

# Chile

## Tuberculosis profile

Population 2015

18 million

Estimates of TB burden*, 2015	Number (thousands)	Rate (per 100 000 population)
Mortality (excludes HIV+TB)	0.47 (0.46–0.47)	2.6 (2.6–2.6)
Mortality (HIV+TB only)	0.02 (<0.01–0.097)	0.11 (0–0.54)
Incidence (includes HIV+TB)	3 (2.5–3.4)	16 (14–19)
Incidence (HIV+TB only)	0.15 (0.11–0.19)	0.82 (0.63–1)
Incidence (MDR/RR-TB)**	0.061 (0.04–0.082)	0.34 (0.22–0.46)

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

	0-14 years	> 14 years	Total
Females	0.13 (0.077–0.17)	0.98 (0.67–1.3)	1.1 (0.74–1.5)
Males	0.12 (0.083–0.16)	1.7 (1.4–2.1)	1.9 (1.4–2.3)
Total	0.25 (0.19–0.3)	2.7 (2.5–3)	3 (2.5–3.4)

TB case notifications, 2015

Total cases notified	2 657
Total new and relapse	2 569
- % tested with rapid diagnostics at time of diagnosis	1%
- % with known HIV status	63%
- % pulmonary	80%
- % bacteriologically confirmed among pulmonary	86%

Universal health coverage and social protection

TB treatment coverage (notified/estimated incidence), 2015	87% (75–100)
TB patients facing catastrophic total costs	
TB case fatality ratio (estimated mortality/estimated incidence), 2015	0.17 (0.14–0.2)

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

	Number	(%)
Patients with known HIV-status who are HIV-positive	213	13%
- on antiretroviral therapy		

Drug-resistant TB care, 2015	New cases	Previously treated cases	Total number***
Estimated MDR/RR-TB cases among notified pulmonary TB cases			42 (26–57)
Estimated % of TB cases with MDR/RR-TB	1.5% (0.88–2.3)	5.6% (2.6–10)	
% notified tested for rifampicin resistance	58%	62%	1 554
MDR/RR-TB cases tested for resistance to second-line drugs			30
Laboratory-confirmed cases		MDR/RR-TB: 30, XDR-TB: 2	
Patients started on treatment ****		MDR/RR-TB: 26, XDR-TB: 0	

Treatment success rate and cohort size	Success	Cohort
New and relapse cases registered in 2014	58%	2 353
Previously treated cases, excluding relapse, registered in 2014	14%	57
HIV-positive TB cases, all types, registered in 2014	40%	225
MDR/RR-TB cases started on second-line treatment in 2013	21%	14
XDR-TB cases started on second-line treatment in 2013		0

TB preventive treatment, 2015

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

TB financing, 2016

National TB budget (US\$ millions)	2.3
Funding source: 11% domestic, 0% international, 89% unfunded	

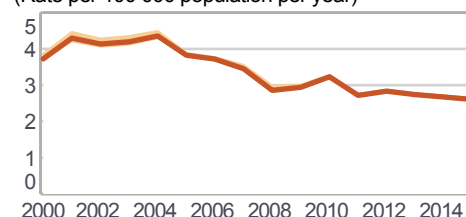
\* Ranges represent uncertainty intervals

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

\*\*\* Includes cases with unknown previous TB treatment history

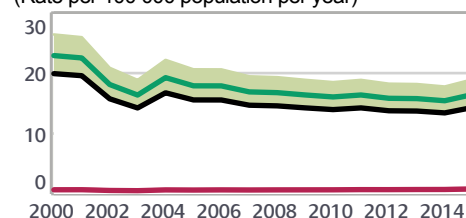
\*\*\*\* Includes patients diagnosed before 2015 and patients who were not laboratory-confirmed

(Rate per 100 000 population per year)



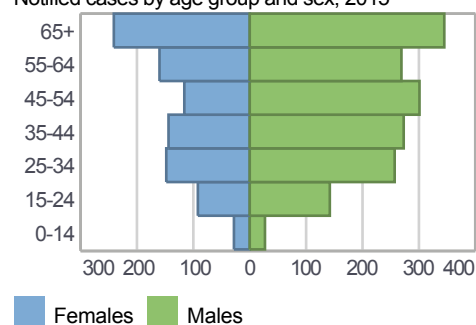
— Mortality (excludes HIV+TB)

(Rate per 100 000 population per year)

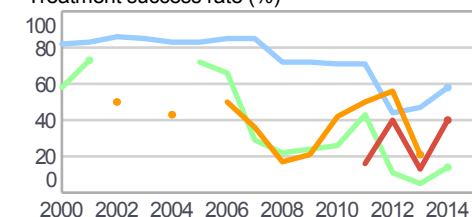


— Incidence  
— Notified (new and relapse)  
— Incidence (HIV+TB only)

Notified cases by age group and sex, 2015

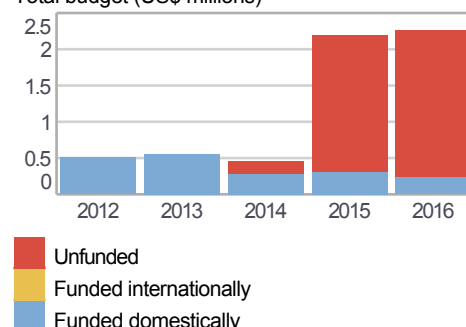


Treatment success rate (%)



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

Total budget (US\$ millions)



■ Unfunded  
■ Funded internationally  
■ Funded domestically