CDC FACT SHEET

TB Drug Resistance in the U.S.

Tuberculosis (TB) is a serious respiratory disease caused by bacteria that are spread from person to person through the air. In most cases, TB is treatable and curable; however, TB can be deadly without proper treatment.

TB bacteria can become resistant to the drugs used for treatment. When this occurs, treatment is often still possible, but it is complex, long, challenging, and expensive.

Rates of drug-resistant TB remain relatively low in the United States, though more than half a million cases are estimated to occur globally each year.[1] These cases underscore the need for ongoing vigilance and action, especially given the ease with which TB can spread through international travel and migration.

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention works with state and local health departments and other health care providers to prevent the spread of TB, track drug-resistant cases, assist with diagnosis as needed, and help ensure that patients with drug-resistant TB receive effective treatment and care.

Causes of TB Drug Resistance

Drug-resistant TB can occur when the drugs used to treat TB are misused or mismanaged. This may happen when:

- A patient misses doses or does not complete the full course of treatment
- A health care provider prescribes the wrong treatment, wrong dose, or wrong length of time for taking the drugs
- Effective drugs are not available
- Drugs are of poor quality

Individuals with drug-resistant TB disease can also transmit the resistant strain of the disease directly to others.

Snapshot: TB in the United States

Latent TB Infection	TB Disease	Multidrug-Resistant TB (MDR TB)
11.2 million people[4]	**9,951 cases**[3]	**127 cases**[3]
About 4% of the total U.S. population; approximately 5-10% of those with latent TB infection will develop TB disease at some point	*These persons are sick, with potential to transmit infection to others; without proper diagnosis or treatment, TB can be fatal*	*About 1.6% of those with TB disease*

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

AUGUST 2013

Multidrug-Resistant TB (MDR TB)

MDR TB is a type of TB that is resistant to at least two of the best and most important anti-TB drugs: isoniazid and rifampin. These two drugs are considered first-line drugs and are recommended for treatment of all persons with drug-susceptible TB disease (i.e., cases that are not drug resistant).

While MDR TB is often curable, treatment is complex, requiring expert management and frequent monitoring. In comparison with drug-susceptible TB, which takes about six to 12 months to treat, treatment for MDR TB can take up to 24 months and requires the use of second-line medicines that are not as effective as the first-line medicines commonly prescribed to treat TB. The second-line medicines may also produce side effects that are difficult to tolerate. Close monitoring of patients while taking these drugs is critical, because the treatments can lead to other serious health problems, such as liver damage, hearing loss, changes in vision, behavioral changes (including psychosis), or affect heart function. Treatment for MDR TB costs an average of $131,000, compared with $17,000 to treat drug-susceptible TB.[5]

MDR TB is relatively rare in the United States, but the proportion of U.S. TB cases that are MDR TB has increased slightly in recent years. Among all TB cases with drug-susceptibility testing completed, MDR TB accounted for 1.3 percent (109 cases) of cases in 2010 and 1.6 percent (127 cases) in 2011.[3]

Drug-Resistant TB

- **Multidrug-Resistant TB (MDR TB):** TB that is resistant to at least two of the best and most important anti-TB drugs (isoniazid and rifampin). While treatment is complicated, MDR TB is often curable.
- **Extensively Drug-Resistant TB (XDR TB):** TB that is resistant to isoniazid and rifampin, and to second-line treatments including any one of the fluoroquinolones and at least one of three injectable drugs. Treatment options are very limited and outcomes are often worse.

Globally, it is estimated that nearly one in 25 new TB cases (3.7 percent) and one in five previously treated cases (20 percent) are MDR TB.[1] India, China, the Russian Federation, and South Africa account for almost 60 percent of the world's total cases of MDR TB, but the highest proportion of cases that are MDR TB occur in Eastern Europe and Central Asia.

The majority of U.S. MDR TB cases (86 percent) occur among foreign-born individuals.[3] Most of these individuals were likely infected prior to their arrival in the United States, reflecting the heavy burden of TB outside this country. CDC is collaborating with other national and international public health organizations to improve TB screening and treatment of immigrants and refugees from countries with high rates of disease prior to entry in the U.S.

Extensively Drug-Resistant TB (XDR TB)

XDR TB is a rare type of multidrug-resistant tuberculosis. It is resistant to isoniazid and rifampin, and to second-line treatments including any one of the fluoroquinolones and at least one of three injectable drugs (amikacin, kanamycin, or capreomycin).

XDR TB can be treated and cured, but treatment options are less effective, have serious side effects, and are very expensive. In a recent CDC study, the average cost to treat a person in the U.S. with XDR TB was $430,000.[5] Additionally, XDR TB is more likely to lead to death.

XDR TB remains very rare in the United States; only one case was reported in 2012.[3] Globally, however, XDR TB presents the greatest threat to TB control. WHO reported that 84 countries worldwide had at least one case of XDR TB by the end of 2011, and an estimated 9 percent of MDR TB cases worldwide are XDR TB.[1]

TB Drug Shortages

Shortages of drugs used to treat TB have been reported over the past several years and are of particular concern. Often these shortages involve second-line TB drugs, which are critical for treating drug-resistant cases. In a 2010 survey, 81 percent of health departments with MDR TB cases reported difficulty obtaining these second-line treatments.[6]

Drug shortages put patients and communities at greater risk for illness and death. These shortages can disrupt treatment in patients and further the development of drug resistance. This can also prolong the infectiousness of a patient and therefore increase the risk of transmission to the community. And when less effective regimens must be used for treatment, this ultimately leads to worse patient outcomes.

For example, in April 2011, shortages of two second-line drugs caused an eight-day delay in treatment of a father and infant who had MDR TB.[6] This prolonged the father's infectious period, increasing the risk of transmission to the community. While both were ultimately successfully treated, the delay particularly endangered the health of the infant, who could have faced severe brain damage or death.

Ongoing collaboration among CDC, the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA), health departments, national health societies, and the pharmaceutical industry is critical in order to ensure the availability of effective anti-TB drugs.

Preventing Drug-Resistant TB

The most effective way to combat drug-resistant TB is to prevent it from occurring in the first place. Both patients and health care providers have a role to play in this.

TB Basics

- Not everyone infected with TB bacteria becomes sick. Most people who breathe in TB bacteria and become infected are able to fight the disease and stop the bacteria from growing. This is called **latent TB infection**. People with latent TB infection do not feel sick, do not have any symptoms, and cannot spread the bacteria to others.
- In some people, TB bacteria overwhelm the defenses of the immune system and begin to multiply, resulting in the progression from latent TB infection to **TB disease**. Without treatment, the bacteria continue to multiply and destroy the body's tissue. At this stage, TB bacteria may be spread to others.
- According to the World Health Organization (WHO), about one-third of the world's population has latent TB infection[2] and nearly nine million people developed TB disease in 2011.[1]
- In the United States, cases of TB disease have been declining for 20 years (to fewer than 10,000 in 2012)[3], but more than 11 million people in this country are estimated to have latent TB infection with the potential to develop TB disease.[4] Asian Americans, blacks, and Hispanics are more affected by TB than whites. People living with HIV and people who are homeless are especially vulnerable to TB.
- Treatment for TB disease typically requires multiple medications that must be taken for several months.

Patients should:

- Take all medications exactly as prescribed and finish the full course of treatment, even if they no longer feel sick
- Tell their health care provider if they are having trouble taking medications

Health care providers should:

- Diagnose TB cases quickly and accurately, including detection of drug resistance
- Follow recommended treatment guidelines
  - Directly observed therapy is the most effective way to ensure that a patient with TB disease is taking medication and to determine if the medication is properly treating the disease
- Monitor patients' responses to treatment
- Ensure therapy is completed

CDC is helping by:

- Conducting ongoing monitoring and surveillance to track drug-resistant cases
- Supporting state and local health departments with diagnosis and drug-susceptibility testing, as well as assisting with the development of treatment regimens for challenging cases
- Providing training and education materials and resources for state and local TB control programs and other health care providers
- Providing funding to all 50 states, 8 territories, and 10 major cities to support local TB elimination activities, such as ensuring patients finish their treatment and that individuals exposed to TB disease are evaluated

If you are a member of the news media and need more information, please visit **www.cdc.gov/nchhstp/Newsroom** or contact the News Media Line at CDC's National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention (404-639-8895 or **NCHHSTPMediaTeam@cdc.gov**).

Key References

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