

Tuberculosis profile: Mongolia

Population 2022: 3.4 million

Estimates of TB burden*, 2022

	Number	(Rate per 100 000 population)
Total TB incidence	15 000 (8 600-27 000)	452 (252-799)
HIV-positive TB incidence	0 (0-11)	0 (0-0.31)
MDR/RR-TB incidence**	1 100 (420-1 900)	34 (12-55)
HIV-negative TB mortality	420 (370-480)	12 (11-14)
HIV-positive TB mortality	11 (10-13)	0.33 (0.29-0.37)

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

New cases	7.2% (6.4-8.1)
Previously treated cases	8.2% (6.9-9.6)

Universal health coverage and social protection*

TB treatment coverage (notified/estimated incidence), 2022	18% (10-33)
TB patients facing catastrophic total costs, 2017	69% (64-74)
TB case fatality ratio (estimated mortality/estimated incidence), 2022	3% (2-5)

TB case notifications, 2022

Total new and relapse	2 803
- % tested with rapid diagnostics at time of diagnosis	82%
- % with known HIV status	91%
- % pulmonary	73%
- % bacteriologically confirmed ^	78%
- % children aged 0-14 years	6%
- % women (aged ≥15 years)	38%
- % men (aged ≥15 years)	56%
Total cases notified	2 918

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

	Number	(%)
Patients with known HIV status who are HIV-positive	0	0%
- on antiretroviral therapy	0	

Drug-resistant TB care**, 2022

% of bacteriologically confirmed TB cases tested for rifampicin resistance - New cases ^	100%
% of bacteriologically confirmed TB cases tested for rifampicin resistance - Previously treated cases ^	100%
Laboratory-confirmed cases - MDR/RR-TB (without pre-XDR-TB/XDR-TB) ^^	145
Patients started on treatment - MDR/RR-TB (without pre-XDR-TB/XDR-TB) ^^^	139
Laboratory-confirmed cases - pre-XDR-TB or XDR-TB ^^	153
Patients started on treatment - pre-XDR-TB or XDR-TB ^^^	140
MDR/RR-TB cases tested for resistance to any fluoroquinolone	97

Treatment success rate and cohort size

	Success	Cohort
New and relapse cases registered in 2021	90%	2 584
Previously treated cases, excluding relapse, registered in 2021	67%	6
HIV-positive TB cases registered in 2021	0%	2
MDR/RR-TB cases started on second-line treatment in 2020	79%	163
Pre-XDR-TB/XDR-TB cases started on second-line treatment in 2020	50%	8

TB preventive treatment, 2022

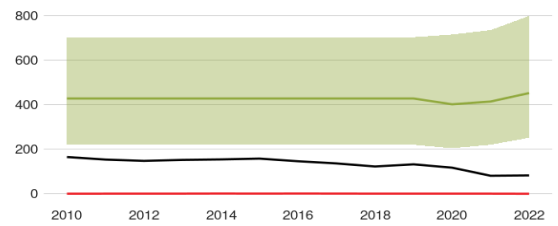
% of HIV-positive people (newly enrolled in care) on preventive treatment	0%
% of household contacts of bacteriologically-confirmed TB cases on preventive treatment	12% (12-13)

Funding for TB

Funding for TB, 2022 (US\$ millions)	9
- % domestic funding	66%
- % international funding	34%
National TB budget, 2023 (US\$ millions)	14
- Funding source, domestic	78%
- Funding source, international	22%
- Unfunded	0%

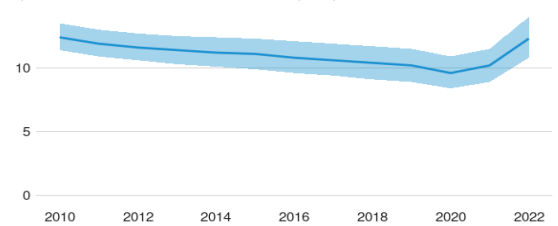
Incidence, New and relapse TB cases notified, HIV-positive TB incidence

(Rate per 100 000 population per year)



HIV-negative TB mortality

(Rate per 100 000 population per year)



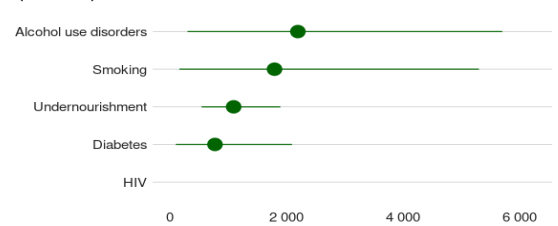
Incidence, Notified cases by age group and sex, 2022

(Number)



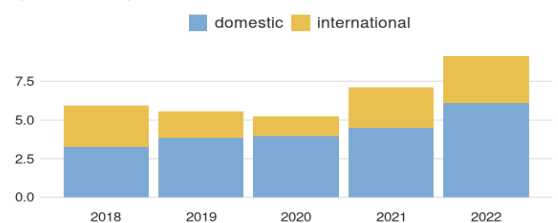
Cases attributable to five risk factors, 2022

(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

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