## South Africa

### Population 2018

- **Number:** 58 million

### Tuberculosis profile

#### Estimates of TB burden, 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Number (thousands)</th>
<th>Rate (per 100 000 population)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total TB incidence</strong></td>
<td>301 (215–400)</td>
<td>520 (373–691)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HIV-positive TB incidence</strong></td>
<td>177 (127–235)</td>
<td>306 (219–406)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MDR/RR-TB incidence</strong></td>
<td>11 (7.2–16)</td>
<td>19 (12–28)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HIV-negative TB mortality</strong></td>
<td>21 (20–23)</td>
<td>37 (35–39)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HIV-positive TB mortality</strong></td>
<td>42 (30–57)</td>
<td>73 (51–99)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

- **New cases:** 3.4% (2.5–4.3)
- **Previously treated cases:** 7.1% (4.8–9.5)

#### TB case notifications, 2018

- **Total new and relapse:** 227 999
  - % tested with rapid diagnostics at time of diagnosis: 71%
  - % with known HIV status: 90%
  - % pulmonary: 89%
  - % bacteriologically confirmed: 70%
  - % children aged 0-14 years: 7%
  - % women: 37%
  - % men: 56%
  - **Total cases notified:** 235 652

#### Universal health coverage and social protection

- **TB treatment coverage (notified/estimated incidence), 2018:** 76% (57–110)
- **TB patients facing catastrophic total costs**
- **TB case fatality ratio (estimated mortality/estimated incidence), 2018:** 22% (14–30)

#### Drug-resistant TB care, 2018

- % of bacteriologically confirmed TB cases tested for rifampicin resistance: 92%
  - New cases: 92%
  - Previously treated cases: 94%

#### Laboratory-confirmed cases

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Number (thousands)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>MDR/RR-TB</strong></td>
<td>13 199</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>XDR-TB</strong></td>
<td>553</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Treatment success rate and cohort size

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Success</th>
<th>Cohort</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New and relapse cases registered in 2017</td>
<td>77%</td>
<td>240 332</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Previously treated cases, excluding relapse, registered in 2017</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>6 508</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIV-positive TB cases registered in 2017</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>134 672</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MDR/RR-TB cases started on second-line treatment in 2016</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>11 159</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XDR-TB cases started on second-line treatment in 2016</td>
<td>58%</td>
<td>601</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### TB preventive treatment, 2018

- % of HIV-positive people (newly enrolled in care) on preventive treatment: 65%
- % of children (aged < 5) household contacts of bacteriologically-confirmed TB cases on preventive treatment: 59% (54–65)

#### TB financing, 2019

- **National TB budget (US$ millions):** 240
- Funding source: 87% domestic, 13% 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

# 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

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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