

# Tuberculosis profile: Nepal

Population 2021: 30 million

## Estimates of TB burden\*, 2021

	Number	(Rate per 100 000 population)
Total TB incidence	69 000 (41 000-104 000)	229 (137-345)
HIV-positive TB incidence	540 (320-830)	1.8 (1.1-2.8)
MDR/RR-TB incidence**	2 800 (1 400-4 300)	9.5 (4.5-14)
HIV-negative TB mortality	17 000 (9 600-27 000)	58 (32-91)
HIV-positive TB mortality	220 (120-350)	0.73 (0.41-1.2)

## Estimated proportion of TB cases with MDR/RR-TB\*, 2021

New cases	4% (3.6-4.4)
Previously treated cases	5.8% (1.1-16)

## Universal health coverage and social protection\*

TB treatment coverage (notified/estimated incidence), 2021	41% (27-69)
TB patients facing catastrophic total costs	
TB case fatality ratio (estimated mortality/estimated incidence), 2021	27% (11-46)

## TB case notifications, 2021

Total new and relapse	28 252
- % tested with rapid diagnostics at time of diagnosis	41%
- % with known HIV status	73%
- % pulmonary	70%
- % bacteriologically confirmed ^	80%
- % children aged 0-14 years	6%
- % women (aged ≥15 years)	35%
- % men (aged ≥15 years)	59%
Total cases notified	28 677

## TB/HIV care in new and relapse TB patients, 2021

	Number	(%)
Patients with known HIV status who are HIV-positive	162	0.79%
- on antiretroviral therapy	144	89%

## Drug-resistant TB care\*\*, 2021

% of bacteriologically confirmed TB cases tested for rifampicin resistance - New cases ^	81%
% of bacteriologically confirmed TB cases tested for rifampicin resistance - Previously treated cases ^	64%
Laboratory-confirmed cases - MDR/RR-TB ^^	687
Patients started on treatment - MDR/RR-TB ^^	418
Laboratory-confirmed cases - pre-XDR-TB or XDR-TB ^^	108
Patients started on treatment - pre-XDR-TB or XDR-TB ^^	74
MDR/RR-TB cases tested for resistance to any fluoroquinolone	297

## Treatment success rate and cohort size

	Success	Cohort
New and relapse cases registered in 2020	91%	26 909
Previously treated cases, excluding relapse, registered in 2020	85%	322
HIV-positive TB cases registered in 2020		
MDR/RR-TB cases started on second-line treatment in 2019	73%	366
Pre-XDR-TB/XDR-TB cases started on second-line treatment in 2019	74%	114

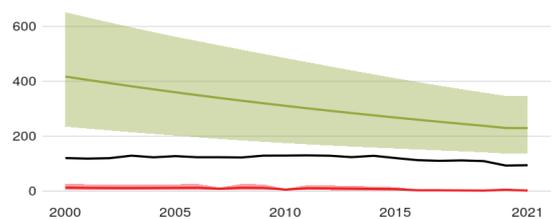
## TB preventive treatment, 2021

% of HIV-positive people (newly enrolled in care) on preventive treatment	
% of children (aged < 5 years) household contacts of bacteriologically-confirmed TB cases on preventive treatment	36% (33-39)

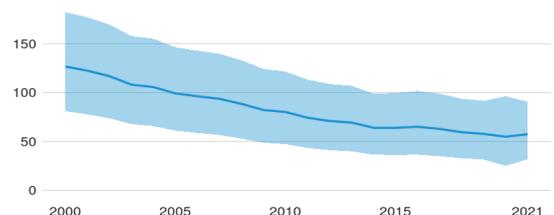
## Funding for TB

Funding for TB, 2021 (US\$ millions)	16
- % domestic funding	44%
- % international funding	56%

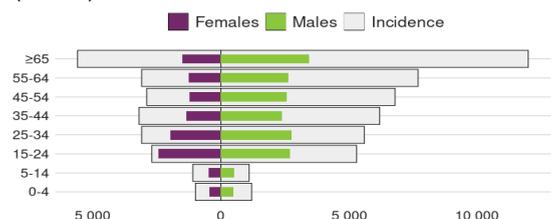
## Incidence, New and relapse TB cases notified, HIV-positive TB incidence (Rate per 100 000 population per year)



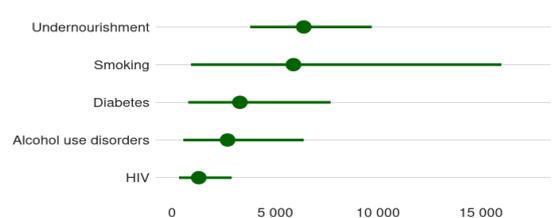
## HIV-negative TB mortality (Rate per 100 000 population per year)



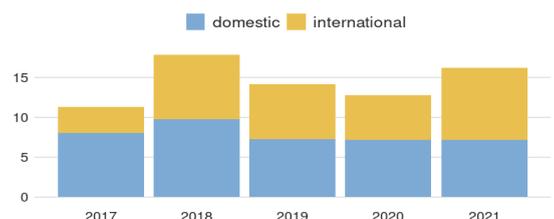
## Incidence, Notified cases by age group and sex, 2021 (Number)



## Cases attributable to five risk factors, 2021 (Number)



## Funding for TB (US\$ millions)



\* Estimates of TB burden are produced by WHO in consultation with countries. Ranges represent uncertainty intervals.  
\*\* RR is TB resistant to rifampicin (R), MDR is TB resistant to R + isoniazid; pre-XDR is TB resistant to R + any fluoroquinolone  
^ Calculated for pulmonary cases only  
^^ Includes cases with unknown previous TB treatment history  
^^^ Includes patients diagnosed before 2021 and patients who were not laboratory-confirmed

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Generated 2022-11-28 by the World Health Organization (<https://www.who.int/teams/global-tuberculosis-programme/data>)