Tuberculosis and Health Systems Support Project Information







East, Central and Southern Africa Health Community Fastering Regional Cooperation for Better Health

In 2014, **9.6 million** new cases of TB were recorded with **1.5 million deaths**. Nearly all (99%) cases are in low-income countries mostly affecting poor households.



Globally 45% of TB incidences decreased between 1990 and 2012. However, rates in Africa continued to rise.



Africa accounts for **13%** of the world's population but a disproportionate **28%** of the world's burden of TB and **34%** of deaths from TB.

 100,000
 Most countries in Southern Africa are above the WHO threshold for a TB emergency (250 cases per 100,0

Sub-Saharan Africa has the highest rates of TB with **281** new cases per **100,000** population (incidence), more than double the global average of **133**. It also has the worst treatment outcomes in the world. Around a third of the world's 22 high-burden TB countries are in Southern Africa. Out of 14 countries in the world with the highest TB incidence (at least 400 cases per 100,000), **8 are from Southern Africa.** The high TB incidence in **Southern Africa** is largely driven by two factors: the HIV epidemic and mining.

3% of new TB cases in Sub-Saharan Africa are attributed to mining. This is a historical problem.



Southern Africa has the highest TB/HIV coinfection15 rates in the world ranging from **50 – 77%**.

References:

World Health Organization (WHO). 2016. Global Tuberculosis Report 2016. Geneva. World Health Organization (WHO). 2015. Global Tuberculosis Report 2015. Geneva. Zignol M, M.S. Hosseini et al. 2006. "Global Incidence of Multi-drug Resistant Tuberculosis." J Infect Dis. Aug 15; 194(4):479-85. Fitzpatrick, S. et al. 2013. "Tuberculosis in South Africa's Gold Mines: A United Call to Action." Results UK. World Health Organization (WHO). 2014. Global Tuberculosis Report 2014

LESOTHO TB FACT SHEET

| Estimates of TB burden, a 2015 | Number (thousands) | Rate (per 100 000 populatio | n) |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|----|
| Mortality (excludes HIV+TB) | 1.2 (0.63–1.9) | 55 (29-89) | |
| Mortality (HIV+TB only) | 4.8 (3-7) | 223 (139–328) | |
| Incidence (includes HIV+TB) | 17 (11–24) | 788 (510–1 125) | |
| Incidence (HIV+TB only) | 12 (7.7–18) | 566 (359–820) | |
| Incidence (MDR/RR-TB)b | 1.1 (0.76–1.5) | 52 (36–70) | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| Total cases notified | | (~~~) -7 892 | |
| Total new and relapse | | 🕢 -7 594 | |
| | | | |
| — % tested with rapid diagnostics a | at time of diagnosis ———— | | |
| — % with known HIV status — | | 96% | |
| — % pulmonary — | 4 | | |
| | | 86% | |
| — % bacteriologically confirmed ar | nong pulmonary — | 49% | |
| Estimated TB incidence by sex (th | ousands), a 2015 | | |
| | | | |

Females- 6.5 (2.9-10) Males- 10 (7.2-14) **††††** Total- 17 (11-24) *******

MOZAMBIQUE TB FACT SHEET

| Estimates of TB burden, a 2015 | Number (thousands) | Rate (per 100 000 population) |
|--|--|---|
| Mortality (excludes HIV+TB) Mortality (HIV+TB only) Incidence (includes HIV+TB) Incidence (HIV+TB only) Incidence (MDR/RR-TB)b | 21 (12-32) 34 (21-50) 154 (100-220) 79 (50-115) 7.3 (4.1-10) | 74 (43–115) 120 (73–178) 551 (356–787) 284 (179–412) 26 (15–36) |
| | - | |
| Total cases notified | | - (A) -58, 344 |
| | | |
| — % tested with rapid diagnostics a — % with known HIV status | t time of diagnosis | - 7% - 99% |
| — % pulmonary — | • | 89% |
| — % bacteriologically confirmed am | | - 50% |
| Estimated TB incidence by sex (the Females- 64 (30–98) | busands), a 2015 | |
| Males- 90 (62–119) | | |
| Total- 154 (100–220) †††† | | |

MALAWI TB FACT SHEET

| Estimates of TB burden, a 2015 | Number (thousands) | Rate (per 100 000 population) |
|---|---|--|
| Mortality (excludes HIV+TB) Mortality (HIV+TB only) Incidence (includes HIV+TB) Incidence (HIV+TB only) Incidence (MDR/RR-TB)b | 2.3 (1.3-3.6) 6.6 (3.5-11) 33 (18-53) 18 (9.4-29) 0.44 (0.12-0.75) | 13 (7.7-21) 38 (20-62) 193 (104-310) 104 (55-168) 2.6 (0.70-4.4) |
| Total cases notified | | |
| Total new and relapse | | 🚺 -15, 737 |
| — % tested with rapid diagnostics | at time of diagnosis | 6% |
| — % with known HIV status ——— | | 93% |
| — % pulmonary — % bacteriologically confirmed ar | nong pulmonary | 75% |
| Estimated TB incidence by sex (th | | |
| Females- 13 (3.5 – 23) 🏟 | | |
| Males- 20 (12 – 28) 🛉 | | |
| | | |
| Total- 33 (18 – 53) | | |
| Total- 33 (18 – 53) #### ZAMBIA TB FACT SHEET | | |
| | | |
| | Number (thousands) | Rate (per 100 000 population) |
| ZAMBIA TB FACT SHEET Estimates of TB burden, a 2015 Mortality (excludes HIV+TB) | Number (thousands) 5 (2.9–7.7) | Rate (per 100 000 population) 31 (18–47) |
| ZAMBIA TB FACT SHEET Estimates of TB burden, a 2015 Mortality (excludes HIV+TB) Mortality (HIV+TB only) | 5 (2.9–7.7) 12 (6.9–20) | <mark>31 (18-47)</mark> 77 (42-121) |
| ZAMBIA TB FACT SHEET Estimates of TB burden, a 2015 Mortality (excludes HIV+TB) | 5 (2.9–7.7) | 31 (18-47) |
| ZAMBIA TB FACT SHEET Estimates of TB burden, a 2015 Mortality (excludes HIV+TB) Mortality (HIV+TB only) Incidence (includes HIV+TB) | 5 (2.9–7.7) 12 (6.9–20) 63 (41–91) | 31 (18-47) 77 (42-121) 391 (253-558) |
| ZAMBIA TB FACT SHEET Estimates of TB burden, a 2015 Mortality (excludes HIV+TB) Mortality (HIV+TB only) Incidence (includes HIV+TB) Incidence (HIV+TB only) Incidence (MDR/RR-TB)b | 5 (2.9–7.7) 12 (6.9–20) 63 (41–91) 38 (24–55) 2.3 (1.4–3.2) | 31 (18–47) 77 (42–121) 391 (253–558) 235 (149–339) 14 (8.6–20) |
| ZAMBIA TB FACT SHEET Estimates of TB burden, a 2015 Mortality (excludes HIV+TB) Mortality (HIV+TB only) Incidence (includes HIV+TB) Incidence (HIV+TB only) Incidence (MDR/RR-TB)b Total cases notified | 5 (2.9–7.7) 12 (6.9–20) 63 (41–91) 38 (24–55) 2.3 (1.4–3.2) | 31 (18–47) 77 (42–121) 391 (253–558) 235 (149–339) |
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| ZAMBIA TB FACT SHEET Estimates of TB burden, a 2015 Mortality (excludes HIV+TB) Mortality (HIV+TB only) Incidence (includes HIV+TB) Incidence (HIV+TB only) Incidence (MDR/RR-TB)b Total cases notified Total new and relapse — % tested with rapid diagnostics a — % with known HIV status | 5 (2.9–7.7) 12 (6.9–20) 63 (41–91) 38 (24–55) 2.3 (1.4–3.2) | 31 (18-47) 77 (42-121) 391 (253-558) 235 (149-339) 14 (8.6-20) Image: Constraint of the second |
| ZAMBIA TB FACT SHEET Estimates of TB burden, a 2015 Mortality (excludes HIV+TB) Mortality (HIV+TB only) Incidence (includes HIV+TB) Incidence (HIV+TB only) Incidence (MDR/RR-TB)b Total cases notified Total new and relapse — % tested with rapid diagnostics at the second seco | 5 (2.9-7.7) 12 (6.9-20) 63 (41-91) 38 (24-55) 2.3 (1.4-3.2) At time of diagnosis | 31 (18–47) 77 (42–121) 391 (253–558) 235 (149–339) 14 (8.6–20) Image: Constraint of the second |

Estimated TB incidence by sex (thousands), a 2015

Females- 24 (9.9-38) ŤŤŤŤ Males- 39 (27-52) ******* Total- 63 (41-91)