United States. *Emerg Infect Dis* 2014; 20(5).



Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention