## Eswatini

### Population 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number (thousands)</th>
<th>Rate (per 100 000 population)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.1 million</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Tuberculosis profile

#### Estimates of TB burden*, 2018

- **Total TB incidence**: 3.7 (2.9–4.7) / 329 (252–416)
- **HIV-positive TB incidence**: 2.5 (1.9–3.1) / 217 (166–275)
- **MDR/RR-TB incidence**: 0.36 (0.25–0.5) / 32 (22–44)
- **HIV-negative TB incidence**: 0.14 (0.089–0.2) / 12 (7.8–18)
- **HIV-positive TB mortality**: 0.51 (0.35–0.69) / 45 (31–61)

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

- **New cases**: 8.6% (6.7–11)
- **Previously treated cases**: 18% (11–25)

#### TB case notifications, 2018

- **Total new and relapse**: 2 987
  - % tested with rapid diagnostics at time of diagnosis: 75%
  - % with known HIV status: 99%
  - % pulmonary: 88%
  - % bacteriologically confirmed***: 72%
  - % children aged 0-14 years: 6%
  - % women: 40%
  - % men: 54%
- **Total cases notified**: 3 151

#### Universal health coverage and social protection

| TB treatment coverage (notified/estimated incidence), 2018 | 80% (63–100) |
| TB patients facing catastrophic total costs | 18% (12–24) |

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Patients with known HIV status who are HIV-positive</th>
<th>Number (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- on antiretroviral therapy</td>
<td>2 069 66%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- % tested with rapid diagnostics at time of diagnosis</td>
<td>2 018 98%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Drug-resistant TB care, 2018

- % of bacteriologically confirmed TB cases tested for rifampicin resistance***: 100%
  - New cases: 100%
  - Previously treated cases: 100%
- Laboratory-confirmed cases*: MDR/RR-TB: 182, XDR-TB: 10
- Patients started on treatment**: MDR/RR-TB: 149, XDR-TB: 10
- MDR/RR-TB cases tested for resistance to second-line drugs: 154

#### Treatment success rate and cohort size

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Success</th>
<th>Cohort</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New and relapse cases registered in 2017</td>
<td>86%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Previously treated cases, excluding relapse, registered in 2017</td>
<td>77%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIV-positive TB cases registered in 2017</td>
<td>85%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MDR/RR-TB cases started on second-line treatment in 2016</td>
<td>72%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XDR-TB cases started on second-line treatment in 2016</td>
<td>65%</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: 12% (11–14)

### TB financing, 2019

| National TB budget (US$ millions) | 12 |
| Funding source: 17% domestic, 83% international, 0% unfunded |

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* 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

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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.

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Data: www.who.int/tb/data