Nepal

Population 2017: 29 million

**Tuberculosis profile**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Estimates of TB burden*, 2017</th>
<th>Number (thousands)</th>
<th>Rate (per 100 000 population)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mortality (excludes HIV+TB)</td>
<td>6.6 (4.7–8.9)</td>
<td>23 (16–30)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mortality (HIV+TB only)</td>
<td>0.26 (0.14–0.41)</td>
<td>0.67 (0.46–1.4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incidence (includes HIV+TB)</td>
<td>45 (39–50)</td>
<td>152 (134–172)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incidence (HIV+TB only)</td>
<td>0.87 (0.48–1.4)</td>
<td>3 (1.6–4.7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incidence (MDR/RR-TB)**</td>
<td>1.5 (0.84–2.4)</td>
<td>5.2 (2.9–8.1)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Estimated TB incidence by age and sex (thousands)*, 2017**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>0-14 years</th>
<th>&gt; 14 years</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Females</td>
<td>2.4 (2–2.9)</td>
<td>13 (10–15)</td>
<td>15 (13–18)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Males</td>
<td>2.7 (2.2–3.1)</td>
<td>27 (22–32)</td>
<td>29 (24–34)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>5.1 (4.4–5.8)</td>
<td>40 (34–45)</td>
<td>45 (39–50)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TB case notifications, 2017**

- % tested with rapid diagnostics at time of diagnosis: 54%
- % with known HIV status: 71%
- % bacteriologically confirmed among pulmonary: 77%

**Universal health coverage and social protection**

- TB treatment coverage (notified/estimated incidence), 2017: 70% (62–79)
- TB patients facing catastrophic total costs: 0.16 (0.11–0.21)
- TB/HIV care in new and relapse TB patients, 2017:
  - Number: 221
  - %: 1%
  - on antiretroviral therapy: 206 (93%)

**Drug-resistant TB care, 2017**

- New cases: 900
- Previously treated cases: 15% (9.6–22)
- Total number***: 5282

**Laboratory-confirmed cases**

- MDR/RR-TB: 533
- XDR-TB: 13
- Patients started on treatment ****: 429

**Treatment success rate and cohort size**

- New and relapse cases registered in 2016: 91% 30,601
- Previously treated cases, excluding relapse, registered in 2016: 88% 1,261
- HIV-positive TB cases registered in 2016: 78% 46
- MDR/RR-TB cases started on second-line treatment in 2015: 70% 333
- XDR-TB cases started on second-line treatment in 2015: 70% 333

**TB preventive treatment, 2017**

- % of HIV-positive people (newly enrolled in care) on preventive treatment: 1.1% (1–1.2)
- % of children (aged < 5) household contacts of bacteriologically-confirmed TB cases on preventive treatment: 1.1% (1–1.2)

**TB financing, 2018**

- National TB budget (US$ millions): 18
- Funding source: 55% domestic, 45% international, 0% unfunded

* Ranges represent uncertainty intervals
** MDR is TB resistant to rifampicin and isoniazid; RR is TB resistant to rifampicin
*** Includes cases with unknown previous TB treatment history
**** Includes patients diagnosed before 2017 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: 2019-01-28

Data: www.who.int/tb/data