### Bangladesh

#### Population 2018
- 161 million

#### Tuberculosis profile

<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>357 (260–469)</td>
<td>221 (161–291)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIV-positive TB incidence</td>
<td>0.73 (0.36–1.2)</td>
<td>0.45 (0.23–0.76)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MDR/RR-TB incidence</td>
<td>5.9 (3.2–9.6)</td>
<td>3.7 (2–5.9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIV-negative TB incidence</td>
<td>47 (30–67)</td>
<td>29 (18–42)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIV-positive TB mortality</td>
<td>0.19 (0.094–0.32)</td>
<td>0.12 (0.08–0.2)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Estimated proportion of TB cases with MDR/RR-TB, 2018
- New cases: 1.5% (0.9–2.3)
- Previously treated cases: 4.9% (3–7.9)

#### TB case notifications, 2018
- Total new and relapse: 267 143
  - % tested with rapid diagnostics at time of diagnosis: 18%
  - % with known HIV status: 1%
  - % pulmonary: 81%
  - % bacteriologically confirmed: 72%
  - % children aged 0–14 years: 4%
  - % women: 41%
  - % men: 55%
- Total cases notified: 268 596

#### Universal health coverage and social protection
- TB treatment coverage (notified/estimated incidence), 2018: 75% (57–100)
- TB patients facing catastrophic total costs: 13% (8–21)
- TB case fatality ratio (estimated mortality/estimated incidence), 2018: 1%
- Patients with known HIV status who are HIV-positive: 67
  - % on antiretroviral therapy: 63
  - % treated with rapid diagnostics at time of diagnosis: 94%

#### Drug-resistant TB care, 2018
- % of bacteriologically confirmed TB cases tested for rifampicin resistance:
  - New cases: 24%
  - Previously treated cases: 98%
- Laboratory-confirmed cases: MDR/RR-TB: 1,228, XDR-TB: 6
- Patients started on treatment:
  - MDR/RR-TB: 1,147, XDR-TB: 6
- MDR/RR-TB cases tested for resistance to second-line drugs: 853

#### Treatment success rate and cohort size

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Success</th>
<th>Cohort</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>94%</td>
<td>242,640</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>86%</td>
<td>1,561</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>78%</td>
<td>918</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>73%</td>
<td>847</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>78%</td>
<td>918</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>83%</td>
<td>918</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>83%</td>
<td>918</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>83%</td>
<td>918</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>83%</td>
<td>918</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### TB preventive treatment, 2018
- % of HIV-positive people (newly enrolled in care) on preventive treatment: 43% (40–47)

#### TB financing, 2019
- National TB budget (US$ millions): 80
- Funding source: 23% domestic, 63% international, 15% unfunded

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© Ranges represent uncertainty intervals

º MDR is TB resistant to rifampicin and isoniazid; RR is TB resistant to rifampicin

ºº 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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