

# Nepal

Population 2015

29 million

Estimates of TB burden*, 2015	Number (thousands)	Rate (per 100 000 population)
Mortality (excludes HIV+TB)	5.6 (3.9–7.5)	20 (14–26)
Mortality (HIV+TB only)	0.5 (0.39–0.62)	1.7 (1.4–2.2)
Incidence (includes HIV+TB)	44 (39–50)	156 (137–176)
Incidence (HIV+TB only)	1.9 (1.5–2.4)	6.7 (5.3–8.4)
Incidence (MDR/RR-TB)**	1.5 (0.95–2.1)	5.3 (3.3–7.4)

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

	0-14 years	> 14 years	Total
Females	2.4 (1.4–3.4)	14 (9.5–18)	16 (11–22)
Males	2.9 (2–3.7)	25 (20–31)	28 (22–34)
Total	5.2 (4.1–6.4)	39 (36–43)	44 (39–50)

## TB case notifications, 2015

Total cases notified	34 323
Total new and relapse	33 199
- % tested with rapid diagnostics at time of diagnosis	14%
- % with known HIV status	7%
- % pulmonary	74%
- % bacteriologically confirmed among pulmonary	73%

## Universal health coverage and social protection

TB treatment coverage (notified/estimated incidence), 2015	75% (66–85)
TB patients facing catastrophic total costs	
TB case fatality ratio (estimated mortality/estimated incidence), 2015	0.14 (0.1–0.19)

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

	Number	(%)
Patients with known HIV-status who are HIV-positive	179	8%
- on antiretroviral therapy	133	74%

Drug-resistant TB care, 2015	New cases	Previously treated cases	Total number***
Estimated MDR/RR-TB cases among notified pulmonary TB cases			1 000 (670–1 400)
Estimated % of TB cases with MDR/RR-TB	2.2% (0.98–3.4)	15% (9.2–22)	
% notified tested for rifampicin resistance	12%	28%	4 752
MDR/RR-TB cases tested for resistance to second-line drugs			261
Laboratory-confirmed cases		MDR/RR-TB: 451, XDR-TB: 7	
Patients started on treatment ****		MDR/RR-TB: 379, XDR-TB: 7	

Treatment success rate and cohort size	Success	Cohort
New and relapse cases registered in 2014	92%	34 764
Previously treated cases, excluding relapse, registered in 2014	87%	1 286
HIV-positive TB cases, all types, registered in 2014	73%	15
MDR/RR-TB cases started on second-line treatment in 2013	71%	257
XDR-TB cases started on second-line treatment in 2013		

## TB preventive treatment, 2015

% of HIV-positive people (newly enrolled in care) on preventive treatment	93%
% of children (aged < 5) household contacts of bacteriologically-confirmed TB cases on preventive treatment	

## TB financing, 2016

National TB budget (US\$ millions)	20
Funding source: 39% domestic, 31% international, 30% unfunded	

\* Ranges represent uncertainty intervals

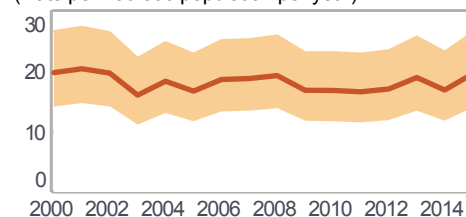
\*\* MDR is TB resistant to rifampicin and isoniazid; RR is TB resistant to rifampicin

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

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

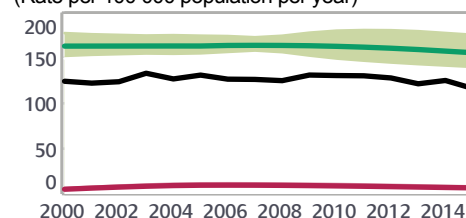
# Tuberculosis profile

(Rate per 100 000 population per year)



— Mortality (excludes HIV+TB)

(Rate per 100 000 population per year)

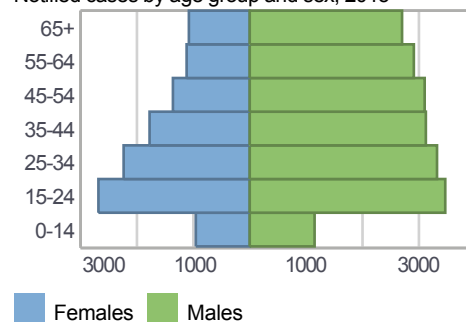


— Incidence

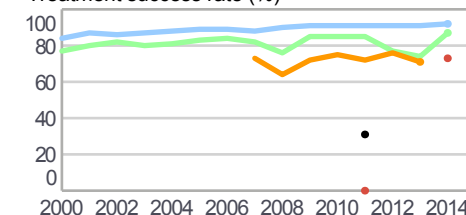
— Notified (new and relapse)

— Incidence (HIV+TB only)

## Notified cases by age group and sex, 2015



## Treatment success rate (%)



— New and relapse

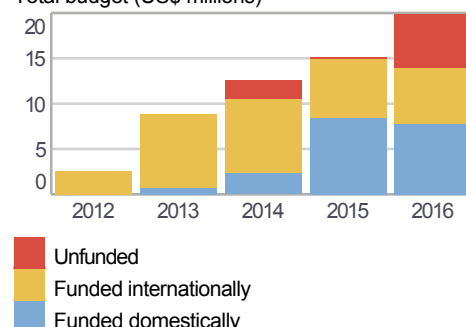
— Retreatment, excluding relapse

— HIV-positive

— MDR/RR-TB

— XDR-TB

## Total budget (US\$ millions)



— Unfunded

— Funded internationally

— Funded domestically