

# Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

## Tuberculosis profile

Population 2016

32 million

Estimates of TB burden*, 2016	Number (thousands)	Rate (per 100 000 population)
Mortality (excludes HIV+TB)	0.71 (0.71–0.71)	2.2 (2.2–2.3)
Mortality (HIV+TB only)	0.25 (0.18–0.33)	0.79 (0.57–1)
Incidence (includes HIV+TB)	10 (7.8–13)	32 (25–41)
Incidence (HIV+TB only)	1.2 (0.87–1.5)	3.7 (2.7–4.7)
Incidence (MDR/RR-TB)**	0.41 (0.23–0.58)	1.3 (0.73–1.8)

Estimated TB incidence by age and sex (thousands)*, 2016			
	0-14 years	> 14 years	Total
Females	0.64 (0.48–0.8)	3.1 (2.3–3.9)	3.8 (2.8–4.7)
Males	0.72 (0.54–0.9)	5.8 (4.3–7.2)	6.5 (4.9–8.1)
Total	1.4 (1–1.7)	8.9 (6.7–11)	10 (7.8–13)

TB case notifications, 2016	
Total cases notified	8 542
Total new and relapse	8 197
- % tested with rapid diagnostics at time of diagnosis	
- % with known HIV status	63%
- % pulmonary	86%
- % bacteriologically confirmed among pulmonary	71%

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	0.1 (0.07–0.12)

TB/HIV care in new and relapse TB patients, 2016		
	Number	(%)
Patients with known HIV-status who are HIV-positive	585	11%
- on antiretroviral therapy	485	83%

Drug-resistant TB care, 2016			
	New cases	Previously treated cases	Total number***
Estimated MDR/RR-TB cases among notified pulmonary TB cases			290 (170–400)
Estimated % of TB cases with MDR/RR-TB	2.9% (1.4–4.5)	13% (6.7–20)	
% notified tested for rifampicin resistance	4%	27%	487
MDR/RR-TB cases tested for resistance to second-line drugs			49
Laboratory-confirmed cases		MDR/RR-TB: 59, XDR-TB: 0	
Patients started on treatment ****		MDR/RR-TB: 57, XDR-TB: 0	

Treatment success rate and cohort size		
	Success	Cohort
New and relapse cases registered in 2015	83%	7 133
Previously treated cases, excluding relapse, registered in 2015	77%	142
HIV-positive TB cases registered in 2015	81%	589
MDR/RR-TB cases started on second-line treatment in 2014	67%	33
XDR-TB cases started on second-line treatment in 2014	100%	1

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	100% (97–100)

TB financing, 2017	
National TB budget (US\$ millions)	<1
Funding source: 99% domestic, 1% international, 0% unfunded	

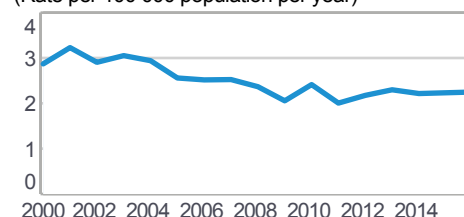
\* Ranges represent uncertainty intervals

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

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

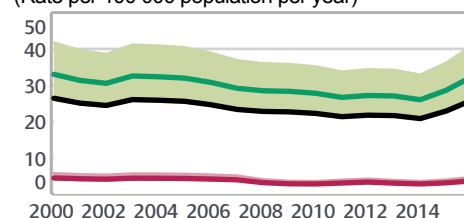
\*\*\*\* Includes patients diagnosed before 2016 and patients who were not laboratory-confirmed

(Rate per 100 000 population per year)



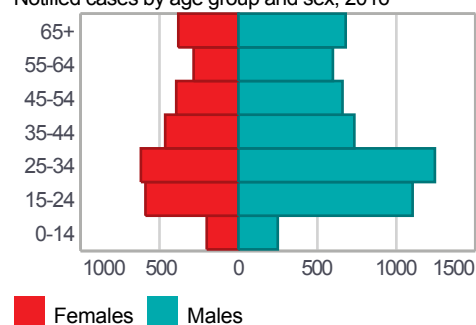
— Mortality (excludes HIV+TB)

(Rate per 100 000 population per year)

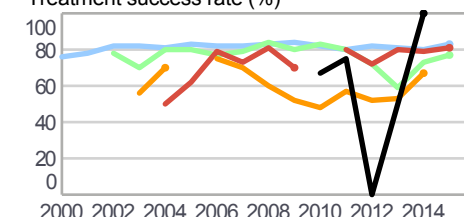


— Incidence  
— Notified (new and relapse)  
— Incidence (HIV+TB only)

Notified cases by age group and sex, 2016

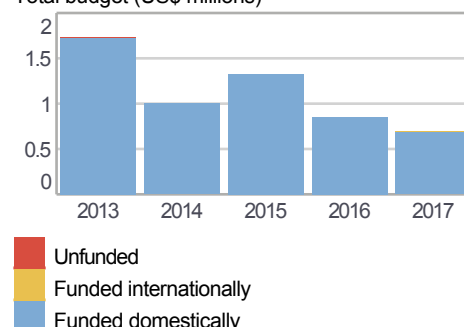


Treatment success rate (%)



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

Total budget (US\$ millions)



— Unfunded  
— Funded internationally  
— Funded domestically