

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

Tuberculosis profile

Population 2015

<1 million

| Estimates of TB burden*, 2015 | Number (thousands) | Rate (per 100 000 population) |
|-------------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------------|
| Mortality (excludes HIV+TB) | <0.01 (<0.01–<0.01) | 1.5 (1.5–1.5) |
| Mortality (HIV+TB only) | <0.01 (0–<0.01) | 0.14 (0–0.69) |
| Incidence (includes HIV+TB) | <0.01 (<0.01–<0.01) | 7.4 (6.3–8.5) |
| Incidence (HIV+TB only) | <0.01 (<0.01–<0.01) | 1.1 (0.9–1.2) |
| Incidence (MDR/RR-TB)** | 0 (0–0) | 0.22 (0.1–0.34) |

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

| | 0-14 years | > 14 years | Total |
|---------|------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Females | 0 (0–0) | <0.01 (0–<0.01) | <0.01 (0–<0.01) |
| Males | 0 (0–0) | <0.01 (<0.01–<0.01) | <0.01 (<0.01–<0.01) |
| Total | 0 (0–0) | <0.01 (<0.01–<0.01) | <0.01 (<0.01–<0.01) |

TB case notifications, 2015

| | |
|--|------|
| Total cases notified | 7 |
| Total new and relapse | 7 |
| - % tested with rapid diagnostics at time of diagnosis | |
| - % with known HIV status | 100% |
| - % pulmonary | 100% |
| - % bacteriologically confirmed among pulmonary | 100% |

Universal health coverage and social protection

| | |
|--|------------------|
| TB treatment coverage (notified/estimated incidence), 2015 | 87% (75–100) |
| TB patients facing catastrophic total costs | |
| TB case fatality ratio (estimated mortality/estimated incidence), 2015 | 0.22 (0.17–0.29) |

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

| | Number | (%) |
|---|--------|------|
| Patients with known HIV-status who are HIV-positive | 1 | 14% |
| - on antiretroviral therapy | 1 | 100% |

| Drug-resistant TB care, 2015 | New cases | Previously treated cases | Total number*** |
|---|--------------|--------------------------|-----------------|
| Estimated MDR/RR-TB cases among notified pulmonary TB cases | | | 0 (0–0) |
| Estimated % of TB cases with MDR/RR-TB | 3% (1.5–4.6) | 0% (0–98) | |
| % notified tested for rifampicin resistance | 100% | | 7 |
| MDR/RR-TB cases tested for resistance to second-line drugs | | | 0 |
| Laboratory-confirmed cases | | MDR/RR-TB: 0, XDR-TB: 0 | |
| Patients started on treatment **** | | MDR/RR-TB: 0, XDR-TB: 0 | |

| Treatment success rate and cohort size | Success | Cohort |
|--|---------|--------|
| New cases registered in 2014 | | |
| Previously treated cases registered in 2014 | | |
| HIV-positive TB cases, all types, registered in 2014 | | |
| MDR/RR-TB cases started on second-line treatment in 2013 | | 0 |
| XDR-TB cases started on second-line treatment in 2013 | | 0 |

TB preventive treatment, 2015

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

TB financing, 2016

National TB budget (US\$ millions)

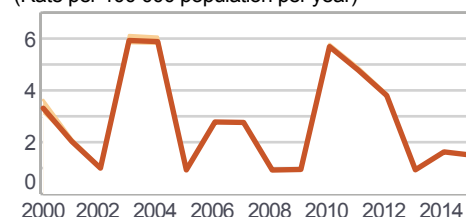
* Ranges represent uncertainty intervals

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

*** Includes cases with unknown previous TB treatment history

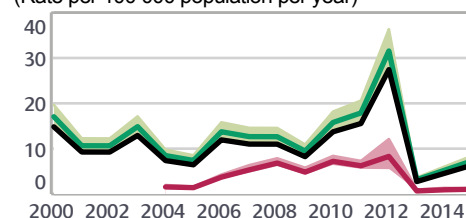
**** Includes patients diagnosed before 2015 and patients who were not laboratory-confirmed

(Rate per 100 000 population per year)



— Mortality (excludes HIV+TB)

(Rate per 100 000 population per year)

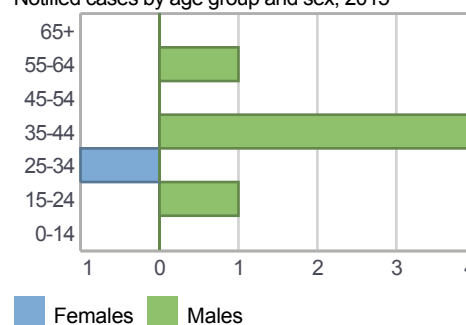


— Incidence

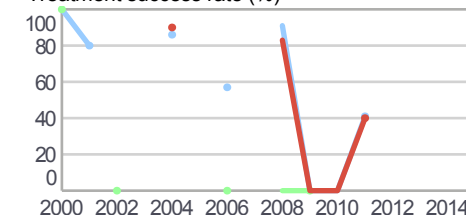
— Notified (new and relapse)

— Incidence (HIV+TB only)

Notified cases by age group and sex, 2015



Treatment success rate (%)



— New cases

— Previously treated cases

— HIV-positive — MDR/RR-TB — XDR-TB