

# Tuberculosis profile: Sri Lanka

Population 2022: 22 million

## Estimates of TB burden\*, 2022

	Number	(Rate per 100 000 population)
Total TB incidence	14 000 (9 900-18 000)	62 (45-82)
HIV-positive TB incidence	81 (51-120)	0.37 (0.23-0.55)
MDR/RR-TB incidence**	86 (1-170)	0.39 (0-0.78)
HIV-negative TB mortality	760 (690-830)	3.5 (3.1-3.8)
HIV-positive TB mortality	23 (14-35)	0.11 (0.06-0.16)

## Estimated proportion of TB cases with MDR/RR-TB\*, 2022

New cases	0.46% (0.13-1.1)
Previously treated cases	3% (1.9-4.6)

## Universal health coverage and social protection\*

TB treatment coverage (notified/estimated incidence), 2022	60% (45-82)
TB patients facing catastrophic total costs	
TB case fatality ratio (estimated mortality/estimated incidence), 2022	6% (4-8)

## TB case notifications, 2022

Total new and relapse	8 121
- % tested with rapid diagnostics at time of diagnosis	40%
- % with known HIV status	82%
- % pulmonary	75%
- % bacteriologically confirmed ^	73%
- % children aged 0-14 years	3%
- % women (aged ≥15 years)	35%
- % men (aged ≥15 years)	62%
Total cases notified	8 342

## TB/HIV care in new and relapse TB patients, 2022

	Number	(%)
Patients with known HIV status who are HIV-positive	40	0.6%
- on antiretroviral therapy	24	60%

## Drug-resistant TB care\*\*, 2022

% of bacteriologically confirmed TB cases tested for rifampicin resistance - New cases ^	33%
% of bacteriologically confirmed TB cases tested for rifampicin resistance - Previously treated cases ^	74%
Laboratory-confirmed cases - MDR/RR-TB (without pre-XDR-TB/XDR-TB) ^^	16
Patients started on treatment - MDR/RR-TB (without pre-XDR-TB/XDR-TB) ^^^	13
Laboratory-confirmed cases - pre-XDR-TB or XDR-TB ^^	0
Patients started on treatment - pre-XDR-TB or XDR-TB ^^^	0
MDR/RR-TB cases tested for resistance to any fluoroquinolone	

## Treatment success rate and cohort size

	Success	Cohort
New and relapse cases registered in 2021	80%	6 551
Previously treated cases, excluding relapse, registered in 2021	63%	220
HIV-positive TB cases registered in 2021	71%	48
MDR/RR-TB cases started on second-line treatment in 2020	33%	18
Pre-XDR-TB/XDR-TB cases started on second-line treatment in 2020		0

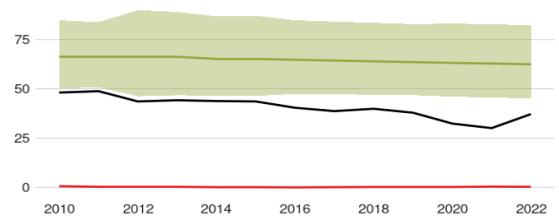
## TB preventive treatment, 2022

% of HIV-positive people (newly enrolled in care) on preventive treatment	17%
% of household contacts of bacteriologically-confirmed TB cases on preventive treatment	53% (52-55)

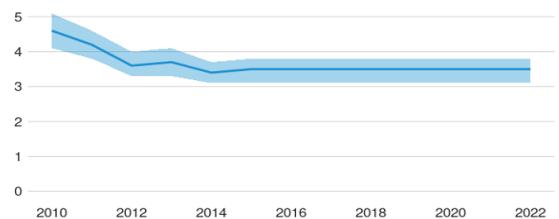
## Funding for TB

Funding for TB, 2022 (US\$ millions)	2
- % domestic funding	80%
- % international funding	20%
National TB budget, 2023 (US\$ millions)	2
- Funding source, domestic	77%
- Funding source, international	23%
- Unfunded	0%

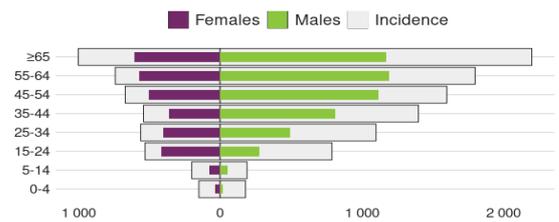
## Incidence, New and relapse TB cases notified, HIV-positive TB incidence (Rate per 100 000 population per year)



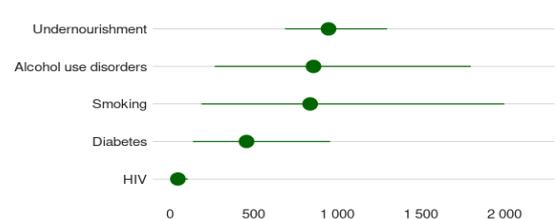
## HIV-negative TB mortality (Rate per 100 000 population per year)



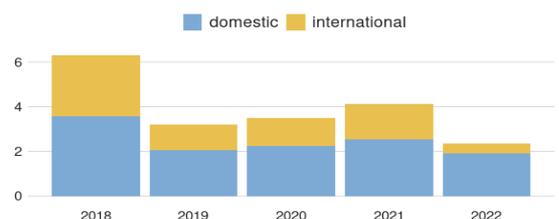
## Incidence, Notified cases by age group and sex, 2022 (Number)



## Cases attributable to five risk factors, 2022 (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 2022 and patients who were not laboratory-confirmed

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Generated 2023-12-16 by the World Health Organization (<https://www.who.int/teams/global-tuberculosis-programme/data>)