



Public Health
England

Protecting and improving the nation's health

Reports of cases of tuberculosis to enhanced tuberculosis surveillance systems: United Kingdom, 2000 to 2014

Official Statistic



About Public Health England

Public Health England exists to protect and improve the nation's health and wellbeing, and reduce health inequalities. It does this through world-class science, knowledge and intelligence, advocacy, partnerships and the delivery of specialist public health services. PHE is an operationally autonomous executive agency of the Department of Health.

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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* and *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 tuberculosis, *and*
 - a clinician's decision to treat the patient with a full course of anti-tuberculosis therapy for active TB.

Enhanced surveillance of tuberculosis

Enhanced Tuberculosis Surveillance (ETS) was introduced on 1 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 are 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 include notification details, demographic information, clinical and microbiological information.

Data from all TB isolates identified in UK Mycobacterium reference laboratories (excluding Scotland) are 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 are not matched using this method.

Data sources

All TB data presented in this report for England, Wales and Northern Ireland are 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 are from ESMI.

Population data used in the calculation of rates are from the Office for National Statistics (ONS).

Data were extracted from ETS at the end of March 2015 then cleaned and validated by end of August 2015. Data for Scotland in this report may differ slightly from data presented by Scotland in their own reports as cases that have transferred from England to Scotland were not counted in the Scottish figures to avoid duplication at the UK level.

PHE have produced a detailed public health report with tuberculosis data for England to the end of 2014 which is available at

<https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/tuberculosis-and-other-mycobacterial-diseases-diagnosis-screening-management-and-data>.

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

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 estimates provided by the ONS, incorporating data from the General Register Office for Scotland and Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency. 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 amplified), or non-culture confirmed cases treated as MDR-TB. In this report, TB outcomes for drug sensitive TB cases are reported separately for the following groups:

- for cases with an expected duration of treatment less than 12 months, treatment outcomes at 12 months are reported. 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

- for cases with CNS, spinal, cryptic disseminated or miliary disease, the last recorded treatment outcome is reported

The drug resistant cohort included any cases with MDR/RR-TB (initial or amplified), as well as those without culture confirmation treated for MDR-TB.

Rates are presented from 2000 to 2014; all other breakdowns are presented for the past ten years.

Statistical analysis was carried out using STATA 13.

Glossary

Amplified 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 amplified resistance, even if this is within the three month period.

CI: confidence interval (95% confidence intervals used)

ESMI: Enhanced Surveillance of Mycobacterial Infections

ETS: Enhanced Tuberculosis Surveillance

Initial resistance: a cultured isolate resistant to a particular drug within three months of the first specimen date

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

ONS: Office for National Statistics

Table 1: Number of TB case notifications, rates and annual percentage change, UK, 2000-2014

Year	Total		Annual change in case numbers (%)	Annual change in rate (%)
	Number of cases	Rate per 100,000 (95% CI)		
2000	6,686	11.4 (11.1 -11.6)	-	-
2001	6,761	11.4 (11.2 -11.7)	1.1	0.0
2002	7,290	12.3 (12.0 -12.6)	7.8	7.9
2003	7,218	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	8,306	13.7 (13.4 -14.0)	0.3	0.0
2007	8,260	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	8,398	13.4 (13.1 -13.7)	-5.3	-5.6
2011	8,915	14.1 (13.8 -14.4)	6.2	5.2
2012	8,714	13.7 (13.4 -14.0)	-2.3	-2.8
2013	7,863	12.3 (12.0 -12.5)	-9.8	-10.2
2014	7,077	11.0 (10.7 -11.2)	-10.0	-10.6

CI - confidence interval

Between 2000 and 2011, there was an overall increase in the number of cases and rate of TB in the UK, with some annual fluctuations. In the past three years, there has been an annual decline in the number of cases and rate of TB in the UK.

Table 2: Number of TB case notifications and rates by country, UK, 2000-2014

Year	Country									
	England		Wales		Northern Ireland		Scotland		UK	
	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)	182	6.3 (5.4 -7.2)	57	3.4 (2.6 -4.4)	403	8.0 (7.2 -8.8)	6,686	11.4 (11.1 -11.6)
2001	6,170	12.5 (12.2 -12.8)	183	6.3 (5.4 -7.3)	57	3.4 (2.6 -4.4)	351	6.9 (6.2 -7.7)	6,761	11.4 (11.2 -11.7)
2002	6,674	13.4 (13.1 -13.8)	155	5.3 (4.5 -6.2)	67	3.9 (3.1 -5.0)	394	7.8 (7.0 -8.6)	7,290	12.3 (12.0 -12.6)
2003	6,630	13.3 (13.0 -13.6)	164	5.6 (4.8 -6.5)	57	3.3 (2.5 -4.3)	367	7.2 (6.5 -8.0)	7,218	12.1 (11.8 -12.4)
2004	6,929	13.8 (13.5 -14.1)	187	6.3 (5.4 -7.3)	81	4.7 (3.8 -5.9)	392	7.7 (7.0 -8.5)	7,589	12.7 (12.4 -12.9)
2005	7,658	15.1 (14.8 -15.5)	185	6.2 (5.4 -7.2)	75	4.3 (3.4 -5.4)	365	7.1 (6.4 -7.9)	8,283	13.7 (13.4 -14.0)
2006	7,681	15.1 (14.7 -15.4)	183	6.1 (5.3 -7.1)	61	3.5 (2.7 -4.5)	381	7.4 (6.7 -8.2)	8,306	13.7 (13.4 -14.0)
2007	7,578	14.7 (14.4 -15.1)	204	6.8 (5.9 -7.8)	69	3.9 (3.0 -5.0)	409	7.9 (7.2 -8.7)	8,260	13.5 (13.2 -13.8)
2008	7,809	15.1 (14.7 -15.4)	169	5.6 (4.8 -6.5)	66	3.7 (2.9 -4.7)	447	8.6 (7.8 -9.4)	8,491	13.7 (13.4 -14.0)
2009	8,112	15.5 (15.2 -15.9)	213	7.0 (6.1 -8.0)	59	3.3 (2.5 -4.2)	486	9.3 (8.5 -10.2)	8,870	14.2 (14.0 -14.5)
2010	7,677	14.6 (14.3 -14.9)	152	5.0 (4.2 -5.8)	66	3.7 (2.8 -4.7)	503	9.6 (8.7 -10.4)	8,398	13.4 (13.1 -13.7)
2011	8,276	15.6 (15.2 -15.9)	131	4.3 (3.6 -5.1)	61	3.4 (2.6 -4.3)	447	8.4 (7.7 -9.3)	8,915	14.1 (13.8 -14.4)
2012	8,086	15.1 (14.8 -15.4)	136	4.4 (3.7 -5.2)	87	4.8 (3.8 -5.9)	405	7.6 (6.9 -8.4)	8,714	13.7 (13.4 -14.0)
2013	7,257	13.5 (13.2 -13.8)	142	4.6 (3.9 -5.4)	74	4.0 (3.2 -5.1)	390	7.3 (6.6 -8.1)	7,863	12.3 (12.0 -12.5)
2014	6,520	12.0 (11.7 -12.3)	115	3.7 (3.1 -4.5)	95	5.2 (4.2 -6.3)	347	6.5 (5.8 -7.2)	7,077	11.0 (10.7 -11.2)

CI - confidence interval

The majority of TB cases in the UK occur in England, where the rate of TB is also higher compared to the other countries of the UK. There has been an annual decline in the number of cases and rate of TB in England and Scotland in the past three and four years respectively. Wales and Northern Ireland both have very small numbers of TB cases each year, with annual fluctuations around these small numbers.

Table 3: Number of TB case notifications and rates by PHE Centre, England, 2014

PHE Centre*	Number of cases	Rate per 100,000 (95% CI)
London	2,572	30.1 (29.0 -31.3)
West Midlands	782	13.7 (12.7 -14.7)
South East	670	7.8 (7.2 -8.4)
North West	646	9.1 (8.4 -9.8)
Yorkshire and the Humber	524	9.8 (9.0 -10.7)
East of England	438	7.0 (6.3 -7.7)
East Midlands	399	8.6 (7.8 -9.5)
South West	321	5.9 (5.3 -6.6)
North East	168	6.4 (5.5 -7.5)

* Ordered by highest to lowest number of cases
 CI - confidence interval

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 is five times higher than the rate in the South West PHEC.

Table 4: Three-year average number of TB case notifications and rates by upper tier local authority and local authority district, England, 2012-2014

Upper tier local authority and local authority district*	Average annual number of cases**	Average annual rate per 100,000 (95% CI)
Barking and Dagenham	68	35.0 (30.3 -40.1)
Barnet	86	23.2 (20.4 -26.2)
Barnsley	6	2.7 (1.6 -4.2)
Bath and North East Somerset	13	7.2 (5.1 -9.9)
Bedford	27	16.9 (13.5 -21.0)
Bexley	25	10.7 (8.4 -13.4)
Birmingham	385	35.2 (33.2 -37.3)
Blackburn with Darwen	50	34.0 (28.7 -39.8)
Blackpool	17	12.0 (9.0 -15.8)
Bolton	54	19.3 (16.4 -22.5)
Bournemouth	14	7.4 (5.3 -10.0)
Bracknell Forest	10	8.6 (5.8 -12.2)
Bradford	141	26.7 (24.2 -29.4)
Brent	263	82.9 (77.2 -88.9)
Brighton and Hove	23	8.3 (6.4 -10.5)
Bristol, City of	95	21.6 (19.2 -24.3)
Bromley	26	8.1 (6.4 -10.1)
Buckinghamshire	45	8.8 (7.4 -10.4)
Aylesbury Vale	15	8.5 (6.2 -11.3)
Chiltern	4	4.3 (2.2 -7.5)
South Bucks	6	9.3 (5.6 -14.6)
Wycombe	20	11.3 (8.6 -14.6)
Bury	21	11.4 (8.8 -14.6)
Calderdale	20	9.9 (7.5 -12.7)
Cambridgeshire	40	6.4 (5.3 -7.6)
Cambridge	14	11.0 (8.0 -14.9)
East Cambridgeshire	3	3.1 (1.3 -6.1)
Fenland	8	8.6 (5.6 -12.7)
Huntingdonshire	8	4.5 (2.8 -6.7)
South Cambridgeshire	8	5.0 (3.2 -7.6)
Camden	50	21.8 (18.4 -25.5)
Central Bedfordshire	8	2.9 (1.8 -4.3)
Cheshire East	14	3.8 (2.7 -5.1)
Cheshire West and Chester	10	3.1 (2.1 -4.4)
City of London	1	12.9 (2.7 -37.6)
Cornwall	16	3.0 (2.2 -4.0)
County Durham	12	2.3 (1.6 -3.1)
Coventry	107	32.5 (29.1 -36.3)
Croydon	103	27.6 (24.6 -30.9)

Upper tier local authority and local authority district*	Average annual number of cases**	Average annual rate per 100,000 (95% CI)
Cumbria	19	3.7 (2.8 -4.9)
Allerdale	3	2.8 (1.2 -5.5)
Barrow-in-Furness	3	3.9 (1.7 -7.7)
Carlisle	6	5.2 (3.1 -8.4)
Copeland	1	1.9 (0.5 -4.9)
Eden	1	1.9 (0.4 -5.6)
South Lakeland	5	5.2 (2.9 -8.4)
Darlington	7	6.3 (3.9 -9.8)
Derby	35	13.9 (11.4 -16.8)
Derbyshire	27	3.5 (2.8 -4.3)
Amber Valley	5	4.1 (2.3 -6.7)
Bolsover	3	3.5 (1.5 -6.8)
Chesterfield	6	5.8 (3.4 -9.1)
Derbyshire Dales	2	3.3 (1.3 -6.7)
Erewash	4	3.2 (1.6 -5.8)
High Peak	2	2.6 (1.0 -5.3)
North East Derbyshire	1	1.3 (0.4 -3.4)
South Derbyshire	4	3.8 (1.9 -6.8)
Devon	29	3.8 (3.0 -4.7)
East Devon	1	0.5 (0.1 -1.8)
Exeter	9	7.1 (4.6 -10.4)
Mid Devon	2	3.0 (1.2 -6.1)
North Devon	2	2.5 (1.0 -5.1)
South Hams	2	2.8 (1.1 -5.7)
Teignbridge	6	5.0 (3.0 -7.8)
Torridge	1	2.0 (0.6 -5.2)
West Devon	5	8.6 (4.7 -14.5)
Doncaster	23	7.7 (6.0 -9.7)
Dorset	12	2.8 (2.0 -3.9)
Christchurch	1	1.4 (0.2 -5.0)
East Dorset	3	3.0 (1.3 -6.0)
North Dorset	2	2.4 (0.8 -5.6)
Purbeck	1	2.9 (0.8 -7.5)
West Dorset	2	2.3 (0.9 -4.8)
Weymouth and Portland	3	4.6 (2.1 -8.8)
Dudley	31	9.9 (8.0 -12.1)
Ealing	223	65.3 (60.4 -70.4)
East Riding of Yorkshire	7	2.0 (1.2 -3.1)
East Sussex	26	4.9 (3.9 -6.1)
Eastbourne	6	5.6 (3.3 -9.0)
Hastings	8	9.2 (5.9 -13.6)
Lewes	4	4.4 (2.3 -7.4)
Rother	3	3.6 (1.7 -6.7)
Wealden	5	3.1 (1.7 -5.1)
Enfield	72	22.5 (19.6 -25.8)

Upper tier local authority and local authority district*	Average annual number of cases**	Average annual rate per 100,000 (95% CI)
Essex	67	4.7 (4.1 -5.4)
Basildon	11	6.0 (4.1 -8.4)
Braintree	5	3.4 (1.9 -5.5)
Brentwood	5	6.2 (3.4 -10.5)
Castle Point	3	3.0 (1.3 -5.9)
Chelmsford	5	2.9 (1.6 -4.8)
Colchester	6	3.2 (1.9 -5.1)
Epping Forest	11	8.9 (6.2 -12.4)
Harlow	15	18.4 (13.4 -24.5)
Maldon	1	1.6 (0.3 -4.7)
Rochford	1	1.2 (0.2 -3.5)
Tendring	3	2.4 (1.2 -4.4)
Uttlesford	1	1.2 (0.2 -3.5)
Gateshead	14	7.0 (5.0 -9.5)
Gloucestershire	34	5.7 (4.6 -6.9)
Cheltenham	8	7.2 (4.6 -10.6)
Cotswold	3	3.6 (1.6 -6.8)
Forest of Dean	1	0.8 (0.1 -2.9)
Gloucester	13	10.7 (7.6 -14.6)
Stroud	6	5.0 (2.9 -7.9)
Tewkesbury	3	4.0 (1.9 -7.3)
Greenwich	111	42.0 (37.6 -46.8)
Hackney	83	32.4 (28.5 -36.6)
Halton	2	1.9 (0.7 -3.8)
Hammersmith and Fulham	43	24.2 (20.2 -28.8)
Hampshire	56	4.2 (3.6 -4.8)
Basingstoke and Deane	10	5.6 (3.8 -8.1)
East Hampshire	2	1.4 (0.5 -3.3)
Eastleigh	4	3.1 (1.6 -5.5)
Fareham	6	5.3 (3.1 -8.3)
Gosport	1	1.2 (0.2 -3.5)
Hart	3	2.9 (1.2 -5.7)
Havant	2	1.6 (0.6 -3.6)
New Forest	2	1.1 (0.4 -2.4)
Rushmoor	23	23.8 (18.5 -30.2)
Test Valley	1	1.1 (0.3 -2.9)
Winchester	3	2.3 (1.0 -4.4)
Haringey	87	33.2 (29.3 -37.4)
Harrow	147	60.4 (54.9 -66.3)
Hartlepool	5	5.0 (2.8 -8.5)
Havering	26	10.9 (8.6 -13.5)
Herefordshire, County of	5	2.7 (1.5 -4.4)

Upper tier local authority and local authority district*	Average annual number of cases**	Average annual rate per 100,000 (95% CI)
Hertfordshire	78	6.8 (6.0 -7.8)
Broxbourne	7	7.7 (4.8 -11.7)
Dacorum	7	4.7 (2.9 -7.2)
East Hertfordshire	3	2.4 (1.1 -4.3)
Hertsmere	11	10.5 (7.2 -14.8)
North Hertfordshire	7	5.1 (3.1 -7.9)
St Albans	8	5.4 (3.4 -8.0)
Stevenage	8	9.0 (5.7 -13.5)
Three Rivers	8	8.6 (5.4 -12.8)
Watford	12	12.5 (8.7 -17.3)
Welwyn Hatfield	8	7.3 (4.7 -10.8)
Hillingdon	120	41.9 (37.7 -46.5)
Hounslow	168	64.0 (58.6 -69.9)
Isle of Wight	4	2.6 (1.3 -4.7)
Isles of Scilly	0	-
Islington	63	29.3 (25.3 -33.8)
Kensington and Chelsea	35	22.2 (18.2 -26.9)
Kent	108	7.2 (6.5 -8.1)
Ashford	10	8.2 (5.5 -11.7)
Canterbury	10	6.2 (4.2 -8.9)
Dartford	10	9.9 (6.7 -14.2)
Dover	4	3.6 (1.8 -6.2)
Gravesham	21	19.9 (15.2 -25.5)
Maidstone	11	7.1 (4.9 -9.9)
Sevenoaks	7	6.0 (3.7 -9.1)
Shepway	11	9.8 (6.7 -13.8)
Swale	4	2.6 (1.3 -4.7)
Thanet	11	8.0 (5.5 -11.3)
Tonbridge and Malling	3	2.7 (1.3 -5.0)
Tunbridge Wells	7	5.8 (3.5 -8.9)
Kingston upon Hull, City of	20	7.6 (5.8 -9.9)
Kingston upon Thames	26	15.8 (12.5 -19.7)
Kirklees	83	19.4 (17.0 -21.9)
Knowsley	3	2.3 (1.1 -4.2)
Lambeth	84	26.6 (23.4 -30.1)
Lancashire	91	7.7 (6.8 -8.7)
Burnley	7	8.4 (5.3 -12.7)
Chorley	6	5.7 (3.5 -9.0)
Fylde	2	3.1 (1.2 -6.3)
Hyndburn	9	11.2 (7.4 -16.3)
Lancaster	6	4.0 (2.3 -6.5)
Pendle	17	19.3 (14.4 -25.3)
Preston	28	20.2 (16.1 -24.9)
Ribble Valley	2	2.9 (0.9 -6.7)
Rossendale	3	4.4 (2.0 -8.3)
South Ribble	4	3.7 (1.9 -6.4)
West Lancashire	2	1.5 (0.5 -3.5)
Wyre	4	4.0 (2.1 -6.8)

Upper tier local authority and local authority district*	Average annual number of cases**	Average annual rate per 100,000 (95% CI)
Leeds	97	12.7 (11.3 -14.3)
Leicester	160	48.0 (43.8 -52.4)
Leicestershire	31	4.7 (3.8 -5.8)
Blaby	5	5.3 (2.9 -8.7)
Charnwood	7	4.1 (2.5 -6.3)
Harborough	5	5.3 (2.9 -9.0)
Hinckley and Bosworth	5	4.7 (2.6 -7.7)
Melton	1	1.3 (0.2 -4.7)
North West Leicestershire	3	3.2 (1.4 -6.0)
Oadby and Wigston	6	10.7 (6.3 -16.9)
Lewisham	74	25.9 (22.6 -29.6)
Lincolnshire	31	4.2 (3.4 -5.2)
Boston	6	9.1 (5.4 -14.4)
East Lindsey	3	2.4 (1.2 -4.5)
Lincoln	5	4.9 (2.7 -8.2)
North Kesteven	2	1.5 (0.5 -3.5)
South Holland	3	3.0 (1.3 -5.9)
South Kesteven	10	7.1 (4.7 -10.2)
West Lindsey	3	2.9 (1.3 -5.8)
Liverpool	41	8.8 (7.3 -10.5)
Luton	73	35.1 (30.6 -40.0)
Manchester	161	31.3 (28.5 -34.2)
Medway	17	6.4 (4.8 -8.4)
Merton	60	29.6 (25.4 -34.2)
Middlesbrough	17	12.5 (9.3 -16.4)
Milton Keynes	33	12.9 (10.5 -15.7)
Newcastle upon Tyne	42	14.8 (12.3 -17.6)
Newham	319	100.0 (93.8 -106.6)
Norfolk	33	3.7 (3.0 -4.6)
Breckland	3	2.3 (1.0 -4.3)
Broadland	3	2.1 (0.9 -4.2)
Great Yarmouth	9	8.9 (5.8 -13.0)
King's Lynn and West Norfolk	5	3.3 (1.9 -5.5)
North Norfolk	2	2.0 (0.7 -4.3)
Norwich	10	7.4 (5.0 -10.5)
South Norfolk	1	1.0 (0.3 -2.7)
North East Lincolnshire	3	1.7 (0.7 -3.3)
North Lincolnshire	13	7.9 (5.6 -10.8)
North Somerset	8	3.9 (2.5 -5.8)
North Tyneside	10	4.9 (3.3 -7.1)
North Yorkshire	14	2.3 (1.7 -3.1)
Craven	2	4.2 (1.7 -8.7)
Hambleton	1	1.1 (0.2 -3.3)
Harrogate	4	2.7 (1.5 -4.7)
Richmondshire	2	4.4 (1.8 -9.0)
Ryedale	0	0.6 (0.0 -3.5)
Scarborough	2	2.2 (0.9 -4.4)
Selby	1	1.6 (0.4 -4.0)

Upper tier local authority and local authority district*	Average annual number of cases**	Average annual rate per 100,000 (95% CI)
Northamptonshire	58	8.2 (7.0 -9.5)
Corby	5	7.3 (4.0 -12.2)
Daventry	4	4.7 (2.3 -8.3)
East Northamptonshire	3	3.0 (1.3 -6.0)
Kettering	4	4.2 (2.2 -7.3)
Northampton	33	15.4 (12.5 -18.7)
South Northamptonshire	3	3.4 (1.6 -6.5)
Wellingborough	6	8.3 (5.0 -13.0)
Northumberland	9	2.8 (1.9 -4.1)
Nottingham	56	18.1 (15.5 -21.0)
Nottinghamshire	36	4.5 (3.7 -5.4)
Ashfield	6	5.2 (3.1 -8.1)
Bassetlaw	4	3.2 (1.6 -5.8)
Broxtowe	7	6.0 (3.7 -9.3)
Gedling	7	5.8 (3.5 -9.0)
Mansfield	5	4.7 (2.7 -7.8)
Newark and Sherwood	3	2.6 (1.2 -4.9)
Rushcliffe	4	3.8 (2.0 -6.6)
Oldham	49	21.4 (18.1 -25.2)
Oxfordshire	69	10.4 (9.0 -11.9)
Cherwell	17	11.8 (8.8 -15.6)
Oxford	36	23.2 (19.0 -28.0)
South Oxfordshire	5	3.9 (2.2 -6.4)
Vale of White Horse	6	4.6 (2.7 -7.3)
West Oxfordshire	5	4.9 (2.8 -8.0)
Peterborough	54	28.7 (24.4 -33.4)
Plymouth	15	5.7 (4.1 -7.6)
Poole	2	1.6 (0.6 -3.2)
Portsmouth	17	8.3 (6.2 -10.9)
Reading	58	36.3 (31.1 -42.1)
Redbridge	146	50.5 (45.8 -55.4)
Redcar and Cleveland	4	3.2 (1.7 -5.5)
Richmond upon Thames	11	5.9 (4.1 -8.3)
Rochdale	32	15.1 (12.2 -18.4)
Rotherham	22	8.4 (6.5 -10.7)
Rutland	2	5.3 (2.0 -11.6)
Salford	27	11.1 (8.8 -13.9)
Sandwell	106	33.6 (30.0 -37.6)
Sefton	11	3.9 (2.7 -5.5)
Sheffield	90	16.1 (14.2 -18.1)
Shropshire	12	3.8 (2.6 -5.3)
Slough	74	51.5 (44.9 -58.7)
Solihull	18	8.8 (6.6 -11.4)

Upper tier local authority and local authority district*	Average annual number of cases**	Average annual rate per 100,000 (95% CI)
Somerset	17	3.2 (2.4 -4.2)
Mendip	4	3.9 (2.1 -6.7)
Sedgemoor	3	2.6 (1.2 -4.8)
South Somerset	6	3.9 (2.3 -6.0)
Taunton Deane	4	3.3 (1.6 -5.9)
West Somerset	0	-
South Gloucestershire	17	6.4 (4.8 -8.5)
South Tyneside	7	4.5 (2.7 -6.9)
Southampton	36	14.9 (12.2 -17.9)
Southend-on-Sea	13	7.6 (5.4 -10.3)
Southwark	95	31.7 (28.2 -35.7)
St. Helens	4	2.5 (1.3 -4.2)
Staffordshire	33	3.9 (3.2 -4.7)
Cannock Chase	2	1.7 (0.6 -4.0)
East Staffordshire	12	10.4 (7.3 -14.4)
Lichfield	2	2.0 (0.7 -4.3)
Newcastle-under-Lyme	5	3.7 (2.0 -6.3)
South Staffordshire	1	1.2 (0.3 -3.1)
Stafford	8	5.8 (3.7 -8.7)
Staffordshire Moorlands	4	3.8 (1.9 -6.7)
Tamworth	0	0.4 (0.0 -2.4)
Stockport	17	6.0 (4.4 -7.8)
Stockton-on-Tees	10	5.0 (3.4 -7.2)
Stoke-on-Trent	35	13.8 (11.3 -16.8)
Suffolk	30	4.1 (3.3 -5.0)
Babergh	1	1.5 (0.4 -3.9)
Forest Heath	3	4.9 (2.2 -9.2)
Ipswich	8	5.7 (3.6 -8.5)
Mid Suffolk	2	2.0 (0.7 -4.4)
St Edmundsbury	7	6.3 (3.9 -9.6)
Suffolk Coastal	4	2.9 (1.5 -5.3)
Waveney	5	4.6 (2.6 -7.5)
Sunderland	21	7.7 (5.9 -9.9)
Surrey	78	6.7 (5.9 -7.7)
Elmbridge	5	3.8 (2.1 -6.2)
Epsom and Ewell	7	9.5 (6.0 -14.4)
Guildford	6	4.2 (2.5 -6.7)
Mole Valley	2	2.3 (0.9 -5.1)
Reigate and Banstead	17	12.0 (9.0 -15.8)
Runnymede	7	8.0 (4.9 -12.3)
Spelthorne	7	7.2 (4.4 -11.0)
Surrey Heath	5	5.7 (3.2 -9.5)
Tandridge	1	1.6 (0.4 -4.0)
Waverley	5	3.8 (2.1 -6.4)
Woking	16	15.8 (11.6 -20.9)
Sutton	26	13.3 (10.5 -16.6)
Swindon	22	10.1 (7.8 -12.9)

Upper tier local authority and local authority district*	Average annual number of cases**	Average annual rate per 100,000 (95% CI)
Tameside	26	11.6 (9.2 -14.5)
Telford and Wrekin	12	6.9 (4.8 -9.6)
Thurrock	8	5.2 (3.3 -7.6)
Torbay	7	5.3 (3.3 -8.1)
Tower Hamlets	105	38.3 (34.2 -42.8)
Trafford	32	13.9 (11.3 -17.0)
Wakefield	22	6.7 (5.2 -8.5)
Walsall	46	16.9 (14.2 -19.9)
Waltham Forest	110	41.3 (37.0 -46.0)
Wandsworth	67	21.7 (18.8 -24.9)
Warrington	11	5.2 (3.6 -7.3)
Warwickshire	50	9.2 (7.8 -10.7)
North Warwickshire	3	4.3 (1.8 -8.4)
Nuneaton and Bedworth	19	15.1 (11.4 -19.5)
Rugby	12	11.5 (8.0 -16.0)
Stratford-on-Avon	4	3.3 (1.7 -5.8)
Warwick	13	9.4 (6.7 -12.8)
West Berkshire	9	5.8 (3.8 -8.4)
West Sussex	50	6.1 (5.2 -7.2)
Adur	2	2.7 (0.9 -6.2)
Arun	7	4.6 (2.8 -7.0)
Chichester	5	4.1 (2.2 -6.8)
Crawley	21	19.3 (14.8 -24.6)
Horsham	5	3.8 (2.1 -6.2)
Mid Sussex	5	3.7 (2.1 -6.1)
Worthing	6	5.3 (3.1 -8.5)
Westminster	55	24.0 (20.4 -27.9)
Wigan	11	3.5 (2.5 -5.0)
Wiltshire	14	3.0 (2.2 -4.0)
Windsor and Maidenhead	14	9.6 (6.9 -12.9)
Wirral	9	2.9 (1.9 -4.2)
Wokingham	15	9.5 (6.9 -12.7)
Wolverhampton	73	29.1 (25.4 -33.2)
Worcestershire	33	5.7 (4.6 -7.0)
Bromsgrove	2	1.8 (0.6 -4.1)
Malvern Hills	2	2.2 (0.7 -5.2)
Redditch	16	18.9 (14.0 -25.1)
Worcester	7	7.0 (4.3 -10.7)
Wychavon	4	3.7 (1.9 -6.2)
Wyre Forest	2	2.0 (0.7 -4.4)
York	6	3.1 (1.9 -4.9)

* 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.

** 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.

CI - confidence interval

Table 5: Number and proportion of culture confirmed TB cases and pulmonary TB cases by country, UK, 2005-2014

Year	Country																			
	England				Wales				Northern Ireland				Scotland				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	%
2005	4,585	59.9	2,989	69.2	121	65.4	81	69.2	45	60.0	36	80.0	269	73.7	195	82.3	5,020	60.6	3,301	70.0
2006	4,674	60.9	2,985	69.5	128	70.0	89	79.5	47	77.1	36	83.7	283	74.3	189	80.4	5,132	61.8	3,299	70.4
2007	4,452	58.8	2,851	68.8	129	63.2	94	69.6	57	82.6	42	93.3	288	70.4	212	76.3	4,926	59.6	3,199	69.5
2008	4,538	58.1	2,902	67.8	103	61.0	74	72.6	50	75.8	30	81.1	317	70.9	212	79.7	5,008	59.0	3,218	68.7
2009	4,673	57.6	3,007	68.2	119	55.9	80	63.5	49	83.1	38	86.4	325	66.9	215	74.4	5,166	58.2	3,340	68.6
2010	4,609	60.0	2,866	70.4	107	70.4	72	78.3	53	80.3	35	94.6	325	64.6	228	70.2	5,094	60.7	3,201	70.8
2011	5,029	60.8	3,070	71.6	94	71.8	56	78.9	47	77.1	38	80.9	295	66.0	195	69.2	5,465	61.3	3,359	71.7
2012	4,895	60.5	2,946	70.3	105	77.2	63	80.8	53	60.9	36	76.6	276	68.2	165	75.0	5,329	61.2	3,210	70.8
2013	4,390	60.5	2,709	73.0	87	61.3	62	74.7	45	60.8	29	67.4	241	61.8	156	71.9	4,763	60.6	2,956	72.9
2014	3,914	60.0	2,482	72.3	79	68.7	54	83.1	64	67.4	47	70.2	236	68.0	159	70.7	4,293	60.7	2,742	72.3

Over the past decade in the UK, the proportion of TB cases culture confirmed has remained relatively stable. Culture confirmation was higher in pulmonary TB cases. The proportion of TB cases culture confirmed was generally lower in England compared to other countries. The proportion of pulmonary TB cases culture confirmed was similar across countries, although there was considerable annual fluctuation for the small numbers of cases each year in Wales and Northern Ireland.

Table 6: TB outcome at 12 months for drug sensitive TB cases with expected treatment duration <12 months* by country, UK, 2013

Country	Completed		Died		Lost to follow-up		Still on treatment		Stopped		Not evaluated**		Total n
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	
England	5,445	84.8	260	4.0	239	3.7	327	5.1	56	0.9	95	1.5	6,422
Wales	96	79.3	4	3.3	6	5.0	3	2.5	1	0.8	11	9.1	121
Northern Ireland	40	67.8	3	5.1	5	8.5	5	8.5	1	1.7	5	8.5	59
Scotland	283	80.6	29	8.3	17	4.8	13	3.7	3	0.9	6	1.7	351
UK	5,864	84.3	296	4.3	267	3.8	348	5.0	61	0.9	117	1.7	6,953

* Excludes initial and amplified to rifampicin resistant TB and MDR-TB cases and MDR-TB treated cases and those with CNS, spinal, miliary or cryptic disseminated TB

** Not evaluated includes missing, unknown and transferred out

For TB cases notified in 2013, treatment completion within 12 months for cases with an expected treatment duration of less than 12 months varied by country; the highest proportion was in England and the lowest was in Northern Ireland. A higher proportion of cases in Scotland had died at 12 months compared to other countries. Both Wales and Northern Ireland had a higher proportion of cases with no recorded TB outcome (not evaluated).

Table 7: Treatment completion at 12 months for drug sensitive TB cases with expected treatment duration <12 months* by country, UK, 2004-2013

Country	2004		2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
England	4,425	70.1	4,873	70.3	5,214	75.5	5,285	78.1	5,580	79.9	5,911	81.8	5,633	82.6	6,000	81.8	6,007	83.6	5,445	84.8
Wales	112	65.1	116	67.4	115	66.9	113	60.8	115	76.2	145	75.9	107	77.5	90	76.3	88	73.3	96	79.3
Northern Ireland	53	74.6	35	52.2	27	48.2	46	73.0	36	61.0	41	75.9	39	67.2	42	79.2	54	69.2	40	67.8
Scotland	279	74.6	257	74.3	260	72.2	276	72.6	282	69.1	315	70.3	354	77.5	319	76.3	298	79.5	283	80.6
UK	4,869	70.3	5,281	70.2	5,616	75.0	5,720	77.3	6,013	79.1	6,412	81.0	6,133	82.1	6,451	81.4	6,447	83.1	5,864	84.3

* Excludes initial and amplified to rifampicin resistant TB and MDR-TB cases and MDR-TB treated cases and those with CNS, spinal, miliary or cryptic disseminated TB

Treatment completion within 12 months for cases with an expected treatment duration of less than 12 months has improved in England and Wales over the past decade, and has improved in Scotland in the past four years.

Table 8: Last recorded TB outcome for drug sensitive TB cases* by country, UK, 2013

Country	Completed		Died		Lost to follow-up		Still on treatment		Stopped		Not evaluated**		Total
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n
England	6,104	85.1	330	4.6	283	3.9	267	3.7	64	0.9	125	1.7	7,173
Wales	108	77.7	7	5.0	8	5.8	1	0.7	2	1.4	13	9.4	139
Northern Ireland	52	70.3	5	6.8	6	8.1	5	6.8	1	1.4	5	6.8	74
Scotland	310	80.5	32	8.3	20	5.2	12	3.1	3	0.8	8	2.1	385
UK	6,574	84.6	374	4.8	317	4.1	285	3.7	70	0.9	151	1.9	7,771

* Excludes initial and amplified to rifampicin resistant TB and MDR-TB cases and MDR-TB treated cases

** Not evaluated includes missing, unknown and transferred out

For drug sensitive TB cases notified in 2013 the last recorded outcome varied by country; the highest proportion who completed treatment was in England and the lowest was in Northern Ireland. A higher proportion of cases in Scotland had died compared to other countries. Both Wales and Northern Ireland had a higher proportion of cases with no recorded TB outcome (not evaluated).