Zimbabwe

Population 2017: 17 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>2 (1.3–2.9)</td>
<td>12 (7.7–17)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mortality (HIV+TB only)</td>
<td>6.3 (4.5–8.5)</td>
<td>36 (27–51)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incidence (includes HIV+TB)</td>
<td>37 (27–47)</td>
<td>221 (164–287)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incidence (HIV+TB only)</td>
<td>23 (15–33)</td>
<td>140 (90–199)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incidence (MDR/RR-TB)**</td>
<td>2.3 (1.4–3.5)</td>
<td>14 (8.5–21)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 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>2.6 (2.4–2.8)</td>
<td>2.9 (2.7–3.1)</td>
<td>5.6 (4.9–6.2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt; 14 years</td>
<td>13 (11–15)</td>
<td>18 (15–22)</td>
<td>31 (23–39)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>15 (12–18)</td>
<td>21 (17–26)</td>
<td>37 (27–47)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### TB case notifications, 2017

- Total cases notified: 26 401
- Total new and relapse: 25 848
- % tested with rapid diagnostics at time of diagnosis: 100%
- % with known HIV status: 89%
- % bacteriologically confirmed among pulmonary: 59%

#### Universal health coverage and social protection

- TB treatment coverage (notified/estimated incidence), 2017: 71% (55–96)
- TB patients facing catastrophic total costs
- TB case fatality ratio (estimated mortality/estimated incidence), 2017: 0.23 (0.15–0.32)
- TB/HIV care in new and relapse TB patients, 2017: 16 602 (63%)
- % on antiretroviral therapy: 86%

#### Drug-resistant TB care, 2017

- Estimated MDR/RR-TB cases among notified pulmonary TB cases: 1 300 (920–1 600)
- Estimated % of TB cases with MDR/RR-TB: 4.6% (3–6.2) 14% (8.9–20)
- % notified tested for rifampicin resistance: 7 385
- MDR/RR-TB cases tested for resistance to second-line drugs
- Laboratory-confirmed cases MDR/RR-TB: 474, XDR-TB: 4
- Patients started on treatment **** MDR/RR-TB: 439, XDR-TB: 3

#### Treatment success rate and cohort size

- New and relapse cases registered in 2016: 81% 26 618
- Previously treated cases, excluding relapse, registered in 2016: 70% 736
- MDR/RR-TB cases started on second-line treatment in 2015: 44% 433
- XDR-TB cases started on second-line treatment in 2015: 80% 5

#### TB preventive treatment, 2017

- % of HIV-positive people (newly enrolled in care) on preventive treatment: 11%
- % of children (aged < 5) household contacts of bacteriologically-confirmed TB cases on preventive treatment: 24% (22–26)

#### TB financing, 2018

- National TB budget (US$ millions): 30
- Funding source: domestic, 43% international, 57% 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.

Generated: 2018-12-20

Data: www.who.int/tb/data