**Australia**

**Population 2018** 25 million

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Estimates of TB burden°, 2018</th>
<th>Number (thousands)</th>
<th>Rate (per 100 000 population)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total TB incidence</td>
<td>1.7 (1.4–1.9)</td>
<td>6.6 (5.7–7.7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIV-positive TB incidence</td>
<td>0.03 (0.019–0.044)</td>
<td>0.12 (0.07–0.18)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MDR-RR-TB incidenceººº</td>
<td>0.061 (0.038–0.089)</td>
<td>0.24 (0.15–0.36)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIV-negative TB incidence</td>
<td>0.05 (0.05–0.051)</td>
<td>0.2 (0.2–0.2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIV-positive TB mortality</td>
<td>&lt;0.01 (&lt;0.01–0.01)</td>
<td>0.02 (0.01–0.03)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Estimated proportion of TB cases with MDR/RR-TB, 2018**

- New cases: 3.4% (2.2–5)
- Previously treated cases: 9.8% (2.7–23)

**TB case notifications, 2018**

- Total new and relapse: 1 438
  - % tested with rapid diagnostics at time of diagnosis
  - % with known HIV status: 88%
  - % pulmonary: 64%
  - % bacteriologically confirmedººº: 88%
  - % children aged 0-14 years: 4%
  - % women: 46%
  - % men: 50%

**Universal health coverage and social protection**

- TB treatment coverage (notified/estimated incidence), 2018: 87% (75–100)
- TB patients facing catastrophic total costs: 3% (3–4)

**TB/HIV care in new and relapse TB patients, 2018**

- Patients with known HIV status who are HIV-positive: 23% (2%)
- on antiretroviral therapy

**Drug-resistant TB care, 2018**

- % of bacteriologically confirmed TB cases tested for rifampicin resistance ººº
  - New cases: 93%
  - Previously treated cases: 95%

**Laboratory-confirmed cases* **

- MDR/RR-TB: 31, XDR-TB: 1
- MDR/RR-TB cases tested for resistance to second-line drugs: 25

**Treatment success rate and cohort size**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Treatment success rate and cohort size</th>
<th>Success</th>
<th>Cohort</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New and relapse cases registered in 2017</td>
<td>82%</td>
<td>1 434</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Previously treated cases, excluding relapse, registered in 2017</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MDR/RR-TB cases started on second-line treatment in 2016</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XDR-TB cases started on second-line treatment in 2016</td>
<td>81%</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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)

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* Ranges represent uncertainty intervals
*° MDR is TB resistant to rifampicin and isoniazid; RR is TB resistant to rifampicin
*ººº Calculated for pulmonary cases only
* Includes cases with unknown previous TB treatment history
** Includes patients diagnosed before 2018 and patients who were not laboratory-confirmed

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Data are as reported to WHO. Estimates of TB and MDR-TB burden are produced by WHO in consultation with countries.
Generated: 2019-11-04

Data: www.who.int/tb/data