Tuberculosis profile: Singapore

Population 2021: 5.9 million

Estimates of TB burden*, 2021

| | Number | (Rate per 100 000 population) |
|---------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------|
| Total TB incidence | 2 800 (2 400-3 300) | 48 (41-55) |
| HIV-positive TB incidence | 24 (14-37) | 0.4 (0.23-0.62) |
| MDR/RR-TB incidence** | 54 (39-69) | 0.91 (0.66-1.2) |
| HIV-negative TB mortality | 26 (22-30) | 0.43 (0.36-0.5) |
| HIV-positive TB mortality | 9 (5-13) | 0.15 (0.09-0.22) |

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

| New cases | 1.9% (1.4-2.3) |
|--------------------------|----------------|
| Previously treated cases | 2.7% (1.4-4.6) |

Universal health coverage and social protection*

| TB treatment coverage (notified/estimated incidence), 2021 | 87% (75-100) |
|--|--------------|
| TB patients facing catastrophic total costs | |
| TB case fatality ratio (estimated mortality/estimated incidence), 2021 | 1% (1-1) |

TB case notifications, 2021

| Total new and relapse | 2 461 |
|--|-------|
| - % tested with rapid diagnostics at time of diagnosis | 95% |
| - % with known HIV status | 92% |
| - % pulmonary | 82% |
| - % bacteriologically confirmed ^ | 56% |
| - % children aged 0-14 years | 1% |
| - % women (aged ≥15 years) | 41% |
| - % men (aged ≥15 years) | 58% |
| Total cases notified | 2 463 |

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

| | Number | (%) |
|---|--------|-------|
| Patients with known HIV status who are HIV-positive | 19 | 0.84% |
| - on antiretroviral therapy | | |

Drug-resistant TB care**, 2021

| % of bacteriologically confirmed TB cases tested for rifampicin resistance - New cases ^ | 99% |
|---|-----|
| % of bacteriologically confirmed TB cases tested for rifampicin resistance - Previously treated cases ^ | 92% |
| Laboratory-confirmed cases - MDR/RR-TB ^^ | 22 |
| Patients started on treatment - MDR/RR-TB ^^^ | 19 |
| Laboratory-confirmed cases - pre-XDR-TB or XDR-TB ^^ | 2 |
| Patients started on treatment - pre-XDR-TB or XDR-TB ^^^ | 2 |
| MDR/RR-TB cases tested for resistance to any fluoroquinolone | 18 |

Treatment success rate and cohort size

| | Success | Cohort |
|--|---------|--------|
| New and relapse cases registered in 2020 | 79% | 2 335 |
| Previously treated cases, excluding relapse, registered in 2020 | 40% | 5 |
| HIV-positive TB cases registered in 2020 | 86% | 21 |
| MDR/RR-TB cases started on second-line treatment in 2019 | 44% | 9 |
| Pre-XDR-TB/XDR-TB cases started on second-line treatment in 2019 | 50% | 2 |

TB preventive treatment, 2021

| % of HIV-positive people (newly enrolled in care) on preventive treatment | 0% |
|--|--------------|
| % of children (aged < 5 years) household contacts of bacteriologically-confirmed TB cases on | 92% (68-100) |

- * 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

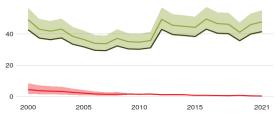
 ^ Calculated for pulmonary cases only

 ^ Includes cases with unknown previous TB treatment history

 ^ Includes patients diagnosed before 2021 and patients who were not laboratory-confirmed

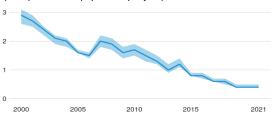
Incidence, New and relapse TB cases notified, HIV-positive TB incidence

(Rate per 100 000 population per year)



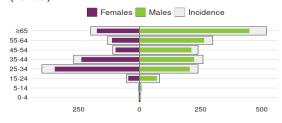
HIV-negative TB mortality

(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)

