India Tuberculosis profile

Population 2018 1 353 million

|  |                     | Rate                     |
|--|---------------------|--------------------------|
| Estimates of TB burden <sup>o</sup> , 2018 | Number (thousands)  | (per 100 000 population) |
| Total TB incidence                         | 2 690 (1 840–3 700) | 199 (136–273)            |
| HIV-positive TB incidence                  | 92 (63–126)         | 6.8 (4.6–9.3)            |
| MDR/RR-TB incidence <sup>oo</sup>          | 130 (77–198)        | 9.6 (5.7–15)             |
| HIV-negative TB mortality                  | 440 (410–470)       | 32 (30–35)               |
| HIV-positive TB mortality                  | 9.7 (5.7–15)        | 0.72 (0.42–1.1)          |

| Estimated proportion of TB cases with MDR/RR-TB, 2018 |                |
|---|----------------|
| New cases   | 2.8% (2.3–3.5) |
| Previously treated cases                              | 14% (14–14)    |

| TB case notifications, 2018                            |           |
|--|-----------|
| Total new and relapse                                  | 1 994 000 |
| - % tested with rapid diagnostics at time of diagnosis | 50%       |
| - % with known HIV status                              | 72%       |
| - % pulmonary  | 82%       |
| - % bacteriologically confirmed <sup>ooo</sup>         | 57%       |
| - % children aged 0-14 years                           | 6%        |
| - % women  | 34%       |
| - % men  | 60%       |
| Total cases notified                                   | 2 155 894 |

| 74% (54–110) |
|--------------|
|              |
| 17% (12–24)  |
|              |

| TB/HIV care in new and relapse TB patients, 2018    | Number | (%) |
|---|--------|-----|
| Patients with known HIV status who are HIV-positive | 49 047 | 3%  |
| - on antiretroviral therapy                         | 44 080 | 90% |

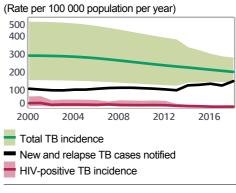
| Drug-resistant TB care, 2018  |                                  |  |
|---|----------------------------------|--|
| % of bacteriologically confirmed TB cases tested for rifampicin resistance **oo |                                  |  |
| - New cases   | 46%                              |  |
| - Previously treated cases  | 91%                              |  |
| Laboratory-confirmed cases*   | MDR/RR-TB: 58 347, XDR-TB: 3 400 |  |
| Patients started on treatment* **   | MDR/RR-TB: 46 569, XDR-TB: 2 724 |  |
| MDR/RR-TB cases tested for resistance to second-line                            | drugs 38 236                     |  |

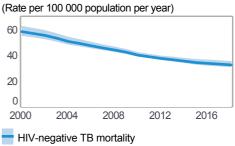
| Treatment success rate and cohort size                          | Success | Cohort    |
|---|---------|-----------|
| New and relapse cases registered in 2017                        | 81%     | 1 568 392 |
| Previously treated cases, excluding relapse, registered in 2017 | 56%     | 146 982   |
| HIV-positive TB cases registered in 2017                        | 71%     | 31 213    |
| MDR/RR-TB cases started on second-line treatment in 2016        | 48%     | 33 197    |
| XDR-TB cases started on second-line treatment in 2016           | 30%     | 2 464     |

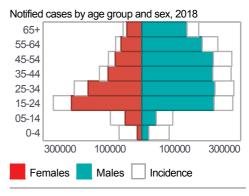
| TB preventive treatment, 2018  |             |
|--|-------------|
| % of HIV-positive people (newly enrolled in care) on preventive treatment  | 17%         |
| % of children (aged < 5) household contacts of bacteriologically-confirmed | 26% (24–28) |
| TB cases on preventive treatment   |             |

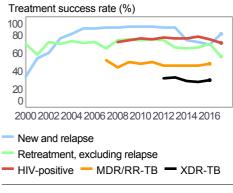
| TB financing, 2019   |     |
|--|-----|
| National TB budget (US\$ millions)                           | 583 |
| Funding source: 77% domestic, 23% international, 0% unfunded |     |

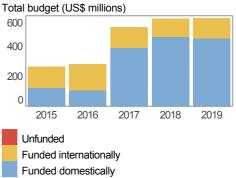
<sup>°</sup> Ranges represent uncertainty intervals











<sup>∞</sup> MDR is TB resistant to rifampicin and isoniazid; RR is TB resistant to rifampicin

<sup>°</sup>Calculated for pulmonary cases only

<sup>\*</sup> Includes cases with unknown previous TB treatment history

<sup>\*\*</sup> Includes patients diagnosed before 2018 and patients who were not laboratory-confirmed