Zimbabwe

**Population 2017** 17 million

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Estimates of TB burden*, 2017</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>38 (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>2.1 (1.3–3.1)</td>
<td>13 (7.7–19)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>0-14 years</th>
<th>&gt; 14 years</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Females</td>
<td>2.5 (1.4–3.7)</td>
<td>13 (7.1–19)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Males</td>
<td>2.8 (1.6–4.1)</td>
<td>18 (10–27)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>5.4 (3.6–7.1)</td>
<td>31 (21–41)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TB case notifications, 2017**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total cases notified</th>
<th>26 401</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total new and relapse</td>
<td>25 848</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- % tested with rapid diagnostics at time of diagnosis: 100%
- % with known HIV status: 89%
- % bacteriologically confirmed among pulmonary: 58%

**Universal health coverage and social protection**

- TB treatment coverage (notified/estimated incidence), 2017: 71% (55–96)
- TB patients facing catastrophic total costs, 2018: 80% (74–85)
- 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**

- Patients with known HIV-status who are HIV-positive: 16 602 (63%)
  - on antiretroviral therapy: 14 300 (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
- HIV-positive TB cases registered in 2016: 78% 16 520
- 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

* 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

Data are as reported to WHO. Estimates of TB and MDR-TB burden are produced by WHO in consultation with countries.
Generated: 2019-08-10 Data: www.who.int/tb/data