

Turkmenistan

Tuberculosis profile

Population 2013

5.2 million

| Estimates of TB burden * 2013 | Number (thousands) | Rate (per 100 000 population) |
|-------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|
| Mortality (excludes HIV+TB) | 1.3 (1.1–1.5) | 25 (22–28) |
| Mortality (HIV+TB only) | 0 (-) | 0 (-) |
| Prevalence (includes HIV+TB) | 5.4 (2.5–9.4) | 103 (47–180) |
| Incidence (includes HIV+TB) | 3.8 (3.1–4.6) | 72 (59–87) |
| Incidence (HIV+TB only) | | |
| Case detection, all forms (%) | 80 (67–99) | |

| Estimates of MDR-TB burden * 2013 | New | Retreatment |
|--|---------------|---------------|
| % of TB cases with MDR-TB | 3.8 (1.1–9.5) | 18 (11–28) |
| MDR-TB cases among notified pulmonary TB cases | 85 (25–210) | 170 (100–250) |

| TB case notifications 2013 | New ** | Relapse |
|--|--------|---------|
| Pulmonary, bacteriologically confirmed | 1 220 | 272 |
| Pulmonary, clinically diagnosed | 1 028 | |
| Extrapulmonary | 526 | |

| | |
|--|--------------|
| Total new and relapse | 3 046 |
| Previously treated, excluding relapses | 629 |
| Total cases notified | 3 675 |

| Reported cases of RR-/MDR-TB 2013 | New | Retreatment | Total ** |
|---------------------------------------|-----|-------------|----------|
| Cases tested for RR-/MDR-TB | | | |
| Laboratory-confirmed RR-/MDR-TB cases | | | 81 |
| Patients started on MDR-TB treatment | | | 81 |

| TB/HIV 2013 | Number | (%) |
|---|--------|-----|
| TB patients with known HIV status | | |
| HIV-positive TB patients | | |
| 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 cases registered in 2012 | 84 |
| Previously treated cases registered in 2012 | 63 |
| HIV-positive TB cases, all types, registered in 2012 | |
| RR-/MDR-TB cases started on second-line treatment in 2011 | |
| XDR-TB cases started on second-line treatment in 2011 | |

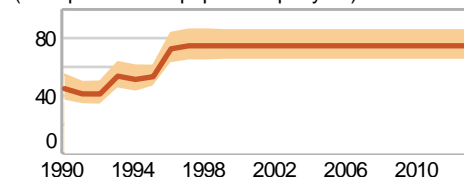
| Laboratories 2013 | |
|--|-----|
| Smear (per 100 000 population) | 1.2 |
| Culture (per 5 million population) | 2.9 |
| Drug susceptibility testing (per 5 million population) | 2.9 |
| Sites performing Xpert MTB/RIF | 4 |
| Is second-line drug susceptibility testing available? | No |

| Financing TB control 2014 | |
|--|--|
| National TB programme budget (US\$ millions) | |
| % Funded domestically | |
| % Funded internationally | |
| % Unfunded | |

* Ranges represent uncertainty intervals

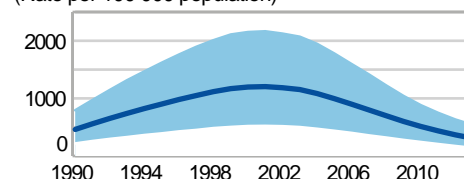
** Includes cases with unknown previous TB treatment history

(Rate per 100 000 population per year)



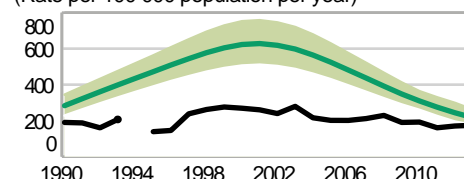
Mortality (excludes HIV+TB)

(Rate per 100 000 population)



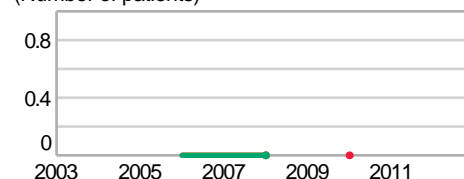
Prevalence

(Rate per 100 000 population per year)



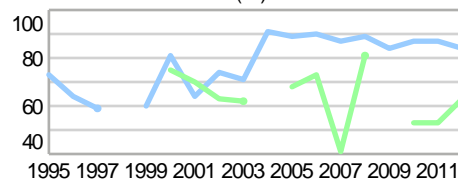
Notified (new and relapse) Incidence
Incidence (HIV+TB only)

(Number of patients)



HIV-positive TB patients
on CPT on ART

Treatment success rate (%)



New Retreatment
HIV-positive RR-/MDR-TB XDR-TB

Total budget (US\$ millions)



Funded domestically Funded internationally
Unfunded

Information on HIV

By the end of 2012, Turkmenistan authorities had reported a cumulative total of just two HIV cases, one male and one female, to the WHO Regional Office for Europe and the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC), one of whom developed AIDS and died.

Six public health facilities offer HIV testing and counselling services. Almost no other national data are available.

A leading at risk population is thought to be people who inject drugs, due to the country's proximity to Afghanistan and the opiates that are transported through central Asia. Extensive prevention programmes have been undertaken in the country with the assistance of the WHO, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and other agencies. However, no official information is being reported about the national response to HIV and an appropriate surveillance system needs to be developed. Unofficial reports indicate a substantial and unaddressed epidemic in progress.

Sources:

European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control/WHO Regional Office for Europe. HIV/AIDS surveillance in Europe 2013. Stockholm, European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control, 2014

UNAIDS, WHO, UNICEF. Joint Global AIDS Response Progress Reporting (GARPR) and health sector progress reporting.