South Africa

**Tuberculosis profile**

### Population 2017

- **Number**: 57 million

### 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>22 (20–24)</td>
<td>39 (35–43)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mortality (HIV+TB only)</td>
<td>56 (39–77)</td>
<td>99 (68–135)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incidence (includes HIV+TB)</td>
<td>322 (230–428)</td>
<td>567 (406–754)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incidence (HIV+TB only)</td>
<td>193 (137–258)</td>
<td>340 (241–455)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Incidence (MDR/RR-TB)**

- **Number**: 12 (7.7–17) |
- **Rate**: 21 (14–30)

### 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>18 (9.5–27)</td>
<td>20 (11–30)</td>
<td>39 (25–52)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt; 14 years</td>
<td>116 (60–172)</td>
<td>167 (87–247)</td>
<td>283 (185–381)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>135 (77–192)</td>
<td>187 (107–267)</td>
<td>322 (230–428)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### TB case notifications, 2017

- **Total cases notified**: 227,224
- **Total new and relapse**: 220,163
- **% tested with rapid diagnostics at time of diagnosis**: 66%
- **% with known HIV status**: 94%
- **% pulmonary**: 89%
- **% bacteriologically confirmed among pulmonary**: 65%

### Universal health coverage and social protection

- **TB treatment coverage (notified/estimated incidence), 2017**: 68% (51–96)
- **TB patients facing catastrophic total costs**: 0.25 (0.16–0.35)

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

- **Patients with known HIV-status who are HIV-positive**: 123,148 (60%)
  - **% on antiretroviral therapy**: 89%

### Drug-resistant TB care, 2017

- **Estimated MDR/RR-TB cases among notified pulmonary TB cases**: 7,700 (6,000–9,400)
- **Estimated % of TB cases with MDR/RR-TB**: 3.4% (2.5–4.3) |
- **% notified tested for rifampicin resistance**: 64% |
- **% notified tested for resistance to second-line drugs**: 68%
- **Laboratory-confirmed cases**: MDR/RR-TB: 15,986, XDR-TB: 747
- **Patients started on treatment ******: MDR/RR-TB: 10,259, XDR-TB: 463

### Treatment success rate and cohort size

- **New and relapse cases registered in 2016**: 82% |
- **Previously treated cases, excluding relapse, registered in 2016**: 62% |
- **HIV-positive TB cases registered in 2016**: 80% |
- **MDR/RR-TB cases started on second-line treatment in 2015**: 55% |
- **MDR/RR-TB cases started on second-line treatment in 2015**: 48% |

### TB preventive treatment, 2017

- **% of HIV-positive people (newly enrolled in care) on preventive treatment**: 53%
- **% of children aged < 5 household contacts of bacteriologically-confirmed TB cases on preventive treatment**: 79% (72–86)

### TB financing, 2018

- **Total budget (US$ millions)**: 271
- **% Funding source**: 91% domestic, 8% international, <1% 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

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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