



UK Health
Security
Agency

Reports of cases of tuberculosis to enhanced tuberculosis surveillance systems: UK, 2000 to 2021

Official statistics

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Corrections

This report was first published on 10 November 2022 but was withdrawn on 23 November 2022 because of errors in some of the tables caused by an error in the code used to analyse the data. The reissued report includes revised versions of Table 4 and tables 6 to 9 to correct this error. We have described these revisions below each table.

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. For England, Wales and Northern Ireland it was replaced with National Tuberculosis Surveillance system (NTBS) in 2021. Data from the surveillance systems are compiled for the purpose of UK reporting.

Clinical teams provide information on TB cases either directly through the web-based 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 the annual report data 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 NTBS, ETS, other than in London where cases were reported to the London TB Register (LTBR) before NTBS was implemented. 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 the surveillance systems in August 2022, 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.

UKHSA 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](#).

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

Data type and methodology

TB cases are reported by area of residence and by calendar year of notification.

Overall TB rates per 100,000 population, as well as those by area of reporting, are calculated using the mid-year population estimates provided by the ONS. For 2021, the population estimate for 2020 was used due to delays of population estimates due to the Population Census. 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 or 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 as recorded 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 from these groups. The last recorded outcome is reported for the entire drug sensitive cohort.

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

Statistical analysis was carried out using Stata 17.

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
NTBS	National TB Surveillance System
ONS	Office for National Statistics
Pre-XDR	MDR plus resistance to fluoroquinolone

Term	Definition
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 2021 (CI stand for confidence interval)

Year	Total		Annual change in case numbers (%)	Annual change in rate (%)
	Number of cases	Rate per 100,000 (95% CI)		
2000	6686	11.4 (11.1 to 11.6)	-	-
2001	6760	11.4 (11.2 to 11.7)	1.1%	0.0%
2002	7290	12.3 (12.0 to 12.6)	7.8%	7.9%
2003	7219	12.1 (11.8 to 12.4)	-1.0%	-1.6%
2004	7590	12.7 (12.4 to 12.9)	5.1%	5.0%
2005	8283	13.7 (13.4 to 14.0)	9.1%	7.9%
2006	8307	13.7 (13.4 to 14.0)	0.3%	0.0%
2007	8259	13.5 (13.2 to 13.8)	-0.6%	-1.5%
2008	8489	13.7 (13.4 to 14.0)	2.8%	1.5%
2009	8870	14.2 (14.0 to 14.5)	4.5%	3.6%
2010	8394	13.4 (13.1 to 13.7)	-5.4%	-5.6%
2011	8920	14.1 (13.8 to 14.4)	6.3%	5.2%
2012	8716	13.7 (13.4 to 14.0)	-2.3%	-2.8%
2013	7870	12.3 (12.0 to 12.6)	-9.7%	-10.2%
2014	7028	10.9 (10.6 to 11.1)	-10.7%	-11.4%
2015	6227	9.6 (9.3 to 9.8)	-11.4%	-11.9%
2016	6115	9.3 (9.1 to 9.6)	-1.8%	-3.1%
2017	5532	8.4 (8.2 to 8.6)	-9.5%	-9.7%
2018	5029	7.6 (7.4 to 7.8)	-9.1%	-9.5%
2019	5117	7.7 (7.5 to 7.9)	1.7%	1.3%
2020	4464	6.7 (6.5 to 6.9)	-12.8%	-13.0%
2021	4795	7.1 (6.9 to 7.4)	7.4%	6.0%

Between the peak number of TB cases in 2011 to 2021, a 46.2% reduction in TB cases has been observed (Table 1). However, a small increase in TB cases and rate was observed in 2019, followed by the largest decrease to date in both TB cases and rate (minus 12.8% and minus 13.0%) in 2020. This occurred at the same time as the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic. The most likely explanation for this large decrease is reduced numbers of cases presenting for diagnosis in the early stages of the pandemic. The increase in 2021 compared with 2020 is therefore not unexpected and is more in line with previous years.

Table 2. Number of TB case notifications and rates by country, UK, 2000 to 2021 (CI stands for confidence interval)

Year	England		Scotland		Wales		Northern Ireland		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	6,051	12.3 (12.0 to 12.6)	403	8.0 (7.2 to 8.8)	179	6.2 (5.3 to 7.1)	53	3.1 (2.4 to 4.1)	6,686	11.4 (11.1 to 11.6)
2001	6,171	12.5 (12.2 to 12.8)	351	6.9 (6.2 to 7.7)	181	6.2 (5.3 to 7.2)	57	3.4 (2.6 to 4.4)	6,760	11.4 (11.2 to 11.7)
2002	6,676	13.4 (13.1 to 13.8)	393	7.8 (7.0 to 8.6)	154	5.3 (4.5 to 6.2)	67	3.9 (3.1 to 5.0)	7,290	12.3 (12.0 to 12.6)
2003	6,632	13.3 (13.0 to 13.6)	367	7.2 (6.5 to 8.0)	163	5.5 (4.7 to 6.5)	57	3.3 (2.5 to 4.3)	7,219	12.1 (11.8 to 12.4)
2004	6,931	13.8 (13.5 to 14.1)	392	7.7 (7.0 to 8.5)	186	6.3 (5.4 to 7.3)	81	4.7 (3.8 to 5.9)	7,590	12.7 (12.4 to 12.9)
2005	7,658	15.1 (14.8 to 15.5)	365	7.1 (6.4 to 7.9)	185	6.2 (5.4 to 7.2)	75	4.3 (3.4 to 5.4)	8,283	13.7 (13.4 to 14.0)
2006	7,684	15.1 (14.7 to 15.4)	381	7.4 (6.7 to 8.2)	181	6.1 (5.2 to 7.0)	61	3.5 (2.7 to 4.5)	8,307	13.7 (13.4 to 14.0)
2007	7,577	14.7 (14.4 to 15.1)	409	7.9 (7.2 to 8.7)	204	6.8 (5.9 to 7.8)	69	3.9 (3.0 to 5.0)	8,259	13.5 (13.2 to 13.8)
2008	7,809	15.1 (14.7 to 15.4)	445	8.6 (7.8 to 9.4)	169	5.6 (4.8 to 6.5)	66	3.7 (2.9 to 4.7)	8,489	13.7 (13.4 to 14.0)
2009	8,112	15.5 (15.2 to 15.9)	486	9.3 (8.5 to 10.2)	213	7.0 (6.1 to 8.0)	59	3.3 (2.5 to 4.2)	8,870	14.2 (14.0 to 14.5)
2010	7,673	14.6 (14.3 to 14.9)	503	9.6 (8.7 to 10.4)	152	5.0 (4.2 to 5.8)	66	3.7 (2.8 to 4.7)	8,394	13.4 (13.1 to 13.7)
2011	8,281	15.6 (15.3 to 15.9)	447	8.4 (7.7 to 9.3)	131	4.3 (3.6 to 5.1)	61	3.4 (2.6 to 4.3)	8,920	14.1 (13.8 to 14.4)
2012	8,087	15.1 (14.8 to 15.5)	406	7.6 (6.9 to 8.4)	136	4.4 (3.7 to 5.2)	87	4.8 (3.8 to 5.9)	8,716	13.7 (13.4 to 14.0)
2013	7,265	13.5 (13.2 to 13.8)	390	7.3 (6.6 to 8.1)	142	4.6 (3.9 to 5.4)	73	4.0 (3.1 to 5.0)	7,870	12.3 (12.0 to 12.6)
2014	6,470	11.9 (11.6 to 12.2)	349	6.5 (5.9 to 7.2)	114	3.7 (3.0 to 4.4)	95	5.2 (4.2 to 6.3)	7,028	10.9 (10.6 to 11.1)
2015	5,734	10.5 (10.2 to 10.7)	316	5.9 (5.3 to 6.6)	116	3.7 (3.1 to 4.5)	61	3.3 (2.5 to 4.2)	6,227	9.6 (9.3 to 9.8)
2016	5,618	10.2 (9.9 to 10.4)	307	5.7 (5.1 to 6.4)	104	3.3 (2.7 to 4.0)	86	4.6 (3.7 to 5.7)	6,115	9.3 (9.1 to 9.6)
2017	5,067	9.1 (8.9 to 9.4)	291	5.4 (4.8 to 6.0)	104	3.3 (2.7 to 4.0)	70	3.7 (2.9 to 4.7)	5,532	8.4 (8.2 to 8.6)
2018	4,610	8.2 (8.0 to 8.5)	270	5.0 (4.4 to 5.6)	96	3.1 (2.5 to 3.7)	53	2.8 (2.1 to 3.7)	5,029	7.6 (7.4 to 7.8)
2019	4,705	8.4 (8.1 to 8.6)	241	4.4 (3.9 to 5.0)	101	3.2 (2.6 to 3.9)	70	3.7 (2.9 to 4.7)	5,117	7.7 (7.5 to 7.9)
2020	4,123	7.3 (7.1 to 7.5)	206	3.8 (3.3 to 4.3)	80	2.5 (2.0 to 3.1)	55	2.9 (2.2 to 3.8)	4,464	6.7 (6.5 to 6.9)
2021	4,425	7.8 (7.6 to 8.1)	227	4.2 (3.6 to 4.7)	90	2.8 (2.3 to 3.5)	53	2.8 (2.1 to 3.7)	4,795	7.1 (6.9 to 7.4)

Most TB cases in the UK were in England and the rate of TB was higher than the devolved administrations. In 2021, there were 4,425 cases in England giving a rate of TB of 7.8 per 100,000 (Table 2); an increase compared with 2020. Scotland and Wales both had an increase in numbers and rates compared with 2020, 227 cases, rate of 4.3 per 100,000 and 90 cases, rate of 2.8 per 100,000 respectively. Northern Ireland has both a small number of cases and low rate of TB, with annual fluctuations. The rate in 2021 was similar to 2020 at of 2.8 per 100,000 compared with 2.9 per 100,000 in 2020.

Table 3. Number of TB case notifications and rates by UKHSA centre, England, 2021

The centres are ordered by decreasing total number of cases in 2021. CI stands for confidence interval.

UKHSA Centre	Number of cases	Rate per 100,000 (95%CI)
London	1,569	17.4 (16.6 to 18.3)
West Midlands	568	9.5 (8.8 to 10.3)
South East	511	5.7 (5.2 to 6.2)
North West	481	6.5 (6.0 to 7.1)
East of England	375	5.7 (5.2 to 6.3)
East Midlands	349	7.2 (6.4 to 8.0)
Yorkshire and the Humber	329	6.0 (5.3 to 6.6)
South West	162	2.9 (2.4 to 3.3)
North East	81	3.0 (2.4 to 3.8)

As in previous years, the highest number of TB cases in England during 2020 was in London followed by the West Midlands UKHSA centre. Increases in the number of TB case notifications were observed in all the UKHSA centres between 2020 and 2021.

Three-year average numbers of TB case notifications and rates by upper tier local authority and local authority district, England, 2019 to 2021

In the following tables the authorities are ordered by decreasing total number of cases in 2021.

Authorities highlighted in bold and marked with a 'U' are upper-tier local authority districts only, those marked with an asterisk are local authority district only, and those marked with neither 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.

CI stands for 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 [U]	1567	17.4 (16.9 to 17.9)
Barking and Dagenham	35	16.5 (13.5 to 20.0)
Barnet	48	12.0 (10.1 to 14.1)
Bexley	21	8.3 (6.4 to 10.6)
Brent	117	35.7 (32.1 to 39.7)
Bromley	17	5.0 (3.7 to 6.6)
Camden	36	13.0 (10.7 to 15.7)
City of London	1	6.3 (0.8 to 22.9)
Croydon	75	19.4 (17.0 to 22.1)
Ealing	112	33.0 (29.5 to 36.7)
Enfield	41	12.4 (10.3 to 14.8)
Greenwich	50	17.2 (14.6 to 20.2)
Hackney	41	14.6 (12.1 to 17.4)
Hammersmith and Fulham	21	11.2 (8.6 to 14.4)
Haringey	40	14.8 (12.3 to 17.8)
Harrow	79	31.2 (27.4 to 35.5)

Upper tier local authority and local authority district	Average annual number of people	Average annual rate per 100,000 (95% CI)
Havering	14	5.3 (3.8 to 7.1)
Hillingdon	66	21.4 (18.5 to 24.6)
Hounslow	83	30.7 (27.0 to 34.7)
Islington	29	11.9 (9.6 to 14.7)
Kensington and Chelsea	16	10.0 (7.3 to 13.3)
Kingston upon Thames	16	9.0 (6.6 to 11.9)
Lambeth	49	15.3 (12.9 to 17.9)
Lewisham	39	12.8 (10.6 to 15.3)
Merton	29	14.0 (11.2 to 17.3)
Newham	147	41.4 (37.6 to 45.4)
Redbridge	85	27.9 (24.6 to 31.6)
Richmond upon Thames	11	5.6 (3.8 to 7.8)
Southwark	46	14.3 (12.0 to 16.9)
Sutton	24	11.6 (9.1 to 14.6)
Tower Hamlets	63	19.1 (16.5 to 22.0)
Waltham Forest	51	18.4 (15.6 to 21.6)
Wandsworth	36	10.8 (8.9 to 13.1)
Westminster	30	11.4 (9.1 to 13.9)

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 [U]	563	9.5 (9.0 to 9.9)
Birmingham	206	18.0 (16.6 to 19.5)
Coventry	60	15.8 (13.6 to 18.3)
Dudley	17	5.4 (4.0 to 7.1)
Herefordshire, County of	2	0.9 (0.3 to 2.0)
Sandwell	65	19.8 (17.1 to 22.7)
Shropshire	6	2.0 (1.2 to 3.0)
Solihull	9	4.0 (2.6 to 5.8)
Staffordshire [U]	33	3.7 (3.0 to 4.5)

Upper tier local authority and local authority district	Average annual number of people	Average annual rate per 100,000 (95% CI)
Cannock Chase*	2	1.6 (0.5 to 3.8)
East Staffordshire*	9	7.5 (4.9 to 10.9)
Lichfield*	1	1.3 (0.3 to 3.2)
Newcastle-under-Lyme*	3	2.6 (1.2 to 4.7)
South Staffordshire*	3	2.7 (1.2 to 5.1)
Stafford*	6	4.4 (2.6 to 6.9)
Staffordshire Moorlands*	3	3.4 (1.6 to 6.2)
Tamworth*	5	6.5 (3.6 to 10.7)
Stoke-on-Trent	24	9.4 (7.3 to 11.8)
Telford and Wrekin	8	4.4 (2.8 to 6.6)
Walsall	37	12.8 (10.5 to 15.4)
Warwickshire [U]	29	4.9 (3.9 to 6.1)
North Warwickshire*	1	2.0 (0.6 to 5.2)
Nuneaton and Bedworth*	11	8.2 (5.6 to 11.6)
Rugby*	7	6.4 (3.9 to 9.7)
Stratford-on-Avon*	3	2.0 (0.9 to 4.0)
Warwick*	7	4.8 (3.0 to 7.4)
Wolverhampton	55	20.8 (17.8 to 24.3)
Worcestershire [U]	14	2.3 (1.7 to 3.2)
Bromsgrove*	2	2.3 (0.9 to 4.8)
Malvern Hills*	2	2.1 (0.7 to 4.9)
Redditch*	3	3.5 (1.6 to 6.7)
Worcester*	4	3.6 (1.8 to 6.5)
Wychavon*	2	1.8 (0.7 to 3.7)
Wyre Forest*	1	1.0 (0.2 to 2.9)

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 [U]	484	5.4 (5.1 to 5.7)
Bracknell Forest	8	6.7 (4.4 to 10.0)

Upper tier local authority and local authority district	Average annual number of people	Average annual rate per 100,000 (95% CI)
Brighton and Hove	12	4.2 (3.0 to 5.8)
Buckinghamshire [U]	38	6.9 (5.7 to 8.3)
East Sussex [U]	13	2.3 (1.7 to 3.2)
Eastbourne*	4	3.9 (2.0 to 6.8)
Hastings*	2	1.8 (0.6 to 4.2)
Lewes*	3	3.2 (1.5 to 5.9)
Rother*	1	1.0 (0.2 to 3.0)
Wealden*	3	1.8 (0.8 to 3.5)
Hampshire [U]	57	4.1 (3.5 to 4.8)
Basingstoke and Deane*	8	4.7 (3.0 to 6.9)
East Hampshire*	4	3.0 (1.5 to 5.3)
Eastleigh*	4	3.0 (1.5 to 5.2)
Fareham*	3	2.6 (1.2 to 4.9)
Gosport*	1	1.2 (0.2 to 3.4)
Hart*	2	2.1 (0.8 to 4.5)
Havant*	3	2.6 (1.3 to 4.9)
New Forest*	5	2.6 (1.4 to 4.4)
Rushmoor*	19	19.8 (14.9 to 25.7)
Test Valley*	4	3.2 (1.6 to 5.5)
Winchester*	5	3.7 (2.0 to 6.2)
Isle of Wight	1	0.9 (0.3 to 2.4)
Kent [U]	68	4.3 (3.7 to 4.9)
Ashford*	8	5.9 (3.7 to 8.8)
Canterbury*	5	2.8 (1.5 to 4.7)
Dartford*	9	7.9 (5.2 to 11.5)
Dover*	3	2.5 (1.2 to 4.8)
Folkestone and Hythe*	3	2.6 (1.2 to 5.0)
Gravesham*	12	11.2 (7.9 to 15.5)
Maidstone*	11	6.2 (4.2 to 8.7)
Sevenoaks*	4	3.0 (1.5 to 5.4)
Swale*	5	3.3 (1.9 to 5.5)

Upper tier local authority and local authority district	Average annual number of people	Average annual rate per 100,000 (95% CI)
Thanet*	6	4.5 (2.7 to 7.0)
Tonbridge and Malling*	2	1.3 (0.4 to 2.9)
Tunbridge Wells*	2	1.4 (0.5 to 3.3)
Medway	19	6.9 (5.3 to 9.0)
Oxfordshire [U]	47	6.8 (5.7 to 8.0)
Cherwell*	10	6.8 (4.6 to 9.7)
Oxford*	26	17.1 (13.5 to 21.4)
South Oxfordshire*	2	1.6 (0.7 to 3.4)
Vale of White Horse*	6	4.6 (2.8 to 7.2)
West Oxfordshire*	2	1.8 (0.7 to 3.9)
Portsmouth	12	5.4 (3.8 to 7.6)
Reading	29	18.2 (14.6 to 22.5)
Slough	47	31.4 (26.5 to 37.1)
Southampton	21	8.2 (6.3 to 10.5)
Surrey [U]	53	4.4 (3.8 to 5.2)
Elmbridge*	6	4.1 (2.4 to 6.6)
Epsom and Ewell*	3	3.7 (1.7 to 7.0)
Guildford*	6	4.2 (2.5 to 6.6)
Mole Valley*	1	0.8 (0.1 to 2.8)
Reigate and Banstead*	10	6.9 (4.7 to 9.8)
Runnymede*	3	3.3 (1.5 to 6.3)
Spelthorne*	6	6.3 (3.8 to 9.9)
Surrey Heath*	4	4.9 (2.6 to 8.3)
Tandridge*	3	3.4 (1.6 to 6.4)
Waverley*	2	1.8 (0.7 to 3.8)
Woking*	8	8.0 (5.1 to 11.9)
West Berkshire	6	4.0 (2.4 to 6.2)
West Sussex [U]	36	4.1 (3.4 to 5.0)
Adur*	1	1.0 (0.1 to 3.7)
Arun*	3	1.9 (0.9 to 3.5)
Chichester*	4	3.0 (1.5 to 5.4)

Upper tier local authority and local authority district	Average annual number of people	Average annual rate per 100,000 (95% CI)
Crawley*	15	13.6 (10.0 to 18.2)
Horsham*	4	2.8 (1.4 to 4.8)
Mid Sussex*	3	2.2 (1.1 to 4.0)
Worthing*	6	5.1 (3.0 to 8.2)
Windsor and Maidenhead	9	6.2 (4.1 to 8.9)
Wokingham	6	3.7 (2.2 to 5.7)

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 [U]	486	6.6 (6.3 to 6.9)
Blackburn with Darwen	33	21.8 (17.7 to 26.6)
Blackpool	3	2.2 (1.0 to 4.1)
Bolton	35	12.0 (9.8 to 14.6)
Bury	13	7.0 (5.0 to 9.5)
Cheshire East	10	2.5 (1.7 to 3.6)
Cheshire West and Chester	8	2.3 (1.5 to 3.5)
Cumbria [U]	8	1.6 (1.0 to 2.4)
Allerdale*	1	1.0 (0.2 to 3.0)
Barrow-in-Furness*	1	1.5 (0.3 to 4.4)
Carlisle*	2	1.8 (0.7 to 4.0)
Copeland*	1	1.0 (0.1 to 3.5)
Eden*	1	1.9 (0.4 to 5.5)
South Lakeland*	2	2.2 (0.9 to 4.6)
Halton	1	0.5 (0.1 to 1.9)
Knowsley	1	0.9 (0.2 to 2.2)
Lancashire [U]	68	5.6 (4.8 to 6.4)
Burnley*	7	8.2 (5.2 to 12.4)
Chorley*	2	1.7 (0.6 to 3.7)
Fylde*	1	1.2 (0.3 to 3.6)
Hyndburn*	5	6.6 (3.8 to 10.7)

Upper tier local authority and local authority district	Average annual number of people	Average annual rate per 100,000 (95% CI)
Lancaster*	4	2.9 (1.6 to 5.0)
Pendle*	16	17.4 (12.8 to 23.0)
Preston*	23	16.2 (12.6 to 20.5)
Ribble Valley*	1	1.1 (0.1 to 3.9)
Rossendale*	4	6.1 (3.2 to 10.4)
South Ribble*	2	2.1 (0.8 to 4.3)
Wyre*	1	1.2 (0.3 to 3.0)
Liverpool	35	6.9 (5.7 to 8.4)
Manchester	117	21.0 (18.9 to 23.4)
Oldham	40	16.8 (14.0 to 20.1)
Rochdale	19	8.7 (6.6 to 11.2)
Salford	23	8.7 (6.7 to 11.0)
Sefton	7	2.5 (1.6 to 3.9)
St. Helens	2	1.1 (0.4 to 2.4)
Stockport	6	2.0 (1.2 to 3.2)
Tameside	19	8.4 (6.3 to 10.8)
Trafford	19	7.9 (5.9 to 10.2)
Warrington	4	2.1 (1.1 to 3.5)
Wigan	7	2.2 (1.4 to 3.4)
Wirral	9	2.7 (1.7 to 3.9)

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 [U]	386	5.9 (5.6 to 6.3)
Bedford	12	6.7 (4.7 to 9.3)
Cambridgeshire [U]	43	6.6 (5.5 to 7.8)
Cambridge*	23	18.7 (14.6 to 23.6)
East Cambridgeshire*	3	3.3 (1.5 to 6.3)
Fenland*	4	3.6 (1.8 to 6.4)

Upper tier local authority and local authority district	Average annual number of people	Average annual rate per 100,000 (95% CI)
Huntingdonshire*	7	3.9 (2.4 to 6.0)
South Cambridgeshire*	6	4.0 (2.4 to 6.2)
Central Bedfordshire	6	2.1 (1.2 to 3.2)
Essex [U]	53	3.5 (3.0 to 4.1)
Basildon*	8	4.4 (2.9 to 6.6)
Braintree*	4	2.8 (1.5 to 4.8)
Brentwood*	3	3.5 (1.5 to 6.8)
Castle Point*	5	5.2 (2.8 to 8.7)
Chelmsford*	5	2.8 (1.6 to 4.6)
Colchester*	6	3.2 (1.9 to 5.0)
Epping Forest*	5	3.8 (2.1 to 6.2)
Harlow*	6	6.9 (4.1 to 10.9)
Maldon*	1	1.5 (0.3 to 4.5)
Rochford*	1	1.5 (0.4 to 3.9)
Tendring*	3	2.3 (1.1 to 4.2)
Uttlesford*	5	5.4 (3.0 to 8.9)
Hertfordshire [U]	69	5.8 (5.0 to 6.6)
Broxbourne*	4	4.4 (2.4 to 7.6)
Dacorum*	7	4.3 (2.6 to 6.6)
East Hertfordshire*	2	1.3 (0.5 to 2.9)
Hertsmere*	7	6.6 (4.1 to 10.2)
North Hertfordshire*	3	2.5 (1.2 to 4.6)
St Albans*	8	5.6 (3.6 to 8.3)
Stevenage*	5	6.1 (3.5 to 9.8)
Three Rivers*	6	6.4 (3.8 to 10.1)
Watford*	19	19.7 (14.9 to 25.5)
Welwyn Hatfield*	7	5.7 (3.5 to 8.7)
Luton	50	23.3 (19.7 to 27.3)
Milton Keynes	24	9.0 (7.1 to 11.3)
Norfolk [U]	41	4.5 (3.7 to 5.3)
Breckland*	3	2.4 (1.1 to 4.4)

Upper tier local authority and local authority district	Average annual number of people	Average annual rate per 100,000 (95% CI)
Broadland*	3	2.3 (1.0 to 4.3)
Great Yarmouth*	11	11.4 (7.9 to 16.0)
King's Lynn and West Norfolk*	7	4.4 (2.7 to 6.8)
North Norfolk*	1	1.3 (0.3 to 3.2)
Norwich*	12	8.5 (5.9 to 11.7)
South Norfolk*	3	2.1 (1.0 to 4.0)
Peterborough	38	18.8 (15.5 to 22.5)
Southend-on-Sea	16	8.6 (6.3 to 11.4)
Suffolk [U]	22	2.9 (2.2 to 3.7)
Babergh*	2	1.8 (0.6 to 4.2)
East Suffolk*	7	2.7 (1.6 to 4.1)
Ipswich*	8	5.6 (3.6 to 8.4)
West Suffolk*	6	3.4 (2.0 to 5.3)
Thurrock	13	7.2 (5.1 to 9.9)

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 [U]	340	7.0 (6.6 to 7.4)
Derby	33	12.7 (10.3 to 15.5)
Derbyshire [U]	12	1.4 (1.0 to 2.0)
Amber Valley*	1	1.0 (0.3 to 2.7)
Bolsover*	1	1.6 (0.4 to 4.2)
Chesterfield*	2	2.2 (0.9 to 4.6)
Derbyshire Dales*	1	1.4 (0.3 to 4.0)
Erewash*	2	1.4 (0.5 to 3.4)
High Peak*	1	0.7 (0.1 to 2.6)
North East Derbyshire*	2	2.0 (0.7 to 4.3)
South Derbyshire*	1	1.2 (0.3 to 3.1)
Leicester	143	40.3 (36.6 to 44.3)

Upper tier local authority and local authority district	Average annual number of people	Average annual rate per 100,000 (95% CI)
Leicestershire [U]	30	4.3 (3.4 to 5.2)
Blaby*	8	7.5 (4.8 to 11.3)
Charnwood*	11	5.7 (3.9 to 8.0)
Harborough*	3	2.8 (1.2 to 5.5)
Hinckley and Bosworth*	3	2.3 (1.0 to 4.6)
Melton*	1	2.6 (0.7 to 6.7)
North West Leicestershire*	2	1.6 (0.5 to 3.7)
Oadby and Wigston*	4	6.4 (3.2 to 11.5)
Lincolnshire [U]	20	2.7 (2.0 to 3.4)
Boston*	6	9.0 (5.4 to 14.0)
East Lindsey*	2	1.6 (0.7 to 3.4)
Lincoln*	3	3.3 (1.6 to 6.1)
North Kesteven*	2	1.7 (0.6 to 3.7)
South Holland*	3	2.8 (1.2 to 5.5)
South Kesteven*	3	1.9 (0.8 to 3.7)
West Lindsey*	1	1.0 (0.2 to 3.0)
North Northamptonshire	14	4.0 (2.9 to 5.4)
Nottingham	43	12.8 (10.7 to 15.2)
Nottinghamshire [U]	14	1.6 (1.2 to 2.2)
Ashfield*	2	1.8 (0.7 to 3.8)
Bassetlaw*	2	1.4 (0.5 to 3.3)
Broxtowe*	2	1.7 (0.6 to 3.8)
Gedling*	3	2.3 (1.0 to 4.4)
Mansfield*	2	1.5 (0.5 to 3.6)
Newark and Sherwood*	1	0.5 (0.1 to 2.0)
Rushcliffe*	3	2.2 (1.0 to 4.4)
Rutland	2	4.1 (1.3 to 9.7)
West Northamptonshire	30	7.4 (5.9 to 9.1)

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 [U]	323	5.8 (5.5 to 6.2)
Barnsley	6	2.6 (1.5 to 4.0)
Bradford	73	13.4 (11.7 to 15.3)
Calderdale	12	5.7 (4.0 to 7.9)
Doncaster	14	4.4 (3.1 to 5.9)
East Riding of Yorkshire	6	1.8 (1.1 to 2.9)
Kingston upon Hull, City of	20	7.7 (5.9 to 9.9)
Kirklees	34	7.8 (6.4 to 9.4)
Leeds	66	8.2 (7.1 to 9.5)
North East Lincolnshire	3	1.7 (0.7 to 3.3)
North Lincolnshire	9	5.0 (3.3 to 7.4)
North Yorkshire [U]	14	2.2 (1.6 to 3.0)
Craven*	2	3.5 (1.3 to 7.6)
Hambleton*	1	1.5 (0.4 to 3.7)
Harrogate*	2	1.2 (0.5 to 2.7)
Richmondshire*	3	6.2 (3.0 to 11.4)
Ryedale*	1	1.2 (0.1 to 4.3)
Scarborough*	2	1.5 (0.5 to 3.6)
Selby*	3	2.9 (1.3 to 5.8)
Rotherham	13	4.9 (3.5 to 6.7)
Sheffield	34	5.8 (4.8 to 7.1)
Wakefield	11	3.2 (2.2 to 4.5)
York	8	3.8 (2.4 to 5.6)

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 [U]	188	3.3 (3.1 to 3.6)
Bath and North East Somerset	5	2.4 (1.3 to 4.0)

Upper tier local authority and local authority district	Average annual number of people	Average annual rate per 100,000 (95% CI)
Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole	15	3.9 (2.8 to 5.2)
Bristol, City of	43	9.2 (7.7 to 10.9)
Cornwall	11	1.9 (1.3 to 2.7)
Devon [U]	15	1.9 (1.4 to 2.5)
East Devon*	4	2.5 (1.2 to 4.4)
Exeter*	5	4.0 (2.3 to 6.5)
Mid Devon*	2	2.0 (0.7 to 4.7)
North Devon*	1	0.7 (0.1 to 2.5)
South Hams*	1	1.1 (0.2 to 3.3)
Teignbridge*	2	1.5 (0.5 to 3.2)
Torridge*	1	1.0 (0.1 to 3.5)
West Devon*	0	0.6 (0.0 to 3.3)
Dorset	3	0.9 (0.4 to 1.6)
Gloucestershire [U]	22	3.4 (2.7 to 4.4)
Cheltenham*	5	4.0 (2.2 to 6.7)
Cotswold*	2	2.2 (0.8 to 4.8)
Forest of Dean*	0	0.4 (0.0 to 2.1)
Gloucester*	7	5.1 (3.1 to 7.9)
Stroud*	4	3.3 (1.7 to 5.8)
Tewkesbury*	4	4.5 (2.4 to 7.7)
North Somerset	7	3.2 (2.0 to 5.0)
Plymouth	10	3.9 (2.7 to 5.6)
Somerset [U]	14	2.4 (1.7 to 3.3)
Mendip*	2	1.7 (0.6 to 3.8)
Sedgemoor*	4	3.2 (1.7 to 5.7)
Somerset West and Taunton*	5	3.4 (2.0 to 5.6)
South Somerset*	2	1.4 (0.6 to 2.9)
South Gloucestershire	12	4.1 (2.8 to 5.7)
Swindon	18	8.2 (6.2 to 10.7)
Torbay	2	1.7 (0.7 to 3.5)
Wiltshire	11	2.1 (1.5 to 3.0)

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 [U]	81	3.0 (2.6 to 3.4)
County Durham	10	1.8 (1.2 to 2.6)
Darlington	4	3.7 (1.9 to 6.5)
Gateshead	7	3.3 (2.0 to 5.1)
Hartlepool	3	3.2 (1.5 to 6.1)
Middlesbrough	12	8.5 (6.0 to 11.8)
Newcastle upon Tyne	24	7.7 (6.1 to 9.8)
North Tyneside	5	2.2 (1.2 to 3.8)
Northumberland	1	0.2 (0.0 to 0.7)
Redcar and Cleveland	2	1.2 (0.4 to 2.8)
South Tyneside	3	2.2 (1.1 to 4.1)
Stockton-on-Tees	6	3.0 (1.8 to 4.8)
Sunderland	5	1.9 (1.1 to 3.1)

Tables 4a to 4i have been revised since the previous release on the 10 November 2022 in which an error was identified which resulted in higher rates when calculated by local authority.

Table 5. Number and proportion of culture confirmed TB cases and pulmonary TB cases by country, UK, 2010 to 2021

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	%
2010	4,630	60.3	2,877	70.8	325	64.6	228	70.2	107	70.4	72	77.4	54	81.8	35	94.6	5,116	60.9	2,984	71.1
2011	5,051	61.0	3,075	71.8	295	66.0	195	68.9	94	71.8	56	78.9	47	77.0	38	80.9	5,487	61.5	3,169	72.0
2012	4,904	60.6	2,947	70.5	275	67.7	165	74.7	105	77.2	63	80.8	53	60.9	36	76.6	5,337	61.2	3,046	70.7
2013	4,403	60.6	2,720	73.1	241	61.8	156	71.9	87	61.3	62	73.8	45	61.6	29	69.0	4,776	60.7	2,811	73.1
2014	3,935	60.8	2,491	73.3	236	67.6	162	70.4	81	71.1	55	85.9	64	67.4	47	70.1	4,316	61.4	2,594	73.4
2015	3,506	61.1	2,262	74.3	209	66.1	130	78.3	80	69.0	59	90.8	39	63.9	33	82.5	3,834	61.6	2,354	74.7
2016	3,586	63.8	2,317	76.9	210	68.4	130	72.2	80	76.9	62	86.1	56	65.1	39	78.0	3,932	64.3	2,418	77.1
2017	3,173	62.6	2,099	75.7	198	68.0	133	78.2	75	72.1	51	85.0	47	67.1	34	70.8	3,493	63.1	2,184	75.9
2018	2,866	62.2	1,927	75.2	186	68.9	134	80.2	77	80.2	64	87.7	35	66.0	27	69.2	3,164	62.9	2,018	75.5
2019	2,897	61.6	1,924	75.0	175	72.6	127	83.0	81	80.2	63	82.9	55	78.6	44	88.0	3,208	62.7	2,031	75.5
2020	2,537	61.5	1,632	75.6	144	69.9	93	86.1	64	80.0	41	89.1	37	67.3	29	74.4	2,782	62.3	1,702	75.8
2021	2,690	60.8	1,737	74.4	164	72.2	93	84.5	65	72.2	53	94.6	26	49.1	18	56.3	2,945	61.4	1,808	74.6

Over the last 10 years, the proportion of TB cases that were culture confirmed in the UK has remained relatively stable with some annual fluctuations. Wales generally had the greatest proportion of culture-confirmed TB cases. Overall, culture confirmation was higher in pulmonary TB cases, with almost three-quarters of these being culture confirmed in the UK during 2021 (74.6%), similar to previous years.

Table 6. Number and proportion of TB cases^a with drug resistance by country, UK, 2001 to 2021

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		PreXDR-TB cases ^c		DR cohort ^d
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	N
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	0.0	44
2002	239	6.2	45	1.2	9	3.5	1	0.4	6	7.4	1	1.2	2	5.0	0	0.0	256	6.1	47	1.1	0	0.0	56
2003	233	6.1	68	1.8	8	3.0	1	0.4	6	5.5	3	2.8	1	3.0	0	0.0	248	5.8	72	1.7	0	0.0	75
2004	250	6.1	61	1.5	14	4.6	1	0.3	5	5.0	2	2.0	1	1.6	1	1.6	270	5.9	65	1.4	0	0.0	76
2005	281	6.1	56	1.2	11	4.1	0	0.0	1	0.8	2	1.7	0	0.0	1	2.2	293	5.8	59	1.2	0	0.0	68
2006	284	6.1	74	1.6	12	4.2	2	0.7	5	4.0	1	0.8	1	2.1	2	4.3	302	5.9	79	1.5	0	0.0	88
2007	254	5.7	63	1.4	8	2.8	5	1.7	10	7.9	4	3.1	2	3.5	3	5.3	274	5.6	75	1.5	4	0.1	82
2008	218	4.8	68	1.5	12	3.8	3	1.0	3	2.9	3	2.9	2	3.9	1	2.0	235	4.7	75	1.5	9	0.2	83
2009	269	5.8	70	1.5	18	5.5	2	0.6	6	5.1	1	0.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	293	5.7	73	1.4	6	0.1	78
2010	229	4.9	75	1.6	15	4.6	1	0.3	6	5.6	0	0.0	2	3.7	1	1.9	252	4.9	77	1.5	10	0.2	83
2011	296	5.9	89	1.8	18	6.1	2	0.7	1	1.1	2	2.1	1	2.1	2	4.3	316	5.8	95	1.7	22	0.4	104
2012	255	5.2	86	1.8	13	4.7	2	0.7	9	8.6	1	1.0	3	5.7	0	0.0	280	5.2	89	1.7	4	0.1	96
2013	232	5.3	78	1.8	11	4.6	5	2.1	6	6.9	2	2.3	6	13.3	0	0.0	255	5.3	85	1.8	10	0.2	89
2014	215	5.5	58	1.5	17	7.2	2	0.8	7	8.6	3	3.7	3	4.7	1	1.6	242	5.6	64	1.5	13	0.3	79
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	9	0.2	66
2016	191	5.3	60	1.7	7	3.3	1	0.5	2	2.5	1	1.3	2	3.6	3	5.4	202	5.1	65	1.7	12	0.3	76
2017	180	5.7	55	1.7	12	6.1	3	1.5	7	9.3	3	4.0	1	2.1	0	0.0	200	5.7	61	1.7	21	0.6	69
2018	185	6.5	44	1.5	13	7.0	3	1.6	3	3.9	2	2.6	3	8.6	0	0.0	204	6.4	49	1.5	33	1.0	59
2019	185	6.4	52	1.8	9	5.1	1	0.6	2	2.5	1	1.2	4	7.3	1	1.8	200	6.2	55	1.7	24	0.8	73
2020	164	6.5	54	2.1	11	7.6	0	0.0	2	3.1	0	0.0	3	8.1	0	0.0	180	6.5	54	1.9	34	1.2	77
2021	150	5.6	51	1.9	9	5.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	159	5.4	52	1.8	38	1.3	79

^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 and Wales 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 Pre-XDR are cases that are MDR/RR-TB plus resistance to quinolones.

^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).

Table 6 has been revised since the initial release on the 10 November 2022 and contains corrected numbers for the year 2001 and does not show numbers for 2000. Previously, incorrectly low numbers of TB cases of drug resistance were reported for these years. This was the result of older data from these years not being correctly imported into the current dataset. Due to remaining potential issues with data from 2000, data is only shown from 2001. This table also contains corrected proportions of drug resistant cases due to previously including non-culture confirmed cases in the denominator.

Overall, the proportion of culture-confirmed TB cases with isoniazid resistance without MDR/RR-TB in the UK has decreased to 5.6% from 6.5% in 2020. The MDR/RR-TB proportion of cases in the UK in 2021 is slightly less than 2020. The number of cases that were treated as resistant increased in 2021.

Table 7. TB outcome at 12 months for drug-sensitive TB cases^a with expected treatment duration of less than 12 months by country, UK, 2020

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 is provisional and subject to further validation.

Country	Completed		Died		Lost to follow-up		Still on treatment		Stopped		Not evaluated ^b		Total
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n
England	3002	84.2	185	5.2	106	3.0	141	4.0	47	1.3	85	2.4	3,566
Scotland	115	63.9	13	7.2	0	0.0	4	2.2	2	1.1	46	25.6	180
Wales	46	63.9	2	2.8	2	2.8	1	1.4	1	1.4	20	27.8	72
Northern Ireland	33	70.2	4	8.5	3	6.4	5	10.6	0	0.0	2	4.3	47
UK	3,196	82.7	204	5.3	111	2.9	151	3.9	50	1.3	153	4.0	3,865

^a Excludes initial and amplified MDR/RR-TB cases and MDR-TB treated cases and those with CNS, spinal, miliary or cryptic disseminated TB.

^b Not evaluated includes missing, unknown and transferred out.

Table 7 has been revised since the previous release on the 10 November 2022. Previously, persons with CNS disease and cases in which TB was diagnosed post-mortem had not been excluded. These errors and changes in the way that data have been cleaned have resulted in a decrease in the number of TB cases reported as died for their 12-month treatment outcome. If cases were reported to have completed treatment within the 12 months but subsequently died within the 12-month period, these are reported as treatment completed. Cases who were found to have died within the 12-month period, but who were reported as lost-to-follow-up, not evaluated or unknown are reported as died at their 12-month treatment outcome.

For drug-sensitive TB cases notified in 2020, 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 (84.2%). 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, 5.3% of TB cases died in the UK, and 2.9% were lost to follow up. The highest number of deaths was in England (185) although the greatest proportion of deaths was recorded in Northern Ireland (8.5%).

Table 8. Treatment completion at 12 months for drug-sensitive TB cases^a with expected treatment duration of less than 12 months by country, UK, 2010 to 2020

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 is provisional and subject to further validation.

Country	2010		2011		2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		2018		2019		2020	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
England	5,850	86.6	6,303	86.6	6,252	87.7	5,568	87.3	4,883	86.4	4,206	84.9	4,242	86.1	3,840	86.3	3,516	85.5	3,531	85.2	3,002	84.2
Scotland	362	78.9	322	77.0	303	79.1	287	81.8	258	80.1	225	80.9	212	76.0	218	81.0	164	67.5	157	70.4	115	63.9
Wales	111	83.5	91	78.4	93	79.5	101	84.9	76	84.4	87	86.1	79	84.9	67	70.5	73	88.0	78	85.7	46	63.9
Northern Ireland	42	72.4	43	84.3	61	79.2	43	75.4	74	85.1	42	89.4	60	80.0	54	87.1	36	75.0	39	68.4	33	70.2
UK	6,365	86.0	6,759	85.9	6,709	87.1	5,999	86.8	5,291	86.0	4,560	84.7	4,593	85.4	4,179	85.7	3,789	84.4	3,805	84.3	3,196	82.7

^a Excludes initial and amplified MDR/RR-TB cases and MDR-TB treated cases and those with CNS, spinal, miliary or cryptic disseminated TB.

Table 8 has been revised since the previous release on the 10 November 2022. Previously, persons with CNS disease and cases in which TB was diagnosed post-mortem had not been excluded. In addition, incorrectly low total numbers were previously reported. Changes in the numbers of TB cases reported as died as described above for Table 7 have resulted in higher percentages of those who completed treatment than previously reported.

In the England, the proportion of drug-sensitive TB cases notified in 2020, with an expected treatment duration of less than 12 months, who completed treatment by 12 months was 84.2%. There has been no consistent change in treatment completion for the UK since 2010. It should be noted that in 2020 the low proportions of cases completing treatment for Wales and Scotland is due to missing outcomes (see previous explanation below Table 7).

Table 9. Last recorded TB outcome for the entire drug-sensitive TB cohort^a by country, UK, 2020

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 is provisional and subject to further validation.

Country	Completed		Died		Lost to follow-up		Still on treatment		Stopped		Not evaluated ^b		Total
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n
England	3,470	86.4	243	6.0	125	3.1	32	0.8	47	1.2	101	2.5	4,018
Scotland	134	65.4	20	9.8	0	0.0	2	1.0	3	1.5	46	22.4	205
Wales	53	67.9	2	2.6	2	2.6	0	0.0	1	1.3	20	25.6	78
Northern Ireland	38	73.1	6	11.5	5	9.6	2	3.8	1	1.9	0	0.0	52
UK	3,695	84.9	271	6.2	132	3.0	36	0.8	52	1.2	167	3.8	4,353

^a Excludes initial and amplified MDR/RR-TB cases and MDR-TB treated cases.

^b Not evaluated includes missing, unknown and transferred out.

Table 9 has been revised since the previous release on the 10 November 2022. Previously, cases in which TB was diagnosed post-mortem had not been excluded. This error and changes in the way that data have been cleaned (as described above for Table 7) have resulted in a decrease in the number of TB cases reported as died for their last recorded treatment outcome.

84.9% of drug-sensitive TB cases notified in the UK in 2020 completed treatment at their last recorded outcome, with 0.8% reported as still being on treatment. Overall, 271 (6.2%) cases had died, and 132 (3.0%) were lost to follow-up.

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