

# TUBERCULOSIS IN TURKMENISTAN

## KEY NUMBERS (2015 -2016)



### People who developed TB

**3 800** (2015) – 70 per 100 000 population

**2 232** (2016) – 43 per 100 000 population



### Deaths from TB

**460** (2015)



### MDR-TB treatment success

**53%**



### People with MDR-TB

**360** (2015)



**64%** of all new TB cases – aged between 15-44

## TB FINANCING

- 1** Turkmenistan: regionally high Tuberculosis (TB) – priority country. TB remains a public health issue in Turkmenistan.
- 2** The Global Fund grant total amount to fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria in Turkmenistan is **23 125 689 USD** for 2010-2018.
- 3** Turkmenistan is no longer eligible for TB funding from the Global Fund because the World Bank classifies Turkmenistan as an upper-middle income country.

## KEY FACTS

Tuberculosis (TB) is caused by bacteria (*Mycobacterium tuberculosis*) that most often affect the lungs. Tuberculosis is curable and preventable.

In 2017, 10 million people fell ill with TB around the world and 1.6 million died from the disease (including 0.3 million among people with HIV).

TB is a leading killer of HIV-positive people.

TB is spread from person to person through the air. When people with lung TB cough, sneeze or spit, they propel the TB germs into the air. A person needs to inhale only a few of these germs to become infected.

About one-quarter of the world's population has latent TB, which means people have been infected by TB bacteria but are not (yet) ill with the disease and cannot transmit the disease.

Multidrug-resistant TB (MDR-TB) remains a public health crisis and a health security threat. WHO estimates that there were 558 000 new cases with resistance to rifampicin (2017) – the most effective first-line drug, of which – 82% had MDR-TB. MDR-TB is a form of TB caused by bacteria that do not respond to isoniazid and rifampicin, the 2 most powerful, first-line anti-TB drugs. MDR-TB is treatable and curable by using second-line drugs. However, second-line treatment options are limited and require extensive chemotherapy (up to 2 years of treatment) with medicines that are expensive and toxic.

People infected with TB bacteria have a 5-15% lifetime risk of falling ill with TB. However, persons with compromised immune systems, such as people living with HIV, malnutrition or diabetes, or people who use tobacco, have a much higher risk of falling ill.

When a person develops active TB disease, the symptoms (such as cough, fever, night sweats, or weight loss) may be mild for many months. This can lead to delays in seeking care, and results in transmission of the bacteria to others. People with active TB can infect 10-15 other people through close contact over the course of a year. Without proper treatment, 45% of HIV-negative people with TB on average and nearly all HIV-positive people with TB will die.

## SOURCES:

**The Global Fund**

**WHO Turkmenistan Country Profile (2015)**

**WHO Turkmenistan Country Profile (2016)**

**WHO Туберкулез**

**UNDP Europe and Central Asia**

**Saglyk's TB campaign page**



[www.saglyk.org](http://www.saglyk.org)