

Russian Federation

| High TB burden | High HIV burden | High MDR-TB burden |

Tuberculosis profile

Population 2013

143 million^{***}

Estimates of TB burden * 2013	Number (thousands)	Rate (per 100 000 population)
Mortality (excludes HIV+TB)	17 (17–18)	12 (12–13)
Mortality (HIV+TB only)	1.4 (1–1.9)	0.98 (0.7–1.3)
Prevalence (includes HIV+TB)	160 (74–290)	114 (51–201)
Incidence (includes HIV+TB)	130 (120–140)	89 (82–100)
Incidence (HIV+TB only)	7.9 (6.9–9.1)	5.5 (4.8–6.4)
Case detection, all forms (%)	83 (74–91)	

Estimates of MDR-TB burden * 2013	New	Retreatment
% of TB cases with MDR-TB	19 (14–25)	49 (40–59)
MDR-TB cases among notified pulmonary TB cases	16 000 (11 000–20 000)	25 000 (20 000–30 000)

TB case notifications 2013	New **	Relapse
Pulmonary, bacteriologically confirmed	37 779	7 866
Pulmonary, clinically diagnosed	43 859	7 194
Extrapulmonary	8 789	566

Total new and relapse	106 053
Previously treated, excluding relapses	36 480
Total cases notified	142 533

Among 90 427 new cases:
3 298 (4%) cases aged under 15 years; male:female ratio: 2.2

Reported cases of RR-/MDR-TB 2013	New	Retreatment	Total **
Cases tested for RR-/MDR-TB	31 677 (84%)	12 066 (23%)	43 743
Laboratory-confirmed RR-/MDR-TB cases			13 521
Patients started on MDR-TB treatment			20 372

TB/HIV 2013	Number	(%)
TB patients with known HIV status	69 724	
HIV-positive TB patients	4 990	
HIV-positive TB patients on co-trimoxazole preventive therapy (CPT)		
HIV-positive TB patients on antiretroviral therapy (ART)		
HIV-positive people screened for TB		
HIV-positive people provided with IPT		

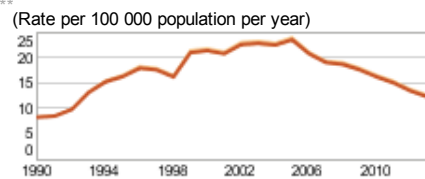
Treatment success rate	(%)
New and relapse cases registered in 2012	69
Previously treated cases, excluding relapse, registered in 2012	37
HIV-positive TB cases, all types, registered in 2012	
RR-/MDR-TB cases started on second-line treatment in 2011	37
XDR-TB cases started on second-line treatment in 2011	

Laboratories 2013	
Smear (per 100 000 population)	3.7
Culture (per 5 million population)	11.6
Drug susceptibility testing (per 5 million population)	7.6
Sites performing Xpert MTB/RIF	72
Is second-line drug susceptibility testing available?	Yes, in country

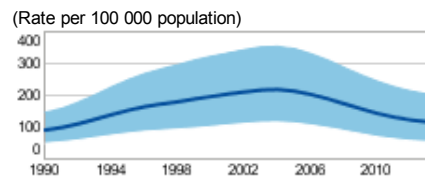
Financing TB control 2014	
National TB programme budget (US\$ millions)	1 827
% Funded domestically	100%
% Funded internationally	
% Unfunded	0%

* Ranges represent uncertainty intervals

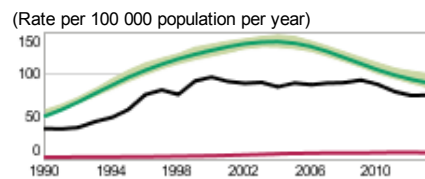
** Includes cases with unknown previous TB treatment history



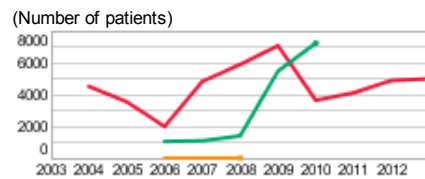
— Mortality (excludes HIV+TB)



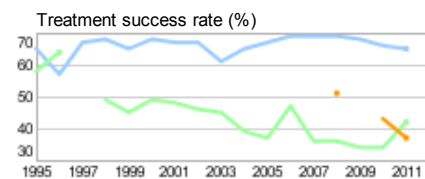
— Prevalence



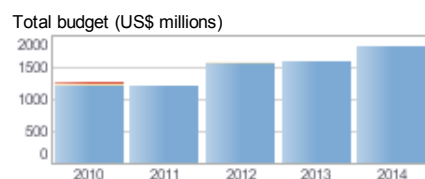
— Notified (new and relapse) — Incidence
— Incidence (HIV+TB only)



— HIV-positive TB patients
— on CPT — on ART



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



— Funded domestically — Funded internationally
— Unfunded

HIV - 864 394 (01/11/2014)

2.a. HIV prevalence in the last 5 years - HIV prevalence in the November 1, 2014 was 482.3 per 100 thousand. Russia's population.

2.b. In 2000, the proportion of adolescents and young adults aged 15-20 years accounted for 24.7% of newly diagnosed cases of HIV infection, resulting in an annual reduction in 2014, this group accounted for only 1.2%. In the age group 20-30 years, the proportion of HIV cases decreased from 64% in 2001-2004 to 29.3% by 2014. Increase in the proportion of new cases was observed in the age range 30-40 years (9.9% in 2000 to 47.0% in 2014) and 40-50 years (2.4% in 2000 to 15, 3% in 2014).

In the Russian Federation in 2014 HIV-infected people are still dominated by men (61.0%). Since 2002, there has been an increase in the proportion of women. By November 1, 2014 in Russia, there were about 318,000 HIV-positive women (36.9% of all reported HIV cases).

In 58.4% of HIV-positive with established risk factors for infection, first identified in 2014, a major risk factor indicated drug use non-sterile equipment (2013 - 54.9% 2009 - 58.3%). Heterosexual contact as the main risk factor for infection were identified in 39.7% of newly diagnosed HIV-positive on November 1, 2014 among those with known causes of infection (in 2013 - 43.1% 2009 - 38.3%).

The proportion of HIV-positive individuals, the infection that was associated with sex between men in 2014 was 1.1% (2013 - 1.0%, in 2009 - 1.3%).

When comparing the verified data for the first half of 2014 compared to the same period in 2013, you can see the growth in the number of new cases of HIV infection by 10.4%.

Thus, in the country in 2014 the epidemic situation of HIV infection continued to worsen . High HIV incidence remains, increasing the total number of deaths and the number of HIV-infected, activated output epidemic of vulnerable groups to the general population. There was a trend towards an increase in the frequency and proportion of parenteral routes of transmission of HIV infection among drug users. Increased incidence of HIV infections associated with medical care.