

# Zimbabwe

## Tuberculosis profile

Population 2015

16 million

Estimates of TB burden*, 2015	Number (thousands)	Rate (per 100 000 population)
Mortality (excludes HIV+TB)	1.7 (0.99–2.5)	11 (6.3–16)
Mortality (HIV+TB only)	6.3 (2.2–13)	40 (14–81)
Incidence (includes HIV+TB)	38 (28–49)	242 (179–314)
Incidence (HIV+TB only)	26 (17–37)	167 (107–240)
Incidence (MDR/RR-TB)**	1.8 (1–2.5)	12 (6.4–16)

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

	0-14 years	> 14 years	Total
Females	2.4 (1.1–3.6)	14 (8.3–19)	16 (9.4–23)
Males	2.6 (1.7–3.6)	19 (14–24)	22 (15–28)
Total	5 (3.5–6.5)	33 (27–39)	38 (28–49)

TB case notifications, 2015

Total cases notified	28 225
Total new and relapse	26 990
- % tested with rapid diagnostics at time of diagnosis	
- % with known HIV status	96%
- % pulmonary	87%
- % bacteriologically confirmed among pulmonary	54%

Universal health coverage and social protection

TB treatment coverage (notified/estimated incidence), 2015	72% (55–97)
TB patients facing catastrophic total costs	
TB case fatality ratio (estimated mortality/estimated incidence), 2015	0.22 (0.09–0.4)

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

	Number	(%)
Patients with known HIV-status who are HIV-positive	18 072	70%
- on antiretroviral therapy	12 924	72%

Drug-resistant TB care, 2015	New cases	Previously treated cases	Total number***
Estimated MDR/RR-TB cases among notified pulmonary TB cases			1 100 (690–1 600)
Estimated % of TB cases with MDR/RR-TB	3.2% (1.4–5)	14% (6.9–21)	
% notified tested for rifampicin resistance			9 241
MDR/RR-TB cases tested for resistance to second-line drugs			95
Laboratory-confirmed cases		MDR/RR-TB: 468, XDR-TB: 4	
Patients started on treatment ****		MDR/RR-TB: 433, XDR-TB: 5	

Treatment success rate and cohort size	Success	Cohort
New cases registered in 2014	81%	29 653
Previously treated cases registered in 2014	51%	2 363
HIV-positive TB cases, all types, registered in 2014	68%	19 290
MDR/RR-TB cases started on second-line treatment in 2013	59%	351
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	31%
% of children (aged < 5) household contacts of bacteriologically-confirmed TB cases on preventive treatment	31% (28–34)

TB financing, 2016

National TB budget (US\$ millions)	28
Funding source: domestic, 54% international, 46% unfunded	

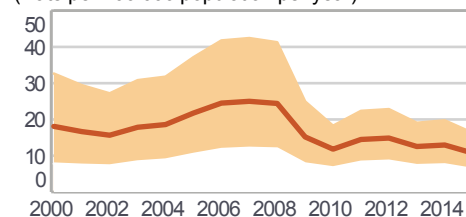
\* Ranges represent uncertainty intervals

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

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

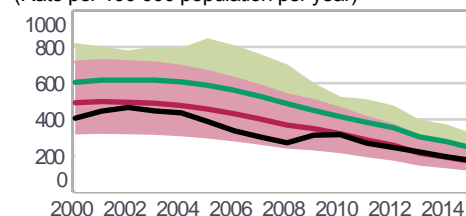
\*\*\*\* Includes patients diagnosed before 2015 and patients who were not laboratory-confirmed

(Rate per 100 000 population per year)



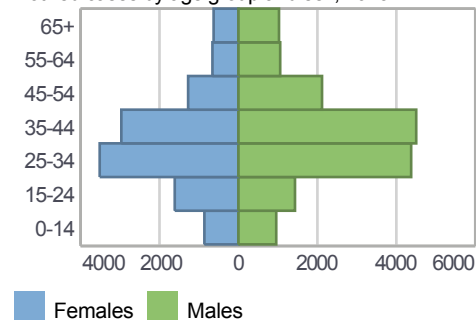
Mortality (excludes HIV+TB)

(Rate per 100 000 population per year)

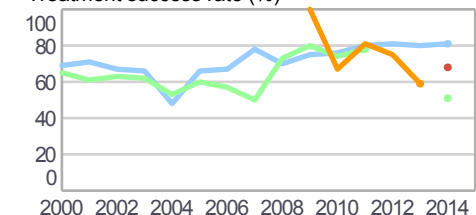


Incidence  
Notified (new and relapse)  
Incidence (HIV+TB only)

Notified cases by age group and sex, 2015

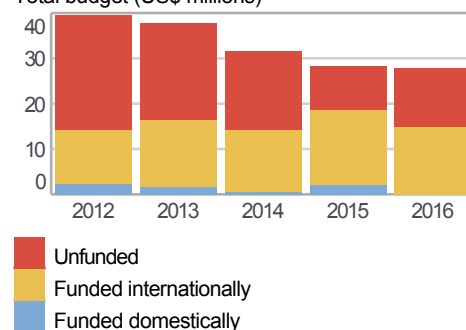


Treatment success rate (%)



New cases  
Previously treated cases  
HIV-positive MDR/RR-TB XDR-TB

Total budget (US\$ millions)



Unfunded  
Funded internationally  
Funded domestically