

Tuberculosis profile: Nepal

Population 2022: 31 million

Estimates of TB burden*, 2022

	Number	(Rate per 100 000 population)
Total TB incidence	70 000 (43 000-117 000)	229 (141-382)
HIV-positive TB incidence	540 (290-870)	1.8 (0.94-2.8)
MDR/RR-TB incidence**	2 900 (1 200-4 600)	9.5 (4-15)
HIV-negative TB mortality	18 000 (9 100-29 000)	58 (30-94)
HIV-positive TB mortality	220 (110-360)	0.71 (0.37-1.2)

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

New cases	4% (3.6-4.4)
Previously treated cases	6.3% (0.97-20)

Universal health coverage and social protection*

TB treatment coverage (notified/estimated incidence), 2022	53% (32-87)
TB patients facing catastrophic total costs	
TB case fatality ratio (estimated mortality/estimated incidence), 2022	27% (10-49)

TB case notifications, 2022

Total new and relapse	37 351
- % tested with rapid diagnostics at time of diagnosis	51%
- % with known HIV status	75%
- % pulmonary	72%
- % bacteriologically confirmed ^	79%
- % children aged 0-14 years	9%
- % women (aged ≥15 years)	34%
- % men (aged ≥15 years)	57%
Total cases notified	37 861

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

	Number	(%)
Patients with known HIV status who are HIV-positive	217	0.77%
- on antiretroviral therapy	211	97%

Drug-resistant TB care**, 2022

% of bacteriologically confirmed TB cases tested for rifampicin resistance - New cases ^	80%
% of bacteriologically confirmed TB cases tested for rifampicin resistance - Previously treated cases ^	78%
Laboratory-confirmed cases - MDR/RR-TB (without pre-XDR-TB/XDR-TB) ^^	942
Patients started on treatment - MDR/RR-TB (without pre-XDR-TB/XDR-TB) ^^^	579
Laboratory-confirmed cases - pre-XDR-TB or XDR-TB ^^	145
Patients started on treatment - pre-XDR-TB or XDR-TB ^^^	102
MDR/RR-TB cases tested for resistance to any fluoroquinolone	433

Treatment success rate and cohort size

	Success	Cohort
New and relapse cases registered in 2021	92%	27 980
Previously treated cases, excluding relapse, registered in 2021	85%	439
HIV-positive TB cases registered in 2021	100%	162
MDR/RR-TB cases started on second-line treatment in 2020	75%	281
Pre-XDR-TB/XDR-TB cases started on second-line treatment in 2020	72%	78

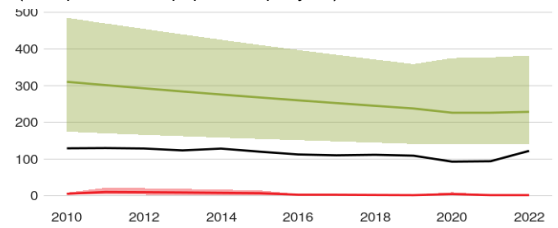
TB preventive treatment, 2022

% of HIV-positive people (newly enrolled in care) on preventive treatment	
% of household contacts of bacteriologically-confirmed TB cases on preventive treatment	5% (4.8-5.1)

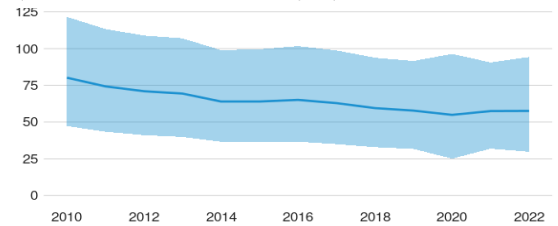
Funding for TB

Funding for TB, 2022 (US\$ millions)	20
- % domestic funding	47%
- % international funding	53%
National TB budget, 2023 (US\$ millions)	37
- Funding source, domestic	25%
- Funding source, international	14%
- Unfunded	61%

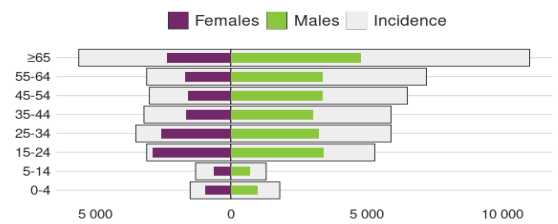
Incidence, New and relapse TB cases notified, HIV-positive TB incidence (Rate per 100 000 population per year)



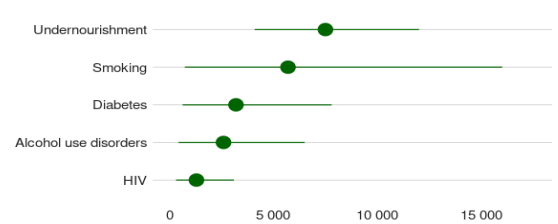
HIV-negative TB mortality (Rate per 100 000 population per year)



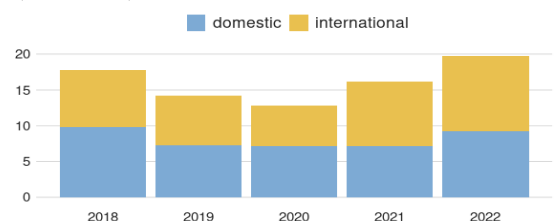
Incidence, Notified cases by age group and sex, 2022 (Number)



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>)