Uganda

Population 2017: 43 million

### Tuberculosis profile

#### Estimates of TB burden*, 2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Number (thousands)</th>
<th>Rate (per 100,000 population)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mortality (excludes HIV+TB)</td>
<td>11 (6.1–18)</td>
<td>26 (14–42)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mortality (HIV+TB only)</td>
<td>14 (7.9–21)</td>
<td>32 (18–49)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incidence (includes HIV+TB)</td>
<td>86 (51–131)</td>
<td>201 (118–305)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incidence (HIV+TB only)</td>
<td>34 (22–49)</td>
<td>80 (52–114)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incidence (MDR/RR-TB)**</td>
<td>2 (0.94–3.6)</td>
<td>4.8 (2.2–8.3)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

** MDR is TB resistant to rifampicin and isoniazid; RR is TB resistant to rifampicin

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Females</th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0-14 years</td>
<td>4.2 (1.4–7)</td>
<td>4.7 (1.6–7.8)</td>
<td>8.9 (4.3–13)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt; 14 years</td>
<td>20 (6.9–34)</td>
<td>57 (19–94)</td>
<td>77 (37–117)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>25 (9.7–39)</td>
<td>61 (24–99)</td>
<td>86 (51–131)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### TB case notifications, 2017

- Total cases notified: 47,170
- Total new and relapse: 45,794
- % tested with rapid diagnostics at time of diagnosis: 37%
- % with known HIV status: 98%
- % pulmonary: 93%
- % bacteriologically confirmed among pulmonary: 64%

#### Universal health coverage and social protection

- TB treatment coverage (notified/estimated incidence), 2017: 53% (35–91)
- TB patients facing catastrophic total costs: 0.31 (0.15–0.49)

#### TB/HIV care in new and relapse TB patients, 2017

- Patients with known HIV-status who are HIV-positive: 18,335 (40%)
- % on antiretroviral therapy: 94%

#### Drug-resistant TB care, 2017

- Estimated MDR/RR-TB cases among notified pulmonary TB cases: 1,100 (660–1,500)
- Estimated % of TB cases with MDR/RR-TB: 1.6% (0.67–2.5) | 12% (6.5–19)
- % notified tested for rifampicin resistance: 36% | 36%
- MDR/RR-TB cases tested for resistance to second-line drugs: 106
- Laboratory-confirmed cases: MDR/RR-TB: 702, XDR-TB: 3
- Patients started on treatment ****: MDR/RR-TB: 377, XDR-TB: 0

#### Treatment success rate and cohort size

- New and relapse cases registered in 2016: 77% | 42,628
- Previously treated cases, excluding relapse, registered in 2016: 71% | 1,871
- HIV-positive TB cases registered in 2016: 76% | 16,703
- MDR/RR-TB cases started on second-line treatment in 2015: 74% | 250
- XDR-TB cases started on second-line treatment in 2015: 0

#### TB preventive treatment, 2017

- % of HIV-positive people (newly enrolled in care) on preventive treatment: 8.4% (7.7–9.2)
- % of children (aged < 5) household contacts of bacteriologically-confirmed TB cases on preventive treatment: 8.4% (7.7–9.2)

#### TB financing, 2018

- National TB budget (US$ millions): 17
- Funding source: <1% domestic, 63% international, 37% unfunded

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* 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