



End Tuberculosis Now Act (S.4751)

The Problem: Tuberculosis (TB) remains the deadliest infectious disease in the world. It is a global disease, found in every country and in approximately one quarter of the world's population. Even though TB is a preventable, treatable and curable airborne infection, a total of 1.23 million people died from TB in 2024, which includes 150,000 among people with HIV. Moreover, the failure to diagnose and treat TB exacerbates multidrug-resistant TB, which remains a public health crisis and a threat to the global economy. Only about 40% of people with drug-resistant TB accessed treatment in 2024.

The Solution: The End Tuberculosis Now Act significantly refocuses U.S. actions on resources to diagnose, prevent and treat TB. More specifically, it addresses virulent drug-resistant strains of TB and provides support for the latest best practices and technologies in the areas of diagnosis and treatment. Specifically, the bill:

- Supports the goal of reducing TB deaths by 95%, reducing TB incidence by 90% and eliminating catastrophic health costs for families affected by TB by 2035;
- Expands access to innovative diagnostics, treatments and prevention tools to improve TB detection, care and outcomes;
- strengthens coordination among U.S. agencies, international partners and affected countries to improve the diagnosis, treatment and prevention of TB, particularly among vulnerable populations, including those living with HIV/AIDS and other comorbidities;
- supports the development and deployment of new vaccines, therapies and technologies to accelerate progress toward ending TB and combating drug-resistant strains;
- improves accountability and transparency through enhanced monitoring, reporting and evaluation of U.S.-supported TB programs; and
- reduces duplication of efforts and promotes more effective use of resources in the global fight against TB.

Supporters: Sen. Todd Young (R-IN) and Sen. Jeanne Shaheen (D-NH) introduced the End TB Now Act on June 11, 2026. The bipartisan legislation was previously passed the Senate in 2024. A companion bill in the House advanced out of the House Foreign Affairs Committee and gained significant bipartisan support, but was never brought to the House floor for a vote before the 118th Congress adjourned. "The End Tuberculosis Now Act will strengthen efforts to expand access to diagnosis and treatment, support the development of new tools and vaccines and improve our ability to detect and respond to future infectious disease threats. By helping countries combat tuberculosis before it spreads further, we can save lives, strengthen global health security and better protect Americans from emerging infectious diseases," said Sen. Young.