Zimbabwe

**Population 2017**
17 million

### Tuberculosis profile

#### Estimates of TB burden*, 2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Number (thousands)</th>
<th>Rate (per 100 000 population)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mortality (excludes HIV+TB)</td>
<td>2 (1.3–2.9)</td>
<td>12 (7.7–17)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mortality (HIV+TB only)</td>
<td>6.3 (4.5–8.5)</td>
<td>36 (27–51)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incidence (includes HIV+TB)</td>
<td>37 (27–47)</td>
<td>221 (164–287)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incidence (HIV+TB only)</td>
<td>23 (15–33)</td>
<td>140 (90–199)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incidence (MDR/RR-TB)**</td>
<td>2.1 (1.3–3.1)</td>
<td>13 (7.7–19)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Estimated TB incidence by age and sex (thousands)*, 2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>0-14 years</th>
<th>&gt; 14 years</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Females</td>
<td>2.5 (1.4–3.7)</td>
<td>13 (7.1–19)</td>
<td>15 (9.4–21)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Males</td>
<td>2.8 (1.6–4.1)</td>
<td>18 (10–27)</td>
<td>21 (13–29)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>5.4 (3.6–7.1)</td>
<td>31 (21–41)</td>
<td>37 (27–47)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Tuberculosis case notifications, 2017

- Total cases notified: 26,401
- Total new and relapse: 25,848
  - % tested with rapid diagnostics at time of diagnosis: 100%
  - % with known HIV status: 100%
  - % pulmonary: 89%
  - % bacteriologically confirmed among pulmonary: 58%

#### Universal health coverage and social protection

- TB treatment coverage (notified/estimated incidence), 2017: 71% (55–96)
- TB patients facing catastrophic total costs, 2018: 80% (74–85)
- TB case fatality ratio (estimated mortality/estimated incidence), 2017: 0.23 (0.15–0.32)
- TB/HIV care in new and relapse TB patients, 2017: 16,602 (63%)
  - on antiretroviral therapy: 14,300 (86%)

#### Drug-resistant TB care, 2017

- Estimated MDR/RR-TB cases among notified pulmonary TB cases: 1,300 (920–1,600)
- Estimated % of TB cases with MDR/RR-TB: 4.6% (3–6.2)
- % notified tested for rifampicin resistance: 7,385
- MDR/RR-TB cases tested for resistance to second-line drugs: 474, XDR-TB: 4
  - Laboratory-confirmed cases: MDR/RR-TB: 474, XDR-TB: 4
  - Patients started on treatment ****: MDR/RR-TB: 439, XDR-TB: 3

#### Treatment success rate and cohort size

- Treatment success rate (new and relapse): 81% (78–84)
  - HIV-negative: 81% (78–84)
  - HIV-positive: 75% (61–85)
- Cohort size (new and relapse): 26,618
  - HIV-negative: 26,618
  - HIV-positive: 7,365

#### TB preventive treatment, 2017

- % of HIV-positive people (newly enrolled in care) on preventive treatment: 11%
- % of children (aged < 5) household contacts of bacteriologically-confirmed TB cases on preventive treatment: 24% (22–26)
- TB cases on preventive treatment: 26,618

#### TB financing, 2018

- National TB budget (US$ millions): 30
- Funding source: domestic, 43% international, 57% 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 2017 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.
Generated: 2019-10-07
Data: www.who.int/tb/data