

Targeting Tuberculosis (TB) in the EU/EEA



TB is caused by an airborne bacteria, infecting the lungs



TB is contagious and can cause severe illness, but is curable



TB is the world's leading infectious killer

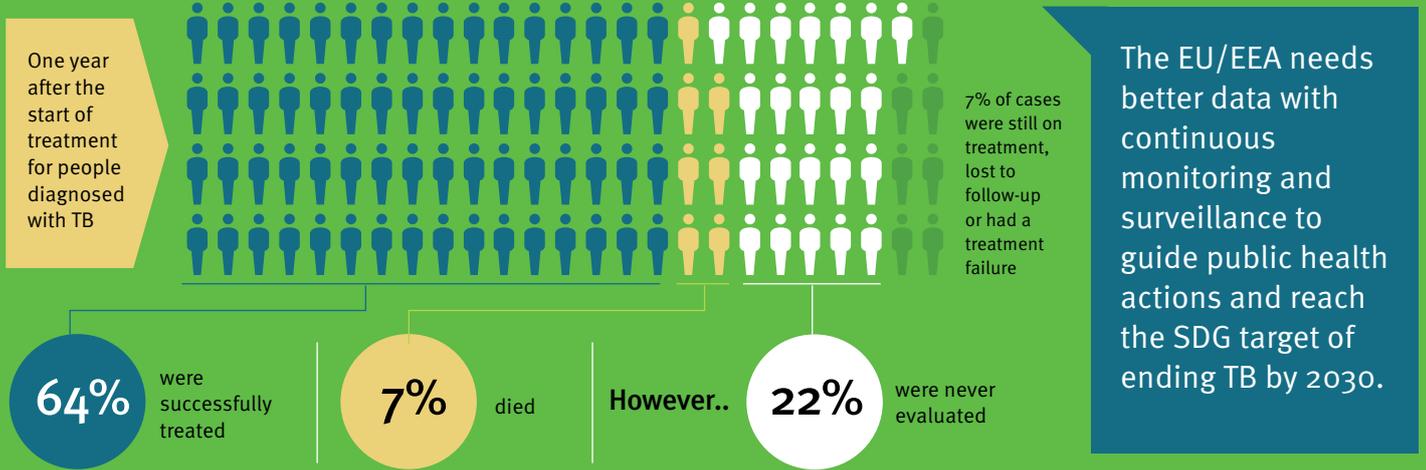


Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 3.3 aims to end the TB epidemic by 2030

Treating TB needs integrated care, with prevention, screening and reliable diagnosis. ECDC constantly monitors progress in treating TB across the EU/EEA to achieve these goals.

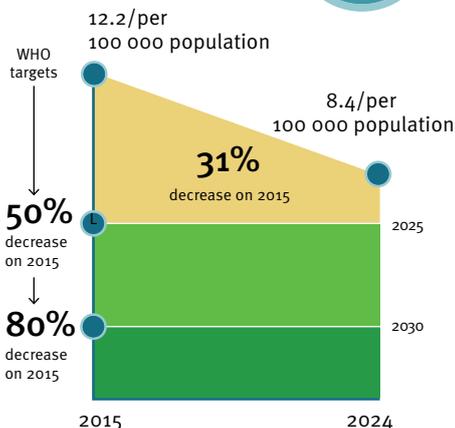
European Union and European Economic Area EU/EEA

Nearly 40,000 people fall ill with TB across the EU/EEA every year



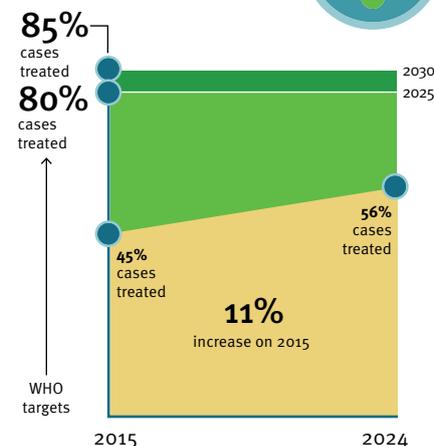
The WHO European Region Tuberculosis action plan has set targets for tackling TB

Total TB notifications



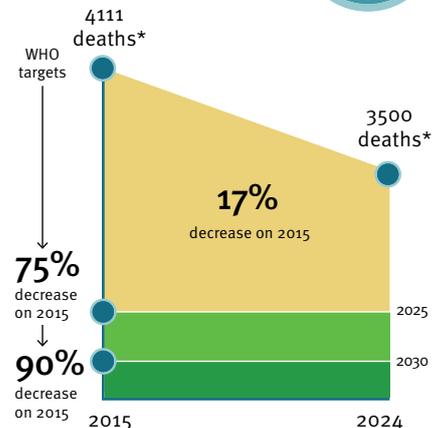
The EU/EEA is behind target, but the number of people falling ill with TB is decreasing.

Drug resistant TB treatment



Some TB cases are resistant to one or more medicines, known as rifampicin resistant (RR) and multi-drug resistant (MDR) TB, but these cases remain low in the EU/EEA.

Deaths

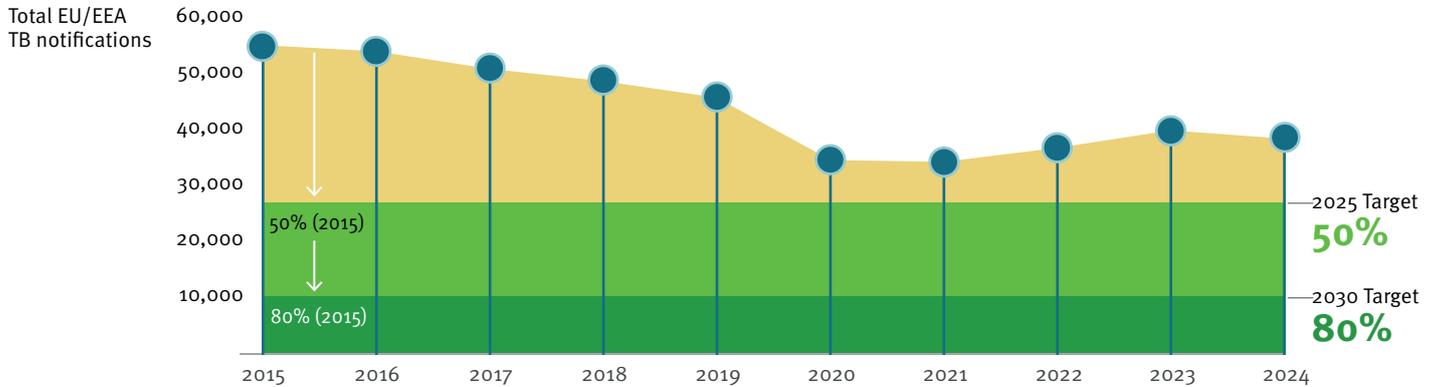


The numbers of deaths are falling, but the EU/EEA is still behind target.

*Estimated number of deaths

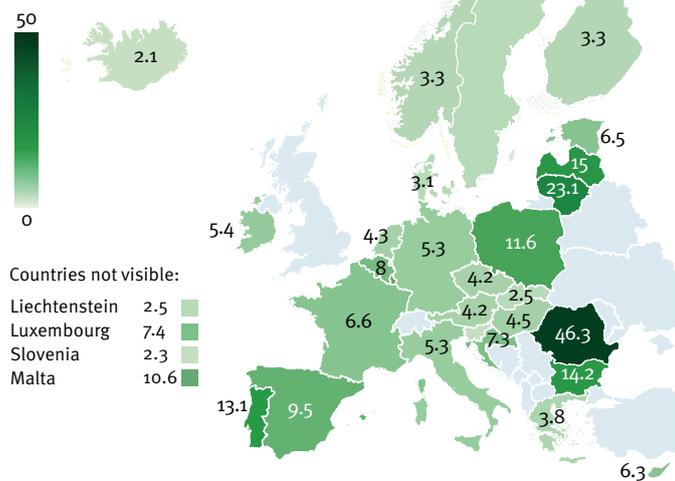
Cases

The slight increase in cases following the COVID-19 pandemic has stopped, revealing the progress made at EU/EEA level since.



Distribution

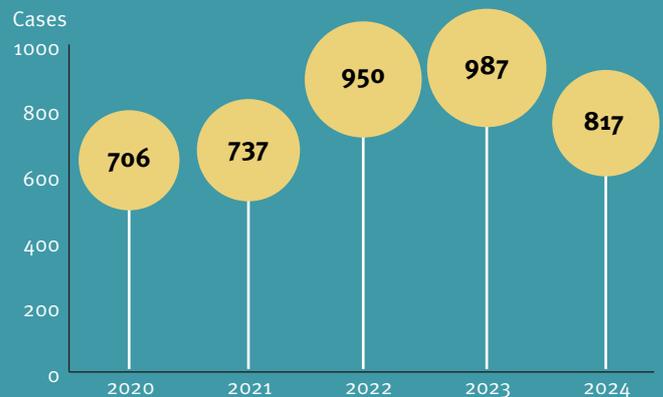
Cases / per 100 000 population, 2024



Drug resistant TB

The decrease in cases of drug resistant TB is encouraging, but more reliable data is needed.

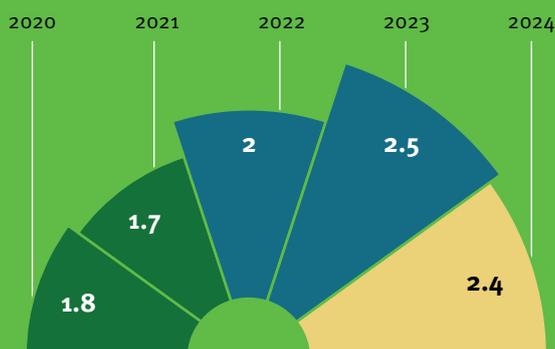
RR/MDR confirmed TB cases, EU/EEA



TB in children

The percentage of cases in under 15s has decreased but continued paediatric surveillance is vital.

Cases/100k for children under 15, European region



HIV & TB

HIV can greatly increase the chance of developing active TB, and TB is especially dangerous to people with HIV. Fortunately co-infections appear to be decreasing.

Percentage of TB with HIV, European region

