

# Mongolia

Population 2016

3 million

Estimates of TB burden*, 2016	Number (thousands)	Rate (per 100 000 population)
Mortality (excludes HIV+TB)	0.61 (0.39–0.87)	20 (13–29)
Mortality (HIV+TB only)	<0.01 (<0.01–<0.01)	0.09 (0.06–0.11)
Incidence (includes HIV+TB)	5.5 (4.2–7)	183 (140–231)
Incidence (HIV+TB only)	0.012 (<0.01–0.016)	0.4 (0.3–0.51)
Incidence (MDR/RR-TB)**	0.47 (0.36–0.58)	15 (12–19)

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

	0-14 years	> 14 years	Total
Females	0.14 (0.1–0.17)	2 (1.5–2.5)	2.2 (1.6–2.7)
Males	0.15 (0.12–0.19)	3.2 (2.4–4)	3.4 (2.5–4.2)
Total	0.29 (0.22–0.36)	5.2 (3.9–6.6)	5.5 (4.2–7)

## TB case notifications, 2016

Total cases notified	4 669
Total new and relapse	4 425
- % tested with rapid diagnostics at time of diagnosis	3%
- % with known HIV status	76%
- % pulmonary	55%
- % bacteriologically confirmed among pulmonary	76%

## Universal health coverage and social protection

TB treatment coverage (notified/estimated incidence), 2016	80% (63–100)
TB patients facing catastrophic total costs	
TB case fatality ratio (estimated mortality/estimated incidence), 2016	0.11 (0.07–0.17)

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

	Number	(%)
Patients with known HIV-status who are HIV-positive	8	<1%
- on antiretroviral therapy	6	75%

Drug-resistant TB care, 2016	New cases	Previously treated cases	Total number***
Estimated MDR/RR-TB cases among notified pulmonary TB cases			220 (180–250)
Estimated % of TB cases with MDR/RR-TB	5.6% (4.2–6.9)	18% (14–22)	
% notified tested for rifampicin resistance	53%	88%	2 685
MDR/RR-TB cases tested for resistance to second-line drugs		53	
Laboratory-confirmed cases		MDR/RR-TB: 219, XDR-TB: 4	
Patients started on treatment ****		MDR/RR-TB: 270, XDR-TB: 4	

Treatment success rate and cohort size	Success	Cohort
New and relapse cases registered in 2015	85%	4 685
Previously treated cases, excluding relapse, registered in 2015	68%	250
HIV-positive TB cases registered in 2015	33%	6
MDR/RR-TB cases started on second-line treatment in 2014	66%	294
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	8%
% of children (aged < 5) household contacts of bacteriologically-confirmed TB cases on preventive treatment	15% (14–16)

## TB financing, 2017

National TB budget (US\$ millions)	4.8
Funding source: 53% domestic, 47% international, 0% unfunded	

\* Ranges represent uncertainty intervals

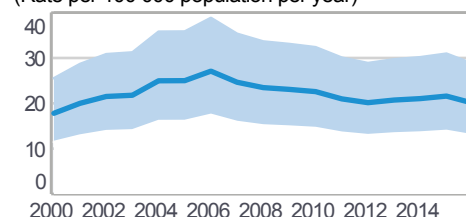
\*\* MDR is TB resistant to rifampicin and isoniazid; RR is TB resistant to rifampicin

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

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

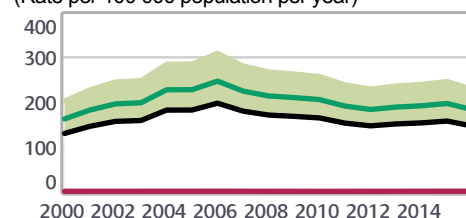
# Tuberculosis profile

(Rate per 100 000 population per year)



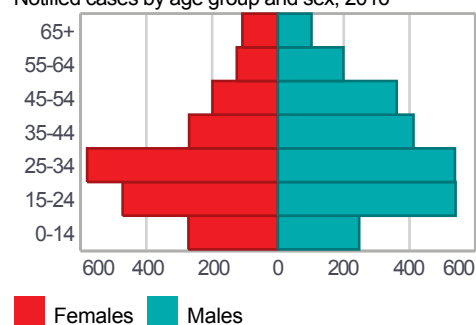
— Mortality (excludes HIV+TB)

(Rate per 100 000 population per year)

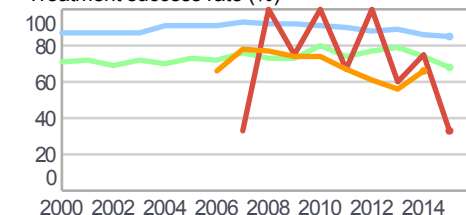


— Incidence  
— Notified (new and relapse)  
— Incidence (HIV+TB only)

## Notified cases by age group and sex, 2016

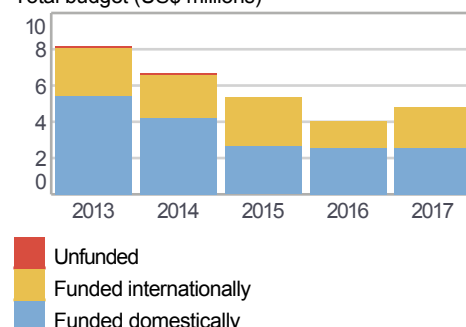


## Treatment success rate (%)



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

## Total budget (US\$ millions)



— Unfunded  
— Funded internationally  
— Funded domestically