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# Basic Overview of Tuberculosis Epidemiology in the Czech Republic in 2025



Ústav zdravotnických informací a statistiky ČR  
*Institute of Health Information and Statistics of the Czech Republic*

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# 1. Introduction

The publication “Basic Overview of Tuberculosis Epidemiology in the Czech Republic” has been regularly published by the Institute of Health Information and Statistics of the Czech Republic (IHIS) since 2016 (containing data for 2015) and picks up the threads of the publication “Tuberculosis and Respiratory Diseases”, which included data from 1960 to 2014. It is a selection of the most important review tables describing the occurrence of reported cases of tuberculosis (TB) and other mycobacterial infections in the Czech Republic. The presented data were obtained from the Register of Tuberculosis (RTB), which is part of an information system maintained by public health protection authorities, and which is run as a web application based on a central database. Furthermore, the Information System of Bacillary Tuberculosis (ISBT) has become an inseparable part of RTB. In the Czech Republic, all detected cases of tuberculosis or other mycobacterial infections must be reported into RTB. Apart from RTB data, data from the Czech Statistical Office are used to calculate rates per population.

RTB is administered by the Ministry of Health of the Czech Republic (MZ CR). Data on the national level are processed by IHIS, which is also responsible for providing and publishing statistical outputs and, together with the National Tuberculosis Surveillance Unit, maintains contacts with international organizations.

The binding regulations in this domain involve: Act No. 258/2000 Coll. on Protection of Public Health and Amendment to Some Related Acts; Decree No. 306/2012 Coll. of MZ CR on Conditions of Prevention and Spread of Infectious Diseases and Hygiene Requirements for the Operation of Medical Facilities and Social Care Institutions; Decree No. 389/2023 Coll. of MZ CR on System of Epidemiological Vigilance for Selected Infections, as subsequently amended; and Standard of Follow-Up Care for Patients with Tuberculosis and Other Mycobacterial Infections and for Persons at a Higher Risk of These Diseases (Bulletin No. 7/2016 of MZ CR).

In the context of evaluation of TB epidemiology in the Czech Republic, a new online and publicly available data-mining tool has been developed during the year 2020, providing a better insight into this issue; the tool will be designed in an interactive way, offering many different (and adjustable) points of view (available at: <https://tbc.uzis.cz/>).

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## 2. Methodology

The tabular outputs summarize TB epidemiology in the Czech Republic in 2024, based on data from RTB valid as of 27 May 2026. The reported cases of disease are assessed from many points of view, such as laboratory verification of the disease, age groups and sex, previous treatment, disease location, sensitivity to antitubercular agents, patient's death, or country of birth. Information on the evaluation of antituberculosis therapy 12 months after its start is linked to cases reported into RTB in 2024. The last two tables, unlike all the preceding ones, provide information on reported cases of mycobacterial infections other than TB.

Data are available both as absolute numbers and as standardized indicators.

## 3. Summary of results

In 2025, a total of 435 TB cases (i.e. 3.99 cases per 100,000 population), involving all forms and locations, were reported into RTB (Table 1). Compared with the previous year, the number of reported cases has decreased (20 fewer than in 2024). In international comparison, the Czech Republic continues to belong among countries with a low incidence of the disease. Among the reported patients, there were 22 persons who had been previously treated with antituberculous (Table 3).

Out of the total number of reported TB cases in 2025, definitive diagnosis of TB was confirmed in 366 cases (84.1%), of which 286 cases (65.7%) were verified from sputum or from the laryngeal swab (LS). Sputum smear microscopy was positive in 179 patients (41.1%) (Table 1).

According to RTB data, pulmonary TB was reported in 391 cases (89.9%); these cases also involved patients who had both pulmonary and extrapulmonary TB. By contrast, only extrapulmonary TB was reported in 44 cases (Table 4).

The occurrence of TB was much more common in men than in women: men accounted for more than 74% of cases. TB was most frequently recorded in individuals aged 45–49 years. Relative to the population (based on 5-year age categories up to the 95+ category), the highest number of cases in men was observed in the 90–94 age group, and in women in the 25–29 age group. The number of patients under 20 years old in 2025 was 29, and the number of patients aged 20–29 increased to 44 (Table 2).

Just like in previous years, the Capital of Prague was the residence of the most TB patients (120; 8.58 per 100,000 population) reported in 2025. Higher numbers of TB cases than the national mean of 3.99 per 100,000 population were also reported in the South Bohemian Region (4.45 per 100,000), the Plzeň Region (5.58 per 100,000) and the Ústí nad Labem Region (4.47 per 100,000). By contrast, the lowest relative number of TB cases was reported in the Zlín Region (1.95 per 100,000) (Table 1).

TB cases of 228 persons born outside the Czech Republic were reported into RTB in 2025, accounting for 52.4% of the total number of reported TB cases. Most of these people originated from Ukraine (137 persons), Slovakia (19 persons), Philippines (12 persons), Vietnam (11 persons), Romania (9 persons), Moldova (5 persons) and Mongolia (5 persons) (Table 6).

In 2025, sensitivity to antituberculous was tested in 372 patients. Resistance to isoniazid was found in 41 cases (11.0%), to streptomycin in 44 cases (11.8%), to rifampicin in 25 cases (6.7%), to pyrazinamide in 27 cases (7.3%), and to ethambutol in 15 cases (4.0%). Multidrug resistance was identified in 24 cases (6.5%). Further data on resistance to antituberculous drugs are provided in Table 5.

Out of the total number of not yet treated TB cases in 2024 that were verified from sputum or from the laryngeal swab (287 cases), evaluation of antituberculosis therapy at 12 months after its start (Treatment outcome monitoring) has shown that 219 persons (72.3%) were successfully treated and 21 persons died, out of which 13 died from TB (4.3%). After one year, treatment continued in 5 persons (1.7%), 3 persons (1.0%) moved elsewhere; treatment was interrupted or data on treatment were missing in 55 persons (18.2%). The treatments failed wasn't reported (Table 7).

In 2025, a total of 22 TB deaths were reported into RTB (this number may include additionally reported deaths from previous periods); the highest numbers of deaths were reported in the Capital of Prague (8 persons) and in the South Moravian Region (3 persons) (Table 8).

Apart from tuberculosis, cases of other mycobacterial infections are reported into RTB, too. In 2025, there were 118 reported cases of other mycobacterial infections (in 2024, there were 112 cases), i.e. 1.08 cases per 100,000 population. Within these cases, there were 81 cases with pulmonary location and 37 cases with extrapulmonary location. *M. avium* (60 cases), *M. intracellulare* (9 cases), *M. kansasii* (9 cases) *M. xenopi* (7 cases) (Table 9).

Mycobacterial infections are most frequently reported in the South Moravian Region (15 cases), the Plzeň Region (13 cases) and the Moravian-Silesian Region (13 cases). Relative to the population, the highest rates are observed in the Plzeň Region (2.13 cases per 100,000 inhabitants) and the Zlín Region (1.73 cases per 100,000 inhabitants) (Table 10).

**Tab. 1. Reported numbers of TB cases in regions of the Czech Republic**

Territory, region <sup>1)</sup>	Reported TB cases in total		Culture positive TB cases		Culture positive TB cases, verification from sputum or LS		Sputum smear microscopy positive TB cases	
	absolute numbers	per 100,000 popul.	absolute numbers	per 100,000 popul.	absolute numbers	per 100,000 popul.	absolute numbers	per 100,000 popul.
<b>Czech Republic</b>	435	3.99	366	3.36	286	2.63	179	1.64
<b>Prague, the Capital City</b>	120	8.58	107	7.65	80	5.72	51	3.65
<b>Central Bohemian</b>	50	3.40	45	3.06	36	2.45	20	1.36
<b>South Bohemian</b>	29	4.45	22	3.37	15	2.30	10	1.53
<b>Plzeň</b>	34	5.56	30	4.91	21	3.43	14	2.29
<b>Karlovy Vary</b>	8	2.74	7	2.40	7	2.40	4	1.37
<b>Ústí nad Labem</b>	36	4.47	33	4.09	28	3.47	17	2.11
<b>Liberec</b>	13	2.90	10	2.23	7	1.56	4	0.89
<b>Hradec Králové</b>	16	2.89	13	2.35	8	1.44	5	0.90
<b>Pardubice</b>	17	3.21	14	2.64	13	2.45	6	1.13
<b>Vysočina</b>	19	3.68	13	2.52	11	2.13	6	1.16
<b>South Moravian</b>	39	3.18	26	2.12	21	1.71	15	1.22
<b>Olomouc</b>	14	2.22	12	1.90	8	1.27	5	0.79
<b>Zlín</b>	11	1.90	9	1.56	7	1.21	7	1.21
<b>Moravian-Silesian</b>	29	2.46	25	2.12	24	2.04	15	1.27

<sup>1)</sup> Regions of patients' residence are reported

Tab. 2. Reported numbers of TB cases by age groups and gender

Age group (years)	Reported Tb cases					
	absolute numbers			per 100,000 population		
	total	men	women	total	men	women
0–4 years	6	2	4	1.22	0.79	1.66
5–9 years	4	2	2	0.68	0.66	0.70
10–14 years	5	1	4	0.86	0.33	1.40
15–19 years	14	7	7	2.23	2.14	2.33
20–24 years	24	19	5	4.43	6.85	1.89
25–29 years	20	10	10	3.80	3.72	3.88
30–34 years	34	24	10	5.05	6.92	3.06
35–39 years	36	24	12	4.89	6.37	3.34
40–44 years	53	43	10	6.90	11.00	2.65
45–49 years	55	46	9	6.03	9.92	2.01
50–54 years	47	41	6	5.47	9.42	1.41
55–59 years	43	32	11	6.34	9.42	3.25
60–64 years	20	18	2	3.12	5.69	0.62
65–69 years	21	15	6	3.49	5.28	1.89
70–74 years	21	16	5	3.44	5.88	1.48
75–79 years	15	13	2	2.90	6.06	0.66
80–84 years	9	4	5	2.88	3.42	2.55
85–89 years	4	3	1	2.70	6.19	1.00
90–94 years	4	3	1	7.00	19.08	2.41
95+ years	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>435</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>3.99</b>	<b>6.04</b>	<b>2.02</b>

**Tab. 3. Reported numbers of TB cases by previous treatment in regions of the Czech Republic**

Territory, region <sup>1)</sup>	Reported Tb cases			
	absolute numbers		per 100,000 population	
	previously treated		previously treated	
	yes	no	yes	no
<b>Czech Republic</b>	22	413	0.20	3.79
<b>Capital of Prague</b>	6	114	0.43	8.15
<b>Central Bohemian</b>	1	49	0.07	3.33
<b>South Bohemian</b>	1	28	0.15	4.29
<b>Plzeň</b>	1	33	0.16	5.40
<b>Karlovy Vary</b>	-	8	-	2.74
<b>Ústí nad Labem</b>	-	36	-	4.47
<b>Liberec</b>	1	12	0.22	2.68
<b>Hradec Králové</b>	1	15	0.18	2.71
<b>Pardubice</b>	1	16	0.19	3.02
<b>Vysočina</b>	1	18	0.19	3.49
<b>South Moravian</b>	4	35	0.33	2.85
<b>Olomouc</b>	1	13	0.16	2.06
<b>Zlín</b>	1	10	0.17	1.73
<b>Moravian-Silesian</b>	3	26	0.25	2.21

<sup>1)</sup> Regions of patients' residence are reported

**Tab. 4. Reported numbers of TB cases by disease location in regions of the Czech Republic**

Territory, region <sup>1)</sup>	Pulmonary TB (pulmonary TB only and both pulmonary and extrapulmonary TB)		Extrapulmonary TB (only)	
	absolute numbers	per 100,000 population	absolute numbers	per 100,000 population
<b>Czech Republic</b>	391	3.59	44	0.40
<b>Capital of Prague</b>	108	7.72	12	0.86
<b>Central Bohemian</b>	43	2.93	7	0.48
<b>South Bohemian</b>	25	3.83	4	0.61
<b>Plzeň</b>	26	4.25	8	1.31
<b>Karlovy Vary</b>	8	2.74	-	-
<b>Ústí nad Labem</b>	34	4.22	2	0.25
<b>Liberec</b>	13	2.90	-	-
<b>Hradec Králové</b>	16	2.89	-	-
<b>Pardubice</b>	16	3.02	1	0.19
<b>Vysočina</b>	19	3.68	-	-
<b>South Moravian</b>	33	2.69	6	0.49
<b>Olomouc</b>	13	2.06	1	0.16
<b>Zlín</b>	10	1.73	1	0.17
<b>Moravian-Silesian</b>	27	2.29	2	0.17

<sup>1)</sup> Regions of patients' residence are reported

Tab. 5. Resistance to antitubercular drugs

Resistance	Reported TB cases					
	previously treated yes		previously treated no			total
	abs. numbers	%	abs. numbers	%	abs. numbers	%
<b>Patients with TB drug susceptibility testing results:</b>	17	100	355	100	372	100
<b>Any resistance to:</b>						
isoniazid (H)	6	35.29	35	9.86	41	11.02
rifampicin (R)	5	29.41	20	5.63	25	6.72
etambutol (E)	2	11.76	13	3.66	15	4.03
streptomycin (S)	5	29.41	39	10.99	44	11.83
pyrazinamid (Z)	3	17.65	24	6.76	27	7.26
<b>Resistance only to:</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-
isoniazid (H)	1	5.88	9	2.54	10	2.69
rifampicin (R)*	-	-	1	0.28	1	0.27
etambutol (E)	-	-	-	-	-	-
streptomycin (S)	2	11.76	13	3.66	15	4.03
pyrazinamid (Z)	-	-	8	2.25	8	2.15
<b>Mono-resistance in total</b>	3	17.65	31	8.73	34	9.14
H + R	2	11.76	-	-	2	0.54
H + R + E	-	-	-	-	-	-
H + R + S	-	-	4	1.13	4	1.08
H + R + Z	-	-	-	-	-	-
H + R + E + S	-	-	3	0.85	3	0.81
H + R + E + Z	-	-	1	0.28	1	0.27
H + R + S + Z	1	5.88	2	0.56	3	0.81
H + R + E + S + Z	2	11.76	9	2.54	11	2.96
<b>Multidrug resistance (MDR) in total</b>	5	29.41	19	5.35	24	6.45
H + E	-	-	-	-	-	-
H + S	-	-	5	1.41	5	1.34
H + Z	-	-	1	0.28	1	0.27
H + E + S	-	-	-	-	-	-
H + E + Z	-	-	-	-	-	-
H + S + Z	-	-	1	0.28	1	0.27
H + E + S + Z	-	-	-	-	-	-
R + E	-	-	-	-	-	-
R + S	-	-	-	-	-	-
R + Z	-	-	-	-	-	-
R + E + S	-	-	-	-	-	-
R + E + Z	-	-	-	-	-	-
R + S + Z	-	-	-	-	-	-
R + E + S + Z	-	-	-	-	-	-
E + S	-	-	-	-	-	-
E + Z	-	-	-	-	-	-
E + S + Z	-	-	-	-	-	-
S + Z	-	-	2	0.56	2	0.54
<b>Poly-resistance in total (other than MDR)</b>	-	-	9	2.54	9	2.42

\*Only tested for sensitivity to rifampicin

**Tab. 6. Reported numbers of TB cases in foreign nationals by country of birth**

Country of origin	Reported TB cases of foreigners	
	Absolut numbers	% of the total number of reported TB cases
<b>Total cases</b>	228	52.4
<b>out of which:</b>		
<b>Ukraine</b>	137	31.5
<b>Slovakia</b>	19	4.4
<b>Philippines</b>	12	2.8
<b>Vietnam</b>	11	2.5
<b>Romania</b>	9	2.1
<b>Moldova</b>	5	1.1
<b>Mongolia</b>	5	1.1
<b>Other</b>	30	6.9

**Tab. 7. Evaluation of antituberculosis therapy at 12 months after its start in TB cases reported into RTB in 2024**

Treatment outcome	Reported TB cases in total		Previously untreated TB cases, verification from sputum or LS	
	abs. numbers	%	abs. numbers	%
Total numbers of reported TB cases in 2024	455	-	303	-
TB was excluded	1	-	-	-
Verified TB cases reported in 2024	454	100.0	303	100.0
Cured / treatment completed	318	70.0	219	72.3
Death				
from TB	27	5.9	13	4.3
from another cause	23	5.1	8	2.6
Treatment interrupted / missing data / missing follow-up report	75	16.5	55	18.2
Still on treatment	8	1.8	5	1.7
Patient transferred	3	0.7	3	1.0
Treatment failed	-	-	-	-

**Tab. 8. Reported numbers of TB deaths in regions of the Czech Republic <sup>2)</sup>**

Territory, region <sup>1)</sup>	Number of deaths	
	absolute numbers	per 100,000 population
<b>Czech Republic</b>	22	0.2
<b>Capital of Prague</b>	8	0.6
<b>Central Bohemian</b>	1	0.1
<b>South Bohemian</b>	2	0.3
<b>Plzeň</b>	1	0.2
<b>Karlovy Vary</b>	1	0.3
<b>Ústí nad Labem</b>	2	0.2
<b>Liberec</b>	-	-
<b>Hradec Králové</b>	2	0.4
<b>Pardubice</b>	-	-
<b>Vysočina</b>	1	0.2
<b>South Moravian</b>	3	0.2
<b>Olomouc</b>	1	0.2
<b>Zlín</b>	-	-
<b>Moravian-Silesian</b>	-	-

<sup>1)</sup> Regions of patients' residence are reported

<sup>2)</sup> Including additionally reported deaths from previous periods

Tab. 9. Reported numbers of cases of mycobacterial infections other than TB

Disease group	Patients with mycobacterial infections Diagnosis A31	
	absolute numbers	per 100,000 population
Pulmonary mycobacterial infection	81	0.74
Extrapulmonary mycobacterial infection	37	0.34
Reported infections in total	118	1.08
out of which, the following strains were isolated:		
<i>M. avium</i>	60	0.55
<i>M. intracellulare</i>	9	0.08
<i>M. kansasii</i>	9	0.08
<i>M. xenopi</i>	7	0.06
<i>M. chimaera</i>	6	0.06
<i>M. abscessus</i>	4	0.04
<i>M. marinum</i>	4	0.04
<i>M. goodii</i>	3	0.03
<i>M. fortuitum</i>	2	0.02
<i>M. lentiflavum</i>	2	0.02
<i>M. malmoense</i>	2	0.02
<i>M. szulgai</i>	2	0.02
<i>M. kumamotoense</i>	1	0.01
<i>M. others/undetermined</i>	7	0.06

**Tab. 10. Reported numbers of cases of mycobacterial infections other than TB in regions of the Czech Republic**

Territory, region <sup>1)</sup>	Reported cases of pulmonary mycobacterial infections		Reported cases of extrapulmonary mycobacterial infections	
	absolute numbers	per 100,000 population	absolute numbers	per 100,000 population
<b>Czech Republic</b>	81	0.74	37	0.34
<b>Capital of Prague</b>	6	0.43	2	0.14
<b>Central Bohemian</b>	8	0.54	4	0.27
<b>South Bohemian</b>	1	0.15	3	0.46
<b>Plzeň</b>	7	1.14	6	0.98
<b>Karlovy Vary</b>	3	1.03	2	0.69
<b>Ústí nad Labem</b>	7	0.87	1	0.12
<b>Liberec</b>	-	-	2	0.45
<b>Hradec Králové</b>	5	0.90	3	0.54
<b>Pardubice</b>	5	0.94	1	0.19
<b>Vysočina</b>	2	0.39	2	0.39
<b>South Moravian</b>	12	0.98	3	0.24
<b>Olomouc</b>	8	1.27	2	0.32
<b>Zlín</b>	7	1.21	3	0.52
<b>Moravian-Silesian</b>	10	0.85	3	0.25

<sup>1)</sup> Regions of patients' residence are reported