Multidrug-resistant (MDR) tuberculosis is a major health threat globally. Nearly half a million MDR TB\(^1\) 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 to treat, disrupts lives, and has potentially life-threatening side effects.

### A Major Human Cost
Of those treated for drug-resistant TB:

- **9%** Die During Treatment
- **27%** Stop Working
- **73%** Hospitalized
- **37%** Require Home Isolation

### Severe Treatment Side Effects
- Depression/Psychois: **19%**
- Hearing Impairment: **13%**
- Hepatitis: **13%**
- Kidney Impairment: **11%**
- Loss of Mobility: **8%**
- Vision Impairment: **7%**
- Seizures: **1%**

### The Outsized Financial Toll of MDR and XDR TB
Cost increases with greater resistance:

- **Productivity loss during treatment, including deaths**
- **$758,000**
- **Direct treatment costs, including:**
  - Drugs & diagnostics: **$175,000**
  - Case management & social work: **$218,000**
  - Housing & transportation: **$30,000**
  - Hospitalization: **$19,000**
- **Hospitalized:** 73%
- **Require Home Isolation:** 37%

### 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**

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**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, resistant to any fluoroquinolone and at least one second-line injectable drug.


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http://www.cdc.gov/nchhstp/newsroom