TB is a global pandemic

Tuberculosis (TB) is a global disease, found in every country in the world, and is the leading infectious cause of death worldwide.

In 2018, 10 million people fell ill from TB and 1.5 million died. TB is an airborne disease that can be spread by coughing or sneezing and is the deadliest infectious disease in the world.

TB is responsible for economic devastation and feeds a cycle of poverty and illness that entraps families, communities and even entire countries. Among the most vulnerable are women, children and people living with HIV/AIDS.

There is growing resistance to available drugs, which means the disease is becoming more deadly and difficult to treat. There were about half a million cases of drug-resistant TB last year.

New TB treatments are needed

Today’s TB treatments take too long to cure, are too complicated to administer, and can be toxic. People with TB must take drugs from 6 months to 2 years or longer – or risk developing more difficult to treat drug-resistant TB.

The cost of curing drug-resistant TB can be staggering, posing a significant challenge to governments, health systems and other payers.

In August 2019, TB Alliance received approval for a new treatment for highly drug-resistant TB. This drug is only the third new anti-TB drug approved for use in more than 40 years, as well as the first to be developed and registered by a not-for-profit organization.

Our pipeline

TB Alliance’s mission is to develop better, faster and affordable TB cures. Before TB Alliance was established in 2000, there were no new TB drugs in clinical development.

Today, TB Alliance manages the largest pipeline of new TB drugs in history and has advanced multiple products to market. Our goal is to introduce new treatments that will significantly impact the TB pandemic.
Without new and improved TB treatments, we cannot defeat this deadly disease.

TB Alliance operates with support from Australia’s Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, Cystic Fibrosis Foundation, European & Developing Countries Clinical Trials Partnership, United Kingdom’s Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office, Germany’s Federal Ministry of Education and Research through KfW, Global Health Innovative Technology Fund, Indonesia Health Fund, Irish Aid, Medical Research Council (United Kingdom), National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Disease, Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Rockefeller Foundation, and the United States Agency for International Development.