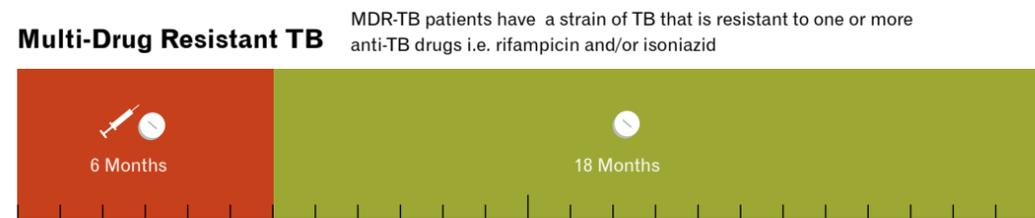
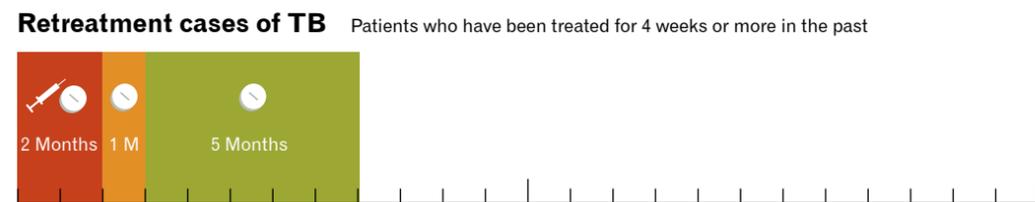
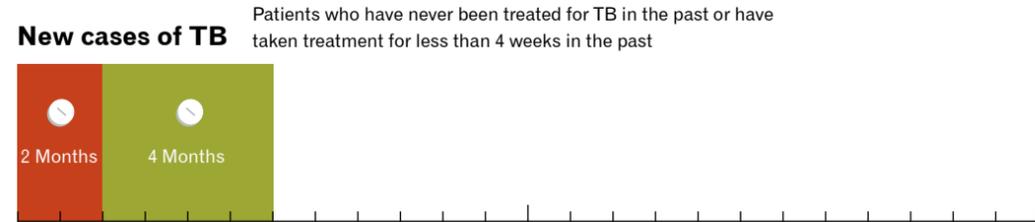


KNOW TB: GET LITERATE!

STANDARD REGIMENS FOR DS-TB, MDR-TB AND XDR-TB



Note: With MDR and XDR-TB, standard regimens can be switched to individualised regimens that are individually designed. Changes are based on a patient's previous history of treatment and DST (Drug Susceptibility Test) results.

References: National Tuberculosis Management Guidelines 2009; Management of Drug-resistant Tuberculosis. Policy Guidelines, August 2011

Intensive Phase: 1 pill (FDC) daily containing: isoniazid, rifampicin, pyrazinamide, ethambutol

Continuation Phase: 1 pill (FDC) daily containing: isoniazid, rifampicin

Intensive Phase: A daily injection of streptomycin + 1 pill (FDC) daily containing: isoniazid, rifampicin, pyrazinamide, ethambutol

Intensive Phase: 1 pill (FDC) daily containing: isoniazid, rifampicin, pyrazinamide, ethambutol

Continuation Phase: 1 pill (FDC) daily containing: isoniazid, rifampicin, ethambutol

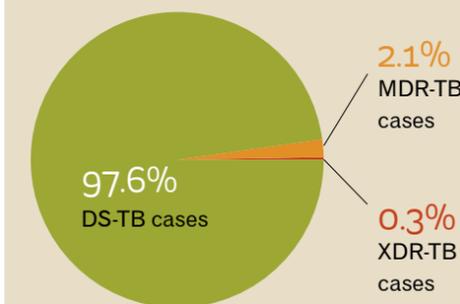
Intensive Phase: An injection of kanamycin at least 6 times a week + oral intake at least six times a week of: moxifloxacin, ethionamide, terizidone, pyrazinamide

Continuation Phase: Oral intake at least six times a week of: moxifloxacin, ethionamide, terizidone, pyrazinamide

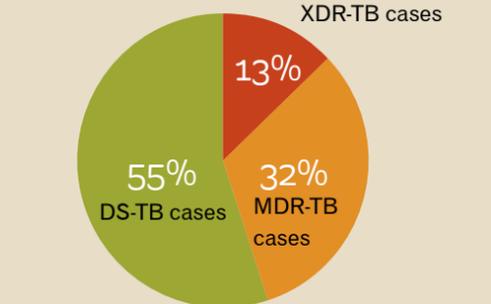
Intensive Phase: A daily injection of capreomycin + daily oral intake of: moxifloxacin, ethionamide, terizidone, pyrazinamide, PAS, clofazimine

Continuation Phase: Daily oral intake of: moxifloxacin, ethionamide, terizidone, pyrazinamide, PAS, clofazimine

TOTAL NUMBER OF TB CASES



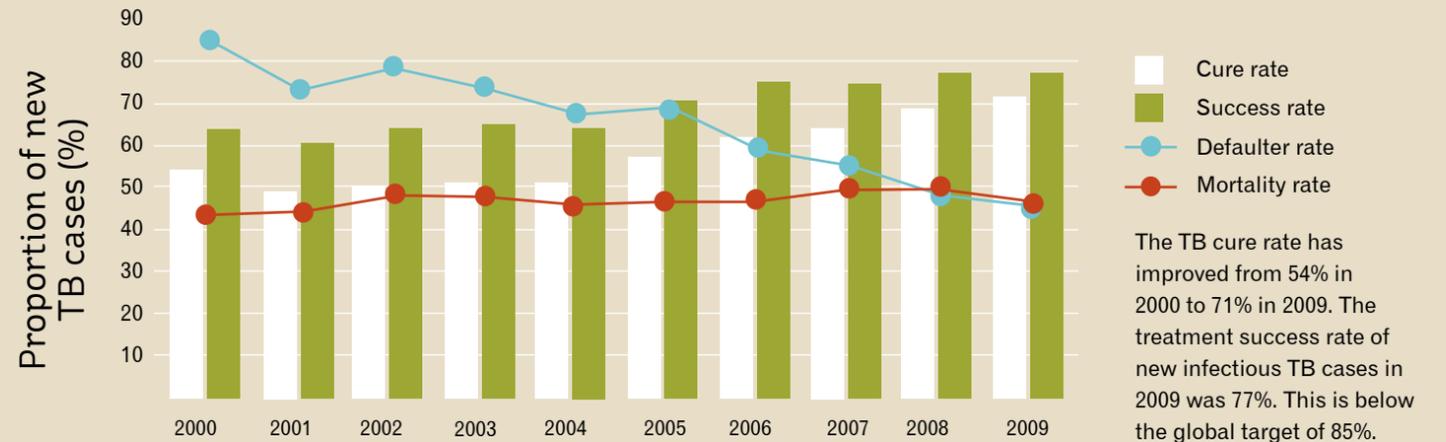
TOTAL COST OF TB TREATMENT



XDR-TB cases form a small proportion of the total case burden, but consume a disproportionate and substantial amount of South Africa's total annual TB budget.

Source: Pooran A, Pieterse E, Davids M, Theron G, Dheda K (2013) What is the Cost of Diagnosis and Management of Drug Resistant Tuberculosis in South Africa? PLoS ONE 8(1): e54587. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0054587

TREATMENT OUTCOMES OF NEW TB CASES 2000–2009

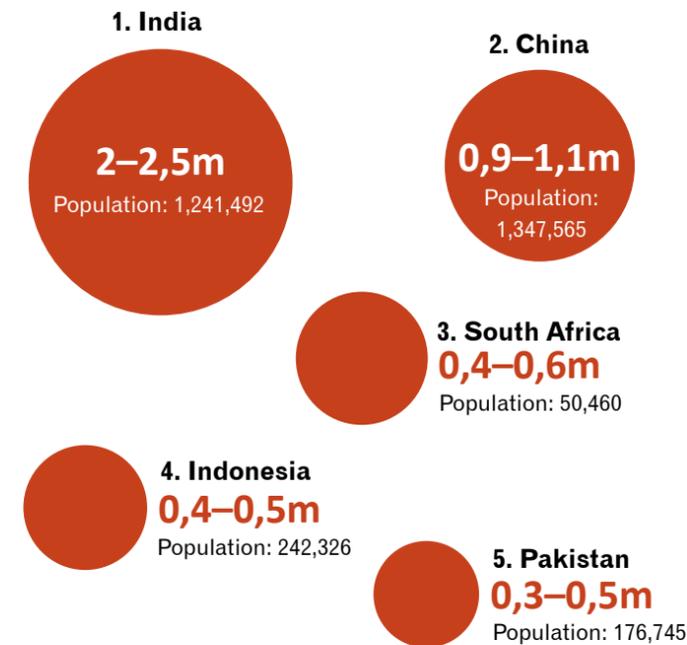


Source: National Strategic Plan on HIV, STIs and TB 2012-2016, Available at www.sanac.org.za

The TB cure rate has improved from 54% in 2000 to 71% in 2009. The treatment success rate of new infectious TB cases in 2009 was 77%. This is below the global target of 85%.

GLOBAL TB BURDEN

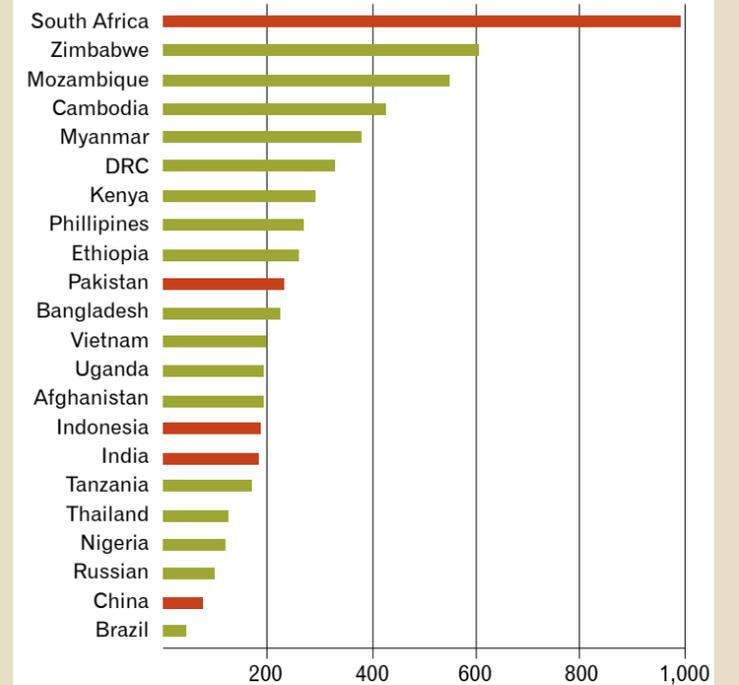
The five countries in the world with the largest number of new TB cases in 2011



Source: WHO Global Tuberculosis Report 2012

ESTIMATED BURDEN OF DISEASE CAUSED BY TB

Incidence rates per 100,000 population



South Africa has the third highest estimated total burden of TB in the world after China and India. While total TB burden numbers give us a picture of where most cases of TB are located in the world, the incidence rate per 100,000 population gives us an idea of the concentration or density of TB in our population. TB is a highly infectious disease and every active TB case can infect up to 20 people in its surroundings per year. The incidence rate therefore helps to tell us how serious the threat of TB in our population actually is.

Data measuring the TB incidence rate per 100,000 population show that South Africa has the highest burden of disease globally, and at a level that is far above China's and India's. According to this measure, China drops to 21st place and India to 16th place globally, while Zimbabwe and Mozambique rise to the 2nd and 3rd places respectively. A large amount of cross-border labour migration occurs between Zimbabwe, Mozambique and South Africa and this makes the concentration of TB in these neighbouring countries worrying.