<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>11 (8.5–14)</td>
<td>14 (10–17)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIV-positive TB incidence</td>
<td>0.38 (0.29–0.5)</td>
<td>0.47 (0.35–0.61)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MDR/RR-TB incidence</td>
<td>0.19 (0.1–0.31)</td>
<td>0.23 (0.12–0.38)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIV-negative TB incidence</td>
<td>0.87 (0.81–0.93)</td>
<td>1.1 (0.99–1.1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIV-positive TB mortality</td>
<td>0.08 (0.056–0.11)</td>
<td>0.1 (0.07–0.13)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

- % tested with rapid diagnostics at time of diagnosis
  - % with known HIV status: 92%
  - % pulmonary: 75%
  - % bacteriologically confirmed: 74%
  - % children aged 0–14 years: 3%
  - % women: 44%
  - % men: 53%

Universal health coverage and social protection

- TB treatment coverage (notified/estimated incidence), 2018: 80% (63–100)
- TB/HIV care in new and relapse TB patients, 2018: 9% (7–11)
- Patients with known HIV status who are HIV-positive: 283, 3%
  - on antiretroviral therapy: 256, 90%

Drug-resistant TB care, 2018

- % of bacteriologically confirmed TB cases tested for rifampicin resistance: 61%
  - New cases: 61%
  - Previously treated cases: 78%

Laboratory-confirmed cases

- MDR/RR-TB: 39, XDR-TB: 0
- MDR/RR-TB: 35, XDR-TB: 0

Treatment success rate and cohort size

- New and relapse cases registered in 2017: 86% 8 986
- Previously treated cases, excluding relapse, registered in 2017: 79% 211
- HIV-positive TB cases registered in 2017: 69% 287
- MDR/RR-TB cases started on second-line treatment in 2016: 85% 49
- 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: 9%
- % of children (aged < 5) household contacts of bacteriologically-confirmed TB cases on preventive treatment: 100%

TB financing, 2019

National TB budget (US$ millions)

- Ranges represent uncertainty intervals
- MDR is TB resistant to rifampicin and isoniazid; RR is TB resistant to rifampicin
- 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