

# Georgia

Population 2015

4 million

Estimates of TB burden*, 2015	Number (thousands)	Rate (per 100 000 population)
Mortality (excludes HIV+TB)	0.16 (0.13–0.19)	3.9 (3.1–4.8)
Mortality (HIV+TB only)	0.055 (0.031–0.085)	1.4 (0.78–2.1)
Incidence (includes HIV+TB)	4 (3.2–4.8)	99 (80–120)
Incidence (HIV+TB only)	0.26 (0.16–0.38)	6.4 (3.9–9.5)
Incidence (MDR/RR-TB)**	0.98 (0.81–1.1)	25 (20–28)

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

	0-14 years	> 14 years	Total
Females	0.14 (0.058–0.21)	1.1 (0.62–1.6)	1.3 (0.68–1.9)
Males	0.21 (0.14–0.27)	2.5 (1.9–3.1)	2.7 (2.1–3.3)
Total	0.34 (0.25–0.43)	3.6 (3.2–4.1)	4 (3.2–4.8)

## TB case notifications, 2015

Total cases notified	3 611
Total new and relapse	3 152
- % tested with rapid diagnostics at time of diagnosis	64%
- % with known HIV status	89%
- % pulmonary	79%
- % bacteriologically confirmed among pulmonary	83%

## Universal health coverage and social protection

TB treatment coverage (notified/estimated incidence), 2015	80% (66–98)
TB patients facing catastrophic total costs	
TB case fatality ratio (estimated mortality/estimated incidence), 2015	0.05 (0.04–0.07)

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

	Number	(%)
Patients with known HIV-status who are HIV-positive	79	3%
- on antiretroviral therapy	68	86%

Drug-resistant TB care, 2015	New cases	Previously treated cases	Total number***
Estimated MDR/RR-TB cases among notified pulmonary TB cases			550 (510–600)
Estimated % of TB cases with MDR/RR-TB	12% (11–14)	33% (29–37)	
% notified tested for rifampicin resistance	65%	64%	2 341
MDR/RR-TB cases tested for resistance to second-line drugs			372
Laboratory-confirmed cases		MDR/RR-TB: 418, XDR-TB: 66	
Patients started on treatment ****		MDR/RR-TB: 466, XDR-TB: 62	

Treatment success rate and cohort size	Success	Cohort
New and relapse cases registered in 2014	83%	2 862
Previously treated cases, excluding relapse, registered in 2014	69%	509
HIV-positive TB cases, all types, registered in 2014	76%	21
MDR/RR-TB cases started on second-line treatment in 2013	43%	411
XDR-TB cases started on second-line treatment in 2013	21%	70

## TB preventive treatment, 2015

% of HIV-positive people (newly enrolled in care) on preventive treatment	19%
% of children (aged < 5) household contacts of bacteriologically-confirmed TB cases on preventive treatment	30% (27–33)

## TB financing, 2016

National TB budget (US\$ millions)	17
Funding source: 42% domestic, 44% international, 14% unfunded	

\* Ranges represent uncertainty intervals

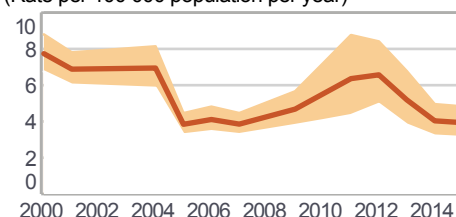
\*\* MDR is TB resistant to rifampicin and isoniazid; RR is TB resistant to rifampicin

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

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

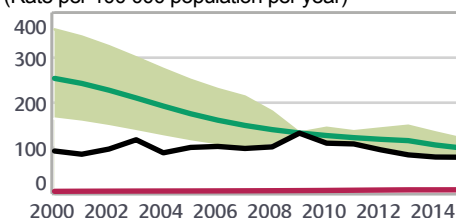
# Tuberculosis profile

(Rate per 100 000 population per year)



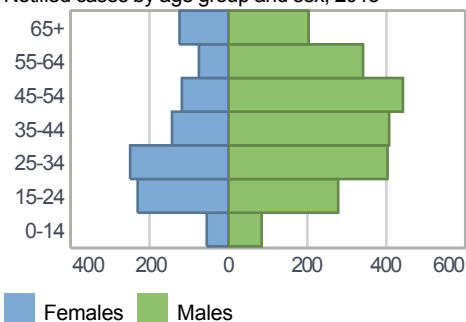
— Mortality (excludes HIV+TB)

(Rate per 100 000 population per year)

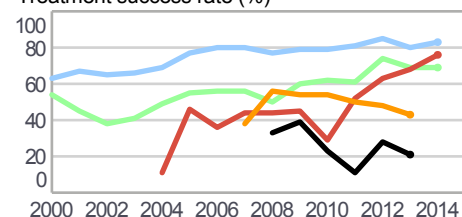


— Incidence  
— Notified (new and relapse)  
— Incidence (HIV+TB only)

## Notified cases by age group and sex, 2015

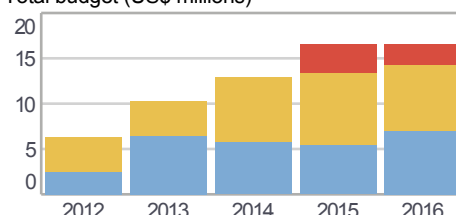


## Treatment success rate (%)



— New and relapse  
— Retreatment, excluding relapse  
— HIV-positive — MDR/RR-TB — XDR-TB

## Total budget (US\$ millions)



— Unfunded  
— Funded internationally  
— Funded domestically