TB situation in the Northwest Russia

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Recorded TB incidence and unemployment level (Russia, 1985-2009)

- Recorded TB incidence per 100,000
- Unemployment level

Economic crises:
- 1991-92
- 1994
- 1998
TB incidence in Russian Regions in 2009 (statistical form №8, per 100,000)
TB incidence in Russia’s federal districts, 2009

Per 100,000 population

Patients placed on records at public healthcare institutions
Constant population, form No33)

Territorial incidence, form No8

West

East

Central Northwest North Caucasus Southern Volga Urals Siberian Far East

Federal Districts
TB incidence at various age and gender groups (Russia, 2009)

- **Per 100,000 population**
  - **0-14**: 90.4 (Males) 70.4 (Females)
  - **15-24**: 205.3 (Males) 152.1 (Females)
  - **25-34**: 186.1 (Males) 155.6 (Females)
  - **35-44**: 157.8 (Males) 145.5 (Females)
  - **45-54**: 145.5 (Males) 120.7 (Females)
  - **55-64**: 133.3 (Males) 110.1 (Females)
  - **65+**: 116.7 (Males) 95.2 (Females)

- **Males**
- **Females**
- **Males, prisons excluded**
- **Females, prisons excluded**
TB incidence by age group, prisons excluded (Northwest Russia, 2009)
TB incidence by age group, prisons excluded (Northwest Russia, 2009)
TB incidence by age group, prisons excluded (Northwest Russia, 2009)
TB incidence in 2008-2010 (statistical form No8)
Share of positive acid-resistant mycobacteria among newly diagnosed cases of lung TB in 2009-2010 (%), Northwest Russia, form No 7-ТБ
Characteristics of TB early verification in 2010 (% North West Russia, form No 7-TB)
Recorded incidence among children aged 0 to 14 years, 1992-2009, Russia
TB incidence among children in the Northwest Russia (form No 8, per 100,000)
TB incidence among children (0-17 years old)
in 2008-2010 (form No 8)
Incidence of pulmonary TB + MDR (per 100,000)
Incidence of pulmonary TB + MDR in 2008-2010 (per 100,000)
MDR TB epidemic starts
TB prevalence (per 100,000)

- Northwest (all)
- Northwest (smear+)
- Russia (all)
- Russia (smear+)

Data for the years 2005 to 2010 is presented in the graph.
Incidence of pulmonary TB + MDR (per 100,000)
Incidence of pulmonary TB + MDR in 2008-2010 (per 100,000)
Number of pulmonary TB + MDR patients in 2008-2010 (per 10,000)
Mortality from TB and from all causes, Russia
Mortality from TB (per 100,000)
Mortality from TB (among patients placed on records) in 2008-2010 (per 10,000)
Mortality from TB and HIV+TB in 2009 (per 100,000)

- Russia
  - On records less than 1 year: 2.5
  - On records: 7.5
  - Post mortem: 2
  - Outside records from HIV+TB: 1

- Leningrad Region
  - On records less than 1 year: 7.5
  - On records: 3.4
  - Post mortem: 0
  - Outside records from HIV+TB: 1.2

- Komi
  - On records less than 1 year: 4.2
  - On records: 4.2
  - Post mortem: 0
  - Outside records from HIV+TB: 1.2

- Kaliningrad
  - On records less than 1 year: 4.2
  - On records: 1.2
  - Post mortem: 1
  - Outside records from HIV+TB: 1

- Karelia
  - On records less than 1 year: 3.3
  - On records: 3.3
  - Post mortem: 1
  - Outside records from HIV+TB: 1.9

- Pskov
  - On records less than 1 year: 3.6
  - On records: 3.6
  - Post mortem: 1.9
  - Outside records from HIV+TB: 1.9

- Novgorod
  - On records less than 1 year: 1.2
  - On records: 1.2
  - Post mortem: 0.6
  - Outside records from HIV+TB: 0.6

- Vologda
  - On records less than 1 year: 2.5
  - On records: 2.5
  - Post mortem: 1.1
  - Outside records from HIV+TB: 1.1

- Archangelsk
  - On records less than 1 year: 3.2
  - On records: 3.2
  - Post mortem: 0.2
  - Outside records from HIV+TB: 0.2

- Murmansk
  - On records less than 1 year: 3.0
  - On records: 3.0
  - Post mortem: 0
  - Outside records from HIV+TB: 0

- St-Petersburg
  - On records less than 1 year: 1.0
  - On records: 1.0
  - Post mortem: 0.7
  - Outside records from HIV+TB: 0.7

- Northwest
  - On records less than 1 year: 3.0
  - On records: 3.0
  - Post mortem: 2
  - Outside records from HIV+TB: 2
Prevalence of pulmonary TB + MDR
(Russia, from No33, per 100,000)
Number of new cases of TB MDR (Northwest Russia)
Strategy for enhancement of MDR TB diagnosis and treatment

• To successfully counteract the starting epidemic of MDR TB, the following aspects should be enhanced/developed:
  - laboratory capacities
  - infrastructure
  - personnel training
  - drug management
  - infection control
  - model of healthcare
  - social support
  - monitoring and evaluation
• Strengthening of the healthcare system
  • Development of regulatory framework
  • Enhanced effectiveness of introduction of the TB treatment standards
  • A common system of clinical, laboratory and epidemiological monitoring of MDR TB
  • Increased social responsibility of managers at all levels of TB response
• Prevention
• Sufficient and adequate financial support from the government
"Coming together is a beginning.
Keeping together is progress.
Working together is success."