

Zimbabwe

Tuberculosis profile

Population 2015

16 million

| Estimates of TB burden*, 2015 | Number (thousands) | Rate (per 100 000 population) |
|-------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|
| Mortality (excludes HIV+TB) | 1.7 (0.99–2.5) | 11 (6.3–16) |
| Mortality (HIV+TB only) | 6.3 (2.2–13) | 40 (14–81) |
| Incidence (includes HIV+TB) | 38 (28–49) | 242 (179–314) |
| Incidence (HIV+TB only) | 26 (17–37) | 167 (107–240) |
| Incidence (MDR/RR-TB)** | 1.8 (1–2.5) | 12 (6.4–16) |

Estimated TB incidence by age and sex (thousands)*, 2015

| | 0-14 years | > 14 years | Total |
|---------|---------------|-------------|-------------|
| Females | 2.4 (1.1–3.6) | 14 (8.3–19) | 16 (9.4–23) |
| Males | 2.6 (1.7–3.6) | 19 (14–24) | 22 (15–28) |
| Total | 5 (3.5–6.5) | 33 (27–39) | 38 (28–49) |

TB case notifications, 2015

| | |
|--|--------|
| Total cases notified | 28 225 |
| Total new and relapse | 26 990 |
| - % tested with rapid diagnostics at time of diagnosis | |
| - % with known HIV status | 96% |
| - % pulmonary | 87% |
| - % bacteriologically confirmed among pulmonary | 54% |

Universal health coverage and social protection

| | |
|--|-----------------|
| TB treatment coverage (notified/estimated incidence), 2015 | 72% (55–97) |
| TB patients facing catastrophic total costs | |
| TB case fatality ratio (estimated mortality/estimated incidence), 2015 | 0.22 (0.09–0.4) |

TB/HIV care in new and relapse TB patients, 2015

| | Number | (%) |
|---|--------|-----|
| Patients with known HIV-status who are HIV-positive | 18 072 | 70% |
| - on antiretroviral therapy | 12 924 | 72% |

| Drug-resistant TB care, 2015 | New cases | Previously treated cases | Total number*** |
|---|--------------|---------------------------|-------------------|
| Estimated MDR/RR-TB cases among notified pulmonary TB cases | | | 1 100 (690–1 600) |
| Estimated % of TB cases with MDR/RR-TB | 3.2% (1.4–5) | 14% (6.9–21) | |
| % notified tested for rifampicin resistance | | | 9 241 |
| MDR/RR-TB cases tested for resistance to second-line drugs | | | 95 |
| Laboratory-confirmed cases | | MDR/RR-TB: 468, XDR-TB: 4 | |
| Patients started on treatment **** | | MDR/RR-TB: 433, XDR-TB: 5 | |

| Treatment success rate and cohort size | Success | Cohort |
|--|---------|--------|
| New cases registered in 2014 | 81% | 29 653 |
| Previously treated cases registered in 2014 | 51% | 2 363 |
| HIV-positive TB cases, all types, registered in 2014 | 68% | 19 290 |
| MDR/RR-TB cases started on second-line treatment in 2013 | 59% | 351 |
| XDR-TB cases started on second-line treatment in 2013 | | |

TB preventive treatment, 2015

| | |
|---|-------------|
| % of HIV-positive people (newly enrolled in care) on preventive treatment | 31% |
| % of children (aged < 5) household contacts of bacteriologically-confirmed TB cases on preventive treatment | 31% (28–34) |

TB financing, 2016

| | |
|---|----|
| National TB budget (US\$ millions) | 28 |
| Funding source: domestic, 54% international, 46% unfunded | |

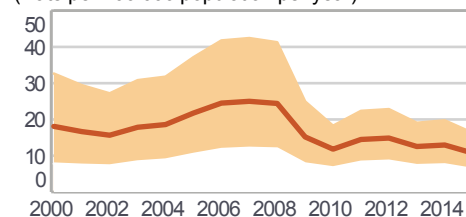
* Ranges represent uncertainty intervals

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

*** Includes cases with unknown previous TB treatment history

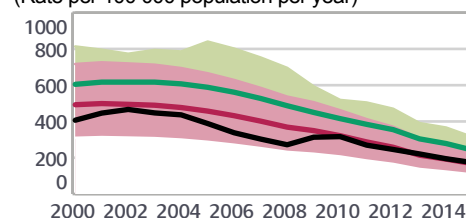
**** Includes patients diagnosed before 2015 and patients who were not laboratory-confirmed

(Rate per 100 000 population per year)



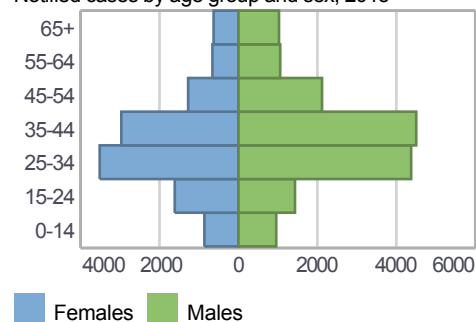
Mortality (excludes HIV+TB)

(Rate per 100 000 population per year)

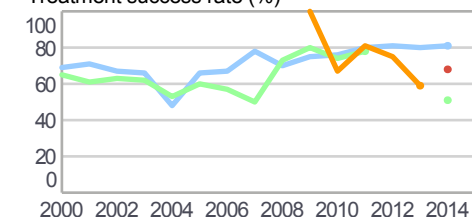


Incidence
Notified (new and relapse)
Incidence (HIV+TB only)

Notified cases by age group and sex, 2015

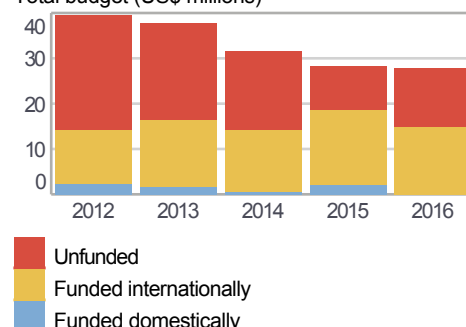


Treatment success rate (%)



New cases
Previously treated cases
HIV-positive MDR/RR-TB XDR-TB

Total budget (US\$ millions)



Unfunded
Funded internationally
Funded domestically