### Mongolia

#### Population 2016
3 million

### Tuberculosis profile

#### Estimates of TB burden*, 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Number (thousands)</th>
<th>Rate (per 100 000 population)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mortality (excludes HIV+TB)</td>
<td>0.61 (0.39–0.87)</td>
<td>20 (13–29)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mortality (HIV+TB only)</td>
<td>&lt;0.01 (&lt;0.01–0.01)</td>
<td>0.09 (0.06–0.11)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incidence (includes HIV+TB)</td>
<td>5.5 (4.2–7)</td>
<td>183 (140–231)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incidence (HIV+TB only)</td>
<td>0.012 (&lt;0.01–0.016)</td>
<td>0.4 (0.3–0.51)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incidence (MDR/RR-TB)**</td>
<td>0.47 (0.36–0.58)</td>
<td>15 (12–19)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Estimated TB incidence by age and sex (thousands)*, 2016

<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>0.14 (0.1–0.17)</td>
<td>0.15 (0.12–0.19)</td>
<td>0.29 (0.22–0.36)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt; 14 years</td>
<td>2 (1.5–2.5)</td>
<td>3.2 (2.4–4)</td>
<td>5.2 (3.9–6.6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>2.2 (1.6–2.7)</td>
<td>3.4 (2.5–4.2)</td>
<td>5.5 (4.2–7)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### TB case notifications, 2016

- Total cases notified: 4,669
- Total new and relapse: 4,425
  - % with known HIV status: 76%
  - % pulmonary: 55%
  - % bacteriologically confirmed among pulmonary: 76%

#### Universal health coverage and social protection

- TB treatment coverage (notified/estimated incidence), 2016: 80% (63–100)
- TB/HIV care in new and relapse TB patients, 2016: 8 <1%
  - on antiretroviral therapy: 6 75%

#### Drug-resistant TB care, 2016

- Estimated MDR/RR-TB cases among notified pulmonary TB cases: 220 (180–250)
- Estimated % of TB cases with MDR/RR-TB: 5.6% (4.2–6.9) 18% (14–22)
- % notified tested for rifampicin resistance: 53% 88% 2,685
- MDR/RR-TB cases tested for resistance to second-line drugs: 53
- Laboratory-confirmed cases: MDR/RR-TB: 219, XDR-TB: 4
- Patients started on treatment ****: MDR/RR-TB: 270, XDR-TB: 4

#### Treatment success rate and cohort size

- New and relapse cases registered in 2015: 80% 4,685
- Previously treated cases, excluding relapse, registered in 2015: 60% 250
- MDR/RR-TB cases started on second-line treatment in 2014: 33% 6
- XDR-TB cases started on second-line treatment in 2014: 66% 294

#### TB preventive treatment, 2016

- % of HIV-positive people (newly enrolled in care) on preventive treatment: 8%
- % of children (aged < 5) household contacts of bacteriologically-confirmed TB cases on preventive treatment: 15% (14–16)

#### TB financing, 2017

- National TB budget (US$ millions): 4.8

- Funding source: 53% domestic, 47% international, 0% 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 2016 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: 2017-11-20

Data: www.who.int/tb/data