Zimbabwe

Population 2018 14 million

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Estimates of TB burden*, 2018</th>
<th>Number (thousands)</th>
<th>Rate (per 100 000 population)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total TB incidence</td>
<td>30 (22–39)</td>
<td>210 (155–272)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIV-positive TB incidence</td>
<td>19 (14–24)</td>
<td>130 (96–169)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MDR/RR-TB incidence°°°</td>
<td>1.5 (1.1–2)</td>
<td>10 (7.4–14)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIV-negative TB mortality</td>
<td>1.1 (0.69–1.7)</td>
<td>7.7 (4.8–11)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIV-positive TB mortality</td>
<td>3.5 (2.4–4.3)</td>
<td>24 (16–33)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

- New cases 3.9% (3.5–4.3)
- Previously treated cases 14% (8.9–20)

TB case notifications, 2018

- Total new and relapse 25,204
  - % tested with rapid diagnostics at time of diagnosis 87%
  - % with known HIV status 94%
  - % pulmonary 89%
  - % bacteriologically confirmed°°° 54%
  - % children aged 0–14 years 6%
  - % women 36%
  - % men 58%

Total cases notified 25,775

Universal health coverage and social protection

- TB treatment coverage (notified/estimated incidence), 2018 83% (64–110)
- TB patients facing catastrophic total costs, 2018 80% (74–85)
- TB case fatality ratio (estimated mortality/estimated incidence), 2018 15% (10–22)

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number (%)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Patients with known HIV status who are HIV-positive on antiretroviral therapy 15,062 62%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Drug-resistant TB care, 2018

- % of bacteriologically confirmed TB cases tested for rifampicin resistance °°°
  - New cases 91%
  - Previously treated cases 97%

Laboratory-confirmed cases* MDR/RR-TB: 406, XDR-TB: 7

Patients started on treatment* ** MDR/RR-TB: 381, XDR-TB: 3

MDR/RR-TB cases tested for resistance to second-line drugs

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 83%</td>
<td>25,848</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Previously treated cases, excluding relapse, registered in 2017 83%</td>
<td>553</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIV-positive TB cases registered in 2017 82%</td>
<td>16,602</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MDR/RR-TB cases started on second-line treatment in 2016 57%</td>
<td>488</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XDR-TB cases started on second-line treatment in 2016 0%</td>
<td>5</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 30% (27–33)

TB financing, 2019

- National TB budget (US$ millions) 41
- Funding source: <1% domestic, 31% international, 69% 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: 2020-03-13 Data: www.who.int/tb/data