



UK Health
Security
Agency

Reports of cases of tuberculosis to enhanced tuberculosis surveillance systems: UK, 2000 to 2020

Official statistics

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Notes

Tuberculosis definition

All new tuberculosis (TB) cases (including cases diagnosed post-mortem) that meet one of the 2 following case definitions are reported:

1. Culture confirmed case: culture confirmed disease, with speciation confirming *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* complex (*M. tuberculosis*, *M. bovis*, *M. africanum* or *M. microti*).
2. Clinically diagnosed case: in the absence of culture confirmation, a case that meets the following criteria:
 - a clinician's judgement that the patient's clinical and/or radiological signs and/or symptoms are compatible with active TB, *and*
 - a clinician's decision to treat the patient with a full course of anti-TB therapy for active TB

Enhanced surveillance of tuberculosis

Enhanced Tuberculosis Surveillance (ETS) was introduced in January 1999 in England and Wales and the following year in Northern Ireland. The equivalent scheme in Scotland, Enhanced Surveillance of Mycobacterial Infections (ESMI), was introduced in 2000. Data from the 2 systems is compiled for the purpose of UK reporting.

Clinical teams provide information on TB cases either directly through the web-based ETS system entered at the clinic, or on a case report form entered onto the system at the Health Protection Team level. Data includes notification details, demographic information, clinical and microbiological information.

Data from all TB isolates identified in UK Mycobacteria Reference Laboratories (excluding Scotland) is routinely imported into ETS and matched to case notifications using patient identifiers common to both the laboratory isolate and the case notification. In addition, external to the system, an annual probabilistic matching process based on the patient identifiers is undertaken to identify additional matches. TB isolates in Scotland are identified by the Scottish Mycobacteria Reference Laboratory and this data is not matched using this method.

Data sources

The TB data for England, Wales and Northern Ireland presented in this report is from ETS, other than in London where cases are reported to the London TB Register (LTBR). Data for Scotland is from ESMI.

The population data used is sourced from the Office for National Statistics (ONS), incorporating data from the National Records of Scotland and Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency.

Data was extracted from ETS at the beginning of March 2021 and cleaned and validated. Data for Scotland and Northern Ireland in this report is provisional and subject to further validation, and thus may differ slightly from data presented in Scottish and Irish reports.

PHE produces [detailed public health reports with TB data for England](#).

Public Health Agency Northern Ireland produces [TB data for Northern Ireland](#).

Public Health Wales produces [TB data for Wales](#).

Health Protection Scotland produces [TB data for Scotland](#).

Data type and methodology

TB cases were reported by area of residence and by calendar year.

Overall TB rates per 100,000 population, as well as those by area of reporting, were calculated using the mid-year population estimates provided by the ONS. Average annual rates per 100,000 for the 3-year period were calculated by dividing the numerator (the number of TB notifications in the 3-year period) by the denominator (the sum of the mid-year population estimates for the same 3-year period) and multiplying by 100,000. A 95% confidence interval for incidence was obtained assuming a Poisson distribution.

For the purposes of TB outcome reporting, the drug sensitive cohort is defined as all TB cases, excluding those with multi-drug resistant/rifampicin resistant TB (MDR/RR-TB) (initial or acquired), and those treated with a second line regimen for MDR/RR-TB. TB outcomes are reported at 12 months for drug sensitive cases with an expected duration of treatment of less than 12 months. This group excludes cases with CNS disease, who have an expected duration of treatment of 12 months. In addition, those with spinal, cryptic disseminated or miliary disease are excluded from this group, as CNS

involvement cannot be reliably ruled out for the purposes of reporting. The last recorded outcome is reported for the entire drug sensitive cohort.

Health Protection Scotland (HPS) aligned with the World Health Organization (WHO) treatment outcome definitions in 2015, and outcomes in this report may differ to those in the regional report.

Statistical analysis was carried out using Stata 15.

Glossary

Term	Definition
Acquired resistance	Resistance identified on repeat culture after one month of the first specimen date. Cases with a change from a sensitive to resistant result following treatment start are reclassified as acquired resistance, even if this is within the one month period.
CNS	Central nervous system
CI	Confidence interval (95% confidence intervals used)
DR cohort	Drug-resistant cohort is defined as cases that are culture confirmed with initial and/or acquired multi-drug resistant/rifampicin resistant TB (MDR/RR-TB), as well as those treated with a second line regimen for MDR/RR-TB without phenotypic DST results or WGS resistance predictions
ESMI	Enhanced Surveillance of Mycobacterial Infections
ETS	Enhanced Tuberculosis Surveillance system
Initial resistance	A cultured isolate resistant to a particular drug within one month of the first specimen date
Last recorded outcome	Last known outcome, irrespective of when it occurred
LTBR	London TB Register
MDR-TB	Multi-drug resistant TB is defined as resistance to at least isoniazid and rifampicin, with or without resistance to other drugs
MDR/RR-TB	Multi-drug resistant or rifampicin-resistant TB is defined as resistance to rifampicin including MDR-TB cases
ONS	Office for National Statistics
XDR-TB	Extensively-drug resistant TB is defined as resistance to isoniazid and rifampicin (MDR-TB), at least one injectable agent (capreomycin, kanamycin or amikacin) and at least one fluoroquinolone (moxifloxacin, ofloxacin or ciprofloxacin)

Table 1. Number of TB case notifications, rates and annual percentage change, UK, 2000 to 2020

Year	Total		Annual change in case numbers (%)	Annual change in rate (%)
	Number of cases	Rate per 100,000 (95% CI ^a)		
2000	6,686	11.4 (11.1 - 11.6)	-	-
2001	6,760	11.4 (11.2 - 11.7)	1.1%	0.0%
2002	7,291	12.3 (12.0 - 12.6)	7.9%	7.9%
2003	7,219	12.1 (11.8 - 12.4)	-1.0%	-1.6%
2004	7,589	12.7 (12.4 - 12.9)	5.1%	5.0%
2005	8,283	13.7 (13.4 - 14.0)	9.1%	7.9%
2006	8,307	13.7 (13.4 - 14.0)	0.3%	0.0%
2007	8,259	13.5 (13.2 - 13.8)	-0.6%	-1.5%
2008	8,491	13.7 (13.4 - 14.0)	2.8%	1.5%
2009	8,870	14.2 (14.0 - 14.5)	4.5%	3.6%
2010	8,396	13.4 (13.1 - 13.7)	-5.3%	-5.6%
2011	8,919	14.1 (13.8 - 14.4)	6.2%	5.2%
2012	8,713	13.7 (13.4 - 14.0)	-2.3%	-2.8%
2013	7,870	12.3 (12.0 - 12.6)	-9.7%	-10.2%
2014	7,029	10.9 (10.6 - 11.1)	-10.7%	-11.4%
2015	6,228	9.6 (9.3 - 9.8)	-11.4%	-11.9%
2016	6,115	9.3 (9.1 - 9.6)	-1.8%	-3.1%
2017	5,532	8.4 (8.2 - 8.6)	-9.5%	-9.7%
2018	5,031	7.6 (7.4 - 7.8)	-9.1%	-9.5%
2019	5,117	7.7 (7.5 - 7.9)	1.7%	1.3%
2020	4,458	6.6 (6.5 - 6.8)	-12.9%	-14.3%

^a CI - confidence interval

A 42.5% reduction in TB case numbers was observed between 2011 and 2018. In 2019, the number of cases increased by 1.9% giving a rate of 7.7 per 100,000 (95% CI 7.5 to 7.9) (Table 1). A 12.9% reduction in TB case numbers was observed between 2019 and 2020. This is thought to be partly due to the effect of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic with fewer people presenting for diagnosis than expected.

Table 2. Number of TB case notifications and rates by country, UK, 2000 to 2020

Year	England		Scotland		Wales		Northern Ireland		UK	
	Number of cases	Rate per 100,000 (95% CI ^b)	Number of cases	Rate per 100,000 (95% CI ^b)	Number of cases	Rate per 100,000 (95% CI ^b)	Number of cases	Rate per 100,000 (95% CI ^b)	Number of cases	Rate per 100,000 (95% CI ^b)
2000	6,044	12.3 (12.0 - 12.6)	403	8.0 (7.2 - 8.8)	182	6.3 (5.4 - 7.2)	57	3.4 (2.6 - 4.4)	6,686	11.4 (11.1 - 11.6)
2001	6,169	12.5 (12.2 - 12.8)	351	6.9 (6.2 - 7.7)	183	6.3 (5.4 - 7.3)	57	3.4 (2.6 - 4.4)	6,760	11.4 (11.2 - 11.7)
2002	6,675	13.4 (13.1 - 13.8)	394	7.8 (7.0 - 8.6)	155	5.3 (4.5 - 6.2)	67	3.9 (3.1 - 5.0)	7,291	12.3 (12.0 - 12.6)
2003	6,631	13.3 (13.0 - 13.6)	367	7.2 (6.5 - 8.0)	164	5.6 (4.8 - 6.5)	57	3.3 (2.5 - 4.3)	7,219	12.1 (11.8 - 12.4)
2004	6,929	13.8 (13.5 - 14.1)	392	7.7 (7.0 - 8.5)	187	6.3 (5.4 - 7.3)	81	4.7 (3.8 - 5.9)	7,589	12.7 (12.4 - 12.9)
2005	7,658	15.1 (14.8 - 15.5)	365	7.1 (6.4 - 7.9)	185	6.2 (5.4 - 7.2)	75	4.3 (3.4 - 5.4)	8,283	13.7 (13.4 - 14.0)
2006	7,682	15.1 (14.7 - 15.4)	381	7.4 (6.7 - 8.2)	183	6.1 (5.3 - 7.1)	61	3.5 (2.7 - 4.5)	8,307	13.7 (13.4 - 14.0)
2007	7,577	14.7 (14.4 - 15.1)	409	7.9 (7.2 - 8.7)	204	6.8 (5.9 - 7.8)	69	3.9 (3.0 - 5.0)	8,259	13.5 (13.2 - 13.8)
2008	7,809	15.1 (14.7 - 15.4)	447	8.6 (7.8 - 9.4)	169	5.6 (4.8 - 6.5)	66	3.7 (2.9 - 4.7)	8,491	13.7 (13.4 - 14.0)
2009	8,112	15.5 (15.2 - 15.9)	486	9.3 (8.5 - 10.2)	213	7.0 (6.1 - 8.0)	59	3.3 (2.5 - 4.2)	8,870	14.2 (14.0 - 14.5)
2010	7,675	14.6 (14.3 - 14.9)	503	9.6 (8.7 - 10.4)	152	5.0 (4.2 - 5.8)	66	3.7 (2.8 - 4.7)	8,396	13.4 (13.1 - 13.7)
2011	8,280	15.6 (15.3 - 15.9)	447	8.4 (7.7 - 9.3)	131	4.3 (3.6 - 5.1)	61	3.4 (2.6 - 4.3)	8,919	14.1 (13.8 - 14.4)
2012	8,086	15.1 (14.8 - 15.4)	404	7.6 (6.9 - 8.4)	136	4.4 (3.7 - 5.2)	87	4.8 (3.8 - 5.9)	8,713	13.7 (13.4 - 14.0)
2013	7,265	13.5 (13.2 - 13.8)	390	7.3 (6.6 - 8.1)	142	4.6 (3.9 - 5.4)	73	4.0 (3.1 - 5.0)	7,870	12.3 (12.0 - 12.6)
2014	6,472	11.9 (11.6 - 12.2)	348	6.5 (5.8 - 7.2)	114	3.7 (3.0 - 4.4)	95	5.2 (4.2 - 6.3)	7,029	10.9 (10.6 - 11.1)
2015	5,735	10.5 (10.2 - 10.7)	316	5.9 (5.3 - 6.6)	116	3.7 (3.1 - 4.5)	61	3.3 (2.5 - 4.2)	6,228	9.6 (9.3 - 9.8)
2016	5,618	10.2 (9.9 - 10.4)	307	5.7 (5.1 - 6.4)	104	3.3 (2.7 - 4.0)	86	4.6 (3.7 - 5.7)	6,115	9.3 (9.1 - 9.6)
2017	5,067	9.1 (8.9 - 9.4)	291	5.4 (4.8 - 6.0)	104	3.3 (2.7 - 4.0)	70	3.7 (2.9 - 4.7)	5,532	8.4 (8.2 - 8.6)
2018	4,611	8.2 (8.0 - 8.5)	271	5.0 (4.4 - 5.6)	96	3.1 (2.5 - 3.7)	53	2.8 (2.1 - 3.7)	5,031	7.6 (7.4 - 7.8)
2019	4,702	8.4 (8.1 - 8.6)	242	4.4 (3.9 - 5.0)	102	3.2 (2.6 - 3.9)	71	3.7 (2.9 - 4.7)	5,117	7.7 (7.5 - 7.9)
2020	4,125	7.3 (7.1 - 7.5)	200	3.7 (3.2 - 4.2)	79	2.5 (2.0 - 3.1)	54	2.8 (2.1 - 3.7)	4,458	6.6 (6.5 - 6.8)

^b CI - confidence interval

Most TB cases in the UK were in England and the rate of TB was higher than the devolved administrations. In 2020, there were 4,125 cases in England giving a rate of TB of 7.3 per 100,000 (Table 2); the lowest rate in England since 2011. Scotland continued an annual decline in both numbers and rate of TB with 200 cases in 2020 (3.7 per 100,000). There was a small decrease in the number and rate of TB in Wales during 2020 giving a rate of 2.5 per 100,000. Northern Ireland has both a small number of cases and low rate of TB, with annual fluctuations. The rate in 2020 was the same as the lowest recorded TB rate of 2.8 per 100,000 in 2018 following a 23.9% and 24.3% decrease in the number of cases and rate in 2020 compared to 2019, respectively.

Table 3. Number of TB case notifications and rates by PHE centre, England, 2020

The centres are ordered by decreasing total number of cases in 2020. CI stands for confidence interval.

PHE Centre	Number of cases	Rate per 100,000 (95%CI)
London	1,464	16.3 (15.4 - 17.1)
West Midlands	548	9.2 (8.4 - 10.0)
South East	456	5.1 (4.6 - 5.6)
North West	455	6.2 (5.6 - 6.8)
East of England	371	5.7 (5.1 - 6.3)
East Midlands	310	6.4 (5.7 - 7.1)
Yorkshire and the Humber	270	4.9 (4.3 - 5.5)
South West	167	3.0 (2.5 - 3.4)
North East	84	3.1 (2.5 - 3.9)

As in previous years, the highest number of TB cases in England during 2020 was in London followed by the West Midlands PHEC. Decreases in the number of TB case notifications were observed in all the PHECs between 2019 and 2020.

Three-year average numbers of TB case notifications and rates by upper tier local authority and local authority district, England, 2018 to 2020

In the following tables the authorities are ordered by decreasing total number of cases in 2020.

Authorities highlighted in bold are upper-tier local authority districts only, those indented are local authority districts only, and those neither highlighted nor indented are both an upper-tier local authority and a local authority district.

In column 2 average number of cases in a local authority district may not be the same as the sum of the average number of cases in the corresponding upper tier local authority due to rounding.

The figures in round brackets give the confidence interval.

Table 4a. London

Upper tier local authority and local authority district	Average annual number of people	Average annual rate per 100,000 (95% CI)
London	1,611	18.0 (17.5 - 18.5)
Barking and Dagenham	44	20.5 (17.1 - 24.3)
Barnet	52	13.2 (11.2 - 15.5)
Bexley	22	8.9 (6.9 - 11.3)
Brent	107	32.6 (29.1 - 36.3)
Bromley	17	5.2 (3.9 - 6.8)
Camden	34	12.7 (10.4 - 15.4)
City of London	1	13.6 (3.7 - 34.9)
Croydon	70	18.0 (15.6 - 20.6)
Ealing	117	34.3 (30.8 - 38.1)
Enfield	49	14.6 (12.3 - 17.1)
Greenwich	60	20.9 (17.9 - 24.1)
Hackney	42	15.1 (12.6 - 18.0)
Hammersmith and Fulham	19	10.5 (7.9 - 13.5)
Haringey	42	15.5 (12.9 - 18.5)
Harrow	73	28.9 (25.2 - 33.0)
Havering	17	6.6 (4.9 - 8.6)

Upper tier local authority and local authority district	Average annual number of people	Average annual rate per 100,000 (95% CI)
Hillingdon	69	22.4 (19.4 - 25.6)
Hounslow	87	31.9 (28.2 - 36.1)
Islington	27	11.2 (8.9 - 13.9)
Kensington and Chelsea	18	11.7 (8.8 - 15.3)
Kingston upon Thames	16	8.8 (6.5 - 11.7)
Lambeth	49	15.1 (12.8 - 17.7)
Lewisham	47	15.5 (13.1 - 18.3)
Merton	28	13.7 (11.0 - 17.0)
Newham	151	42.8 (39.0 - 46.9)
Redbridge	85	27.8 (24.5 - 31.4)
Richmond upon Thames	11	5.4 (3.7 - 7.6)
Southwark	45	14.2 (11.9 - 16.8)
Sutton	24	11.6 (9.1 - 14.7)
Tower Hamlets	61	18.8 (16.2 - 21.7)
Waltham Forest	48	17.2 (14.5 - 20.3)
Wandsworth	38	11.7 (9.6 - 14.0)
Westminster	28	10.8 (8.6 - 13.4)

Table 4b. West Midlands

Upper tier local authority and local authority district	Average annual number of people	Average annual rate per 100,000 (95% CI)
West Midlands	572	9.6 (9.2 - 10.1)
Birmingham	210	18.4 (17.0 - 19.9)
Coventry	72	19.3 (16.8 - 22.1)
Dudley	20	6.2 (4.7 - 8.0)
Herefordshire, County of	4	2.1 (1.1 - 3.6)
Sandwell	60	18.4 (15.8 - 21.3)
Shropshire	6	2.0 (1.2 - 3.1)
Solihull	8	3.7 (2.4 - 5.5)
Staffordshire	33	3.7 (3.0 - 4.5)
Cannock Chase	3	2.6 (1.1 - 5.2)
East Staffordshire	7	5.8 (3.6 - 8.9)

Upper tier local authority and local authority district	Average annual number of people	Average annual rate per 100,000 (95% CI)
Lichfield	1	1.0 (0.2 - 2.8)
Newcastle-under-Lyme	6	4.9 (2.9 - 7.6)
South Staffordshire	3	2.7 (1.2 - 5.1)
Stafford	6	4.6 (2.8 - 7.2)
Staffordshire Moorlands	3	3.0 (1.4 - 5.8)
Tamworth	3	4.3 (2.1 - 8.0)
Stoke-on-Trent	25	9.9 (7.8 - 12.4)
Telford and Wrekin	8	4.5 (2.9 - 6.6)
Walsall	36	12.6 (10.4 - 15.2)
Warwickshire	28	4.8 (3.8 - 5.9)
North Warwickshire	1	1.0 (0.1 - 3.7)
Nuneaton and Bedworth	12	9.3 (6.5 - 12.8)
Rugby	6	5.8 (3.5 - 9.1)
Stratford-on-Avon	2	1.3 (0.4 - 3.0)
Warwick	7	4.9 (3.0 - 7.4)
Wolverhampton	52	19.8 (16.8 - 23.1)
Worcestershire	18	3.0 (2.3 - 3.9)
Bromsgrove	5	4.7 (2.6 - 7.9)
Malvern Hills	1	1.7 (0.5 - 4.3)
Redditch	3	3.1 (1.4 - 6.2)
Worcester	5	4.9 (2.8 - 8.2)
Wychavon	4	2.8 (1.4 - 5.1)
Wyre Forest	1	0.7 (0.1 - 2.4)

Table 4c. South East

Upper tier local authority and local authority district	Average annual number of people	Average annual rate per 100,000 (95% CI)
South East	489	5.5 (5.2 - 5.8)
Bracknell Forest	6	5.2 (3.1 - 8.1)
Brighton and Hove	14	4.8 (3.5 - 6.5)
Buckinghamshire	45	8.2 (6.9 - 9.7)
East Sussex	15	2.6 (1.9 - 3.5)

Upper tier local authority and local authority district	Average annual number of people	Average annual rate per 100,000 (95% CI)
Eastbourne	4	3.5 (1.8 - 6.3)
Hastings	3	3.2 (1.5 - 6.1)
Lewes	4	3.6 (1.8 - 6.4)
Rother	1	1.0 (0.2 - 3.0)
Wealden	3	2.1 (1.0 - 3.8)
Hampshire	59	4.3 (3.7 - 5.0)
Basingstoke and Deane	10	5.5 (3.7 - 7.9)
East Hampshire	4	3.0 (1.5 - 5.4)
Eastleigh	5	4.0 (2.3 - 6.5)
Fareham	4	3.2 (1.6 - 5.6)
Gosport	2	2.0 (0.6 - 4.6)
Hart	2	2.1 (0.8 - 4.5)
Havant	4	3.4 (1.8 - 5.9)
New Forest	4	2.0 (1.0 - 3.6)
Rushmoor	17	18.3 (13.7 - 24.0)
Test Valley	5	3.7 (2.0 - 6.2)
Winchester	3	2.7 (1.3 - 4.9)
Isle of Wight	2	1.2 (0.4 - 2.7)
Kent	78	5.0 (4.3 - 5.6)
Ashford	7	5.1 (3.1 - 7.9)
Canterbury	6	3.6 (2.1 - 5.7)
Dartford	10	8.9 (6.0 - 12.7)
Dover	3	2.8 (1.4 - 5.2)
Folkestone and Hythe	6	5.6 (3.4 - 8.8)
Gravesham	12	10.9 (7.6 - 15.2)
Maidstone	16	9.1 (6.7 - 12.1)
Sevenoaks	4	3.6 (1.9 - 6.1)
Swale	5	3.6 (2.0 - 5.8)
Thanet	6	4.5 (2.7 - 7.0)
Tonbridge and Malling	1	1.0 (0.3 - 2.6)
Tunbridge Wells	1	1.1 (0.3 - 2.9)
Medway	21	7.5 (5.8 - 9.6)

Upper tier local authority and local authority district	Average annual number of people	Average annual rate per 100,000 (95% CI)
Oxfordshire	44	6.3 (5.3 - 7.5)
Cherwell	12	8.0 (5.6 - 11.0)
Oxford	23	15.1 (11.7 - 19.1)
South Oxfordshire	3	1.9 (0.8 - 3.7)
Vale of White Horse	5	3.4 (1.9 - 5.8)
West Oxfordshire	1	1.2 (0.3 - 3.1)
Portsmouth	12	5.7 (4.0 - 7.9)
Reading	25	15.5 (12.2 - 19.4)
Slough	44	29.7 (24.8 - 35.2)
Southampton	25	9.8 (7.7 - 12.3)
Surrey	45	3.8 (3.2 - 4.5)
Elmbridge	5	3.4 (1.9 - 5.7)
Epsom and Ewell	4	4.6 (2.3 - 8.1)
Guildford	6	4.2 (2.6 - 6.6)
Mole Valley	2	1.9 (0.6 - 4.5)
Reigate and Banstead	8	5.2 (3.3 - 7.7)
Runnymede	3	3.0 (1.3 - 5.9)
Spelthorne	5	4.7 (2.6 - 7.9)
Surrey Heath	3	3.4 (1.5 - 6.4)
Tandridge	2	2.3 (0.8 - 4.9)
Waverley	3	2.1 (0.9 - 4.2)
Woking	6	6.0 (3.5 - 9.4)
West Berkshire	7	4.4 (2.7 - 6.8)
West Sussex	31	3.6 (2.9 - 4.4)
Adur	2	2.6 (0.8 - 6.1)
Arun	3	1.9 (0.9 - 3.5)
Chichester	2	1.9 (0.8 - 4.0)
Crawley	13	11.9 (8.5 - 16.1)
Horsham	3	2.3 (1.1 - 4.3)
Mid Sussex	3	2.0 (0.9 - 3.8)
Worthing	5	4.2 (2.3 - 7.1)
Wokingham	4	2.3 (1.2 - 4.1)

Table 4d. North West

Upper tier local authority and local authority district	Average annual number of people	Average annual rate per 100,000 (95% CI)
North West	486	6.6 (6.3 - 7.0)
Blackburn with Darwen	28	18.9 (15.1 - 23.4)
Blackpool	4	2.9 (1.5 - 5.0)
Bolton	35	12.1 (9.9 - 14.6)
Bury	15	7.9 (5.7 - 10.5)
Cheshire East	7	1.9 (1.2 - 2.9)
Cheshire West and Chester	9	2.5 (1.7 - 3.7)
Cumbria	10	1.9 (1.3 - 2.8)
Allerdale	2	2.0 (0.8 - 4.5)
Barrow-in-Furness	1	2.0 (0.5 - 5.1)
Carlisle	3	2.8 (1.3 - 5.2)
Copeland	1	1.0 (0.1 - 3.5)
Eden	0	0.6 (0.0 - 3.5)
South Lakeland	2	2.2 (0.9 - 4.6)
Halton	1	1.0 (0.3 - 2.6)
Knowsley	2	1.1 (0.4 - 2.6)
Lancashire	66	5.4 (4.7 - 6.2)
Burnley	8	9.0 (5.8 - 13.4)
Chorley	1	1.1 (0.3 - 2.9)
Fylde	2	2.1 (0.7 - 4.8)
Hyndburn	6	7.4 (4.4 - 11.7)
Lancaster	4	3.0 (1.6 - 5.1)
Pendle	16	17.4 (12.8 - 23.1)
Preston	20	13.7 (10.5 - 17.7)
Ribble Valley	1	1.1 (0.1 - 3.9)
Rossendale	3	4.7 (2.2 - 8.6)
South Ribble	2	2.1 (0.8 - 4.3)
West Lancashire	1	0.6 (0.1 - 2.1)
Wyre	2	1.8 (0.7 - 3.9)
Liverpool	36	7.2 (5.9 - 8.7)
Manchester	108	19.5 (17.4 - 21.7)

Oldham	40	16.8 (13.9 - 20.0)
Rochdale	25	11.4 (9.0 - 14.3)
Salford	20	7.9 (6.0 - 10.1)
Sefton	7	2.7 (1.7 - 4.0)
St. Helens	1	0.6 (0.1 - 1.6)
Stockport	10	3.3 (2.2 - 4.7)
Tameside	17	7.4 (5.5 - 9.7)
Trafford	18	7.6 (5.7 - 9.9)
Warrington	6	2.7 (1.6 - 4.3)
Wigan	9	2.6 (1.7 - 3.9)
Wirral	9	2.9 (1.9 - 4.2)

Table 4e. East of England

Upper tier local authority and local authority district	Average annual number of people	Average annual rate per 100,000 (95% CI)
East of England	382	5.9 (5.5 - 6.2)
Bedford	11	6.4 (4.4 - 8.9)
Cambridgeshire	46	7.1 (6.0 - 8.4)
Cambridge	24	19.2 (15.0 - 24.1)
East Cambridgeshire	3	3.0 (1.3 - 5.9)
Fenland	5	5.2 (3.0 - 8.5)
Huntingdonshire	8	4.3 (2.7 - 6.5)
South Cambridgeshire	7	4.2 (2.6 - 6.5)
Central Bedfordshire	5	1.8 (1.1 - 3.0)
Essex	51	3.4 (2.9 - 4.0)
Basildon	8	4.5 (2.9 - 6.6)
Braintree	4	2.4 (1.2 - 4.3)
Brentwood	3	4.3 (2.1 - 8.0)
Castle Point	5	5.5 (3.1 - 9.1)
Chelmsford	4	2.4 (1.3 - 4.2)
Colchester	5	2.7 (1.6 - 4.4)
Epping Forest	5	3.5 (1.9 - 5.9)
Harlow	6	6.5 (3.8 - 10.4)
Maldon	1	1.5 (0.3 - 4.5)
Rochford	1	1.1 (0.2 - 3.3)

Upper tier local authority and local authority district	Average annual number of people	Average annual rate per 100,000 (95% CI)
Tendring	2	1.6 (0.6 - 3.3)
Uttlesford	6	7.0 (4.2 - 10.9)
Hertfordshire	71	5.9 (5.2 - 6.8)
Broxbourne	5	5.1 (2.9 - 8.5)
Dacorum	7	4.3 (2.6 - 6.6)
East Hertfordshire	3	2.0 (0.9 - 3.8)
Hertsmere	8	7.6 (4.9 - 11.4)
North Hertfordshire	4	3.0 (1.5 - 5.2)
St Albans	7	4.9 (3.1 - 7.5)
Stevenage	7	8.0 (4.9 - 12.2)
Three Rivers	6	6.1 (3.5 - 9.7)
Watford	17	17.6 (13.1 - 23.1)
Welwyn Hatfield	7	5.7 (3.5 - 8.7)
Luton	49	23.1 (19.5 - 27.1)
Milton Keynes	25	9.4 (7.4 - 11.8)
Norfolk	40	4.4 (3.6 - 5.2)
Breckland	5	3.8 (2.2 - 6.2)
Broadland	2	1.5 (0.6 - 3.3)
Great Yarmouth	13	12.8 (9.0 - 17.5)
King's Lynn and West Norfolk	6	4.0 (2.3 - 6.3)
North Norfolk	1	1.0 (0.2 - 2.8)
Norwich	10	7.3 (5.0 - 10.4)
South Norfolk	2	1.7 (0.7 - 3.4)
Peterborough	35	17.2 (14.0 - 20.8)
Southend-on-Sea	13	6.9 (4.9 - 9.5)
Suffolk	22	2.9 (2.3 - 3.7)
Babergh	1	1.4 (0.4 - 3.7)
East Suffolk	7	2.7 (1.6 - 4.1)
Ipswich	8	5.8 (3.7 - 8.7)
Mid Suffolk	0	0.3 (0.0 - 1.8)
West Suffolk	6	3.4 (2.0 - 5.3)
Thurrock	10	5.9 (4.0 - 8.4)

Table 4f. East Midlands

Upper tier local authority and local authority district	Average annual number of people	Average annual rate per 100,000 (95% CI)
East Midlands	332	6.9 (6.5 - 7.3)
Derby	28	11.0 (8.8 - 13.6)
Derbyshire	11	1.3 (0.9 - 1.9)
Amber Valley	1	0.8 (0.2 - 2.3)
Bolsover	2	2.1 (0.7 - 4.8)
Chesterfield	2	2.2 (0.9 - 4.6)
Derbyshire Dales	1	1.4 (0.3 - 4.0)
Erewash	1	1.2 (0.3 - 3.0)
High Peak	1	1.1 (0.2 - 3.2)
North East Derbyshire	1	1.0 (0.2 - 2.9)
South Derbyshire	1	1.2 (0.3 - 3.2)
Leicester	140	39.5 (35.8 - 43.5)
Leicestershire	30	4.3 (3.4 - 5.2)
Blaby	6	6.3 (3.8 - 9.8)
Charnwood	10	5.6 (3.8 - 7.9)
Harborough	3	2.8 (1.2 - 5.6)
Hinckley and Bosworth	3	2.4 (1.0 - 4.6)
Melton	2	3.3 (1.1 - 7.6)
North West Leicestershire	2	2.3 (0.9 - 4.6)
Oadby and Wigston	4	7.0 (3.6 - 12.2)
Lincolnshire	23	3.1 (2.4 - 3.9)
Boston	8	11.9 (7.7 - 17.5)
East Lindsey	3	2.1 (1.0 - 4.0)
Lincoln	5	4.7 (2.6 - 7.9)
North Kesteven	2	2.0 (0.8 - 4.1)
South Holland	2	2.1 (0.8 - 4.6)
South Kesteven	2	1.4 (0.5 - 3.1)
West Lindsey	1	1.0 (0.2 - 3.1)
Northamptonshire	48	0.0 (0.0 - 0.0)
Corby	4	0.0 (0.0 - 0.0)
Daventry	3	0.0 (0.0 - 0.0)

Upper tier local authority and local authority district	Average annual number of people	Average annual rate per 100,000 (95% CI)
East Northamptonshire	1	0.0 (0.0 - 0.0)
Kettering	4	0.0 (0.0 - 0.0)
Northampton	27	0.0 (0.0 - 0.0)
South Northamptonshire	3	0.0 (0.0 - 0.0)
Wellingborough	5	0.0 (0.0 - 0.0)
Nottingham	39	11.7 (9.7 - 14.0)
Nottinghamshire	15	1.8 (1.3 - 2.4)
Ashfield	2	1.6 (0.6 - 3.4)
Bassetlaw	1	0.9 (0.2 - 2.5)
Broxtowe	2	1.8 (0.6 - 3.8)
Gedling	2	1.7 (0.6 - 3.7)
Mansfield	2	1.5 (0.5 - 3.6)
Newark and Sherwood	2	1.4 (0.4 - 3.2)
Rushcliffe	5	3.9 (2.1 - 6.6)
Rutland	1	1.7 (0.2 - 6.0)

Table 4g. Yorkshire and the Humber

Upper tier local authority and local authority district	Average annual number of people	Average annual rate per 100,000 (95% CI)
Yorkshire and the Humber	326	5.9 (5.6 - 6.3)
Barnsley	4	1.6 (0.8 - 2.8)
Bradford	71	13.2 (11.4 - 15.0)
Calderdale	11	5.4 (3.7 - 7.5)
Doncaster	14	4.5 (3.2 - 6.1)
East Riding of Yorkshire	8	2.2 (1.4 - 3.4)
Kingston upon Hull, City of	18	6.9 (5.2 - 9.0)
Kirklees	42	9.5 (8.0 - 11.4)
Leeds	62	7.8 (6.7 - 9.0)
North East Lincolnshire	3	1.7 (0.7 - 3.3)
North Lincolnshire	6	3.5 (2.1 - 5.5)
North Yorkshire	12	1.9 (1.3 - 2.6)
Craven	1	1.8 (0.4 - 5.1)

Upper tier local authority and local authority district	Average annual number of people	Average annual rate per 100,000 (95% CI)
Hambleton	2	1.8 (0.6 - 4.2)
Harrogate	2	1.0 (0.3 - 2.4)
Richmondshire	4	6.8 (3.4 - 12.2)
Ryedale	0	0.6 (0.0 - 3.4)
Scarborough	1	1.2 (0.3 - 3.1)
Selby	2	2.2 (0.8 - 4.8)
Rotherham	12	4.5 (3.2 - 6.3)
Sheffield	43	7.4 (6.2 - 8.8)
Wakefield	12	3.5 (2.5 - 4.9)
York	8	3.8 (2.4 - 5.7)

Table 4h. South West

Upper tier local authority and local authority district	Average annual number of people	Average annual rate per 100,000 (95% CI)
South West	198	3.5 (3.2 - 3.8)
Bath and North East Somerset	4	2.2 (1.2 - 3.8)
Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole	17	4.4 (3.3 - 5.7)
Bristol, City of	47	10.1 (8.5 - 11.9)
Cornwall	12	2.2 (1.5 - 3.0)
Devon	19	2.3 (1.8 - 3.0)
East Devon	4	3.0 (1.6 - 5.1)
Exeter	5	4.0 (2.3 - 6.6)
Mid Devon	2	2.4 (0.9 - 5.3)
North Devon	1	1.0 (0.2 - 3.0)
South Hams	1	1.1 (0.2 - 3.4)
Teignbridge	3	2.2 (1.0 - 4.2)
Torrige	1	1.5 (0.3 - 4.3)
West Devon	1	1.8 (0.4 - 5.2)
Dorset	5	1.2 (0.7 - 2.1)
Gloucestershire	22	3.5 (2.7 - 4.4)
Cheltenham	4	3.4 (1.8 - 6.0)
Cotswold	2	2.2 (0.8 - 4.9)

Upper tier local authority and local authority district	Average annual number of people	Average annual rate per 100,000 (95% CI)
ForestofDean	1	1.5 (0.4 - 3.9)
Gloucester	7	5.2 (3.1 - 8.0)
Stroud	4	3.3 (1.7 - 5.8)
Tewkesbury	4	4.2 (2.2 - 7.4)
Isles of Scilly	0	0.0 (0.0 - 0.0)
North Somerset	6	2.8 (1.7 - 4.4)
Plymouth	10	3.8 (2.6 - 5.4)
Somerset	11	2.0 (1.3 - 2.7)
Mendip	1	1.2 (0.3 - 3.0)
Sedgemoor	3	2.4 (1.1 - 4.6)
Somerset West and Taunton	5	3.0 (1.6 - 5.1)
South Somerset	2	1.2 (0.4 - 2.6)
South Gloucestershire	12	4.2 (2.9 - 5.8)
Swindon	19	8.7 (6.6 - 11.2)
Torbay	3	2.4 (1.2 - 4.5)
Wiltshire	10	1.9 (1.3 - 2.8)

Table 4i. North East

Upper tier local authority and local authority district	Average annual number of people	Average annual rate per 100,000 (95% CI)
North East	94	3.5 (3.1 - 4.0)
County Durham	10	1.9 (1.3 - 2.7)
Darlington	5	5.0 (2.9 - 8.1)
Gateshead	7	3.6 (2.3 - 5.5)
Hartlepool	3	3.6 (1.7 - 6.6)
Middlesbrough	13	9.5 (6.8 - 12.9)
Newcastle upon Tyne	27	8.9 (7.1 - 11.1)
North Tyneside	5	2.2 (1.2 - 3.8)
Northumberland	3	0.8 (0.4 - 1.6)
Redcar and Cleveland	2	1.7 (0.7 - 3.5)
South Tyneside	5	3.1 (1.7 - 5.2)
Stockton-on-Tees	6	3.0 (1.8 - 4.8)
Sunderland	7	2.6 (1.7 - 4.0)

Table 5. Number and proportion of culture confirmed TB cases and pulmonary TB cases by country, UK, 2011 to 2020

Note that data for Scotland and Northern Ireland is provisional and subject to further validation.

Year	England				Scotland				Wales				Northern Ireland				UK			
	Culture confirmed TB cases		Culture confirmed pulmonary TB cases		Culture confirmed TB cases		Culture confirmed pulmonary TB cases		Culture confirmed TB cases		Culture confirmed pulmonary TB cases		Culture confirmed TB cases		Culture confirmed pulmonary TB cases		Culture confirmed TB cases		Culture confirmed pulmonary TB cases	
	n	%	N	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
2011	5052	61.0	3140	72.0	295	66.0	195	68.9	94	71.8	57	79.2	47	77.0	38	80.9	5488	61.5	3430	72.0
2012	4905	60.7	3015	70.7	275	68.1	165	75.0	105	77.2	63	79.7	53	60.9	36	76.6	5338	61.3	3279	71.1
2013	4402	60.6	2774	73.4	241	61.8	156	71.9	87	61.3	65	74.7	45	61.6	29	69.0	4775	60.7	3024	73.3
2014	3936	60.8	2522	73.2	236	67.8	162	70.7	81	71.1	55	85.9	64	67.4	47	70.1	4317	61.4	2786	73.2
2015	3506	61.1	2296	74.4	209	66.1	130	78.3	80	69.0	61	91.0	39	63.9	33	82.5	3834	61.6	2520	75.0
2016	3587	63.8	2370	76.9	210	68.4	130	72.2	80	76.9	65	86.7	56	65.1	39	78.0	3933	64.3	2604	76.9
2017	3174	62.6	2131	75.7	198	68.0	133	77.8	75	72.1	52	85.2	47	67.1	34	70.8	3494	63.2	2350	76.0
2018	2866	62.2	1980	75.4	187	69.0	135	79.9	77	80.2	66	88.0	35	66.0	27	69.2	3165	62.9	2208	75.9
2019	2896	61.6	1967	75.1	176	72.7	128	83.1	82	80.4	63	84.0	55	77.5	44	86.3	3209	62.7	2202	75.9
2020	2505	60.7	1659	75.3	136	68.0	88	83.8	62	78.5	41	87.2	36	66.7	28	73.7	2739	61.4	1816	75.9

Over the last 10 years, the proportion of TB cases that were culture confirmed in the UK has remained relatively stable at around 61.0%, with some annual fluctuations. Wales generally had the greatest proportion of culture confirmed TB cases, which increased from 71.8% to 80.4% between 2011 and 2019, respectively. There was a slight decrease in culture confirmation in Wales from 80.4% to 78.5% between 2019 and 2020. In Northern Ireland, the proportion has remained relatively high in recent years, increasing from 66.0% in 2018 to 77.5% in 2019. A decrease from 77.5% in 2019 to 66.7% in 2020 was observed. The proportion for Scotland (2020: 68.0%) and England (2020: 60.7%) has remained relatively consistent throughout the 10 year period. Overall, culture confirmation was higher in pulmonary TB cases, with almost three-quarters of these being culture confirmed in the UK during 2020 (75.9%).

Table 6. Number and proportion of TB cases^a with drug resistance by country, UK, 2000 to 2020

Year	England				Scotland ^b				Wales				Northern Ireland ^b				UK						
	INH-R TB cases ^c		MDR/RR-TB cases		INH-R TB cases ^c		MDR/RR-TB cases		INH-R TB cases ^c		MDR/RR-TB cases		INH-R TB cases ^c		MDR/RR-TB cases		INH-R TB cases ^c		MDR/RR-TB cases		XDR-TB cases ^d		DR cohort ^e
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	N
2000	150	5.4	41	1.5	11	3.8	0	0.0	2	1.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	163	5.1	41	1.3	1	0.03	41
2001	187	5.9	33	1.0	7	2.8	2	0.8	2	2.6	3	3.8	0	0.0	1	2.7	196	5.6	39	1.1	0	0.00	44
2002	239	6.3	45	1.2	9	3.5	1	0.4	6	7.5	1	1.3	2	5.6	0	0.0	256	6.1	47	1.1	0	0.00	50
2003	232	6.1	68	1.8	8	3.0	1	0.4	6	5.5	3	2.8	1	3.2	0	0.0	247	5.8	72	1.7	1	0.02	74
2004	250	6.2	61	1.5	14	4.6	1	0.3	5	5.0	2	2.0	1	1.6	1	1.6	270	6.0	65	1.4	0	0.00	72
2005	281	6.2	56	1.2	11	4.1	0	0.0	1	0.8	2	1.7	0	0.0	1	2.2	293	5.9	59	1.2	0	0.00	62
2006	284	6.1	74	1.6	12	4.2	2	0.7	5	3.9	1	0.8	1	2.2	2	4.4	302	5.9	79	1.6	0	0.00	86
2007	254	5.8	63	1.4	8	2.8	5	1.7	10	7.9	4	3.2	2	3.5	3	5.3	274	5.6	75	1.5	0	0.00	83
2008	217	4.8	68	1.5	12	3.8	3	1.0	3	3.0	3	3.0	2	3.9	1	2.0	234	4.7	75	1.5	2	0.04	85
2009	268	5.8	70	1.5	18	5.6	2	0.6	6	5.1	1	0.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	292	5.7	73	1.4	2	0.04	80
2010	228	5.0	75	1.7	15	4.6	1	0.3	6	5.6	0	0.0	2	3.9	1	2.0	251	5.0	77	1.5	3	0.06	81
2011	296	6.0	89	1.8	18	6.1	2	0.7	1	1.1	2	2.1	1	2.3	2	4.5	316	5.9	95	1.8	6	0.11	101
2012	255	5.3	86	1.8	13	4.8	2	0.7	9	8.7	1	1.0	3	5.7	0	0.0	280	5.3	89	1.7	2	0.04	97
2013	232	5.4	78	1.8	11	4.7	5	2.1	6	6.9	2	2.3	6	13.3	0	0.0	255	5.5	85	1.8	3	0.06	93
2014	215	5.5	59	1.5	17	7.2	2	0.9	7	8.6	3	3.7	3	4.7	1	1.6	242	5.6	65	1.5	3	0.07	81
2015	192	5.5	54	1.5	9	4.3	2	1.0	6	7.5	1	1.3	3	7.7	0	0.0	210	5.5	57	1.5	10	0.26	70
2016	191	5.4	62	1.7	7	3.3	1	0.5	2	2.5	1	1.3	2	3.6	3	5.4	202	5.2	67	1.7	7	0.18	77
2017	181	5.8	57	1.8	12	6.1	3	1.5	7	9.6	3	4.1	1	2.1	0	0.0	201	5.8	63	1.8	3	0.09	71
2018	187	6.6	46	1.6	13	7.0	3	1.6	3	4.1	2	2.7	3	8.6	0	0.0	206	6.6	51	1.6	5	0.16	55
2019	186	6.5	53	1.8	9	5.2	1	0.6	2	2.7	1	1.3	4	7.3	1	1.8	201	6.3	56	1.8	4	0.13	56
2020	157	6.4	58	2.4	10	7.7	0	0.0	2	7.1	0	0.0	3	8.3	0	0.0	172	6.5	58	2.2	4	0.15	58

^a Culture-confirmed TB cases with results for at least isoniazid and rifampicin. For all countries results are from phenotypic DSTs, with some cases in England having WGS resistance predictions.

^b Data for Scotland and Northern Ireland is provisional and subject to further validation.

^c Cases who are resistant to isoniazid without MDR-TB.

^d One of the XDR-TB cases was notified in Northern Ireland in 2010, all others were notified in England.

^e The drug resistant (DR) cohort includes cases with confirmed initial or acquired MDR/RR-TB, as well as those treated with a second line regimen for MDR/RR-TB (without phenotypic DST results or WGS resistance predictions).

Overall, the proportion of culture confirmed TB cases with isoniazid resistance without MDR-TB in the UK has slightly increased (2000: 5.4%, 2020: 6.4%), as has the proportion of cases with MDR/RR-TB since 2000 (2000:1.5%, 2020: 2.4%). In 2020, all the 58 MDR/RR-TB cases in the UK were from England. Four confirmed cases of XDR-TB were notified in the UK in 2020, all of which were in England.

Table 7. TB outcome at 12 months for drug sensitive TB cases with expected treatment duration of less than 12 months by country, UK, 2019

Data in this table excludes initial and acquired resistance to rifampicin and MDR-TB cases and those treated with an MDR-TB regimen. Also excludes those with CNS, spinal, miliary or cryptic disseminated TB. Figures in the 'not evaluated' columns include unknown and transferred out. Data for Scotland and Northern Ireland is provisional and subject to further validation.

Country	Completed		Died		Lost to follow-up		Still on treatment		Stopped		Not evaluated		Total
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n
England	3,425	82.0	177	4.2	143	3.4	217	5.2	54	1.3	161	3.9	4,177
Scotland	141	62.9	10	4.5	0	0.0	10	4.5	1	0.4	62	27.7	224
Wales	52	54.7	6	6.3	1	1.1	2	2.1	0	0.0	34	35.8	95
Northern Ireland	29	48.3	4	6.7	4	6.7	10	16.7	0	0.0	13	21.7	60
UK	3,647	80.0	197	4.3	148	3.2	239	5.2	55	1.2	270	5.9	4,556

For drug-sensitive TB cases notified in 2019, with an expected treatment duration of less than 12 months, treatment completion at 12 months varied by country but the highest proportion was in England (82.0%). It should be noted that a high proportion of cases in Scotland and Northern Ireland did not have a reported outcome ('not evaluated' in Table 7) and likely accounts for the low proportion of cases reported as having completed treatment. Overall, 4.3% of TB cases died in the UK, and 3.2% were lost to follow up. The highest number of deaths was in England (177) although the greatest proportion of deaths was recorded in Northern Ireland (6.7%).

Table 8. Treatment completion at 12 months for drug sensitive TB cases with expected treatment duration of less than 12 months by country, UK, 2010 to 2019

Data in this table excludes initial and acquired resistance to rifampicin and MDR-TB cases and those treated with an MDR-TB regimen. It also excludes those with CNS, spinal, miliary or cryptic disseminated TB. Data for Scotland and Northern Ireland is provisional and subject to further validation.

Country	2010		2011		2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		2018		2019	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
England	5,655	83.0	6,024	82.1	6,015	83.7	5,504	85.7	4,847	84.9	4,205	84.0	4,230	85.2	3,817	85.3	3,506	84.8	3,425	82.0
Scotland ^b	362	77.0	322	75.9	302	79.3	287	81.5	258	80.4	225	80.6	212	74.9	218	80.4	165	67.1	141	62.9
Wales	107	77.5	90	76.3	90	75.0	101	83.5	76	82.6	87	86.1	78	83.0	67	70.5	73	85.9	52	54.7
Northern Ireland ^b	39	67.2	42	79.2	55	70.5	43	74.1	74	85.1	42	87.5	60	78.9	54	85.7	35	72.9	29	48.3
UK	6,163	82.4	6,478	81.7	6,462	83.3	5,935	85.3	5,255	84.7	4,559	83.9	4,580	84.5	4,156	84.7	3,779	83.7	3,647	80.0

In the UK, the proportion of drug sensitive TB cases, with an expected treatment duration of less than 12 months, who completed treatment by 12 months improved between 2010 and 2013, with some annual fluctuations. Since 2013 (85.3%), there has been a slight decline in this proportion (2019: 80.0%). Due to small numbers of cases in Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales, there are larger annual fluctuations in the proportion of cases completing treatment. It should be noted that in 2019 the low proportions of cases completing treatment may be due to missing outcomes (see explanation in text below Table 7).

Table 9. Last recorded TB outcome for the entire drug-sensitive TB cohort by country, UK, 2019

Data in this table excludes initial and acquired resistance to rifampicin and MDR-TB cases and those treated with an MDR-TB regimen. Data in the 'Not evaluated' columns includes unknown and transferred out. Data for Scotland and Northern Ireland is provisional and subject to further validation.

Country	Completed		Died		Lost to follow-up		Still on treatment		Stopped		Not evaluated		Total
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n
England	3,927	84.5	229	4.9	162	3.5	90	1.9	59	1.3	182	3.9	4,649
Scotland	156	64.7	12	5.0	0	0.0	3	1.2	2	0.8	68	28.2	241
Wales	59	58.4	6	5.9	1	1.0	1	1.0	0	0.0	34	33.7	101
Northern Ireland	41	58.6	4	5.7	5	7.1	3	4.3	0	0.0	17	24.3	70
UK	4,183	82.7	251	5.0	168	3.3	97	1.9	61	1.2	301	5.9	5,061

Almost 83.0% of drug sensitive TB cases notified in the UK in 2019 completed treatment at their last recorded outcome, with 1.9% reported as still being on treatment. Overall, 251 (5.0%) cases had died, and 168 (3.3).

About the UK Health Security Agency

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