

Protecting and improving the nation's health

Reports of cases of tuberculosis to enhanced tuberculosis surveillance systems: UK, 2000 to 2017

Official Statistics







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Public Health England Wellington House 133-155 Waterloo Road London SE1 8UG

Tel: 020 7654 8000 www.gov.uk/phe Twitter: @PHE_uk

Facebook: www.facebook.com/PublicHealthEngland

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Notes

Tuberculosis definition

All new tuberculosis (TB) cases (including cases diagnosed post-mortem) that meet one of the two following case definitions should be notified:

- culture confirmed case: culture confirmed disease, with speciation confirming
 Mycobacterium tuberculosis complex (M. tuberculosis, M. bovis, M. africanum or M.
 microti)
- 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 two 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. Data for Scotland is not matched using this method.

Data sources

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

Population data used in the calculation of rates is 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 April 2018, then cleaned and validated by the end of July 2018. Data for Scotland in this report may differ slightly from data presented in Scotlish reports as cases that have transferred from England to Scotland were deduplicated at UK level.

PHE has produced a detailed public health report with TB data for England to the end of 2017, which will be available at https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/tuberculosis-and-other-mycobacterial-diseases-diagnosis-screening-management-and-data from Tuesday 25 September 2018.

Reports produced by the Public Health Agency Northern Ireland are available at http://www.publichealth.hscni.net/directorate-public-health/health-protection/tuberculosis

Reports produced by Public Health Wales are available at http://www.wales.nhs.uk/sitesplus/888/page/43877

Reports produced by Health Protection Scotland are available at http://www.hps.scot.nhs.uk/resp/resourcedetail.aspx?id=3077

Data type and methodology

TB case notifications 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 three-year period were calculated by dividing the numerator (the number of TB notifications in the three-year period) by the denominator (the sum of the mid-year population estimates for the same three-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.

Rates are presented from 2000 to 2017; all other breakdowns are presented for the past ten years.

Statistical analysis was carried out using Stata 15.

Glossary

Acquired resistance: resistance identified on repeat culture after three months 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 three 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 three months 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/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, ciprofloxacin)

Table 1: Number of TB case notifications, rates and annual percentage change, UK, 2000-2017

	To	Total		
Year			Annual change in case numbers (%)	Annual change in rate (%)
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	7,590	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	8,397	13.4 (13.1 - 13.7)	-5.3%	-5.6%
2011	8,919	14.1 (13.8 - 14.4)	6.2%	5.2%
2012	8,712	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	6,224	9.6 (9.3 - 9.8)	-11.5%	-11.9%
2016	6,116	9.3 (9.1 - 9.6)	-1.7%	-3.1%
2017	5,567	8.4 (8.2-8.7)	-9.0%	-9.7%

CI - confidence interval

Between 2000 and 2011, there was an overall increase in the number of cases and rate of TB in the UK. Since 2012, there have been annual declines in the number of cases each year of between 2.3% and 11.5%. Between 2016 and 2017 there was a 9.0% decline in the number of cases (2016: 6,116 versus 2017: 5,567). In 2017, the rate of TB was 8.4 per 100,000 (95% CI 8.2-8.7), compared with 9.3 per 100,000 (95% CI 9.1-9.6) in 2016. The number and rate of TB cases in 2017 was the lowest since data from enhanced TB surveillance was first available in 2000.

Table 2: Number of TB case notifications and rates by country, UK, 2000-2017

		England	,	Scotland		Wales	Nort	hern Ireland		UK
Year	Number of cases	Rate per 100,000 (95% CI)	Number of cases	Rate per 100,000 (95% CI)	Number of cases	Rate per 100,000 (95% CI)	Number of cases	Rate per 100,000 (95% CI)	Number of cases	Rate per 100,000 (95% CI)
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	6,930	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)	7,590	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	7,676	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)	8,397	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	8,084	15.1 (14.8 - 15.4)	405	7.6 (6.9 - 8.4)	136	4.4 (3.7 - 5.2)	87	4.8 (3.8 - 5.9)	8,712	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	5,731	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)	6,224	9.6 (9.3 - 9.8)
2016	5,616	10.2 (9.9 - 10.4)	309	5.7 (5.1 - 6.4)	105	3.4 (2.8 - 4.1)	86	4.6 (3.7 - 5.7)	6,116	9.3 (9.1 - 9.6)
2017	5,102	9.2 (8.9 - 9.4)	286	5.3 (4.7 - 5.9)	106	3.4 (2.8 - 4.1)	73	3.9 (3.1 - 4.9)	5,567	8.4 (8.2-8.7)

CI - confidence interval

The majority of TB cases in the UK occurred in England, and the rate of TB in England was considerably higher than in the devolved administrations. In 2017, there were 5,102 cases in England, a decline of 38% since the peak of 8,280 in 2011. In 2017, the rate of TB in England was 9.2 per 100,000 (95% CI 8.9-9.4).

Similarly, in Scotland there was an overall increase in the number of cases and rate of TB between 2000 and 2010 after which there has been an annual decline. In 2017, the rate of TB in Scotland was 5.3 per 100,000 (95% CI 4.7-5.9).

In Wales, although the number of cases and rate of TB has fluctuated annually there has been an overall decrease, with the rate of TB almost halving between 2000 and 2016 (6.3 per 100,000 (95% CI 5.4-7.2) vs 3.4 per 100,000 (95% CI 2.8-4.1)). However, there was no change in the number of cases or rate in Wales between 2016 and 2017.

Northern Ireland has both a small number of cases and low rate of TB, with annual fluctuations. In 2017, there were 73 cases and a rate of 3.9 per 100,000 (95% CI 3.1-4.9).

Table 3: Number of TB case notifications and rates by PHE Centre, England, 2017

PHE Centre ^a	Number of cases	Rate per 100,000 (95%CI)
London	1,919	21.7 (20.8 - 22.7)
West Midlands	663	11.3 (10.5 - 12.2)
South East	539	6.1 (5.6 - 6.7)
North West	532	7.3 (6.7 - 8.0)
East of England	409	6.4 (5.8 - 7.0)
East Midlands	351	7.4 (6.6 - 8.2)
Yorkshire and the Humber	345	6.3 (5.7 - 7.0)
South West	234	4.2 (3.7 - 4.8)
North East	110	4.2 (3.4 - 5.0)

^a Ordered by decreasing total number of cases

CI - confidence interval

In 2017, London PHE Centre (PHEC) accounted for the highest number of TB cases in England, followed by the West Midlands PHEC. The rate of TB per 100,000 population in London PHEC was over 5 times higher than the rates in the South West and North East PHECs, which had the lowest rates.

Table 4: Three-year average number of TB case notifications and rates by upper tier local authority and local authority district, England, 2015-2017

PHE Centre ^a	Upper tier local authority and local authority district ^b	Average annual number of cases ^c	Average annual rate per 100,000 (95% CI)
London		2131	24.3 (23.7-24.9)
	Barking and Dagenham	53	25.7 (21.9-30.0)
	Barnet	71	18.4 (16.0-21.1)
	Bexley	28	11.3 (9.0-14.0)
	Brent	169	51.7 (47.3-56.4)
	Bromley	23	7.0 (5.5-8.9)
	Camden	44	17.6 (14.7-20.8)
	City of London	1	13.9 (2.9-40.6)
	Croydon	82	21.3 (18.7-24.2)
	Ealing	136	39.4 (35.7-43.5)
	Enfield	63	19.1 (16.5-22.0)
	Greenwich	74	26.5 (23.2-30.3)
	Hackney	63	23.2 (20.0-26.8)
	Hammersmith and Fulham	35	19.4 (15.9-23.4)
	Haringey	65	24.2 (20.9-27.8)
	Harrow	86	34.7 (30.6-39.2)
	Havering	26	10.3 (8.1-12.8)
	Hillingdon	84	27.9 (24.6-31.6)
	Hounslow	106	39.7 (35.5-44.3)
	Islington	44	19.0 (15.9-22.5)
	Kensington and Chelsea	24	15.1 (11.8-19.0)
	Kingston upon Thames	13	7.3 (5.2-10.0)
	Lambeth	56	17.5 (14.9-20.3)
	Lewisham	58	19.5 (16.8-22.7)
	Merton	44	21.3 (17.9-25.3)
	Newham	200	58.2 (53.7-63.1)
	Redbridge	115	38.4 (34.5-42.7)
	Richmond upon Thames	12	6.0 (4.2-8.3)
	Southwark	75	24.2 (21.1-27.6)
	Sutton	21	10.4 (8.0-13.3)
	Tower Hamlets	79	26.4 (23.1-29.9)
	Waltham Forest	88	32.3 (28.5-36.4)
	Wandsworth	55	17.0 (14.5-19.8)
	Westminster	38	15.6 (12.8-18.7)

PHE Centre ^a	Upper tier local authority and local authority district ^b	Average annual number of cases ^c	Average annual rate per 100,000 (95% CI)
West Midlands		693	11.9 (11.4-12.5)
	Birmingham	256	22.8 (21.2-24.4)
	Coventry	83	23.6 (20.8-26.8)
	Dudley	25	7.8 (6.1-9.7)
	Herefordshire, County of	4	2.3 (1.2-3.9)
	Sandwell	88	27.2 (24.0-30.7)
	Shropshire	5	1.6 (0.9-2.6)
	Solihull	11	5.3 (3.7-7.5)
	Staffordshire	37	4.2 (3.5-5.1)
	Cannock Chase	2	2.4 (1.0-4.9)
	East Staffordshire	8	6.6 (4.2-9.8)
	Lichfield	4	3.9 (2.0-6.8)
	Newcastle-under-Lyme	6	4.7 (2.8-7.4)
	South Staffordshire	6	5.1 (3.0-8.2)
	Stafford	7	5.0 (3.0-7.7)
	Staffordshire Moorlands	2	2.0 (0.7-4.4)
	Tamworth	2	3.0 (1.2-6.3)
	Stoke-on-Trent	27	10.8 (8.6-13.4)
	Telford and Wrekin	6	3.6 (2.2-5.7)
	Walsall	43	15.5 (13.0-18.5)
	Warwickshire	31	5.5 (4.5-6.8)
	North Warwickshire	1	2.1 (0.6-5.4)
	Nuneaton and Bedworth	8	6.5 (4.2-9.6)
	Rugby	7	7.0 (4.4-10.5)
	Stratford-on-Avon	4	3.0 (1.5-5.3)
	Warwick	10	7.4 (5.0-10.5)
	Wolverhampton	57	22.2 (19.0-25.8)
	Worcestershire	18	3.1 (2.4-4.1)
	Bromsgrove	3	2.8 (1.2-5.4)
	Malvern Hills	2	2.2 (0.7-5.1)
	Redditch	4	4.7 (2.4-8.2)
	Worcester	4	4.3 (2.3-7.3)
	Wychavon	4	3.5 (1.9-6.0)
	Wyre Forest	1	1.3 (0.4-3.4)

PHE Centre ^a	Upper tier local authority and local authority district ^b	Average annual number of cases ^c	Average annual rate per 100,000 (95% CI)
South East		564	6.4 (6.1-6.8)
	Bracknell Forest	5	4.2 (2.3-6.9)
	Brighton and Hove	20	6.9 (5.2-8.9)
	Buckinghamshire	46	8.6 (7.3-10.2)
	Aylesbury Vale	12	6.1 (4.2-8.4)
	Chiltern	8	8.1 (5.1-12.1)
	South Bucks	5	6.7 (3.7-11.2)
	Wycombe	22	12.6 (9.7-16.0)
	East Sussex	20	3.6 (2.7-4.6)
	Eastbourne	6	5.8 (3.5-9.2)
	Hastings	5	5.0 (2.8-8.5)
	Lewes	3	3.3 (1.6-6.0)
	Rother	2	1.8 (0.6-4.1)
	Wealden	4	2.5 (1.3-4.4)
	Hampshire	58	4.3 (3.6-4.9)
	Basingstoke and Deane	10	5.9 (4.0-8.4)
	East Hampshire	3	2.5 (1.2-4.8)
	Eastleigh	4	2.8 (1.4-5.1)
	Fareham	2	1.7 (0.6-3.8)
	Gosport	1	1.2 (0.2-3.4)
	Hart	1	1.1 (0.2-3.1)
	Havant	3	2.4 (1.1-4.6)
	New Forest	4	2.0 (1.0-3.7)
	Rushmoor	21	21.9 (16.9-28.1)
	Test Valley	5	4.1 (2.3-6.7)
	Winchester	4	3.5 (1.9-6.0)
	Isle of Wight	2	1.2 (0.4-2.8)
	Kent	93	6.1 (5.4-6.8)
	Ashford	11	8.7 (6.0-12.3)
	Canterbury	9	5.3 (3.5-7.8)
	Dartford	9	8.5 (5.6-12.4)
	Dover	5	4.7 (2.7-7.6)
	Gravesham	17	16.3 (12.2-21.4)
	Maidstone	14	8.2 (5.9-11.2)
	Sevenoaks	4	3.4 (1.7-5.9)
	Shepway	4	3.6 (1.9-6.3)
	Swale	5	3.5 (1.9-5.7)
	Thanet	8	5.5 (3.5-8.2)
	Tonbridge and Malling	4	2.9 (1.4-5.2)
	Tunbridge Wells	4	3.4 (1.8-6.0)
	Medway	12	4.5 (3.1-6.1)

PHE Centre ^a	Upper tier local authority and local authority district ^b	Average annual number of cases ^c	Average annual rate per 100,000 (95% CI)
South East	Oxfordshire	43	6.3 (5.2-7.5)
continued	Cherwell	11	7.5 (5.2-10.5)
	Oxford	23	14.6 (11.4-18.6)
	South Oxfordshire	2	1.7 (0.7-3.5)
	Vale of White Horse	3	2.6 (1.2-4.8)
	West Oxfordshire	3	3.1 (1.5-5.6)
	Portsmouth	13	6.3 (4.5-8.5)
	Reading	34	20.9 (17.1-25.4)
	Slough	56	37.7 (32.2-43.9)
	Southampton	30	12.2 (9.8-14.9)
	Surrey	64	5.4 (4.7-6.2)
	Elmbridge	4	2.9 (1.5-5.1)
	Epsom and Ewell	6	8.0 (4.8-12.5)
	Guildford	7	4.5 (2.8-7.0)
	Mole Valley	2	2.3 (0.8-5.0)
	Reigate and Banstead	8	5.3 (3.3-7.9)
	Runnymede	4	5.0 (2.7-8.6)
	Spelthorne	9	9.1 (6.0-13.3)
	Surrey Heath	5	5.6 (3.2-9.3)
	Tandridge	3	3.9 (1.8-7.1)
	Waverley	5	4.0 (2.2-6.6)
	Woking	10	10.2 (6.9-14.5)
	West Berkshire	6	4.0 (2.4-6.3)
	West Sussex	38	4.5 (3.7-5.4)
	Adur	1	2.1 (0.6-5.4)
	Arun	5	3.0 (1.6-5.0)
	Chichester	3	2.5 (1.2-4.8)
	Crawley	18	15.9 (11.9-20.8)
	Horsham	3	2.2 (1.0-4.1)
	Mid Sussex	4	2.7 (1.4-4.7)
	Worthing	5	4.3 (2.3-7.2)
	Windsor and Maidenhead	10	6.9 (4.7-9.8)
	Wokingham	13	8.2 (5.8-11.1)

PHE Centre ^a	Upper tier local authority and local authority district ^b	Average annual number of cases ^c	Average annual rate per 100,000 (95% CI)
North West		563	7.8 (7.4-8.2)
	Blackburn with Darwen	35	23.6 (19.3-28.6)
	Blackpool	11	8.1 (5.6-11.3)
	Bolton	46	16.1 (13.5-19.0)
	Bury	16	8.3 (6.1-11.0)
	Cheshire East	14	3.7 (2.7-5.0)
	Cheshire West and Chester	9	2.6 (1.7-3.8)
	Cumbria	7	1.4 (0.9-2.1)
	Allerdale	2	2.4 (1.0-5.0)
	Barrow-in-Furness	1	2.0 (0.5-5.1)
	Carlisle	1	1.2 (0.3-3.2)
	Copeland	1	1.0 (0.1-3.5)
	Eden	0	0.0 (0.0-0.0)
	South Lakeland	1	1.3 (0.3-3.3)
	Halton	1	1.0 (0.3-2.7)
	Knowsley	1	0.7 (0.1-2.0)
	Lancashire	65	5.4 (4.7-6.3)
	Burnley	6	7.2 (4.4-11.3)
	Chorley	3	2.3 (1.0-4.6)
	Fylde	0	0.4 (0.0-2.4)
	Hyndburn	7	8.3 (5.1-12.8)
	Lancaster	6	4.0 (2.3-6.4)
	Pendle	11	12.2 (8.4-17.1)
	Preston	21	14.7 (11.2-18.8)
	Ribble Valley	2	2.8 (0.9-6.6)
	Rossendale	3	4.3 (2.0-8.2)
	South Ribble	3	2.4 (1.0-4.8)
	West Lancashire	2	1.5 (0.5-3.4)
	Wyre	3	2.4 (1.0-4.8)
	Liverpool	38	7.8 (6.4-9.4)
	Manchester	126	23.4 (21.1-25.9)
	Oldham	43	18.7 (15.6-22.2)
	Rochdale	27	12.6 (10.0-15.7)
	Salford	27	11.0 (8.8-13.7)
	Sefton	6	2.3 (1.4-3.6)
	St. Helens	2	1.1 (0.4-2.4)
	Stockport	15	5.2 (3.8-6.9)
	Tameside	22	10.0 (7.8-12.7)
	Trafford	22	9.4 (7.3-11.9)
	Warrington	7	3.5 (2.2-5.3)
	Wigan	11	3.5 (2.4-4.9)
	Wirral	10	3.0 (2.0-4.3)

PHE Centre ^a	Upper tier local authority and local authority district ^b	Average annual number of cases ^c	Average annual rate per 100,000 (95% CI)
East of England		410	6.4 (6.1-6.8)
	Bedford	17	10.3 (7.7-13.5)
	Cambridgeshire	37	5.7 (4.7-6.9)
	Cambridge	15	11.7 (8.5-15.8)
	East Cambridgeshire	2	2.3 (0.8-4.9)
	Fenland	3	3.3 (1.6-6.1)
	Huntingdonshire	8	4.5 (2.9-6.8)
	South Cambridgeshire	9	5.6 (3.6-8.2)
	Central Bedfordshire	6	2.2 (1.3-3.4)
	Essex	60	4.1 (3.5-4.8)
	Basildon	12	6.7 (4.7-9.3)
	Braintree	2	1.5 (0.6-3.2)
	Brentwood	4	5.2 (2.7-9.1)
	Castle Point	2	2.2 (0.8-4.9)
	Chelmsford	5	3.1 (1.7-5.0)
	Colchester	8	4.1 (2.6-6.1)
	Epping Forest	5	3.8 (2.2-6.3)
	Harlow	11	12.4 (8.5-17.6)
	Maldon	2	3.2 (1.2-6.9)
	Rochford	2	1.9 (0.6-4.5)
	Tendring	3	2.3 (1.1-4.3)
	Uttlesford	4	4.2 (2.1-7.6)
	Hertfordshire	85	7.2 (6.4-8.2)
	Broxbourne	8	8.3 (5.3-12.3)
	Dacorum	7	4.8 (3.0-7.3)
	East Hertfordshire	6	4.3 (2.6-6.8)
	Hertsmere	11	10.6 (7.3-14.9)
	North Hertfordshire	8	6.3 (4.1-9.3)
	St Albans	6	4.3 (2.6-6.7)
	Stevenage	7	8.0 (5.0-12.3)
	Three Rivers	5	5.4 (3.0-8.9)
	Watford	16	16.2 (11.9-21.6)
	Welwyn Hatfield	10	8.3 (5.6-11.9)
	Luton	57	26.7 (22.9-31.0)
	Milton Keynes	24	9.2 (7.2-11.5)
	Norfolk	35	3.9 (3.2-4.8)
	Breckland	3	1.9 (0.8-3.8)
	Broadland	0	0.3 (0.0-1.5)
	Great Yarmouth	11	11.4 (7.9-16.0)
	King's Lynn and West Norfolk	6	4.2 (2.5-6.5)
	North Norfolk	1	1.0 (0.2-2.8)
	Norwich	11	7.9 (5.4-11.1)
	South Norfolk	2	1.8 (0.7-3.6)

PHE Centre ^a	Upper tier local authority and local authority district ^b	Average annual number of cases ^c	Average annual rate per 100,000 (95% CI)
East of England	Peterborough	38	19.3 (16.0-23.2)
continued	Southend-on-Sea	12	6.5 (4.5-9.0)
	Suffolk	26	3.4 (2.7-4.3)
	Babergh	2	2.6 (1.0-5.3)
	Forest Heath	3	4.2 (1.8-8.2)
	lpswich	8	5.5 (3.5-8.3)
	Mid Suffolk	2	2.0 (0.7-4.3)
	St Edmundsbury	4	3.5 (1.8-6.2)
	Suffolk Coastal	2	1.6 (0.6-3.4)
	Waveney	5	4.3 (2.4-7.0)
	Thurrock	13	7.7 (5.5-10.6)
East Midlands		350	7.4 (7.0-7.9)
	Derby	31	12.0 (9.7-14.7)
	Derbyshire	12	1.6 (1.1-2.2)
	Amber Valley	2	1.3 (0.4-3.1)
	Bolsover	0	0.0 (0.0-0.0)
	Chesterfield	3	3.2 (1.5-5.9)
	Derbyshire Dales	1	1.4 (0.3-4.1)
	Erewash	3	2.9 (1.4-5.3)
	High Peak	1	1.5 (0.4-3.7)
	North East Derbyshire	1	1.0 (0.2-2.9)
	South Derbyshire	1	0.7 (0.1-2.4)
	Leicester	131	37.4 (33.8-41.3)
	Leicestershire	25	3.7 (2.9-4.7)
	Blaby	4	3.8 (1.9-6.7)
	Charnwood	10	5.4 (3.6-7.8)
	Harborough	3	3.3 (1.5-6.3)
	Hinckley and Bosworth	2	1.8 (0.7-4.0)
	Melton	0	0.7 (0.0-3.6)
	North West Leicestershire	2	1.7 (0.5-3.9)
	Oadby and Wigston	5	8.9 (5.0-14.6)
	Lincolnshire	32	4.3 (3.4-5.2)
	Boston	10	14.3 (9.6-20.5)
	East Lindsey	5	3.6 (2.0-5.9)
	Lincoln	4	4.1 (2.1-7.2)
	North Kesteven	2	2.1 (0.8-4.2)
	South Holland	4	4.7 (2.5-8.0)
	South Kesteven	5	3.3 (1.8-5.6)
	West Lindsey	2	1.8 (0.6-4.1)

PHE Centre ^a	Upper tier local authority and local authority district ^b	Average annual number of cases ^c	Average annual rate per 100,000 (95% CI)
East Midlands	Northamptonshire	45	6.2 (5.2-7.3)
continued	Corby	3	4.4 (2.0-8.3)
	Daventry	2	2.1 (0.7-4.8)
	East Northamptonshire	3	2.9 (1.3-5.7)
	Kettering	6	6.4 (3.9-10.0)
	Northampton	24	10.6 (8.3-13.3)
	South Northamptonshire	2	2.2 (0.8-4.8)
	Wellingborough	6	7.7 (4.5-12.1)
	Nottingham	48	14.8 (12.5-17.4)
	Nottinghamshire	24	3.0 (2.3-3.8)
	Ashfield	5	4.3 (2.4-6.9)
	Bassetlaw	1	1.2 (0.3-3.0)
	Broxtowe	4	3.6 (1.8-6.2)
	Gedling	5	4.3 (2.4-7.1)
	Mansfield	2	2.2 (0.9-4.5)
	Newark and Sherwood	3	2.2 (1.0-4.4)
	Rushcliffe	4	3.2 (1.6-5.7)
	Rutland	1	3.4 (0.9-8.8)
orkshire and the		401	7.4 (7.0-7.8)
	Barnsley	7	3.0 (1.9-4.6)
	Bradford	94	17.7 (15.7-19.8)
	Calderdale	12	5.9 (4.2-8.1)
	Doncaster	15	4.8 (3.5-6.4)
	East Riding of Yorkshire	5	1.6 (0.9-2.6)
	Kingston upon Hull, City of	15	5.9 (4.3-7.9)
	Kirklees	59	13.6 (11.6-15.7)
	Leeds	79	10.1 (8.8-11.5)
	North East Lincolnshire	6	3.8 (2.2-5.9)
	North Lincolnshire	8	4.7 (3.0-7.0)
	North Yorkshire	15	2.4 (1.7-3.2)
	Craven	1	1.2 (0.1-4.3)
	Hambleton	2	1.8 (0.6-4.3)
	Harrogate	3	2.1 (1.0-3.8)
	Richmondshire	3	6.2 (3.0-11.5)
	Ryedale	1	1.2 (0.1-4.5)
	Scarborough	3	3.1 (1.5-5.7)
	Selby	2	1.9 (0.6-4.5)
	Rotherham	13	4.8 (3.4-6.6)
	Sheffield	57	9.9 (8.5-11.5)
	Wakefield	13	3.9 (2.7-5.3)
	York	3	1.3 (0.6-2.5)

PHE Centre ^a	Upper tier local authority and local authority district ^b	Average annual number of cases ^c	Average annual rate per 100,000 (95% CI)
South West		253	4.6 (4.3-4.9)
	Bath and North East Somerset	7	3.6 (2.2-5.5)
	Bournemouth	12	6.2 (4.3-8.6)
	Bristol, City of	69	15.2 (13.2-17.4)
	Cornwall	12	2.2 (1.5-3.0)
	Devon	24	3.0 (2.4-3.8)
	East Devon	2	1.7 (0.7-3.4)
	Exeter	6	4.7 (2.8-7.4)
	Mid Devon	3	3.3 (1.4-6.6)
	North Devon	2	2.5 (1.0-5.1)
	South Hams	2	2.4 (0.9-5.1)
	Teignbridge	8	5.9 (3.7-8.8)
	Torridge	0	0.5 (0.0-2.8)
	West Devon	0	0.6 (0.0-3.4)
	Dorset	9	2.0 (1.3-3.0)
	Christchurch	1	2.7 (0.7-6.9)
	East Dorset	3	3.7 (1.8-6.9)
	North Dorset	2	2.8 (1.0-6.1)
	Purbeck	1	1.4 (0.2-5.2)
	West Dorset	0	0.0 (0.0-0.0)
	Weymouth and Portland	1	2.0 (0.6-5.2)
	Gloucestershire	23	3.6 (2.8-4.6)
	Cheltenham	4	3.4 (1.8-6.0)
	Cotswold	1	1.2 (0.2-3.4)
	Forest of Dean	1	1.6 (0.4-4.0)
	Gloucester	9	6.8 (4.4-9.9)
	Stroud	3	2.8 (1.4-5.2)
	Tewkesbury	4	4.9 (2.6-8.4)
	Isles of Scilly	0	0.0 (0.0-0.0)
	North Somerset	7	3.5 (2.2-5.2)
	Plymouth	19	7.2 (5.5-9.4)
	Poole	6	4.2 (2.5-6.6)
	Somerset	8	1.4 (0.9-2.1)
	Mendip	3	2.4 (1.0-4.7)
	Sedgemoor	2	1.4 (0.4-3.2)
	South Somerset	1	0.8 (0.2-2.1)
	Taunton Deane	2	1.4 (0.5-3.4)
	West Somerset	0	1.0 (0.0-5.4)
	South Gloucestershire	14	5.2 (3.8-7.0)
	Swindon	26	11.7 (9.3-14.7)
	Torbay	6	4.2 (2.5-6.7)
	Wiltshire	12	2.4 (1.7-3.4)

PHE Centre ^a	Upper tier local authority and local authority district ^b	Average annual number of cases ^c	Average annual rate per 100,000 (95% CI)
North East		120	4.5 (4.1-5.0)
	County Durham	9	1.7 (1.1-2.4)
	Darlington	5	4.4 (2.4-7.4)
	Gateshead	11	5.4 (3.7-7.6)
	Hartlepool	3	3.2 (1.5-6.1)
	Middlesbrough	15	10.9 (8.0-14.6)
	Newcastle upon Tyne	37	12.7 (10.5-15.3)
	North Tyneside	4	2.0 (1.0-3.4)
	Northumberland	5	1.6 (0.9-2.6)
	Redcar and Cleveland	3	2.2 (1.0-4.2)
	South Tyneside	4	2.9 (1.5-5.0)
	Stockton-on-Tees	10	5.3 (3.6-7.5)
	Sunderland	13	4.7 (3.3-6.4)

^a Ordered by decreasing total number of cases in 2017

CI - confidence intervals

^b Those highlighted in bold are upper-tier local authority only, those indented are local authority district only, and those neither highlighted nor indented are both an upper tier local authority and a local authority district

^c 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

Table 5: Number and proportion of culture confirmed TB cases and pulmonary TB cases by country, UK, 2008-2017

-		Eng	land			Scot	tland			Wal	es			Norther	n Irela	nd		U	K	
Year	Culture confirmed TB cases		Cult confii pulmo TB ca	rmed onary	conf	Iture irmed cases	conf pulm	Iture irmed ionary cases	conf	lture irmed cases	con pulr	Ilture firmed nonary cases	con	ılture firmed cases	con puli	ulture afirmed monary cases	Cult confir TB ca	med	Cult confir pulmo TB ca	med onary
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
2008	4,537	58.1	2,904	67.8	317	70.9	212	79.7	102	60.4	73	71.6	50	75.8	30	81.1	5,006	59.0	3,219	68.6
2009	4,669	57.6	3,006	68.1	325	66.9	215	74.4	119	55.9	80	63.5	49	83.1	38	86.4	5,162	58.2	3,339	68.5
2010	4,609	60.0	2,867	70.5	325	64.6	228	70.2	107	70.4	72	77.4	54	81.8	35	94.6	5,095	60.7	3,202	70.8
2011	5,032	60.8	3,075	71.7	295	66.0	195	68.9	94	71.8	56	78.9	47	77.0	38	80.9	5,468	61.3	3,364	71.7
2012	4,897	60.6	2,949	70.4	276	68.1	165	75.0	105	77.2	63	80.8	53	60.9	36	76.6	5,331	61.2	3,213	70.9
2013	4,393	60.5	2,711	72.9	241	61.8	156	71.9	87	61.3	62	73.8	45	61.6	29	69.0	4,766	60.6	2,958	72.8
2014	3,923	60.6	2,486	73.1	236	67.8	162	70.7	81	71.1	55	85.9	64	67.4	48	70.6	4,304	61.2	2,751	73.2
2015	3,492	60.9	2,246	74.1	209	66.1	130	78.3	80	69.0	59	90.8	39	63.9	33	84.6	3,820	61.4	2,468	74.8
2016	3,586	63.9	2,314	76.9	211	68.3	131	72.0	81	77.1	62	86.1	56	65.1	39	79.6	3,934	64.3	2,546	76.8
2017	3,153	61.8	2,066	74.7	189	66.1	127	74.7	75	70.8	51	82.3	47	64.4	34	69.4	3,464	62.2	2,278	74.7

In the last 10 years there has been an overall increase in the proportion of TB cases that were culture confirmed in the UK, with some annual fluctuations. The proportion of TB cases culture confirmed was generally higher in Wales (range 56-77%), Northern Ireland (range 61-83%) and Scotland (62-71%) compared with England (range 58%-64%). Overall, culture confirmation was higher in pulmonary TB cases, and in 2017, almost three-quarters of pulmonary TB cases were culture confirmed in the UK.

Table 6: Number and proportion of TB cases^a with drug resistance by country, UK, 2000-2017

		Engl	land			Scotl	and			Wa	iles		N	lorthern	Irela	nd				UK			
Year	Isoniazid resistance without MDR-TB cases		MDR/RR- TB cases		Isoniazid resistance without MDR-TB cases		MDR/RR- TB cases		Isoniazid resistance without MDR-TB cases			R/RR- cases	Isoniazid resistance without MDR-TB cases		MDR/RR- TB cases		Isoniazid resistance without MDR-TB cases		MDR/RR- TB cases		XDR-TB cases ^b		DR cohort ^c
	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	0	0.00	41
2001	184	5.9	32	1.0	7	2.8	2	8.0	2	2.6	3	3.9	0	0.0	1	2.7	193	5.5	38	1.1	0	0.00	41
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	51
2003	233	6.1	68	1.8	8	3	1	0.4	6	5.5	3	2.8	1	3.2	0	0.0	248	5.9	72	1.7	1	0.02	74
2004	251	6.2	61	1.5	14	4.6	1	0.3	6	5.9	2	2	1	1.6	1	1.6	272	6.0	65	1.4	0	0.00	75
2005	281	6.2	56	1.2	11	4.1	0	0.0	1	8.0	2	1.7	0	0.0	1	2.2	293	5.9	59	1.2	0	0.00	65
2006	283	6.1	74	1.6	12	4.2	2	0.7	5	3.9	1	8.0	1	2.2	2	4.4	301	5.9	79	1.6	0	0.00	86
2007	256	5.8	62	1.4	8	2.8	5	1.7	10	7.8	4	3.1	2	3.5	3	5.3	276	5.7	74	1.5	0	0.00	83
2008	216	4.8	68	1.5	12	3.8	3	1.0	3	3.0	3	3.0	2	4.0	1	2.0	233	4.7	75	1.5	2	0.04	85
2009	268	5.8	70	1.5	18	5.6	2	0.6	7	5.9	1	8.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	293	5.8	73	1.4	2	0.04	80
2010	227	5.0	75	1.6	15	4.6	1	0.3	6	5.7	0	0.0	2	3.9	1	2.0	250	5.0	77	1.5	3	0.06	81
2011	295	5.9	89	1.8	18	6.1	2	0.7	1	1.1	2	2.1	1	2.3	2	4.5	315	5.8	95	1.8	6	0.11	101
2012	253	5.2	87	1.8	13	4.7	2	0.7	9	8.7	1	1.0	3	5.7	0	0.0	278	5.3	90	1.7	2	0.04	97
2013	237	5.5	78	1.8	11	4.7	5	2.1	6	6.9	2	2.3	6	13.3	0	0.0	260	5.5	85	1.8	3	0.06	93
2014	215	5.5	56	1.4	17	7.2	2	0.9	7	8.6	3	3.7	3	4.7	1	1.6	242	5.7	62	1.4	3	0.07	75
2015	191	5.5	53	1.5	9	4.3	2	1.0	5	6.3	1	1.3	3	7.7	0	0.0	208	5.5	56	1.5	10	0.26	70
2016	192	5.4	60	1.7	7	3.3	1	0.5	2	2.5	2	2.5	2	3.6	3	5.5	203	5.2	66	1.7	7	0.18	76
2017	177	5.7	55	1.8	12	6.4	3	1.6	7	9.6	3	4.1	1	2.1	0	0.0	197	5.8	61	1.8	3	0.09	68

^a Culture-confirmed TB cases with results for at least isoniazid and rifampicin. For cases from all countries, results are from phenotypic drug suspectibility testing, with some cases in England having whole genome sequencing resistance predictions.

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

^cThe 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).

Reports of cases of tuberculosis to enhanced tuberculosis surveillance systems: United Kingdom, 2000 to 2017

The proportion of culture confirmed TB cases with isoniazid resistance without MDR-TB and those with MDR/RR-TB have remained relatively stable in the UK since 2000. The majority of MDR/RR-TB cases in the UK were from England. Three confirmed cases of XDR-TB were notified in the UK has in 2017, all of which were notified in England.

Table 7: TB outcome at 12 months for drug sensitive TB cases with expected treatment duration of <12 months^a by country, UK, 2016

Country	Com	oleted	Di	ed	Lost to f	ollow-up	Still on t	reatment	Sto	pped	Not eva	aluated ^b	Total
Country	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n
England	4,201	84.4	248	5.0	196	3.9	219	4.4	47	0.9	64	1.3	4,975
Scotland	192	67.4	28	9.8	5	1.8	2	0.7	1	0.4	57	20.0	285
Wales	77	81.9	7	7.4	1	1.1	6	6.4	0	0.0	3	3.2	94
Northern Ireland	48	64.0	5	6.7	2	2.7	4	5.3	1	1.3	15	20.0	75
UK	4,518	83.2	288	5.3	204	3.8	231	4.3	49	0.9	139	2.6	5,429

^a 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

For drug sensitive TB cases notified in 2016 with an expected treatment duration of less than 12 months, treatment completion at 12 months varied by country; the highest proportion being in England although Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland each had low case numbers. It should be noted that the high proportion of cases in Scotland and Northern Ireland who did not have an outcome reported ('not evaluated' in Table 7) likely accounts for the low proportion of cases reported as having completed treatment. Overall, 5.3% of TB cases died in the UK, and 4% were lost to follow up. The highest number of deaths was in England (248) although the greatest proportion of deaths was recorded in Scotland (9.8%).

b Not evaluated includes unknown and transferred out

Table 8: Treatment completion at 12 months for drug sensitive TB cases with expected treatment duration of <12 months^a by country, UK, 2007-2016

Country	2007		2007 2008		2009		20	2010		2011		2012		2013		14	2015		2016	
Country	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
England	5,296	78.2	5,605	80.3	5,920	81.9	5,652	82.9	6,031	82.1	6,022	83.8	5,511	85.6	4,855	84.9	4,189	83.7	4,201	84.4
Scotland	281	72.4	284	67.9	318	69.9	362	77.0	322	75.9	303	79.3	287	81.5	258	80.1	225	80.6	192	67.4
Wales	113	60.8	118	78.1	148	77.5	107	77.5	90	76.3	90	75.0	102	83.6	76	82.6	85	84.2	77	81.9
Northern Ireland	46	73.0	36	61.0	41	75.9	39	67.2	42	79.2	55	70.5	43	74.1	74	85.1	42	87.5	48	64.0
UK	5,736	77.4	6,043	79.4	6,427	81.0	6,160	82.3	6,485	81.7	6,470	83.3	5,943	85.3	5,263	84.6	4,541	83.6	4,518	83.2

^a 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

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 2007 and 2013, with some annual fluctuations. Since the peak in 2013 (85.3%), there has been a slight decline in this proportion. 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 2016 the low proportions of cases completing treatment may be due to missing outcomes (see explanation in text below Table 7).

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Table 9: Last recorded TB outcome for the entire drug sensitive TB cohort^a by country, UK, 2016

Country	Comp	oleted	Di	ed	Lost to f	ollow-up	Still on t	reatment	Sto	pped	Not eva	aluated ^b	Total
Country	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n
England	4,756	85.7	304	5.5	219	3.9	129	2.3	51	0.9	89	1.6	5,548
Scotland	202	65.6	30	9.7	5	1.6	2	0.6	1	0.3	68	22.1	308
Wales	84	83.2	8	7.9	1	1.0	4	4.0	0	0.0	4	4.0	101
Northern Ireland	54	65.1	5	6.0	3	3.6	3	3.6	1	1.2	17	20.5	83
UK	5,096	84.4	347	5.7	228	3.8	138	2.3	53	0.9	178	2.9	6,040

^a Excludes initial and acquired resistance to rifampicin and MDR-TB cases and those treated with an MDR-TB regimen ^b Not evaluated includes unknown and transferred out

Eighty four percent of drug sensitive TB cases notified in the UK in 2016 completed treatment at their last recorded outcome, with 2.3% reported to still be on treatment. Overall, 347 (5.7%) cases had died, and 228 (3.8%) cases were lost to followup.