

# Tuberculosis profile: Myanmar

Population 2022: 54 million

## Estimates of TB burden\*, 2022

|                           | Number                    | (Rate per 100 000 population) |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Total TB incidence        | 257 000 (169 000-366 000) | 475 (312-675)                 |
| HIV-positive TB incidence | 15 000 (10 000-22 000)    | 29 (19-40)                    |
| MDR/RR-TB incidence**     | 13 000 (6 700-19 000)     | 24 (12-36)                    |
| HIV-negative TB mortality | 44 000 (30 000-60 000)    | 80 (55-110)                   |
| HIV-positive TB mortality | 5 900 (4 000-8 100)       | 11 (7.5-15)                   |

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

|                          |                |
|--------------------------|----------------|
| New cases                | 4.1% (3.8-4.3) |
| Previously treated cases | 19% (18-20)    |

## Universal health coverage and social protection\*

|  |             |
|--|-------------|
| TB treatment coverage (notified/estimated incidence), 2022             | 46% (32-70) |
| TB patients facing catastrophic total costs, 2015                      | 60% (53-66) |
| TB case fatality ratio (estimated mortality/estimated incidence), 2022 | 20% (11-31) |

## TB case notifications, 2022

|  |         |
|--|---------|
| Total new and relapse                                  | 118 311 |
| - % tested with rapid diagnostics at time of diagnosis | 63%     |
| - % with known HIV status                              | 88%     |
| - % pulmonary  | 92%     |
| - % bacteriologically confirmed ^                      | 45%     |
| - % children aged 0-14 years                           | 20%     |
| - % women (aged ≥15 years)                             | 30%     |
| - % men (aged ≥15 years)                               | 50%     |
| Total cases notified                                   | 119 992 |

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

|   | Number | (%) |
|---|--------|-----|
| Patients with known HIV status who are HIV-positive | 6 271  | 6%  |
| - on antiretroviral therapy                         | 4 502  | 72% |

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

|   |       |
|---|-------|
| % of bacteriologically confirmed TB cases tested for rifampicin resistance - New cases ^                | 79%   |
| % of bacteriologically confirmed TB cases tested for rifampicin resistance - Previously treated cases ^ | 99%   |
| Laboratory-confirmed cases - MDR/RR-TB (without pre-XDR-TB/XDR-TB) ^^                                   | 2 456 |
| Patients started on treatment - MDR/RR-TB (without pre-XDR-TB/XDR-TB) ^^^                               | 2 115 |
| Laboratory-confirmed cases - pre-XDR-TB or XDR-TB ^^  | 234   |
| Patients started on treatment - pre-XDR-TB or XDR-TB ^^^  | 226   |
| MDR/RR-TB cases tested for resistance to any fluoroquinolone  | 2 564 |

## Treatment success rate and cohort size

|  | Success | Cohort |
|--|---------|--------|
| New and relapse cases registered in 2021                         | 87%     | 69 952 |
| Previously treated cases, excluding relapse, registered in 2021  | 81%     | 860    |
| HIV-positive TB cases registered in 2021                         | 75%     | 4 314  |
| MDR/RR-TB cases started on second-line treatment in 2020         | 76%     | 1 962  |
| Pre-XDR-TB/XDR-TB cases started on second-line treatment in 2020 | 100%    | 12     |

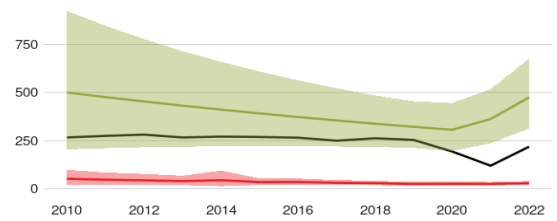
## TB preventive treatment, 2022

|   |                |
|---|----------------|
| % of HIV-positive people (newly enrolled in care) on preventive treatment               | 21%            |
| % of household contacts of bacteriologically-confirmed TB cases on preventive treatment | 1.1% (1.1-1.1) |

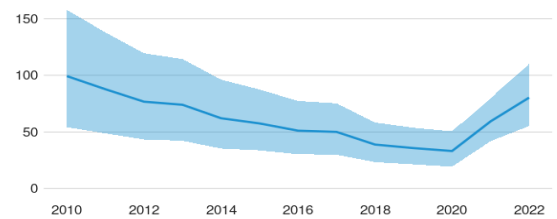
## Funding for TB

|  |      |
|--|------|
| Funding for TB, 2022 (US\$ millions)     | 33   |
| - % domestic funding                     | 16%  |
| - % international funding                | 84%  |
| National TB budget, 2023 (US\$ millions) | 98   |
| - Funding source, domestic               | 5.3% |
| - Funding source, international          | 59%  |
| - Unfunded                               | 36%  |

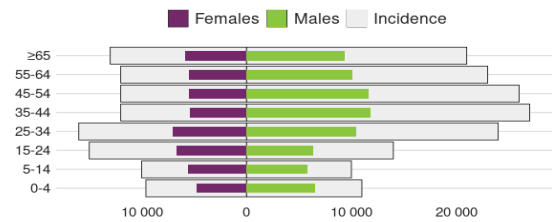
## Incidence, New and relapse TB cases notified, HIV-positive TB incidence (Rate per 100 000 population per year)



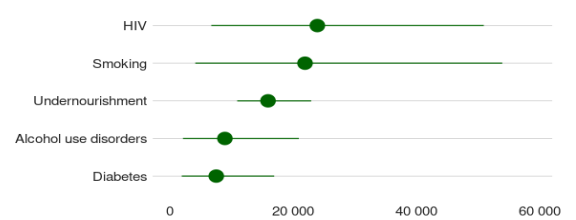
## HIV-negative TB mortality (Rate per 100 000 population per year)



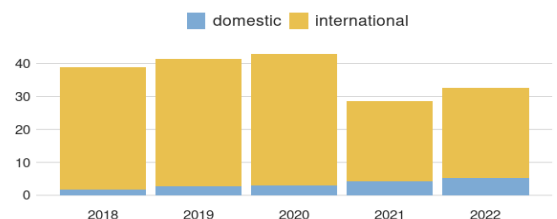
## Incidence, Notified cases by age group and sex, 2022 (Number)



## 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>)