



# Stop TB Partnership

## SUMMARY SHEET

Agenda Nr. 2.06-2.0	Subject	<b>TB Control in South-East Asia</b>
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For Information <input type="checkbox"/>	For Discussion X	For Decision <input type="checkbox"/>
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### Rationale

In 2005, there were 8.8 million new cases of TB and 1.6 million deaths. Asia continues to have the highest burden of tuberculosis in the world. 60% of the TB cases globally are estimated to occur in Asia. At the end of 2005, global case detection was estimated to be 59% (11% off the 70% target), and treatment success was 84% (1% off the 85 % target). Despite not reaching the targets, the progress has been considerable in the last decade with 26 million + being treated under DOTS. Due to the possible levelling off of the TB epidemic in Africa and the consolidation of control efforts in Asia, the global incidence of TB may have peaked and begun to reverse.

### Summary

Eleven out of the 22 countries globally with the highest burdens of TB are in Asia. Five of these countries Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Myanmar and Thailand, are in the South-East Asia Region. This session will address the TB burden in South-East Asia, looking in particular at the needs and opportunities to tackle the key challenges and issues for TB control in the Region.

The presenters will give an overview of the outcomes of the meeting of Partners for TB Control in Asia that is also taking place in Jakarta 27-30 November 2006.

### Decisions requested (from the Stop TB Coordinating Board)

- Comment and endorse the major directions identified during the deliberations of the Meeting of Partners for TB control in the South-East Asia Region

### Implications

Specific actions to be taken by the board to support the proposed priority areas.

### Next Steps

**Action Required:** Follow up on the specific actions thereafter

**Focal Point:** Nani Nair

**Timeframe:** 2006-2007