Papua New Guinea

Tuberculosis profile

Population 2018

| 8.6 million |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Estimates of TB burden*, 2018</th>
<th>Number (thousands)</th>
<th>Rate (per 100 000 population)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total TB incidence</td>
<td>37 (30–45)</td>
<td>432 (352–521)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIV-positive TB incidence</td>
<td>2.7 (2.2–3.3)</td>
<td>32 (26–38)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MDR/RR-TB incidenceºº</td>
<td>2 (1.2–2.9)</td>
<td>23 (14–33)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIV-negative TB mortality</td>
<td>4.5 (3–6.2)</td>
<td>52 (35–72)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIV-positive TB mortality</td>
<td>0.25 (0.1–0.45)</td>
<td>2.8 (1.2–6.2)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Estimated proportion of TB cases with MDR/RR-TB, 2018

| New cases | 3.4% (1.7–5) |
| Prevalently treated cases | 26% (15–36) |

TB case notifications, 2018

| Total new and relapse | 27 887 |
| - % tested with rapid diagnostics at time of diagnosis | |
| - % with known HIV status | 52% |
| - % pulmonary | 56% |
| - % bacteriologically confirmedºº | 30% |
| - % children aged 0-14 years | 24% |
| - % women | 36% |
| - % men | 40% |

Total cases notified | 29 364 |

Universal health coverage and social protection

| TB treatment coverage (notified/estimated incidence), 2018 | 75% (62–92) |
| TB patients facing catastrophic total costs | 13% (8–18) |

TB/HIV care in new and relapse TB patients, 2018

| Number (%) | |
| Patients with known HIV status who are HIV-positive | 1 124 7% |
| - on antiretroviral therapy | 909 81% |

Drug-resistant TB care, 2018

| % of bacteriologically confirmed TB cases tested for rifampicin resistance ººº | |
| New cases | |
| Previously treated cases | |

Laboratory-confirmed cases* MDR/RR-TB: 433, XDR-TB: 8

Patients started on treatment* ** MDR/RR-TB: 401, XDR-TB: 8

MDR/RR-TB cases tested for resistance to second-line drugs | 252 |

Treatment success rate and cohort size

| Success | Cohort |
| New cases registered in 2017 | 68% | 26 954 |
| Previously treated cases registered in 2017 | 56% | 983 |
| HIV-positive TB cases registered in 2017 | 56% | 826 |
| MDR/RR-TB cases started on second-line treatment in 2016 | 75% | 236 |
| XDR-TB cases started on second-line treatment in 2016 | 63% | 8 |

TB preventive treatment, 2018

| % of HIV-positive people (newly enrolled in care) on preventive treatment | 21% |
| % of children (aged < 5) household contacts of bacteriologically-confirmed TB cases on preventive treatment | 27% (25–30) |

TB financing, 2019

| National TB budget (US$ millions) | 36 |
| Funding source: 52% domestic, 25% international, 24% unfunded |

* Ranges represent uncertainty intervals
º MDR is TB resistant to rifampicin and isoniazid; RR is TB resistant to rifampicin
ºº MDR is TB resistant to rifampicin
ººº Calculated for pulmonary cases only
* Includes cases with unknown previous TB treatment history
** Includes patients diagnosed before 2018 and patients who were not laboratory-confirmed

Data are as reported to WHO. Estimates of TB and MDR-TB burden are produced by WHO in consultation with countries.
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