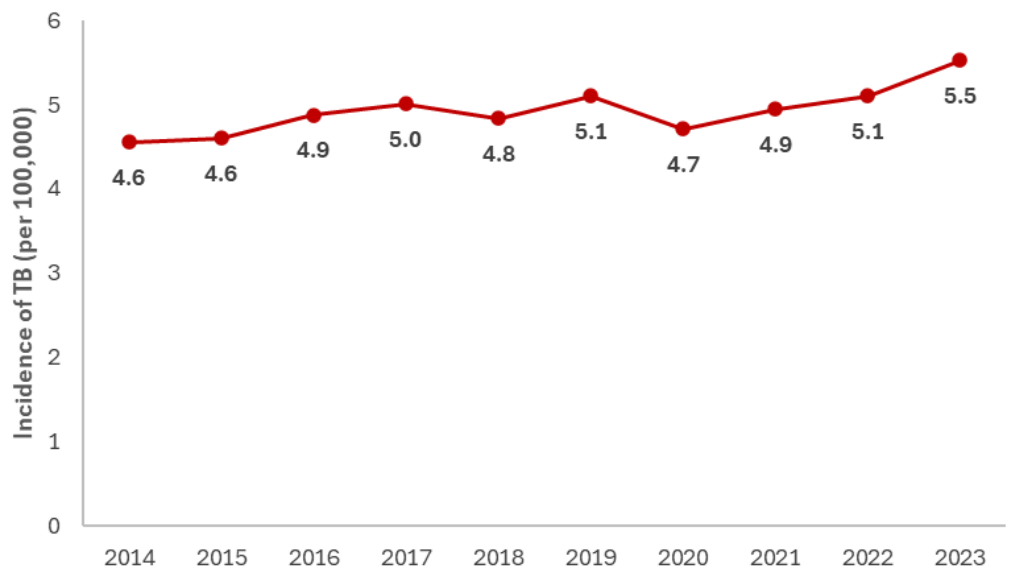


# TUBERCULOSIS DISEASE IN CANADA, 2023

This infographic describes information for tuberculosis (TB) disease, previously referred to as active TB

**2,217** TB cases in 2023  
 Incidence: **5.5** TB cases per 100,000 population

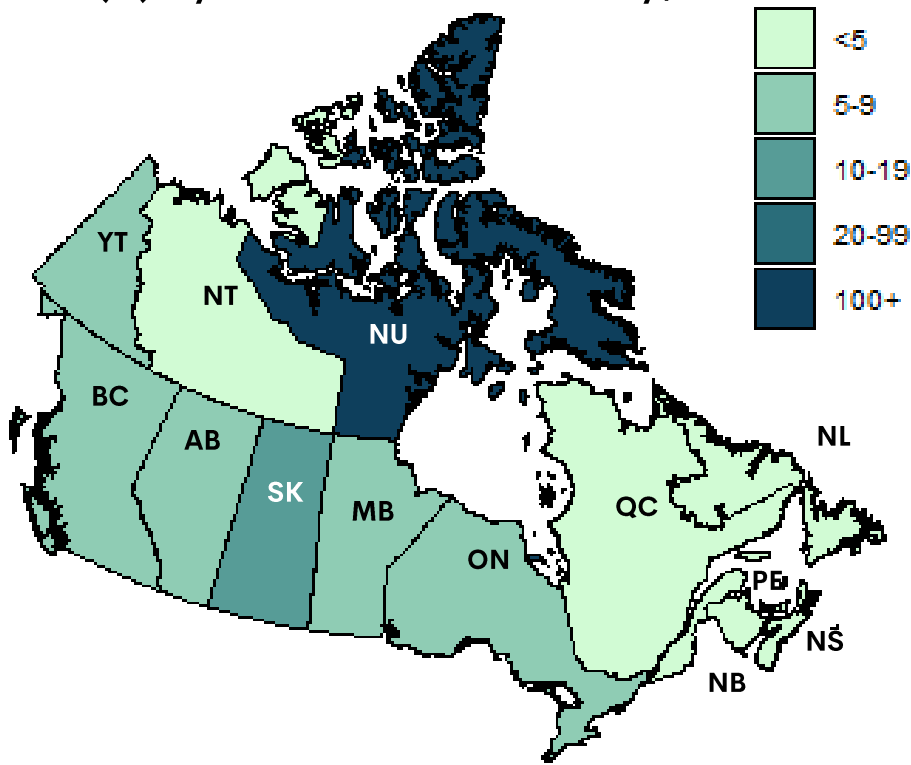


## Deaths

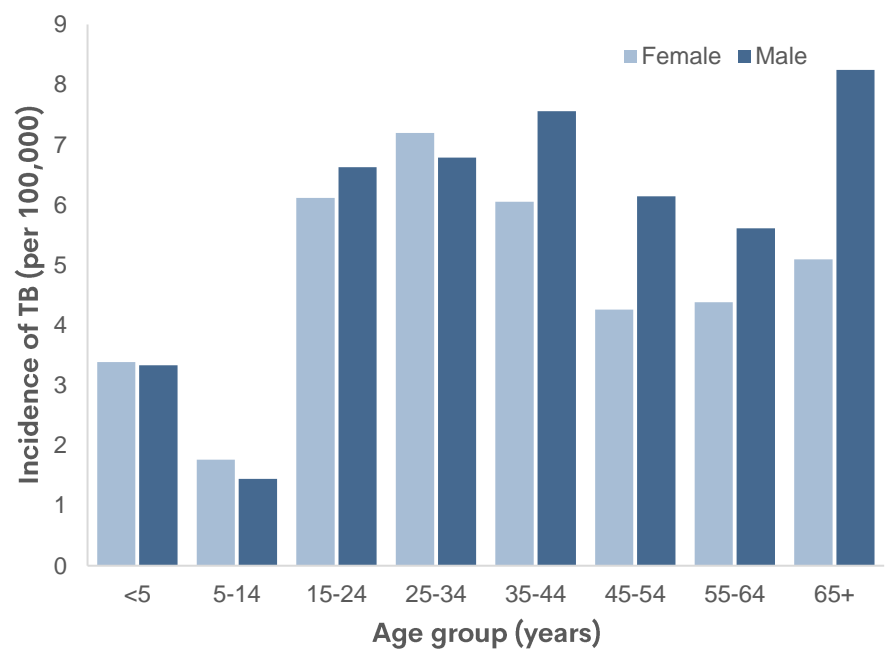
TB was the underlying or contributing cause of death of:  
**6%** of total TB cases reported in 2022

## Incidence of TB (per 100,000 population)

(A) By Province and Territory, 2023

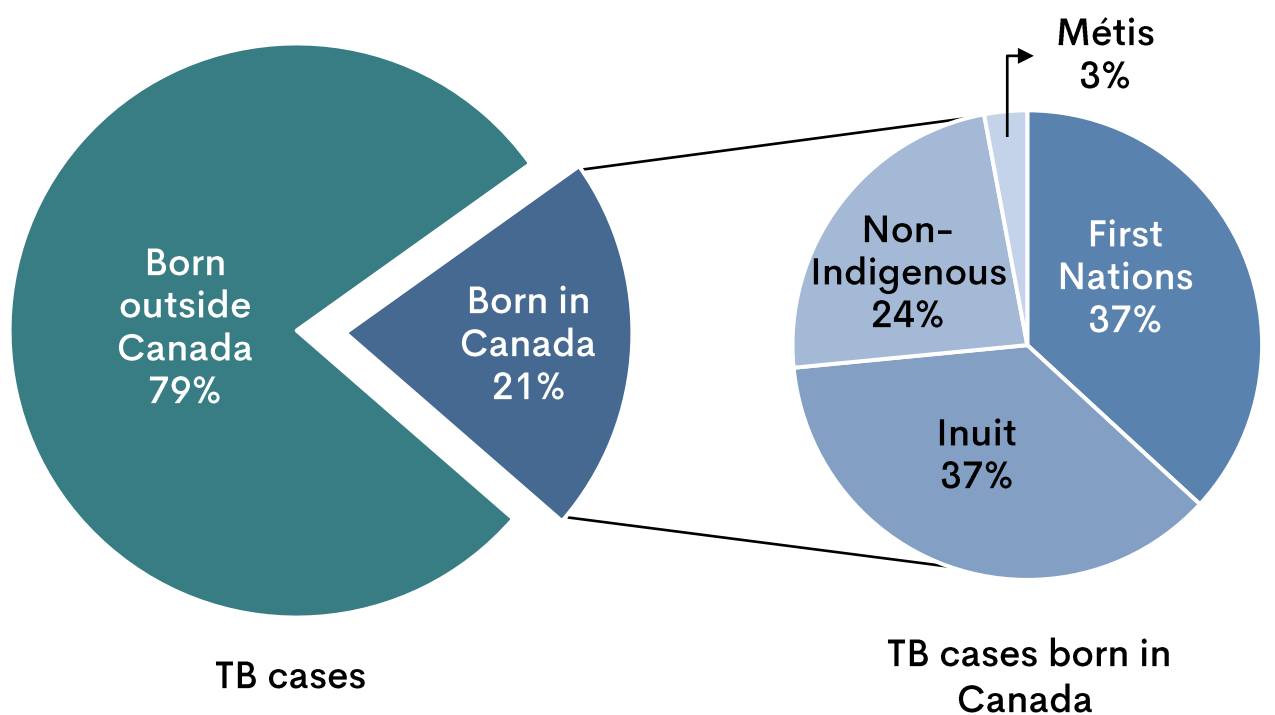


(B) By age and sex, 2023



## TB cases in 2023 by population group

Population	Incidence (per 100,000)
Inuit	204.2
First Nations	18.5
Persons born outside of Canada	15.5
Métis	2.7
Non-Indigenous Canadian born	0.4



**TB largely impacts Inuit, First Nations, and persons born outside of Canada**

Place of birth and Indigenous identity wasn't available for some provinces and territories and was unknown for some cases. Incidences and percentages have been adjusted accordingly.

### Data Sources

Canadian Tuberculosis Reporting System  
 Statistics Canada



Public Health  
 Agency of Canada

Agence de la santé  
 publique du Canada

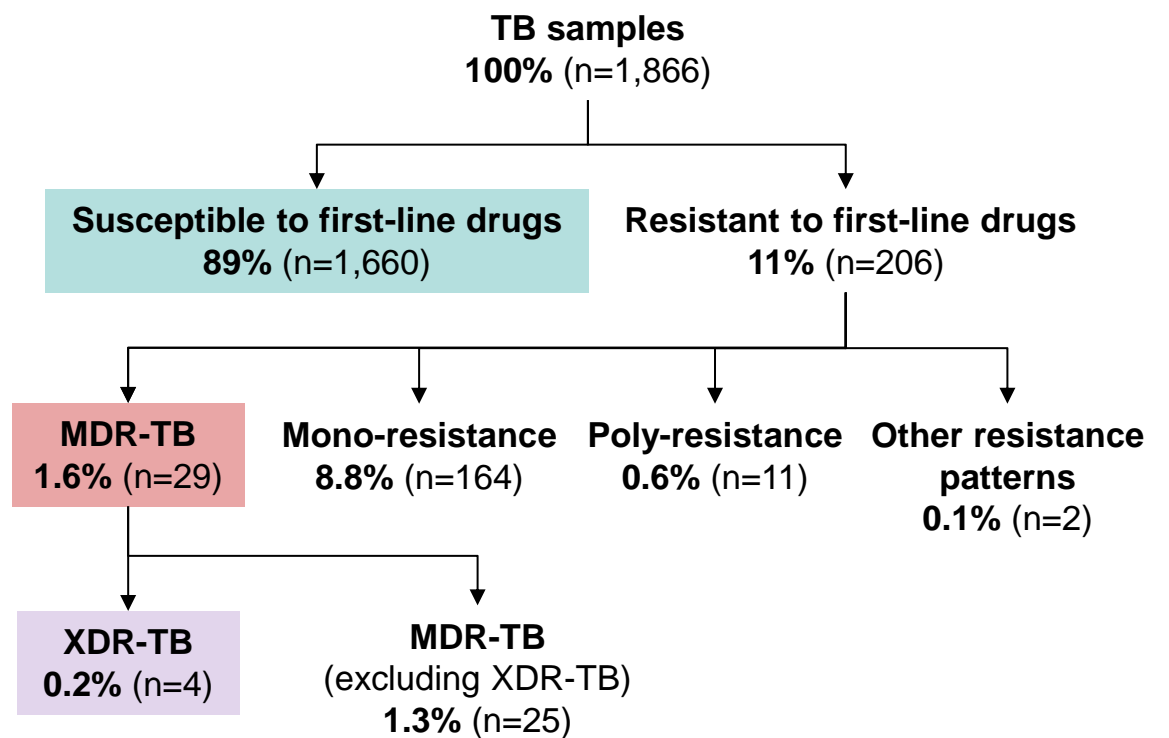


# TUBERCULOSIS DRUG RESISTANCE IN CANADA, 2023

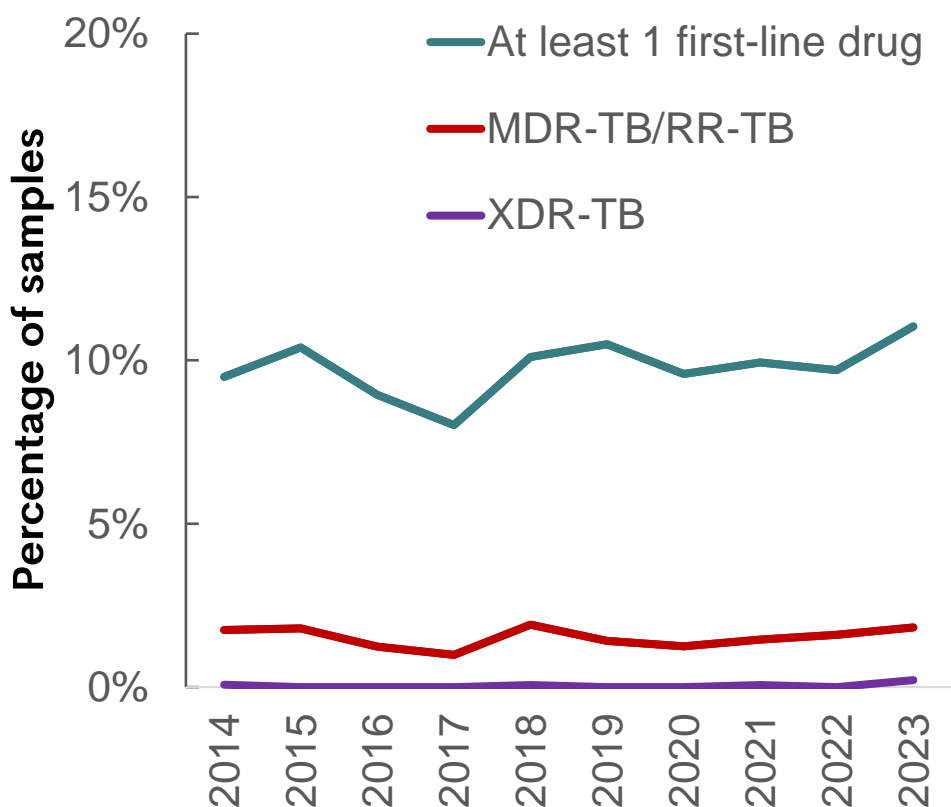
**89%** of samples tested showed no resistance to first line<sup>1</sup> TB drugs

**1.6%** of samples were multidrug-resistant<sup>2</sup> (MDR-TB)

**0.2%** of samples were extensively drug-resistant (XDR-TB)



Resistance to TB drugs, 2014-2023



## From 2014 to 2023:

Resistance to first-line TB drugs was consistently low (8 to 11% of samples)

Resistance to rifampin (RR-TB) and/or multidrug-resistant TB were consistently low (1 to 2% of samples)

Extensively drug-resistant TB was rare and only reported in 2014, 2018 and 2021 (1 sample in each year). In 2023, 4 samples were reported.

MDR-TB and/or rifampin-resistant TB (RR-TB) were rare in children younger than 15 years old in the past decade.

In 2023, TB drug resistance was low and consistent with trends observed in the past decade in Canada

The Public Health Agency of Canada is collaborating with Federal, Provincial, Territorial, and Indigenous partners to develop an approach for TB elimination in Canada.

**Together, we can end TB**

<sup>1</sup>First-line TB drugs are part of the initial standard treatment regimen for TB disease. First-line drugs include the following antibiotics: rifampin, isoniazid, ethambutol, pyrazinamide. Second-line TB drugs are used when first-line drugs are less effective, usually due to drug resistance. They include: fluoroquinolones (such as levofloxacin and moxifloxacin), injectable drugs (such as kanamycin, amikacin and capreomycin), bedaquiline, linezolid.

<sup>2</sup>The definitions of drug resistance are: **mono-resistance** (resistance to only 1 first-line TB drug), **poly-resistance** (resistance to more than 1 first-line TB drug, without resistance to rifampin), **RR-TB** (resistance to rifampin), **MDR-TB** (resistance to isoniazid and rifampin with or without resistance to other first-line TB drugs), **XDR-TB** (MDR-TB with additional resistance to any fluoroquinolone and to at least 1 of the 3 injectable second-line drugs, or bedaquiline or linezolid)

### Data Sources

Canadian Tuberculosis Laboratory Surveillance System



Public Health  
Agency of Canada

Agence de la santé  
publique du Canada

Canada