

# Georgia

Population 2016

3.9 million

Estimates of TB burden*, 2016	Number (thousands)	Rate (per 100 000 population)
Mortality (excludes HIV+TB)	0.19 (0.13–0.26)	4.8 (3.4–6.5)
Mortality (HIV+TB only)	0.015 (0.011–0.019)	0.38 (0.28–0.49)
Incidence (includes HIV+TB)	3.6 (3–4.3)	92 (77–109)
Incidence (HIV+TB only)	0.077 (0.064–0.091)	2 (1.6–2.3)
Incidence (MDR/RR-TB)**	0.78 (0.65–0.92)	20 (17–23)

Estimated TB incidence by age and sex (thousands)*, 2016			
	0-14 years	> 14 years	Total
Females	0.21 (0.17–0.24)	1 (0.86–1.2)	1.2 (1–1.5)
Males	0.24 (0.2–0.28)	2.1 (1.8–2.5)	2.4 (2–2.8)
Total	0.45 (0.37–0.52)	3.2 (2.6–3.7)	3.6 (3–4.3)

TB case notifications, 2016	
Total cases notified	3 330
Total new and relapse	2 983
- % tested with rapid diagnostics at time of diagnosis	81%
- % with known HIV status	96%
- % pulmonary	79%
- % bacteriologically confirmed among pulmonary	84%

Universal health coverage and social protection	
TB treatment coverage (notified/estimated incidence), 2016	82% (70–99)
TB patients facing catastrophic total costs	
TB case fatality ratio (estimated mortality/estimated incidence), 2016	0.06 (0.04–0.08)

TB/HIV care in new and relapse TB patients, 2016	Number	(%)
Patients with known HIV-status who are HIV-positive	61	2%
- on antiretroviral therapy	56	92%

Drug-resistant TB care, 2016	New cases	Previously treated cases	Total number***
Estimated MDR/RR-TB cases among notified pulmonary TB cases			460 (420–500)
Estimated % of TB cases with MDR/RR-TB	11% (9.3–12)	31% (27–35)	
% notified tested for rifampicin resistance	69%	74%	2 348
MDR/RR-TB cases tested for resistance to second-line drugs			329
Laboratory-confirmed cases		MDR/RR-TB: 401, XDR-TB: 56	
Patients started on treatment ****		MDR/RR-TB: 393, XDR-TB: 51	

Treatment success rate and cohort size	Success	Cohort
New and relapse cases registered in 2015	84%	2 841
Previously treated cases, excluding relapse, registered in 2015	65%	303
HIV-positive TB cases registered in 2015	69%	71
MDR/RR-TB cases started on second-line treatment in 2014	49%	411
XDR-TB cases started on second-line treatment in 2014	32%	56

TB preventive treatment, 2016	
% of HIV-positive people (newly enrolled in care) on preventive treatment	20%
% of children (aged < 5) household contacts of bacteriologically-confirmed TB cases on preventive treatment	30% (28–33)

TB financing, 2017	
National TB budget (US\$ millions)	20
Funding source: 32% domestic, 49% international, 19% unfunded	

\* Ranges represent uncertainty intervals

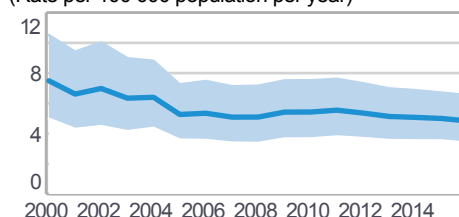
\*\* MDR is TB resistant to rifampicin and isoniazid; RR is TB resistant to rifampicin

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

\*\*\*\* Includes patients diagnosed before 2016 and patients who were not laboratory-confirmed

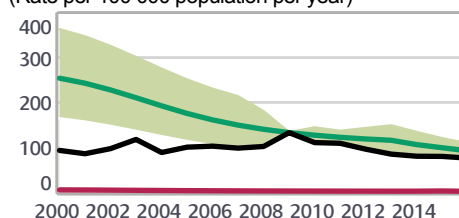
## Tuberculosis profile

(Rate per 100 000 population per year)



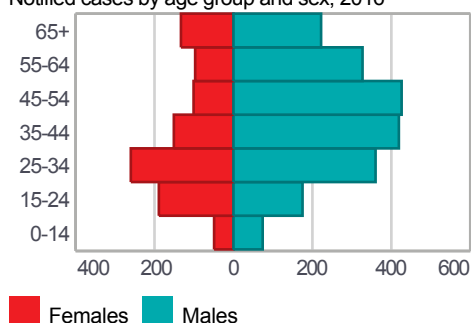
— Mortality (excludes HIV+TB)

(Rate per 100 000 population per year)

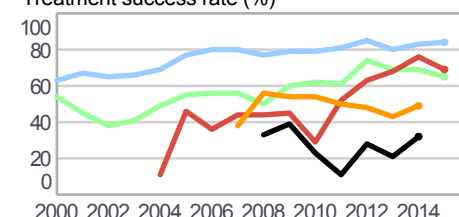


— Incidence  
— Notified (new and relapse)  
— Incidence (HIV+TB only)

Notified cases by age group and sex, 2016

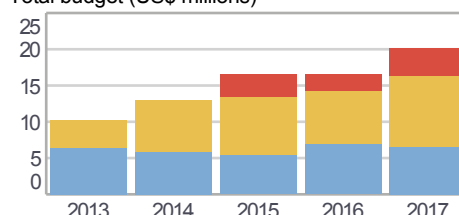


Treatment success rate (%)



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

Total budget (US\$ millions)



— Unfunded  
— Funded internationally  
— Funded domestically