

## ***0.a. Goal***

Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and enhance well-being for people of all ages

## ***0.b. Target***

Target 3.2: By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases; prevention of hepatitis, waterborne diseases and other infectious diseases (Global Target 3.3)

## ***0.c. Indicator***

Indicator 3.2.2. Number of new TB cases per hundred thousand people

## ***0.d. Series***

Tuberculosis incidence [3.3.2] SH\_TBS\_INCD

## ***0.e. Metadata update***

June 2021

## ***1.a. Organisation***

Ministry of Health

## ***1.f. Contact mail***

No. 138A Giang Vo - Ba Dinh - Hanoi

## ***1.g. Contact email***

banbientap@moh.gov.vn

## ***2.a. Definition and concepts***

Number of new TB cases per hundred thousand population is the number of newly discovered TB cases (all forms of tuberculosis, including HIV-infected persons) per one hundred thousand population in a given year.

## ***2.b. Unit of measure***

per 1000 uninfected people

## ***2.c. Classifications***

The list of administrative units in Vietnam issued together with the Prime Minister's Decision No. 124/2004/QĐ-TTg dated July 8, 2004 and the changes updated by the General Statistics Office to date December 31, 2019)

## ***3.a. Data sources***

Statistical reporting regime issued by the Ministry of Health (Annual reports of health facilities - Tuberculosis Prevention Project, Central Lung Hospital)

## ***3.b. Data collection method***

The Ministry of Health issues a statistical report form and sends it to health facilities, the Departments of Health of the provinces/cities directly under the Central Government collect. Periodically, medical facilities and Departments of Health send data back to the Ministry of Health for synthesis. A unit under the Ministry of Health is assigned to compile data from the Department level and send it to

## ***3.d. Data release calendar***

Year

## ***3.e. Data providers***

Ministry of Health

## ***3.f. Data compilers***

Ministry of Health

## ***4.a. Rationale***

- Reflecting epidemiological trends of regions, localities and countries
- Develop a plan for care, treatment and management of TB patients to limit the spread and reduce deaths from TB

## ***4.b. Comment and limitations***

- Only locally detected AFB(+) TB incidence can be accurately calculated when the health system is well functioning and fully reported.
- Estimates of TB incidence are often underestimated except in countries with good surveillance systems and most cases are reported to the TB program or WHO.

## ***4.c. Method of computation***

Method of computation

Công thức tính:

$$\text{Số ca mắc mới lao trên một trăm nghìn dân} = \frac{\text{Tổng số bệnh nhân mắc lao mới được phát hiện trong năm xác định}}{\text{Dân số trung bình trong cùng năm}} \times 100.000$$

## ***5. Data availability and disaggregation***

Annual figures available from 2012-2019

There are no detailed data for this indicator.

(Published source: 2020 national report on 5-year progress towards implementation of sustainable development goals. Data from the Ministry of Health)

## ***6. Comparability/deviation from international standards***

Reflects the global indicator “3.3.2 Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population”. The concept and calculation method of the two indicators are the same, but the global indicators are not classified by: Region; provinces/cities directly under the Central Government that are disaggregated by gender and age (children and adults).

## ***7. References and Documentation***

- Circular No. 03/2019/TT-BKHĐT dated January 22, 2019 stipulating the set of statistical indicators for sustainable development of Vietnam;

- <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/>