

# Belarus

Population 2015

9.5 million

Estimates of TB burden*, 2015	Number (thousands)	Rate (per 100 000 population)
Mortality (excludes HIV+TB)	0.45 (0.42–0.49)	4.8 (4.5–5.1)
Mortality (HIV+TB only)	0.072 (0.021–0.15)	0.76 (0.22–1.6)
Incidence (includes HIV+TB)	5.2 (3.9–6.8)	55 (41–71)
Incidence (HIV+TB only)	0.3 (0.2–0.44)	3.2 (2.1–4.6)
Incidence (MDR/RR-TB)**	3.5 (2.8–4.2)	37 (29–44)

## Estimated TB incidence by age and sex (thousands)\*, 2015

	0-14 years	> 14 years	Total
Females	0.11 (0.021–0.2)	1.3 (0.48–2.2)	1.4 (0.5–2.4)
Males	0.22 (0.14–0.3)	3.6 (2.7–4.5)	3.8 (2.8–4.8)
Total	0.33 (0.23–0.43)	4.9 (4.1–5.7)	5.2 (3.9–6.8)

## TB case notifications, 2015

Total cases notified	4 177
Total new and relapse	3 765
- % tested with rapid diagnostics at time of diagnosis	72%
- % with known HIV status	99%
- % pulmonary	92%
- % bacteriologically confirmed among pulmonary	78%

## Universal health coverage and social protection

TB treatment coverage (notified/estimated incidence), 2015	72% (56–97)
TB patients facing catastrophic total costs	
TB case fatality ratio (estimated mortality/estimated incidence), 2015	0.1 (0.08–0.14)

## TB/HIV care in new and relapse TB patients, 2015

	Number	(%)
Patients with known HIV-status who are HIV-positive	206	6%
- on antiretroviral therapy	174	84%

Drug-resistant TB care, 2015	New cases	Previously treated cases	Total number***
Estimated MDR/RR-TB cases among notified pulmonary TB cases			1 800 (1 700–1 800)
Estimated % of TB cases with MDR/RR-TB	37% (35–39)	69% (66–72)	
% notified tested for rifampicin resistance	69%	65%	2 825
MDR/RR-TB cases tested for resistance to second-line drugs			1 281
Laboratory-confirmed cases		MDR/RR-TB: 1 340, XDR-TB: 460	
Patients started on treatment ****		MDR/RR-TB: 1 949, XDR-TB: 508	

Treatment success rate and cohort size	Success	Cohort
New and relapse cases registered in 2014	88%	2 706
Previously treated cases, excluding relapse, registered in 2014	73%	249
HIV-positive TB cases, all types, registered in 2014	74%	135
MDR/RR-TB cases started on second-line treatment in 2013	54%	2 136
XDR-TB cases started on second-line treatment in 2013	38%	60

## TB preventive treatment, 2015

% of HIV-positive people (newly enrolled in care) on preventive treatment	10%
% of children (aged < 5) household contacts of bacteriologically-confirmed TB cases on preventive treatment	100% (100–100)

## TB financing, 2016

National TB budget (US\$ millions)	15
Funding source: 57% domestic, 15% international, 28% unfunded	

\* Ranges represent uncertainty intervals

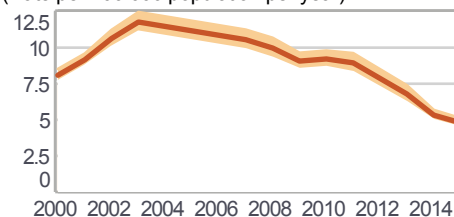
\*\* MDR is TB resistant to rifampicin and isoniazid; RR is TB resistant to rifampicin

\*\*\* Includes cases with unknown previous TB treatment history

\*\*\*\* Includes patients diagnosed before 2015 and patients who were not laboratory-confirmed

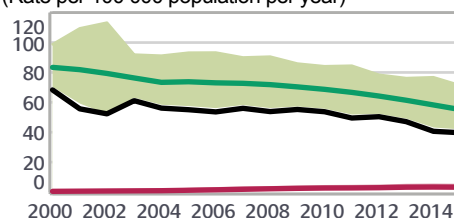
# Tuberculosis profile

(Rate per 100 000 population per year)



— Mortality (excludes HIV+TB)

(Rate per 100 000 population per year)

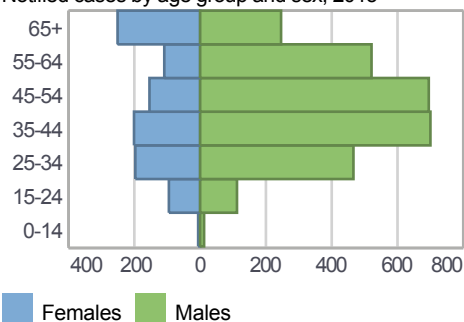


— Incidence

— Notified (new and relapse)

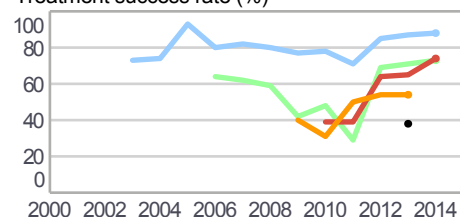
— Incidence (HIV+TB only)

## Notified cases by age group and sex, 2015



— Females — Males

## Treatment success rate (%)

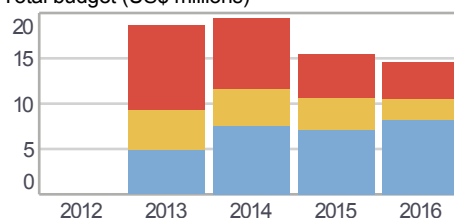


— New and relapse

— Retreatment, excluding relapse

— HIV-positive — MDR/RR-TB — XDR-TB

## Total budget (US\$ millions)



— Unfunded

— Funded internationally

— Funded domestically