

# Gender disaggregation of the TB care cascade in Nigeria: a four-year retrospective study 2018–2021



## WHY THE STUDY?

- Men and women in Nigeria experience different challenges when it comes to accessing TB services.
- Understanding these gender differences is key to closing gaps in care and improving outcomes for everyone affected by TB.

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## WHAT WE DID

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- We reviewed data by sex and age across the TB care cascade from the National TB Programme on adults (aged 15 and above) who accessed TB services in 14 Nigerian states between 2018 and 2021
- This was to see if there were any key gender gaps along the TB care pathway such as missed screening, untested presumptive TB, untreated diagnosed patients, and those who started treatment but did not achieve successful outcomes



## WHAT WE FOUND

- **Screening Gap:** Although equal numbers of men and women visited health facilities, a higher proportion of women were screened for TB.
- **Testing Gap:** Women were less likely to be tested after being identified as presumptive TB.
- **Treatment & Outcomes Gap:** Some individuals diagnosed with TB—both men and women—were not initiated on treatment. While treatment success rates were similar across genders, men experienced more negative treatment outcomes. Women were more likely to have TB-HIV co-infection, although this rate declined over time.

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## WHAT THIS MEANS

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Screening, testing and treatment outcomes varied between men and women, highlighting the need for a more comprehensive health information system and gender-responsive TB strategies.

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