Tuberculosis profile: Liberia

Population 2019: 4.9 million

Estimates of TB burden*, 2019

| | Number | (Rate per 100 000 population) |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Total TB incidence | 15 000 (9 800-22 000) | 308 (199-440) |
| HIV-positive TB incidence | 2 200 (1 400-3 100) | 44 (29-63) |
| MDR/RR-TB incidence** | 370 (160-670) | 7.5 (3.2-14) |
| HIV-negative TB mortality | 2 800 (1 600-4 200) | 56 (33-85) |
| HIV-positive TB mortality | 860 (550-1 200) | 17 (11-25) |

Estimated proportion of TB cases with MDR/RR-TB*, 2019

| New cases | 2.5% (1.2-4.1) |
|--------------------------|----------------|
| Previously treated cases | 0% (0-15) |

Universal health coverage and social protection*

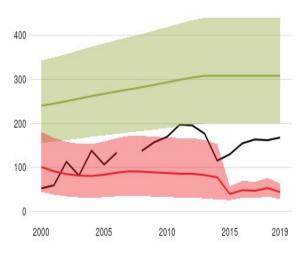
| TB treatment coverage (notified/estimated incidence), 2019 | 54% (38-84) |
|--|----------------|
| TB patients facing catastrophic total costs | |
| TB case fatality ratio (estimated mortality/estimated incidence), 2019 | 25% (13-39) |

TB case notifications, 2019

| Total new and relapse | 8 288 |
|--|-------|
| - % tested with rapid diagnostics at time of diagnosis | 18% |
| - % with known HIV status | 77% |
| - % pulmonary | 64% |
| - % bacteriologically confirmed ^ | 67% |
| - % children aged 0-14 years | 18% |

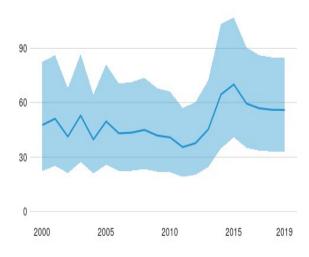
Incidence, New and relapse TB cases notified, HIVpositive TB incidence

(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, 2019

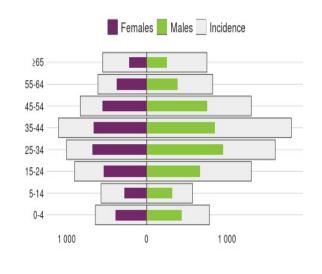
(Number)

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| - % women | 36% |
|----------------------|-------|
| - % men | 46% |
| Total cases notified | 8 323 |

TB/HIV care in new and relapse TB patients, 2019

| | Number | (%) |
|---|--------|-----|
| Patients with known HIV status who are HIV- positive | 922 | 14% |
| - on antiretroviral therapy | 680 | 74% |



Drug-resistant TB care, 2019

| % of bacteriologically confirmed TB cases tested for rifampicin resistance - New cases ^ | 42% |
|---|------|
| % of bacteriologically confirmed TB cases tested for rifampicin resistance - Previously treated cases ^ | 100% |
| Laboratory-confirmed cases - MDR/RR-TB ^^ | 91 |
| Patients started on treatment - MDR/RR-TB ^^^ | 83 |
| Laboratory-confirmed cases - XDR-TB ^^ | 0 |
| Patients started on treatment - XDR-TB ^^^ | 0 |
| MDR/RR-TB cases tested for resistance to any fluoroquinolone | 91 |

Treatment success rate and cohort size

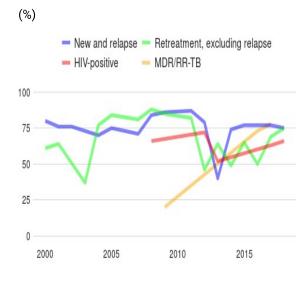
| | Success | Cohort |
|---|---------|--------|
| New and relapse cases registered in 2018 | 75% | 7 703 |
| Previously treated cases, excluding relapse, registered in 2018 | 75% | 16 |
| HIV-positive TB cases registered in 2018 | 66% | 984 |
| MDR/RR-TB cases started on second-line treatment in 2017 | 78% | 55 |
| XDR-TB cases started on second-line treatment in 2017 | | 0 |

TB preventive treatment, 2019

% of HIV-positive people (newly enrolled in care) on preventive treatment

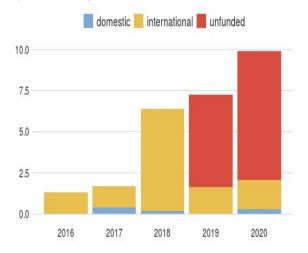
% of children (aged < 5) household contacts of bacteriologicallyconfirmed TB cases on preventive treatment

Treatment success rate



Total budget

(US\$ millions)



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TB financing

| National TB budget, 2020 (US\$ millions) | 10 |
|--|------|
| - Funding source, domestic | 2.9% |
| - Funding source, international | 18% |
| - unfunded | 79% |

^{*} Estimates of TB and MDR-TB burden are produced by WHO in consultation with countries. Ranges represent uncertainty intervals.

Generated 2020-10-15 by the World Health Organization (https://www.who.int/tb/data/)

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^{**} MDR is TB resistant to rifampicin and isoniazid; RR is TB resistant to rifampicin

[^] Calculated for pulmonary cases only

^{^^} Includes cases with unknown previous TB treatment history

^{^^^} Includes patients diagnosed before 2019 and patients who were not laboratory-confirmed