## Kenya

### Tuberculosis Profile

#### Population 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>51 million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

#### Estimates of TB burden*, 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>150 (92–222)</td>
<td>292 (179–432)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIV-positive TB incidence</td>
<td>40 (25–60)</td>
<td>79 (48–117)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MDR/RR-TB incidence*</td>
<td>2.3 (1.1–4.1)</td>
<td>4.5 (2.1–7.9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIV-negative TB mortality</td>
<td>19 (11–30)</td>
<td>38 (22–59)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIV-positive TB mortality</td>
<td>13 (8.1–20)</td>
<td>26 (16–38)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 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**: 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

- % 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**: 64%
  - New cases: 64%
  - Previously treated cases: 79%

#### Laboratory-confirmed cases**

- MDR/RR-TB: 465, XDR-TB: 1

#### Patients started on treatment**

- MDR/RR-TB: 470, XDR-TB: 1

#### TB/RRT-TB cases tested for resistance to second-line drugs

- Total: 125

#### Treatment success rate and cohort size

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Success</th>
<th>Cohort</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New and relapse cases</td>
<td>83%</td>
<td>83 088</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Previously treated cases</td>
<td>72%</td>
<td>1 583</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIV-positive cases</td>
<td>78%</td>
<td>23 060</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MDR/RR-TB cases</td>
<td>88%</td>
<td>308</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XDR-TB cases</td>
<td>88%</td>
<td>308</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### TB preventive treatment, 2018

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

#### TB financing, 2019

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

---

* 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

Data are as reported to WHO. Estimates of TB and MDR-TB burden are produced by WHO in consultation with countries. Generated: 2020-03-14 Data: www.who.int/tb/data