

Guatemala

Population 2015

16 million

Estimates of TB burden*, 2015	Number (thousands)	Rate (per 100 000 population)
Mortality (excludes HIV+TB)	0.32 (0.3–0.35)	2 (1.8–2.2)
Mortality (HIV+TB only)	0.05 (<0.01–0.14)	0.31 (0.04–0.85)
Incidence (includes HIV+TB)	4.2 (3.2–5.2)	25 (20–32)
Incidence (HIV+TB only)	0.27 (0.21–0.34)	1.7 (1.3–2.1)
Incidence (MDR/RR-TB)**	0.23 (0.15–0.31)	1.4 (0.92–1.9)

Estimated TB incidence by age and sex (thousands)*, 2015			
	0-14 years	> 14 years	Total
Females	0.33 (0.19–0.47)	1.5 (0.91–2)	1.8 (1.1–2.5)
Males	0.29 (0.19–0.4)	2.1 (1.5–2.6)	2.3 (1.7–3)
Total	0.62 (0.44–0.81)	3.5 (2.9–4.1)	4.2 (3.2–5.2)

TB case notifications, 2015	
Total cases notified	3 381
Total new and relapse	3 325
- % tested with rapid diagnostics at time of diagnosis	5%
- % with known HIV status	92%
- % pulmonary	93%
- % bacteriologically confirmed among pulmonary	83%

Universal health coverage and social protection	
TB treatment coverage (notified/estimated incidence), 2015	80% (64–100)
TB patients facing catastrophic total costs	
TB case fatality ratio (estimated mortality/estimated incidence), 2015	0.09 (0.07–0.12)

TB/HIV care in new and relapse TB patients, 2015			
	Number	(%)	
Patients with known HIV-status who are HIV-positive	195	6%	
- on antiretroviral therapy	167	86%	

Drug-resistant TB care, 2015			
	New cases	Previously treated cases	Total number***
Estimated MDR/RR-TB cases among notified pulmonary TB cases			180 (130–230)
Estimated % of TB cases with MDR/RR-TB	4.2% (2.6–5.8)	29% (21–37)	
% notified tested for rifampicin resistance	14%	52%	548
MDR/RR-TB cases tested for resistance to second-line drugs			6
Laboratory-confirmed cases		MDR/RR-TB: 27, XDR-TB: 0	
Patients started on treatment ****		MDR/RR-TB: 40, XDR-TB: 0	

Treatment success rate and cohort size		
	Success	Cohort
New and relapse cases registered in 2014	85%	2 756
Previously treated cases, excluding relapse, registered in 2014	53%	55
HIV-positive TB cases, all types, registered in 2014	71%	194
MDR/RR-TB cases started on second-line treatment in 2013	78%	27
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	14%
% of children (aged < 5) household contacts of bacteriologically-confirmed TB cases on preventive treatment	50% (46–55)

TB financing, 2016	
National TB budget (US\$ millions)	4.7
Funding source: 44% domestic, 54% international, 2% unfunded	

* Ranges represent uncertainty intervals

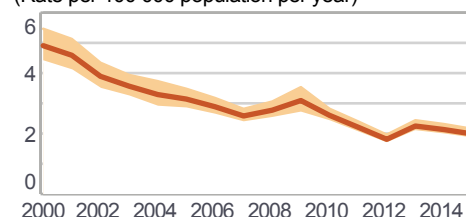
** MDR is TB resistant to rifampicin and isoniazid; RR is TB resistant to rifampicin

*** Includes cases with unknown previous TB treatment history

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

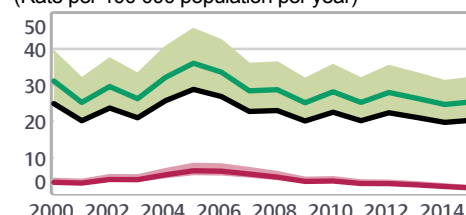
Tuberculosis profile

(Rate per 100 000 population per year)



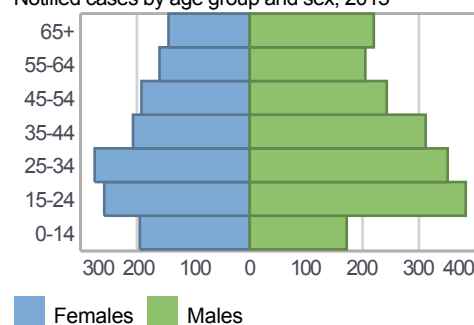
— Mortality (excludes HIV+TB)

(Rate per 100 000 population per year)

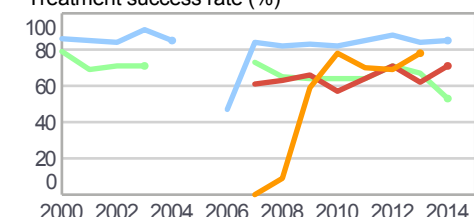


— Incidence
— Notified (new and relapse)
— Incidence (HIV+TB only)

Notified cases by age group and sex, 2015

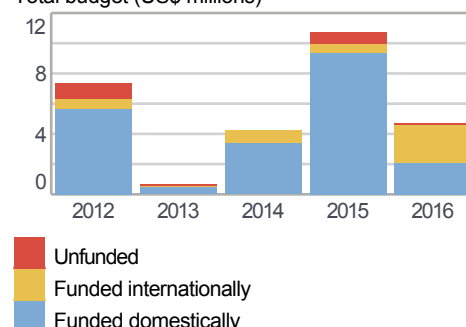


Treatment success rate (%)



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

Total budget (US\$ millions)



— Unfunded
— Funded internationally
— Funded domestically