### Brazil

#### Population 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Number (thousands)</th>
<th>Rate (per 100 000 population)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total TB incidence</td>
<td>95 (81–110)</td>
<td>45 (39–52)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIV-positive TB incidence</td>
<td>11 (9.3–13)</td>
<td>52 (4.4–6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MDR/RR-TB incidence&lt;sup&gt;º&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>2.5 (1.9–3.2)</td>
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</tr>
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<td>HIV-negative TB mortality</td>
<td>4.8 (4.6–5)</td>
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<td>0.88 (0.68–1.1)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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#### Estimates of TB burden<sup>º</sup>, 2018

- Total TB incidence: 95 (81–110) (rate: 45 (39–52) per 100 000 population)
- HIV-positive TB incidence: 11 (9.3–13) (rate: 52 (4.4–6) per 100 000 population)
- MDR/RR-TB incidence<sup>º</sup>: 2.5 (1.9–3.2) (rate: 1.2 (0.89–1.5) per 100 000 population)
- HIV-negative TB mortality: 4.8 (4.6–5) (rate: 2.3 (2.2–2.4) per 100 000 population)
- HIV-positive TB mortality: 1.9 (1.4–2.4) (rate: 0.88 (0.68–1.1) per 100 000 population)

#### 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<sup>ºº</sup>: 74%
  - % children aged 0-14 years: 3%
  - % women: 29%
  - % men: 68%
- HIV-negative TB mortality: 4.8 (4.6–5) (rate: 2.3 (2.2–2.4) per 100 000 population)
- HIV-positive TB mortality: 1.9 (1.4–2.4) (rate: 0.88 (0.68–1.1) per 100 000 population)

#### Universal health coverage and social protection

- TB treatment coverage (notified/estimated incidence), 2018: 87% (75–100)
- TB patients facing catastrophic total costs: 7%
- TB case fatality ratio (estimated mortality/estimated incidence), 2018: 7% (6–8)
- TB/HIV care in new and relapse TB patients, 2018: 7 445 (11%)
  - on antiretroviral therapy: 3 776 (51%)

#### Drug-resistant TB care, 2018

- % of bacteriologically confirmed TB cases tested for rifampicin resistance<sup>ººº</sup>: 43%
  - New cases: 43%
  - Previously treated cases: 48%
- Laboratory-confirmed cases<sup>*</sup>: MDR/RR-TB: 1 119, XDR-TB: 26
- Patients started on treatment<sup>**</sup>: 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

- 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: 51%
- % of children (aged < 5) household contacts of bacteriologically-confirmed TB cases on preventive treatment: 3%

#### TB financing, 2019

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

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<sup>º</sup> Ranges represent uncertainty intervals

<sup>ºº</sup> MDR is TB resistant to rifampicin and isoniazid; RR is TB resistant to rifampicin

<sup>ººº</sup> 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