UPDATE ON THE TUBERCULOSIS SITUATION IN SINGAPORE

MOH was notified of 1,251 new cases of TB among Singapore residents¹ in 2022, which is lower than the 1,300 cases in 2021. Correspondingly, the incidence rate was 30.7 cases per 100,000 in 2022, compared to 32.6 cases per 100,000 population in 2021.

Older age groups and males continue to make up a significant proportion of the new cases. Of the 1,251 new cases notified in 2022, 973 (77.8%) were 50 years old and above, and 846 (67.6%) were males.

MDRTB remains a serious public health challenge. In 2022, Singapore had six new cases of MDRTB.

Table 1

Number of cases and distribution of tuberculosis infection by site,

Singapore residents¹ 2013 – 2022

	New Cases				
Year	Lung	Other Sites	Total		
2013	1,249	171	1,420		
2014	1,220	234	1,454		
2015	1,271	227	1,498		
2016	1,353	264	1,617		
2017	1,302	234	1,536		
2018	1,309	238	1,547		
2019	1,184	214	1,398		
2020	1,117	243	1,360		
2021	1,051	249	1,300		
2022	1,056	195	1,251		

-

¹ Residents refer to Singapore Citizens and Permanent Residents.

Table 2
Distribution of TB cases by age group and sex,
Singapore residents, 2022

Age	2022 new cases			2022 relapsed cases		
(Years)	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0 – 9	0	2	2	0	0	0
10 – 19	6	7	13	0	0	0
20 – 29	26	30	56	2	0	2
30 – 39	42	49	91	1	3	4
40 – 49	59	57	116	3	2	5
50 – 59	165	68	233	9	5	14
60 – 69	249	78	327	26	8	34
70 +	299	114	413	43	9	52
Total	846	405	1251	84	27	111

Table 3
Ethnic-sex distribution of reported tuberculosis (new case)
Singapore residents, 2022

Ethnic group	Male	Female	Total (%)
Chinese	624	229	853 (68.2)
Malay	137	94	231 (18.5)
Indian	66	51	117 (9.4)
Others	19	31	50 (4.0)
Total	846	405	1251 (100)

2