

# Nepal

Population 2016

29 million

Estimates of TB burden*, 2016	Number (thousands)	Rate (per 100 000 population)
Mortality (excludes HIV+TB)	6.5 (4.6–8.7)	22 (16–30)
Mortality (HIV+TB only)	0.27 (0.15–0.44)	0.95 (0.5–1.5)
Incidence (includes HIV+TB)	45 (39–50)	154 (136–174)
Incidence (HIV+TB only)	0.95 (0.52–1.5)	3.3 (1.8–5.2)
Incidence (MDR/RR-TB)**	1.5 (0.91–2.1)	5.1 (3.1–7.1)

Estimated TB incidence by age and sex (thousands)*, 2016	Estimated TB incidence by age and sex (thousands)*, 2016		Total
	0-14 years	> 14 years	
Females	2.7 (2.3–3)	14 (13–16)	17 (15–19)
Males	3 (2.6–3.3)	25 (22–28)	28 (24–31)
Total	5.6 (4.9–6.3)	39 (34–44)	45 (39–50)

TB case notifications, 2016	
Total cases notified	32 056
Total new and relapse	31 371
- % tested with rapid diagnostics at time of diagnosis	
- % with known HIV status	18%
- % pulmonary	73%
- % bacteriologically confirmed among pulmonary	75%

Universal health coverage and social protection	
TB treatment coverage (notified/estimated incidence), 2016	70% (62–80)
TB patients facing catastrophic total costs	
TB case fatality ratio (estimated mortality/estimated incidence), 2016	0.15 (0.11–0.21)

TB/HIV care in new and relapse TB patients, 2016	Number	(%)
Patients with known HIV-status who are HIV-positive	255	4%
- on antiretroviral therapy	227	89%

Drug-resistant TB care, 2016	New cases	Previously treated cases	Total number***
Estimated MDR/RR-TB cases among notified pulmonary TB cases			900 (540–1 300)
Estimated % of TB cases with MDR/RR-TB	2.2% (0.98–3.4)	15% (6.7–24)	
% notified tested for rifampicin resistance	2%	33%	1 697
MDR/RR-TB cases tested for resistance to second-line drugs			0
Laboratory-confirmed cases		MDR/RR-TB: 134, XDR-TB: 403	
Patients started on treatment ****		MDR/RR-TB: 386, XDR-TB: 17	

Treatment success rate and cohort size	Success	Cohort
New and relapse cases registered in 2015	92%	32 459
Previously treated cases, excluding relapse, registered in 2015	88%	1 124
HIV-positive TB cases registered in 2015	9%	179
MDR/RR-TB cases started on second-line treatment in 2014	70%	286
XDR-TB cases started on second-line treatment in 2014		

TB preventive treatment, 2016	
% 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, 2017	
National TB budget (US\$ millions)	17
Funding source: 59% domestic, 41% international, 0% unfunded	

\* Ranges represent uncertainty intervals

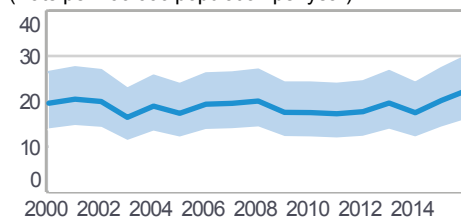
\*\* MDR is TB resistant to rifampicin and isoniazid; RR is TB resistant to rifampicin

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

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

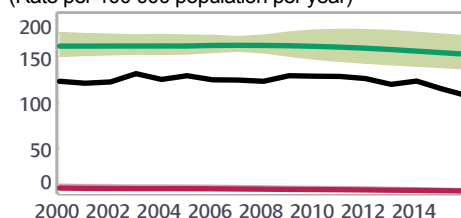
## Tuberculosis profile

(Rate per 100 000 population per year)



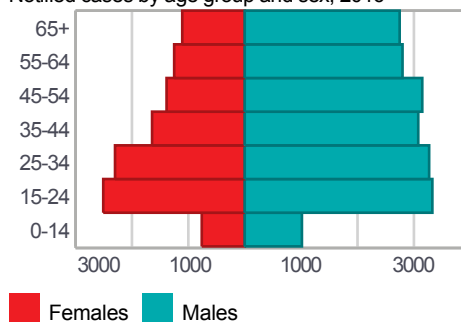
— Mortality (excludes HIV+TB)

(Rate per 100 000 population per year)

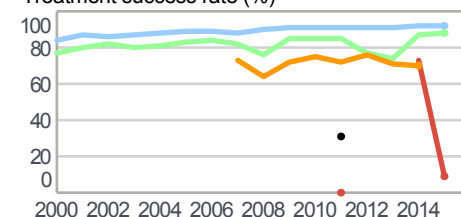


— Incidence  
— Notified (new and relapse)  
— Incidence (HIV+TB only)

Notified cases by age group and sex, 2016

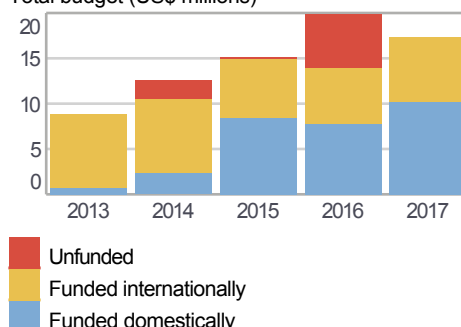


Treatment success rate (%)



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

Total budget (US\$ millions)



— Unfunded  
— Funded internationally  
— Funded domestically