

## 4. TB (Mycobacterium Tuberculosis)

Tuberculosis (TB) remains a major public health problem and is managed using WHO-recommended strategies adapted to the Myanmar context.

Myanmar is recognized by WHO as one of the high TB burden countries for:

- TB
- TB/HIV co-infection
- Drug-resistant TB (DR-TB)

Tuberculosis (TB) is an infectious disease caused by *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*. It most commonly affects the lungs (pulmonary TB) but can also affect other organs (extrapulmonary TB) such as lymph nodes, pleura, bones, meninges, kidneys, and the abdomen.

TB is preventable, curable, and treatable with appropriate anti-TB medicines.

### TB epidemiology in Myanmar

Myanmar is amongst the top 30 countries in the world with a high burden of tuberculosis (TB), including multidrug-resistant TB (MDR-TB) and HIV-coinfected TB. In 2024, Myanmar is the country with the 7th highest TB incidence rate globally, and the second highest in the WHO SEAR.

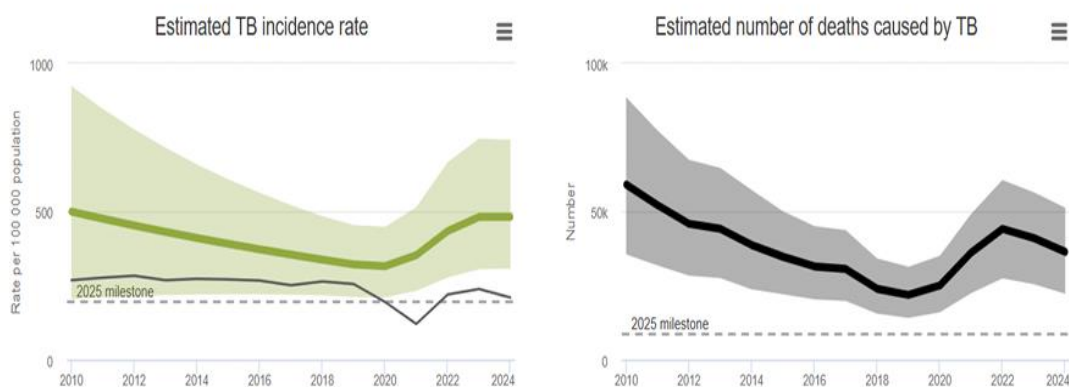


Figure 6. The trends of the estimated TB incidence rate and the estimated number of deaths caused by TB (Global TB Report 2025)