

Nepal

Population 2017

29 million

Estimates of TB burden*, 2017	Number (thousands)	Rate (per 100 000 population)
Mortality (excludes HIV+TB)	6.6 (4.7–8.9)	23 (16–30)
Mortality (HIV+TB only)	0.26 (0.14–0.42)	0.88 (0.47–1.4)
Incidence (includes HIV+TB)	45 (39–50)	152 (134–172)
Incidence (HIV+TB only)	0.88 (0.49–1.4)	3 (1.7–4.8)
Incidence (MDR/RR-TB)**	1.5 (0.84–2.4)	5.2 (2.9–8.1)

Estimated TB incidence by age and sex (thousands)*, 2017			
	0-14 years	> 14 years	Total
Females	2.3 (2.2–2.3)	14 (13–14)	16 (15–17)
Males	2.5 (2.4–2.5)	26 (24–29)	29 (26–32)
Total	4.7 (4.5–4.9)	40 (35–45)	45 (39–50)

TB case notifications, 2017	
Total cases notified	31 764
Total new and relapse	31 064
- % tested with rapid diagnostics at time of diagnosis	
- % with known HIV status	54%
- % pulmonary	71%
- % bacteriologically confirmed among pulmonary	77%

Universal health coverage and social protection	
TB treatment coverage (notified/estimated incidence), 2017	70% (62–79)
TB patients facing catastrophic total costs	
TB case fatality ratio (estimated mortality/estimated incidence), 2017	0.16 (0.11–0.21)

TB/HIV care in new and relapse TB patients, 2017		
	Number	(%)
Patients with known HIV-status who are HIV-positive	221	1%
- on antiretroviral therapy	206	93%

Drug-resistant TB care, 2017			
	New cases	Previously treated cases	Total number***
Estimated MDR/RR-TB cases among notified pulmonary TB cases			900 (590–1 200)
Estimated % of TB cases with MDR/RR-TB	2.2% (1.1–3.6)	15% (9.6–22)	
% notified tested for rifampicin resistance	15%	29%	5 282
MDR/RR-TB cases tested for resistance to second-line drugs			335
Laboratory-confirmed cases		MDR/RR-TB: 533, XDR-TB: 13	
Patients started on treatment ****		MDR/RR-TB: 429, XDR-TB: 19	

Treatment success rate and cohort size		
	Success	Cohort
New and relapse cases registered in 2016	91%	30 601
Previously treated cases, excluding relapse, registered in 2016	88%	1 261
HIV-positive TB cases registered in 2016	78%	46
MDR/RR-TB cases started on second-line treatment in 2015	70%	333
XDR-TB cases started on second-line treatment in 2015		

TB preventive treatment, 2017	
% 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	1.1% (1–1.2)

TB financing, 2018	
National TB budget (US\$ millions)	18
Funding source: 55% domestic, 45% international, 0% unfunded	

* Ranges represent uncertainty intervals

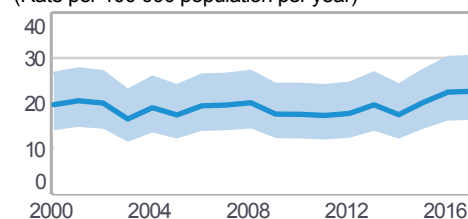
** MDR is TB resistant to rifampicin and isoniazid; RR is TB resistant to rifampicin

*** Includes cases with unknown previous TB treatment history

**** Includes patients diagnosed before 2017 and patients who were not laboratory-confirmed

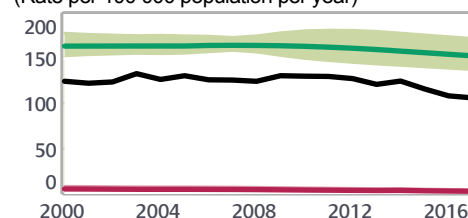
Tuberculosis profile

(Rate per 100 000 population per year)



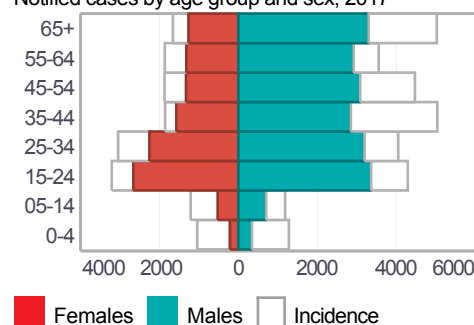
— Mortality (excludes HIV+TB)

(Rate per 100 000 population per year)

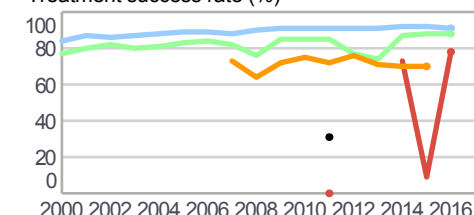


— Incidence
— Notified (new and relapse)
— Incidence (HIV+TB only)

Notified cases by age group and sex, 2017

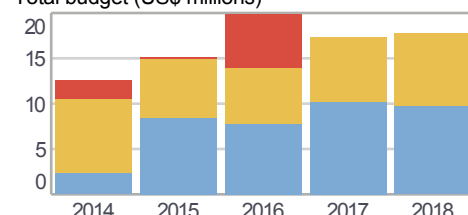


Treatment success rate (%)



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

Total budget (US\$ millions)



— Unfunded
— Funded internationally
— Funded domestically