

Annex 2

Country profiles

FOR 30 HIGH TB BURDEN COUNTRIES

**20 high TB burden countries based on
absolute number of incident cases**

**10 high TB burden countries based on
severity of disease burden
(incidence per capita)**

Angola

POPULATION 2018 **31 MILLION**

ESTIMATES OF TB BURDEN, ^a 2018

| | NUMBER (thousands) | RATE (per 100 000 population) |
|----------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|
| Total TB incidence | 109 (71–156) | 355 (230–507) |
| HIV-positive TB incidence | 11 (6.8–15) | 34 (22–49) |
| MDR/RR-TB incidence ^b | 3.9 (1.7–7.1) | 13 (5.4–23) |
| HIV-negative TB mortality | 19 (11–28) | 60 (36–91) |
| HIV-positive TB mortality | 3.7 (2.4–5.3) | 12 (7.9–17) |

ESTIMATED PROPORTION OF TB CASES WITH MDR/RR-TB, 2018

| | |
|--------------------------|----------------|
| New cases | 2.4% (1.1–4.2) |
| Previously treated cases | 15% (11–19) |

TB CASE NOTIFICATIONS, 2018

| | |
|--|--------|
| Total new and relapse | 66 189 |
| – % tested with rapid diagnostics at time of diagnosis | |
| – % with known HIV status | 68% |
| – % pulmonary | 94% |
| – % bacteriologically confirmed ^c | 54% |
| – % children aged 0–14 years | |
| – % women | |
| – % men | |
| Total cases notified | 70 362 |

UNIVERSAL HEALTH COVERAGE AND SOCIAL PROTECTION

| | |
|--|-------------|
| TB treatment coverage (notified/estimated incidence), 2018 | 61% (42–94) |
| TB patients facing catastrophic total costs | |
| TB case fatality ratio (estimated mortality/estimated incidence), 2018 | 21% (11–33) |

TB/HIV CARE IN NEW AND RELAPSE TB PATIENTS, 2018

| | NUMBER | (%) |
|---|--------|-----|
| Patients with known HIV-status who are HIV-positive | 4 327 | 10% |
| – on antiretroviral therapy | 2 101 | 49% |

DRUG-RESISTANT TB CARE, 2018

| | |
|---|---------------------------|
| % of bacteriologically confirmed TB cases tested for rifampicin resistance ^c | |
| – New cases | <1% |
| – Previously treated cases | 9% |
| Laboratory-confirmed cases ^d | MDR/RR-TB: 649, XDR-TB: 0 |
| Patients started on treatment ^{d,e} | MDR/RR-TB: 649, XDR-TB: 0 |
| MDR/RR-TB cases tested for resistance to second-line drugs | 0 |

TREATMENT SUCCESS RATE AND COHORT SIZE

| | SUCCESS | COHORT |
|---|---------|--------|
| New and relapse cases registered in 2017 | 25% | 57 877 |
| Previously treated cases, excluding relapse, registered in 2017 | | |
| HIV-positive TB cases registered in 2017 | | |
| MDR/RR-TB cases started on second-line treatment in 2016 | 4% | 175 |
| XDR-TB cases started on second-line treatment in 2016 | | 0 |

TB PREVENTIVE TREATMENT, 2018

| | |
|--|-----|
| % of HIV-positive people (newly enrolled in care) on preventive treatment | 42% |
| % of children (aged <5) household contacts of bacteriologically confirmed TB cases on preventive treatment | |

TB FINANCING, 2019

| | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| National TB budget (US\$ millions) | 67 |
| Funding source: | 21% domestic, 10% international, 70% unfunded |

Data are as reported to WHO. Estimates of TB and MDR/RR-TB burden are produced by WHO in consultation with countries.

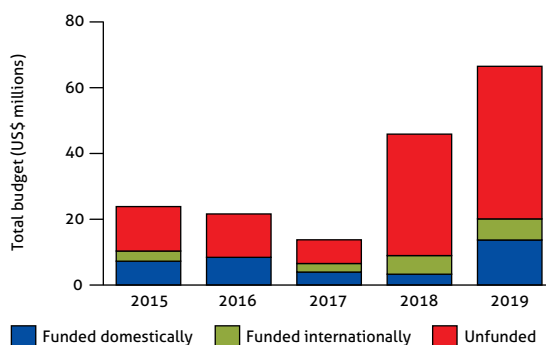
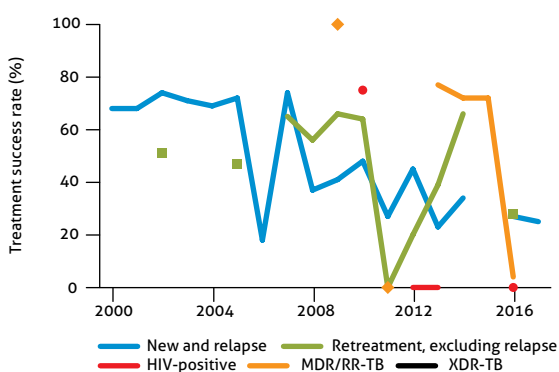
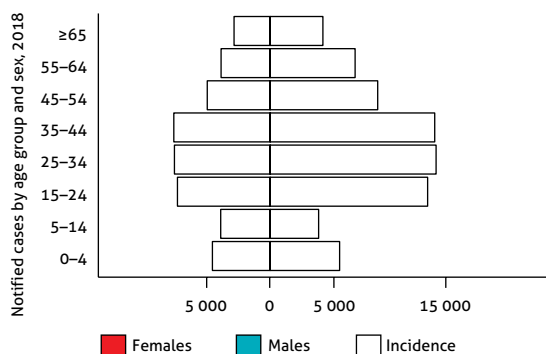
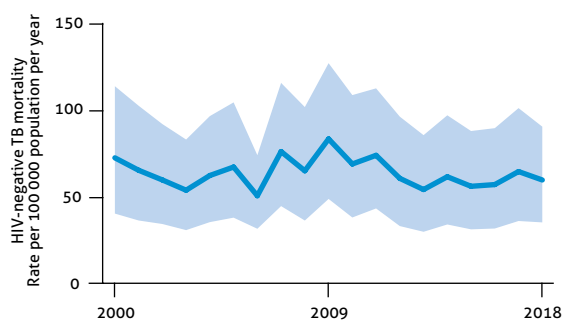
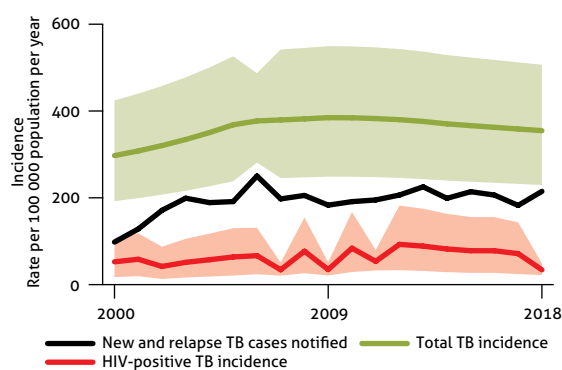
^a Ranges represent uncertainty intervals.

^b MDR is TB resistant to rifampicin and isoniazid; RR is TB resistant to rifampicin.

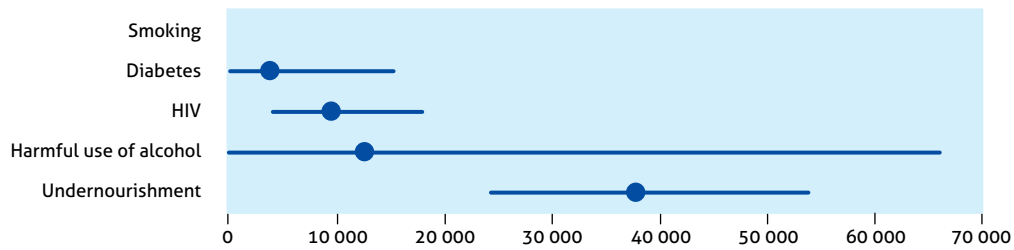
^c Calculated for pulmonary cases only.

^d Includes cases with unknown previous TB treatment history.

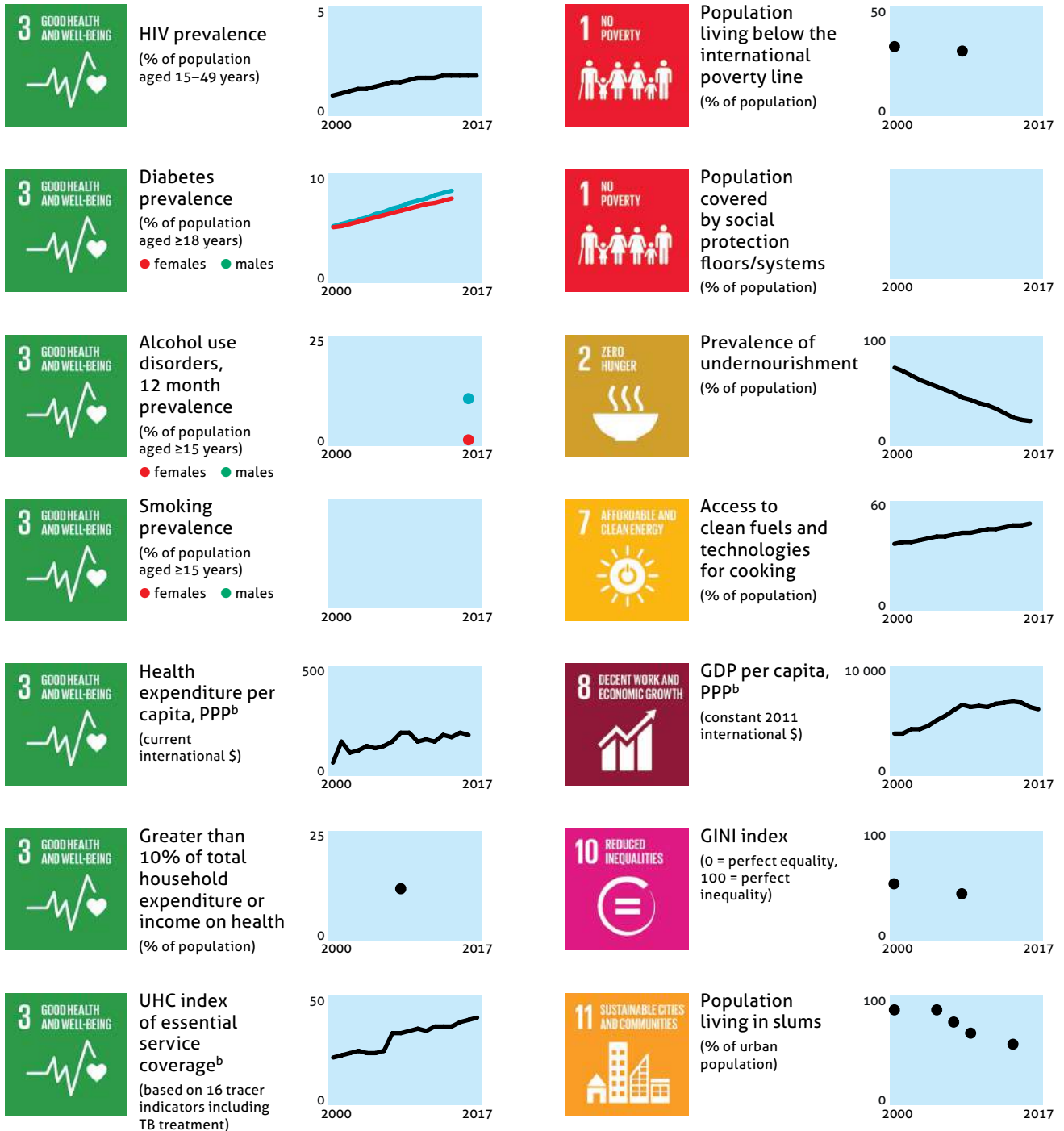
^e Includes patients diagnosed before 2018 and patients who were not laboratory-confirmed.



NUMBER OF TB CASES ATTRIBUTABLE TO FIVE RISK FACTORS, 2018



INDICATORS IN THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS ASSOCIATED WITH TB INCIDENCE^a



^a Data sources: SDG indicators database, The World Bank, World Health Organization. Missing values and empty boxes indicate data not available in these data sources.

^b GDP = gross domestic product; PPP = purchasing power parity; UHC = universal health coverage

Bangladesh

POPULATION 2018 **161 MILLION**

ESTIMATES OF TB BURDEN,^a 2018

| | NUMBER (thousands) | RATE (per 100 000 population) |
|----------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|
| Total TB incidence | 357 (260–469) | 221 (161–291) |
| HIV-positive TB incidence | 0.73 (0.36–1.2) | 0.45 (0.23–0.76) |
| MDR/RR-TB incidence ^b | 5.9 (3.2–9.6) | 3.7 (2–5.9) |
| HIV-negative TB mortality | 47 (30–67) | 29 (18–42) |
| HIV-positive TB mortality | 0.19 (0.094–0.32) | 0.12 (0.06–0.2) |

ESTIMATED PROPORTION OF TB CASES WITH MDR/RR-TB, 2018

| | |
|--------------------------|----------------|
| New cases | 1.5% (0.9–2.3) |
| Previously treated cases | 4.9% (3–7.9) |

TB CASE NOTIFICATIONS, 2018

| | |
|--|---------|
| Total new and relapse | 267 143 |
| – % tested with rapid diagnostics at time of diagnosis | 18% |
| – % with known HIV status | 1% |
| – % pulmonary | 81% |
| – % bacteriologically confirmed ^c | 72% |
| – % children aged 0–14 years | 4% |
| – % women | 41% |
| – % men | 55% |
| Total cases notified | 268 596 |

UNIVERSAL HEALTH COVERAGE AND SOCIAL PROTECTION

| | |
|--|--------------|
| TB treatment coverage (notified/estimated incidence), 2018 | 75% (57–100) |
| TB patients facing catastrophic total costs | |
| TB case fatality ratio (estimated mortality/estimated incidence), 2018 | 13% (8–21) |

TB/HIV CARE IN NEW AND RELAPSE TB PATIENTS, 2018

| | NUMBER | (%) |
|---|--------|-----|
| Patients with known HIV-status who are HIV-positive | 67 | 2% |
| – on antiretroviral therapy | 63 | 94% |

DRUG-RESISTANT TB CARE, 2018

| | |
|---|-----------------------------|
| % of bacteriologically confirmed TB cases tested for rifampicin resistance ^c | |
| – New cases | 24% |
| – Previously treated cases | 98% |
| Laboratory-confirmed cases ^d | MDR/RR-TB: 1 228, XDR-TB: 6 |
| Patients started on treatment ^{d,e} | MDR/RR-TB: 1 147, XDR-TB: 6 |
| MDR/RR-TB cases tested for resistance to second-line drugs | 853 |

TREATMENT SUCCESS RATE AND COHORT SIZE

| | SUCCESS | COHORT |
|---|---------|---------|
| New and relapse cases registered in 2017 | 94% | 242 640 |
| Previously treated cases, excluding relapse, registered in 2017 | 86% | 1 561 |
| HIV-positive TB cases registered in 2017 | 67% | 89 |
| MDR/RR-TB cases started on second-line treatment in 2016 | 78% | 918 |
| XDR-TB cases started on second-line treatment in 2016 | 63% | 8 |

TB PREVENTIVE TREATMENT, 2018

| | |
|--|-------------|
| % of HIV-positive people (newly enrolled in care) on preventive treatment | |
| % of children (aged <5) household contacts of bacteriologically confirmed TB cases on preventive treatment | 43% (40–47) |

TB FINANCING, 2019

| | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| National TB budget (US\$ millions) | 80 |
| Funding source: | 23% domestic, 63% international, 15% unfunded |

Data are as reported to WHO. Estimates of TB and MDR/RR-TB burden are produced by WHO in consultation with countries.

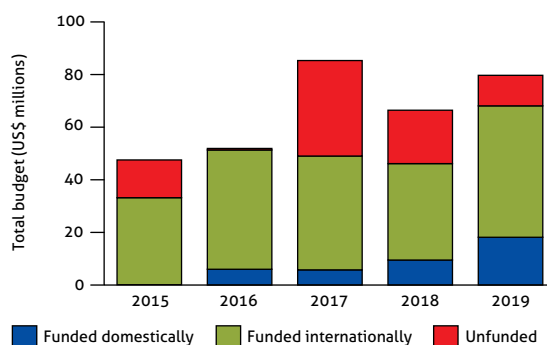
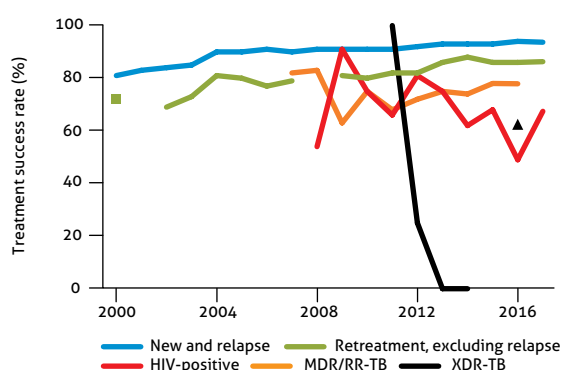
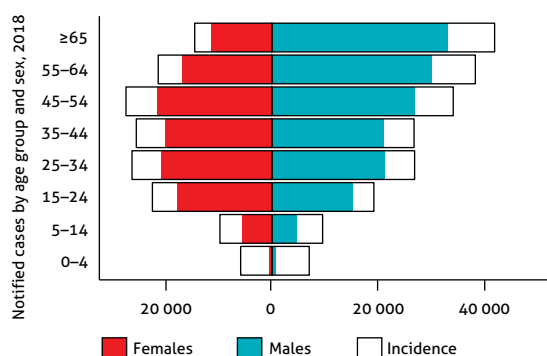
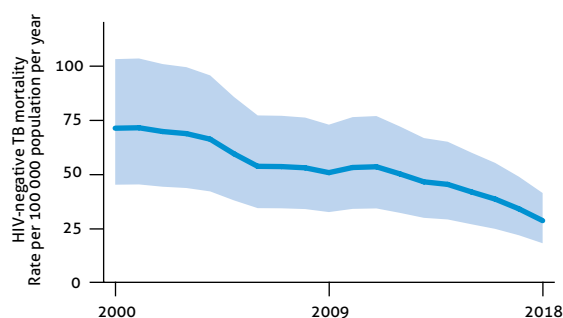
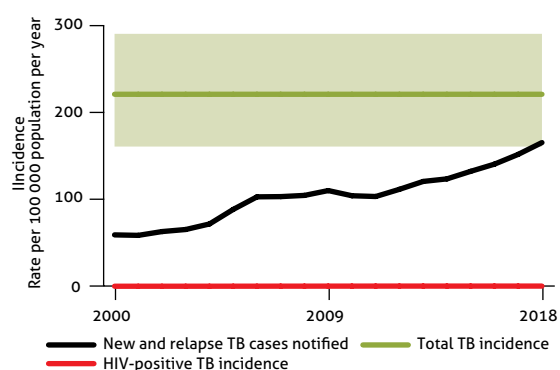
^a Ranges represent uncertainty intervals.

^b MDR is TB resistant to rifampicin and isoniazid; RR is TB resistant to rifampicin.

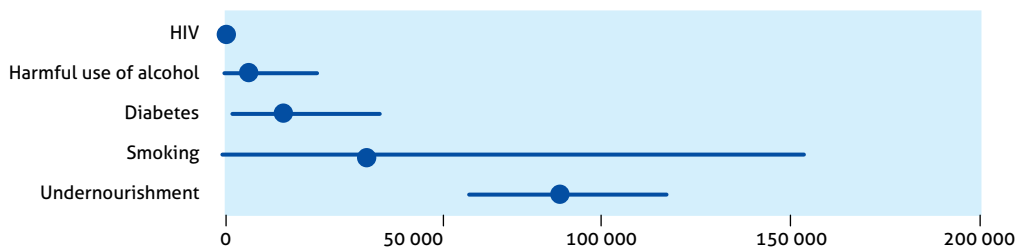
^c Calculated for pulmonary cases only.

^d Includes cases with unknown previous TB treatment history.

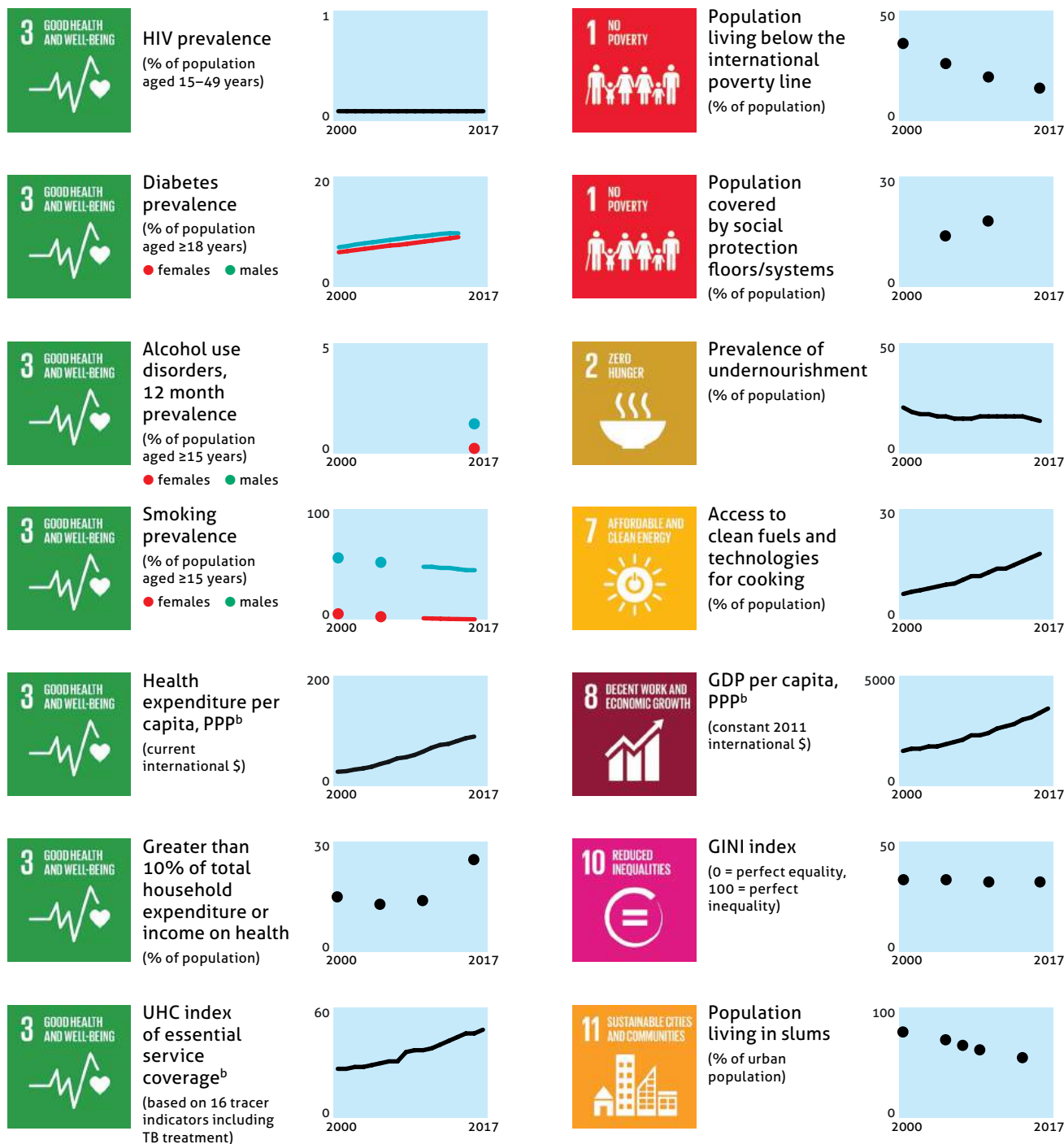
^e Includes patients diagnosed before 2018 and patients who were not laboratory-confirmed.



NUMBER OF TB CASES ATTRIBUTABLE TO FIVE RISK FACTORS, 2018



INDICATORS IN THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS ASSOCIATED WITH TB INCIDENCE^a



^a Data sources: SDG indicators database, The World Bank, World Health Organization. Missing values and empty boxes indicate data not available in these data sources.

^b GDP = gross domestic product; PPP = purchasing power parity; UHC = universal health coverage

Brazil

ESTIMATES OF TB BURDEN, ^a 2018

| | NUMBER (thousands) | RATE (per 100 000 population) |
|----------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|
| Total TB incidence | 95 (81–110) | 45 (39–52) |
| HIV-positive TB incidence | 11 (9.3–13) | 5.2 (4.4–6) |
| MDR/RR-TB incidence ^b | 2.5 (1.9–3.2) | 1.2 (0.89–1.5) |
| HIV-negative TB mortality | 4.8 (4.6–5) | 2.3 (2.2–2.4) |
| HIV-positive TB mortality | 1.9 (1.4–2.4) | 0.88 (0.66–1.1) |

ESTIMATED PROPORTION OF TB CASES WITH MDR/RR-TB, 2018

| | |
|--------------------------|--------------|
| New cases | 1.5% (1.1–2) |
| Previously treated cases | 8% (6–10) |

TB CASE NOTIFICATIONS, 2018

| | |
|--|--------|
| Total new and relapse | 82 409 |
| – % tested with rapid diagnostics at time of diagnosis | 34% |
| – % with known HIV status | 79% |
| – % pulmonary | 87% |
| – % bacteriologically confirmed ^c | 74% |
| – % children aged 0–14 years | 3% |
| – % women | 29% |
| – % men | 68% |
| Total cases notified | 90 527 |

UNIVERSAL HEALTH COVERAGE AND SOCIAL PROTECTION

| | |
|--|--------------|
| TB treatment coverage (notified/estimated incidence), 2018 | 87% (75–100) |
| TB patients facing catastrophic total costs | |
| TB case fatality ratio (estimated mortality/estimated incidence), 2018 | 7% (6–8) |

TB/HIV CARE IN NEW AND RELAPSE TB PATIENTS, 2018

| | NUMBER | (%) |
|---|--------|-----|
| Patients with known HIV-status who are HIV-positive | 7 445 | 11% |
| – on antiretroviral therapy | 3 776 | 51% |

DRUG-RESISTANT TB CARE, 2018

| | |
|---|------------------------------|
| % of bacteriologically confirmed TB cases tested for rifampicin resistance ^c | |
| – New cases | 43% |
| – Previously treated cases | 48% |
| Laboratory-confirmed cases ^d | MDR/RR-TB: 1 119, XDR-TB: 26 |
| Patients started on treatment ^{d,e} | MDR/RR-TB: 746, XDR-TB: 26 |
| MDR/RR-TB cases tested for resistance to second-line drugs | 141 |

TREATMENT SUCCESS RATE AND COHORT SIZE

| | SUCCESS | COHORT |
|---|---------|--------|
| New and relapse cases registered in 2017 | 71% | 78 652 |
| Previously treated cases, excluding relapse, registered in 2017 | 39% | 7 350 |
| HIV-positive TB cases registered in 2017 | 51% | 7 617 |
| MDR/RR-TB cases started on second-line treatment in 2016 | 61% | 546 |
| XDR-TB cases started on second-line treatment in 2016 | 41% | 17 |

TB PREVENTIVE TREATMENT, 2018

| | |
|--|--|
| % of HIV-positive people (newly enrolled in care) on preventive treatment | |
| % of children (aged <5) household contacts of bacteriologically confirmed TB cases on preventive treatment | |

TB FINANCING, 2019

| | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| National TB budget (US\$ millions) | 38 |
| Funding source: | 100% domestic, <1% international, 0% unfunded |

Data are as reported to WHO. Estimates of TB and MDR/RR-TB burden are produced by WHO in consultation with countries.

^a Ranges represent uncertainty intervals.

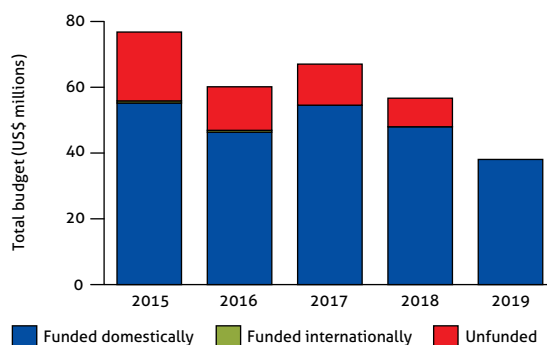
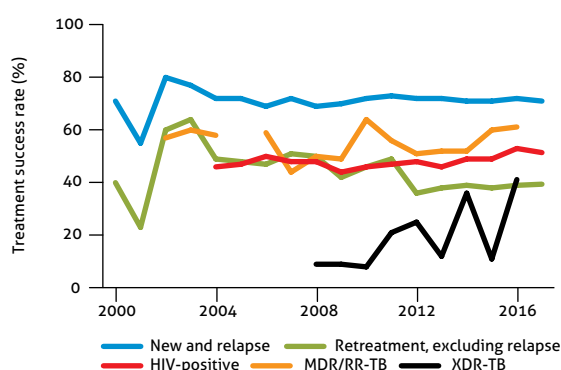
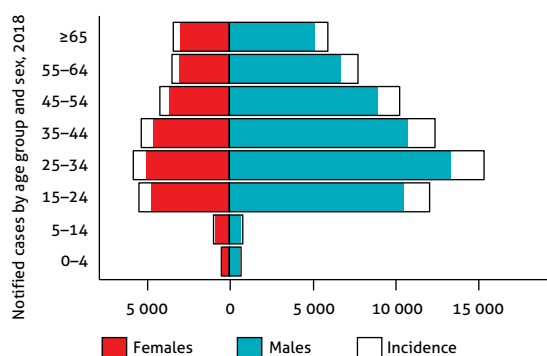
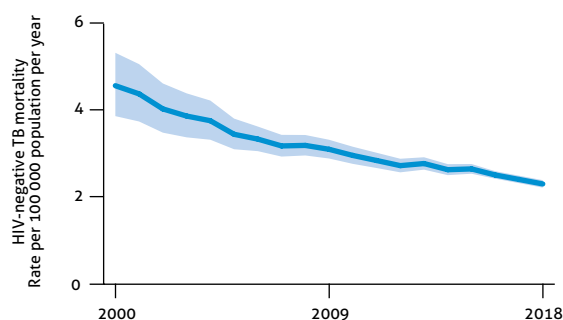
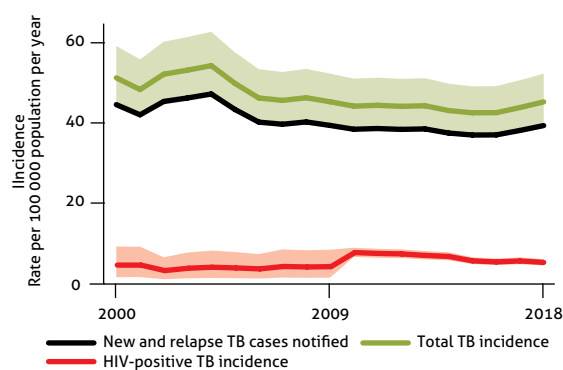
^b MDR is TB resistant to rifampicin and isoniazid; RR is TB resistant to rifampicin.

^c Calculated for pulmonary cases only.

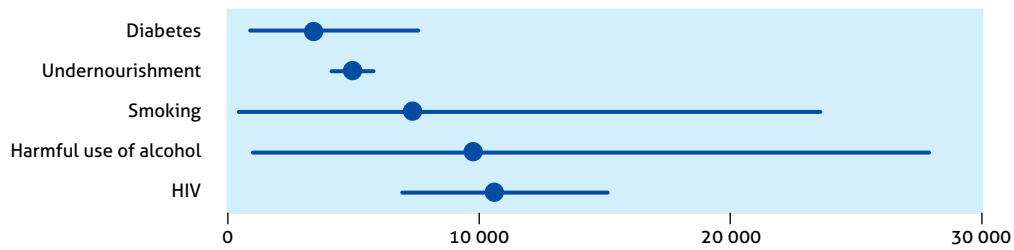
^d Includes cases with unknown previous TB treatment history.

^e Includes patients diagnosed before 2018 and patients who were not laboratory-confirmed.

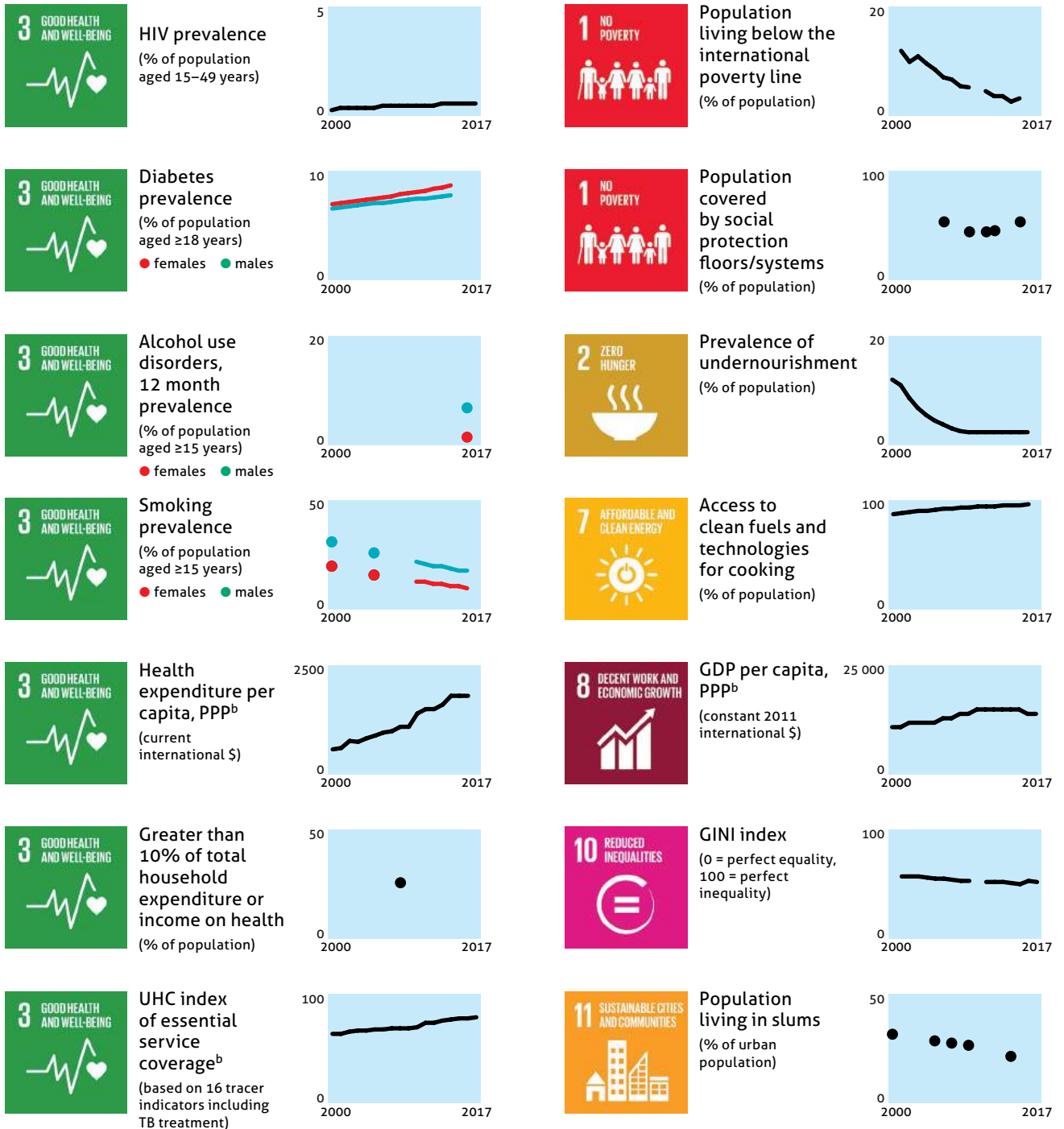
POPULATION 2018 209 MILLION



NUMBER OF TB CASES ATTRIBUTABLE TO FIVE RISK FACTORS, 2018



INDICATORS IN THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS ASSOCIATED WITH TB INCIDENCE^a



^a Data sources: SDG indicators database, The World Bank, World Health Organization. Missing values and empty boxes indicate data not available in these data sources.

^b GDP = gross domestic product; PPP = purchasing power parity; UHC = universal health coverage

China

POPULATION 2018 **1 428 MILLION**

ESTIMATES OF TB BURDEN, ^a 2018

| | NUMBER (thousands) | RATE (per 100 000 population) |
|----------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|
| Total TB incidence | 866 (740–1 000) | 61 (52–70) |
| HIV-positive TB incidence | 18 (9.8–28) | 1.2 (0.69–2) |
| MDR/RR-TB incidence ^b | 66 (50–85) | 4.6 (3.5–6) |
| HIV-negative TB mortality | 37 (34–41) | 2.6 (2.4–2.9) |
| HIV-positive TB mortality | 2.4 (1.2–4) | 0.17 (0.08–0.28) |

ESTIMATED PROPORTION OF TB CASES WITH MDR/RR-TB, 2018

| | |
|--------------------------|----------------|
| New cases | 7.1% (5.6–8.7) |
| Previously treated cases | 21% (21–21) |

TB CASE NOTIFICATIONS, 2018

| | |
|--|---------|
| Total new and relapse | 795 245 |
| – % tested with rapid diagnostics at time of diagnosis | 15% |
| – % with known HIV status | 60% |
| – % pulmonary | 95% |
| – % bacteriologically confirmed ^c | 37% |
| – % children aged 0–14 years | 1% |
| – % women | 31% |
| – % men | 68% |
| Total cases notified | 801 532 |

UNIVERSAL HEALTH COVERAGE AND SOCIAL PROTECTION

| | |
|--|--------------|
| TB treatment coverage (notified/estimated incidence), 2018 | 92% (79–110) |
| TB patients facing catastrophic total costs | |
| TB case fatality ratio (estimated mortality/estimated incidence), 2018 | 5% (4–6) |

TB/HIV CARE IN NEW AND RELAPSE TB PATIENTS, 2018

| | NUMBER | (%) |
|---|--------|-----|
| Patients with known HIV-status who are HIV-positive | 7 935 | 2% |
| – on antiretroviral therapy | 6 915 | 87% |

DRUG-RESISTANT TB CARE, 2018

| | |
|---|--------------------------------|
| % of bacteriologically confirmed TB cases tested for rifampicin resistance ^c | |
| – New cases | 58% |
| – Previously treated cases | 100% |
| Laboratory-confirmed cases ^d | MDR/RR-TB: 14 636, XDR-TB: 430 |
| Patients started on treatment ^{d,e} | MDR/RR-TB: 8 965, XDR-TB: |
| MDR/RR-TB cases tested for resistance to second-line drugs | |

TREATMENT SUCCESS RATE AND COHORT SIZE

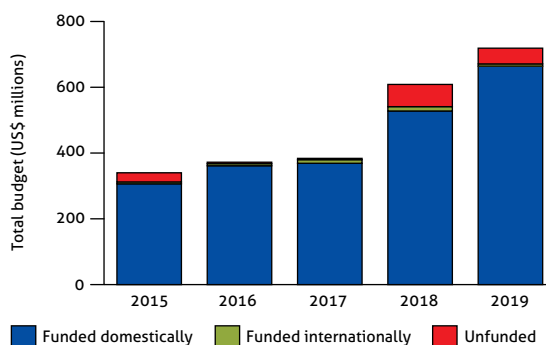
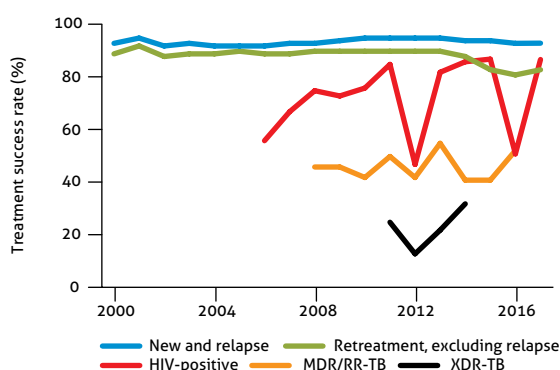
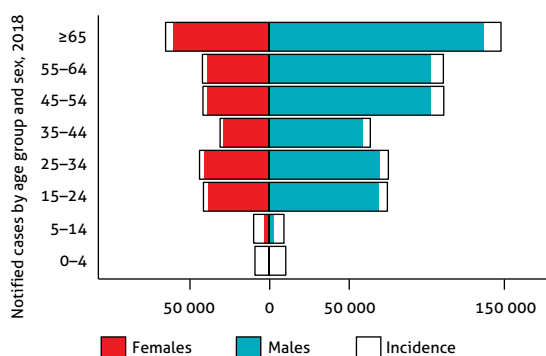
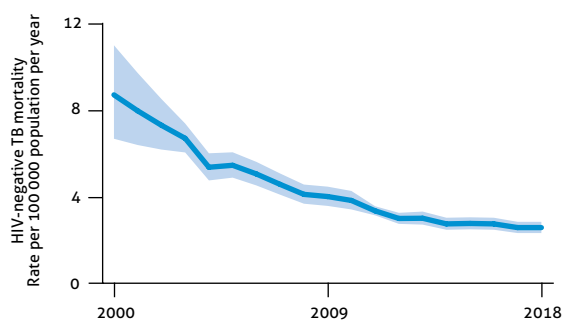
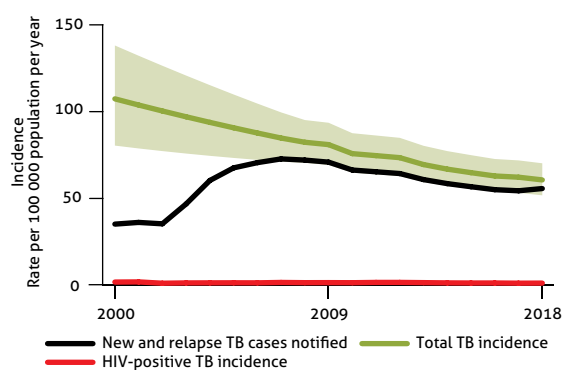
| | SUCCESS | COHORT |
|---|---------|---------|
| New and relapse cases registered in 2017 | 93% | 764 701 |
| Previously treated cases, excluding relapse, registered in 2017 | 83% | 5 077 |
| HIV-positive TB cases registered in 2017 | 87% | 5 308 |
| MDR/RR-TB cases started on second-line treatment in 2016 | 52% | 5 405 |
| XDR-TB cases started on second-line treatment in 2016 | | |

TB PREVENTIVE TREATMENT, 2018

| | |
|--|--|
| % of HIV-positive people (newly enrolled in care) on preventive treatment | |
| % of children (aged <5) household contacts of bacteriologically confirmed TB cases on preventive treatment | |

TB FINANCING, 2019

| | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| National TB budget (US\$ millions) | 719 |
| Funding source: | 92% domestic, <1% international, 7% unfunded |



Data are as reported to WHO. Estimates of TB and MDR/RR-TB burden are produced by WHO in consultation with countries.

^a Ranges represent uncertainty intervals.

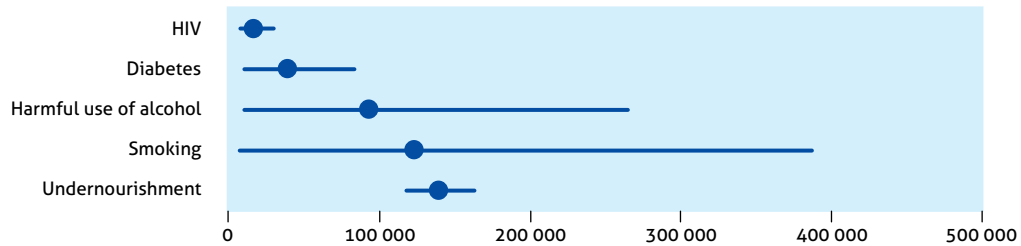
^b MDR is TB resistant to rifampicin and isoniazid; RR is TB resistant to rifampicin.

^c Calculated for pulmonary cases only.

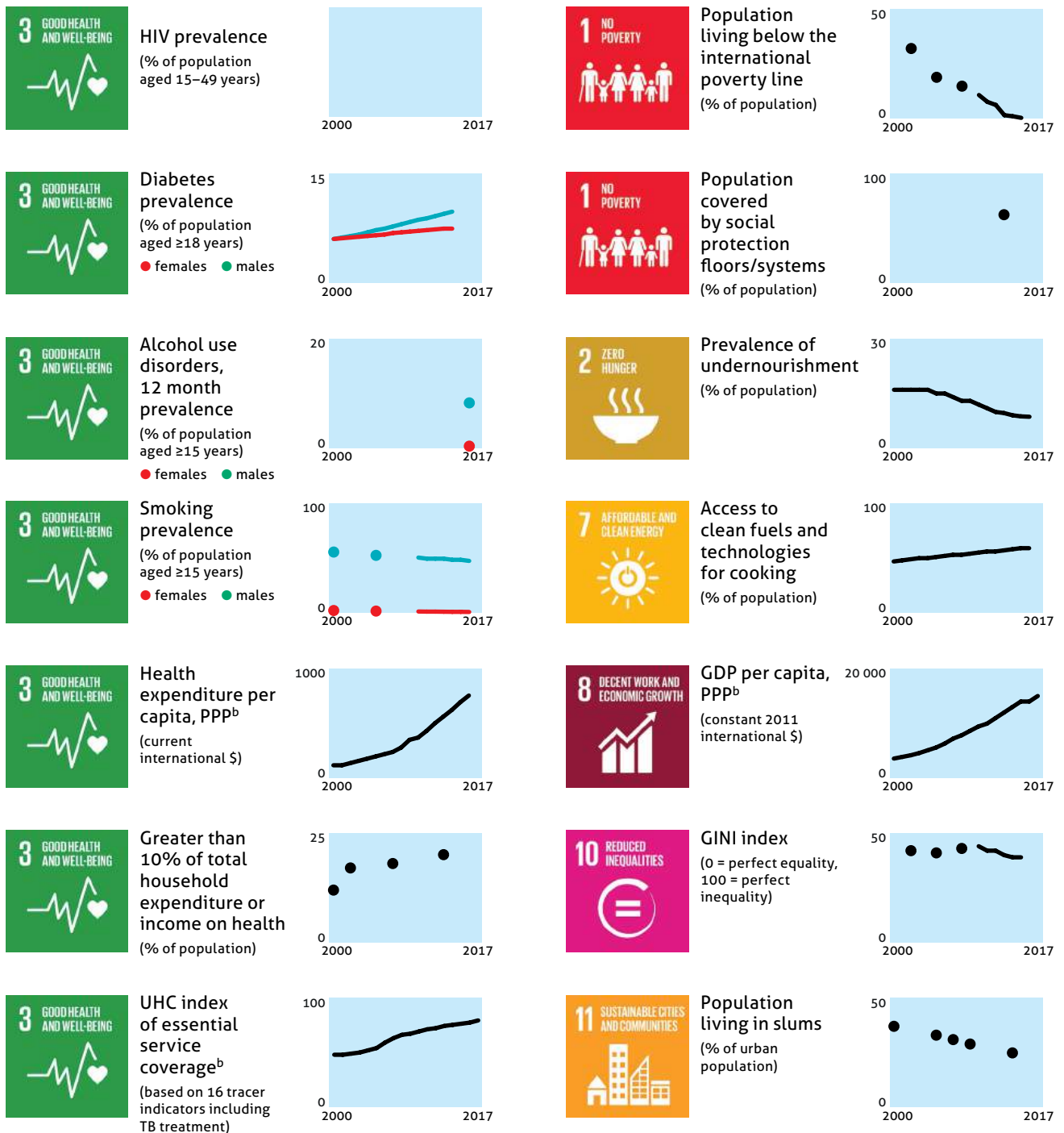
^d Includes cases with unknown previous TB treatment history.

^e Includes patients diagnosed before 2018 and patients who were not laboratory-confirmed.

NUMBER OF TB CASES ATTRIBUTABLE TO FIVE RISK FACTORS, 2018



INDICATORS IN THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS ASSOCIATED WITH TB INCIDENCE^a



^a Data sources: SDG indicators database, The World Bank, World Health Organization. Missing values and empty boxes indicate data not available in these data sources.

^b GDP = gross domestic product; PPP = purchasing power parity; UHC = universal health coverage

Democratic People's Republic of Korea POPULATION 2018 26 MILLION

ESTIMATES OF TB BURDEN, ^a 2018

| | NUMBER (thousands) | RATE (per 100 000 population) |
|----------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|
| Total TB incidence | 131 (114–149) | 513 (446–584) |
| HIV-positive TB incidence | 0.22 (0.12–0.36) | 0.87 (0.47–1.4) |
| MDR/RR-TB incidence ^b | 5.2 (2.5–8.8) | 20 (10–34) |
| HIV-negative TB mortality | 20 (14–27) | 80 (56–107) |
| HIV-positive TB mortality | 0.068 (0.035–0.11) | 0.27 (0.14–0.44) |

ESTIMATED PROPORTION OF TB CASES WITH MDR/RR-TB, 2018

| | |
|--------------------------|--------------|
| New cases | 2.2% |
| Previously treated cases | 16% (9.1–25) |

TB CASE NOTIFICATIONS, 2018

| | |
|--|--------|
| Total new and relapse | 89 939 |
| – % tested with rapid diagnostics at time of diagnosis | |
| – % with known HIV status | 0% |
| – % pulmonary | 80% |
| – % bacteriologically confirmed ^c | 50% |
| – % children aged 0–14 years | 5% |
| – % women | 34% |
| – % men | 61% |
| Total cases notified | 95 245 |

UNIVERSAL HEALTH COVERAGE AND SOCIAL PROTECTION

| | |
|--|-------------|
| TB treatment coverage (notified/estimated incidence), 2018 | 69% (60–79) |
| TB patients facing catastrophic total costs | |
| TB case fatality ratio (estimated mortality/estimated incidence), 2018 | 16% (11–21) |

TB/HIV CARE IN NEW AND RELAPSE TB PATIENTS, 2018

| | NUMBER | (%) |
|---|--------|-----|
| Patients with known HIV-status who are HIV-positive | 0 | |
| – on antiretroviral therapy | 0 | |

DRUG-RESISTANT TB CARE, 2018

| | |
|---|-----------------------------|
| % of bacteriologically confirmed TB cases tested for rifampicin resistance ^c | |
| – New cases | |
| – Previously treated cases | 20% |
| Laboratory-confirmed cases ^d | MDR/RR-TB: 1 782, XDR-TB: 0 |
| Patients started on treatment ^{d,e} | MDR/RR-TB: 1 487, XDR-TB: 0 |
| MDR/RR-TB cases tested for resistance to second-line drugs | 0 |

TREATMENT SUCCESS RATE AND COHORT SIZE

| | SUCCESS | COHORT |
|---|---------|---------|
| New and relapse cases registered in 2017 | 83% | 100 553 |
| Previously treated cases, excluding relapse, registered in 2017 | | |
| HIV-positive TB cases registered in 2017 | | |
| MDR/RR-TB cases started on second-line treatment in 2016 | 80% | 814 |
| XDR-TB cases started on second-line treatment in 2016 | | |

TB PREVENTIVE TREATMENT, 2018

| | |
|--|------|
| % of HIV-positive people (newly enrolled in care) on preventive treatment | |
| % of children (aged <5) household contacts of bacteriologically confirmed TB cases on preventive treatment | 100% |

TB FINANCING, 2019

| | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| National TB budget (US\$ millions) | 50 |
| Funding source: | 12% domestic, 14% international, 75% unfunded |

Data are as reported to WHO. Estimates of TB and MDR/RR-TB burden are produced by WHO in consultation with countries.

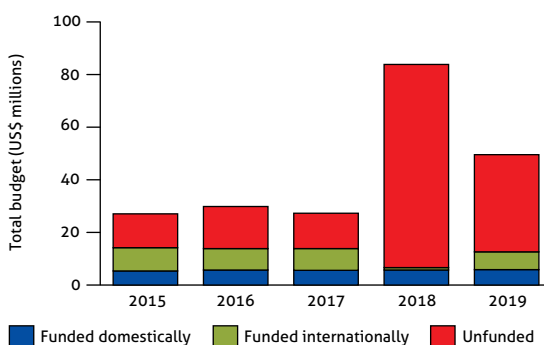
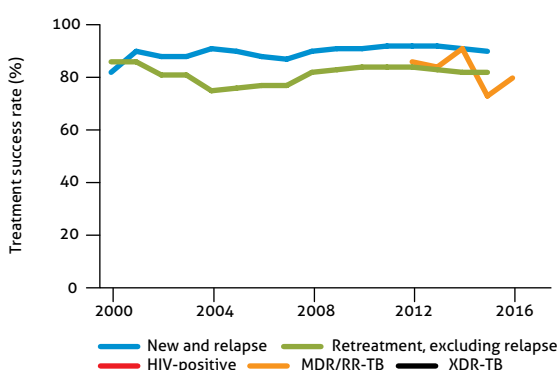
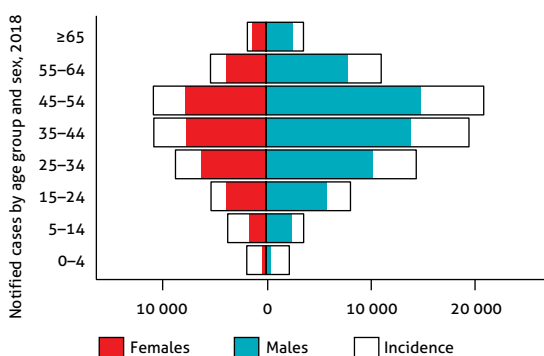
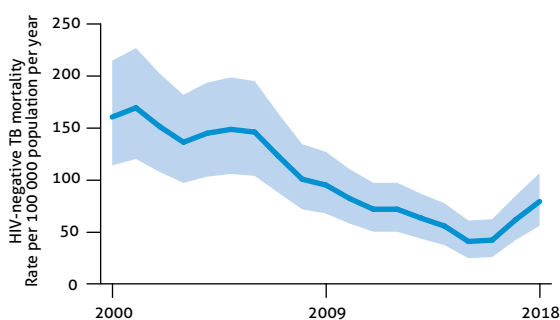
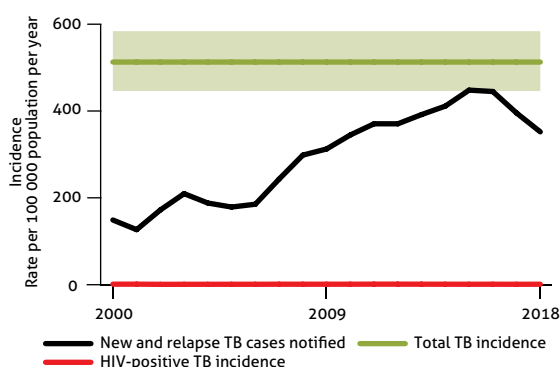
^a Ranges represent uncertainty intervals.

^b MDR is TB resistant to rifampicin and isoniazid; RR is TB resistant to rifampicin.

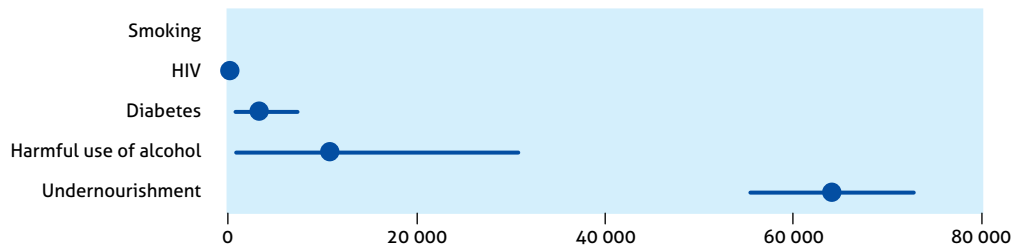
^c Calculated for pulmonary cases only.

^d Includes cases with unknown previous TB treatment history.

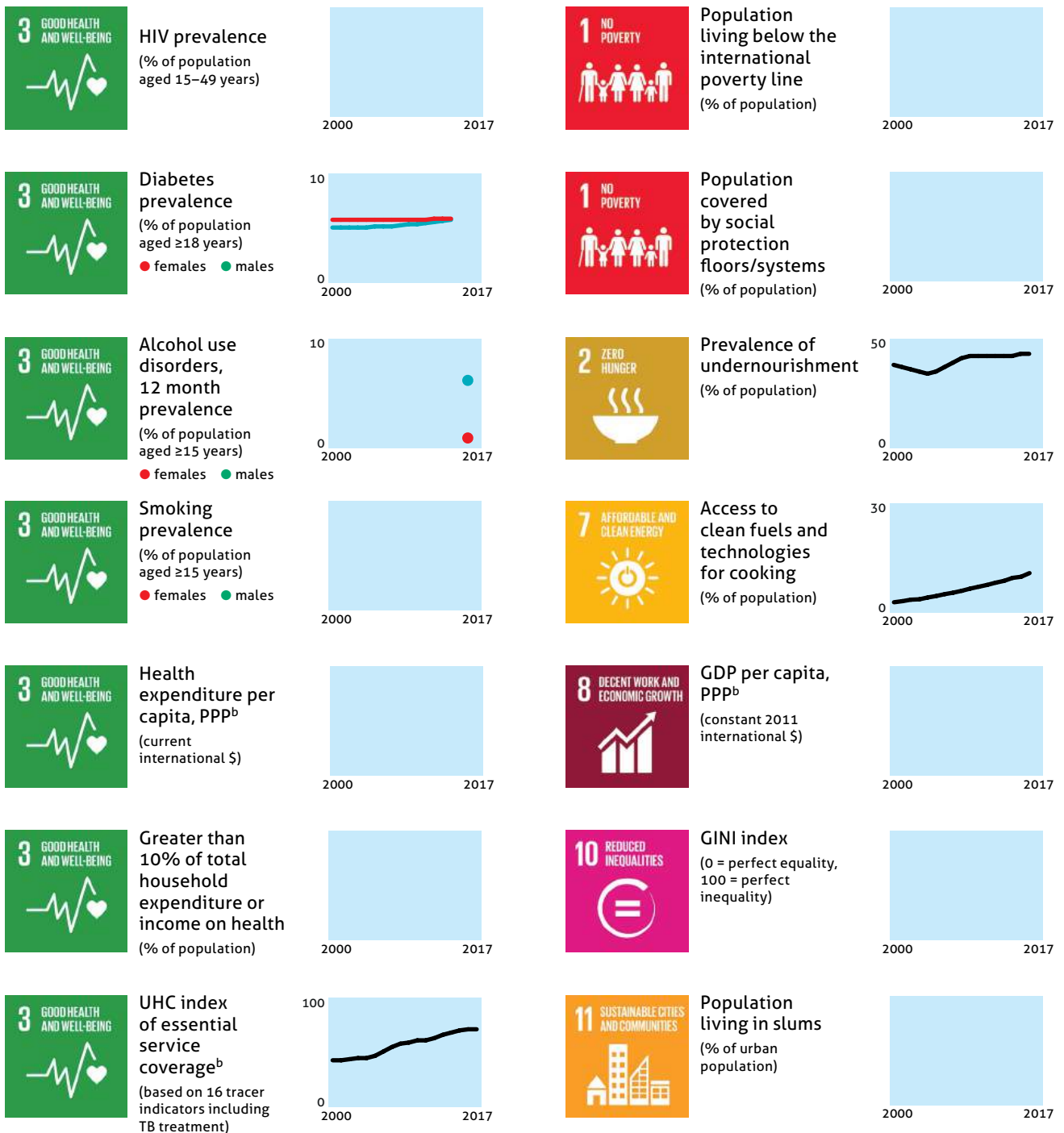
^e Includes patients diagnosed before 2018 and patients who were not laboratory-confirmed.



NUMBER OF TB CASES ATTRIBUTABLE TO FIVE RISK FACTORS, 2018



INDICATORS IN THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS ASSOCIATED WITH TB INCIDENCE^a



^a Data sources: SDG indicators database, The World Bank, World Health Organization. Missing values and empty boxes indicate data not available in these data sources.

^b GDP = gross domestic product; PPP = purchasing power parity; UHC = universal health coverage

Democratic Republic of the Congo

POPULATION 2018 **84 MILLION**

ESTIMATES OF TB BURDEN,^a 2018

| | NUMBER (thousands) | RATE (per 100 000 population) |
|----------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|
| Total TB incidence | 270 (175–385) | 321 (208–458) |
| HIV-positive TB incidence | 31 (9.4–65) | 37 (11–77) |
| MDR/RR-TB incidence ^b | 6 (3–10) | 7.2 (3.6–12) |
| HIV-negative TB mortality | 43 (25–65) | 51 (30–77) |
| HIV-positive TB mortality | 10 (3.2–22) | 12 (3.8–26) |

ESTIMATED PROPORTION OF TB CASES WITH MDR/RR-TB, 2018

| | |
|--------------------------|----------------|
| New cases | 1.7% (1.1–2.6) |
| Previously treated cases | 9.5% (8.8–10) |

TB CASE NOTIFICATIONS, 2018

| | |
|--|---------|
| Total new and relapse | 169 748 |
| – % tested with rapid diagnostics at time of diagnosis | 7% |
| – % with known HIV status | 60% |
| – % pulmonary | 83% |
| – % bacteriologically confirmed ^{ooo} | 77% |
| – % children aged 0–14 years | 11% |
| – % women | 39% |
| – % men | 50% |
| Total cases notified | 171 682 |

UNIVERSAL HEALTH COVERAGE AND SOCIAL PROTECTION

| | |
|--|-------------|
| TB treatment coverage (notified/estimated incidence), 2018 | 63% (44–97) |
| TB patients facing catastrophic total costs | |
| TB case fatality ratio (estimated mortality/estimated incidence), 2018 | 20% (10–33) |

TB/HIV CARE IN NEW AND RELAPSE TB PATIENTS, 2018

| | NUMBER | (%) |
|---|--------|-----|
| Patients with known HIV-status who are HIV-positive | 9 758 | 9% |
| – on antiretroviral therapy | 8 481 | 87% |

DRUG-RESISTANT TB CARE, 2018

| | |
|---|----------------------------|
| % of bacteriologically confirmed TB cases tested for rifampicin resistance ^c | |
| – New cases | 2% |
| – Previously treated cases | 66% |
| Laboratory-confirmed cases ^d | MDR/RR-TB: 765, XDR-TB: 22 |
| Patients started on treatment ^{d,e} | MDR/RR-TB: 690, XDR-TB: 15 |
| MDR/RR-TB cases tested for resistance to second-line drugs | 328 |

TREATMENT SUCCESS RATE AND COHORT SIZE

| | SUCCESS | COHORT |
|---|---------|---------|
| New and relapse cases registered in 2017 | 90% | 149 657 |
| Previously treated cases, excluding relapse, registered in 2017 | 70% | 1 593 |
| HIV-positive TB cases registered in 2017 | 78% | 9 688 |
| MDR/RR-TB cases started on second-line treatment in 2016 | 86% | 634 |
| XDR-TB cases started on second-line treatment in 2016 | 39% | 18 |

TB PREVENTIVE TREATMENT, 2018

| | |
|--|-------------|
| % of HIV-positive people (newly enrolled in care) on preventive treatment | 39% |
| % of children (aged <5) household contacts of bacteriologically confirmed TB cases on preventive treatment | 24% (22–26) |

TB FINANCING, 2019

| | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| National TB budget (US\$ millions) | 44 |
| Funding source: | 4% domestic, 55% international, 41% unfunded |

Data are as reported to WHO. Estimates of TB and MDR/RR-TB burden are produced by WHO in consultation with countries.

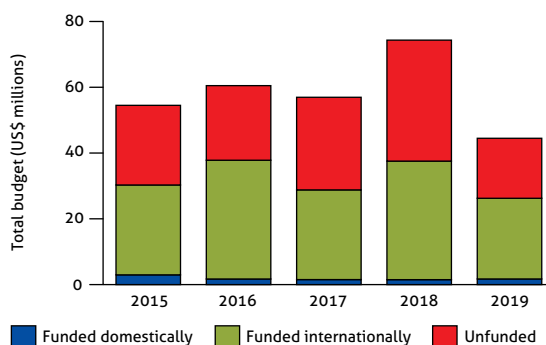
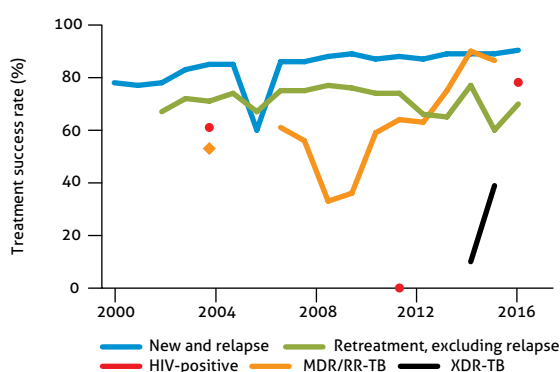
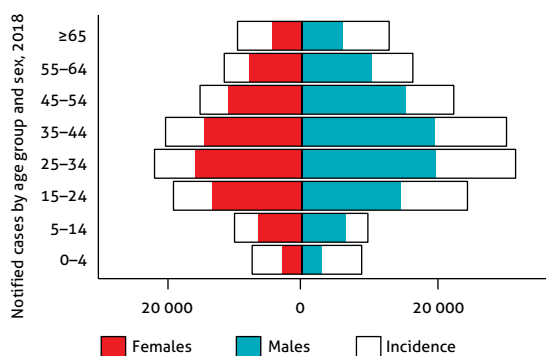
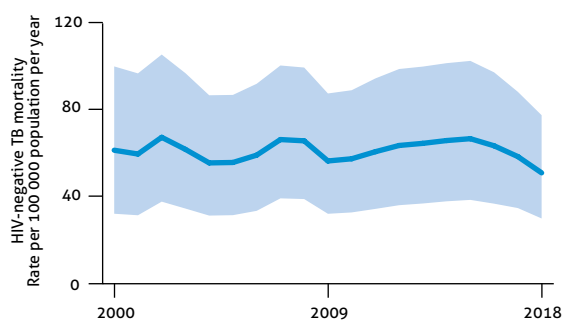
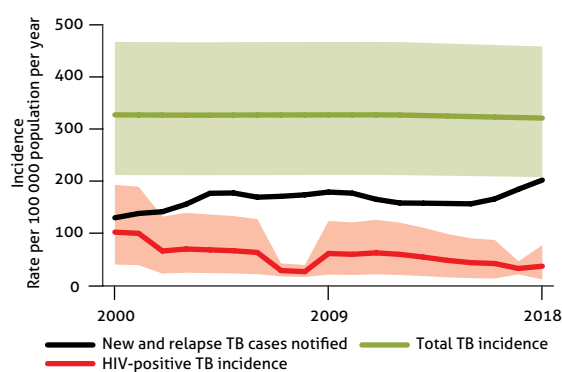
^a Ranges represent uncertainty intervals.

^b MDR is TB resistant to rifampicin and isoniazid; RR is TB resistant to rifampicin.

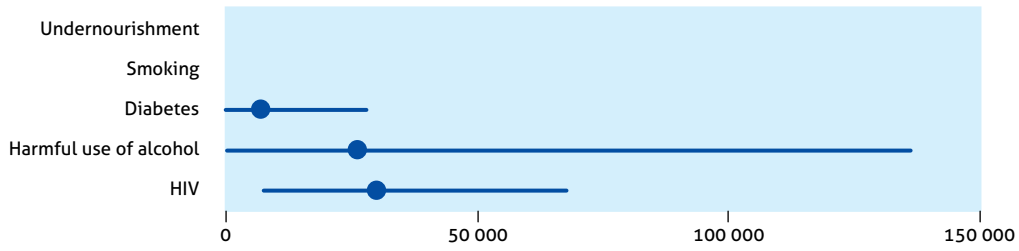
^c Calculated for pulmonary cases only.

^d Includes cases with unknown previous TB treatment history.

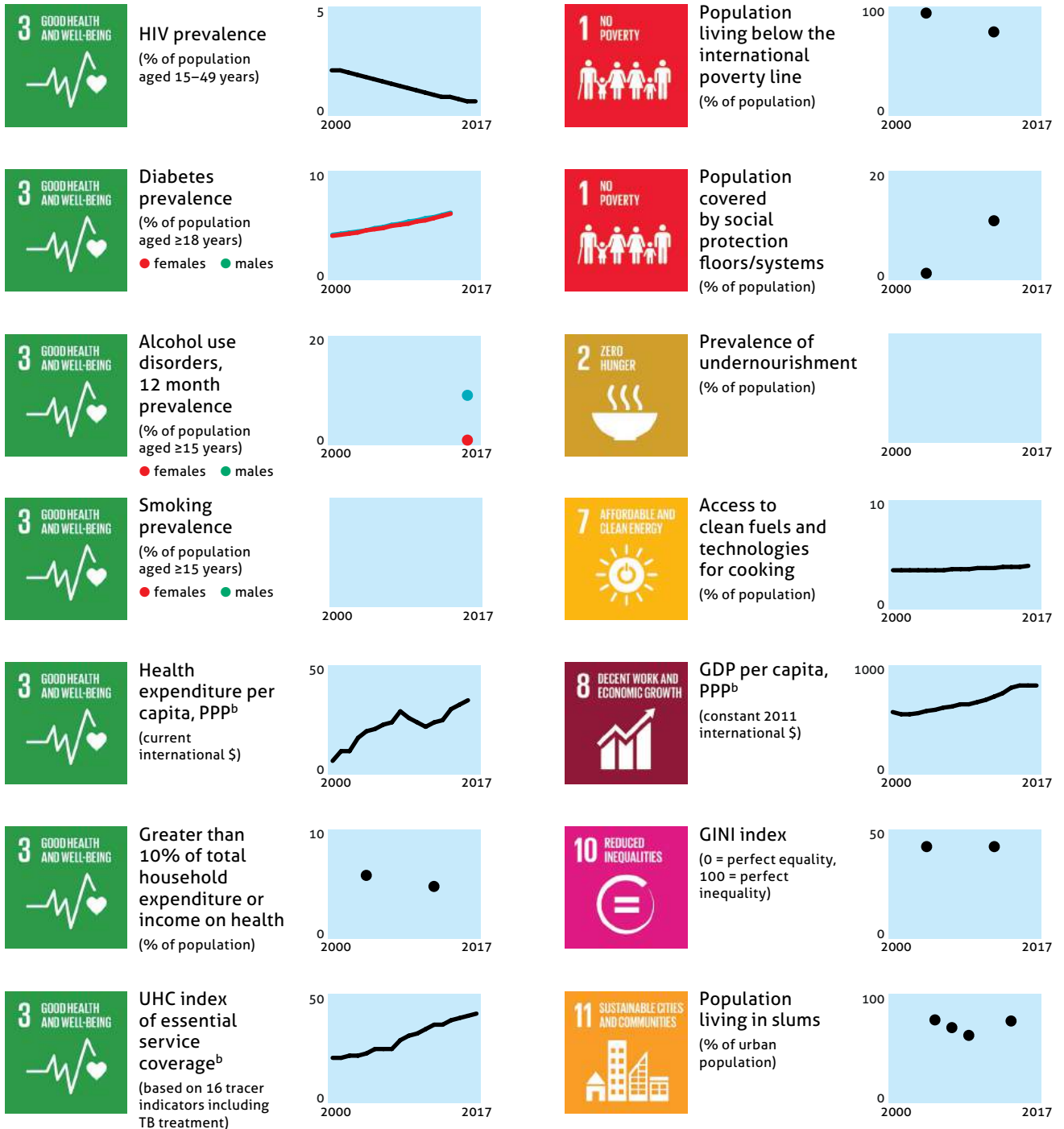
^e Includes patients diagnosed before 2018 and patients who were not laboratory-confirmed.



NUMBER OF TB CASES ATTRIBUTABLE TO FIVE RISK FACTORS, 2018



INDICATORS IN THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS ASSOCIATED WITH TB INCIDENCE^a



^a Data sources: SDG indicators database, The World Bank, World Health Organization. Missing values and empty boxes indicate data not available in these data sources.

^b GDP = gross domestic product; PPP = purchasing power parity; UHC = universal health coverage

Ethiopia

POPULATION 2018 **109 MILLION**

ESTIMATES OF TB BURDEN, ^a 2018

| | NUMBER (thousands) | RATE (per 100 000 population) |
|----------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|
| Total TB incidence | 165 (116–223) | 151 (107–204) |
| HIV-positive TB incidence | 7.6 (5.3–10) | 7 (4.9–9.4) |
| MDR/RR-TB incidence ^b | 1.6 (1–2.2) | 1.4 (0.96–2) |
| HIV-negative TB mortality | 24 (15–36) | 22 (14–33) |
| HIV-positive TB mortality | 2.2 (1.5–3) | 2 (1.4–2.8) |

ESTIMATED PROPORTION OF TB CASES WITH MDR/RR-TB, 2018

| | |
|--------------------------|-------------|
| New cases | 0.71% |
| Previously treated cases | 16% (14–17) |

TB CASE NOTIFICATIONS, 2018

| | |
|--|---------|
| Total new and relapse | 113 613 |
| – % tested with rapid diagnostics at time of diagnosis | |
| – % with known HIV status | 92% |
| – % pulmonary | 69% |
| – % bacteriologically confirmed ^c | 62% |
| – % children aged 0–14 years | 10% |
| – % women | 40% |
| – % men | 50% |
| Total cases notified | 114 233 |

UNIVERSAL HEALTH COVERAGE AND SOCIAL PROTECTION

| | |
|--|-------------|
| TB treatment coverage (notified/estimated incidence), 2018 | 69% (51–98) |
| TB patients facing catastrophic total costs | |
| TB case fatality ratio (estimated mortality/estimated incidence), 2018 | 17% (9–25) |

TB/HIV CARE IN NEW AND RELAPSE TB PATIENTS, 2018

| | NUMBER | (%) |
|---|--------|-----|
| Patients with known HIV-status who are HIV-positive | 4 816 | 5% |
| – on antiretroviral therapy | 4 393 | 91% |

DRUG-RESISTANT TB CARE, 2018

| | |
|---|---------------------------|
| % of bacteriologically confirmed TB cases tested for rifampicin resistance ^c | |
| – New cases | 80% |
| – Previously treated cases | 100% |
| Laboratory-confirmed cases ^d | MDR/RR-TB: 741, XDR-TB: 3 |
| Patients started on treatment ^{d,e} | MDR/RR-TB: 747, XDR-TB: 3 |
| MDR/RR-TB cases tested for resistance to second-line drugs | 360 |

TREATMENT SUCCESS RATE AND COHORT SIZE

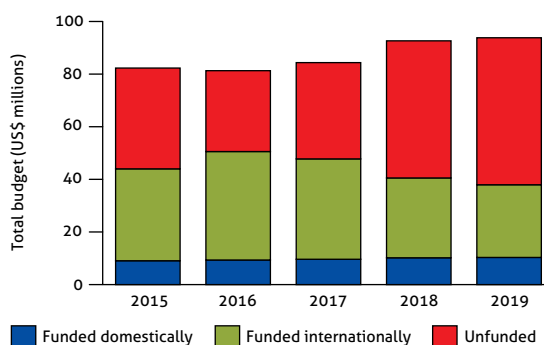
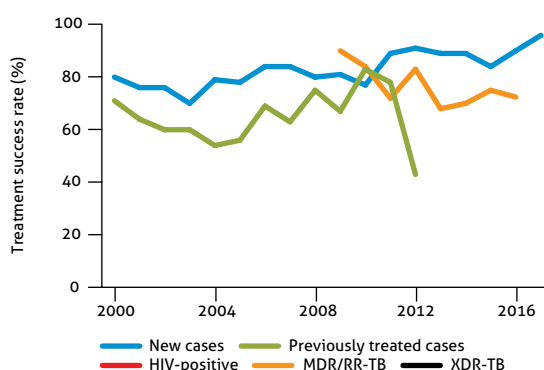
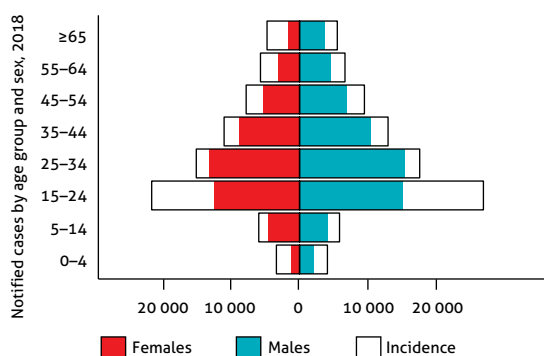
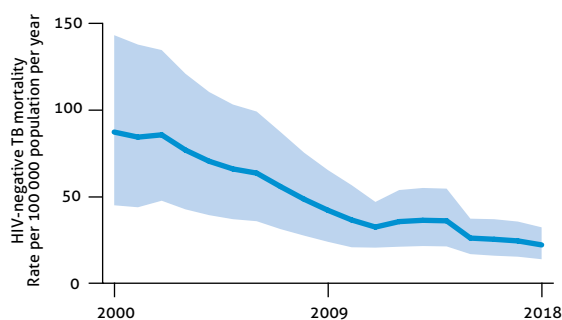
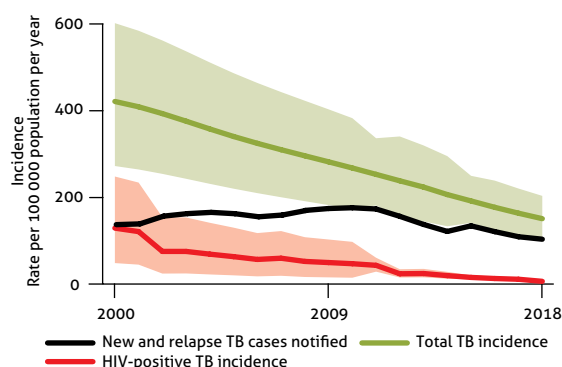
| | SUCCESS | COHORT |
|--|---------|---------|
| New cases registered in 2017 | 96% | 113 690 |
| Previously treated cases registered in 2017 | | |
| HIV-positive TB cases registered in 2017 | | |
| MDR/RR-TB cases started on second-line treatment in 2016 | 72% | 703 |
| XDR-TB cases started on second-line treatment in 2016 | | |

TB PREVENTIVE TREATMENT, 2018

| | |
|--|-------------|
| % of HIV-positive people (newly enrolled in care) on preventive treatment | 49% |
| % of children (aged <5) household contacts of bacteriologically confirmed TB cases on preventive treatment | 22% (20–24) |

TB FINANCING, 2019

| | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| National TB budget (US\$ millions) | 94 |
| Funding source: | 11% domestic, 29% international, 60% unfunded |



Data are as reported to WHO. Estimates of TB and MDR/RR-TB burden are produced by WHO in consultation with countries.

^a Ranges represent uncertainty intervals.

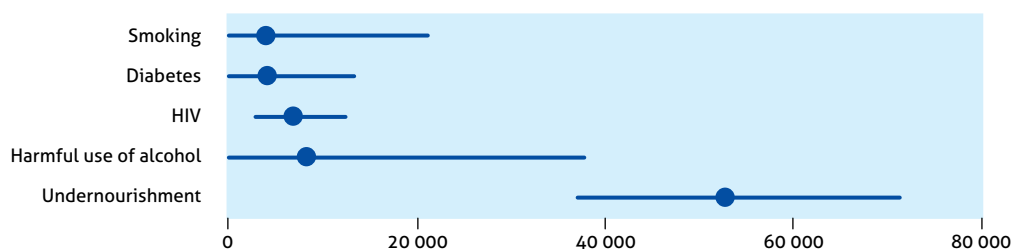
^b MDR is TB resistant to rifampicin and isoniazid; RR is TB resistant to rifampicin.

^c Calculated for pulmonary cases only.

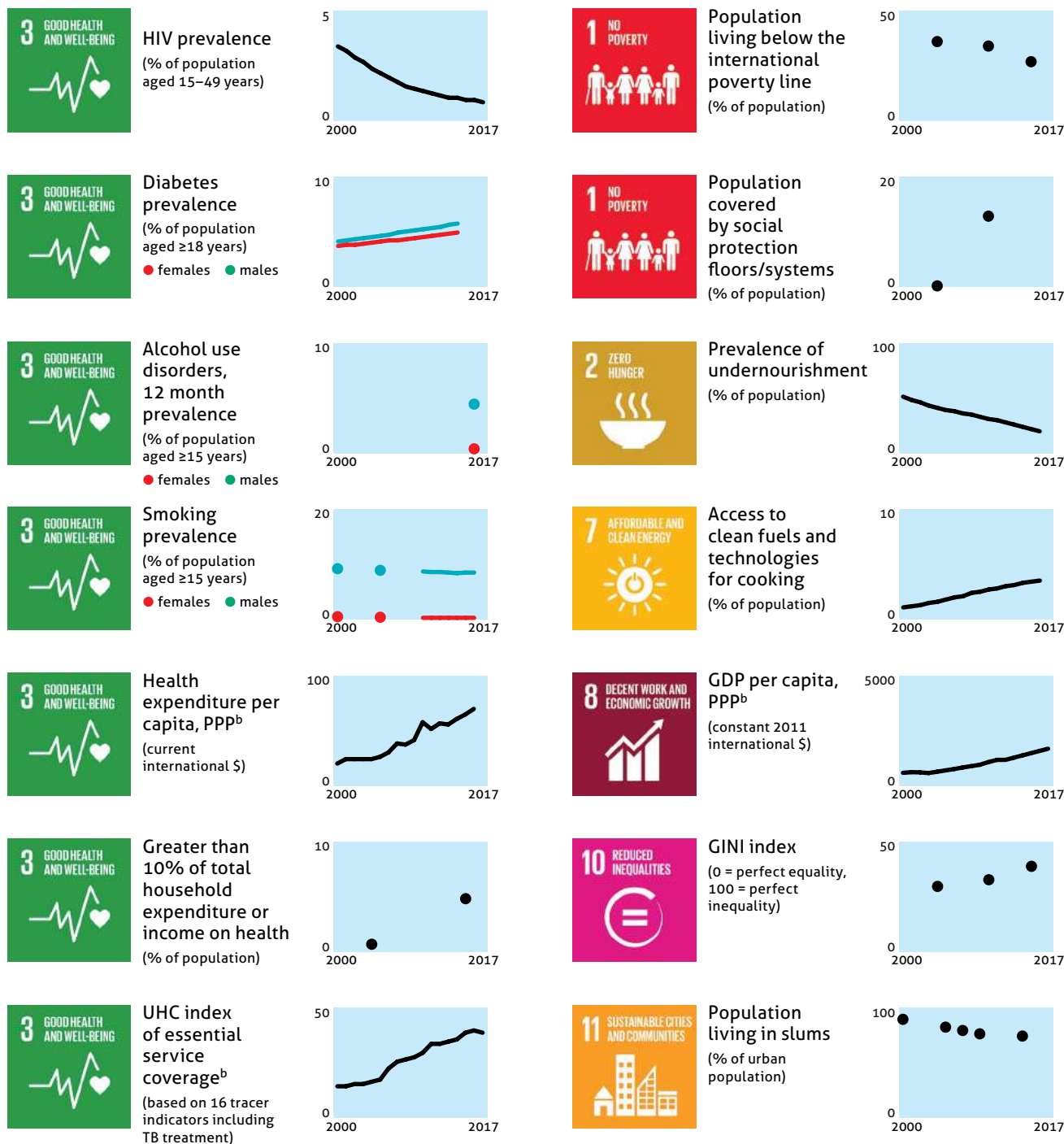
^d Includes cases with unknown previous TB treatment history.

^e Includes patients diagnosed before 2018 and patients who were not laboratory-confirmed.

NUMBER OF TB CASES ATTRIBUTABLE TO FIVE RISK FACTORS, 2018



INDICATORS IN THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS ASSOCIATED WITH TB INCIDENCE^a



^a Data sources: SDG indicators database, The World Bank, World Health Organization. Missing values and empty boxes indicate data not available in these data sources.

^b GDP = gross domestic product; PPP = purchasing power parity; UHC = universal health coverage

India

POPULATION 2018 **1 353 MILLION**

ESTIMATES OF TB BURDEN, ^a 2018

| | NUMBER (thousands) | RATE (per 100 000 population) |
|----------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------|
| Total TB incidence | 2 690 (1 840–3 700) | 199 (136–273) |
| HIV-positive TB incidence | 92 (63–126) | 6.8 (4.6–9.3) |
| MDR/RR-TB incidence ^b | 130 (77–198) | 9.6 (5.7–15) |
| HIV-negative TB mortality | 440 (408–472) | 32 (30–35) |
| HIV-positive TB mortality | 9.7 (5.7–15) | 0.72 (0.42–1.1) |

ESTIMATED PROPORTION OF TB CASES WITH MDR/RR-TB, 2018

| | |
|--------------------------|----------------|
| New cases | 2.8% (2.3–3.5) |
| Previously treated cases | 14% (14–14) |

TB CASE NOTIFICATIONS, 2018

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Total new and relapse | 1 994 000 |
| – % tested with rapid diagnostics at time of diagnosis | 50% |
| – % with known HIV status | 72% |
| – % pulmonary | 82% |
| – % bacteriologically confirmed ^c | 57% |
| – % children aged 0–14 years | 6% |
| – % women | 34% |
| – % men | 60% |
| Total cases notified | 2 155 894 |

UNIVERSAL HEALTH COVERAGE AND SOCIAL PROTECTION

| | |
|--|--------------|
| TB treatment coverage (notified/estimated incidence), 2018 | 74% (54–110) |
| TB patients facing catastrophic total costs | |
| TB case fatality ratio (estimated mortality/estimated incidence), 2018 | 17% (12–24) |

TB/HIV CARE IN NEW AND RELAPSE TB PATIENTS, 2018

| | NUMBER | (%) |
|---|--------|-----|
| Patients with known HIV-status who are HIV-positive | 49 047 | 3% |
| – on antiretroviral therapy | 44 080 | 90% |

DRUG-RESISTANT TB CARE, 2018

| | |
|---|----------------------------------|
| % of bacteriologically confirmed TB cases tested for rifampicin resistance ^c | |
| – New cases | 46% |
| – Previously treated cases | 91% |
| Laboratory-confirmed cases ^d | MDR/RR-TB: 58 347, XDR-TB: 3 400 |
| Patients started on treatment ^{d,e} | MDR/RR-TB: 46 569, XDR-TB: 2 724 |
| MDR/RR-TB cases tested for resistance to second-line drugs | 38 236 |

TREATMENT SUCCESS RATE AND COHORT SIZE

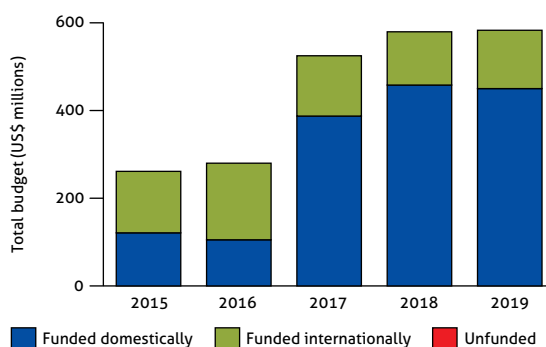
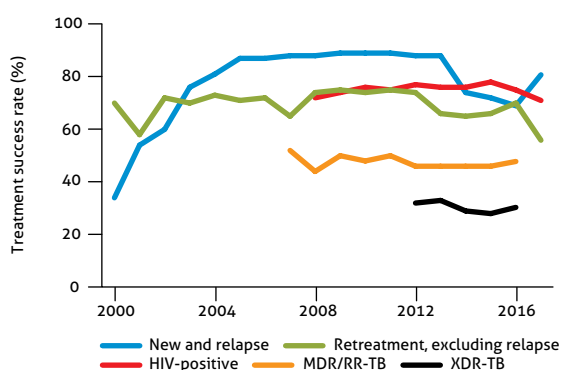
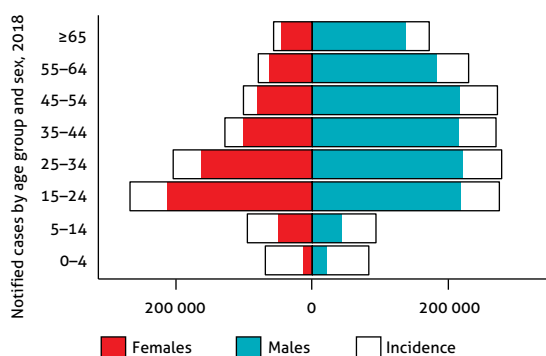
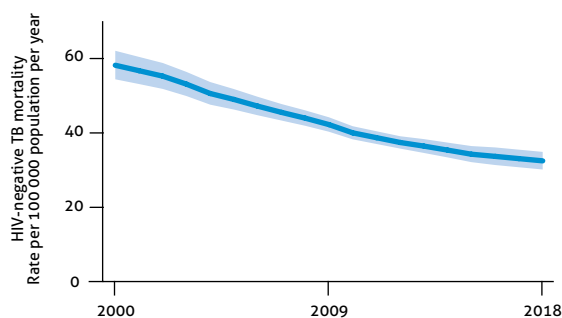
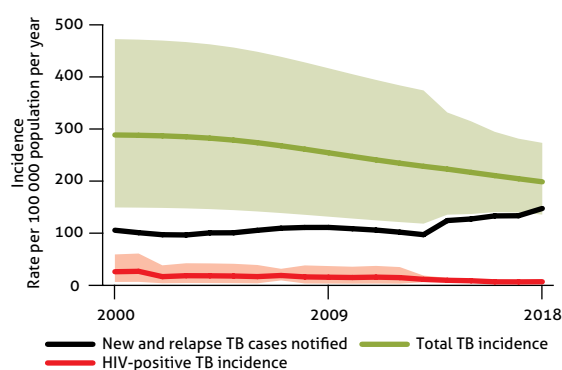
| | SUCCESS | COHORT |
|---|---------|-----------|
| New and relapse cases registered in 2017 | 81% | 1 568 392 |
| Previously treated cases, excluding relapse, registered in 2017 | 56% | 146 982 |
| HIV-positive TB cases registered in 2017 | 71% | 31 213 |
| MDR/RR-TB cases started on second-line treatment in 2016 | 48% | 33 197 |
| XDR-TB cases started on second-line treatment in 2016 | 30% | 2 464 |

TB PREVENTIVE TREATMENT, 2018

| | |
|--|-------------|
| % of HIV-positive people (newly enrolled in care) on preventive treatment | 17% |
| % of children (aged <5) household contacts of bacteriologically confirmed TB cases on preventive treatment | 26% (24–28) |

TB FINANCING, 2019

| | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| National TB budget (US\$ millions) | 583 |
| Funding source: | 77% domestic, 23% international, 0% unfunded |



Data are as reported to WHO. Estimates of TB and MDR/RR-TB burden are produced by WHO in consultation with countries. Estimates of TB incidence and mortality for India are interim in nature, pending results from the national TB prevalence survey planned for 2019/2020.

^a Ranges represent uncertainty intervals.

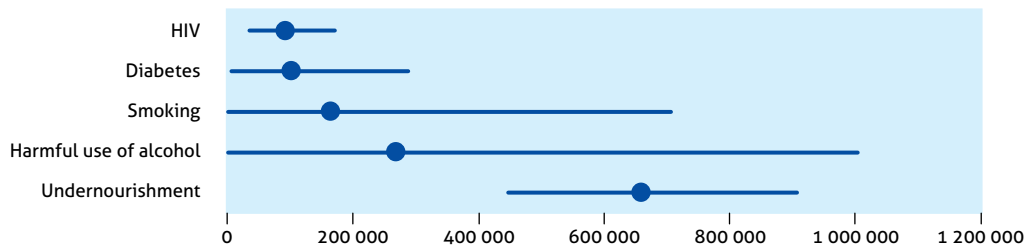
^b MDR is TB resistant to rifampicin and isoniazid; RR is TB resistant to rifampicin.

^c Calculated for pulmonary cases only.

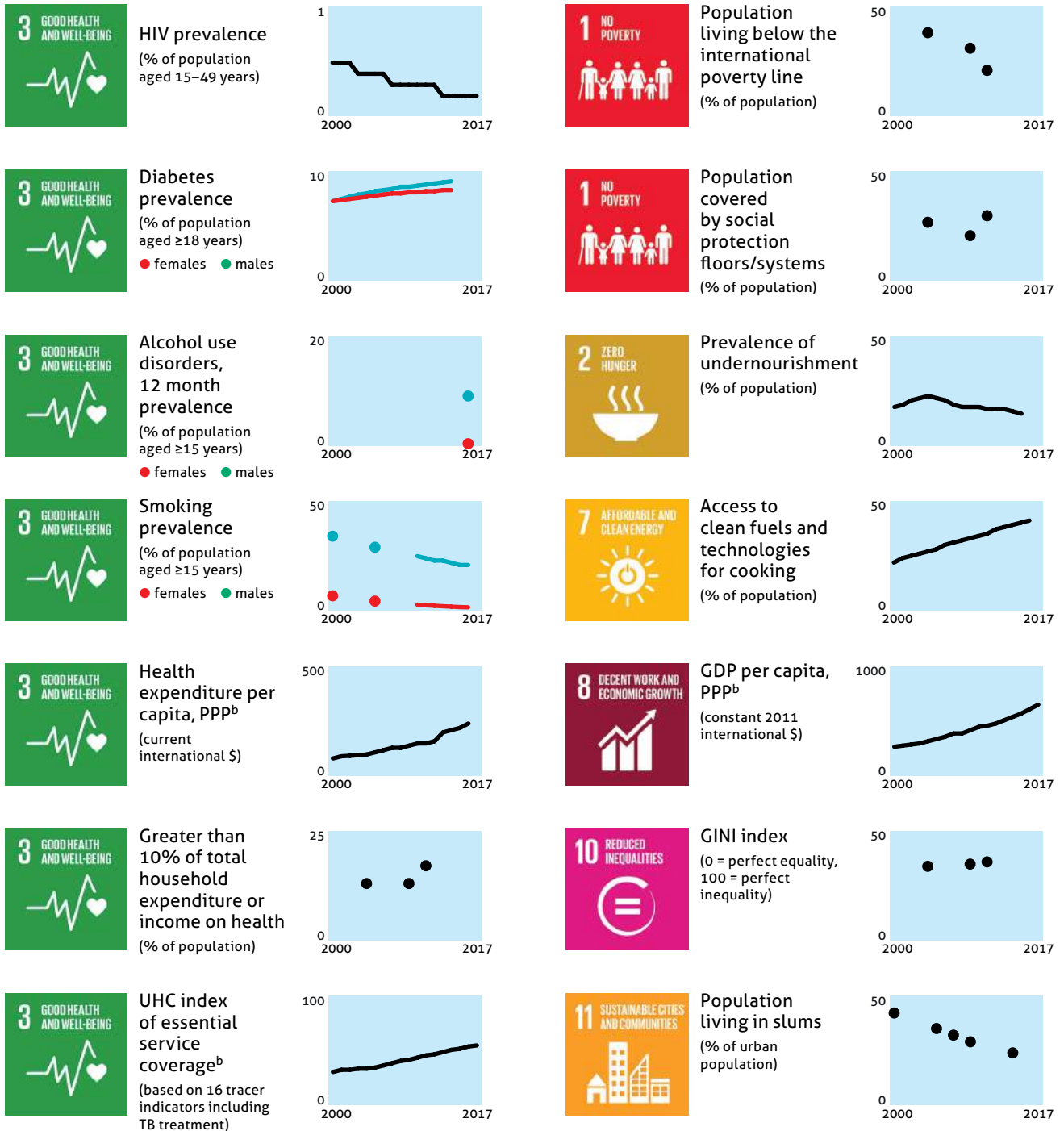
^d Includes cases with unknown previous TB treatment history.

^e Includes patients diagnosed before 2018 and patients who were not laboratory-confirmed.

NUMBER OF TB CASES ATTRIBUTABLE TO FIVE RISK FACTORS, 2018



INDICATORS IN THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS ASSOCIATED WITH TB INCIDENCE^a



^a Data sources: SDG indicators database, The World Bank, World Health Organization. Missing values and empty boxes indicate data not available in these data sources.

^b GDP = gross domestic product; PPP = purchasing power parity; UHC = universal health coverage

Indonesia

POPULATION 2018 **268 MILLION**

ESTIMATES OF TB BURDEN, ^a 2018

| | NUMBER (thousands) | RATE (per 100 000 population) |
|----------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|
| Total TB incidence | 845 (770–923) | 316 (288–345) |
| HIV-positive TB incidence | 21 (8.9–38) | 7.9 (3.3–14) |
| MDR/RR-TB incidence ^b | 24 (17–32) | 8.8 (6.2–12) |
| HIV-negative TB mortality | 93 (87–99) | 35 (33–37) |
| HIV-positive TB mortality | 5.3 (2.1–9.8) | 2 (0.79–3.7) |

ESTIMATED PROPORTION OF TB CASES WITH MDR/RR-TB, 2018

| | |
|--------------------------|----------------|
| New cases | 2.4% (1.8–3.3) |
| Previously treated cases | 13% (9–18) |

TB CASE NOTIFICATIONS, 2018

| | |
|--|---------|
| Total new and relapse | 563 879 |
| – % tested with rapid diagnostics at time of diagnosis | 12% |
| – % with known HIV status | 37% |
| – % pulmonary | 88% |
| – % bacteriologically confirmed ^c | 50% |
| – % children aged 0–14 years | 11% |
| – % women | 37% |
| – % men | 52% |
| Total cases notified | 570 289 |

UNIVERSAL HEALTH COVERAGE AND SOCIAL PROTECTION

| | |
|--|-------------|
| TB treatment coverage (notified/estimated incidence), 2018 | 67% (61–73) |
| TB patients facing catastrophic total costs | |
| TB case fatality ratio (estimated mortality/estimated incidence), 2018 | 12% (10–13) |

TB/HIV CARE IN NEW AND RELAPSE TB PATIENTS, 2018

| | NUMBER | (%) |
|---|--------|-----|
| Patients with known HIV-status who are HIV-positive | 10 174 | 5% |
| – on antiretroviral therapy | 4 082 | 40% |

DRUG-RESISTANT TB CARE, 2018

| | |
|---|------------------------------|
| % of bacteriologically confirmed TB cases tested for rifampicin resistance ^c | |
| – New cases | 33% |
| – Previously treated cases | 127% |
| Laboratory-confirmed cases ^d | MDR/RR-TB: 9 038, XDR-TB: 80 |
| Patients started on treatment ^{d,e} | MDR/RR-TB: 4 194, XDR-TB: 59 |
| MDR/RR-TB cases tested for resistance to second-line drugs | 2 526 |

TREATMENT SUCCESS RATE AND COHORT SIZE

| | SUCCESS | COHORT |
|---|---------|---------|
| New and relapse cases registered in 2017 | 85% | 425 819 |
| Previously treated cases, excluding relapse, registered in 2017 | 73% | 4 934 |
| HIV-positive TB cases registered in 2017 | 69% | 7 966 |
| MDR/RR-TB cases started on second-line treatment in 2016 | 48% | 1 905 |
| XDR-TB cases started on second-line treatment in 2016 | 21% | 61 |

TB PREVENTIVE TREATMENT, 2018

| | |
|--|--------------|
| % of HIV-positive people (newly enrolled in care) on preventive treatment | 10% |
| % of children (aged <5) household contacts of bacteriologically confirmed TB cases on preventive treatment | 10% (9.3–11) |

TB FINANCING, 2019

| | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| National TB budget (US\$ millions) | 366 |
| Funding source: | 30% domestic, ^f 13% international, 57% unknown |

Data are as reported to WHO. Estimates of TB and MDR/RR-TB burden are produced by WHO in consultation with countries.

^a Ranges represent uncertainty intervals.

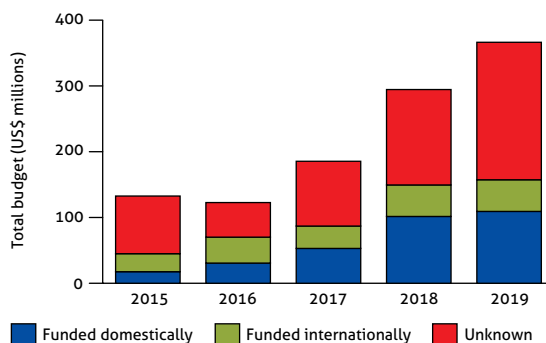
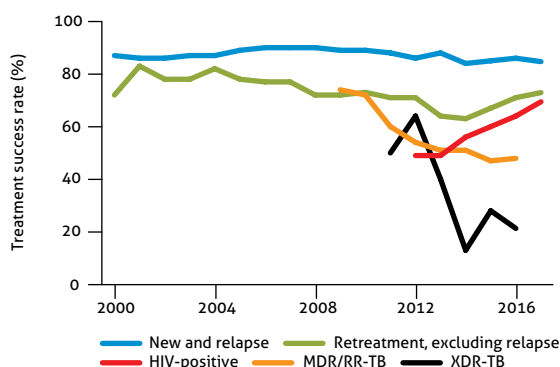
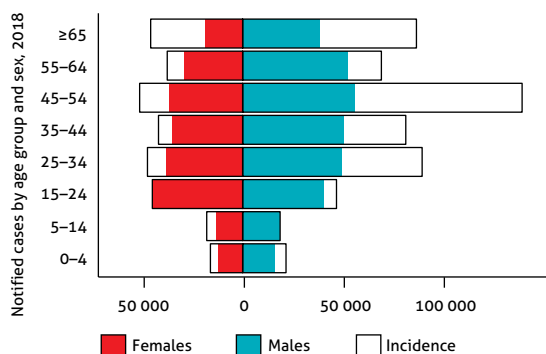
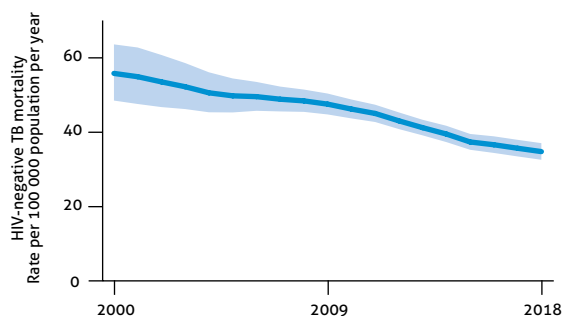
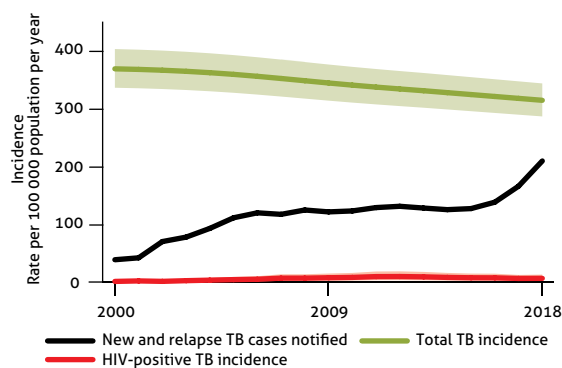
^b MDR is TB resistant to rifampicin and isoniazid; RR is TB resistant to rifampicin.

^c Calculated for pulmonary cases only.

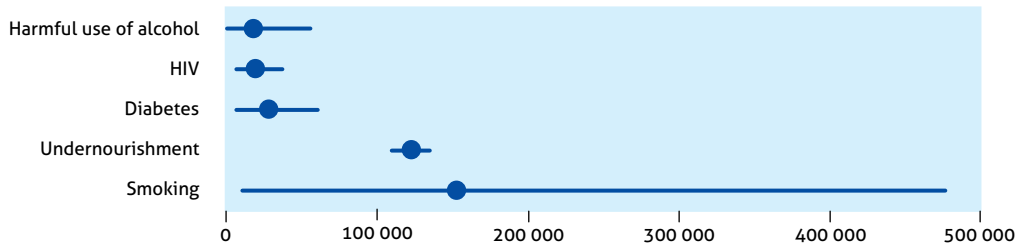
^d Includes cases with unknown previous TB treatment history.

^e Includes patients diagnosed before 2018 and patients who were not laboratory-confirmed.

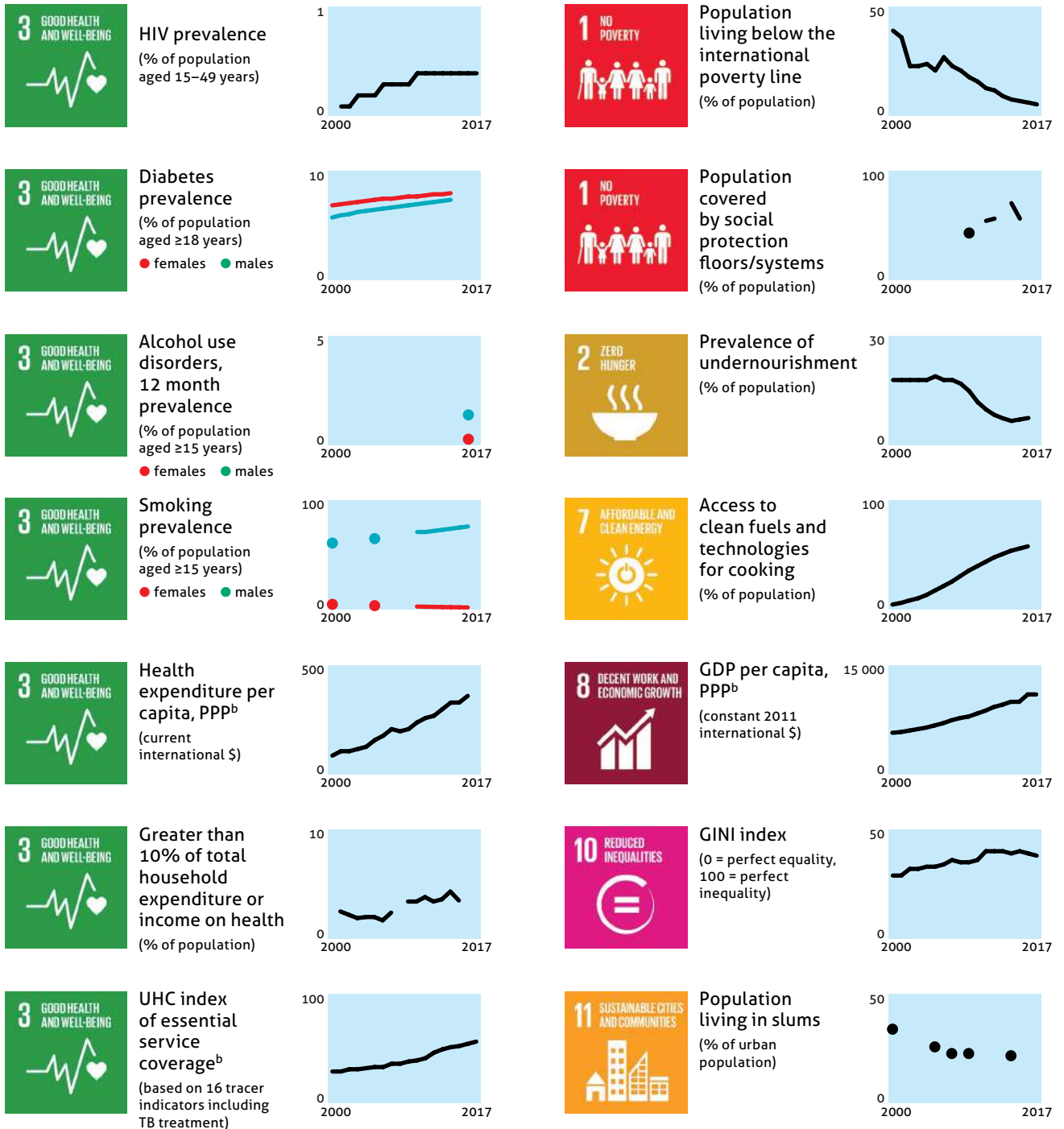
^f Funding from provincial and district budgets are not known at national level.



NUMBER OF TB CASES ATTRIBUTABLE TO FIVE RISK FACTORS, 2018



INDICATORS IN THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS ASSOCIATED WITH TB INCIDENCE^a



^a Data sources: SDG indicators database, The World Bank, World Health Organization. Missing values and empty boxes indicate data not available in these data sources.

^b GDP = gross domestic product; PPP = purchasing power parity; UHC = universal health coverage

Kenya

POPULATION 2018 **51 MILLION**

ESTIMATES OF TB BURDEN, ^a 2018

| | NUMBER (thousands) | RATE (per 100 000 population) |
|----------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|
| Total TB incidence | 150 (92–222) | 292 (179–432) |
| HIV-positive TB incidence | 40 (25–60) | 79 (48–117) |
| MDR/RR-TB incidence ^b | 2.3 (1.1–4.1) | 4.5 (2.1–7.9) |
| HIV-negative TB mortality | 19 (11–30) | 38 (22–59) |
| HIV-positive TB mortality | 13 (8.1–20) | 26 (16–38) |

ESTIMATED PROPORTION OF TB CASES WITH MDR/RR-TB, 2018

| | |
|--------------------------|----------------|
| New cases | 1.3% (0.74–2) |
| Previously treated cases | 4.4% (3.7–5.2) |

TB CASE NOTIFICATIONS, 2018

| | |
|--|--------|
| Total new and relapse | 94 534 |
| – % tested with rapid diagnostics at time of diagnosis | 47% |
| – % with known HIV status | 98% |
| – % pulmonary | 85% |
| – % bacteriologically confirmed ^c | 58% |
| – % children aged 0–14 years | 10% |
| – % women | 32% |
| – % men | 58% |
| Total cases notified | 96 478 |

UNIVERSAL HEALTH COVERAGE AND SOCIAL PROTECTION

| | |
|--|--------------|
| TB treatment coverage (notified/estimated incidence), 2018 | 63% (43–100) |
| TB patients facing catastrophic total costs, 2017 | 27% (21–32) |
| TB case fatality ratio (estimated mortality/estimated incidence), 2018 | 23% (12–36) |

TB/HIV CARE IN NEW AND RELAPSE TB PATIENTS, 2018

| | NUMBER | (%) |
|---|--------|-----|
| Patients with known HIV-status who are HIV-positive | 24 950 | 27% |
| – on antiretroviral therapy | 24 186 | 97% |

DRUG-RESISTANT TB CARE, 2018

| | |
|---|---------------------------|
| % of bacteriologically confirmed TB cases tested for rifampicin resistance ^c | |
| – New cases | 64% |
| – Previously treated cases | 79% |
| Laboratory-confirmed cases ^d | MDR/RR-TB: 465, XDR-TB: 1 |
| Patients started on treatment ^{d,e} | MDR/RR-TB: 470, XDR-TB: 1 |
| MDR/RR-TB cases tested for resistance to second-line drugs | 125 |

TREATMENT SUCCESS RATE AND COHORT SIZE

| | SUCCESS | COHORT |
|---|---------|--------|
| New and relapse cases registered in 2017 | 83% | 83 088 |
| Previously treated cases, excluding relapse, registered in 2017 | 72% | 1 583 |
| HIV-positive TB cases registered in 2017 | 78% | 23 060 |
| MDR/RR-TB cases started on second-line treatment in 2016 | 68% | 308 |
| XDR-TB cases started on second-line treatment in 2016 | | 0 |

TB PREVENTIVE TREATMENT, 2018

| | |
|--|-------------|
| % of HIV-positive people (newly enrolled in care) on preventive treatment | |
| % of children (aged <5) household contacts of bacteriologically confirmed TB cases on preventive treatment | 34% (31–37) |

TB FINANCING, 2019

| | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| National TB budget (US\$ millions) | 81 |
| Funding source: | 22% domestic, 15% international, 63% unfunded |

Data are as reported to WHO. Estimates of TB and MDR/RR-TB burden are produced by WHO in consultation with countries.

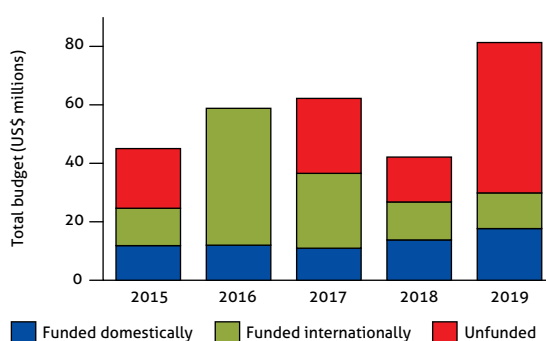
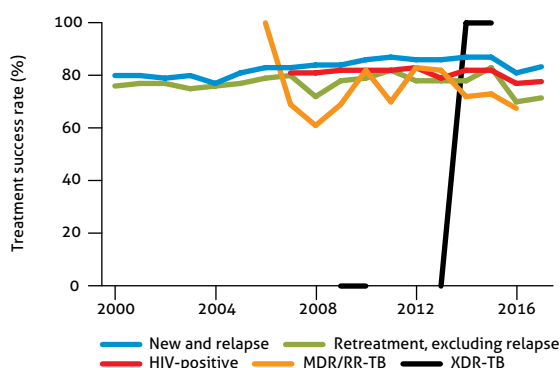
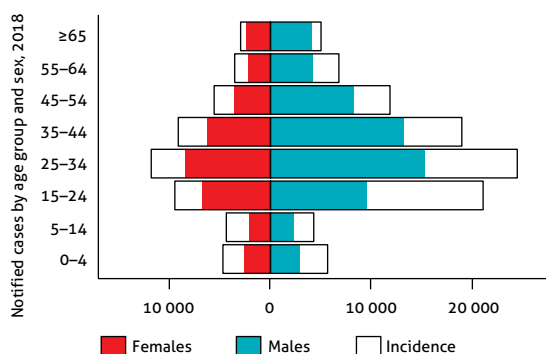
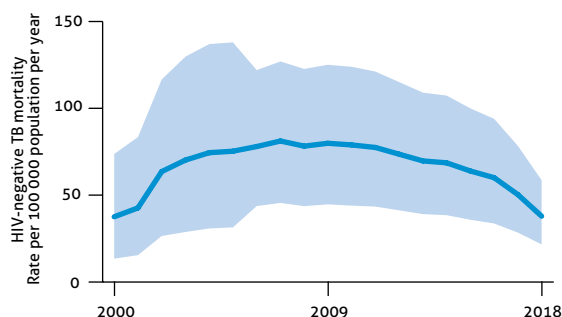
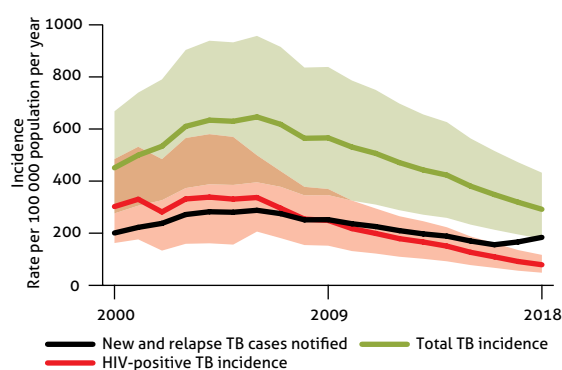
^a Ranges represent uncertainty intervals.

^b MDR is TB resistant to rifampicin and isoniazid; RR is TB resistant to rifampicin.

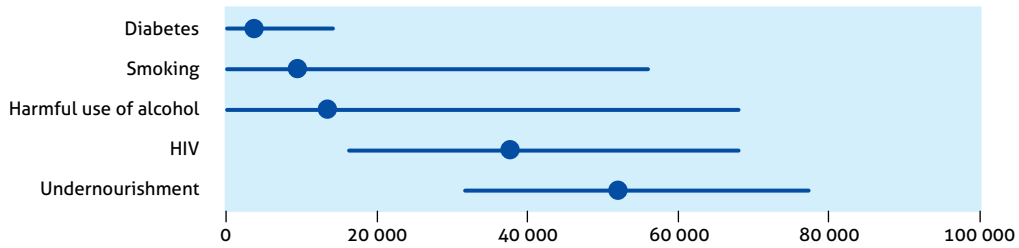
^c Calculated for pulmonary cases only.

^d Includes cases with unknown previous TB treatment history.

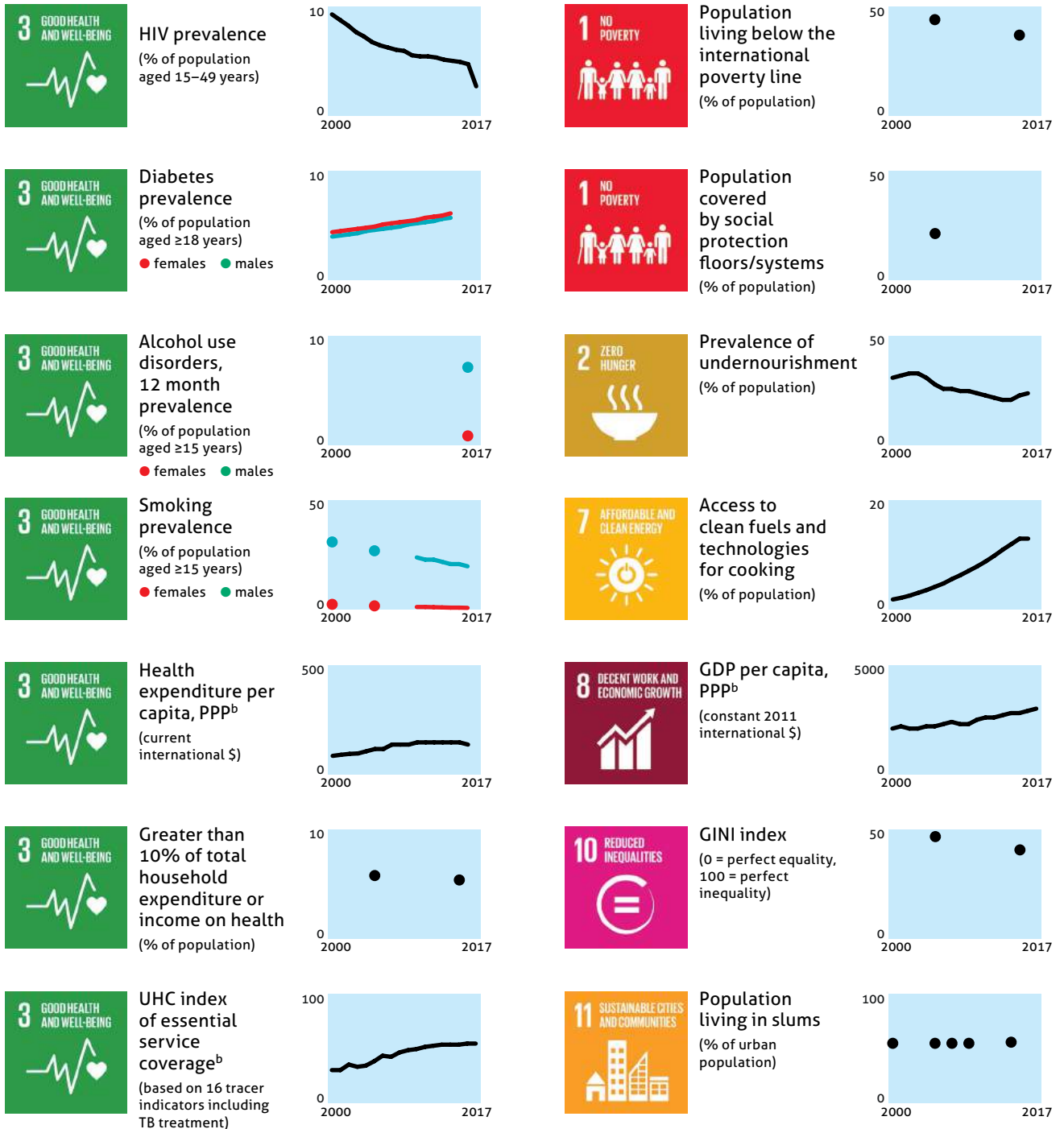
^e Includes patients diagnosed before 2018 and patients who were not laboratory-confirmed.



NUMBER OF TB CASES ATTRIBUTABLE TO FIVE RISK FACTORS, 2018



INDICATORS IN THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS ASSOCIATED WITH TB INCIDENCE^a



^a Data sources: SDG indicators database, The World Bank, World Health Organization. Missing values and empty boxes indicate data not available in these data sources.

^b GDP = gross domestic product; PPP = purchasing power parity; UHC = universal health coverage

Mozambique

POPULATION 2018 **29 MILLION**

ESTIMATES OF TB BURDEN, ^a 2018

| | NUMBER (thousands) | RATE (per 100 000 population) |
|----------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|
| Total TB incidence | 162 (105–232) | 551 (356–787) |
| HIV-positive TB incidence | 58 (38–83) | 197 (127–281) |
| MDR/RR-TB incidence ^b | 8.3 (4.4–14) | 28 (15–46) |
| HIV-negative TB mortality | 21 (13–32) | 72 (43–109) |
| HIV-positive TB mortality | 22 (14–31) | 73 (46–106) |

ESTIMATED PROPORTION OF TB CASES WITH MDR/RR-TB, 2018

| | |
|--------------------------|----------------|
| New cases | 3.7% (2.5–5.2) |
| Previously treated cases | 20% (5.2–40) |

TB CASE NOTIFICATIONS, 2018

| | |
|--|--------|
| Total new and relapse | 92 381 |
| – % tested with rapid diagnostics at time of diagnosis | 41% |
| – % with known HIV status | 98% |
| – % pulmonary | 93% |
| – % bacteriologically confirmed ^c | 39% |
| – % children aged 0–14 years | 13% |
| – % women | 42% |
| – % men | 45% |
| Total cases notified | 93 546 |

UNIVERSAL HEALTH COVERAGE AND SOCIAL PROTECTION

| | |
|--|-------------|
| TB treatment coverage (notified/estimated incidence), 2018 | 57% (40–88) |
| TB patients facing catastrophic total costs | |
| TB case fatality ratio (estimated mortality/estimated incidence), 2018 | 27% (15–41) |

TB/HIV CARE IN NEW AND RELAPSE TB PATIENTS, 2018

| | NUMBER | (%) |
|---|--------|-----|
| Patients with known HIV-status who are HIV-positive | 32 641 | 36% |
| – on antiretroviral therapy | 31 440 | 96% |

DRUG-RESISTANT TB CARE, 2018

| | |
|---|------------------------------|
| % of bacteriologically confirmed TB cases tested for rifampicin resistance ^c | |
| – New cases | 44% |
| – Previously treated cases | 66% |
| Laboratory-confirmed cases ^d | MDR/RR-TB: 1 158, XDR-TB: 45 |
| Patients started on treatment ^{d,e} | MDR/RR-TB: 1 134, XDR-TB: 45 |
| MDR/RR-TB cases tested for resistance to second-line drugs | 472 |

TREATMENT SUCCESS RATE AND COHORT SIZE

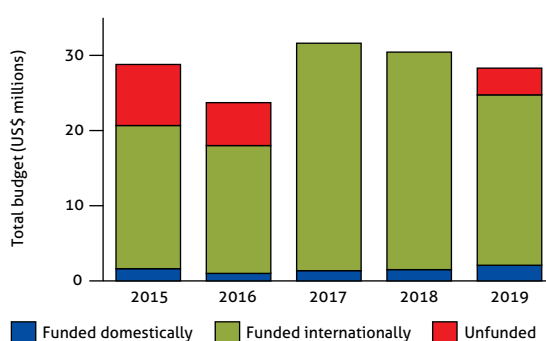
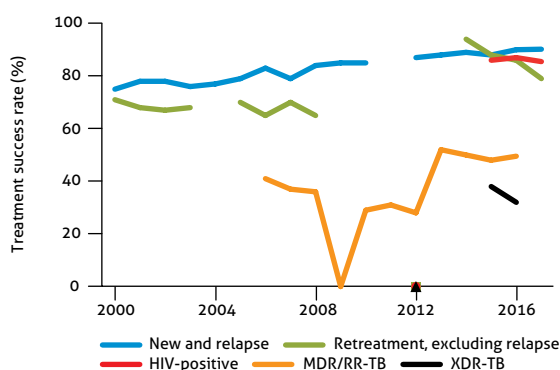
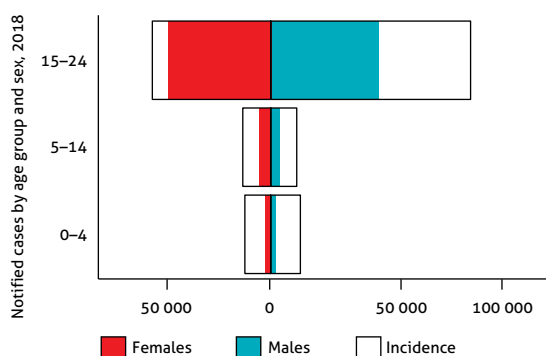
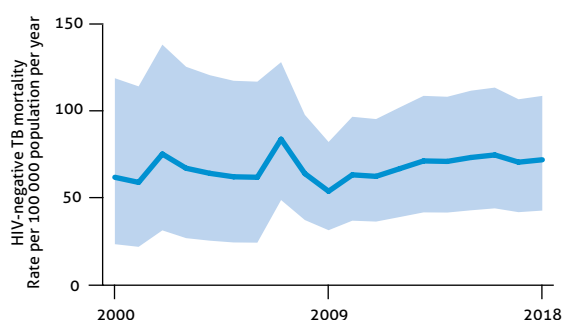
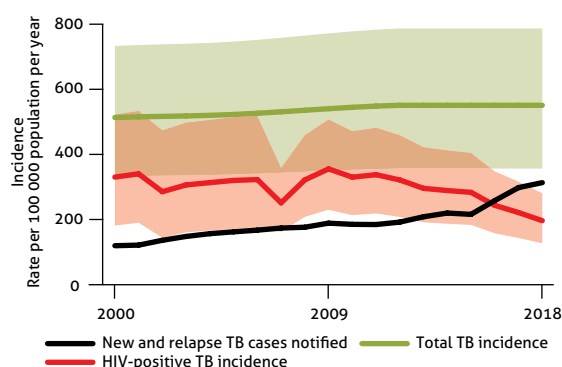
| | SUCCESS | COHORT |
|---|---------|--------|
| New and relapse cases registered in 2017 | 90% | 82 674 |
| Previously treated cases, excluding relapse, registered in 2017 | 79% | 1 139 |
| HIV-positive TB cases registered in 2017 | 85% | 34 056 |
| MDR/RR-TB cases started on second-line treatment in 2016 | 50% | 854 |
| XDR-TB cases started on second-line treatment in 2016 | 32% | 25 |

TB PREVENTIVE TREATMENT, 2018

| | |
|--|------|
| % of HIV-positive people (newly enrolled in care) on preventive treatment | |
| % of children (aged <5) household contacts of bacteriologically confirmed TB cases on preventive treatment | 100% |

TB FINANCING, 2019

| | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| National TB budget (US\$ millions) | 28 |
| Funding source: | 7% domestic, 80% international, 13% unfunded |



Data are as reported to WHO. Estimates of TB and MDR/RR-TB burden are produced by WHO in consultation with countries. Estimates of TB incidence and mortality for Mozambique will be reviewed after final results from the national TB prevalence survey are available in 2020.

^a Ranges represent uncertainty intervals.

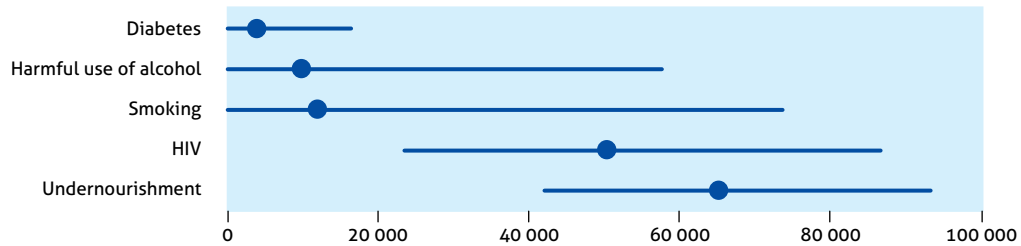
^b MDR is TB resistant to rifampicin and isoniazid; RR is TB resistant to rifampicin.

^c Calculated for pulmonary cases only.

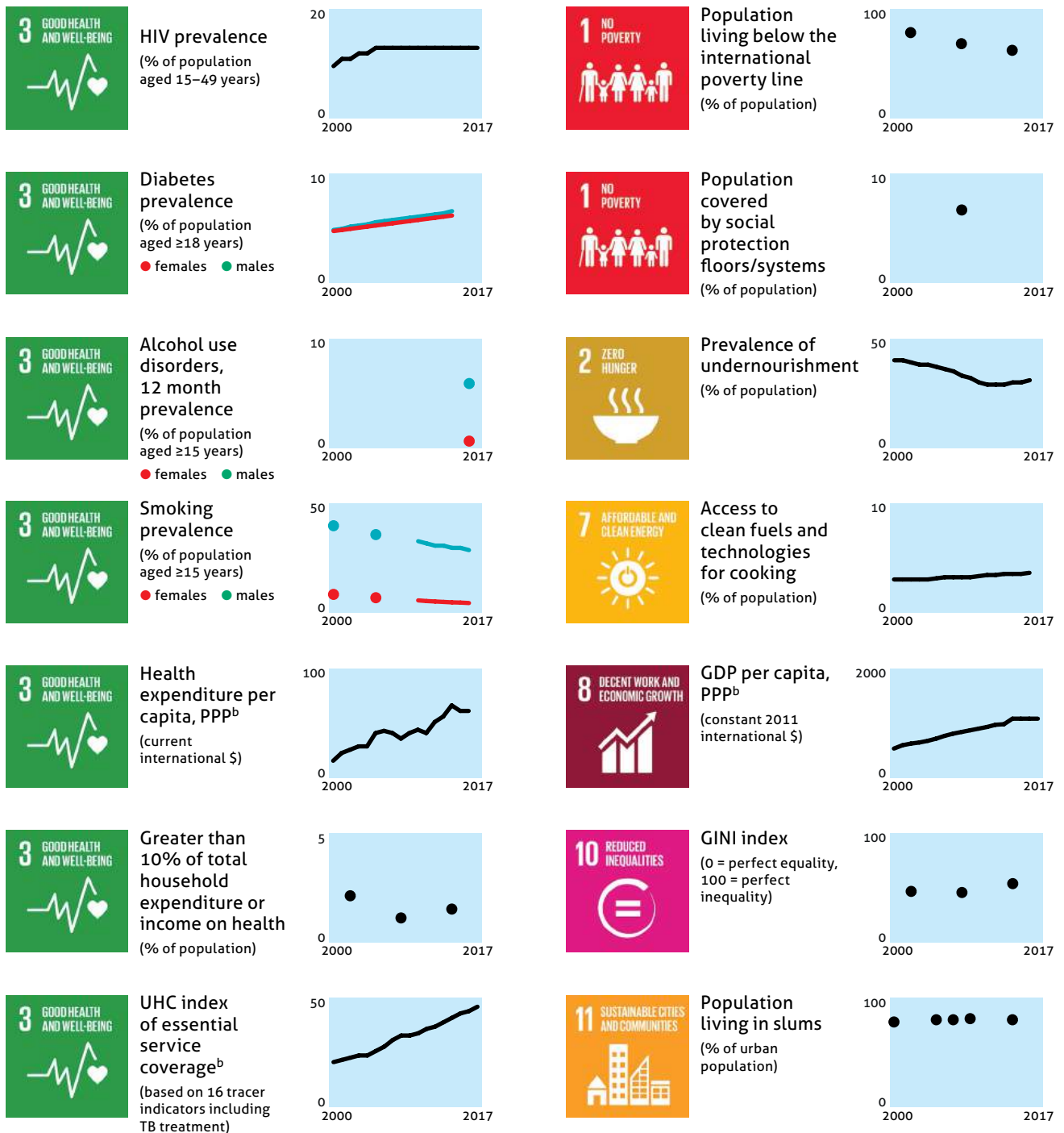
^d Includes cases with unknown previous TB treatment history.

^e Includes patients diagnosed before 2018 and patients who were not laboratory-confirmed.

NUMBER OF TB CASES ATTRIBUTABLE TO FIVE RISK FACTORS, 2018



INDICATORS IN THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS ASSOCIATED WITH TB INCIDENCE^a



^a Data sources: SDG indicators database, The World Bank, World Health Organization. Missing values and empty boxes indicate data not available in these data sources.

^b GDP = gross domestic product; PPP = purchasing power parity; UHC = universal health coverage

Myanmar

POPULATION 2018 **54 MILLION**

ESTIMATES OF TB BURDEN, ^a 2018

| | NUMBER (thousands) | RATE (per 100 000 population) |
|----------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|
| Total TB incidence | 181 (119–256) | 338 (222–477) |
| HIV-positive TB incidence | 15 (10–22) | 29 (19–41) |
| MDR/RR-TB incidence ^b | 11 (7.4–16) | 21 (14–30) |
| HIV-negative TB mortality | 21 (12–31) | 39 (23–58) |
| HIV-positive TB mortality | 3.7 (2.5–5.2) | 6.9 (4.6–9.7) |

ESTIMATED PROPORTION OF TB CASES WITH MDR/RR-TB, 2018

| | |
|--------------------------|----------------|
| New cases | 4.9% (4.7–5.1) |
| Previously treated cases | 20% (19–21) |

TB CASE NOTIFICATIONS, 2018

| | |
|--|---------|
| Total new and relapse | 137 972 |
| – % tested with rapid diagnostics at time of diagnosis | 42% |
| – % with known HIV status | 89% |
| – % pulmonary | 91% |
| – % bacteriologically confirmed ^c | 44% |
| – % children aged 0–14 years | 19% |
| – % women | 29% |
| – % men | 52% |
| Total cases notified | 139 518 |

UNIVERSAL HEALTH COVERAGE AND SOCIAL PROTECTION

| | |
|--|--------------|
| TB treatment coverage (notified/estimated incidence), 2018 | 76% (54–120) |
| TB patients facing catastrophic total costs, 2015 | 60% (56–63) |
| TB case fatality ratio (estimated mortality/estimated incidence), 2018 | 14% (8–22) |

TB/HIV CARE IN NEW AND RELAPSE TB PATIENTS, 2018

| | NUMBER | (%) |
|---|--------|-----|
| Patients with known HIV-status who are HIV-positive | 10 516 | 9% |
| – on antiretroviral therapy | 7 464 | 71% |

DRUG-RESISTANT TB CARE, 2018

| | | |
|---|------------------------------|-----|
| % of bacteriologically confirmed TB cases tested for rifampicin resistance ^c | | |
| – New cases | | 92% |
| – Previously treated cases | | 84% |
| Laboratory-confirmed cases ^d | MDR/RR-TB: 3 479, XDR-TB: 35 | |
| Patients started on treatment ^{d,e} | MDR/RR-TB: 2 650, XDR-TB: 29 | |
| MDR/RR-TB cases tested for resistance to second-line drugs | | 927 |

TREATMENT SUCCESS RATE AND COHORT SIZE

| | SUCCESS | COHORT |
|---|---------|---------|
| New and relapse cases registered in 2017 | 87% | 126 746 |
| Previously treated cases, excluding relapse, registered in 2017 | 78% | 1 638 |
| HIV-positive TB cases registered in 2017 | 73% | 10 294 |
| MDR/RR-TB cases started on second-line treatment in 2016 | 79% | 2 512 |
| XDR-TB cases started on second-line treatment in 2016 | 63% | 8 |

TB PREVENTIVE TREATMENT, 2018

| | |
|--|----------------|
| % of HIV-positive people (newly enrolled in care) on preventive treatment | 15% |
| % of children (aged <5) household contacts of bacteriologically confirmed TB cases on preventive treatment | 3.1% (2.8–3.4) |

TB FINANCING, 2019

| | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| National TB budget (US\$ millions) | 62 |
| Funding source: | 3% domestic, 60% international, 37% unfunded |

Data are as reported to WHO. Estimates of TB and MDR/RR-TB burden are produced by WHO in consultation with countries.

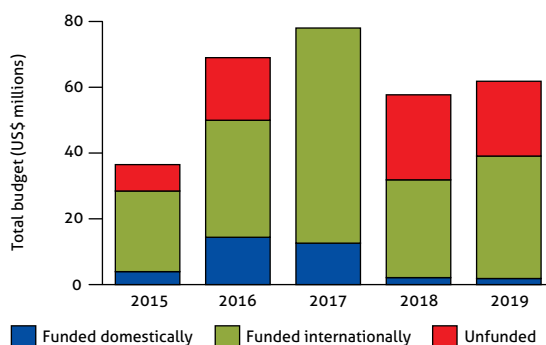
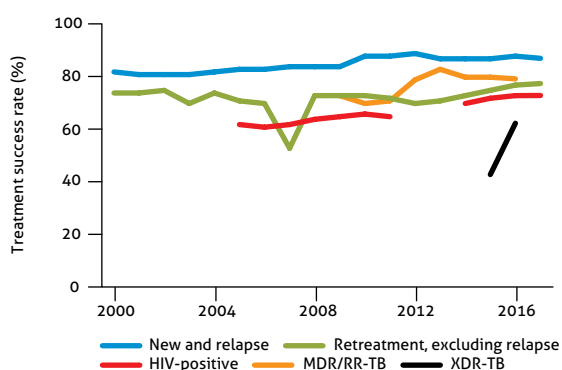
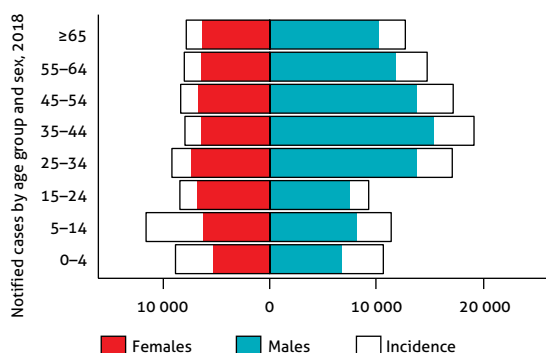
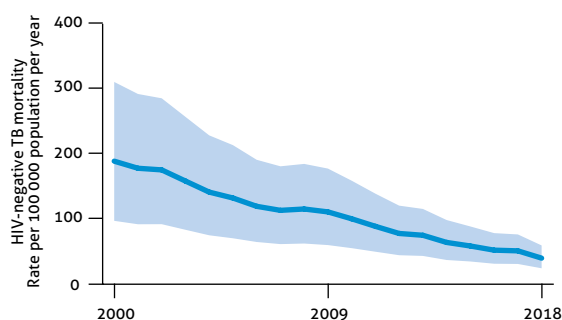
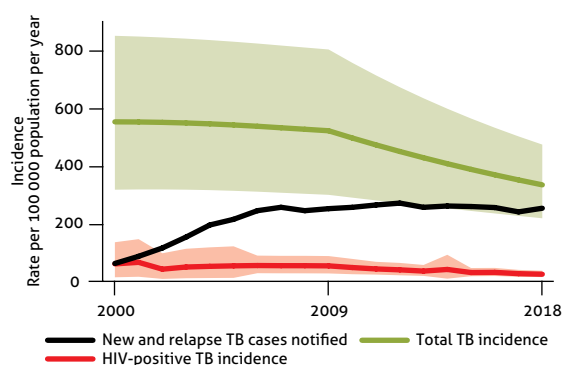
^a Ranges represent uncertainty intervals.

^b MDR is TB resistant to rifampicin and isoniazid; RR is TB resistant to rifampicin.

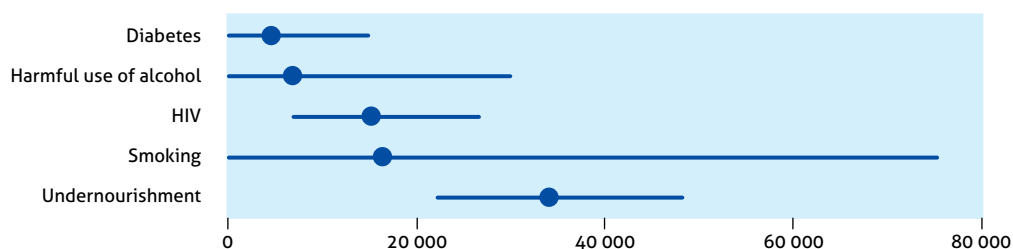
^c Calculated for pulmonary cases only.

^d Includes cases with unknown previous TB treatment history.

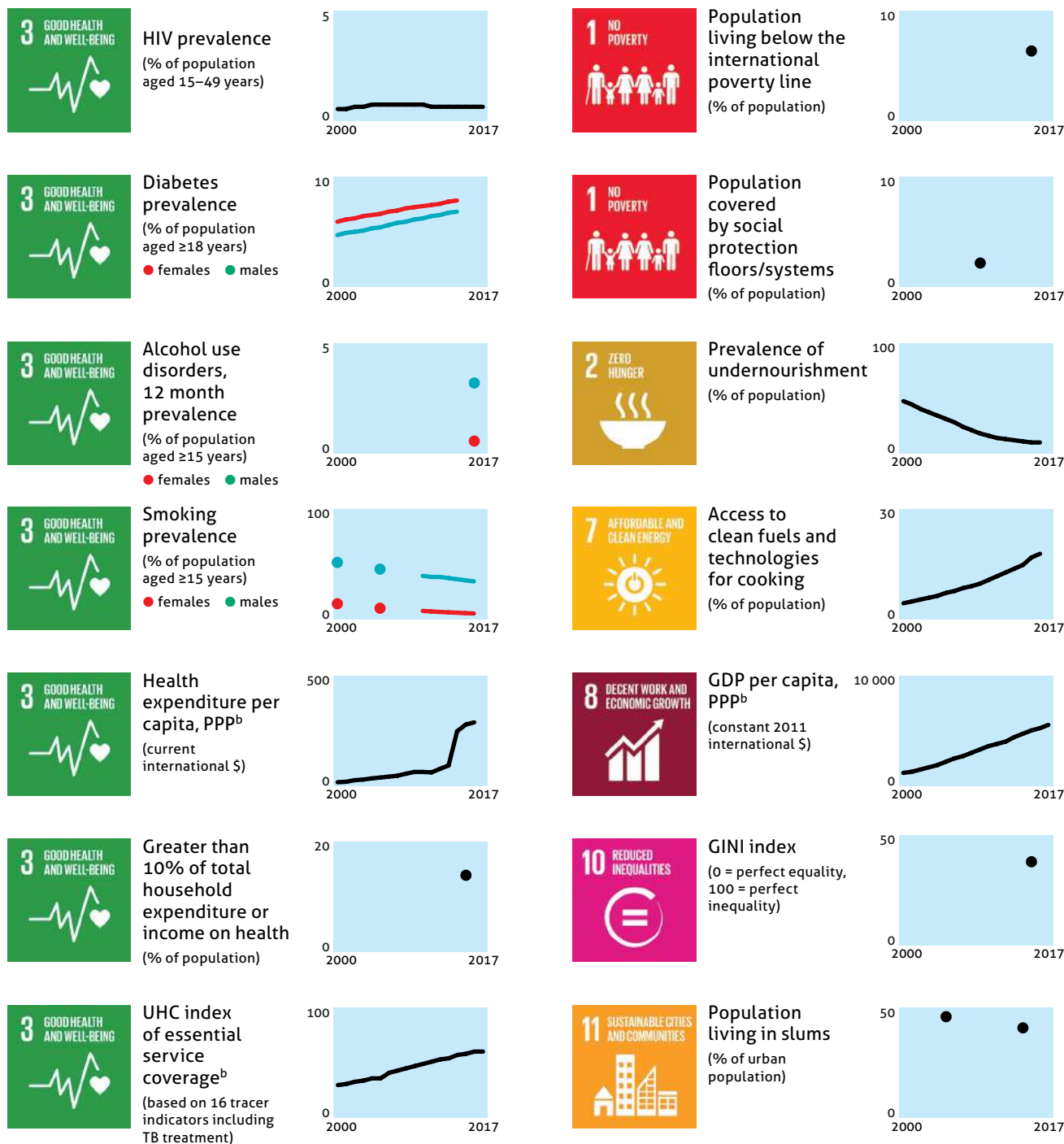
^e Includes patients diagnosed before 2018 and patients who were not laboratory-confirmed.



NUMBER OF TB CASES ATTRIBUTABLE TO FIVE RISK FACTORS, 2018



INDICATORS IN THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS ASSOCIATED WITH TB INCIDENCE^a



^a Data sources: SDG indicators database, The World Bank, World Health Organization. Missing values and empty boxes indicate data not available in these data sources.

^b GDP = gross domestic product; PPP = purchasing power parity; UHC = universal health coverage

Nigeria

POPULATION 2018 **196 MILLION**

ESTIMATES OF TB BURDEN, ^a 2018

| | NUMBER (thousands) | RATE (per 100 000 population) |
|----------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|
| Total TB incidence | 429 (280–609) | 219 (143–311) |
| HIV-positive TB incidence | 53 (34–75) | 27 (17–38) |
| MDR/RR-TB incidence ^b | 21 (13–32) | 11 (6.4–16) |
| HIV-negative TB mortality | 125 (73–192) | 64 (37–98) |
| HIV-positive TB mortality | 32 (20–47) | 16 (10–24) |

ESTIMATED PROPORTION OF TB CASES WITH MDR/RR-TB, 2018

| | |
|--------------------------|----------------|
| New cases | 4.3% (3.2–5.5) |
| Previously treated cases | 15% (11–19) |

TB CASE NOTIFICATIONS, 2018

| | |
|--|---------|
| Total new and relapse | 103 921 |
| – % tested with rapid diagnostics at time of diagnosis | 54% |
| – % with known HIV status | 100% |
| – % pulmonary | 96% |
| – % bacteriologically confirmed ^c | 77% |
| – % children aged 0–14 years | 8% |
| – % women | 34% |
| – % men | 58% |
| Total cases notified | 106 533 |

UNIVERSAL HEALTH COVERAGE AND SOCIAL PROTECTION

| | |
|--|-------------|
| TB treatment coverage (notified/estimated incidence), 2018 | 24% (17–37) |
| TB patients facing catastrophic total costs, 2017 | 71% (68–73) |
| TB case fatality ratio (estimated mortality/estimated incidence), 2018 | 38% (19–59) |

TB/HIV CARE IN NEW AND RELAPSE TB PATIENTS, 2018

| | NUMBER | (%) |
|---|--------|-----|
| Patients with known HIV-status who are HIV-positive | 12 700 | 12% |
| – on antiretroviral therapy | 11 032 | 87% |

DRUG-RESISTANT TB CARE, 2018

| | |
|---|------------------------------|
| % of bacteriologically confirmed TB cases tested for rifampicin resistance ^c | |
| – New cases | 65% |
| – Previously treated cases | 88% |
| Laboratory-confirmed cases ^d | MDR/RR-TB: 2 275, XDR-TB: 31 |
| Patients started on treatment ^{d,e} | MDR/RR-TB: 1 895, XDR-TB: 14 |
| MDR/RR-TB cases tested for resistance to second-line drugs | 1 895 |

TREATMENT SUCCESS RATE AND COHORT SIZE

| | SUCCESS | COHORT |
|---|---------|---------|
| New and relapse cases registered in 2017 | 86% | 101 734 |
| Previously treated cases, excluding relapse, registered in 2017 | 82% | 2 781 |
| HIV-positive TB cases registered in 2017 | 76% | 13 851 |
| MDR/RR-TB cases started on second-line treatment in 2016 | 77% | 1 251 |
| XDR-TB cases started on second-line treatment in 2016 | | |

TB PREVENTIVE TREATMENT, 2018

| | |
|--|-------------|
| % of HIV-positive people (newly enrolled in care) on preventive treatment | 62% |
| % of children (aged <5) household contacts of bacteriologically confirmed TB cases on preventive treatment | 19% (17–21) |

TB FINANCING, 2019

| | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| National TB budget (US\$ millions) | 278 |
| Funding source: | 8% domestic, 32% international, 60% unfunded |

Data are as reported to WHO. Estimates of TB and MDR/RR-TB burden are produced by WHO in consultation with countries.

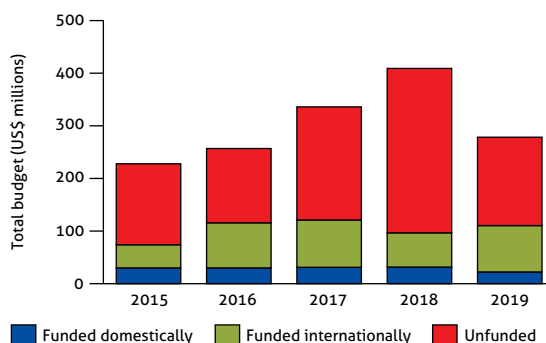
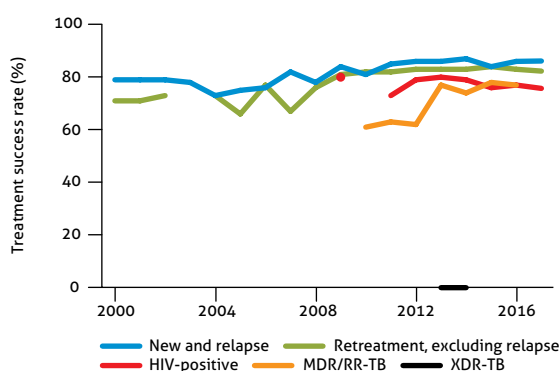
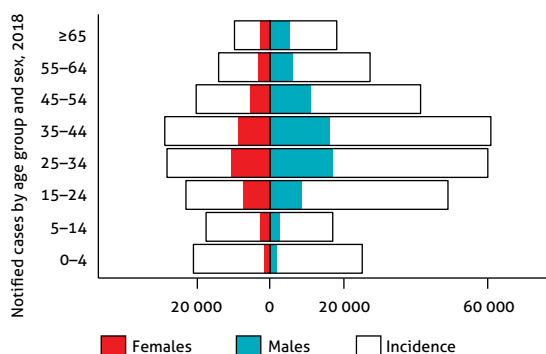
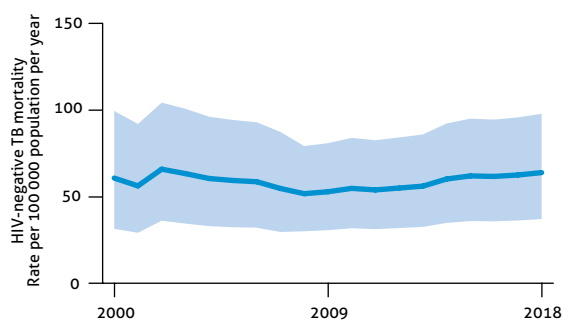
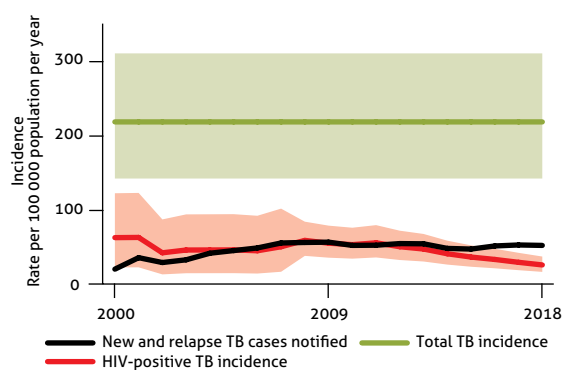
^a Ranges represent uncertainty intervals.

^b MDR is TB resistant to rifampicin and isoniazid; RR is TB resistant to rifampicin.

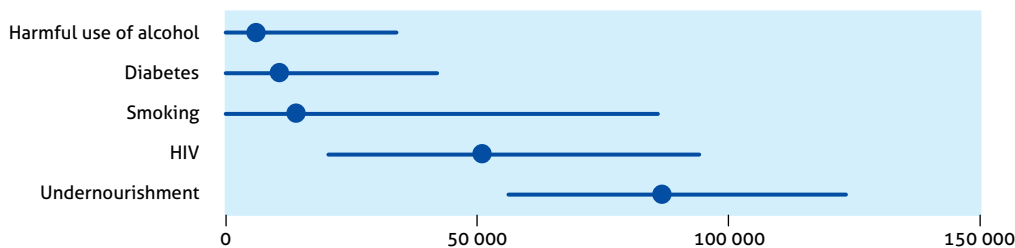
^c Calculated for pulmonary cases only.

^d Includes cases with unknown previous TB treatment history.

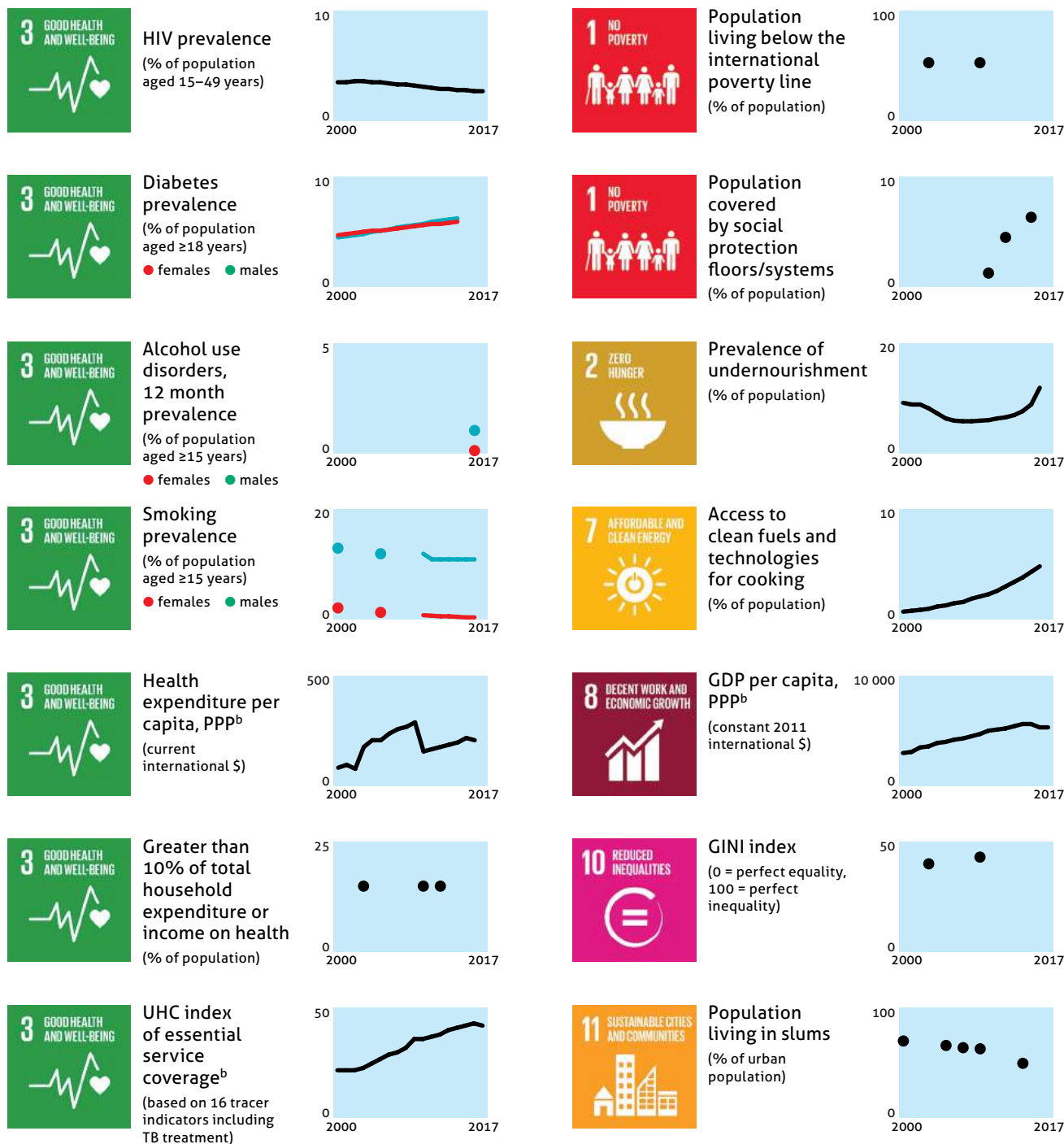
^e Includes patients diagnosed before 2018 and patients who were not laboratory-confirmed.



NUMBER OF TB CASES ATTRIBUTABLE TO FIVE RISK FACTORS, 2018



INDICATORS IN THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS ASSOCIATED WITH TB INCIDENCE^a



^a Data sources: SDG indicators database, The World Bank, World Health Organization. Missing values and empty boxes indicate data not available in these data sources.

^b GDP = gross domestic product; PPP = purchasing power parity; UHC = universal health coverage

Pakistan

ESTIMATES OF TB BURDEN, ^a 2018

| | NUMBER (thousands) | RATE (per 100 000 population) |
|----------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|
| Total TB incidence | 562 (399–754) | 265 (188–355) |
| HIV-positive TB incidence | 3.8 (2.5–5.4) | 1.8 (1.2–2.5) |
| MDR/RR-TB incidence ^b | 28 (18–40) | 13 (8.4–19) |
| HIV-negative TB mortality | 43 (35–52) | 20 (16–25) |
| HIV-positive TB mortality | 1.3 (0.83–1.8) | 0.6 (0.39–0.86) |

ESTIMATED PROPORTION OF TB CASES WITH MDR/RR-TB, 2018

| | |
|--------------------------|----------------|
| New cases | 4.2% (3.2–5.3) |
| Previously treated cases | 16% (15–17) |

TB CASE NOTIFICATIONS, 2018

| | |
|--|---------|
| Total new and relapse | 360 472 |
| – % tested with rapid diagnostics at time of diagnosis | 22% |
| – % with known HIV status | 20% |
| – % pulmonary | 80% |
| – % bacteriologically confirmed ^c | 48% |
| – % children aged 0–14 years | 13% |
| – % women | 42% |
| – % men | 45% |
| Total cases notified | 369 548 |

UNIVERSAL HEALTH COVERAGE AND SOCIAL PROTECTION

| | |
|--|-------------|
| TB treatment coverage (notified/estimated incidence), 2018 | 64% (48–90) |
| TB patients facing catastrophic total costs | |
| TB case fatality ratio (estimated mortality/estimated incidence), 2018 | 8% (5–11) |

TB/HIV CARE IN NEW AND RELAPSE TB PATIENTS, 2018

| | NUMBER | (%) |
|---|--------|-----|
| Patients with known HIV-status who are HIV-positive | 636 | <1% |
| – on antiretroviral therapy | 417 | 66% |

DRUG-RESISTANT TB CARE, 2018

| | |
|---|------------------------------|
| % of bacteriologically confirmed TB cases tested for rifampicin resistance ^c | |
| – New cases | 45% |
| – Previously treated cases | 79% |
| Laboratory-confirmed cases ^d | MDR/RR-TB: 3 824, XDR-TB: 95 |
| Patients started on treatment ^{d,e} | MDR/RR-TB: 3 106, XDR-TB: 71 |
| MDR/RR-TB cases tested for resistance to second-line drugs | 2 893 |

TREATMENT SUCCESS RATE AND COHORT SIZE

| | SUCCESS | COHORT |
|---|---------|---------|
| New and relapse cases registered in 2017 | 93% | 358 730 |
| Previously treated cases, excluding relapse, registered in 2017 | 79% | 9 673 |
| HIV-positive TB cases registered in 2017 | | |
| MDR/RR-TB cases started on second-line treatment in 2016 | 64% | 2 804 |
| XDR-TB cases started on second-line treatment in 2016 | 35% | 77 |

TB PREVENTIVE TREATMENT, 2018

| | |
|--|----------------|
| % of HIV-positive people (newly enrolled in care) on preventive treatment | |
| % of children (aged <5) household contacts of bacteriologically confirmed TB cases on preventive treatment | 5.7% (5.2–6.3) |

TB FINANCING, 2019

| | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| National TB budget (US\$ millions) | 135 |
| Funding source: | 3% domestic, 31% international, 66% unfunded |

Data are as reported to WHO. Estimates of TB and MDR/RR-TB burden are produced by WHO in consultation with countries.

^a Ranges represent uncertainty intervals.

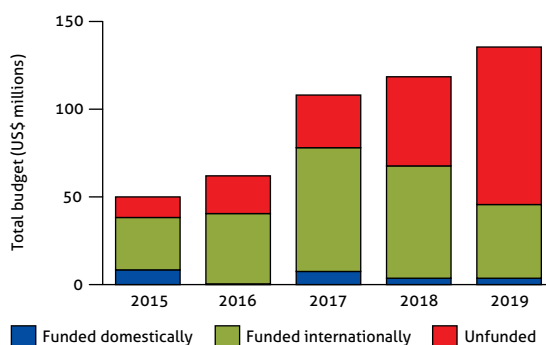
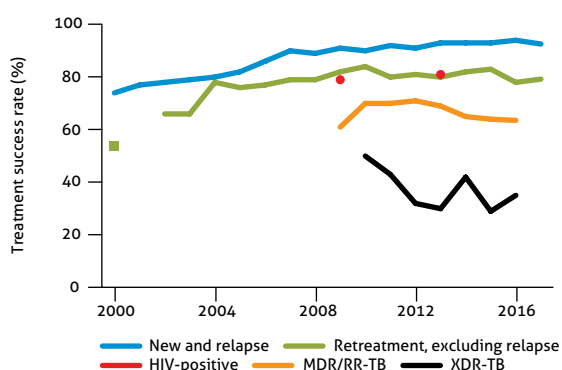
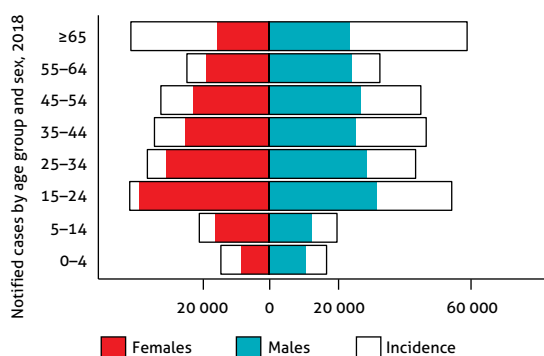
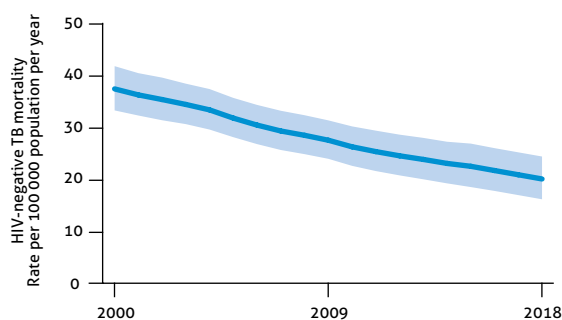
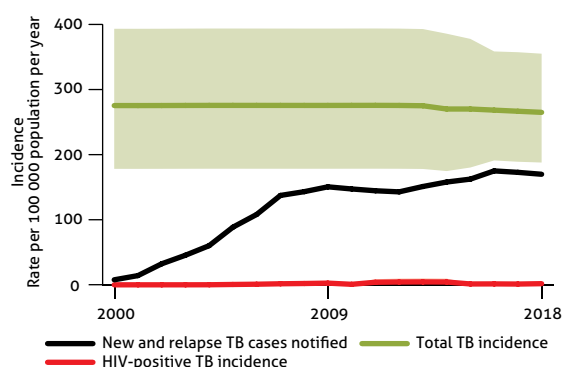
^b MDR is TB resistant to rifampicin and isoniazid; RR is TB resistant to rifampicin.

^c Calculated for pulmonary cases only.

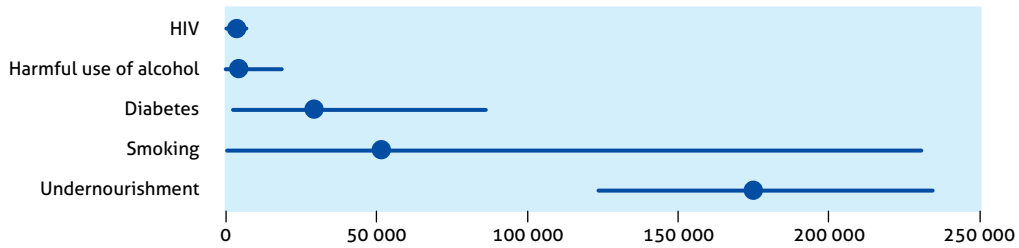
^d Includes cases with unknown previous TB treatment history.

^e Includes patients diagnosed before 2018 and patients who were not laboratory-confirmed.

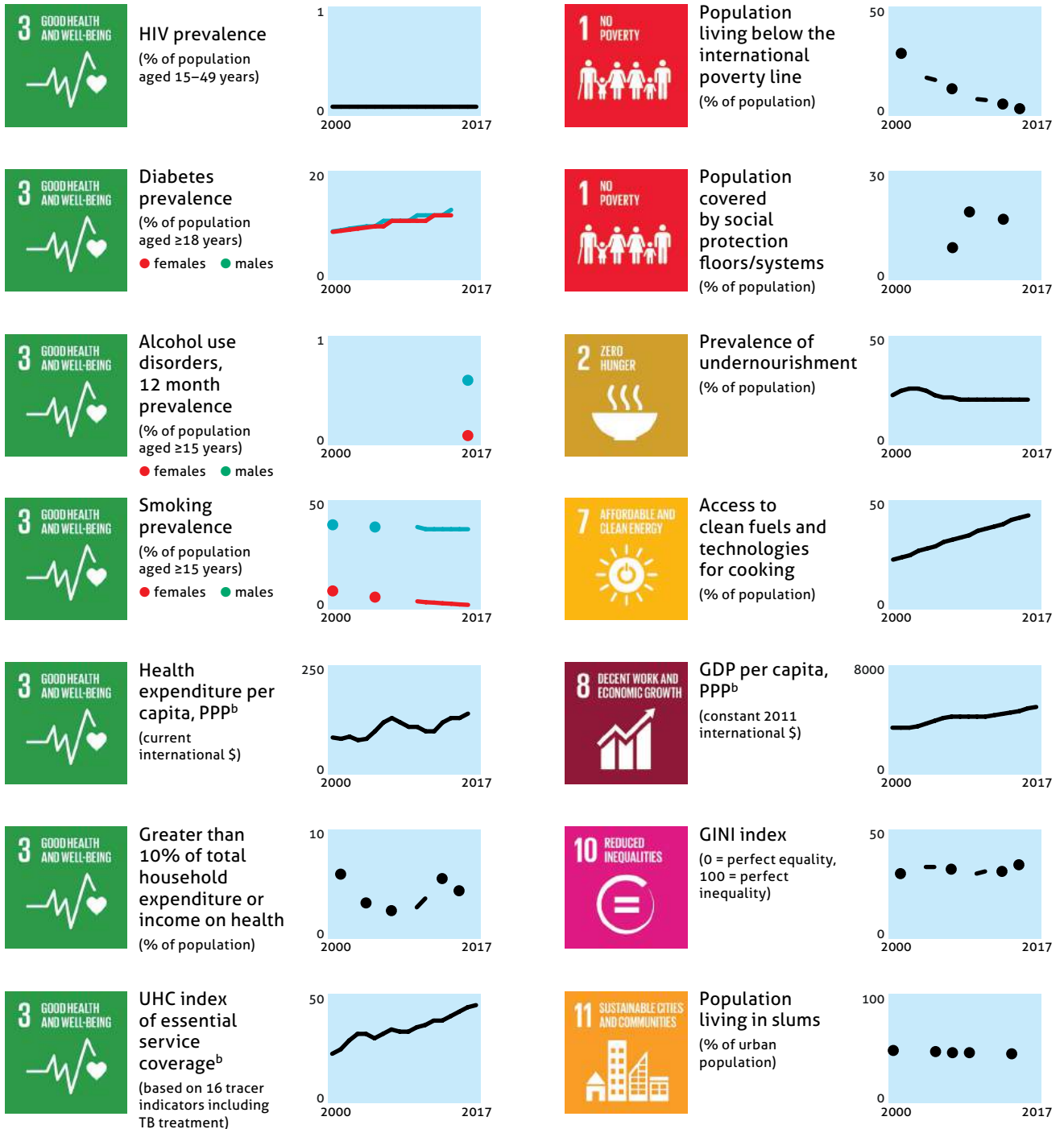
POPULATION 2018 212 MILLION



NUMBER OF TB CASES ATTRIBUTABLE TO FIVE RISK FACTORS, 2018



INDICATORS IN THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS ASSOCIATED WITH TB INCIDENCE^a



^a Data sources: SDG indicators database, The World Bank, World Health Organization. Missing values and empty boxes indicate data not available in these data sources.

^b GDP = gross domestic product; PPP = purchasing power parity; UHC = universal health coverage

Philippines

POPULATION 2018 **107 MILLION**

ESTIMATES OF TB BURDEN,^a 2018

| | NUMBER (thousands) | RATE (per 100 000 population) |
|----------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|
| Total TB incidence | 591 (332–924) | 554 (311–866) |
| HIV-positive TB incidence | 10 (4.1–19) | 9.4 (3.8–17) |
| MDR/RR-TB incidence ^b | 18 (7.7–32) | 17 (7.3–30) |
| HIV-negative TB mortality | 26 (22–30) | 24 (20–28) |
| HIV-positive TB mortality | 0.6 (0–4.2) | 0.57 (0–4) |

ESTIMATED PROPORTION OF TB CASES WITH MDR/RR-TB, 2018

| | |
|--------------------------|----------------|
| New cases | 1.7% (1.1–2.5) |
| Previously treated cases | 16% (13–20) |

TB CASE NOTIFICATIONS, 2018

| | |
|--|---------|
| Total new and relapse | 371 668 |
| – % tested with rapid diagnostics at time of diagnosis | 36% |
| – % with known HIV status | 27% |
| – % pulmonary | 98% |
| – % bacteriologically confirmed ^c | 36% |
| – % children aged 0–14 years | 12% |
| – % women | 30% |
| – % men | 58% |
| Total cases notified | 382 543 |

UNIVERSAL HEALTH COVERAGE AND SOCIAL PROTECTION

| | |
|--|--------------|
| TB treatment coverage (notified/estimated incidence), 2018 | 63% (40–110) |
| TB patients facing catastrophic total costs, 2017 | 35% (33–37) |
| TB case fatality ratio (estimated mortality/estimated incidence), 2018 | 5% (3–7) |

TB/HIV CARE IN NEW AND RELAPSE TB PATIENTS, 2018

| | NUMBER | (%) |
|---|--------|-----|
| Patients with known HIV-status who are HIV-positive | 1 477 | 1% |
| – on antiretroviral therapy | 1 350 | 91% |

DRUG-RESISTANT TB CARE, 2018

| | |
|---|------------------------------|
| % of bacteriologically confirmed TB cases tested for rifampicin resistance ^c | |
| – New cases | <1% |
| – Previously treated cases | 24% |
| Laboratory-confirmed cases ^d | MDR/RR-TB: 7 276, XDR-TB: 52 |
| Patients started on treatment ^{d,e} | MDR/RR-TB: 6 125, XDR-TB: 52 |
| MDR/RR-TB cases tested for resistance to second-line drugs | 2 095 |

TREATMENT SUCCESS RATE AND COHORT SIZE

| | SUCCESS | COHORT |
|---|---------|---------|
| New and relapse cases registered in 2017 | 91% | 315 923 |
| Previously treated cases, excluding relapse, registered in 2017 | 82% | 9 486 |
| HIV-positive TB cases registered in 2017 | 83% | 1 258 |
| MDR/RR-TB cases started on second-line treatment in 2016 | 58% | 5 071 |
| XDR-TB cases started on second-line treatment in 2016 | 20% | 10 |

TB PREVENTIVE TREATMENT, 2018

| | |
|--|---------------|
| % of HIV-positive people (newly enrolled in care) on preventive treatment | 52% |
| % of children (aged <5) household contacts of bacteriologically confirmed TB cases on preventive treatment | 9.4% (8.7–10) |

TB FINANCING, 2019

| | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| National TB budget (US\$ millions) | 205 |
| Funding source: | 12% domestic, 25% international, 63% unfunded |

Data are as reported to WHO. Estimates of TB and MDR/RR-TB burden are produced by WHO in consultation with countries.

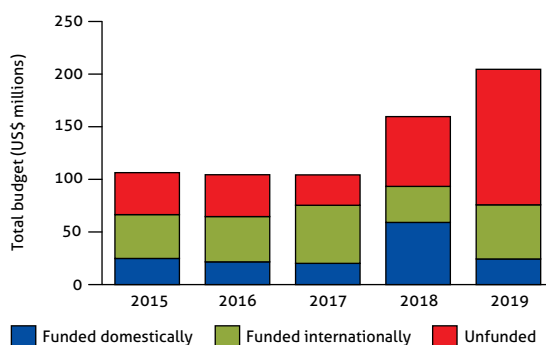
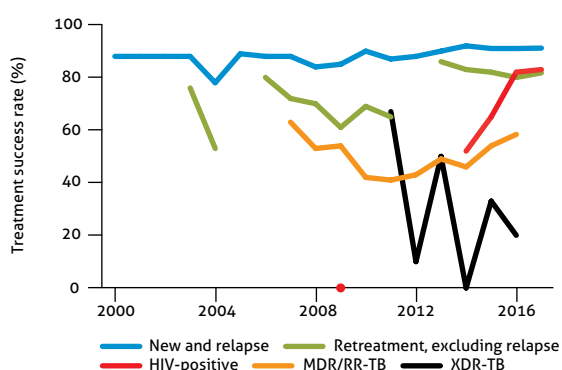
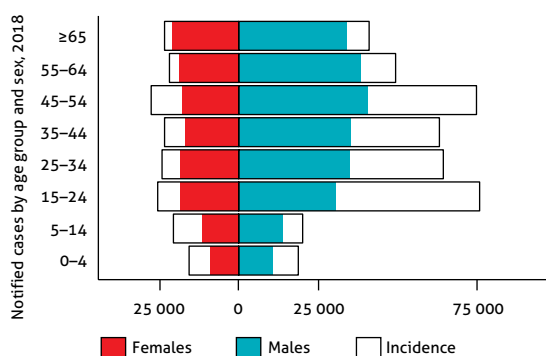
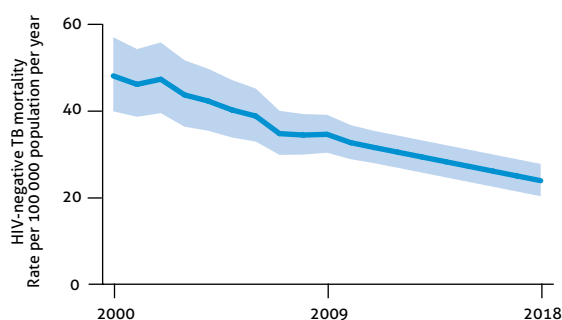
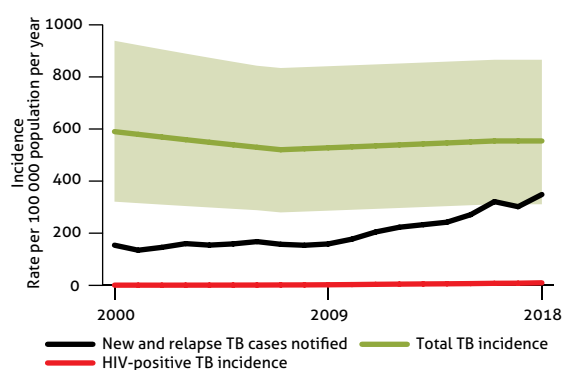
^a Ranges represent uncertainty intervals.

^b MDR is TB resistant to rifampicin and isoniazid; RR is TB resistant to rifampicin.

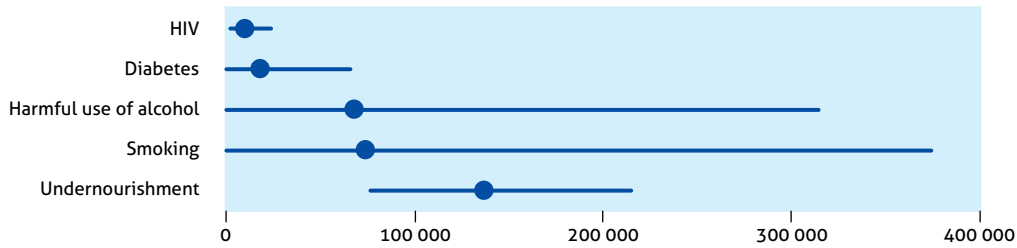
^c Calculated for pulmonary cases only.

^d Includes cases with unknown previous TB treatment history.

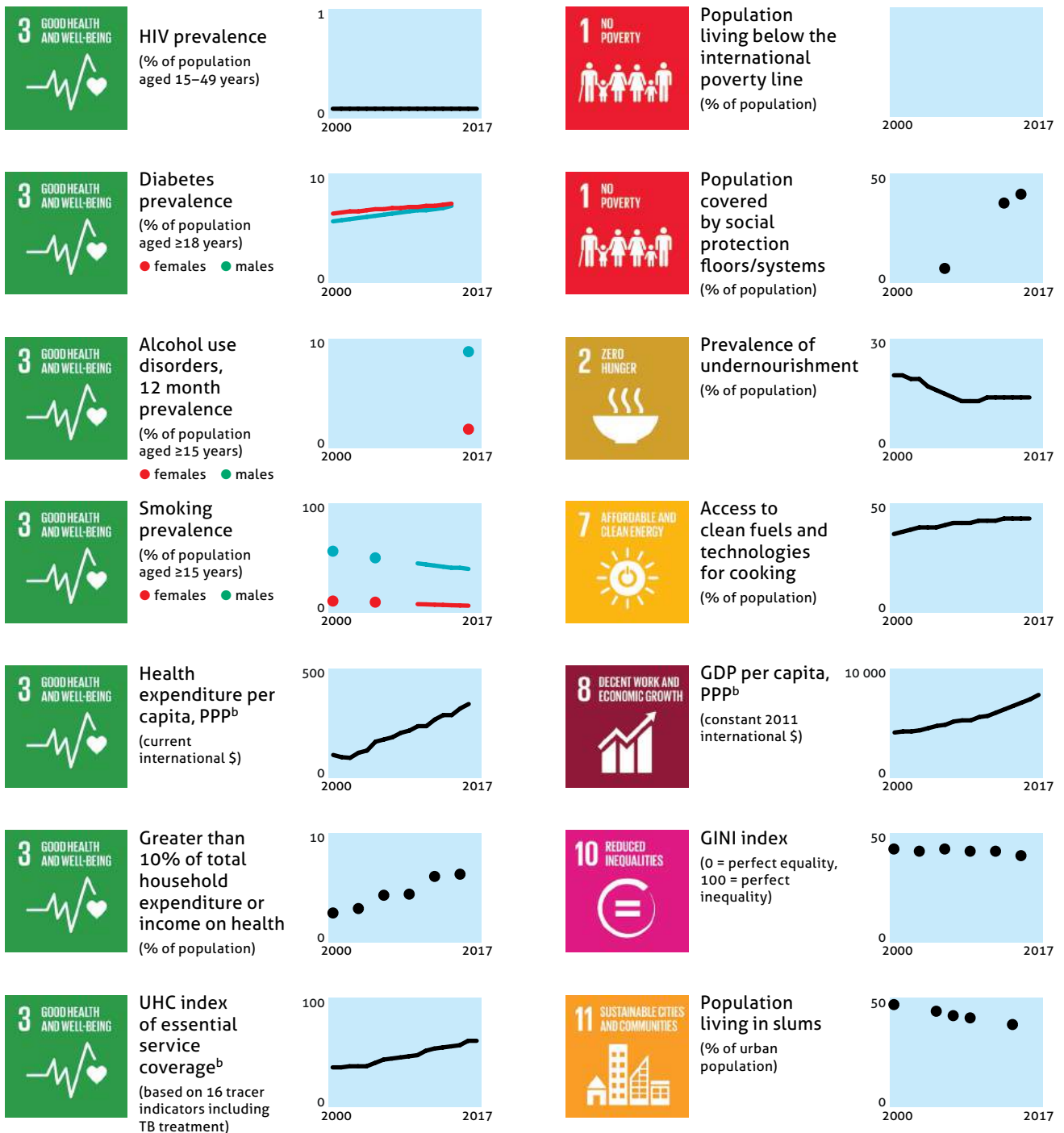
^e Includes patients diagnosed before 2018 and patients who were not laboratory-confirmed.



NUMBER OF TB CASES ATTRIBUTABLE TO FIVE RISK FACTORS, 2018



INDICATORS IN THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS ASSOCIATED WITH TB INCIDENCE^a



^a Data sources: SDG indicators database, The World Bank, World Health Organization. Missing values and empty boxes indicate data not available in these data sources.

^b GDP = gross domestic product; PPP = purchasing power parity; UHC = universal health coverage

Russian Federation

POPULATION 2018^a 146 MILLION

ESTIMATES OF TB BURDEN, ^b 2018

| | NUMBER (thousands) | RATE (per 100 000 population) |
|----------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|
| Total TB incidence | 79 (51–112) | 54 (35–77) |
| HIV-positive TB incidence | 16 (10–22) | 11 (7–15) |
| MDR/RR-TB incidence ^c | 41 (26–59) | 28 (18–40) |
| HIV-negative TB mortality | 9.2 (8.3–10) | 6.3 (5.7–7) |
| HIV-positive TB mortality | 1.3 (0.57–2.2) | 0.86 (0.39–1.5) |

ESTIMATED PROPORTION OF TB CASES WITH MDR/RR-TB, 2018

| | |
|--------------------------|-------------|
| New cases | 35% (34–35) |
| Previously treated cases | 71% (70–71) |

TB CASE NOTIFICATIONS, 2018

| | |
|---|---------|
| Total new and relapse | 78 258 |
| – % tested with rapid diagnostics at time of diagnosis ^d | 73% |
| – % with known HIV status | 95% |
| – % pulmonary | 92% |
| – % bacteriologically confirmed ^e | 54% |
| – % children aged 0–14 years | 3% |
| – % women | 29% |
| – % men | 68% |
| Total cases notified | 106 913 |

UNIVERSAL HEALTH COVERAGE AND SOCIAL PROTECTION

| | |
|--|--------------|
| TB treatment coverage (notified/estimated incidence), 2018 | 99% (70–150) |
| TB patients facing catastrophic total costs | |
| TB case fatality ratio (estimated mortality/estimated incidence), 2018 | 14% (9–20) |

TB/HIV CARE IN NEW AND RELAPSE TB PATIENTS, 2018

| | NUMBER | (%) |
|---|--------|-----|
| Patients with known HIV-status who are HIV-positive | 14 797 | 20% |
| – on antiretroviral therapy | 10 077 | 68% |

DRUG-RESISTANT TB CARE, 2018

| | | |
|---|----------------------------------|--------|
| % of bacteriologically confirmed TB cases tested for rifampicin resistance ^e | | |
| – New cases | | 88% |
| – Previously treated cases | | 95% |
| Laboratory-confirmed cases ^f | MDR/RR-TB: 27 438, XDR-TB: 5 112 | |
| Patients started on treatment ^{f,g} | MDR/RR-TB: 27 014, XDR-TB: 4 140 | |
| MDR/RR-TB cases tested for resistance to second-line drugs | | 24 601 |

TREATMENT SUCCESS RATE AND COHORT SIZE

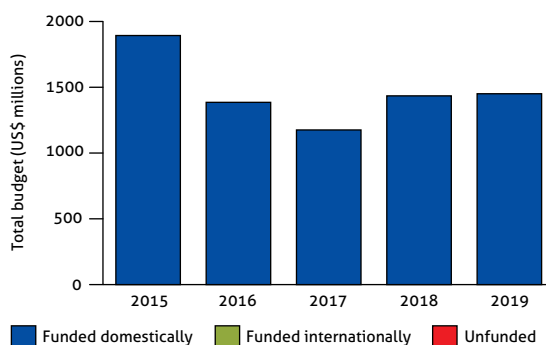
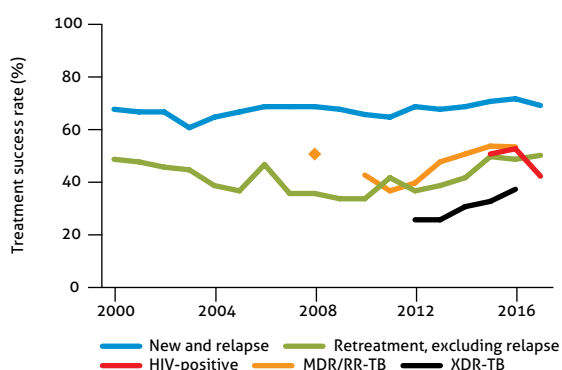
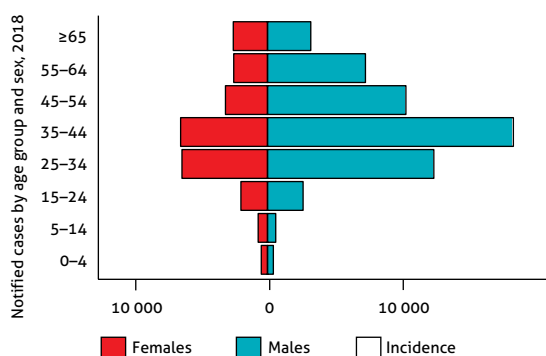
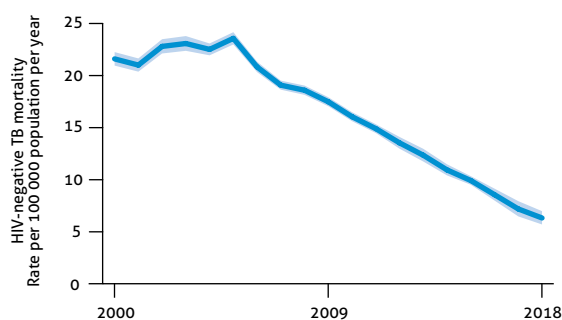
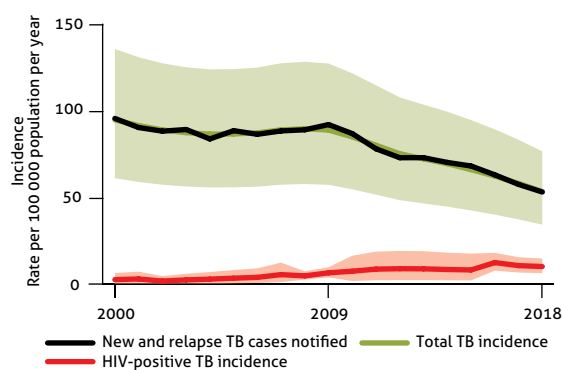
| | SUCCESS | COHORT |
|---|---------|--------|
| New and relapse cases registered in 2017 | 69% | 67 593 |
| Previously treated cases, excluding relapse, registered in 2017 | 50% | 9 339 |
| HIV-positive TB cases registered in 2017 | 43% | 9 655 |
| MDR/RR-TB cases started on second-line treatment in 2016 | 54% | 22 593 |
| XDR-TB cases started on second-line treatment in 2016 | 38% | 2 909 |

TB PREVENTIVE TREATMENT, 2018

| | |
|--|------|
| % of HIV-positive people (newly enrolled in care) on preventive treatment | 97% |
| % of children (aged <5) household contacts of bacteriologically confirmed TB cases on preventive treatment | 100% |

TB FINANCING, 2019

| | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| National TB budget (US\$ millions) | 1 451 |
| Funding source: | 100% domestic, 0% international, 0% unfunded |



Data are as reported to WHO. Estimates of TB and MDR/RR-TB burden are produced by WHO in consultation with countries.

^a UN Population Division estimates are lower than the population registered by the Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation.

^b Ranges represent uncertainty intervals.

^c MDR is TB resistant to rifampicin and isoniazid; RR is TB resistant to rifampicin.

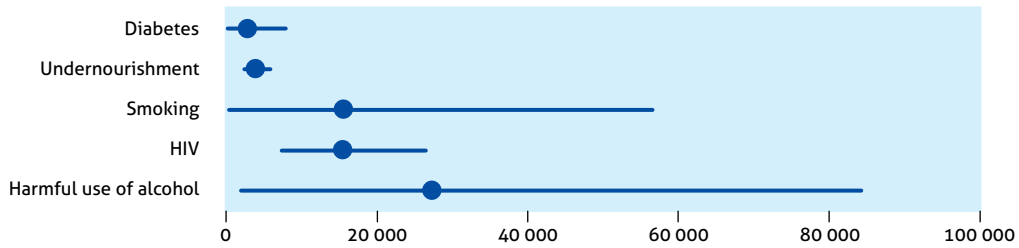
^d Includes coverage by all molecular genetic methods, including those developed in the Russian Federation

^e Calculated for pulmonary cases only.

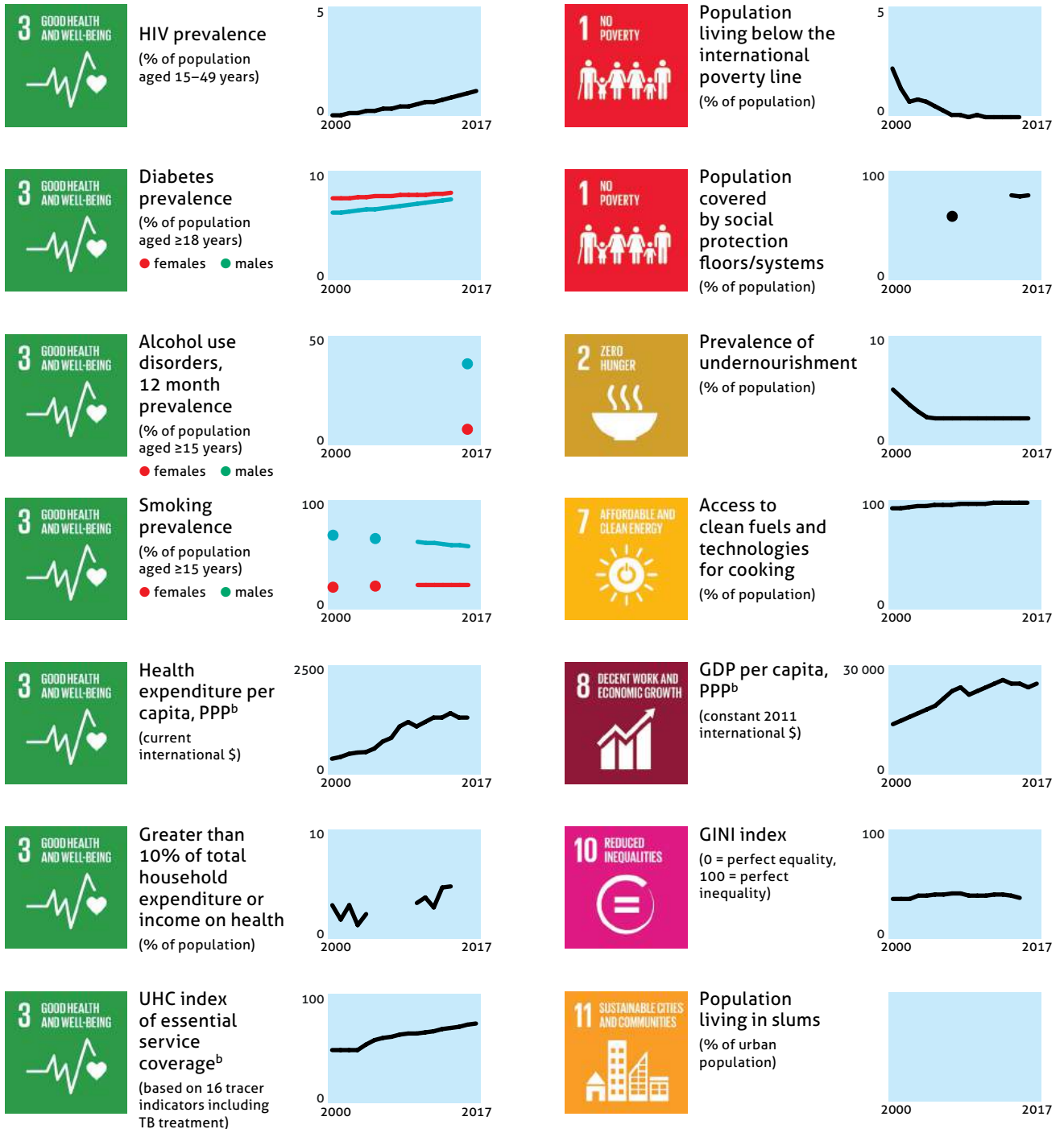
^f Includes cases with unknown previous TB treatment history.

^g Includes patients diagnosed before 2018 and patients who were not laboratory-confirmed.

NUMBER OF TB CASES ATTRIBUTABLE TO FIVE RISK FACTORS, 2018



INDICATORS IN THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS ASSOCIATED WITH TB INCIDENCE^a



^a Data sources: SDG indicators database, The World Bank, World Health Organization. Missing values and empty boxes indicate data not available in these data sources.

^b GDP = gross domestic product; PPP = purchasing power parity; UHC = universal health coverage

South Africa

POPULATION 2018 **58 MILLION**

ESTIMATES OF TB BURDEN,^a 2018

| | NUMBER (thousands) | RATE (per 100 000 population) |
|----------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|
| Total TB incidence | 301 (215–400) | 520 (373–691) |
| HIV-positive TB incidence | 177 (127–235) | 306 (219–406) |
| MDR/RR-TB incidence ^b | 11 (7.2–16) | 19 (12–28) |
| HIV-negative TB mortality | 21 (20–23) | 37 (35–39) |
| HIV-positive TB mortality | 42 (30–57) | 73 (51–99) |

ESTIMATED PROPORTION OF TB CASES WITH MDR/RR-TB, 2018

| | |
|--------------------------|----------------|
| New cases | 3.4% (2.5–4.3) |
| Previously treated cases | 7.1% (4.8–9.5) |

TB CASE NOTIFICATIONS, 2018

| | |
|--|---------|
| Total new and relapse | 227 999 |
| – % tested with rapid diagnostics at time of diagnosis | 71% |
| – % with known HIV status | 90% |
| – % pulmonary | 89% |
| – % bacteriologically confirmed ^c | 70% |
| – % children aged 0–14 years | 7% |
| – % women | 37% |
| – % men | 56% |
| Total cases notified | 235 652 |

UNIVERSAL HEALTH COVERAGE AND SOCIAL PROTECTION

| | |
|--|--------------|
| TB treatment coverage (notified/estimated incidence), 2018 | 76% (57–110) |
| TB patients facing catastrophic total costs | |
| TB case fatality ratio (estimated mortality/estimated incidence), 2018 | 22% (14–30) |

TB/HIV CARE IN NEW AND RELAPSE TB PATIENTS, 2018

| | NUMBER | (%) |
|---|---------|-----|
| Patients with known HIV-status who are HIV-positive | 120 862 | 59% |
| – on antiretroviral therapy | 104 625 | 87% |

DRUG-RESISTANT TB CARE, 2018

| | |
|---|--------------------------------|
| % of bacteriologically confirmed TB cases tested for rifampicin resistance ^c | |
| – New cases | 92% |
| – Previously treated cases | 94% |
| Laboratory-confirmed cases ^d | MDR/RR-TB: 13 199, XDR-TB: 553 |
| Patients started on treatment ^{d,e} | MDR/RR-TB: 9 558, XDR-TB: 539 |
| MDR/RR-TB cases tested for resistance to second-line drugs | 7 469 |

TREATMENT SUCCESS RATE AND COHORT SIZE

| | SUCCESS | COHORT |
|---|---------|---------|
| New and relapse cases registered in 2017 | 77% | 240 332 |
| Previously treated cases, excluding relapse, registered in 2017 | 59% | 6 508 |
| HIV-positive TB cases registered in 2017 | 75% | 134 672 |
| MDR/RR-TB cases started on second-line treatment in 2016 | 54% | 11 159 |
| XDR-TB cases started on second-line treatment in 2016 | 58% | 601 |

TB PREVENTIVE TREATMENT, 2018

| | |
|--|-------------|
| % of HIV-positive people (newly enrolled in care) on preventive treatment | 65% |
| % of children (aged <5) household contacts of bacteriologically confirmed TB cases on preventive treatment | 59% (54–65) |

TB FINANCING, 2019

| | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| National TB budget (US\$ millions) | 240 |
| Funding source: | 87% domestic, 13% international, 0% unfunded |

Data are as reported to WHO. Estimates of TB and MDR/RR-TB burden are produced by WHO in consultation with countries. Estimates of TB incidence and mortality for South Africa will be reviewed after final results from the national TB prevalence survey are available in 2020.

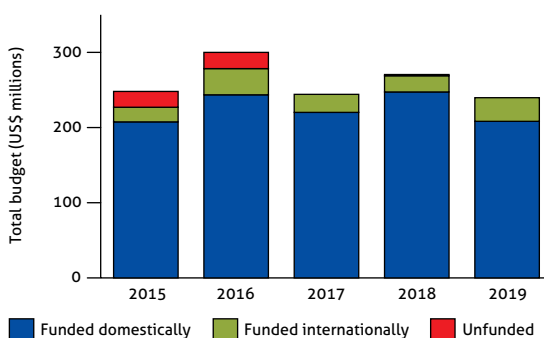
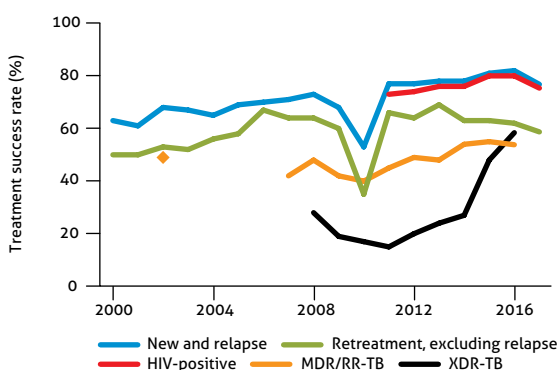
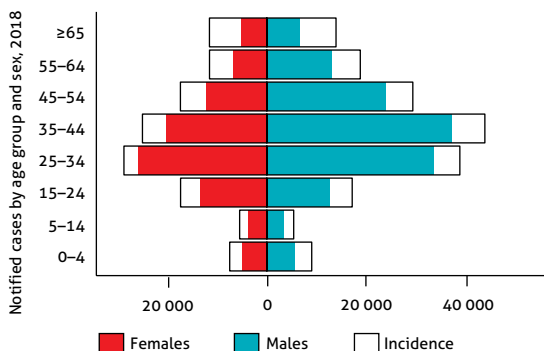
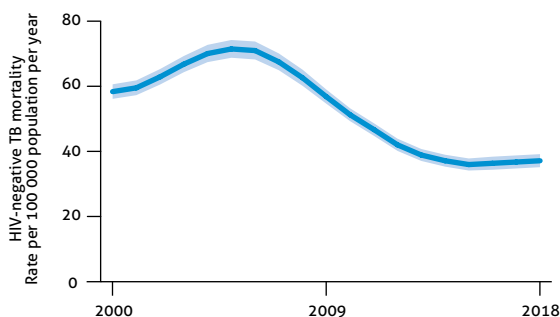
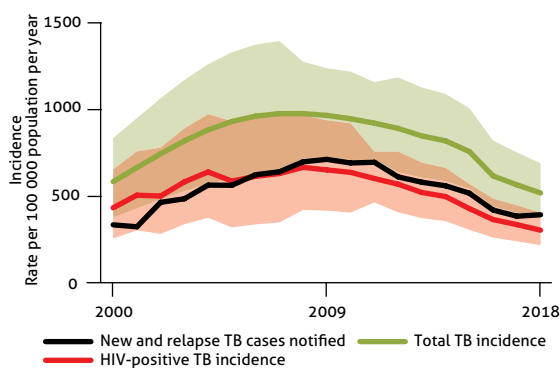
^a Ranges represent uncertainty intervals.

^b MDR is TB resistant to rifampicin and isoniazid; RR is TB resistant to rifampicin.

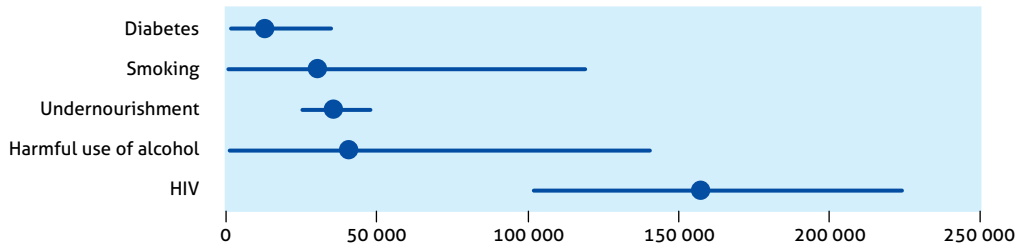
^c Calculated for pulmonary cases only.

^d Includes cases with unknown previous TB treatment history.

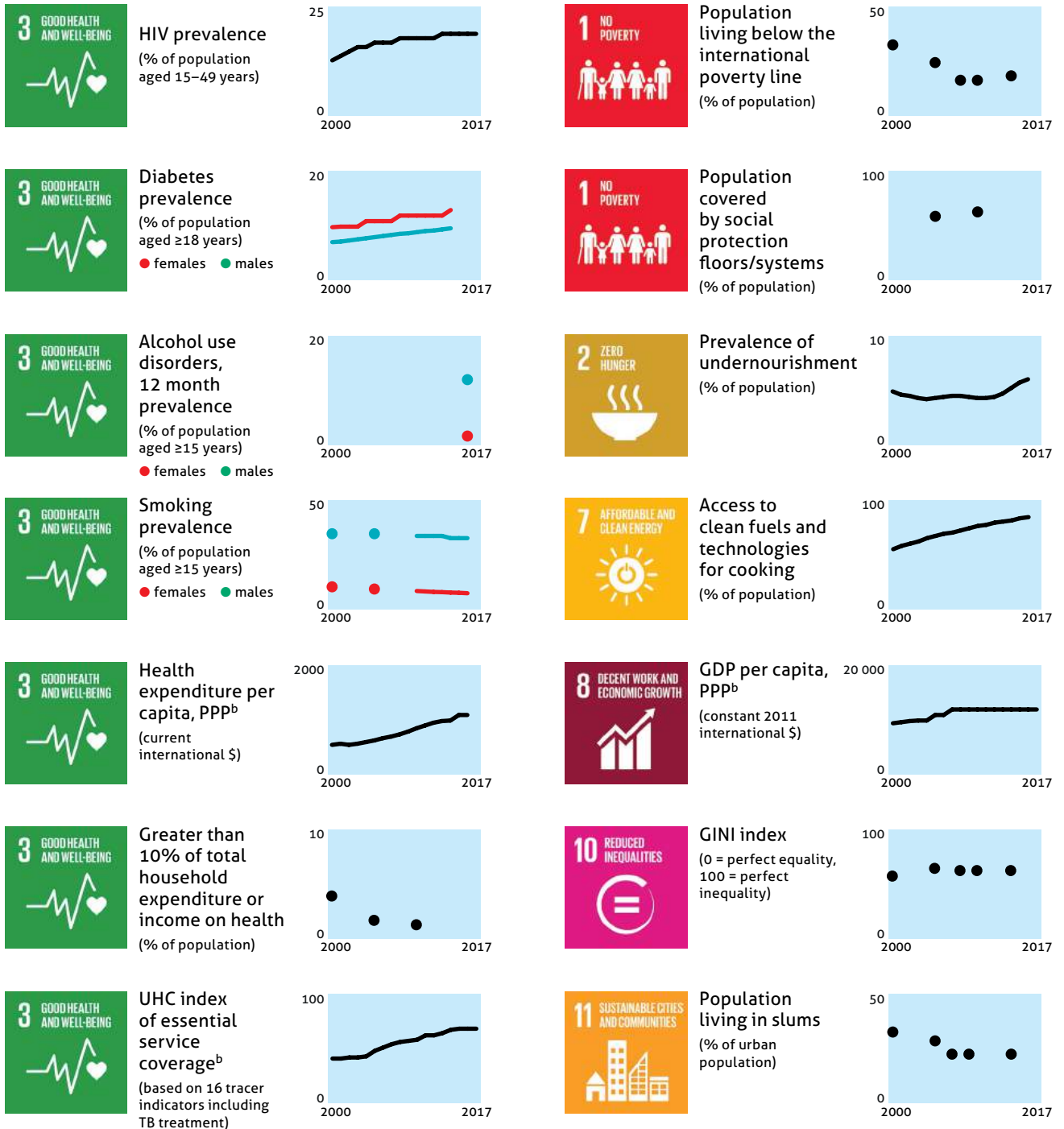
^e Includes patients diagnosed before 2018 and patients who were not laboratory-confirmed.



NUMBER OF TB CASES ATTRIBUTABLE TO FIVE RISK FACTORS, 2018



INDICATORS IN THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS ASSOCIATED WITH TB INCIDENCE^a



^a Data sources: SDG indicators database, The World Bank, World Health Organization. Missing values and empty boxes indicate data not available in these data sources.

^b GDP = gross domestic product; PPP = purchasing power parity; UHC = universal health coverage

Thailand

POPULATION 2018 **69 MILLION**

ESTIMATES OF TB BURDEN, ^a 2018

| | NUMBER (thousands) | RATE (per 100 000 population) |
|----------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|
| Total TB incidence | 106 (81–136) | 153 (116–195) |
| HIV-positive TB incidence | 11 (8.2–14) | 15 (12–20) |
| MDR/RR-TB incidence ^b | 4 (2.3–6.1) | 5.7 (3.3–8.8) |
| HIV-negative TB mortality | 9.2 (6.9–12) | 13 (9.9–17) |
| HIV-positive TB mortality | 2.3 (1.7–3) | 3.3 (2.4–4.4) |

ESTIMATED PROPORTION OF TB CASES WITH MDR/RR-TB, 2018

| | |
|--------------------------|----------------|
| New cases | 2.3% (1.3–3.4) |
| Previously treated cases | 24% (18–31) |

TB CASE NOTIFICATIONS, 2018

| | |
|--|--------|
| Total new and relapse | 85 029 |
| – % tested with rapid diagnostics at time of diagnosis | 19% |
| – % with known HIV status | 79% |
| – % pulmonary | 85% |
| – % bacteriologically confirmed ^c | 59% |
| – % children aged 0–14 years | 1% |
| – % women | 31% |
| – % men | 68% |
| Total cases notified | 86 949 |

UNIVERSAL HEALTH COVERAGE AND SOCIAL PROTECTION

| | |
|--|--------------|
| TB treatment coverage (notified/estimated incidence), 2018 | 80% (63–110) |
| TB patients facing catastrophic total costs | |
| TB case fatality ratio (estimated mortality/estimated incidence), 2018 | 11% (8–15) |

TB/HIV CARE IN NEW AND RELAPSE TB PATIENTS, 2018

| | NUMBER | (%) |
|---|--------|-----|
| Patients with known HIV-status who are HIV-positive | 6 780 | 10% |
| – on antiretroviral therapy | 5 391 | 80% |

DRUG-RESISTANT TB CARE, 2018

| | |
|---|------------------------------|
| % of bacteriologically confirmed TB cases tested for rifampicin resistance ^c | |
| – New cases | 30% |
| – Previously treated cases | 62% |
| Laboratory-confirmed cases ^d | MDR/RR-TB: 1 312, XDR-TB: 29 |
| Patients started on treatment ^{d,e} | MDR/RR-TB: 910, XDR-TB: 21 |
| MDR/RR-TB cases tested for resistance to second-line drugs | 665 |

TREATMENT SUCCESS RATE AND COHORT SIZE

| | SUCCESS | COHORT |
|---|---------|--------|
| New and relapse cases registered in 2017 | 84% | 80 160 |
| Previously treated cases, excluding relapse, registered in 2017 | 55% | 1 848 |
| HIV-positive TB cases registered in 2017 | 73% | 7 130 |
| MDR/RR-TB cases started on second-line treatment in 2016 | 61% | 952 |
| XDR-TB cases started on second-line treatment in 2016 | 75% | 8 |

TB PREVENTIVE TREATMENT, 2018

| | |
|--|----------------|
| % of HIV-positive people (newly enrolled in care) on preventive treatment | |
| % of children (aged <5) household contacts of bacteriologically confirmed TB cases on preventive treatment | 6.4% (5.9–7.1) |

TB FINANCING, 2019

| | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| National TB budget (US\$ millions) | 27 |
| Funding source: | 88% domestic, 12% international, 0% unfunded |

Data are as reported to WHO. Estimates of TB and MDR/RR-TB burden are produced by WHO in consultation with countries.

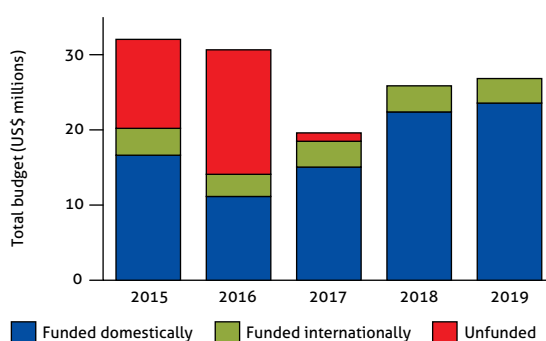
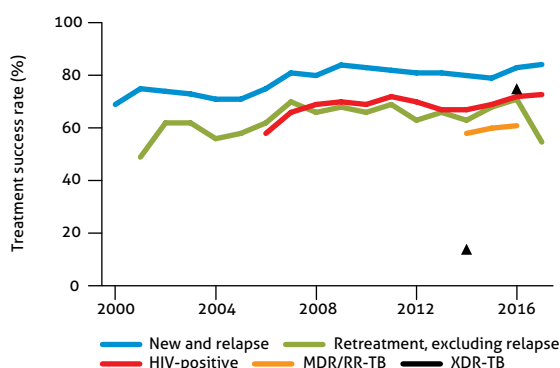
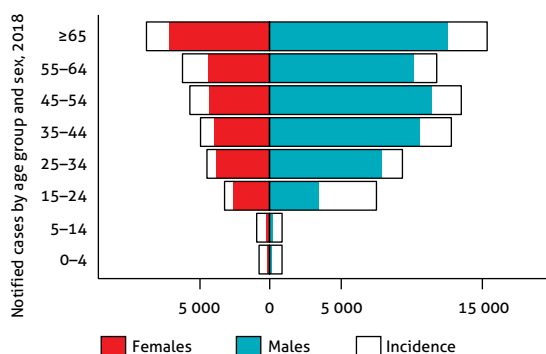
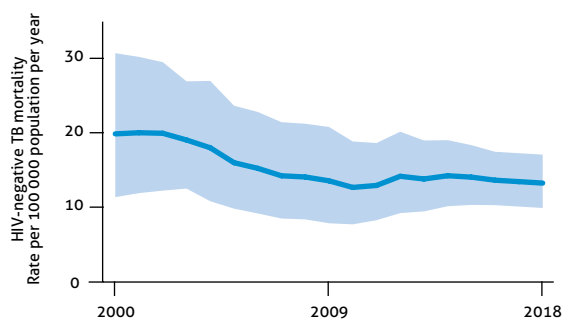
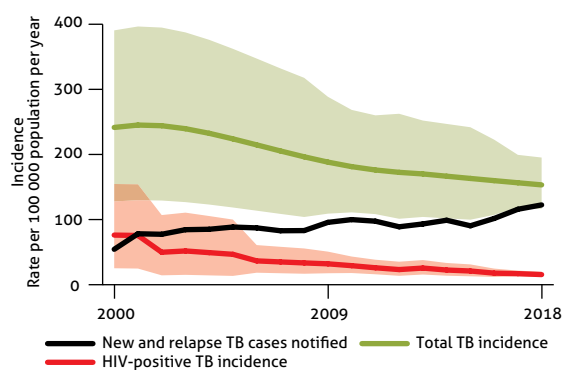
^a Ranges represent uncertainty intervals.

^b MDR is TB resistant to rifampicin and isoniazid; RR is TB resistant to rifampicin.

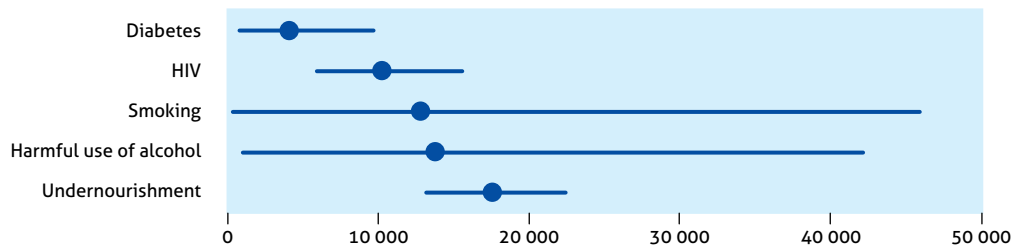
^c Calculated for pulmonary cases only.

^d Includes cases with unknown previous TB treatment history.

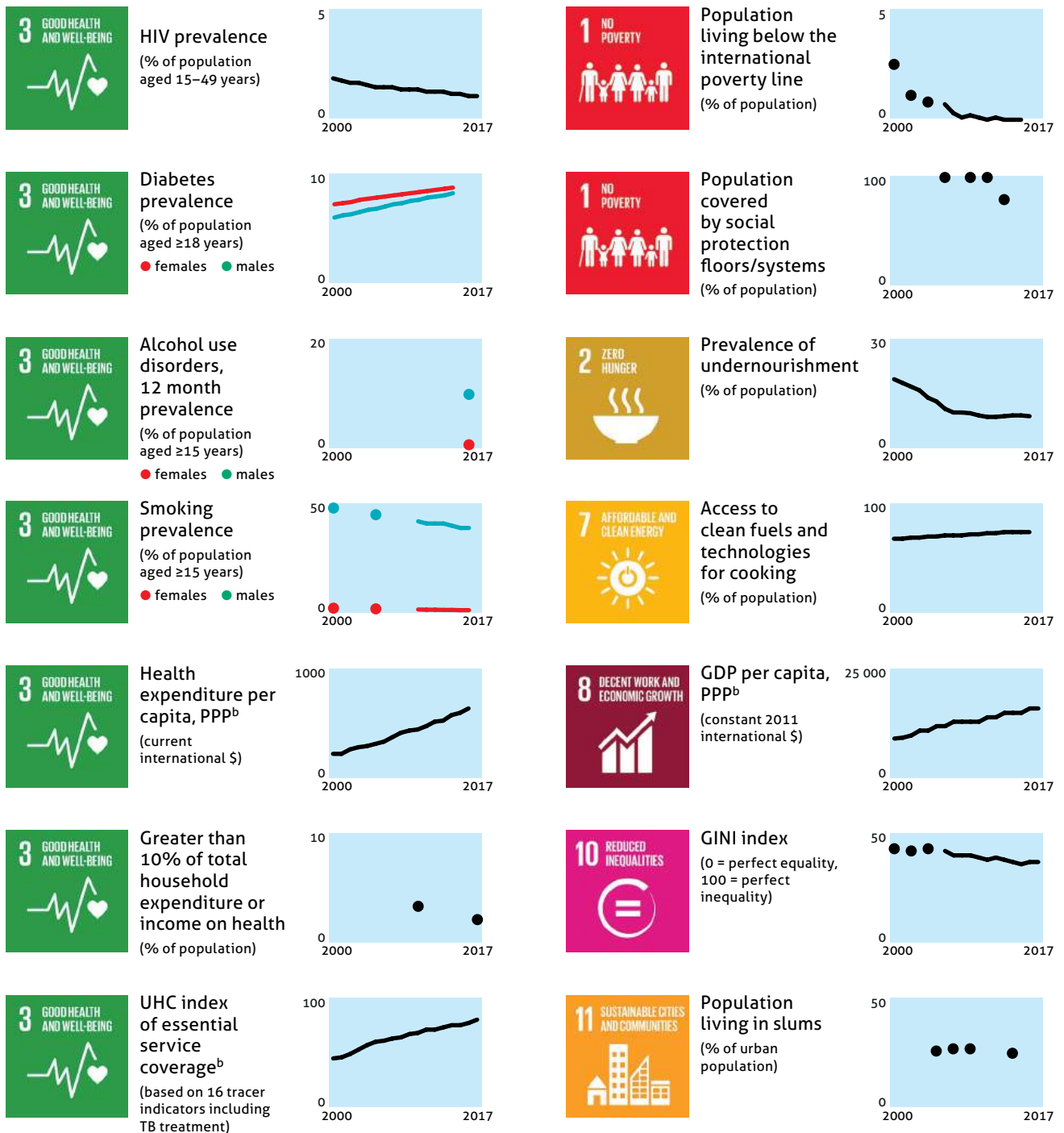
^e Includes patients diagnosed before 2018 and patients who were not laboratory-confirmed.



NUMBER OF TB CASES ATTRIBUTABLE TO FIVE RISK FACTORS, 2018



INDICATORS IN THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS ASSOCIATED WITH TB INCIDENCE^a



^a Data sources: SDG indicators database, The World Bank, World Health Organization. Missing values and empty boxes indicate data not available in these data sources.

^b GDP = gross domestic product; PPP = purchasing power parity; UHC = universal health coverage

United Republic of Tanzania

POPULATION 2018 **56 MILLION**

ESTIMATES OF TB BURDEN, ^a 2018

| | NUMBER (thousands) | RATE (per 100 000 population) |
|----------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|
| Total TB incidence | 142 (67–245) | 253 (119–435) |
| HIV-positive TB incidence | 40 (19–69) | 71 (34–122) |
| MDR/RR-TB incidence ^b | 1.9 (0.67–3.7) | 3.3 (1.2–6.6) |
| HIV-negative TB mortality | 22 (10–40) | 40 (18–70) |
| HIV-positive TB mortality | 16 (7.8–27) | 29 (14–49) |

ESTIMATED PROPORTION OF TB CASES WITH MDR/RR-TB, 2018

| | |
|--------------------------|-------------|
| New cases | 0.97% |
| Previously treated cases | 13% (11–15) |

TB CASE NOTIFICATIONS, 2018

| | |
|--|--------|
| Total new and relapse | 74 692 |
| – % tested with rapid diagnostics at time of diagnosis | 18% |
| – % with known HIV status | 99% |
| – % pulmonary | 79% |
| – % bacteriologically confirmed ^{ooo} | 48% |
| – % children aged 0–14 years | 14% |
| – % women | 33% |
| – % men | 53% |
| Total cases notified | 75 828 |

UNIVERSAL HEALTH COVERAGE AND SOCIAL PROTECTION

| | |
|--|--------------|
| TB treatment coverage (notified/estimated incidence), 2018 | 53% (30–110) |
| TB patients facing catastrophic total costs | |
| TB case fatality ratio (estimated mortality/estimated incidence), 2018 | 30% (11–53) |

TB/HIV CARE IN NEW AND RELAPSE TB PATIENTS, 2018

| | NUMBER | (%) |
|---|--------|-----|
| Patients with known HIV-status who are HIV-positive | 20 695 | 28% |
| – on antiretroviral therapy | 20 337 | 98% |

DRUG-RESISTANT TB CARE, 2018

| | |
|---|---------------------------|
| % of bacteriologically confirmed TB cases tested for rifampicin resistance ^c | |
| – New cases | 70% |
| – Previously treated cases | 81% |
| Laboratory-confirmed cases ^d | MDR/RR-TB: 449, XDR-TB: 0 |
| Patients started on treatment ^{d,e} | MDR/RR-TB: 409, XDR-TB: 0 |
| MDR/RR-TB cases tested for resistance to second-line drugs | 62 |

TREATMENT SUCCESS RATE AND COHORT SIZE

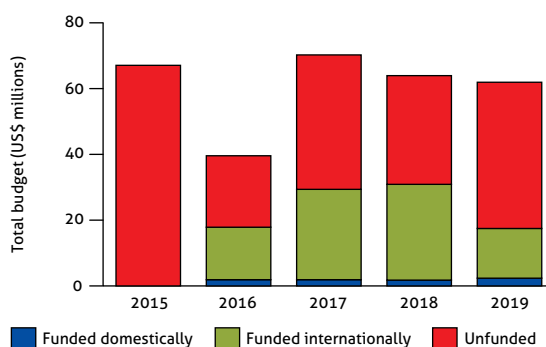
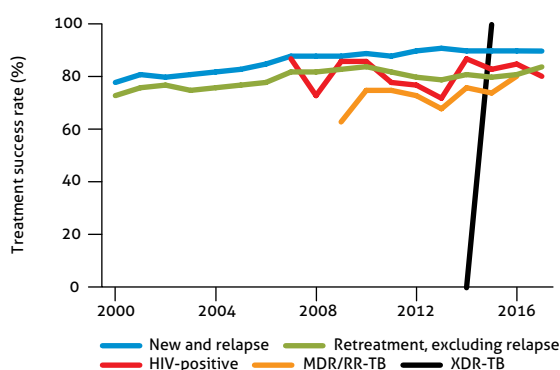
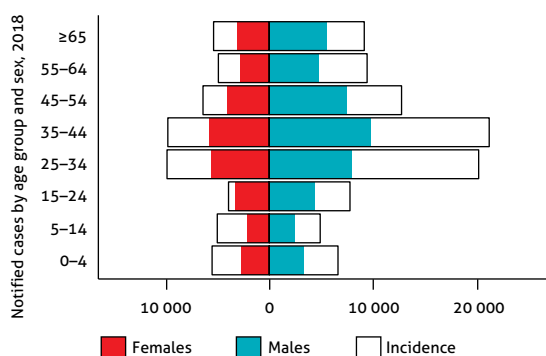
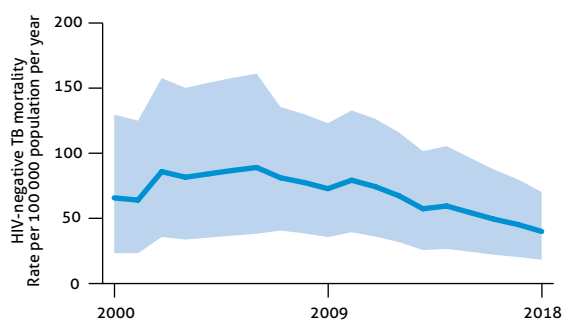
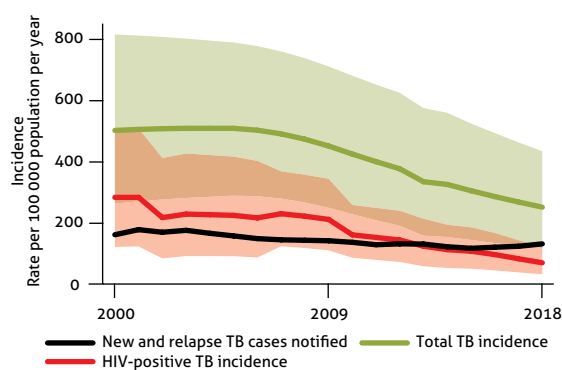
| | SUCCESS | COHORT |
|---|---------|--------|
| New and relapse cases registered in 2017 | 90% | 68 278 |
| Previously treated cases, excluding relapse, registered in 2017 | 84% | 1 250 |
| HIV-positive TB cases registered in 2017 | 80% | 21 349 |
| MDR/RR-TB cases started on second-line treatment in 2016 | 80% | 158 |
| XDR-TB cases started on second-line treatment in 2016 | | 0 |

TB PREVENTIVE TREATMENT, 2018

| | |
|--|-------------|
| % of HIV-positive people (newly enrolled in care) on preventive treatment | |
| % of children (aged <5) household contacts of bacteriologically confirmed TB cases on preventive treatment | 22% (20–24) |

TB FINANCING, 2019

| | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| National TB budget (US\$ millions) | 62 |
| Funding source: | 4% domestic, 24% international, 72% unfunded |



Data are as reported to WHO. Estimates of TB and MDR/RR-TB burden are produced by WHO in consultation with countries.

^a Ranges represent uncertainty intervals.

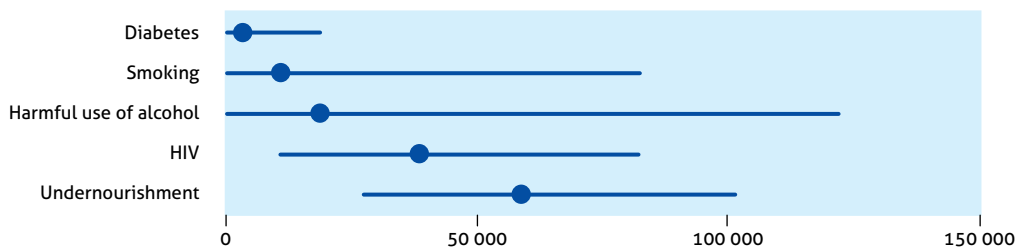
^b MDR is TB resistant to rifampicin and isoniazid; RR is TB resistant to rifampicin.

^c Calculated for pulmonary cases only.

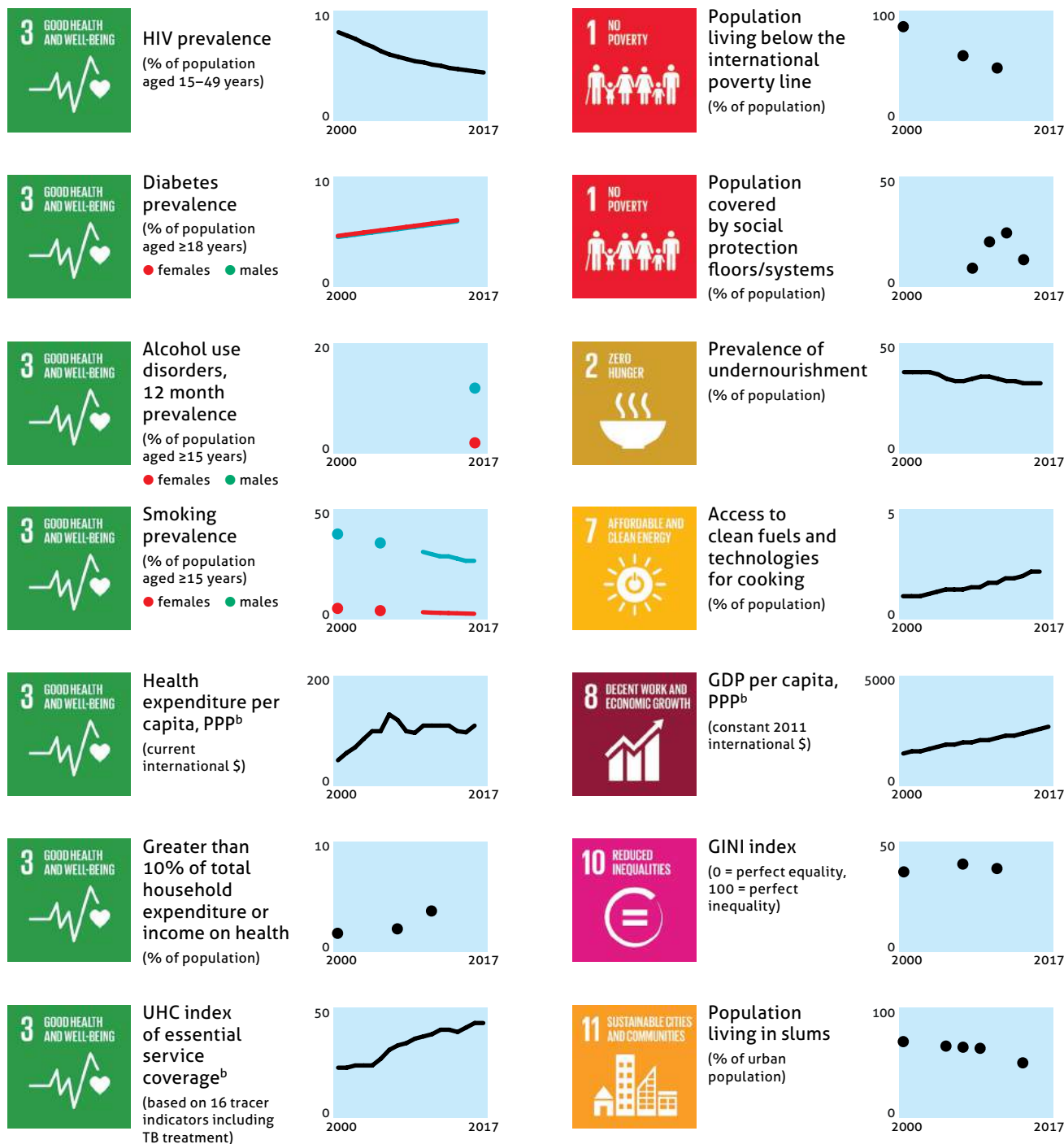
^d Includes cases with unknown previous TB treatment history.

^e Includes patients diagnosed before 2018 and patients who were not laboratory-confirmed.

NUMBER OF TB CASES ATTRIBUTABLE TO FIVE RISK FACTORS, 2018



INDICATORS IN THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS ASSOCIATED WITH TB INCIDENCE^a



^a Data sources: SDG indicators database, The World Bank, World Health Organization. Missing values and empty boxes indicate data not available in these data sources.

^b GDP = gross domestic product; PPP = purchasing power parity; UHC = universal health coverage

Viet Nam

POPULATION 2018 **96 MILLION**

ESTIMATES OF TB BURDEN, ^a 2018

| | NUMBER (thousands) | RATE (per 100 000 population) |
|----------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|
| Total TB incidence | 174 (111–251) | 182 (116–263) |
| HIV-positive TB incidence | 6 (3.8–8.6) | 6.2 (4–9) |
| MDR/RR-TB incidence ^b | 8.6 (5.4–13) | 9.1 (5.7–13) |
| HIV-negative TB mortality | 11 (6.7–15) | 11 (7–16) |
| HIV-positive TB mortality | 2.2 (1.4–3.2) | 2.3 (1.5–3.4) |

ESTIMATED PROPORTION OF TB CASES WITH MDR/RR-TB, 2018

| | |
|--------------------------|----------------|
| New cases | 3.6% (3.4–3.8) |
| Previously treated cases | 17% (17–18) |

TB CASE NOTIFICATIONS, 2018

| | |
|--|---------|
| Total new and relapse | 99 658 |
| – % tested with rapid diagnostics at time of diagnosis | 20% |
| – % with known HIV status | 85% |
| – % pulmonary | 80% |
| – % bacteriologically confirmed ^c | 70% |
| – % children aged 0–14 years | 2% |
| – % women | 27% |
| – % men | 71% |
| Total cases notified | 102 171 |

UNIVERSAL HEALTH COVERAGE AND SOCIAL PROTECTION

| | |
|--|-------------|
| TB treatment coverage (notified/estimated incidence), 2018 | 57% (40–90) |
| TB patients facing catastrophic total costs, 2016 | 63% (58–67) |
| TB case fatality ratio (estimated mortality/estimated incidence), 2018 | 8% (4–12) |

TB/HIV CARE IN NEW AND RELAPSE TB PATIENTS, 2018

| | NUMBER | (%) |
|---|--------|-----|
| Patients with known HIV-status who are HIV-positive | 2 902 | 3% |
| – on antiretroviral therapy | 2 705 | 93% |

DRUG-RESISTANT TB CARE, 2018

| | |
|---|-------------------------------|
| % of bacteriologically confirmed TB cases tested for rifampicin resistance ^c | |
| – New cases | 82% |
| – Previously treated cases | 100% |
| Laboratory-confirmed cases ^d | MDR/RR-TB: 3 126, XDR-TB: 61 |
| Patients started on treatment ^{d,e} | MDR/RR-TB: 3 110, XDR-TB: 198 |
| MDR/RR-TB cases tested for resistance to second-line drugs | 1 922 |

TREATMENT SUCCESS RATE AND COHORT SIZE

| | SUCCESS | COHORT |
|---|---------|---------|
| New and relapse cases registered in 2017 | 92% | 102 193 |
| Previously treated cases, excluding relapse, registered in 2017 | 87% | 2 983 |
| HIV-positive TB cases registered in 2017 | 79% | 3 002 |
| MDR/RR-TB cases started on second-line treatment in 2016 | 68% | 2 450 |
| XDR-TB cases started on second-line treatment in 2016 | 68% | 28 |

TB PREVENTIVE TREATMENT, 2018

| | |
|--|-------------|
| % of HIV-positive people (newly enrolled in care) on preventive treatment | 39% |
| % of children (aged <5) household contacts of bacteriologically confirmed TB cases on preventive treatment | 22% (21–25) |

TB FINANCING, 2019

| | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| National TB budget (US\$ millions) | 72 |
| Funding source: | 14% domestic, 24% international, 62% unfunded |

Data are as reported to WHO. Estimates of TB and MDR/RR-TB burden are produced by WHO in consultation with countries.

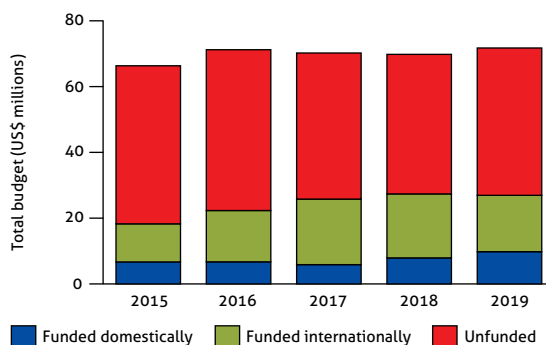
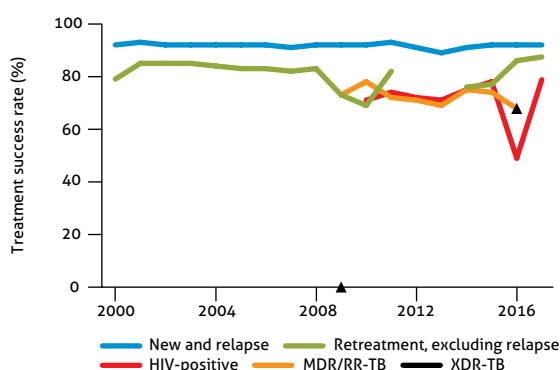
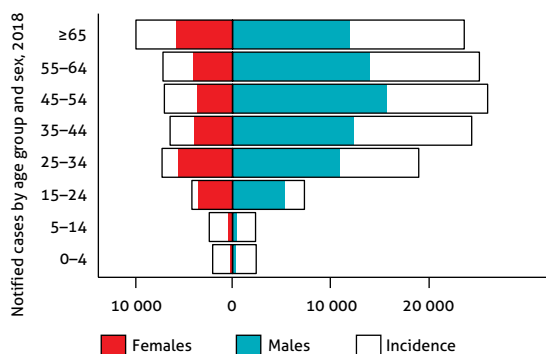
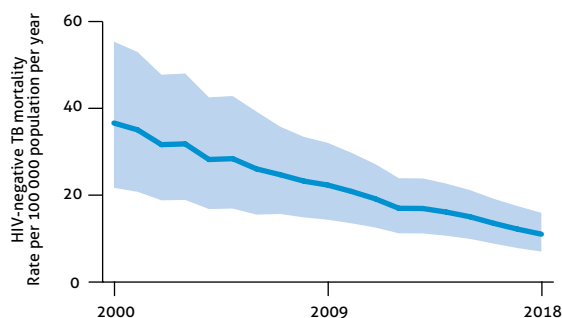
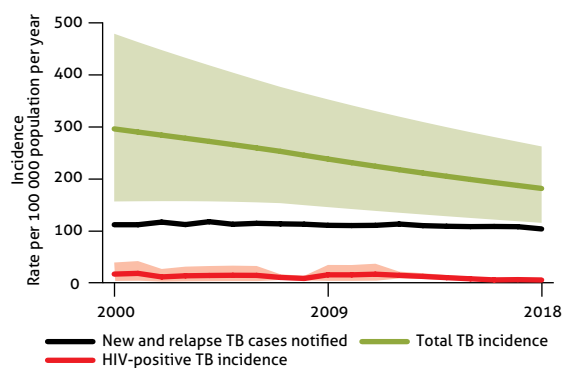
^a Ranges represent uncertainty intervals.

^b MDR is TB resistant to rifampicin and isoniazid; RR is TB resistant to rifampicin.

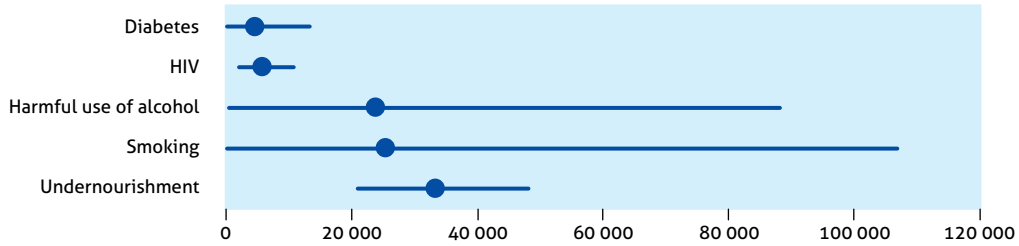
^c Calculated for pulmonary cases only.

^d Includes cases with unknown previous TB treatment history.

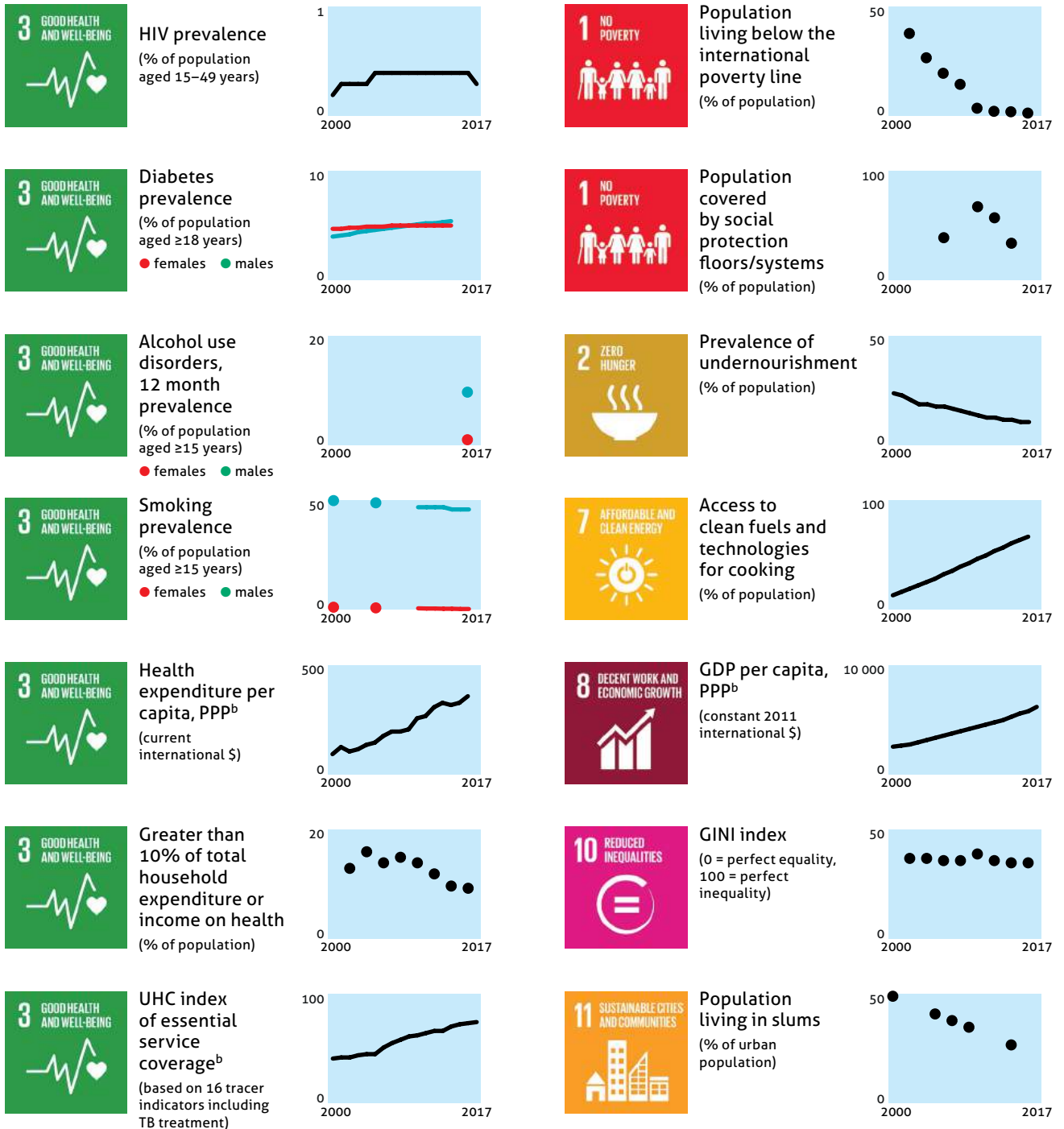
^e Includes patients diagnosed before 2018 and patients who were not laboratory-confirmed.



NUMBER OF TB CASES ATTRIBUTABLE TO FIVE RISK FACTORS, 2018



INDICATORS IN THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS ASSOCIATED WITH TB INCIDENCE^a



^a Data sources: SDG indicators database, The World Bank, World Health Organization. Missing values and empty boxes indicate data not available in these data sources.

^b GDP = gross domestic product; PPP = purchasing power parity; UHC = universal health coverage

Cambodia

POPULATION 2018 **16 MILLION**

ESTIMATES OF TB BURDEN,^a 2018

| | NUMBER (thousands) | RATE (per 100 000 population) |
|----------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|
| Total TB incidence | 49 (27–77) | 302 (169–473) |
| HIV-positive TB incidence | 1.1 (0.59–1.7) | 6.5 (3.6–10) |
| MDR/RR-TB incidence ^b | 1 (0.46–1.9) | 6.4 (2.8–11) |
| HIV-negative TB mortality | 3 (1.9–4.3) | 18 (12–26) |
| HIV-positive TB mortality | 0.38 (0.21–0.6) | 2.3 (1.3–3.7) |

ESTIMATED PROPORTION OF TB CASES WITH MDR/RR-TB, 2018

| | |
|--------------------------|----------------|
| New cases | 1.8% (1.2–2.8) |
| Previously treated cases | 8.2% (4–16) |

TB CASE NOTIFICATIONS, 2018

| | |
|--|--------|
| Total new and relapse | 28 620 |
| – % tested with rapid diagnostics at time of diagnosis | |
| – % with known HIV status | 94% |
| – % pulmonary | 65% |
| – % bacteriologically confirmed ^c | 53% |
| – % children aged 0–14 years | 19% |
| – % women | 36% |
| – % men | 45% |
| Total cases notified | 28 757 |

UNIVERSAL HEALTH COVERAGE AND SOCIAL PROTECTION

| | |
|--|--------------|
| TB treatment coverage (notified/estimated incidence), 2018 | 58% (37–100) |
| TB patients facing catastrophic total costs | |
| TB case fatality ratio (estimated mortality/estimated incidence), 2018 | 7% (4–12) |

TB/HIV CARE IN NEW AND RELAPSE TB PATIENTS, 2018

| | NUMBER | (%) |
|---|--------|------|
| Patients with known HIV-status who are HIV-positive | 580 | 2% |
| – on antiretroviral therapy | 580 | 100% |

DRUG-RESISTANT TB CARE, 2018

| | |
|---|---------------------------|
| % of bacteriologically confirmed TB cases tested for rifampicin resistance ^c | |
| – New cases | |
| – Previously treated cases | |
| Laboratory-confirmed cases ^d | MDR/RR-TB: 128, XDR-TB: 0 |
| Patients started on treatment ^{d,e} | MDR/RR-TB: 128, XDR-TB: 0 |
| MDR/RR-TB cases tested for resistance to second-line drugs | 125 |

TREATMENT SUCCESS RATE AND COHORT SIZE

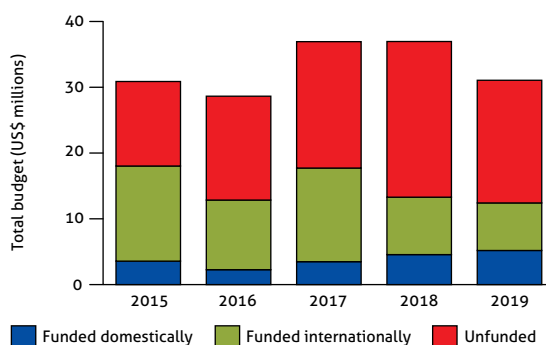
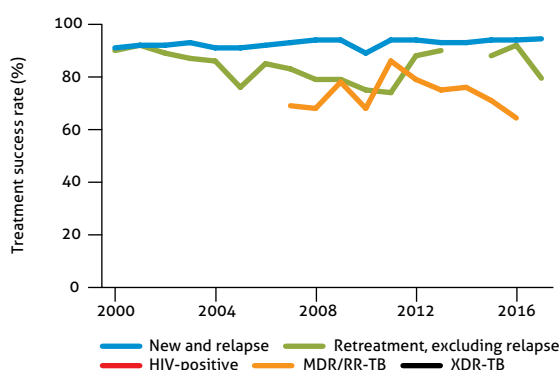
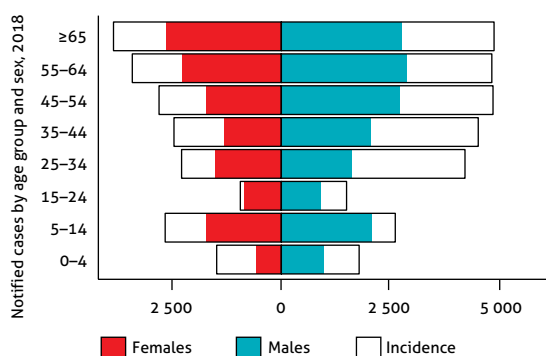
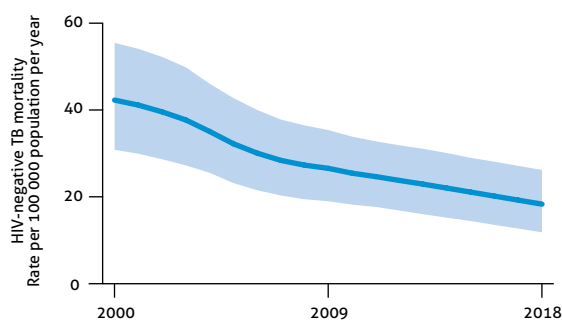
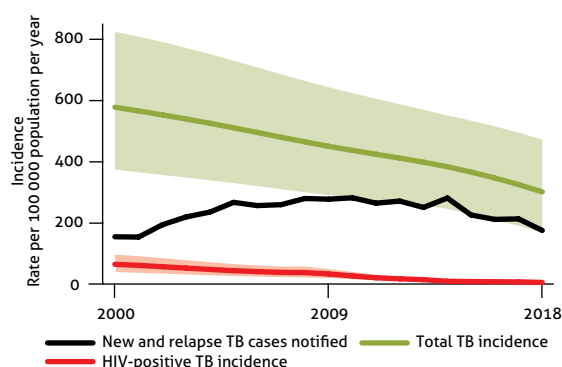
| | SUCCESS | COHORT |
|---|---------|--------|
| New and relapse cases registered in 2017 | 94% | 34 238 |
| Previously treated cases, excluding relapse, registered in 2017 | 79% | 229 |
| HIV-positive TB cases registered in 2017 | | |
| MDR/RR-TB cases started on second-line treatment in 2016 | 64% | 101 |
| XDR-TB cases started on second-line treatment in 2016 | | |

TB PREVENTIVE TREATMENT, 2018

| | |
|--|--|
| % of HIV-positive people (newly enrolled in care) on preventive treatment | |
| % of children (aged <5) household contacts of bacteriologically confirmed TB cases on preventive treatment | |

TB FINANCING, 2019

| | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| National TB budget (US\$ millions) | 31 |
| Funding source: | 17% domestic, 23% international, 60% unfunded |



Data are as reported to WHO. Estimates of TB and MDR/RR-TB burden are produced by WHO in consultation with countries.

^a Ranges represent uncertainty intervals.

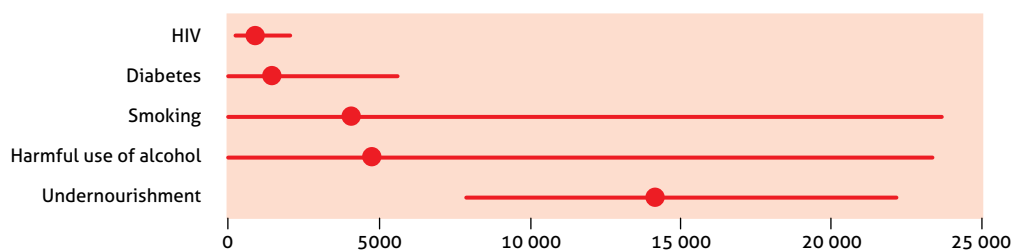
^b MDR is TB resistant to rifampicin and isoniazid; RR is TB resistant to rifampicin.

^c Calculated for pulmonary cases only.

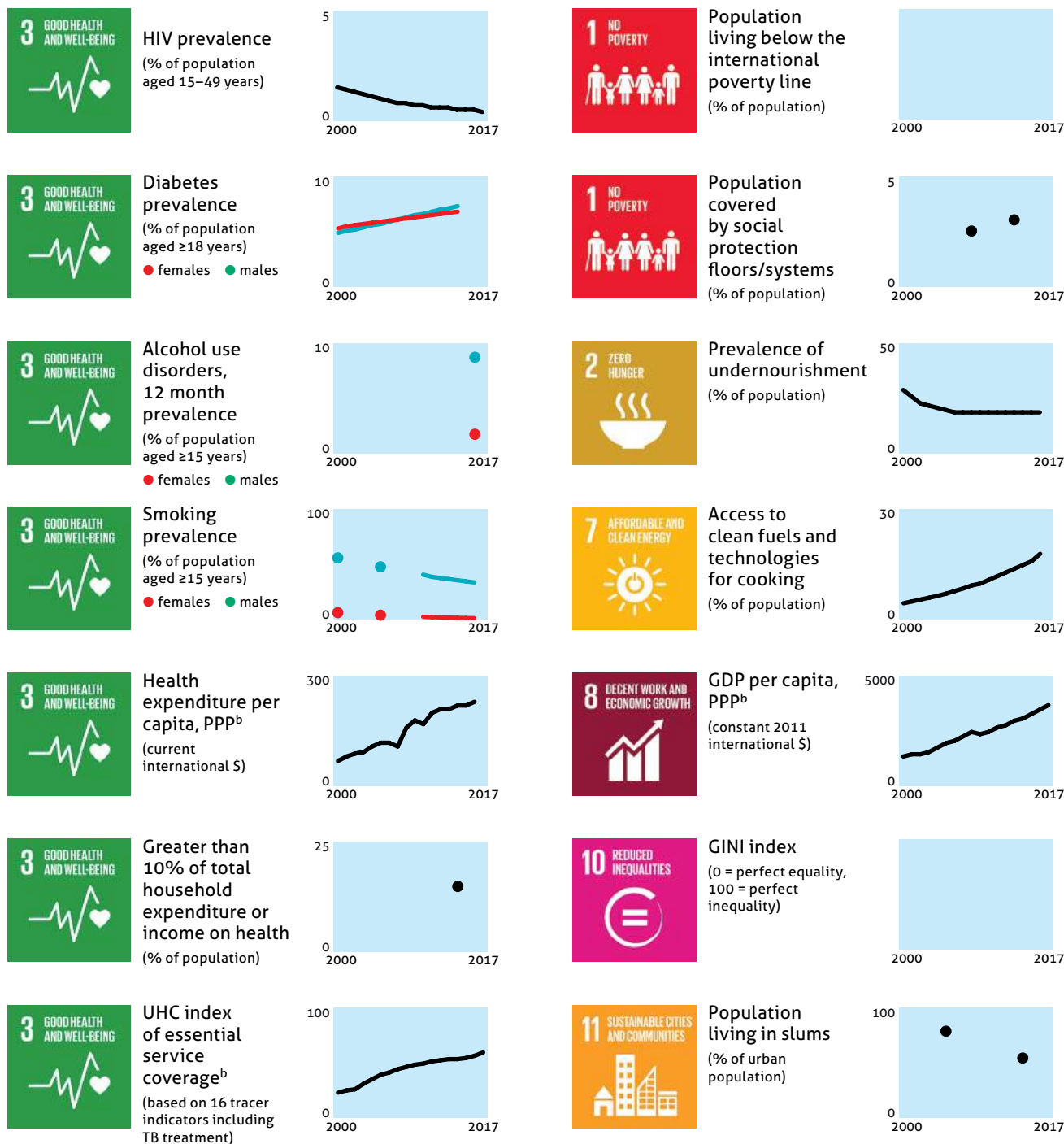
^d Includes cases with unknown previous TB treatment history.

^e Includes patients diagnosed before 2018 and patients who were not laboratory-confirmed.

NUMBER OF TB CASES ATTRIBUTABLE TO FIVE RISK FACTORS, 2018



INDICATORS IN THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS ASSOCIATED WITH TB INCIDENCE^a



^a Data sources: SDG indicators database, The World Bank, World Health Organization. Missing values and empty boxes indicate data not available in these data sources.

^b GDP = gross domestic product; PPP = purchasing power parity; UHC = universal health coverage

Central African Republic

POPULATION 2018 **4.7 MILLION**

ESTIMATES OF TB BURDEN,^a 2018

| | NUMBER (thousands) | RATE (per 100 000 population) |
|----------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|
| Total TB incidence | 25 (16–36) | 540 (349–771) |
| HIV-positive TB incidence | 6.6 (4.2–9.4) | 141 (91–201) |
| MDR/RR-TB incidence ^b | 0.18 (0.1–0.27) | 3.8 (2.2–5.9) |
| HIV-negative TB mortality | 4.8 (2.8–7.3) | 103 (60–157) |
| HIV-positive TB mortality | 3.1 (2–4.5) | 67 (42–97) |

ESTIMATED PROPORTION OF TB CASES WITH MDR/RR-TB, 2018

| | |
|--------------------------|--------------|
| New cases | 0.4% (0–2.2) |
| Previously treated cases | 15% (11–19) |

TB CASE NOTIFICATIONS, 2018

| | |
|--|--------|
| Total new and relapse | 10 881 |
| – % tested with rapid diagnostics at time of diagnosis | <1% |
| – % with known HIV status | 79% |
| – % pulmonary | 79% |
| – % bacteriologically confirmed ^c | 64% |
| – % children aged 0–14 years | 17% |
| – % women | 35% |
| – % men | 48% |
| Total cases notified | 11 032 |

UNIVERSAL HEALTH COVERAGE AND SOCIAL PROTECTION

| | |
|--|-------------|
| TB treatment coverage (notified/estimated incidence), 2018 | 43% (30–67) |
| TB patients facing catastrophic total costs | |
| TB case fatality ratio (estimated mortality/estimated incidence), 2018 | 33% (18–50) |

TB/HIV CARE IN NEW AND RELAPSE TB PATIENTS, 2018

| | NUMBER | (%) |
|---|--------|-----|
| Patients with known HIV-status who are HIV-positive | 2 274 | 26% |
| – on antiretroviral therapy | 1 923 | 85% |

DRUG-RESISTANT TB CARE, 2018

| | |
|---|--------------------------|
| % of bacteriologically confirmed TB cases tested for rifampicin resistance ^c | |
| – New cases | <1% |
| – Previously treated cases | 55% |
| Laboratory-confirmed cases ^d | MDR/RR-TB: 58, XDR-TB: 0 |
| Patients started on treatment ^{d,e} | MDR/RR-TB: 60, XDR-TB: 0 |
| MDR/RR-TB cases tested for resistance to second-line drugs | 0 |

TREATMENT SUCCESS RATE AND COHORT SIZE

| | SUCCESS | COHORT |
|---|---------|--------|
| New and relapse cases registered in 2017 | 78% | 9 302 |
| Previously treated cases, excluding relapse, registered in 2017 | 73% | 147 |
| HIV-positive TB cases registered in 2017 | 74% | 2 137 |
| MDR/RR-TB cases started on second-line treatment in 2016 | 59% | 41 |
| XDR-TB cases started on second-line treatment in 2016 | 0 | 0 |

TB PREVENTIVE TREATMENT, 2018

| | |
|--|------|
| % of HIV-positive people (newly enrolled in care) on preventive treatment | |
| % of children (aged <5) household contacts of bacteriologically confirmed TB cases on preventive treatment | 100% |

TB FINANCING, 2019

| | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| National TB budget (US\$ millions) | 2.9 |
| Funding source: | 27% domestic, 41% international, 32% unfunded |

Data are as reported to WHO. Estimates of TB and MDR/RR-TB burden are produced by WHO in consultation with countries.

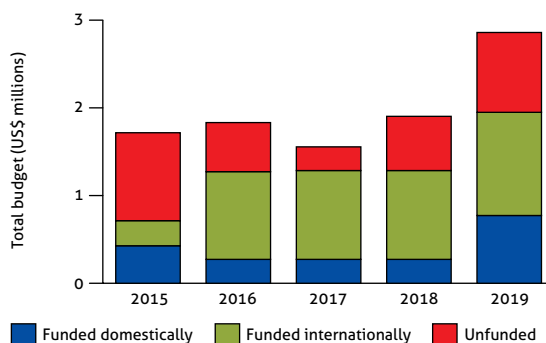
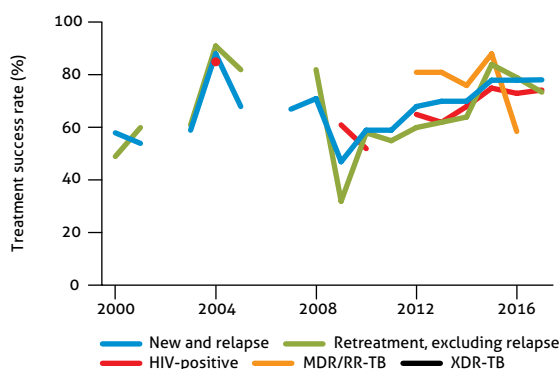
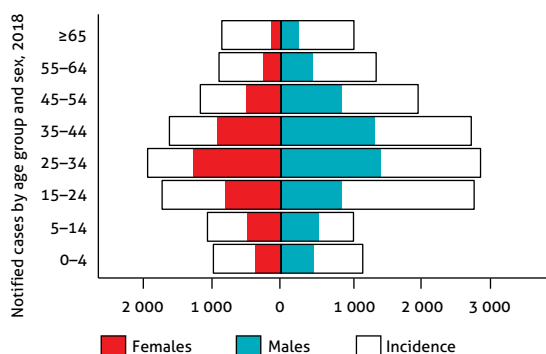
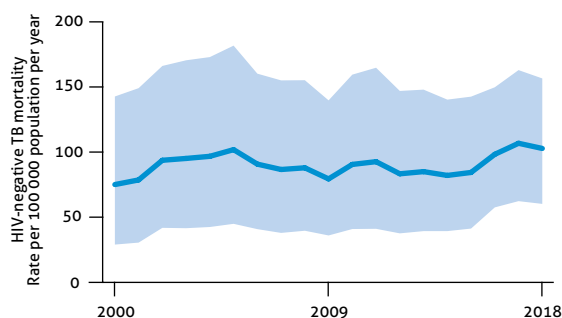
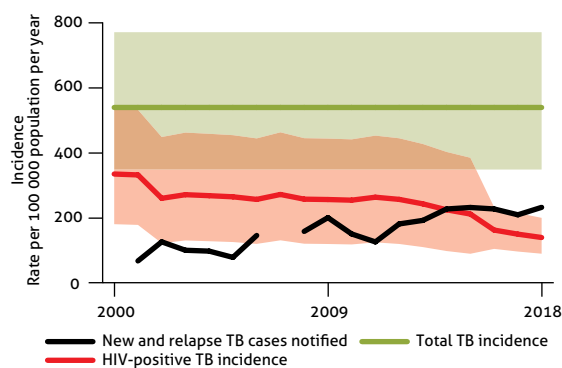
^a Ranges represent uncertainty intervals.

^b MDR is TB resistant to rifampicin and isoniazid; RR is TB resistant to rifampicin.

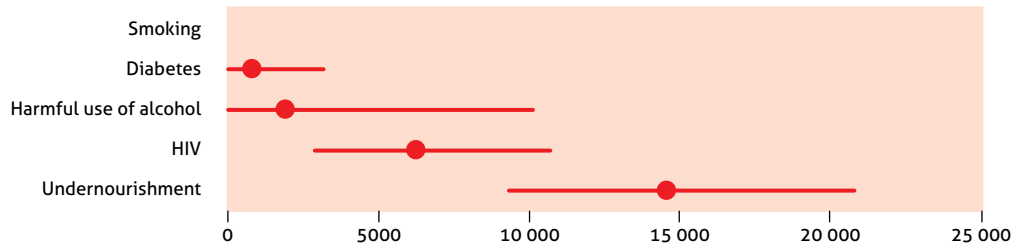
^c Calculated for pulmonary cases only.

^d Includes cases with unknown previous TB treatment history.

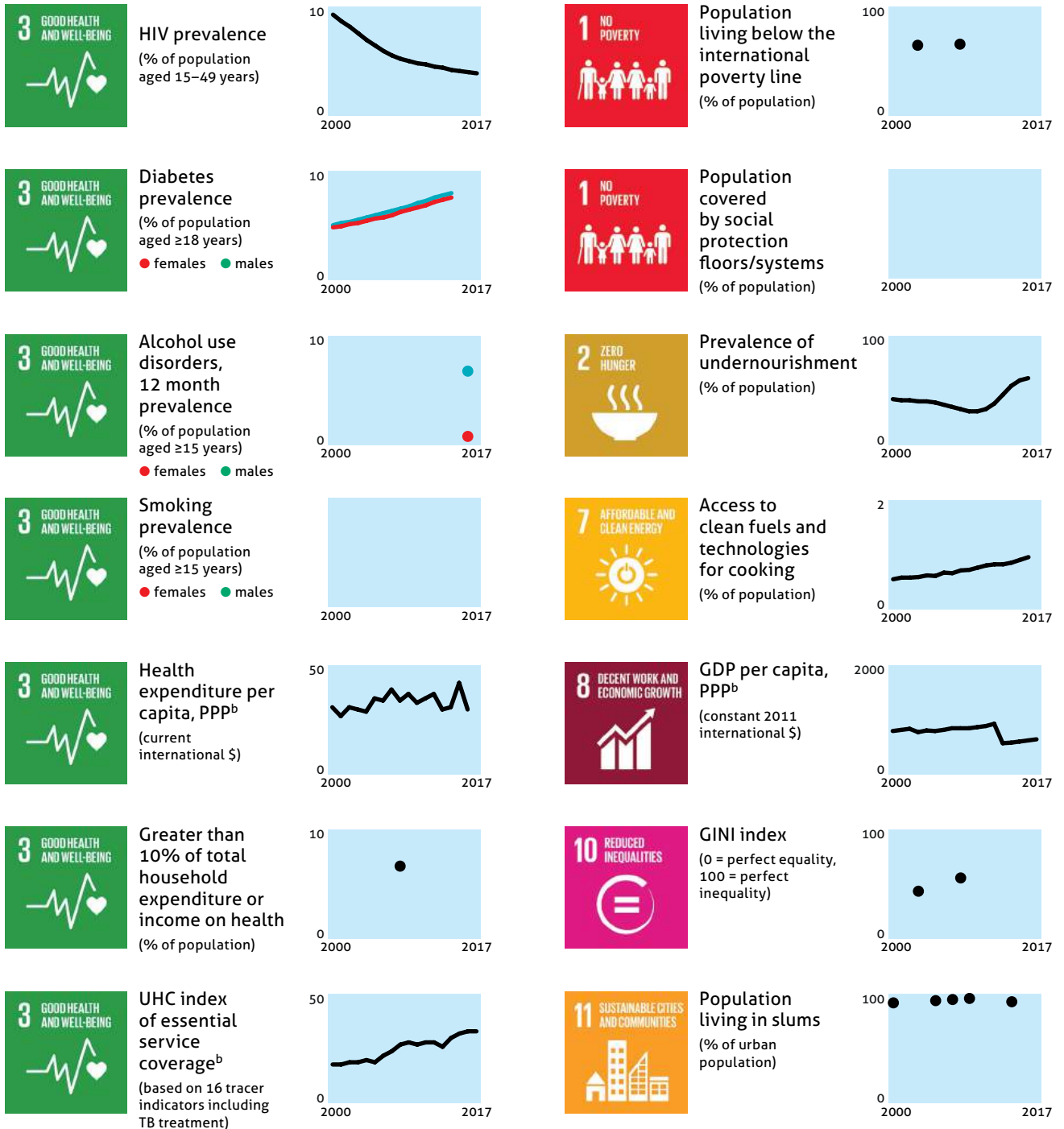
^e Includes patients diagnosed before 2018 and patients who were not laboratory-confirmed.



NUMBER OF TB CASES ATTRIBUTABLE TO FIVE RISK FACTORS, 2018



INDICATORS IN THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS ASSOCIATED WITH TB INCIDENCE^a



^a Data sources: SDG indicators database, The World Bank, World Health Organization. Missing values and empty boxes indicate data not available in these data sources.

^b GDP = gross domestic product; PPP = purchasing power parity; UHC = universal health coverage

Congo

POPULATION 2018 **5.2 MILLION**

ESTIMATES OF TB BURDEN,^a 2018

| | NUMBER (thousands) | RATE (per 100 000 population) |
|----------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|
| Total TB incidence | 20 (12–28) | 375 (238–543) |
| HIV-positive TB incidence | 5.7 (2.9–9.4) | 108 (55–179) |
| MDR/RR-TB incidence ^b | 0.56 (0.23–1) | 11 (4.5–20) |
| HIV-negative TB mortality | 3 (1.7–4.6) | 57 (32–89) |
| HIV-positive TB mortality | 2.3 (1.2–3.8) | 43 (22–72) |

ESTIMATED PROPORTION OF TB CASES WITH MDR/RR-TB, 2018

| | |
|--------------------------|----------------|
| New cases | 2.4% (1.1–4.2) |
| Previously treated cases | 12% (8.7–16) |

TB CASE NOTIFICATIONS, 2018

| | |
|--|--------|
| Total new and relapse | 10 706 |
| – % tested with rapid diagnostics at time of diagnosis | 9% |
| – % with known HIV status | 19% |
| – % pulmonary | 77% |
| – % bacteriologically confirmed ^c | 49% |
| – % children aged 0–14 years | 8% |
| – % women | 40% |
| – % men | 52% |
| Total cases notified | 10 981 |

UNIVERSAL HEALTH COVERAGE AND SOCIAL PROTECTION

| | |
|--|-------------|
| TB treatment coverage (notified/estimated incidence), 2018 | 54% (38–86) |
| TB patients facing catastrophic total costs | |
| TB case fatality ratio (estimated mortality/estimated incidence), 2018 | 28% (14–44) |

TB/HIV CARE IN NEW AND RELAPSE TB PATIENTS, 2018

| | NUMBER | (%) |
|---|--------|-----|
| Patients with known HIV-status who are HIV-positive | 553 | 28% |
| – on antiretroviral therapy | 273 | 49% |

DRUG-RESISTANT TB CARE, 2018

| | |
|---|--------------------------|
| % of bacteriologically confirmed TB cases tested for rifampicin resistance ^c | |
| – New cases | 15% |
| – Previously treated cases | 100% |
| Laboratory-confirmed cases ^d | MDR/RR-TB: 61, XDR-TB: 0 |
| Patients started on treatment ^{d,e} | MDR/RR-TB: 47, XDR-TB: 0 |
| MDR/RR-TB cases tested for resistance to second-line drugs | 0 |

TREATMENT SUCCESS RATE AND COHORT SIZE

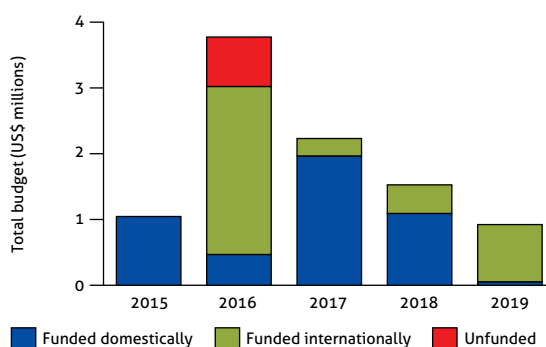
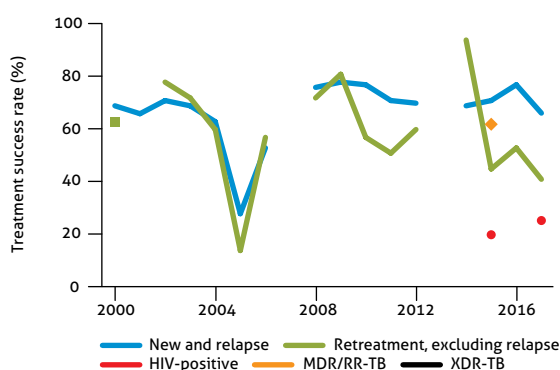
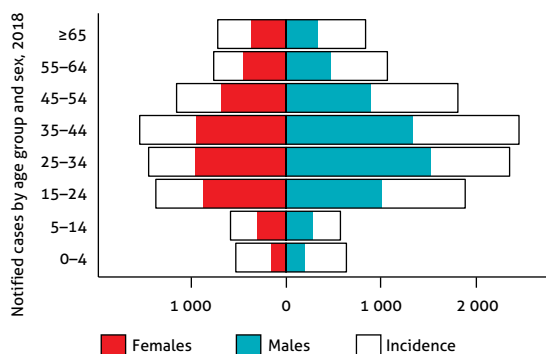
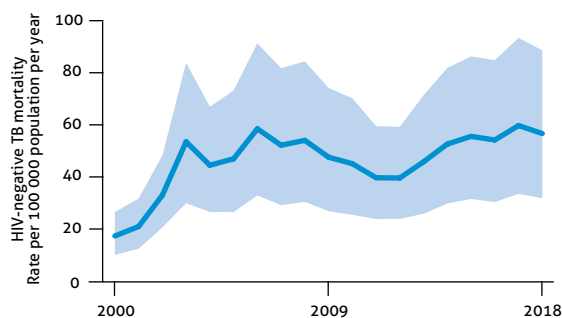
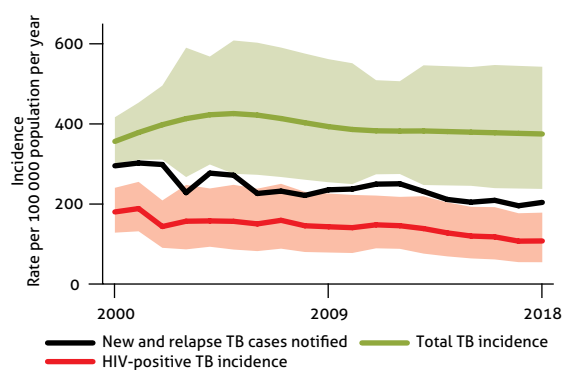
| | SUCCESS | COHORT |
|---|---------|--------|
| New and relapse cases registered in 2017 | 66% | 10 005 |
| Previously treated cases, excluding relapse, registered in 2017 | 41% | 258 |
| HIV-positive TB cases registered in 2017 | 25% | 374 |
| MDR/RR-TB cases started on second-line treatment in 2016 | 0 | |
| XDR-TB cases started on second-line treatment in 2016 | 0 | |

TB PREVENTIVE TREATMENT, 2018

| | |
|--|--|
| % of HIV-positive people (newly enrolled in care) on preventive treatment | |
| % of children (aged <5) household contacts of bacteriologically confirmed TB cases on preventive treatment | |

TB FINANCING, 2019

| | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| National TB budget (US\$ millions) | <1 |
| Funding source: | 6% domestic, 94% international, 0% unfunded |



Data are as reported to WHO. Estimates of TB and MDR/RR-TB burden are produced by WHO in consultation with countries.

^a Ranges represent uncertainty intervals.

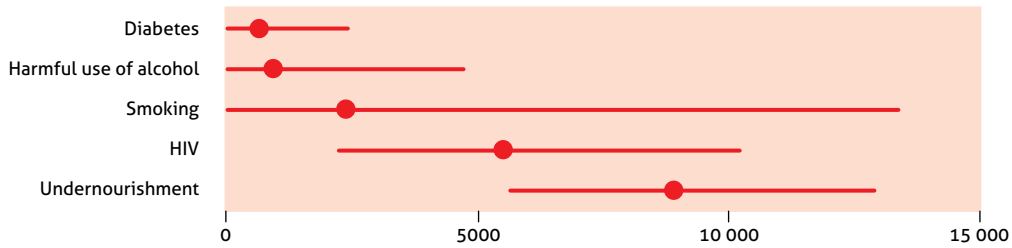
^b MDR is TB resistant to rifampicin and isoniazid; RR is TB resistant to rifampicin.

^c Calculated for pulmonary cases only.

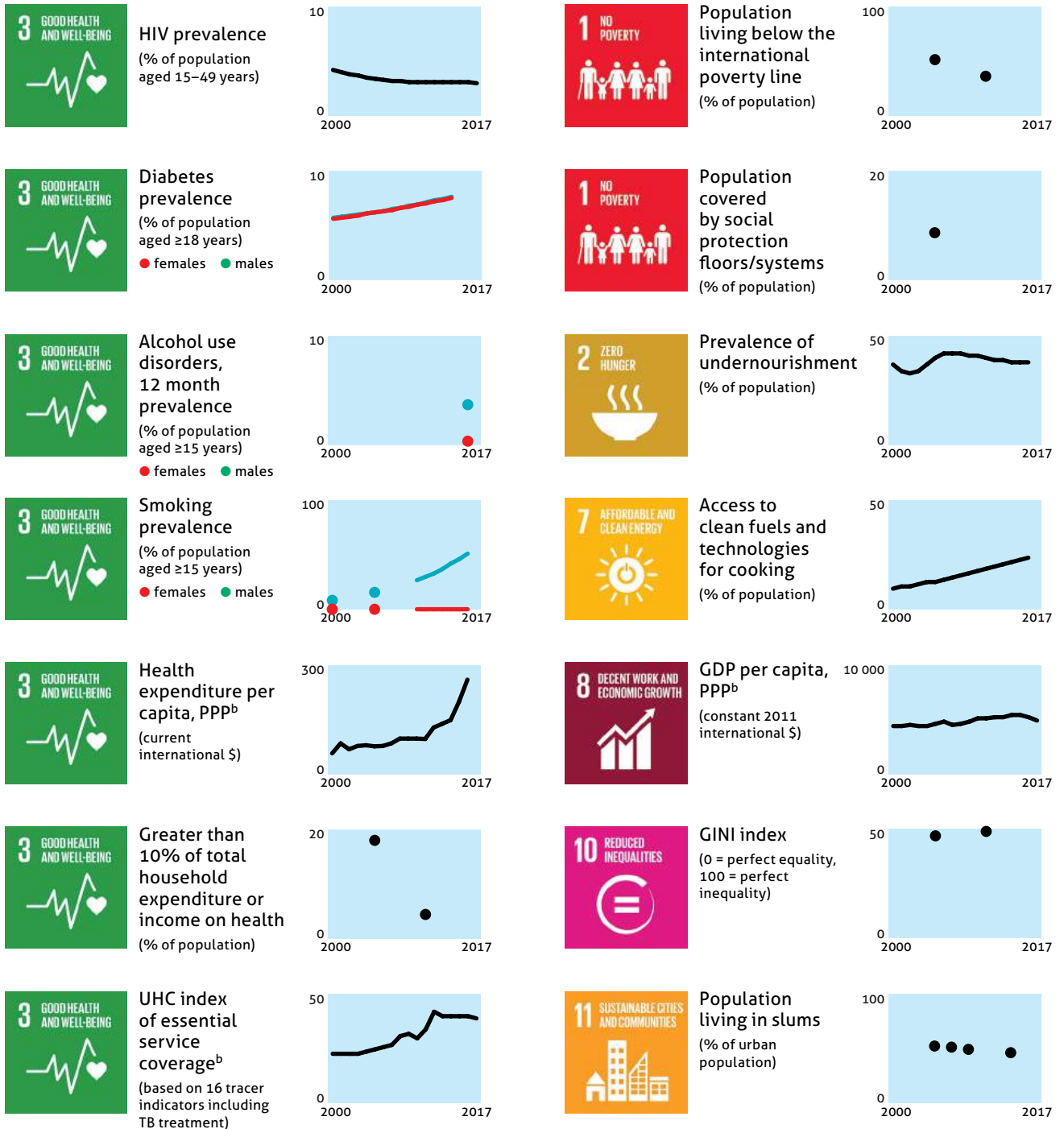
^d Includes cases with unknown previous TB treatment history.

^e Includes patients diagnosed before 2018 and patients who were not laboratory-confirmed.

NUMBER OF TB CASES ATTRIBUTABLE TO FIVE RISK FACTORS, 2018



INDICATORS IN THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS ASSOCIATED WITH TB INCIDENCE^a



^a Data sources: SDG indicators database, The World Bank, World Health Organization. Missing values and empty boxes indicate data not available in these data sources.

^b GDP = gross domestic product; PPP = purchasing power parity; UHC = universal health coverage

Lesotho

POPULATION 2018 **2.1 MILLION**

ESTIMATES OF TB BURDEN,^a 2018

| | NUMBER (thousands) | RATE (per 100 000 population) |
|----------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|
| Total TB incidence | 13 (8.3–18) | 611 (395–872) |
| HIV-positive TB incidence | 8.4 (5.4–12) | 398 (257–568) |
| MDR/RR-TB incidence ^b | 0.8 (0.47–1.2) | 38 (22–58) |
| HIV-negative TB mortality | 0.95 (0.56–1.4) | 45 (27–68) |
| HIV-positive TB mortality | 3.3 (2.1–4.7) | 155 (98–223) |

ESTIMATED PROPORTION OF TB CASES WITH MDR/RR-TB, 2018

| | |
|--------------------------|--------------|
| New cases | 4.8% (3.7–6) |
| Previously treated cases | 14% (9.5–18) |

TB CASE NOTIFICATIONS, 2018

| | |
|--|-------|
| Total new and relapse | 7 027 |
| – % tested with rapid diagnostics at time of diagnosis | |
| – % with known HIV status | 97% |
| – % pulmonary | 90% |
| – % bacteriologically confirmed ^c | 67% |
| – % children aged 0–14 years | 4% |
| – % women | 34% |
| – % men | 62% |
| Total cases notified | 7 128 |

UNIVERSAL HEALTH COVERAGE AND SOCIAL PROTECTION

| | |
|--|-------------|
| TB treatment coverage (notified/estimated incidence), 2018 | 55% (38–84) |
| TB patients facing catastrophic total costs | |
| TB case fatality ratio (estimated mortality/estimated incidence), 2018 | 34% (18–52) |

TB/HIV CARE IN NEW AND RELAPSE TB PATIENTS, 2018

| | NUMBER | (%) |
|---|--------|-----|
| Patients with known HIV-status who are HIV-positive | 4 435 | 65% |
| – on antiretroviral therapy | 4 077 | 92% |

DRUG-RESISTANT TB CARE, 2018

| | |
|---|---------------------------|
| % of bacteriologically confirmed TB cases tested for rifampicin resistance ^c | |
| – New cases | 70% |
| – Previously treated cases | 65% |
| Laboratory-confirmed cases ^d | MDR/RR-TB: 243, XDR-TB: 5 |
| Patients started on treatment ^{d,e} | MDR/RR-TB: 186, XDR-TB: 5 |
| MDR/RR-TB cases tested for resistance to second-line drugs | 191 |

TREATMENT SUCCESS RATE AND COHORT SIZE

| | SUCCESS | COHORT |
|---|---------|--------|
| New and relapse cases registered in 2017 | 76% | 7 305 |
| Previously treated cases, excluding relapse, registered in 2017 | 73% | 121 |
| HIV-positive TB cases registered in 2017 | 75% | 4 949 |
| MDR/RR-TB cases started on second-line treatment in 2016 | 77% | 222 |
| XDR-TB cases started on second-line treatment in 2016 | | 0 |

TB PREVENTIVE TREATMENT, 2018

| | |
|--|-------------|
| % of HIV-positive people (newly enrolled in care) on preventive treatment | 33% |
| % of children (aged <5) household contacts of bacteriologically confirmed TB cases on preventive treatment | 51% (47–56) |

TB FINANCING, 2019

| | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| National TB budget (US\$ millions) | 12 |
| Funding source: | 5% domestic, 39% international, 57% unfunded |

Data are as reported to WHO. Estimates of TB and MDR/RR-TB burden are produced by WHO in consultation with countries. Estimates are rounded and totals are computed prior to rounding. Estimates of TB incidence and mortality for Lesotho will be reviewed after final results from the national TB prevalence survey are available in 2020.

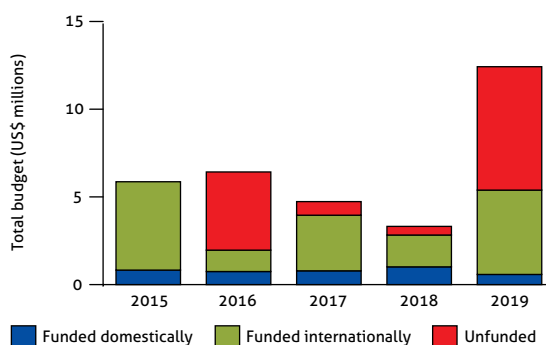
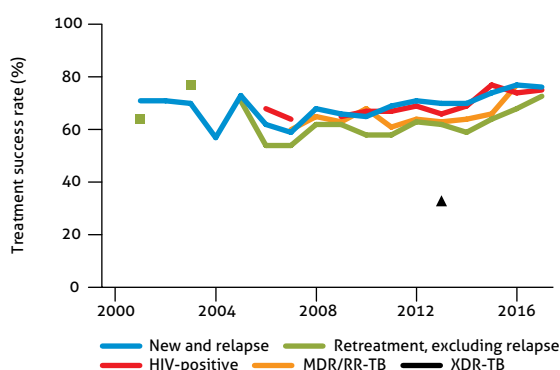
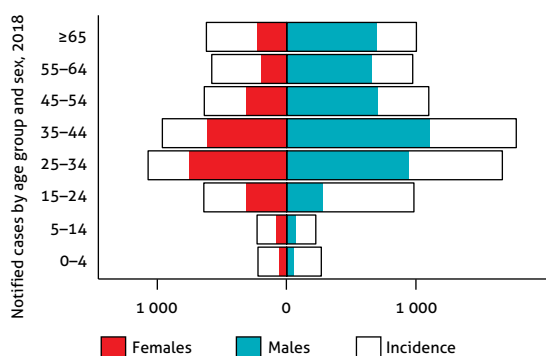
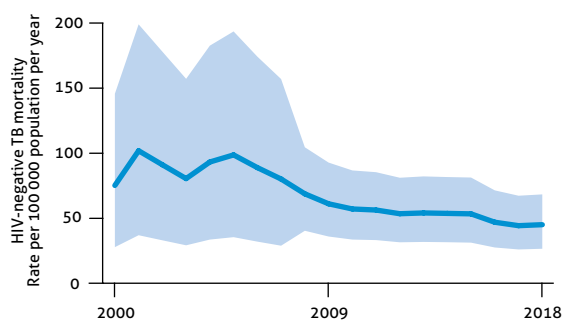
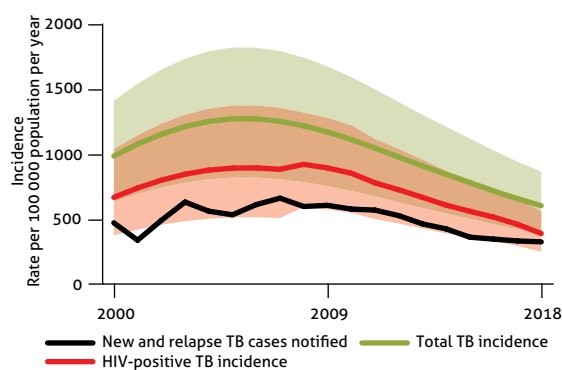
^a Ranges represent uncertainty intervals.

^b MDR is TB resistant to rifampicin and isoniazid; RR is TB resistant to rifampicin.

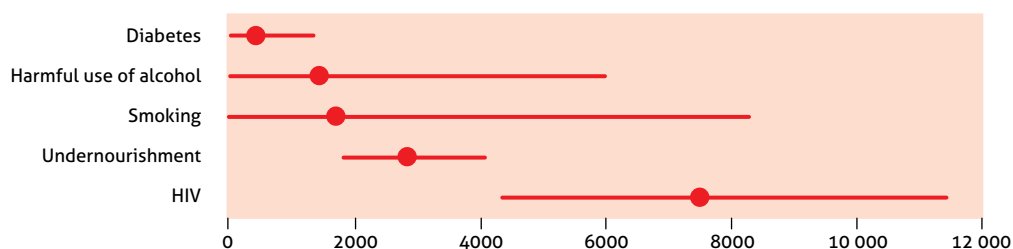
^c Calculated for pulmonary cases only.

^d Includes cases with unknown previous TB treatment history.

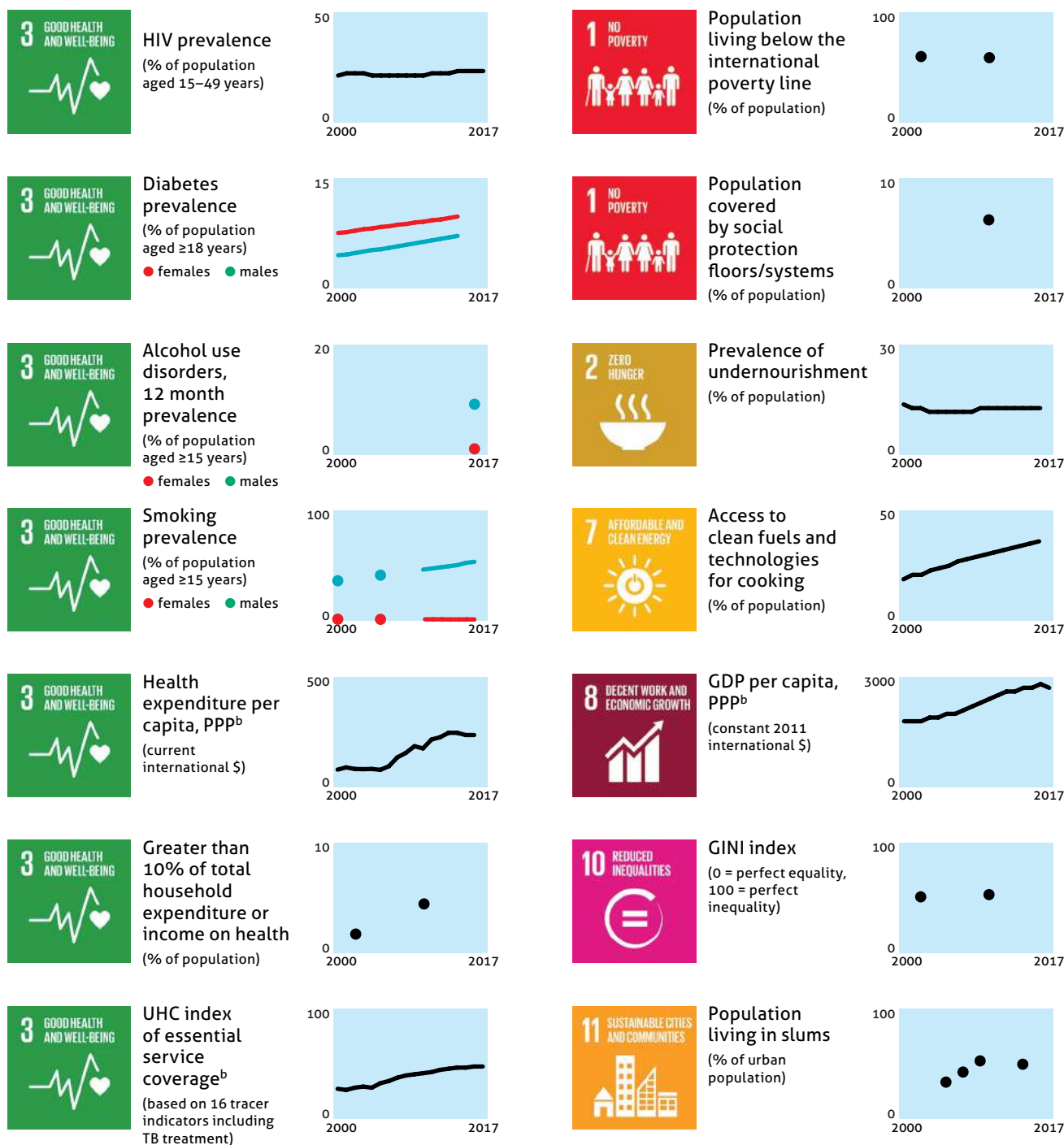
^e Includes patients diagnosed before 2018 and patients who were not laboratory-confirmed.



NUMBER OF TB CASES ATTRIBUTABLE TO FIVE RISK FACTORS, 2018



INDICATORS IN THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS ASSOCIATED WITH TB INCIDENCE^a



^a Data sources: SDG indicators database, The World Bank, World Health Organization. Missing values and empty boxes indicate data not available in these data sources.

^b GDP = gross domestic product; PPP = purchasing power parity; UHC = universal health coverage

Liberia

POPULATION 2018 **4.8 MILLION**

ESTIMATES OF TB BURDEN,^a 2018

| | NUMBER (thousands) | RATE (per 100 000 population) |
|----------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|
| Total TB incidence | 15 (9.6–21) | 308 (199–440) |
| HIV-positive TB incidence | 2.6 (1.7–3.7) | 53 (34–76) |
| MDR/RR-TB incidence ^b | 0.39 (0.15–0.72) | 8 (3.2–15) |
| HIV-negative TB mortality | 2.7 (1.6–4.1) | 56 (33–85) |
| HIV-positive TB mortality | 1 (0.67–1.5) | 22 (14–31) |

ESTIMATED PROPORTION OF TB CASES WITH MDR/RR-TB, 2018

| | |
|--------------------------|----------------|
| New cases | 2.4% (1.1–4.2) |
| Previously treated cases | 15% (11–19) |

TB CASE NOTIFICATIONS, 2018

| | |
|--|-------|
| Total new and relapse | 7 808 |
| – % tested with rapid diagnostics at time of diagnosis | 9% |
| – % with known HIV status | 77% |
| – % pulmonary | 66% |
| – % bacteriologically confirmed ^c | 60% |
| – % children aged 0–14 years | 15% |
| – % women | 37% |
| – % men | 48% |
| Total cases notified | 7 824 |

UNIVERSAL HEALTH COVERAGE AND SOCIAL PROTECTION

| | |
|--|-------------|
| TB treatment coverage (notified/estimated incidence), 2018 | 53% (37–81) |
| TB patients facing catastrophic total costs | |
| TB case fatality ratio (estimated mortality/estimated incidence), 2018 | 26% (14–41) |

TB/HIV CARE IN NEW AND RELAPSE TB PATIENTS, 2018

| | NUMBER | (%) |
|---|--------|-----|
| Patients with known HIV-status who are HIV-positive | 1 035 | 17% |
| – on antiretroviral therapy | 686 | 66% |

DRUG-RESISTANT TB CARE, 2018

| | |
|---|--------------------------|
| % of bacteriologically confirmed TB cases tested for rifampicin resistance ^c | |
| – New cases | 23% |
| – Previously treated cases | 52% |
| Laboratory-confirmed cases ^d | MDR/RR-TB: 73, XDR-TB: 0 |
| Patients started on treatment ^{d,e} | MDR/RR-TB: 53, XDR-TB: 0 |
| MDR/RR-TB cases tested for resistance to second-line drugs | |

TREATMENT SUCCESS RATE AND COHORT SIZE

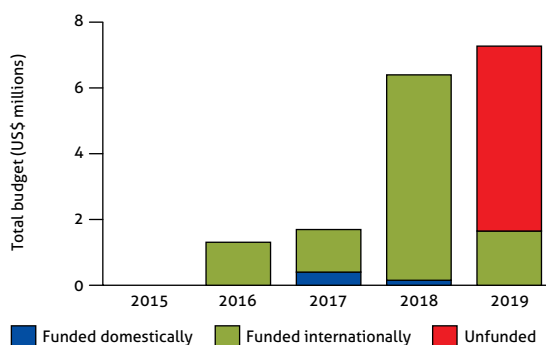
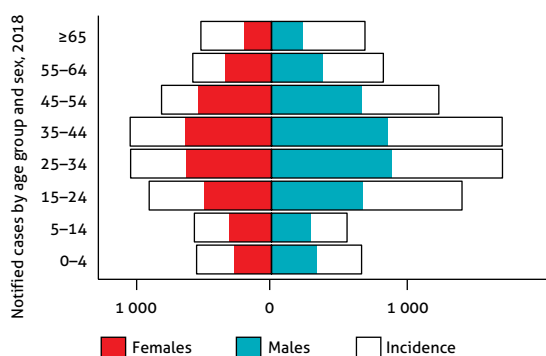
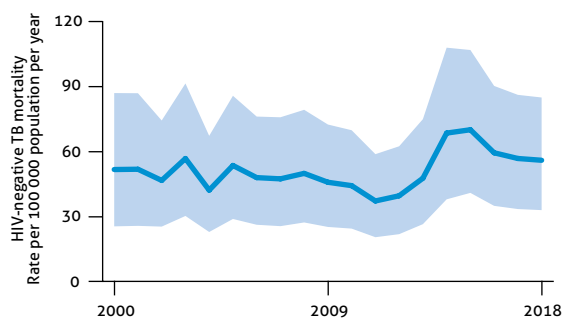
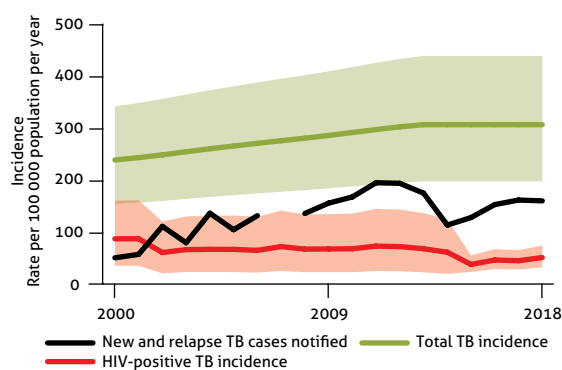
| | SUCCESS | COHORT |
|---|---------|--------|
| New and relapse cases registered in 2017 | 77% | 6 907 |
| Previously treated cases, excluding relapse, registered in 2017 | 69% | 16 |
| HIV-positive TB cases registered in 2017 | 63% | 833 |
| MDR/RR-TB cases started on second-line treatment in 2016 | 73% | 74 |
| XDR-TB cases started on second-line treatment in 2016 | | |

TB PREVENTIVE TREATMENT, 2018

| | |
|--|--------------|
| % of HIV-positive people (newly enrolled in care) on preventive treatment | 21% |
| % of children (aged <5) household contacts of bacteriologically confirmed TB cases on preventive treatment | 2% (1.9–2.3) |

TB FINANCING, 2019

| | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| National TB budget (US\$ millions) | 7.3 |
| Funding source: | 0% domestic, 23% international, 77% unfunded |



Data are as reported to WHO. Estimates of TB and MDR/RR-TB burden are produced by WHO in consultation with countries.

^a Ranges represent uncertainty intervals.

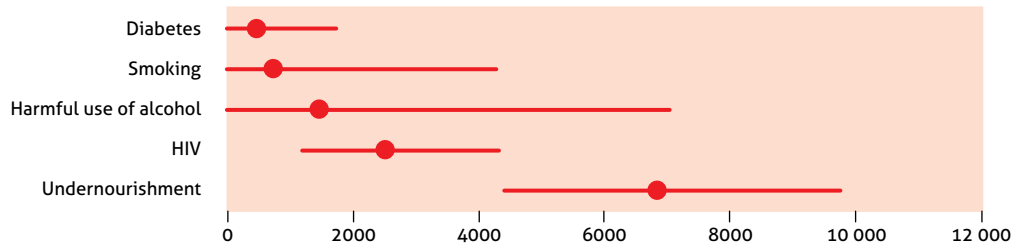
^b MDR is TB resistant to rifampicin and isoniazid; RR is TB resistant to rifampicin.

^c Calculated for pulmonary cases only.

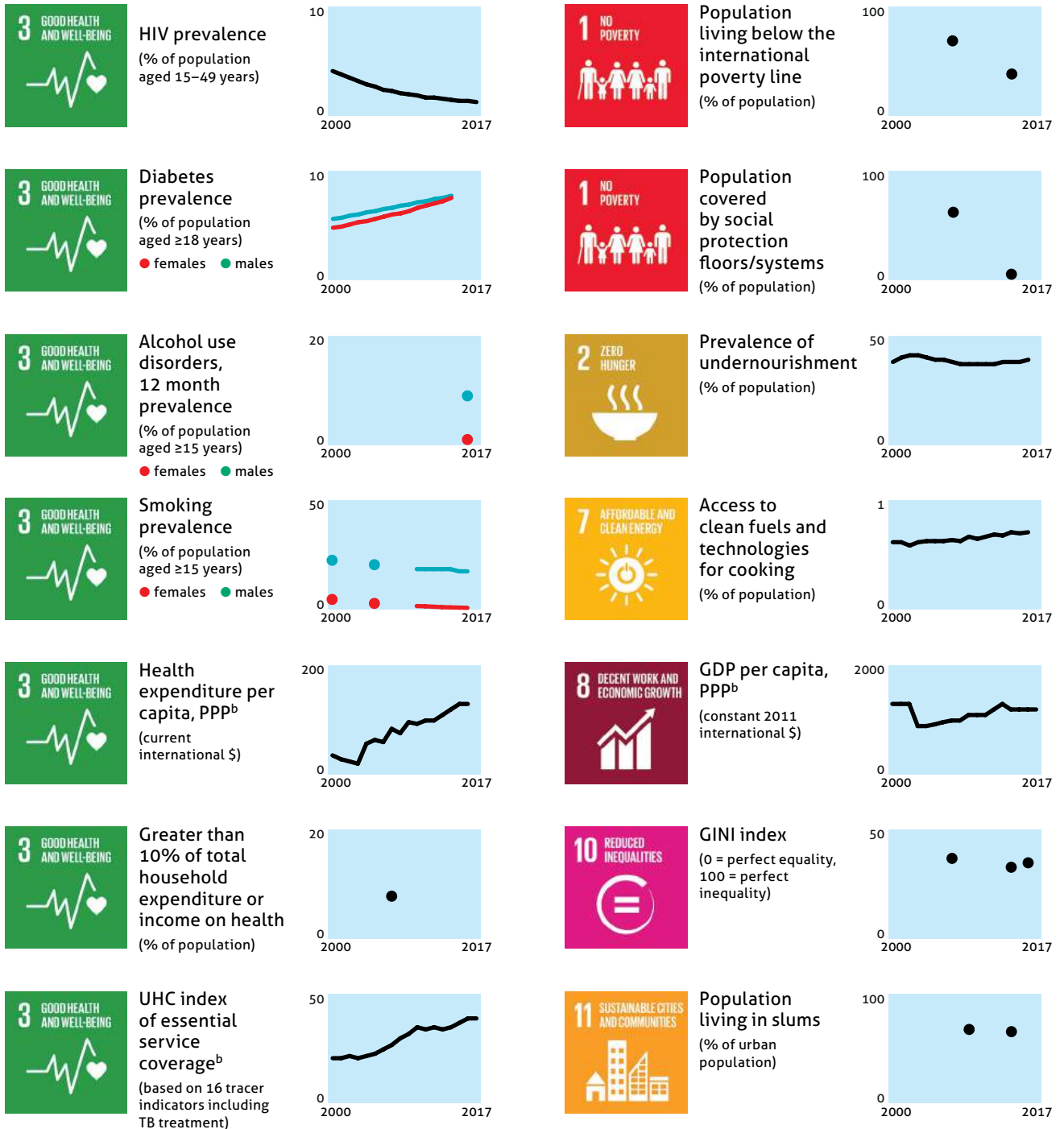
^d Includes cases with unknown previous TB treatment history.

^e Includes patients diagnosed before 2018 and patients who were not laboratory-confirmed.

NUMBER OF TB CASES ATTRIBUTABLE TO FIVE RISK FACTORS, 2018



INDICATORS IN THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS ASSOCIATED WITH TB INCIDENCE^a



^a Data sources: SDG indicators database, The World Bank, World Health Organization. Missing values and empty boxes indicate data not available in these data sources.

^b GDP = gross domestic product; PPP = purchasing power parity; UHC = universal health coverage

Namibia

POPULATION 2018 **2.4 MILLION**

ESTIMATES OF TB BURDEN,^a 2018

| | NUMBER (thousands) | RATE (per 100 000 population) |
|----------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|
| Total TB incidence | 13 (9.2–17) | 524 (375–697) |
| HIV-positive TB incidence | 4.5 (3.2–5.9) | 182 (130–242) |
| MDR/RR-TB incidence ^b | 0.9 (0.62–1.2) | 37 (25–50) |
| HIV-negative TB mortality | 1.6 (1–2.3) | 64 (41–92) |
| HIV-positive TB mortality | 1.5 (1.1–2.1) | 62 (43–85) |

ESTIMATED PROPORTION OF TB CASES WITH MDR/RR-TB, 2018

| | |
|--------------------------|--------------|
| New cases | 5.8% (5–6.5) |
| Previously treated cases | 12% (9.4–14) |

TB CASE NOTIFICATIONS, 2018

| | |
|--|-------|
| Total new and relapse | 7 808 |
| – % tested with rapid diagnostics at time of diagnosis | 60% |
| – % with known HIV status | 99% |
| – % pulmonary | 81% |
| – % bacteriologically confirmed ^c | 84% |
| – % children aged 0–14 years | 9% |
| – % women | 34% |
| – % men | 57% |
| Total cases notified | 8 100 |

UNIVERSAL HEALTH COVERAGE AND SOCIAL PROTECTION

| | |
|--|-------------|
| TB treatment coverage (notified/estimated incidence), 2018 | 61% (46–85) |
| TB patients facing catastrophic total costs | |
| TB case fatality ratio (estimated mortality/estimated incidence), 2018 | 25% (16–35) |

TB/HIV CARE IN NEW AND RELAPSE TB PATIENTS, 2018

| | NUMBER | (%) |
|---|--------|-----|
| Patients with known HIV-status who are HIV-positive | 2 768 | 35% |
| – on antiretroviral therapy | 2 675 | 97% |

DRUG-RESISTANT TB CARE, 2018

| | |
|---|----------------------------|
| % of bacteriologically confirmed TB cases tested for rifampicin resistance ^c | |
| – New cases | 88% |
| – Previously treated cases | 73% |
| Laboratory-confirmed cases ^d | MDR/RR-TB: 323, XDR-TB: 19 |
| Patients started on treatment ^{d,e} | MDR/RR-TB: 311, XDR-TB: 19 |
| MDR/RR-TB cases tested for resistance to second-line drugs | 200 |

TREATMENT SUCCESS RATE AND COHORT SIZE

| | SUCCESS | COHORT |
|---|---------|--------|
| New and relapse cases registered in 2017 | 86% | 8 559 |
| Previously treated cases, excluding relapse, registered in 2017 | 64% | 292 |
| HIV-positive TB cases registered in 2017 | 82% | 2 983 |
| MDR/RR-TB cases started on second-line treatment in 2016 | 71% | 348 |
| XDR-TB cases started on second-line treatment in 2016 | 50% | 10 |

TB PREVENTIVE TREATMENT, 2018

| | |
|--|-------------|
| % of HIV-positive people (newly enrolled in care) on preventive treatment | |
| % of children (aged <5) household contacts of bacteriologically confirmed TB cases on preventive treatment | 44% (40–48) |

TB FINANCING, 2019

| | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| National TB budget (US\$ millions) | 50 |
| Funding source: | 61% domestic, 9% international, 30% unfunded |

Data are as reported to WHO. Estimates of TB and MDR/RR-TB burden are produced by WHO in consultation with countries.

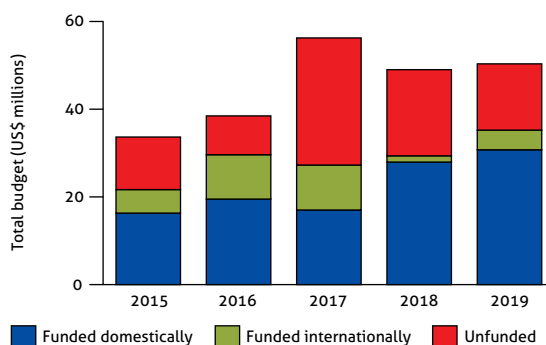
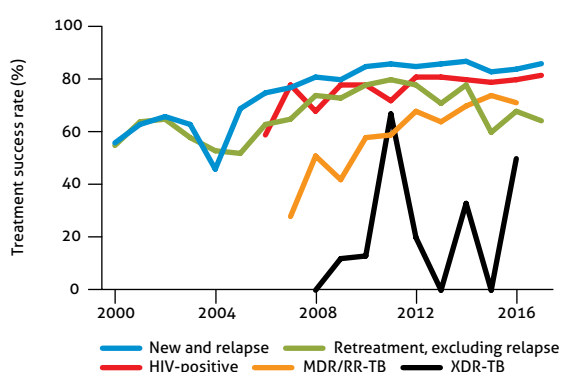
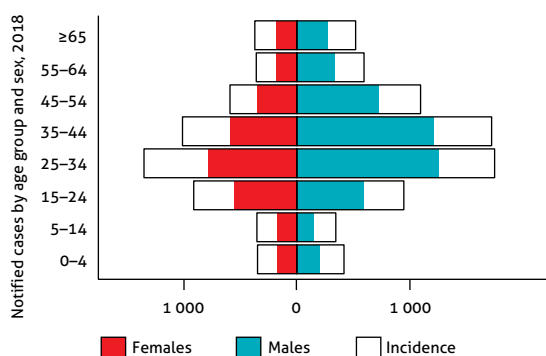
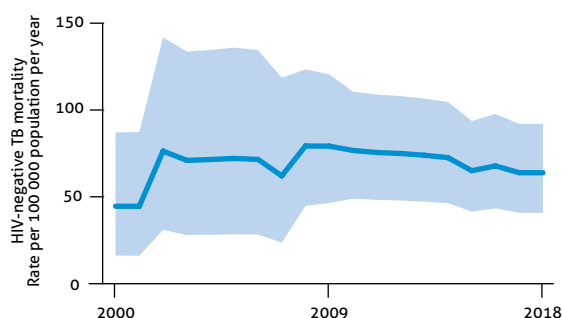
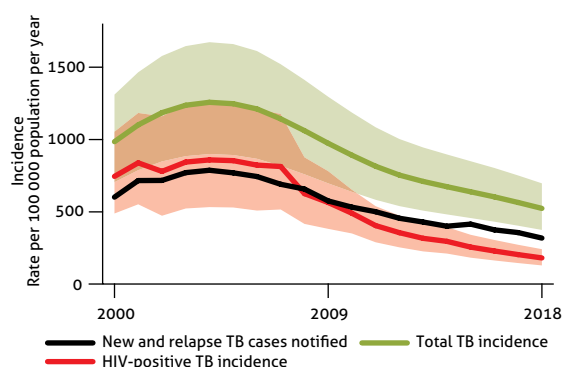
^a Ranges represent uncertainty intervals.

^b MDR is TB resistant to rifampicin and isoniazid; RR is TB resistant to rifampicin.

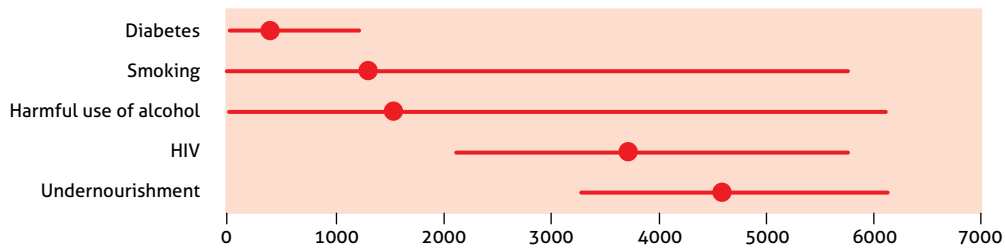
^c Calculated for pulmonary cases only.

^d Includes cases with unknown previous TB treatment history.

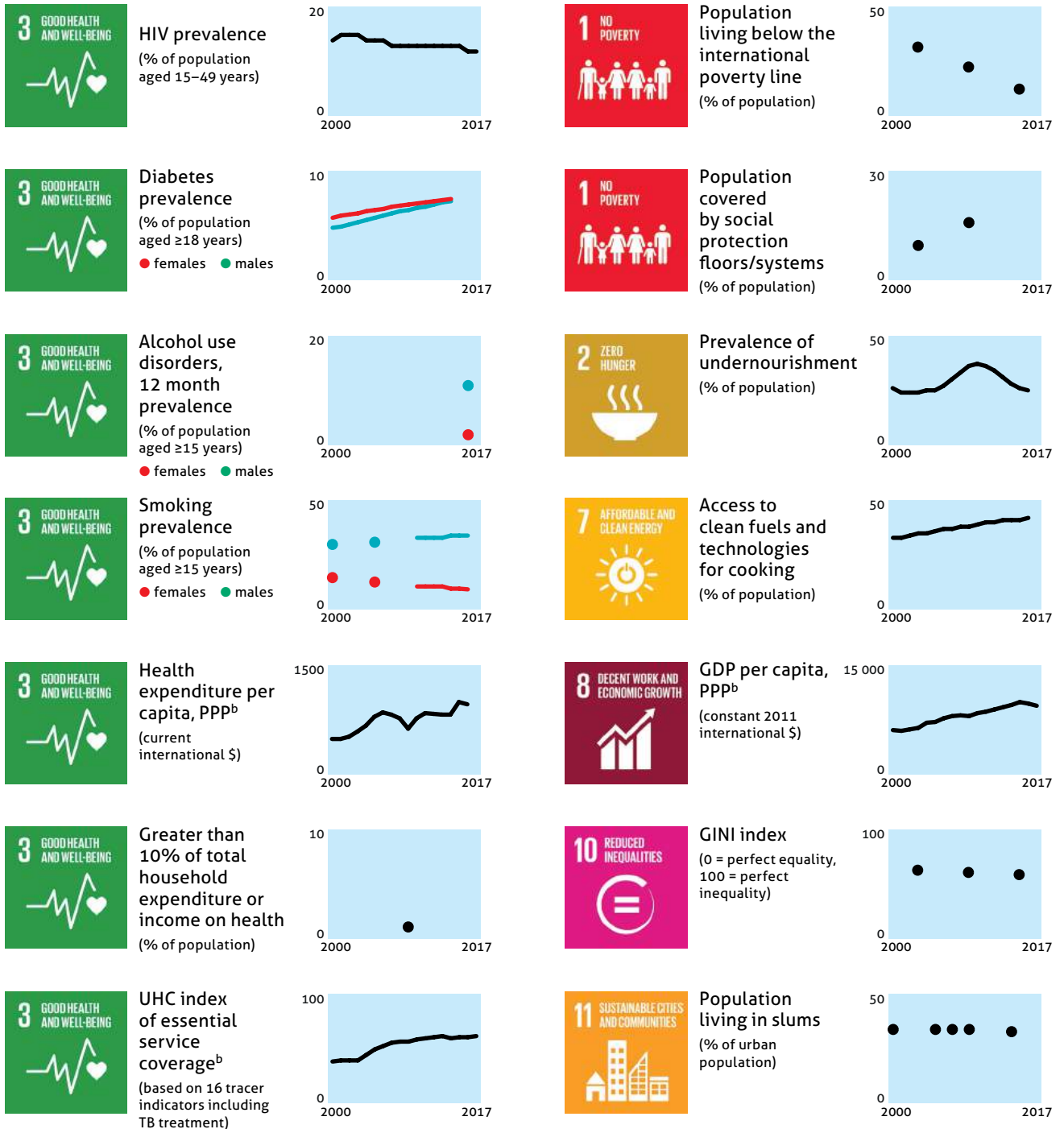
^e Includes patients diagnosed before 2018 and patients who were not laboratory-confirmed.



NUMBER OF TB CASES ATTRIBUTABLE TO FIVE RISK FACTORS, 2018



INDICATORS IN THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS ASSOCIATED WITH TB INCIDENCE^a



^a Data sources: SDG indicators database, The World Bank, World Health Organization. Missing values and empty boxes indicate data not available in these data sources.

^b GDP = gross domestic product; PPP = purchasing power parity; UHC = universal health coverage

Papua New Guinea

POPULATION 2018 **8.6 MILLION**

ESTIMATES OF TB BURDEN,^a 2018

| | NUMBER (thousands) | RATE (per 100 000 population) |
|----------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|
| Total TB incidence | 37 (30–45) | 432 (352–521) |
| HIV-positive TB incidence | 2.7 (2.2–3.3) | 32 (26–38) |
| MDR/RR-TB incidence ^b | 2 (1.2–2.9) | 23 (14–33) |
| HIV-negative TB mortality | 4.5 (3–6.2) | 52 (35–72) |
| HIV-positive TB mortality | 0.25 (0.1–0.45) | 2.8 (1.2–5.2) |

ESTIMATED PROPORTION OF TB CASES WITH MDR/RR-TB, 2018

| | |
|--------------------------|--------------|
| New cases | 3.4% (1.7–5) |
| Previously treated cases | 26% (15–36) |

TB CASE NOTIFICATIONS, 2018

| | |
|--|--------|
| Total new and relapse | 27 887 |
| – % tested with rapid diagnostics at time of diagnosis | |
| – % with known HIV status | 52% |
| – % pulmonary | 56% |
| – % bacteriologically confirmed ^c | 30% |
| – % children aged 0–14 years | 24% |
| – % women | 36% |
| – % men | 40% |
| Total cases notified | 29 364 |

UNIVERSAL HEALTH COVERAGE AND SOCIAL PROTECTION

| | |
|--|-------------|
| TB treatment coverage (notified/estimated incidence), 2018 | 75% (62–92) |
| TB patients facing catastrophic total costs | |
| TB case fatality ratio (estimated mortality/estimated incidence), 2018 | 13% (8–18) |

TB/HIV CARE IN NEW AND RELAPSE TB PATIENTS, 2018

| | NUMBER | (%) |
|---|--------|-----|
| Patients with known HIV-status who are HIV-positive | 1 124 | 7% |
| – on antiretroviral therapy | 909 | 81% |

DRUG-RESISTANT TB CARE, 2018

| | |
|---|---------------------------|
| % of bacteriologically confirmed TB cases tested for rifampicin resistance ^c | |
| – New cases | |
| – Previously treated cases | |
| Laboratory-confirmed cases ^d | MDR/RR-TB: 433, XDR-TB: 8 |
| Patients started on treatment ^{d,e} | MDR/RR-TB: 401, XDR-TB: 8 |
| MDR/RR-TB cases tested for resistance to second-line drugs | 252 |

TREATMENT SUCCESS RATE AND COHORT SIZE

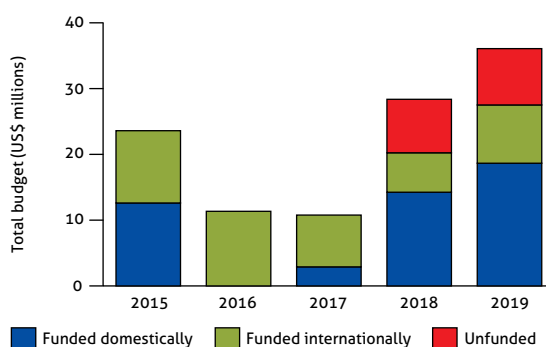
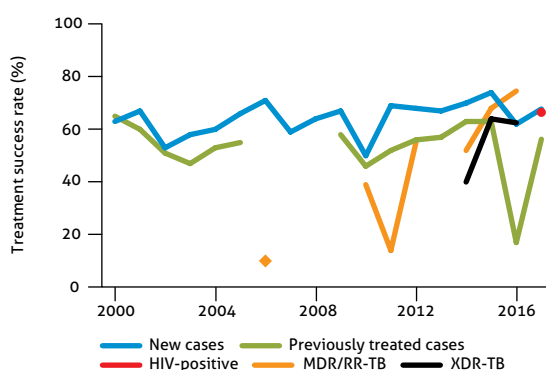
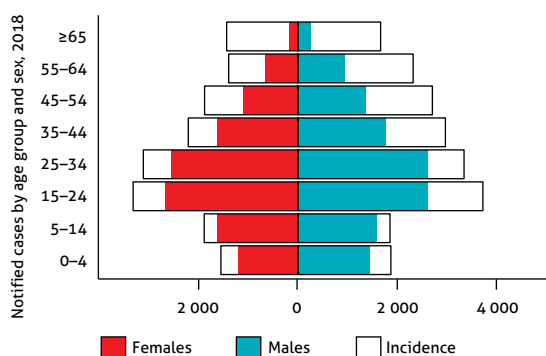
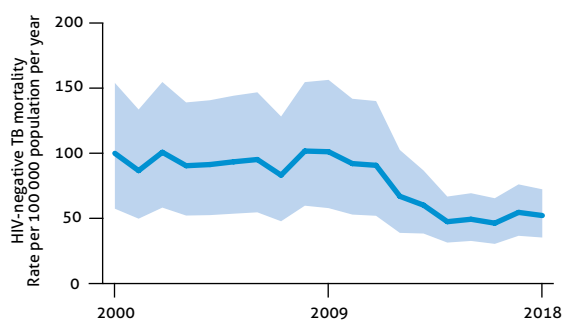
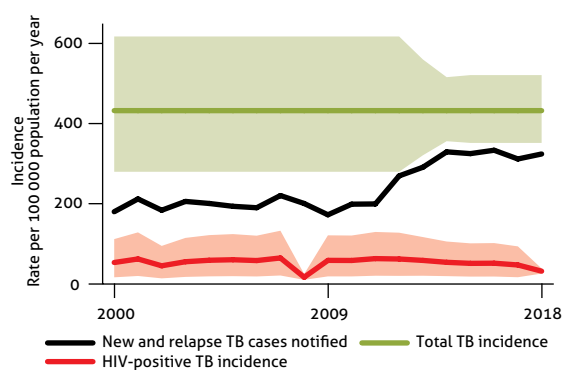
| | SUCCESS | COHORT |
|--|---------|--------|
| New cases registered in 2017 | 68% | 26 954 |
| Previously treated cases registered in 2017 | 56% | 983 |
| HIV-positive TB cases registered in 2017 | 66% | 835 |
| MDR/RR-TB cases started on second-line treatment in 2016 | 75% | 236 |
| XDR-TB cases started on second-line treatment in 2016 | 63% | 8 |

TB PREVENTIVE TREATMENT, 2018

| | |
|--|-------------|
| % of HIV-positive people (newly enrolled in care) on preventive treatment | 21% |
| % of children (aged <5) household contacts of bacteriologically confirmed TB cases on preventive treatment | 27% (25–30) |

TB FINANCING, 2019

| | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| National TB budget (US\$ millions) | 36 |
| Funding source: | 52% domestic, 25% international, 24% unfunded |



Data are as reported to WHO. Estimates of TB and MDR/RR-TB burden are produced by WHO in consultation with countries.

^a Ranges represent uncertainty intervals.

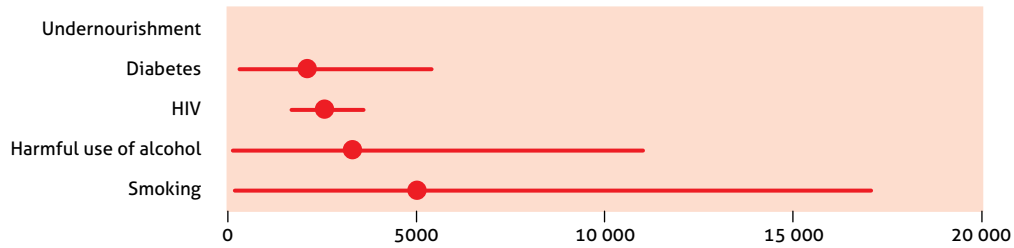
^b MDR is TB resistant to rifampicin and isoniazid; RR is TB resistant to rifampicin.

^c Calculated for pulmonary cases only.

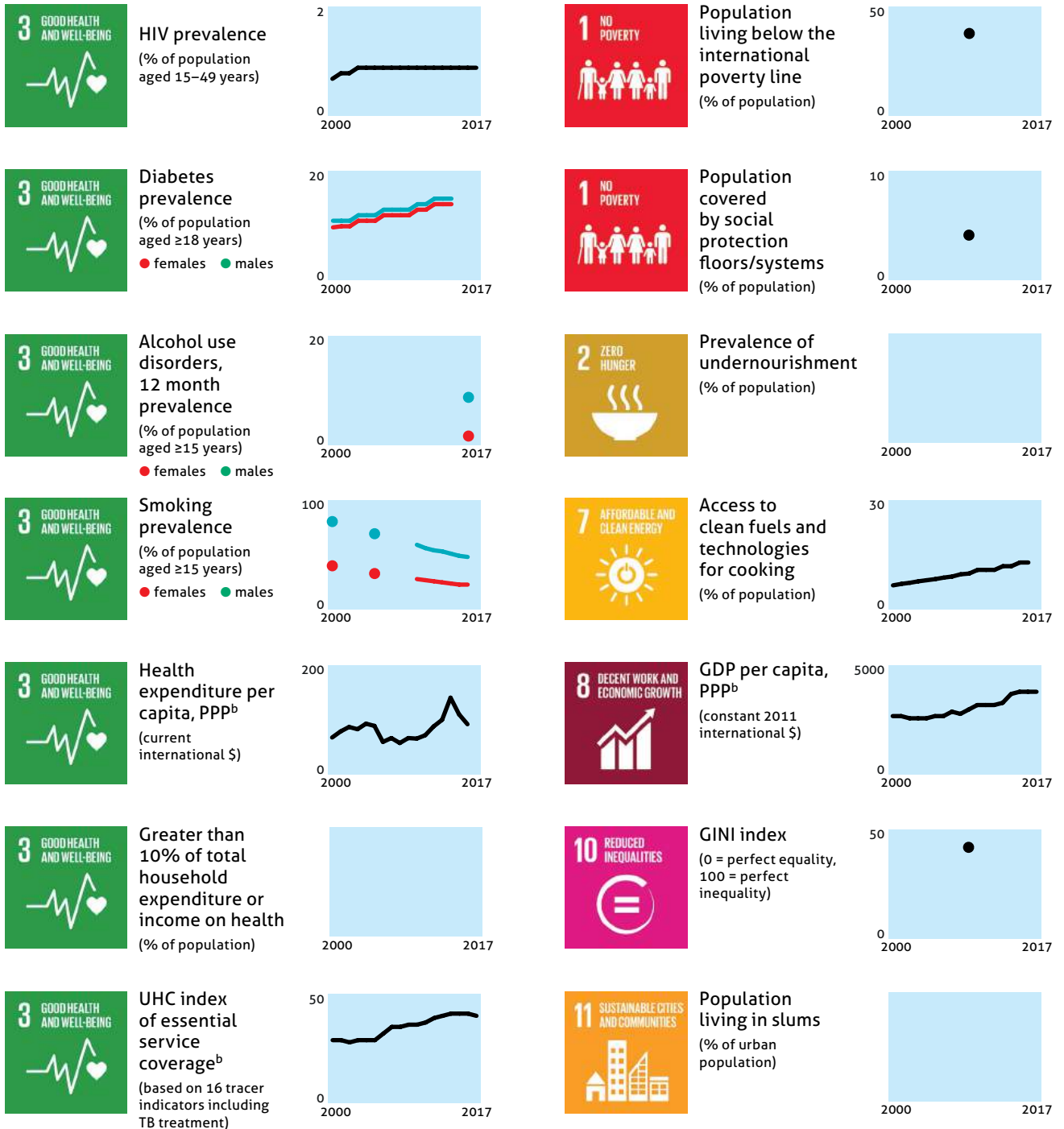
^d Includes cases with unknown previous TB treatment history.

^e Includes patients diagnosed before 2018 and patients who were not laboratory-confirmed.

NUMBER OF TB CASES ATTRIBUTABLE TO FIVE RISK FACTORS, 2018



INDICATORS IN THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS ASSOCIATED WITH TB INCIDENCE^a



^a Data sources: SDG indicators database, The World Bank, World Health Organization. Missing values and empty boxes indicate data not available in these data sources.

^b GDP = gross domestic product; PPP = purchasing power parity; UHC = universal health coverage

Sierra Leone

POPULATION 2018 **7.7 MILLION**

ESTIMATES OF TB BURDEN,^a 2018

| | NUMBER (thousands) | RATE (per 100 000 population) |
|----------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|
| Total TB incidence | 23 (15–33) | 298 (191–427) |
| HIV-positive TB incidence | 2.9 (1.9–4.2) | 38 (25–55) |
| MDR/RR-TB incidence ^b | 0.64 (0.26–1.2) | 8.3 (3.4–15) |
| HIV-negative TB mortality | 2.6 (1.5–3.9) | 33 (20–51) |
| HIV-positive TB mortality | 0.7 (0.44–1) | 9.2 (5.8–13) |

ESTIMATED PROPORTION OF TB CASES WITH MDR/RR-TB, 2018

| | |
|--------------------------|----------------|
| New cases | 2.4% (1.1–4.2) |
| Previously treated cases | 15% (11–19) |

TB CASE NOTIFICATIONS, 2018

| | |
|--|--------|
| Total new and relapse | 17 144 |
| – % tested with rapid diagnostics at time of diagnosis | 5% |
| – % with known HIV status | 98% |
| – % pulmonary | 92% |
| – % bacteriologically confirmed ^c | 65% |
| – % children aged 0–14 years | 14% |
| – % women | 33% |
| – % men | 53% |
| Total cases notified | 17 169 |

UNIVERSAL HEALTH COVERAGE AND SOCIAL PROTECTION

| | |
|--|--------------|
| TB treatment coverage (notified/estimated incidence), 2018 | 75% (53–120) |
| TB patients facing catastrophic total costs | |
| TB case fatality ratio (estimated mortality/estimated incidence), 2018 | 15% (8–23) |

TB/HIV CARE IN NEW AND RELAPSE TB PATIENTS, 2018

| | NUMBER | (%) |
|---|--------|------|
| Patients with known HIV-status who are HIV-positive | 2 168 | 13% |
| – on antiretroviral therapy | 2 167 | 100% |

DRUG-RESISTANT TB CARE, 2018

| | |
|---|---------------------------|
| % of bacteriologically confirmed TB cases tested for rifampicin resistance ^c | |
| – New cases | |
| – Previously treated cases | |
| Laboratory-confirmed cases ^d | MDR/RR-TB: 166, XDR-TB: 0 |
| Patients started on treatment ^{d,e} | MDR/RR-TB: 120, XDR-TB: 0 |
| MDR/RR-TB cases tested for resistance to second-line drugs | 120 |

TREATMENT SUCCESS RATE AND COHORT SIZE

| | SUCCESS | COHORT |
|---|---------|--------|
| New and relapse cases registered in 2017 | 90% | 15 935 |
| Previously treated cases, excluding relapse, registered in 2017 | 63% | 207 |
| HIV-positive TB cases registered in 2017 | 82% | 1 936 |
| MDR/RR-TB cases started on second-line treatment in 2016 | | |
| XDR-TB cases started on second-line treatment in 2016 | | |

TB PREVENTIVE TREATMENT, 2018

| | |
|--|-----|
| % of HIV-positive people (newly enrolled in care) on preventive treatment | 57% |
| % of children (aged <5) household contacts of bacteriologically confirmed TB cases on preventive treatment | |

TB FINANCING, 2019

| | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| National TB budget (US\$ millions) | 9.5 |
| Funding source: | 3% domestic, 71% international, 25% unfunded |

Data are as reported to WHO. Estimates of TB and MDR/RR-TB burden are produced by WHO in consultation with countries.

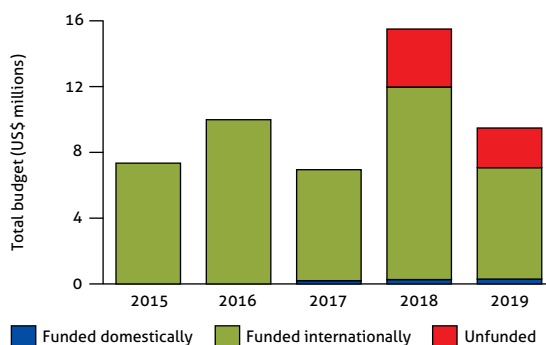
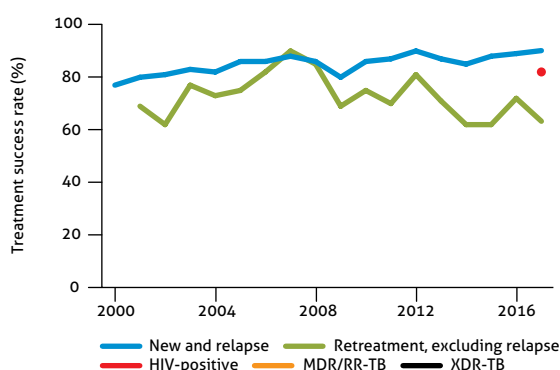
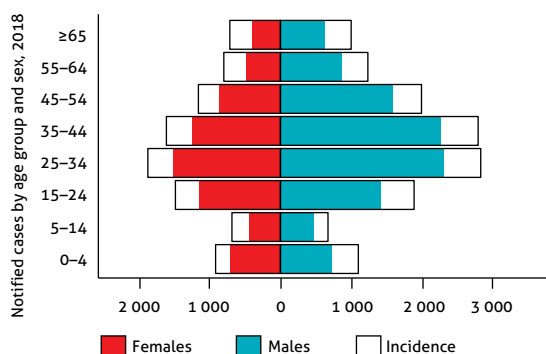
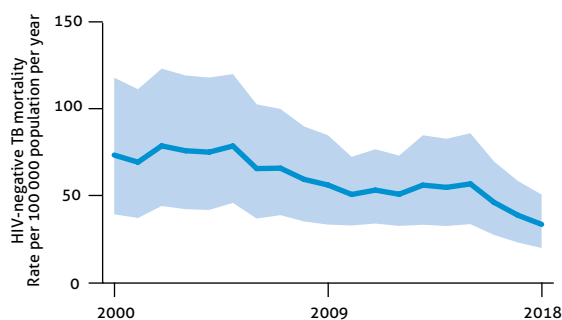
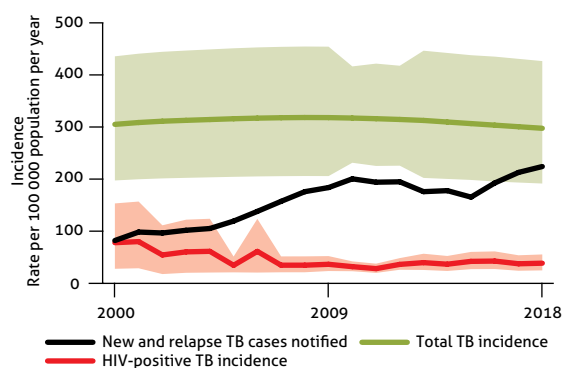
^a Ranges represent uncertainty intervals.

^b MDR is TB resistant to rifampicin and isoniazid; RR is TB resistant to rifampicin.

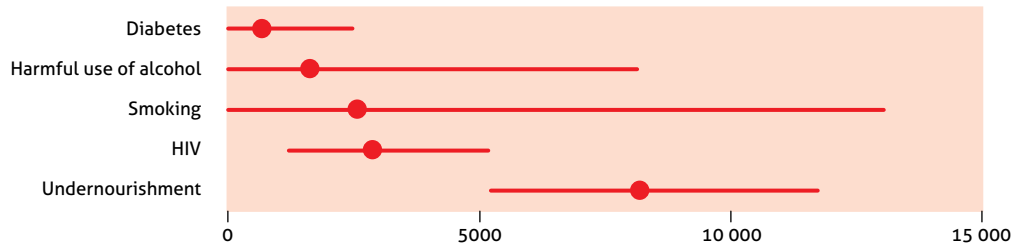
^c Calculated for pulmonary cases only.

^d Includes cases with unknown previous TB treatment history.

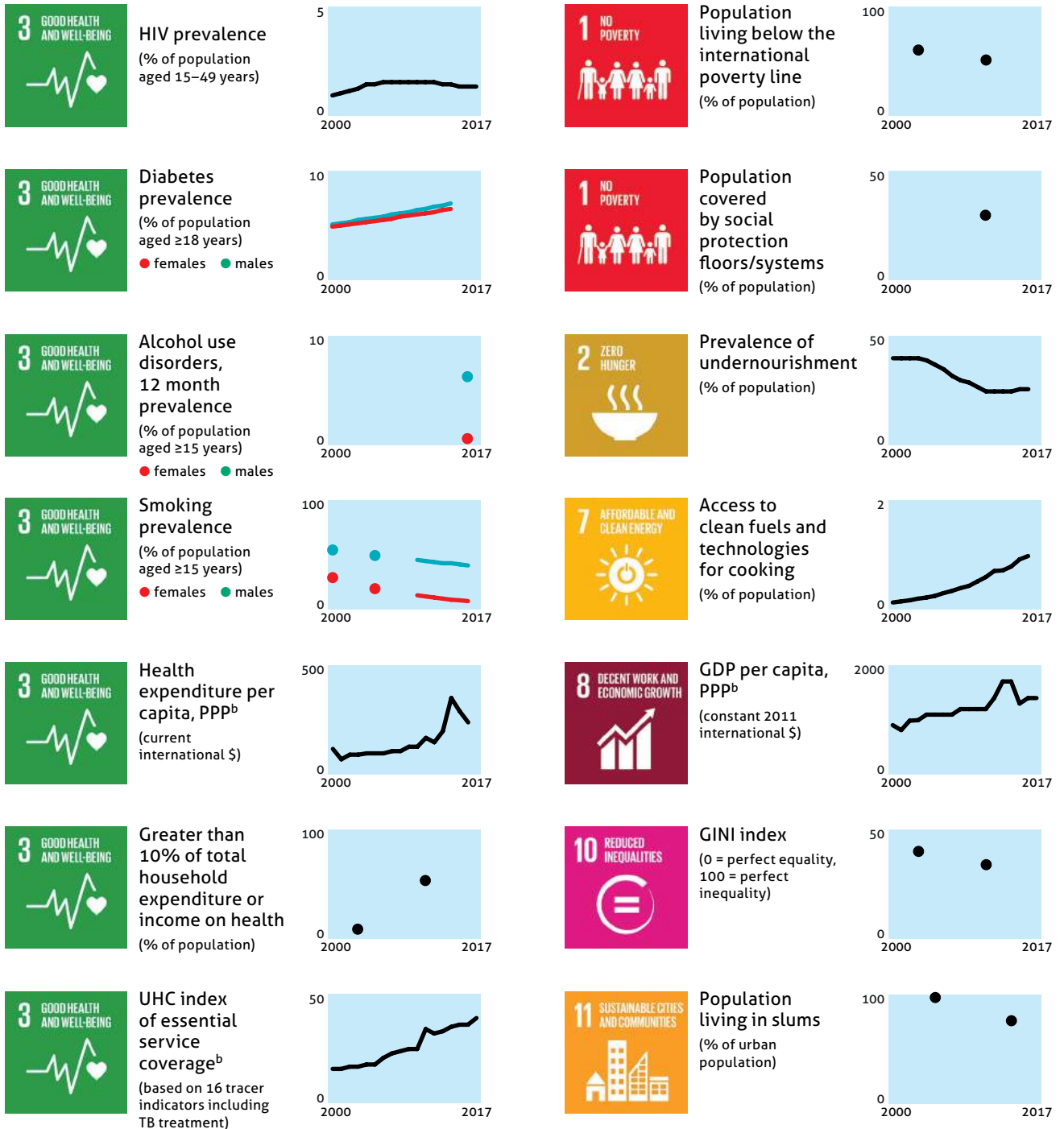
^e Includes patients diagnosed before 2018 and patients who were not laboratory-confirmed.



NUMBER OF TB CASES ATTRIBUTABLE TO FIVE RISK FACTORS, 2018



INDICATORS IN THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS ASSOCIATED WITH TB INCIDENCE^a



^a Data sources: SDG indicators database, The World Bank, World Health Organization. Missing values and empty boxes indicate data not available in these data sources.

^b GDP = gross domestic product; PPP = purchasing power parity; UHC = universal health coverage

Zambia

POPULATION 2018 **17 MILLION**

ESTIMATES OF TB BURDEN,^a 2018

| | NUMBER (thousands) | RATE (per 100 000 population) |
|----------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|
| Total TB incidence | 60 (39–86) | 346 (225–493) |
| HIV-positive TB incidence | 36 (23–51) | 205 (133–293) |
| MDR/RR-TB incidence ^b | 3.1 (1.6–5) | 18 (9.4–29) |
| HIV-negative TB mortality | 4.8 (2.9–7.3) | 28 (16–42) |
| HIV-positive TB mortality | 13 (8.3–19) | 74 (48–107) |

ESTIMATED PROPORTION OF TB CASES WITH MDR/RR-TB, 2018

| | |
|--------------------------|----------------|
| New cases | 2.8% (2.5–3.1) |
| Previously treated cases | 18% (12–26) |

TB CASE NOTIFICATIONS, 2018

| | |
|--|--------|
| Total new and relapse | 35 071 |
| – % tested with rapid diagnostics at time of diagnosis | 46% |
| – % with known HIV status | 95% |
| – % pulmonary | 87% |
| – % bacteriologically confirmed ^c | 56% |
| – % children aged 0–14 years | 6% |
| – % women | 32% |
| – % men | 62% |
| Total cases notified | 35 922 |

UNIVERSAL HEALTH COVERAGE AND SOCIAL PROTECTION

| | |
|--|-------------|
| TB treatment coverage (notified/estimated incidence), 2018 | 58% (41–90) |
| TB patients facing catastrophic total costs | |
| TB case fatality ratio (estimated mortality/estimated incidence), 2018 | 31% (17–46) |

TB/HIV CARE IN NEW AND RELAPSE TB PATIENTS, 2018

| | NUMBER | (%) |
|---|--------|-----|
| Patients with known HIV-status who are HIV-positive | 20 202 | 59% |
| – on antiretroviral therapy | 18 421 | 91% |

DRUG-RESISTANT TB CARE, 2018

| | |
|---|---------------------------|
| % of bacteriologically confirmed TB cases tested for rifampicin resistance ^c | |
| – New cases | 98% |
| – Previously treated cases | 54% |
| Laboratory-confirmed cases ^d | MDR/RR-TB: 627, XDR-TB: 1 |
| Patients started on treatment ^{d,e} | MDR/RR-TB: 506, XDR-TB: 1 |
| MDR/RR-TB cases tested for resistance to second-line drugs | 150 |

TREATMENT SUCCESS RATE AND COHORT SIZE

| | SUCCESS | COHORT |
|---|---------|--------|
| New and relapse cases registered in 2017 | 90% | 36 010 |
| Previously treated cases, excluding relapse, registered in 2017 | 83% | 1 193 |
| HIV-positive TB cases registered in 2017 | 86% | 20 362 |
| MDR/RR-TB cases started on second-line treatment in 2016 | 71% | 136 |
| XDR-TB cases started on second-line treatment in 2016 | | 0 |

TB PREVENTIVE TREATMENT, 2018

| | |
|--|--|
| % of HIV-positive people (newly enrolled in care) on preventive treatment | |
| % of children (aged <5) household contacts of bacteriologically confirmed TB cases on preventive treatment | |

TB FINANCING, 2019

| | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| National TB budget (US\$ millions) | 31 |
| Funding source: | 29% domestic, 43% international, 28% unfunded |

Data are as reported to WHO. Estimates of TB and MDR/RR-TB burden are produced by WHO in consultation with countries.

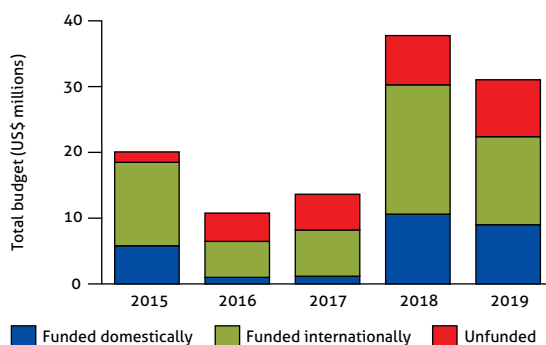
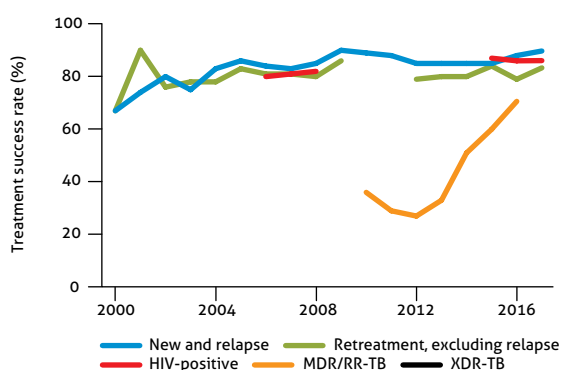
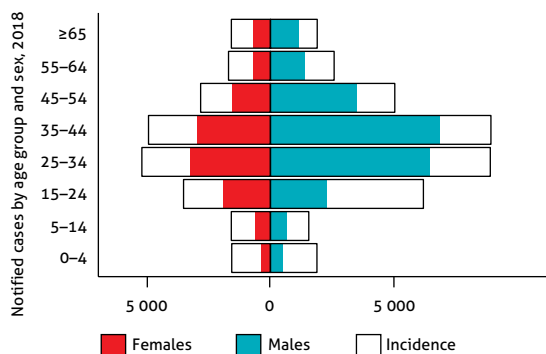
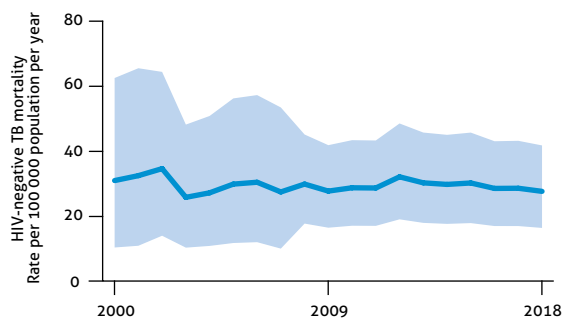
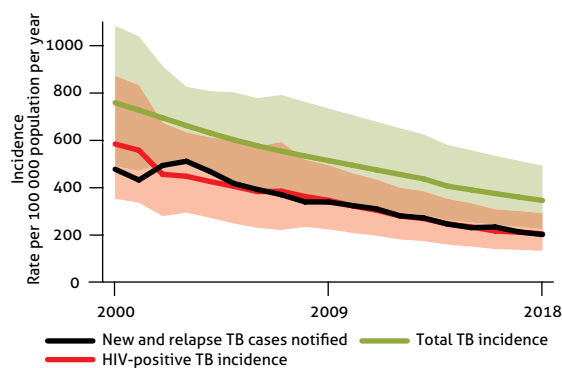
^a Ranges represent uncertainty intervals.

^b MDR is TB resistant to rifampicin and isoniazid; RR is TB resistant to rifampicin.

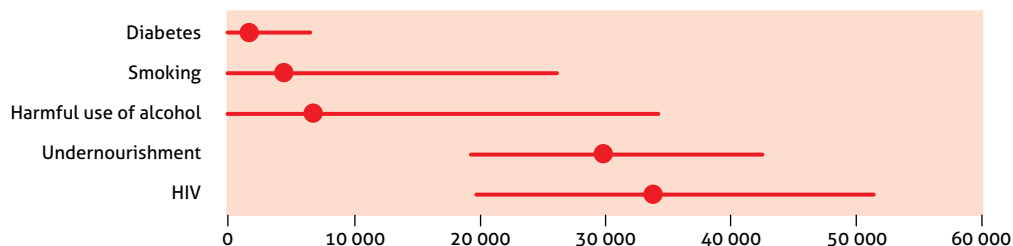
^c Calculated for pulmonary cases only.

^d Includes cases with unknown previous TB treatment history.

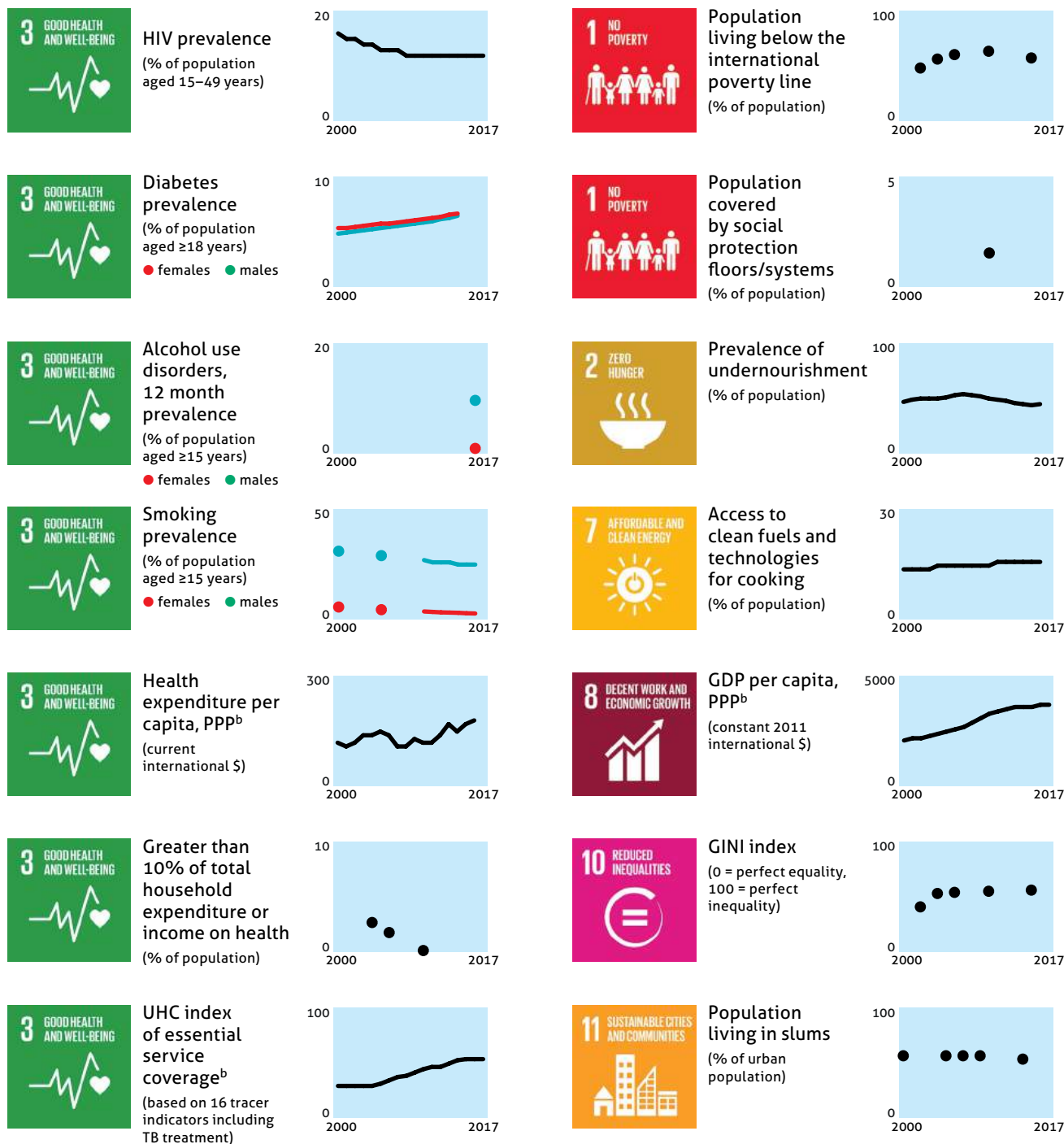
^e Includes patients diagnosed before 2018 and patients who were not laboratory-confirmed.



NUMBER OF TB CASES ATTRIBUTABLE TO FIVE RISK FACTORS, 2018



INDICATORS IN THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS ASSOCIATED WITH TB INCIDENCE^a



^a Data sources: SDG indicators database, The World Bank, World Health Organization. Missing values and empty boxes indicate data not available in these data sources.

^b GDP = gross domestic product; PPP = purchasing power parity; UHC = universal health coverage

Zimbabwe

POPULATION 2018 **14 MILLION**

ESTIMATES OF TB BURDEN,^a 2018

| | NUMBER (thousands) | RATE (per 100 000 population) |
|----------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|
| Total TB incidence | 30 (22–39) | 210 (155–272) |
| HIV-positive TB incidence | 19 (14–24) | 130 (96–169) |
| MDR/RR-TB incidence ^b | 1.5 (1.1–2) | 10 (7.4–14) |
| HIV-negative TB mortality | 1.1 (0.69–1.7) | 7.7 (4.8–11) |
| HIV-positive TB mortality | 3.5 (2.4–4.8) | 24 (16–33) |

ESTIMATED PROPORTION OF TB CASES WITH MDR/RR-TB, 2018

| | |
|--------------------------|----------------|
| New cases | 3.9% (3.5–4.3) |
| Previously treated cases | 14% (8.9–20) |

TB CASE NOTIFICATIONS, 2018

| | |
|--|--------|
| Total new and relapse | 25 204 |
| – % tested with rapid diagnostics at time of diagnosis | 87% |
| – % with known HIV status | 94% |
| – % pulmonary | 89% |
| – % bacteriologically confirmed ^c | 54% |
| – % children aged 0–14 years | 6% |
| – % women | 36% |
| – % men | 58% |
| Total cases notified | 25 775 |

UNIVERSAL HEALTH COVERAGE AND SOCIAL PROTECTION

| | |
|--|--------------|
| TB treatment coverage (notified/estimated incidence), 2018 | 83% (64–110) |
| TB patients facing catastrophic total costs, 2018 | 80% (74–85) |
| TB case fatality ratio (estimated mortality/estimated incidence), 2018 | 15% (10–22) |

TB/HIV CARE IN NEW AND RELAPSE TB PATIENTS, 2018

| | NUMBER | (%) |
|---|--------|-----|
| Patients with known HIV-status who are HIV-positive | 15 062 | 62% |
| – on antiretroviral therapy | 13 636 | 91% |

DRUG-RESISTANT TB CARE, 2018

| | |
|---|---------------------------|
| % of bacteriologically confirmed TB cases tested for rifampicin resistance ^c | |
| – New cases | 91% |
| – Previously treated cases | 97% |
| Laboratory-confirmed cases ^d | MDR/RR-TB: 406, XDR-TB: 7 |
| Patients started on treatment ^{d,e} | MDR/RR-TB: 381, XDR-TB: 3 |
| MDR/RR-TB cases tested for resistance to second-line drugs | |

TREATMENT SUCCESS RATE AND COHORT SIZE

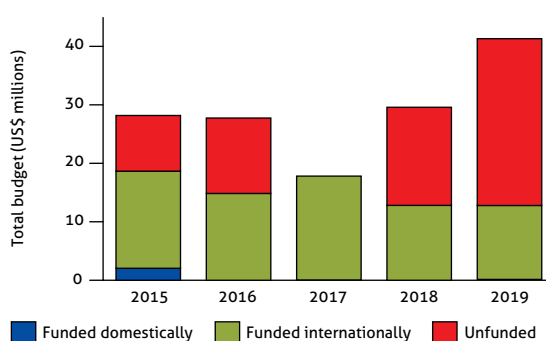
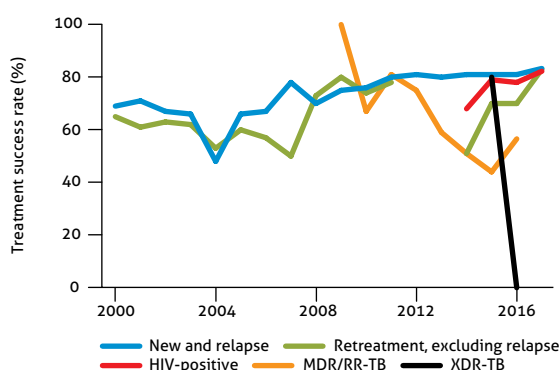
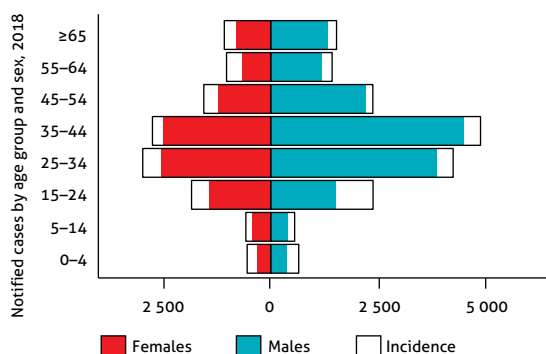
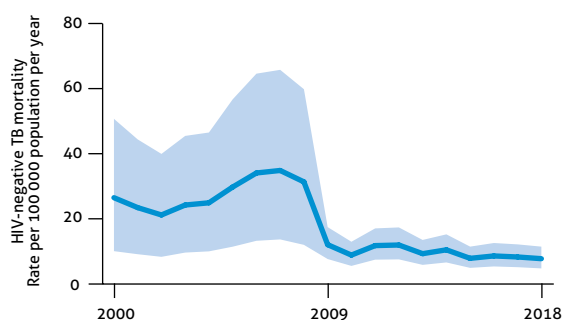
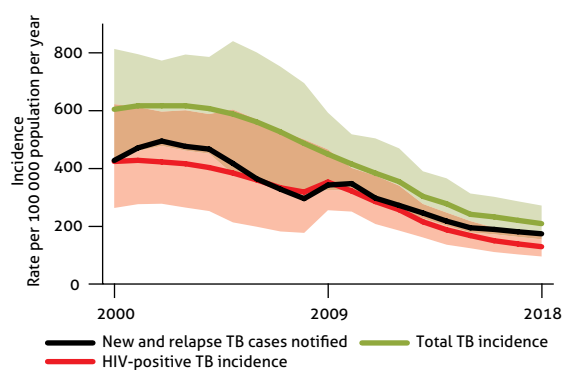
| | SUCCESS | COHORT |
|---|---------|--------|
| New and relapse cases registered in 2017 | 83% | 25 848 |
| Previously treated cases, excluding relapse, registered in 2017 | 83% | 553 |
| HIV-positive TB cases registered in 2017 | 82% | 16 602 |
| MDR/RR-TB cases started on second-line treatment in 2016 | 57% | 488 |
| XDR-TB cases started on second-line treatment in 2016 | 0% | 5 |

TB PREVENTIVE TREATMENT, 2018

| | |
|--|-------------|
| % of HIV-positive people (newly enrolled in care) on preventive treatment | |
| % of children (aged <5) household contacts of bacteriologically confirmed TB cases on preventive treatment | 30% (27–33) |

TB FINANCING, 2019

| | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| National TB budget (US\$ millions) | 41 |
| Funding source: | <1% domestic, 31% international, 69% unfunded |



Data are as reported to WHO. Estimates of TB and MDR/RR-TB burden are produced by WHO in consultation with countries.

^a Ranges represent uncertainty intervals.

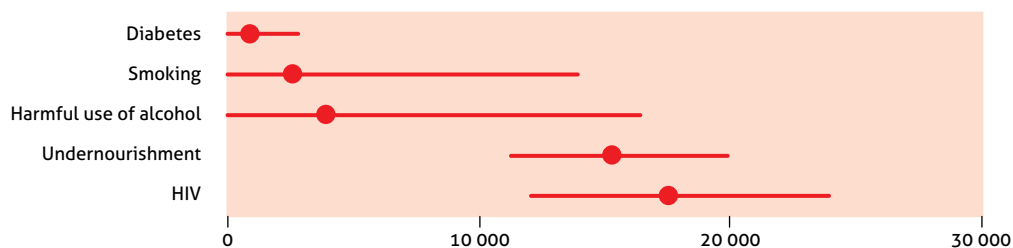
^b MDR is TB resistant to rifampicin and isoniazid; RR is TB resistant to rifampicin.

^c Calculated for pulmonary cases only.

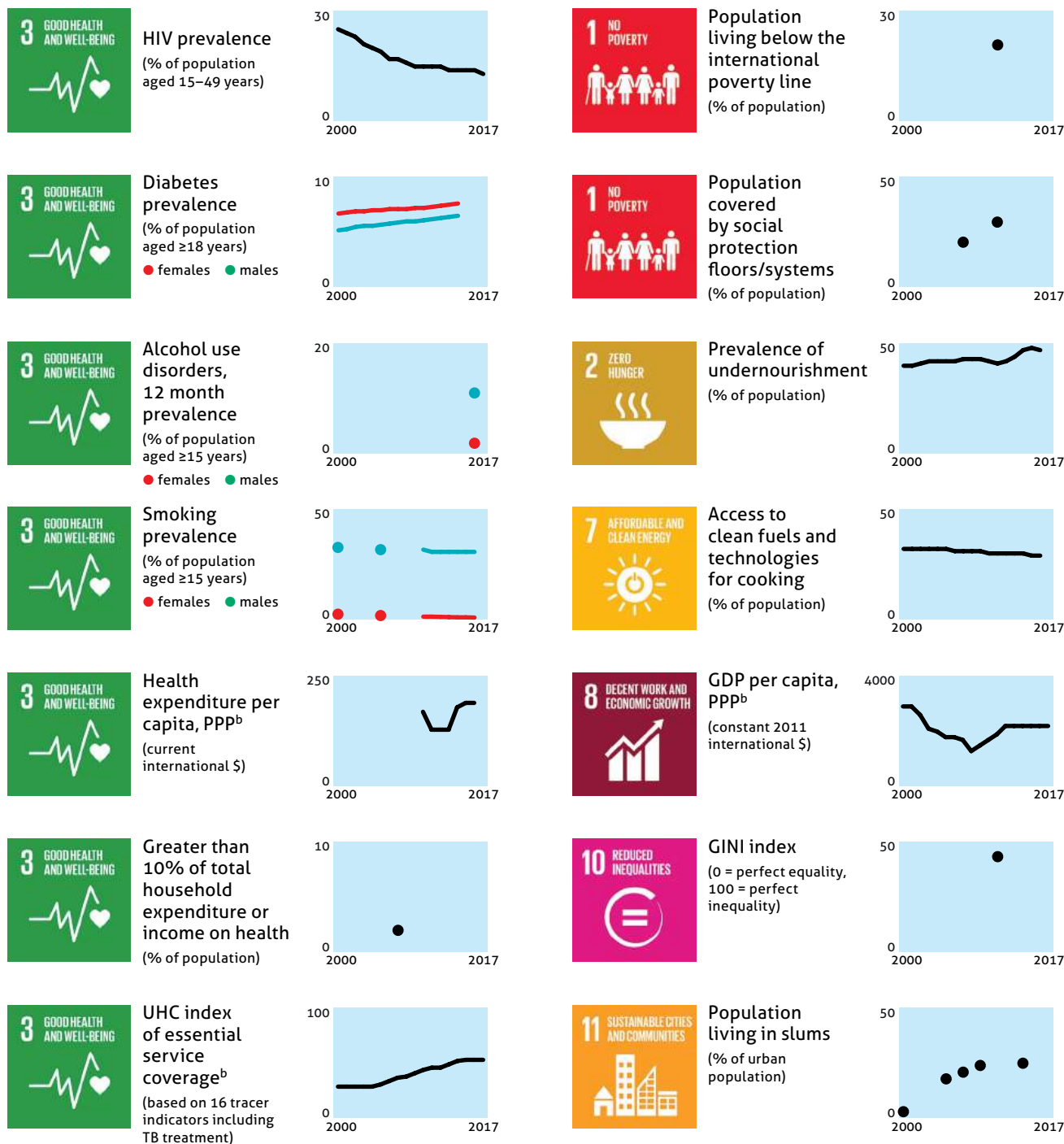
^d Includes cases with unknown previous TB treatment history.

^e Includes patients diagnosed before 2018 and patients who were not laboratory-confirmed.

NUMBER OF TB CASES ATTRIBUTABLE TO FIVE RISK FACTORS, 2018



INDICATORS IN THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS ASSOCIATED WITH TB INCIDENCE^a



^a Data sources: SDG indicators database, The World Bank, World Health Organization. Missing values and empty boxes indicate data not available in these data sources.

^b GDP = gross domestic product; PPP = purchasing power parity; UHC = universal health coverage