

Zimbabwe

Tuberculosis profile

Population 2016

16 million

| Estimates of TB burden*, 2016 | Number (thousands) | Rate (per 100 000 population) |
|-------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|
| Mortality (excludes HIV+TB) | 1.2 (0.71–1.7) | 7.2 (4.4–11) |
| Mortality (HIV+TB only) | 4.4 (3–6.1) | 27 (19–38) |
| Incidence (includes HIV+TB) | 34 (24–44) | 208 (152–273) |
| Incidence (HIV+TB only) | 23 (15–32) | 139 (90–199) |
| Incidence (MDR/RR-TB)** | 1.9 (1.3–2.6) | 12 (8–16) |

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

| | 0-14 years | > 14 years | Total |
|---------|---------------|------------|------------|
| Females | 1.5 (1–1.9) | 13 (9–16) | 14 (10–18) |
| Males | 1.7 (1.2–2.1) | 18 (13–23) | 19 (14–25) |
| Total | 3.1 (2.2–4) | 30 (22–39) | 34 (24–44) |

TB case notifications, 2016

| | |
|--|--------|
| Total cases notified | 27 353 |
| Total new and relapse | 27 353 |
| - % tested with rapid diagnostics at time of diagnosis | |
| - % with known HIV status | 100% |
| - % pulmonary | 88% |
| - % bacteriologically confirmed among pulmonary | 58% |

Universal health coverage and social protection

| | |
|--|------------------|
| TB treatment coverage (notified/estimated incidence), 2016 | 81% (62–110) |
| TB patients facing catastrophic total costs | |
| TB case fatality ratio (estimated mortality/estimated incidence), 2016 | 0.17 (0.11–0.24) |

TB/HIV care in new and relapse TB patients, 2016

| | Number | (%) |
|---|--------|-----|
| Patients with known HIV-status who are HIV-positive | 18 327 | 67% |
| - on antiretroviral therapy | 15 761 | 86% |

| Drug-resistant TB care, 2016 | New cases | Previously treated cases | Total number*** |
|---|--------------|---------------------------|-------------------|
| Estimated MDR/RR-TB cases among notified pulmonary TB cases | | | 1 300 (950–1 700) |
| Estimated % of TB cases with MDR/RR-TB | 4.6% (3–6.2) | 14% (8.9–20) | |
| % notified tested for rifampicin resistance | | | 5 282 |
| MDR/RR-TB cases tested for resistance to second-line drugs | | | 301 |
| Laboratory-confirmed cases | | MDR/RR-TB: 572, XDR-TB: 5 | |
| Patients started on treatment **** | | MDR/RR-TB: 397, XDR-TB: 5 | |

| Treatment success rate and cohort size | Success | Cohort |
|---|---------|--------|
| New and relapse cases registered in 2015 | 81% | 26 990 |
| Previously treated cases, excluding relapse, registered in 2015 | 70% | 1 235 |
| HIV-positive TB cases registered in 2015 | 79% | 18 027 |
| MDR/RR-TB cases started on second-line treatment in 2014 | 51% | 381 |
| XDR-TB cases started on second-line treatment in 2014 | | 0 |

TB preventive treatment, 2016

| | |
|---|-------------|
| % of HIV-positive people (newly enrolled in care) on preventive treatment | 73% |
| % of children (aged < 5) household contacts of bacteriologically-confirmed TB cases on preventive treatment | 63% (58–69) |

TB financing, 2017

| | |
|---|----|
| National TB budget (US\$ millions) | 18 |
| Funding source: <1% domestic, 100% international, 0% unfunded | |

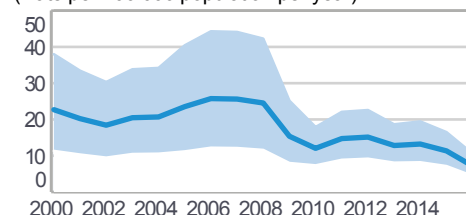
* Ranges represent uncertainty intervals

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

*** Includes cases with unknown previous TB treatment history

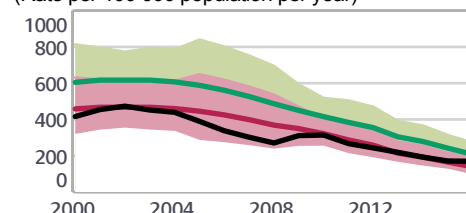
**** Includes patients diagnosed before 2016 and patients who were not laboratory-confirmed

(Rate per 100 000 population per year)



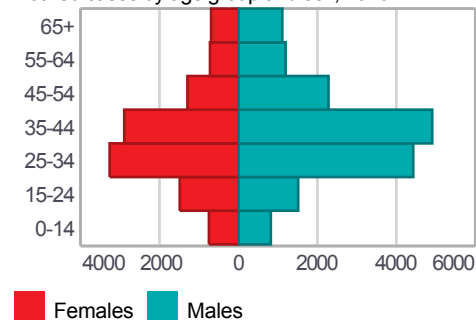
Mortality (excludes HIV+TB)

(Rate per 100 000 population per year)

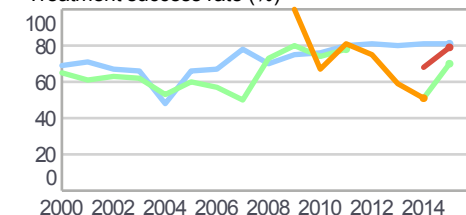


Incidence
Notified (new and relapse)
Incidence (HIV+TB only)

Notified cases by age group and sex, 2016

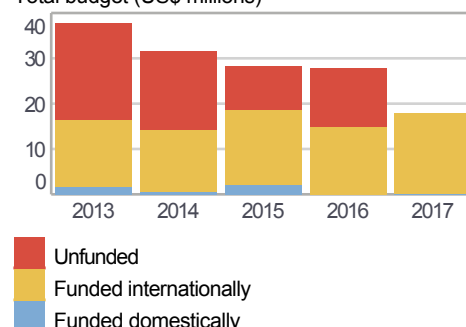


Treatment success rate (%)



New and relapse
Retreatment, excluding relapse
HIV-positive MDR/RR-TB XDR-TB

Total budget (US\$ millions)



Unfunded
Funded internationally
Funded domestically