



**MINISTRY OF INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS FROM THE OCCUPIED
TERRITORIES, LABOUR, HEALTH AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS OF GEORGIA**

NATIONAL CENTRE FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PUBLIC HEALTH

**HEALTH CARE
STATISTICAL YEARBOOK

GEORGIA

2020**

**TBILISI
2021**



PREFACE

The yearbook “Health Care” represents an annual edition of the Ministry of Internally Displaced Persons from the Occupied Territories, Labour, Health and Social Affairs containing the basic statistical indicators of the population health status and resources of the health care system. This type of periodical editions has been published since 1996.

The yearbook is prepared on the basis of the data collected by the Ministry of Internally Displaced Persons from the Occupied Territories, Labour, Health and Social Affairs of Georgia and the Department of Medical Statistics of National Center for Disease Control and Public Health.

Data are presented using the Tenth Revision of the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems.

To calculate the indicators, the reference book uses the methodology recommended by the World Health Organization, which makes the indicators of Georgia comparable to those of other countries.

This yearbook describes health services, maternal and child health status, and data on communicable and noncommunicable diseases according to the classes of diseases, such as infectious and parasitic diseases, neoplasms, the circulatory system diseases, endocrine diseases, the respiratory system diseases, the genitourinary system diseases, mental and behavioral disorders, as well as basic demographic data, and other.

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	Mental disorders
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Chapter 1.

Sustainable Development Goals in Georgia



Sustainable Development Goals

In 2015, Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) have been adopted at the UN Summit after a partial achievement of the Millennium Development Goals – MDGs, to maintain and further advance the successes for 2030.

SDGs represent a continuation of the Millennium Development Goals until 2030. The 17 goals of sustainable development are broader and more ambitious than the Millennium Development Goals and represent the agenda that ensures that "no one should be left behind". SDGs are aimed at the eradicating poverty, prioritizing of health, education, food security, and accessibility and cover a wide range of issues such as economics, social, and environmental goals, aspiring more peaceful and engaged societies. The third strategic goal is to achieve healthy living and well-being for people of all ages, ensuring access to safe and effective medicines and vaccines, universal access to healthcare services, which is a major priority for global health, promote the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control, universal health coverage, which is also a top priority for global health, etc.

In 2018, countries have integrated SDGs into their programs and have achieved progress in the framework of "Health 2020" policy. Georgia shares SDGs, "Health 2020" and prevention and control of noncommunicable diseases global initiatives and is actively involved in monitoring the progress of the achievement of the abovementioned goals.

A global SDG index was developed to measure a progress toward the SDGs. According to this index, Georgia ranks 56th out of 165 countries and is 0.8% higher, compared to the regional average index (Figure 1.1-1.3)¹.

¹ <https://dashboards.sdgindex.org/profiles/georgia>

Figure 1.1 Sustainable Development Goals, Global Index, 2020

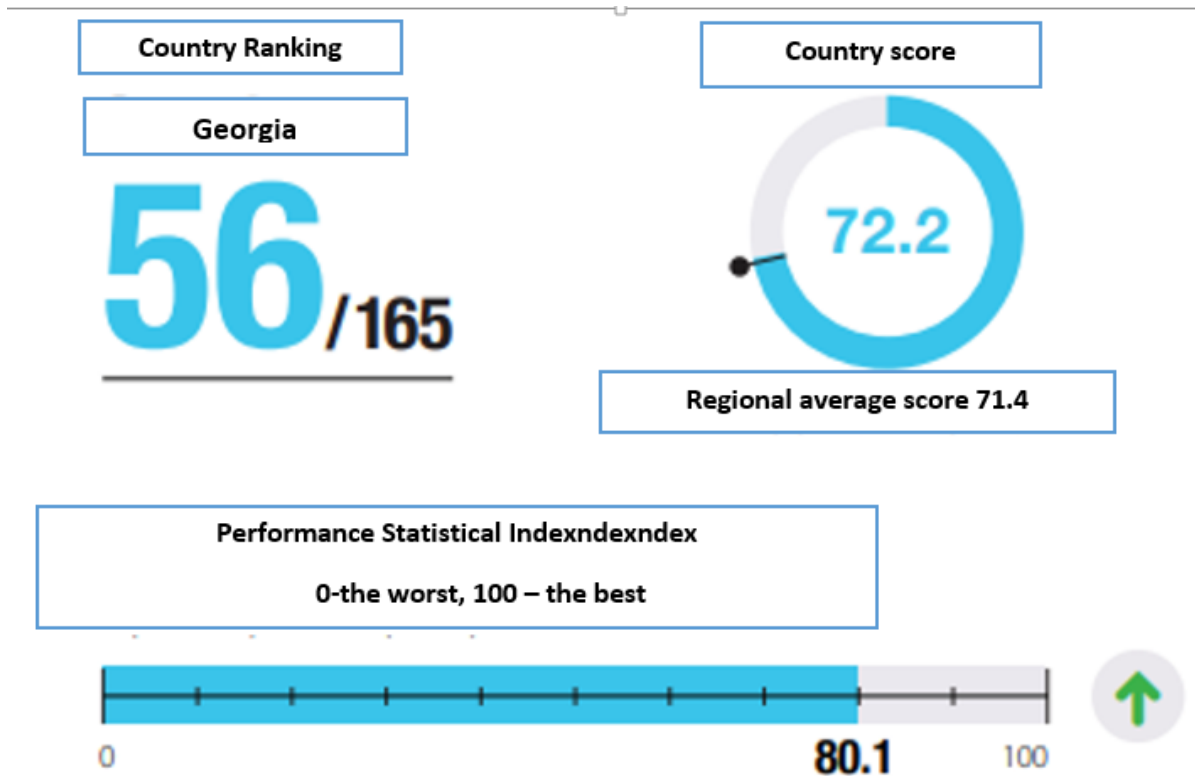


Figure 1.2 Sustainable Development Goals, Average Performance Index, Georgia, 2020

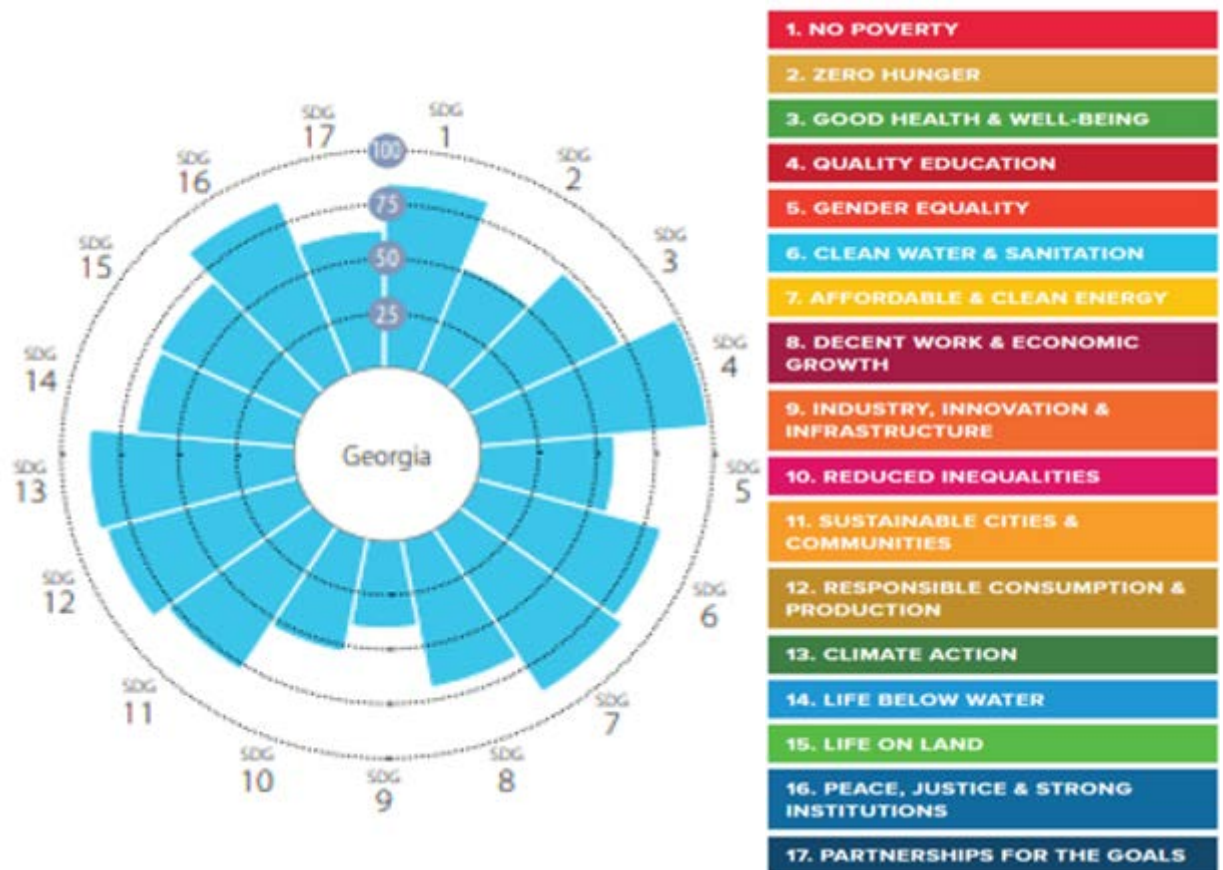


Figure 1.3 Current estimates, Georgia, 2020


Indicator	Trend
Sdg achieved	In the process of achieving the goal by 2030
Remains a challenge	The indicator increases moderately, not enough to achieve the goal
Remains a significant challenge	The indicator does not change or increase by less than 50% of the required value
Remains a very important challenge	The indicator is declining
No information	No information

Source: <https://dashboards.sdgindex.org/static/countries/profiles/Georgia.pdf>

Table 1.1 SDG Indicators, Estimates, Georgia, 2020²

	Estimate	Existing stage	Trend
SDG3 Goal 3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births); Last available estimate year - 2017	25.0		
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births); Last available estimate year - 2019	4.9		
Under 5 mortality rate (per 1000 live births); Last available estimate year - 2019	9.6		
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) Last available estimate year - 2019	74		
Incidence of HIV infections (per 1000 uninfected population) Last available estimate year - 2019	0.22		
Mortality due to non-communicable diseases (per 100,000 population); Last available estimate year - 2016	24.9		
Mortality from household air pollution and environmental air pollution (per 100,000 population)	102		
Road accident deaths (per 100,000 population); Last available estimate year - 2019	12.4		
Life expectancy at birth (years)	72.6		
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1000 women); Last available estimate year - 2018	45.2		
Delivery by qualified personnel (%); The year of the last available estimate - 2019	99.9		
Proportion of infants who received 2 vaccines (%) recommended by WHO; The year of the last available estimate - 2019	94		
Universal Health Coverage Index (0-100); Last available assessment year - 2017	66		
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0-10 best); The year of the last available estimate - 2020	5.1		

Source: <https://dashboards.sdgindex.org/static/countries/profiles/Georgia.pdf>

² May not match some national data

Chapter 2.

Demography



Vital statistics ³

Georgia consists of 11 administrative regions and 64 municipalities.



Table 2.1 Main indicators of vital statistics, Georgia

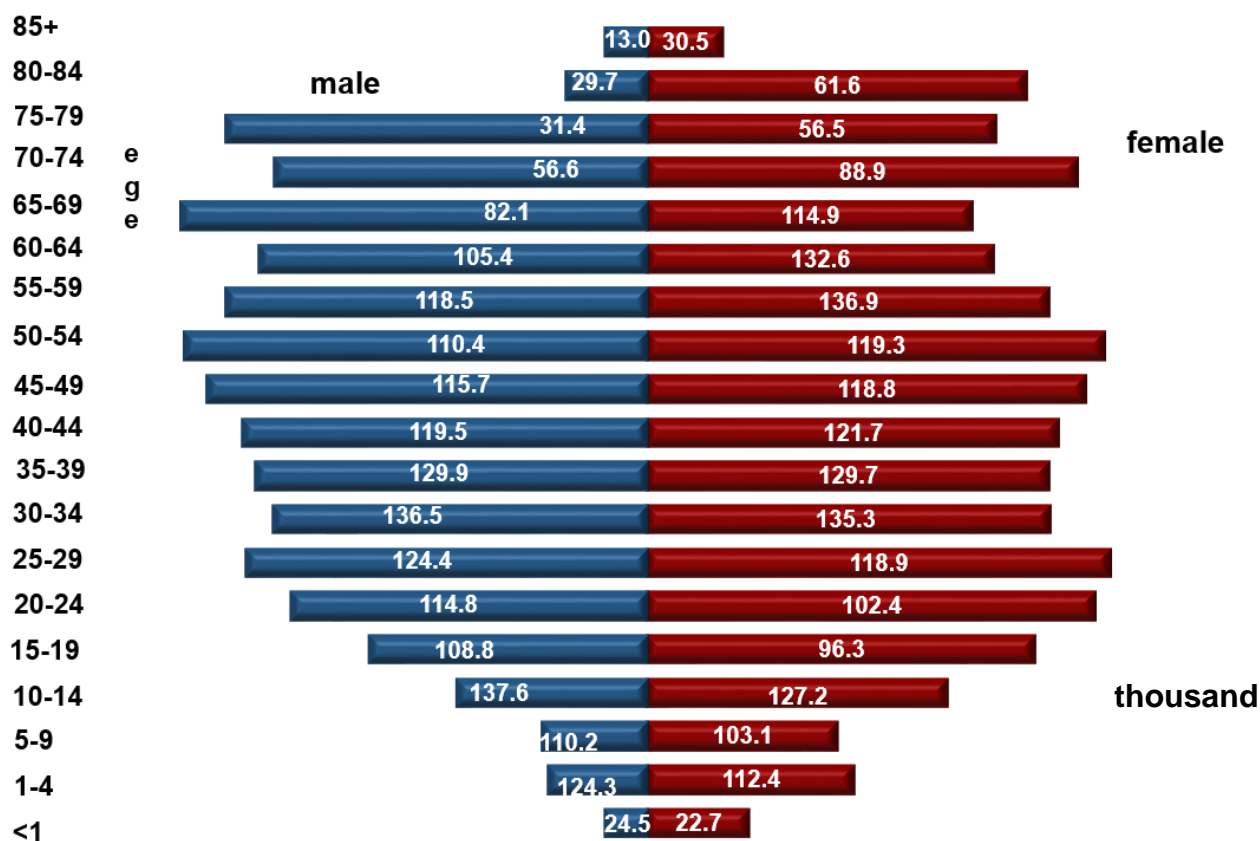
	2019		2020	
	Number of cases	Indicator	Number of cases	Indicator
Number of life birth and birth rate per 1000 population	48 296	13.0	46520	12.4
Natural population growth and rate per 1000 population	1 637	0.4	- 4 017	-1.1
Number of death and mortality rate per 1000 population	46 659	12.5	50537	13.6
Among them Infant mortality number and indicator per 1000 life birth	380	7.9	368	7.9
Stillbirth number and indicator per 1000 births	457	9.4	410	8.7
Marriages number and indicator per 1000 population	23 285	6.3	16 359	4.4
Divorces number and indicator per 1000 population	11 205	3.0	7 643	2.1
Migration growth and migration balance	-8 243	-2.2	15 732	4.2

³ This chapter contains data provided by the National Statistics Office of Georgia (GeoStat)

Population

In 2020, the annual mid-year population number was 3 722 700. Female population constituted 51.82% of the total number; males – 48.17% (Figure 2.1).

Figure 2.1 Age and sex pyramid, Georgia, 2020



Source: National Statistics Office of Georgia

Table 2.2 Mid-year population by age and sex groups (in thousands), Georgia

Age	2019			2020		
	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females
-1	49.6	49.6	49.6	47.2	24.5	22.7
1-4	223.6	223.6	223.6	213.4	110.2	103.1
5-9	258.9	258.9	258.9	264.7	137.6	127.2
10-14	224.7	224.7	224.7	236.7	124.3	112.4
15-19	205.6	205.6	205.6	205.1	108.8	96.3
20-24	219.5	219.5	219.5	217.2	114.8	102.4
25-29	255.8	255.8	255.8	243.2	124.4	118.9
30-34	271.0	271.0	271.0	271.7	136.5	135.3
35-39	254.0	254.0	254.0	259.6	129.9	129.7
40-44	240.5	240.5	240.5	241.3	119.5	121.7
45-49	234.2	234.2	234.2	234.5	115.7	118.8
50-54	233.1	233.1	233.1	229.7	110.4	119.3
55-59	260.6	260.6	260.6	255.4	118.5	136.9
60-64	231.8	231.8	231.8	237.9	105.4	132.6
65-69	193.6	193.6	193.6	197.0	82.1	114.9
70-74	131.5	131.5	131.5	145.5	56.6	88.9
75-79	100.9	100.9	100.9	87.9	31.4	56.5

80-84	87.6	87.6	87.6	91.2	29.7	61.6
85+	43.5	43.5	43.5	43.5	13.0	30.5
Total	3,720.2	3,720.2	3,720.2	3,722.7	1,793.3	1,929.5

Table 2.3 Mid-year population by age and sex groups (thousand), Georgia

Age	Both sexes	Males	Females
2011			
Total	3756.4	1789.7	1966.7
-15	683.7	361.3	322.4
15-64	2545.5	1228.3	1317.2
65+	527.2	200.2	327.0
2012			
Total	3728.9	1777.0	1951.8
-15	681.8	359.7	322.1
15-64	2522.1	1218.6	1303.5
65+	525.1	198.8	326.3
2013			
Total	3717.7	1773.1	1944.5
-15	683.4	360.1	323.3
15-64	2508.1	1214.2	1293.9
65+	526.2	198.9	327.3
2014			
Total	3719.4	1775.4	1944.1
-15	694.1	364.9	329.1
15-64	2496.2	1210.5	1285.7
65+	529.1	199.9	329.3
2015			
Total	3725.3	1780.4	1944.8
-15	711.0	373.1	337.9
15-64	2480.4	1205.6	1274.8
65+	533.9	201.7	332.2
2016			
Total	3727.5	1784.7	1942.8
-15	726.1	380.3	345.8
15-64	2463.6	1201.5	1262.1
65+	537.9	202.9	335.0
2017			
Total	3728.0	1788.6	1939.4
-15	738.9	386.3	352.6
15-64	2446.3	1197.7	1248.6
65+	542.8	204.6	338.2
2018			
Total	3,726.5	1,791.2	1,935.3
-15	749.7	391.4	358.3
15-64	2427.4	1192.7	1234.7
65+	549.4	207.1	342.3
2019			
Total	3,720.2	1,790.6	1,929.6
-15	756.8	394.4	362.3
15-64	2406.2	1186.0	1220.2
65+	557.2	210.2	347.0
2020			
Total	3,722.7	1,793.3	1,929.5
-15	761.9	396.6	365.4
15-64	2,395.6	1,183.8	1,211.8
65+	565.1	212.8	352.3

Nativity

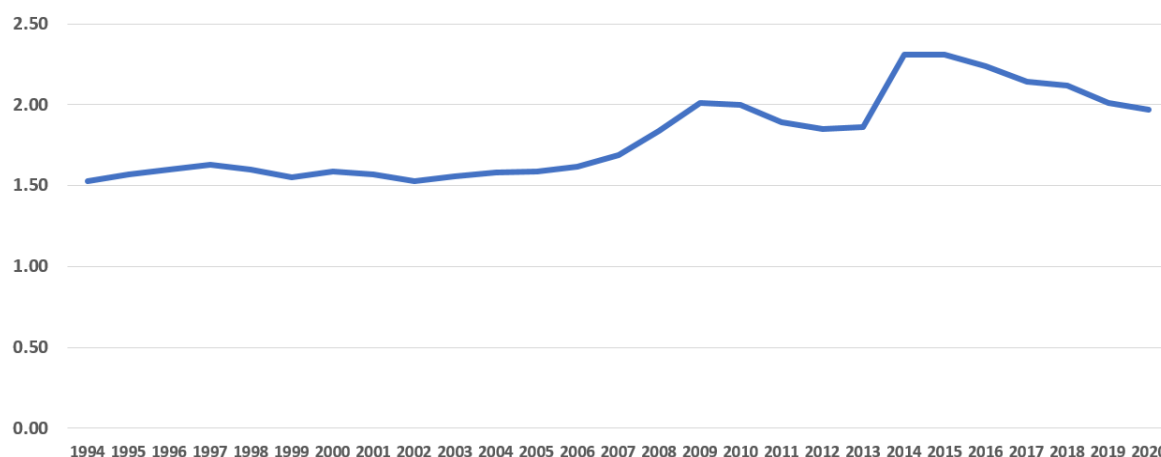
In 2020, the registered number of live births was 46 520 (in 2019 – 48 296), total birth rate was 12.5 per 1000 population (in 2019 – 13.0). The shares of live births by birth the order were as follow: 1st – 38.0%, 2nd – 35.8%, 3rd – 19.4%.

Table 2. 4 Number of live births by birth order, Georgia

Year	Birth order					Total
	I	II	III	IV	V+	
2008	28978	16841	5040	1098	485	52442
2009	29953	18874	5959	1257	525	56568
2010	27303	19698	6338	1301	590	55230
2011	24559	19293	5989	1166	558	51565
2012	23075	19044	6065	1269	516	49969
2013	22478	18910	6387	1353	529	49657
2014	26355	23171	8724	1646	644	60635
2015	24684	22644	9189	1878	719	59249
2016	22949	21563	9389	1964	704	56569
2017	20742	20435	9291	2073	677	53293
2018	19362	19511	9291	2073	718	51138
2019	18421	17645	9063	2079	777	48296
2020	17655	16651	9017	2190	1007	46520

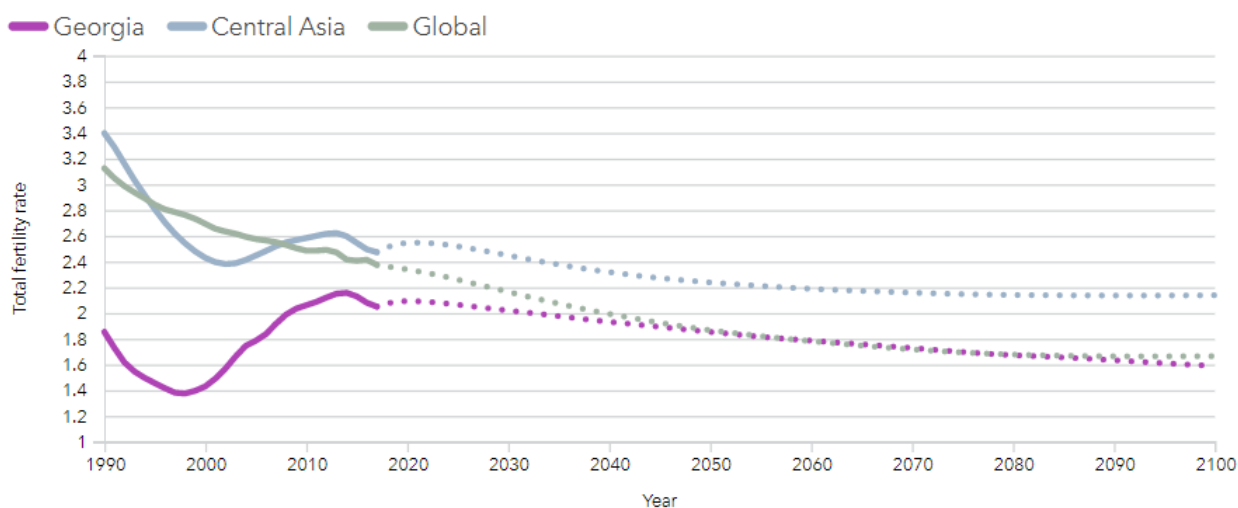
In 2014, total fertility rate (TFR) was 1.3-fold higher, compared to the year 2013. This was caused by a decreased number of population, shown by the results of the National Census of population. In 2020, the TFR was 1.97 (in 2019 – 2.01) (Figure 2.2).

Figure 2.2 Total Fertility Rate (TFR)



Source: National Statistics Office of Georgia

The Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME) at the University of Washington predicts a declining trend of the total fertility rate in Georgia. Regional and global trends are cited for comparison (Figure 2.3).

Figure 2.3 Total Fertility Rate (TFR), Georgia, 1990 – 2100


	1990	2017	2100
Georgia	1.9	2.0	1.6
Central Asia	3.4	2.5	2.1
Global	3.1	2.4	1.7

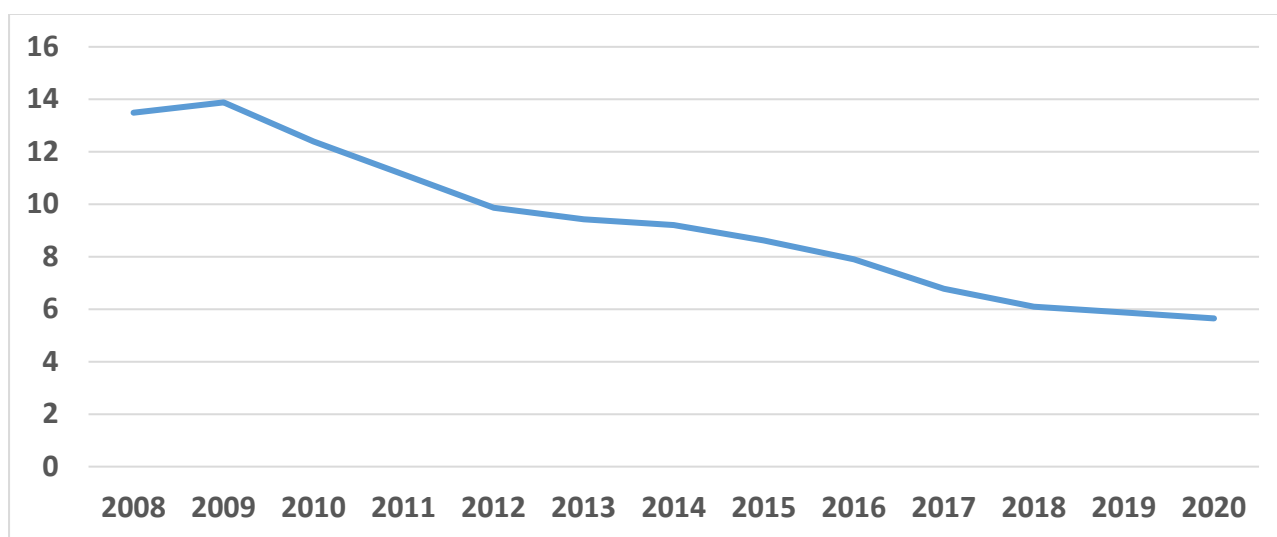
Source: <http://www.healthdata.org/georgia>

Table 2.5 Age-specific fertility and population reproduction rates, Georgia

Year	Age of the mother							Total fertility rate	Reproduction rat	
	-20	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45+		Gross	Net
2008	48.0	129.1	100.8	58.7	24.8	5.6	0.3	1.8	0.9	0.8
2009	56.1	138.5	111.5	63.4	26.8	5.8	0.3	2.0	1.0	0.9
2010	52.2	132.6	111.0	67.0	29.1	6.8	0.3	2.0	1.0	0.9
2011	47.1	125.0	106.9	63.5	28.0	6.3	0.3	1.9	0.9	0.9
2012	43.0	120.3	105.5	65.6	28.5	6.9	0.4	1.9	0.9	0.9
2013	42.2	119.1	106.2	67.3	30.5	7.2	0.4	1.9	0.9	0.9
2014	51.5	144.7	131.3	86.5	38.9	9.2	0.7	2.3	1.1	1.1
2015	48.4	144.1	128.0	87.7	41.5	10.6	0.7	2.3	1.1	1.1
2016	43.4	134.9	127.5	86.4	43.7	11.2	0.8	2.2	1.1	1.1
2017	36.2	126.1	126.9	84.5	44.0	10.5	0.5	2.1	1.0	1.0
2018	32.3	121.9	127.5	85.4	44.3	11.0	0.6	2.1	1.0	1.0
2019	29.4	112.1	121.3	81.2	44.6	12.4	1.5	2.0	1.0	1.0
2020	27.3	103.3	121.8	81.6	44.4	13.3	1.7	1.97	0.94	0.93

The trend toward decrease of the share of babies, born to women aged under 20, which started in 2010, has continued. In 2020, the share of such babies is 5.6% of total number of live births (Figure 2.4).

Figure 2.4 Share of babies, born to women aged under-20, of total number of live births, Georgia



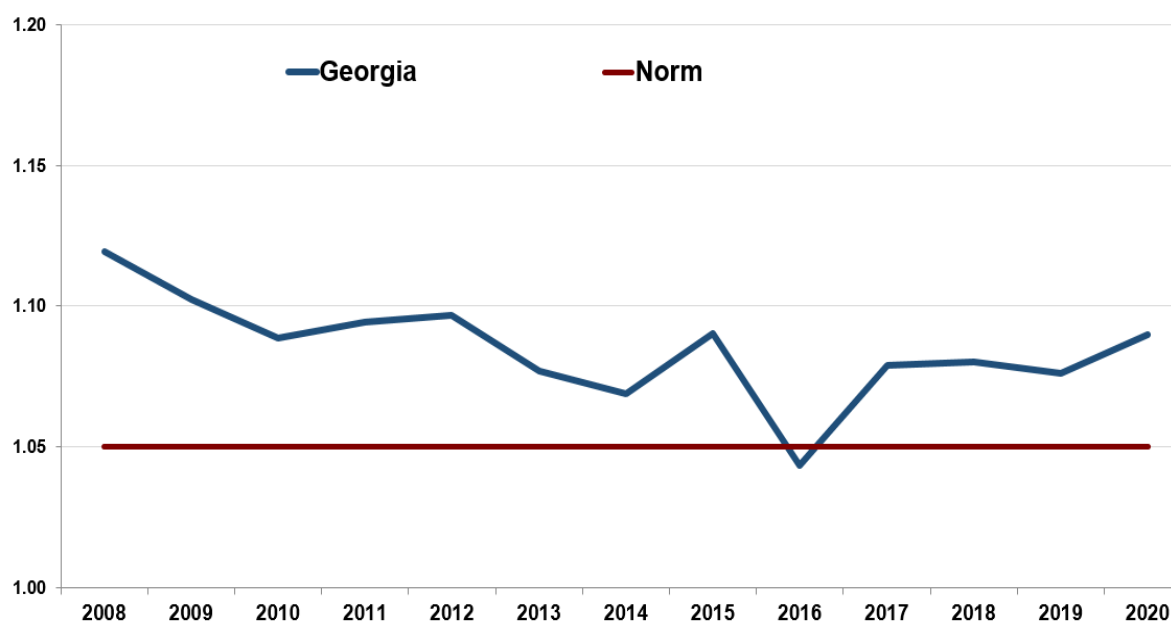
Source: National Statistics Office of Georgia

Table 2.6 Number of live births by the age of the mother, Georgia

Year	Total	Age of the mother						
		- 20	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45+
2008	52442	7072	19258	13993	7926	3326	782	85
2009	56568	7853	20381	15457	8473	3544	781	79
2010	55230	6841	19291	15465	8862	3793	893	85
2011	51565	5742	18032	14963	8324	3612	803	89
2012	49969	4930	17116	14762	8558	3634	869	100
2013	49657	4678	16486	14806	8797	3880	897	113
2014	60635	5579	19131	18257	11398	4941	1148	181
2015	59249	5108	17917	17739	11729	5266	1311	179
2016	56569	4467	15650	17613	11706	5539	1386	208
2017	53293	3614	13834	17350	11496	5581	1285	133
2018	51138	3117	12786	16548	11564	5627	1344	152
2019	48296	2839	11659	15287	10969	5687	1500	355
2020	46520	2628	10581	14476	11039	5762	1620	414

In 2020, the secondary sex ratio at birth slightly increased, compared to the previous year, and equaled 109.3 (in 2019 – 107.6) (Figure 2.5).

Figure 2.5 Secondary sex ratio at birth, Georgia



Source: National Statistics Office of Georgia

Table 2.7 Secondary sex ratio at birth, Georgia

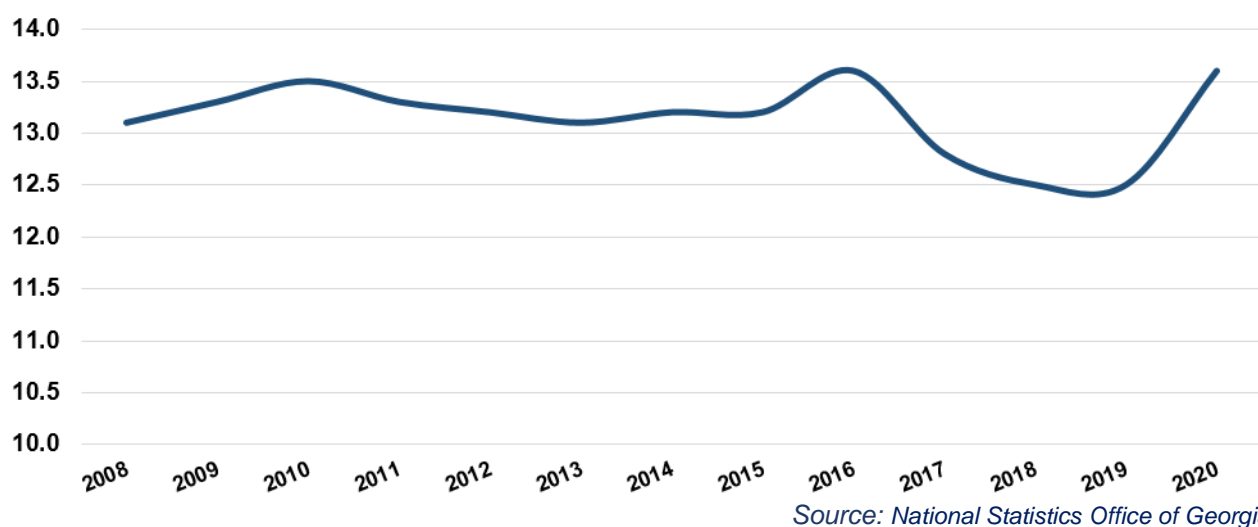
Year	Both sexes	Male	Female	(Male / Female) * 100
2008	52442	27698	24744	111.9
2009	56568	29660	26908	110.2
2010	55230	28787	26443	108.9
2011	51565	26942	24623	109.4
2012	49969	26138	23831	109.7
2013	49657	25747	23910	107.7
2014	60635	31325	29310	106.9
2015	59249	30902	28347	109.0
2016	56569	28887	27682	104.4
2017	53293	27658	25635	107.9
2018	51138	26538	24600	107.9
2019	48296	25029	23267	107.6
2020	46520	24289	22231	109.3

Mortality

Last few decades, a decrease of mortality and increase of life expectancy were mentioned in the world. Such change is partially associated with the increase of the number of non-fatal cases of noncommunicable diseases, the reduction of mortal cases caused by injuries, better control of risk factors, and early detection and improved management of diseases. In Georgia, similar to developed countries, the share of older population is increasing, which itself is reflected upon the mortality rate.

In 2011-2015, according to the National Statistics Office of Georgia, the crude mortality rate was rather stable. In 2018, a trend for decrease, which has started in 2017, continued till 2018, and, in 2019, stayed at the same level. In 2020 matrality rate increased to 13.6 (Figure 2.6).

Figure 2.6 Crude mortality rate per 100 000 population, Georgia



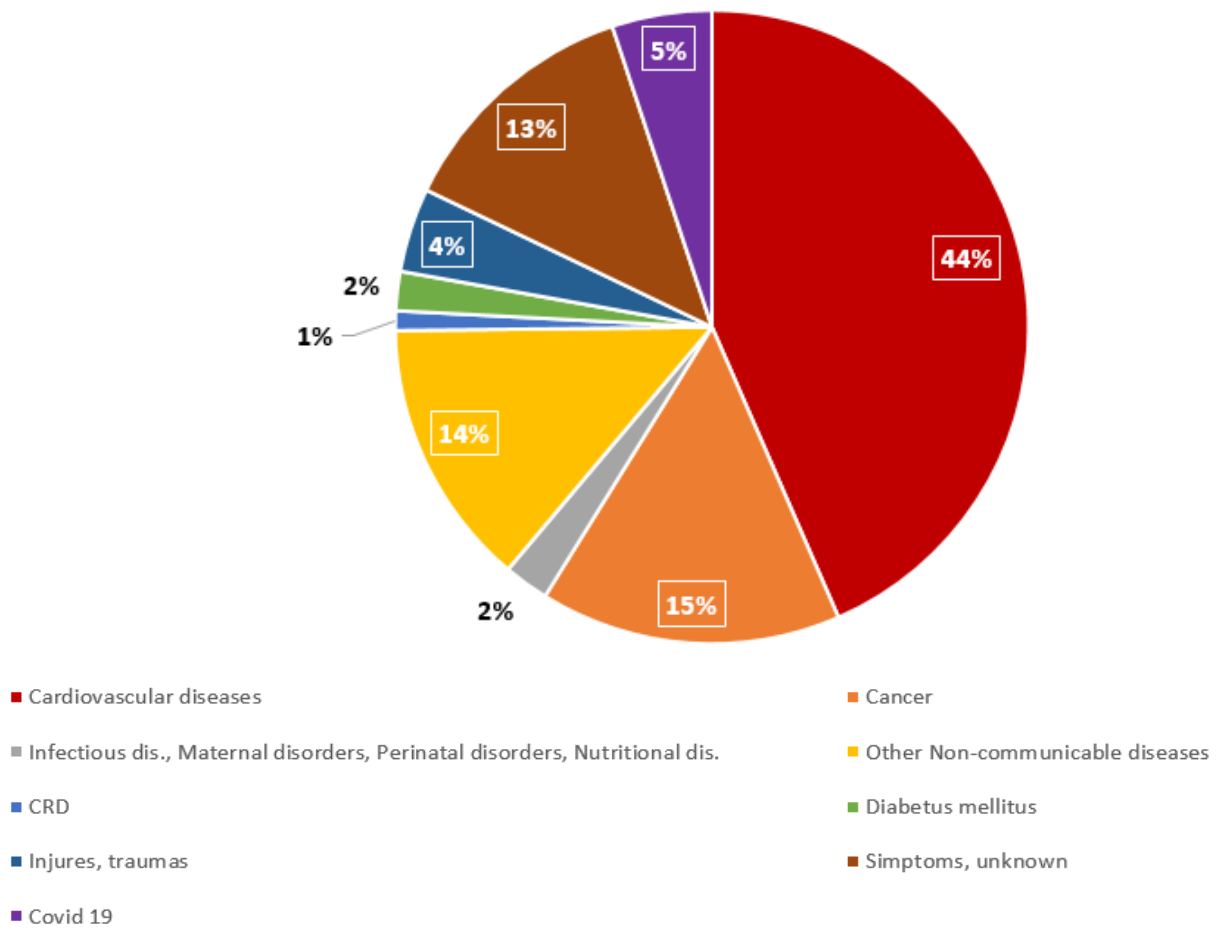
In 2020, 51.9% of the total number of deaths were registered in males, 48.1% - in females; 1.04% of total number of deaths were registered in children under-15, of which 70.2 were in children under-1.

Table 2.8 Number of deaths and mortality rates, Georgia, 2020

Age	Number of deaths			Mortality rate per 1000 population		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
-1	368	203	165	7.8	8.3	7.3
1-4	63	35	28	0.3	0.3	0.3
5-9	37	24	13	0.1	0.2	0.1
10-14	56	34	22	0.2	0.3	0.2
15-19	106	72	34	0.5	0.7	0.4
20-24	154	116	38	0.7	1.0	0.4
25-29	228	186	42	0.9	1.5	0.4
30-34	300	222	78	1.1	1.6	0.6
35-39	449	346	103	1.7	2.7	0.8
40-44	726	567	159	3.0	4.7	1.3
45-49	1150	873	277	4.9	7.5	2.3
50-54	1,750	1,286	464	7.6	11.6	3.9
55-59	2,992	2,180	812	11.7	18.4	5.9
60-64	4,197	2,861	1,336	17.6	27.1	10.1
65-69	5,101	3,283	1,818	25.9	40.0	15.8
70-74	5,644	3,239	2,405	38.8	57.2	27.1
75-79	5,809	2,844	2,965	66.1	90.6	52.5
80-84	10,375	4,248	6,127	113.7	143.0	99.5
85+	11,032	3,592	7,440	253.7	276.4	244.1
Total	50 537	26 211	24 326	13.6	14.6	12.6

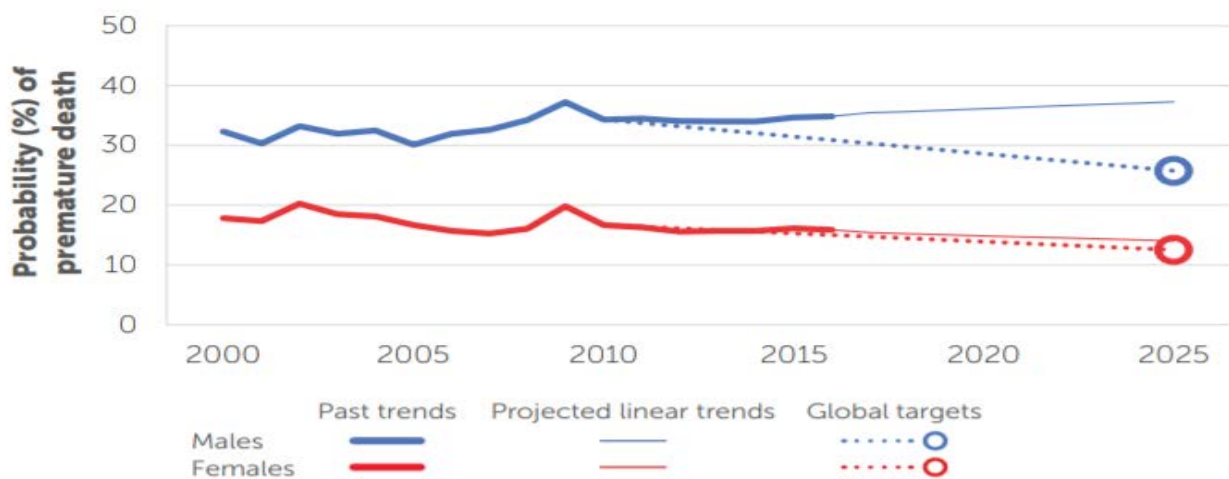
In Georgia, like in the most countries, the burden of mortality is mainly caused by noncommunicable diseases (Figure 2.7).

Figure 2.7 Mortality structure, Georgia, 2020



Source: National Statistics Office of Georgia

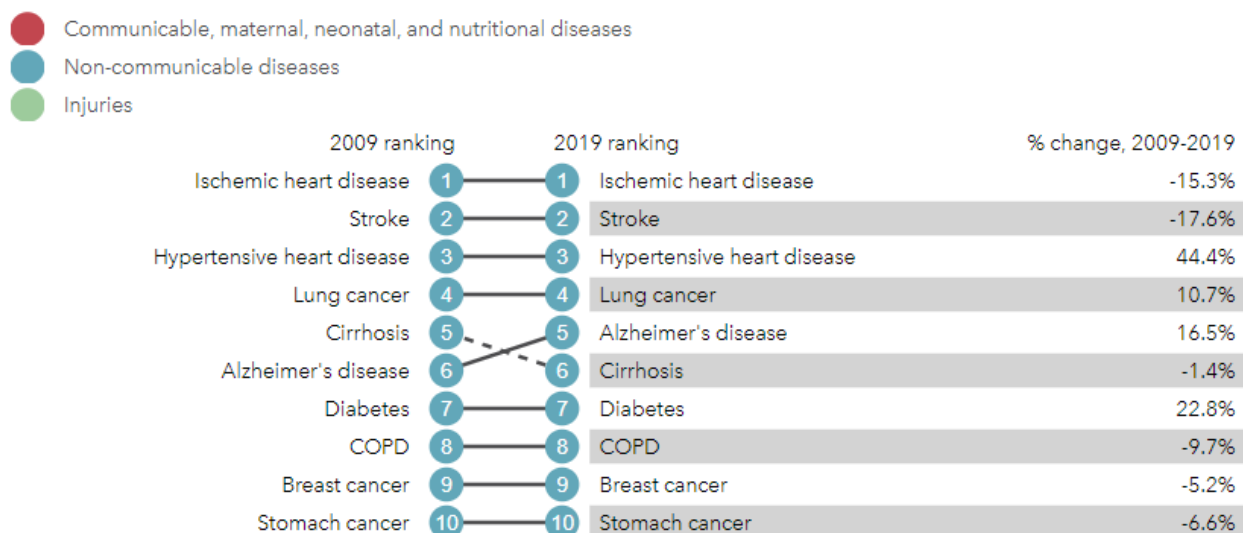
Figure 2.8 Risk of premature death related to NCDS (%), 2018



Source: World Health Organization - Noncommunicable Diseases (NCD) Country Profiles, 2018

The data of the Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME) at the University of Washington on mortality structure (top 10 causes) and percent change for the period of 2009 – 2019 are shown on the Figure 2.9.

Figure 2.9 Top 10 causes of death, all ages, Georgia



Source: <http://www.healthdata.org/georgia>

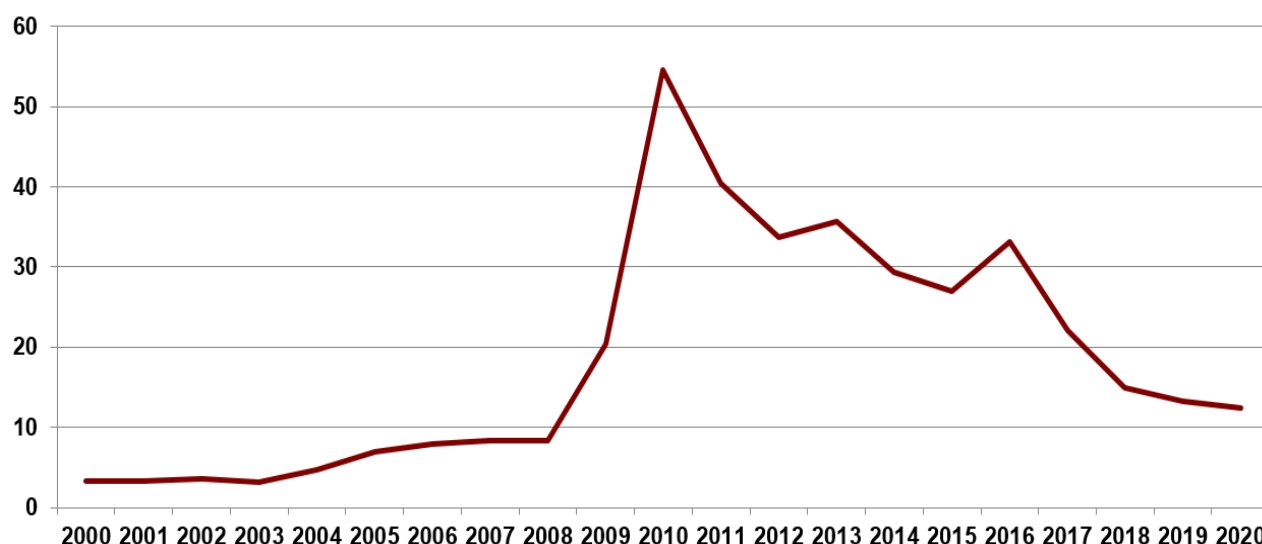
Table 2.9 Mortality by underlying cause of death (rate per 100000 population), Georgia, 2020

	Number	Rate
Total	50537	1358.3
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	753	20.2
Neoplasms	8089	217.4
Diseases of blood and blood-forming organs	322	8.7
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases	1011	27.2
Mental and behavioral disorders	76	2.0
Diseases of the nervous system	562	15.1
Diseases of the eye and adnexa	0	0.0
Ear and mastoid process	0	0.0
Diseases of the circulatory system	22126	594.7
Diseases of the respiratory system	4017	108.0
Diseases of the digestive system	1465	39.4
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	20	0.5
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	9	0.2
Diseases of the urinary system	431	11.6
Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	19	0.5
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	266	7.1
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities	85	2.3
Ill-defined causes	6489	174.4
Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes	2210	59.4
Special Purpose Codes (U07.1 - New Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19), Virus Laboratory Identified	2587	69.5

A completeness of registration of mortal cases and a correct identification of the underlying causes of death are the main criteria for mortality registration quality assessment. Last years, significant changes of the Georgian system have happened. This was reflected in

the international assessments, according to which the completeness of the registration exceeds 95%, although the quality of identifying the underlying causes of death still remains a challenge. The quality of identifying the underlying causes of death has improved significantly, as a result of activities of the National Center for Disease Control, interagency cooperation and municipal public health centers. In 2020, the share of ill defined underlying causes of death dropped to 12.9% of total (Figure 2.10).

Figure 2.10 Share of ill-defined causes of death (%) Georgia



Source: NCDC

Natural Population Growth

In Georgia, in 2020, the natural population growth rate was -1.1 per 1000 population (in 2019 it was +0.4). A positive natural growth rate was identified in: Ajara, Tbilisi, and Kvemo Kartli.

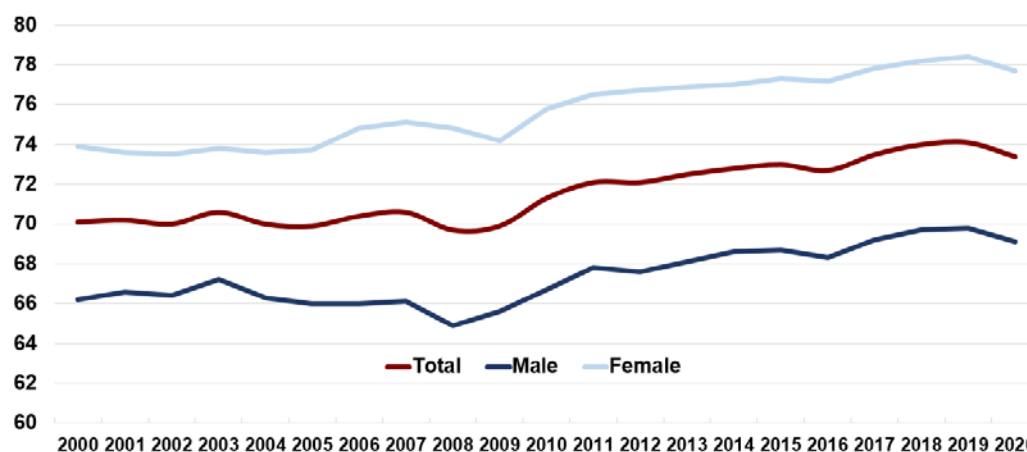
Table 2.10 General indicators of vital statistics, Georgia

Year	Live births		Deaths		Natural population growth		Marriages		Divorces	
	Number	Rate per 1000 population	Number	Rate per 1000 population	Number	Rate per 1000 population	Number	Rate per 1000 population	Number	Rate per 1000 population
2008	52442	14.6	50490	13.1	1952	0.5	31414	8.2	3189	0.8
2009	56568	13.7	50794	13.3	5774	1.5	31752	8.3	4030	1.1
2010	55230	13.4	51066	13.5	4164	1.1	34675	9.2	4726	1.2
2011	51565	13.4	49818	13.3	1747	0.5	30863	8.2	5850	1.6
2012	49969	16.3	49347	13.2	622	0.2	30412	8.2	7136	1.9
2013	49657	15.9	48564	13.1	1093	0.3	34693	9.3	8089	2.2
2014	60635	15.2	49087	13.2	11548	3.1	31526	8.5	9119	2.5
2015	59249	14.3	49121	13.2	10128	2.7	29157	7.8	9112	2.4
2016	56569	14.8	50771	13.6	5798	1.6	25101	6.7	9539	2.6
2017	53293	14.6	47822	12.8	5471	1.5	23684	6.4	10222	2.7
2018	51138	13.7	46524	12.5	4614	1.2	23202	6.2	10288	2.8
2019	48296	13.0	46659	12.5	1637	0.4	23285	6.3	11205	3.0
2020	46520	12.4	50537	13.6	-4 017	-1.1	16359	4.4	7643	2.1

Life expectancy at birth

In 2020, life expectancy at birth was 73.4 years (in females – 77.47; in males – 69.1) (Figure 2.11).

Figure 2.11 Life expectancy at birth, Georgia



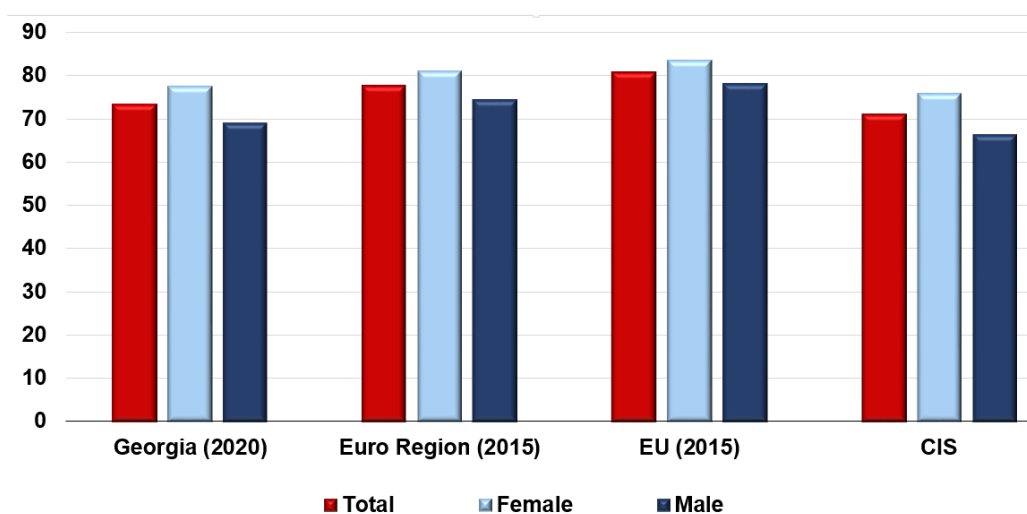
Source: National Statistics Office of Georgia

Table 2.11 Life expectancy at birth, Georgia

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total	71.3	72.1	72.1	72.5	72.8	73	72.7	73.5	74.0	74.1	73.4
Male	66.7	67.8	67.6	68.1	68.6	68.7	68.3	69.2	69.7	69.8	69.1
Female	75.8	76.5	76.7	76.9	77.0	77.3	77.2	77.8	78.2	78.4	77.7

In Georgia, life expectancy at birth is higher than in the CIS countries, and lower than in the European Region (Figure 2.12).

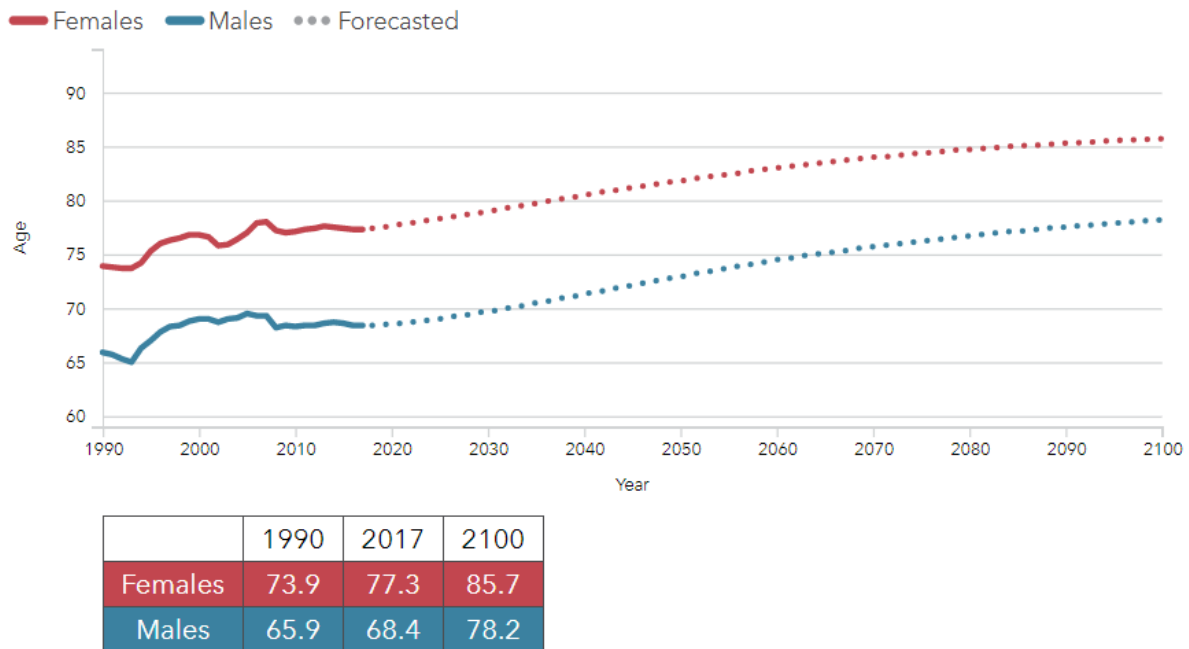
Figure 2.12 Life expectancy at birth (last available year)



Source: National Statistics Office of Georgia, WHO HFA DATA BASE

In Georgia, life expectancy at birth, according to the projection of the Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME) at the University of Washington, which is based on the global burden of diseases for 2017, maintains the growing trend (Figure 2.13).

Figure 2.13 Life expectancy at birth (last available year), Georgia, 1990-2100



Source: <http://www.healthdata.org/georgia>

Figure 2.14 demonstrates the top 10 causes of death and disability by the countries provided by the Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME) at the University of Washington.

Figure 2.14. Age-standardized DALY rate per 100,000, 2019



Source: <http://www.healthdata.org/georgia>

Chapter 3.

Health Services



Healthcare Provision

Table 3.1 Health resources and resource utilization, Georgia, 2020

Number of physicians (including dentists)	25429	Number of In-patient facilities	265
Number of physicians per 100000 population	683.1	Number of out-patient facilities	2283
Number of nurses	22126	Number of hospital beds	18580
Number of nurses per 100000 population	594.4	Number of hospital beds per	499.4
Number of encounters with physicians	12807695	100 000 population	307
Home visits of physicians	152706	Antenatal care centers	78
Number of Rural physician-entrepreneur	1264	Ambulance stations	19

Health workforce and healthcare network

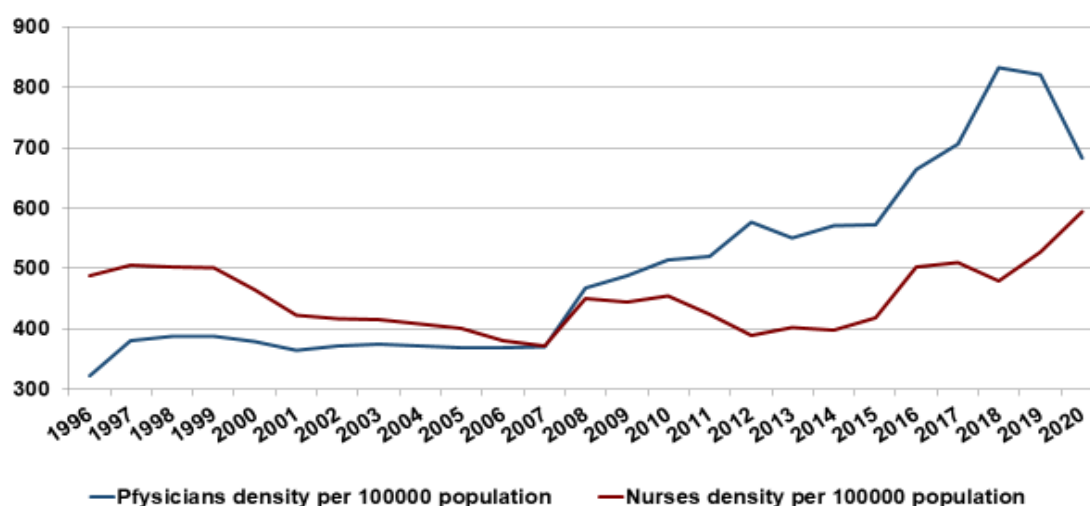
Table 3.2 Healthcare facilities network, Georgia, 2020

Type of health facility	Number
Inpatient facilities	265
Hospitals and medical centers	264
Including specialized	80
<i>Including independent maternity hospital</i>	8
Dispensaries with in-patient care unit	1
Outpatient facilities and rural doctors	2283
<i>Including Outpatient centers and polyclinics</i>	320
<i>Dental Clinics and Offices</i>	614
Ambulatory care clinics	21
Women consultancy centers independent	11
Health Offices (except Dental clinics)	46
Rural physician-entrepreneur	1264
Dispensaries	10
Ambulance stations	71
Blood transfusion	19
Epidemiological centers	60
Other	20

According to WHO strategy, an adequate number of health workforce in the country is very important to provide effective and productive medical services. In Georgia, an increase of the number of physicians per 100000 population has been observed since 2006. This indicator in Georgia is significantly higher than in the European region, the EU and the CIS countries.

In 1998 – 2013, the number of nurses per 100000 population had a trend for reduction, and despite of the recently observed increase, this indicator is significantly lower than the indicators of the European region, the EU and the CIS countries.

Figure 3.1 Number of physicians and nurses per 100 000 population Georgia⁴



Source: National center for disease control and public health

Table 3.3 Professionally active physicians ⁵ per 100 000 population, Georgia

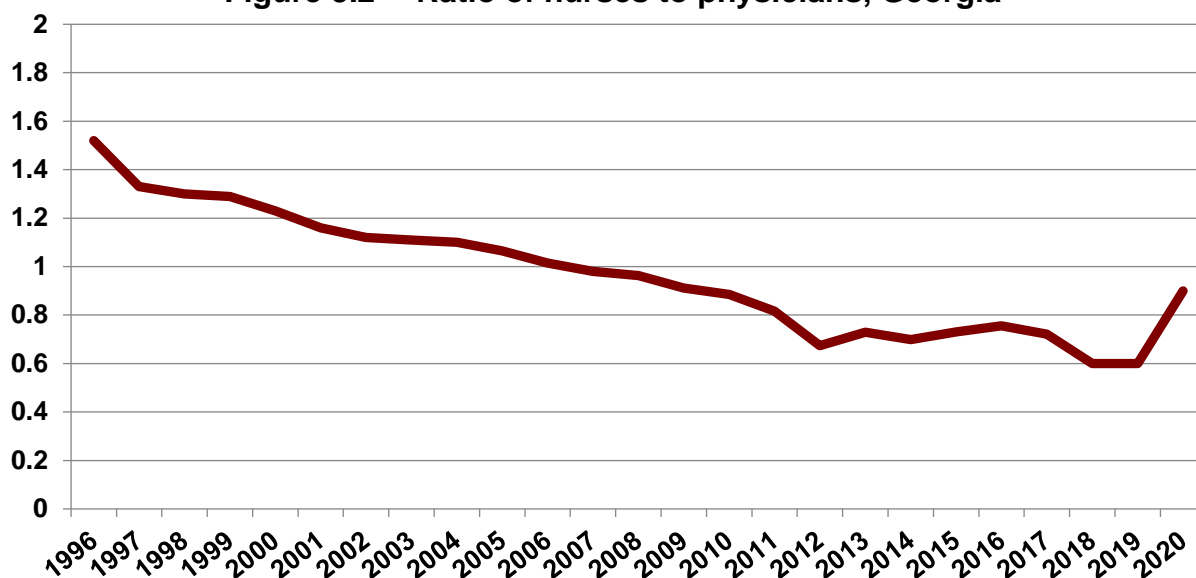
	Physicians total		Including professionally active	
	Total	Rate per 100 000	Total	Rate per 100 000
2008	17961	466.7	16571	430.6
2009	18591	487.4	17392	456.0
2010	19453	513.7	18227	481.3
2011	19514	519.5	18366	488.9
2012	21501	576.6	18235	489.0
2013	20474	550.7	18278	491.6
2014	21201	570.0	19270	518.1
2015	21312	572.1	20143	540.7
2016	24745	663.8	24082	646.1
2017	26303	705.6	25084	672.9
2018	30291	814.2	29223	784.2
2019	30574	821.8	29351	789.0
2020	20379	547.4	20379	547.4

⁴ The 2020 data is based on a new system of personalized accounting for health care workers

⁵ Professionally active physicians include practising physicians and other physicians for whom their medical education is a prerequisite for the execution of the job. **Exclusion:** students who have not yet graduated, dentists, stomatologists, dental and maxillofacial surgeons, physicians working in administration, research and in other posts that exclude direct contact with patients, unemployed physicians and retired physicians, physicians working abroad

In the European region and EU countries, the ratio of physicians to nurses is about 2-2.7 and the tendency of this indicator is positive over years. In Georgia, during last decades the number of physicians prevails the number of nurses (Figure 3.1).

Figure 3.2 Ratio of nurses to physicians, Georgia



Source: National center for disease control and public health

Table 3.4 Professionally active nurse⁶ per 100 000 population, Georgia

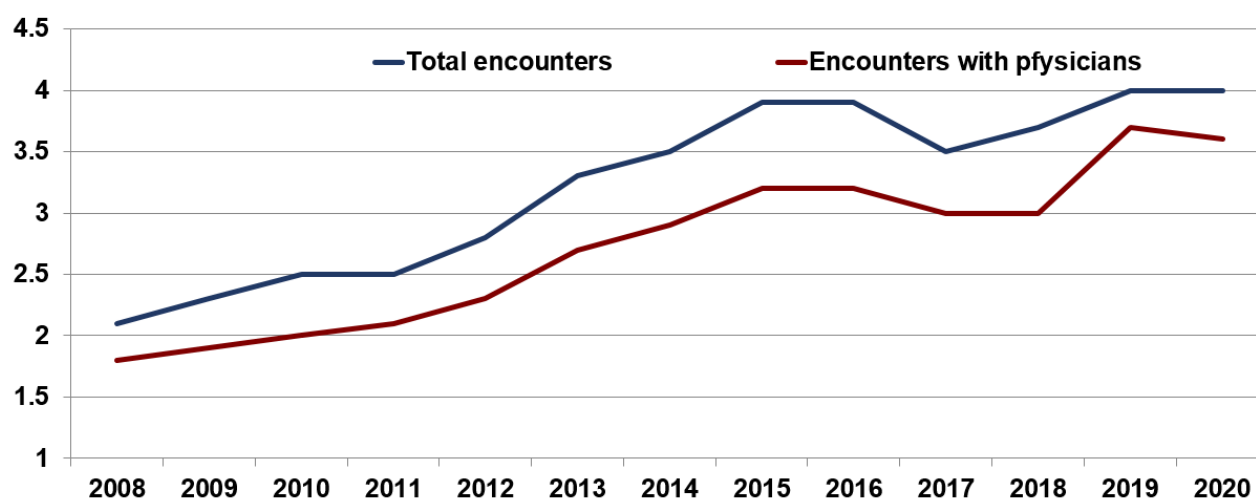
	Nurses		Midwives	
	Total	Rate per 100000	Total	Rate per 100000
2008	17309	449.8	1061	27.6
2009	16958	444.6	955	25.0
2010	17211	454.5	913	24.1
2011	15940	424.3	661	17.6
2012	14493	388.7	634	17.0
2013	14935	401.7	594	16.0
2014	14809	398.2	607	16.3
2015	15574	418.1	593	15.9
2016	18701	501.7	489	13.1
2017	18977	509.1	491	13.2
2018	18440	494.8	491	13.2
2019	19613	527.2	542	14.6
2020	22126	594.3	519	13.4

⁶ Professionally active nurses include practising and other (non-practising) nurses for whom their education is a prerequisite for the execution of the job. **Exclusion:** midwives who hold a post / job under which midwifery education is not required, unemployed, midwives and retired midwives, midwives working abroad.

Health resources utilization

In 2020, in Georgia, 13686421 (2019 - 14928350) encounters with primary healthcare were registered. According to WHO last available data, encounters of the population with outpatient facilities in European Region is about 6 per capita. In Georgia, last two decades this indicator did not exceed 2.2. After the universal healthcare care program implementation in the country, the numbers of encounters of the population with outpatient and in-patient health facilities have significantly increased. In 2020, the numbers of encounters of the population with outpatient facilities has not changed compared to the previous year and is equal to 4.0 (Figure 3.3).

Figure 3.3 Total number of encounters per capita per year, Georgia



Source: National center for disease control and public health

Table 3.5 Number of encounters with outpatient facilities per capita, Georgia

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
All encounters	1.9	1.9	2.1	2.4	3.2	3.6	3.5	3.1	3.3	3.6	3.7
Encounters to physicians	1.8	1.8	2.1	2.4	3.1	3.4	3.4	3.0	3.2	3.6	3.6
<i>Including:</i>											
Encounters for children aged under-15	2.6	2.4	2.6	2.7	3.7	3.8	3.6	3.4	2.8	2.8	0.04
Ambulance calls	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3
Ambulance calls for children aged under-15	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1

Table 3.6 Number of outpatient surgeries, Georgia

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total number of surgical operations	78670	77289	101602	102120	105604	103469	104632	101482
On eye	15941	17576	27517	27185	31369	28920	34480	53049
Including glaucoma	8979	945	1169	1633	1622	1059	1437	1724
cataract	7517	9121	16386	15171	15624	14118	21322	11482
Microsurgery	2957	9894	10490	10423	12752	12789	19899	38546
On throat-ear-nose	2816	4149	4243	14152	12059	16371	17440	7419

On blood vessels	1202	1615	428	642	373	1348	909	531
On organs of abdominal cavity	1318	772	732	785	679	2314	3236	1051
Of which dissection of no strangulated hernia	740	113	123	168	112	414	396	156
Obstetrical & gynecological	27167	23862	15655	14905	14628	11981	12084	5578
On mammary glands	231	394	404	434	353	634	338	283
On skin and subcutaneous tissues	17863	16335	22030	18620	15604	20871	16808	13956

In 2020, annual statistical reports were submitted to the National Center for Disease Control and Public Health by 265 in-patient facilities. There were registered 551 753 hospital discharges, and 545 246 numbers of hospitalisations.

Table 3.7 Utilization of hospital beds, Georgia

	Number of hospital beds	Number of beds per 100000 population	Bed occupancy	Number of hospital beds	Number of beds per 100000 population
2008	14069	365.6	792.0	3.0	26.2
2009	13633	357.4	148.2	6.3	23.4
2010	13378	353.3	160.0	6.4	25.2
2011	12599	335.4	173.6	7.0	24.8
2012	11348	304.3	228.9	7.0	32.7
2013	11600	312.0	181.4	5.4	33.6
2014	11675	313.9	188.3	5.2	36.3
2015	12830	344.4	193.3	5.3	36.4
2016	13840	371.3	189.3	5.0	37.8
2017	15084	404.6	180.5	5.2	35.0
2018	15909	426.9	187.2	4.9	37.8
2019	17471	469.6	179.5	4.9	36.5
2020	18580	499.1	190.7	5.6	34.0

Among diagnosis at discharge, the respiratory system diseases constituted 14.8%, cardiovascular disorders – 17.2%, and pregnancy, childbirth and puerperium – 9.5% of total. Total hospital case fatality rate was 3.2% (2019 - 2.5%).

Table 3.8 Hospital discharges by the ICD10 chapters, all ages, Georgia, 2020 (Top 10 ICD classes)

	Number of hospital discharges	Including deaths	Case fatality rate (%)
Total	545246	17655	3.2
Diseases of the circulatory system	93749	4612	4.9
Diseases of the respiratory system	80750	4553	5.6
Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	53250	6	0.0
Covid19	45344	2699	6.0
Diseases of the digestive system	42698	1212	2.8
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	36034	293	0.8
Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes	35823	516	1.4
Neoplasms	32650	980	3.0
Diseases of the genitourinary system	24887	407	1.6
Diseases of the nervous system	21737	238	1.1

Table 3.9 Hospital discharges by the ICD10 chapters, children under-15, Georgia, 2020
(Top 10 ICD classes)

	Number of hospital discharges	Including deaths	Case fatality rate (%)
Total	80222	373	0.5
Diseases of the respiratory system	31172	32	0.1
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	13945	8	0.1
Perinatal disorders	6966	244	3.5
Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes	6094	9	0.1
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified	5773	12	0.2
Diseases of the digestive system	3883	5	0.1
Covid19	3086	1	0.0
Diseases of the genitourinary system	2116	4	0.2
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities	1852	38	2.1
Diseases of the nervous system	949	7	0.7

Table 3.10 Hospital discharges by the ICD10 chapters, infants, Georgia, 2020
(Top 10 ICD classes)

	Number of hospital discharges	Including deaths	Case fatality rate (%)
Total	18832	306	1.6
Perinatal disorders	6911	244	3.5
Diseases of the respiratory system	5227	9	0.2
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	2506	5	0.2
Covid19	970	1	0.1
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified	796	0	0.0
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities	759	35	4.6
Diseases of the genitourinary system	423	0	0.0
Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes	311	2	0.6
Diseases of the digestive system	279	3	1.1
Diseases of the nervous system	129	4	3.1
Diseases of blood and blood-forming organs	77	0	0.0

In 2020, reporting of data on surgical operations, like in 2018 and 2019, was performed by reconciling the electronic inpatient case reporting and universal health care data. Thus, the comparison 2018 - 2020 data (structure of surgical interventions) with previous years will not be valid.

In 2020, in Georgia, 166 531 surgical interventions were performed, rate per 1000 population – 44.7 (in 2019 – 64.3).

In 2020, 15 091 surgeries were performed on heart and major thoracic vessels; 6 472 – on the nervous system; 2 131 – on the endocrine system (including 2 007 surgeries on thyroid gland). There were 13 157 surgeries performed on the female genitals, on prostate gland – 1 255 surgeries. In 2020, 8 kidney transplantations were performed.

Among surgeries conducted on the musculo-skeletal system there were 7 535 hip joints (2019 – 5165), and 432 knee joints replacements. In 2 232 cases a limb or its part amputation was conducted.

Table 3.11 In-patient surgeries, Georgia
(Summary data from electronic inpatient case reporting and Universal Health Care)

Type of surgery by the anatomic site	Number of surgeries
Total	166531
<i>including:</i>	
On nervous system	6472
On brain	2623
On spinal cord	3238
On peripheral nervous system	594
On the endocrine system	2131
On thyroid gland	2007
Parathyroid gland	48
On the eye and adnexa	5849
Due to glaucoma	356
Due to cataract	2538
On ear, nose and throat	8132
On ear	512
On teeth, jaws, mouth and larynxes	10423
On tongue	535
On heart and major thoracic vessels	15091
On tricuspidal valve	82
Shunting of the coronary arteries	2140
Stenting	8365
On chest wall, pleura, midline, diaphragm, trachea, bronchus and lungs	1818
On mammary gland	2829
On the digestive system	35224
On the genitourinary system, male genital organs and the retroperitoneal space	11953
Kidney transplantation	8
On prostate gland	1255
On female genital organs	13157
Obstetrical operations	17892
On the musculoskeletal system	22883
On peripheral blood vessels and lymphatic system	6379
On skin	6258
Acquisition of organs and tissues for transplantation	40

The ambulance system is providing free emergency medical care for the population. In 2020, the ambulance services completed 1 215 839 emergency visits; this means, 0.3 encounters per capita per year

Table 3.12 Performance of ambulance stations, Georgia

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total number of ambulance stations	78	75	104	78	79	82	73	78	78
Total number of visits	1061690	1231225	1247588	1479212	1617704	1451725	1520836	1526434	1215 839
Number of population with assistance covered by the State Programs	993089	1148445	1201793	1436980	1459415	1345002	1388243	1459301	989452

Table 3.13 Number of population, who received ambulance assistance, Georgia

	Total number of population, who received care	Including					
		Due to accidents		Due to sudden illness		Due to accidents	
		Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
2010	933877	13286	1.4	915319	980	5272	0.6
2011	936614	12323	1.3	919953	982	4338	0.5
2012	1035270	29242	2.8	1001494	967	4534	0.4
2013	1199884	15017	1.3	1179681	983	5186	0.4
2014	1221404	26074	2.1	1188006	973	6484	0.5
2015	1452857	24712	1.7	1417200	975	8734	0.6
2016	1530237	24778	1.6	1494058	976	9068	0.6
2017	1413410	20106	1.4	1382520	97.8	8417	0.6
2018	1463076	23521	1.6	1429291	97.7	7306	0.5
2019	1459301	18451	1.3	1434046	98.3	3728	0.3
2020	1046534	4418	0.4	1029456	98.6	6130	0.6

In 2020, all licensed blood banks (20 banks) collected 75 199 blood donations, (2019 - 82048), share of free donations was equal to 31.8%.

Chapter 4. Immunisation



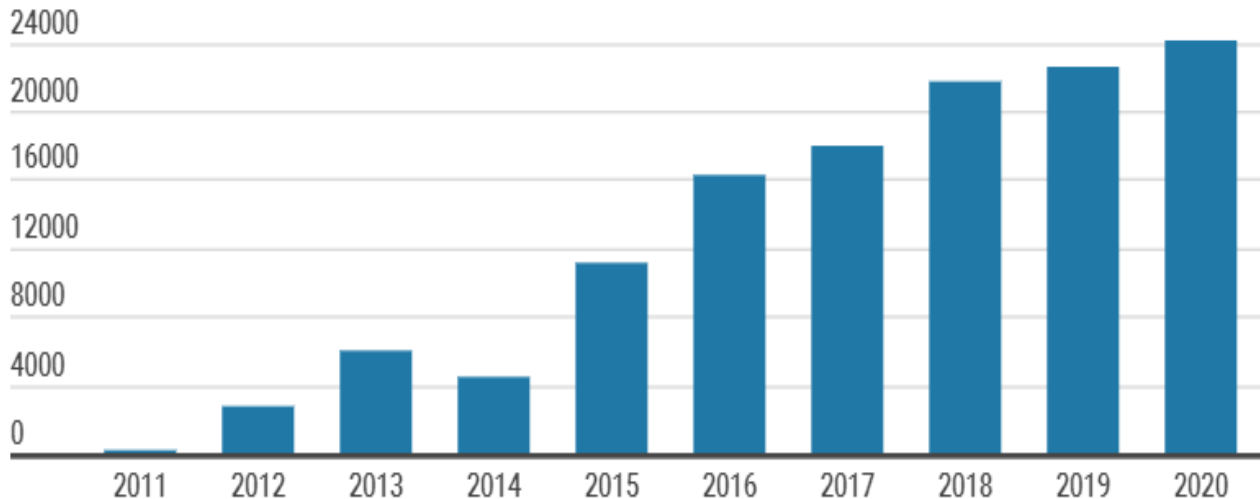
**Vaccination
means
Protection**



Immunization

From the point of view of the Government of Georgia, immunization is a top public health priority. This is clearly proved by a significant increase of funds allocated to the immunization program in 2020 - 166 million GEL (in 2012 - 4 million GEL and in 2019 - 22,800 million GEL) (Figure 4.1).

Figure 4.1 Budget of the immunization program (in GEL)



Source: National center for disease control and public health

Vaccines against the following 13 diseases are currently included in the immunization schedule in the country: tuberculosis, hepatitis B, diphtheria, measles, tetanus, poliomyelitis, measles, mumps, rubella, Hib (Hemophilus influenza), Rota virus, pneumococcal infection, papillomavirus infection.

Immunization schedule, Georgia

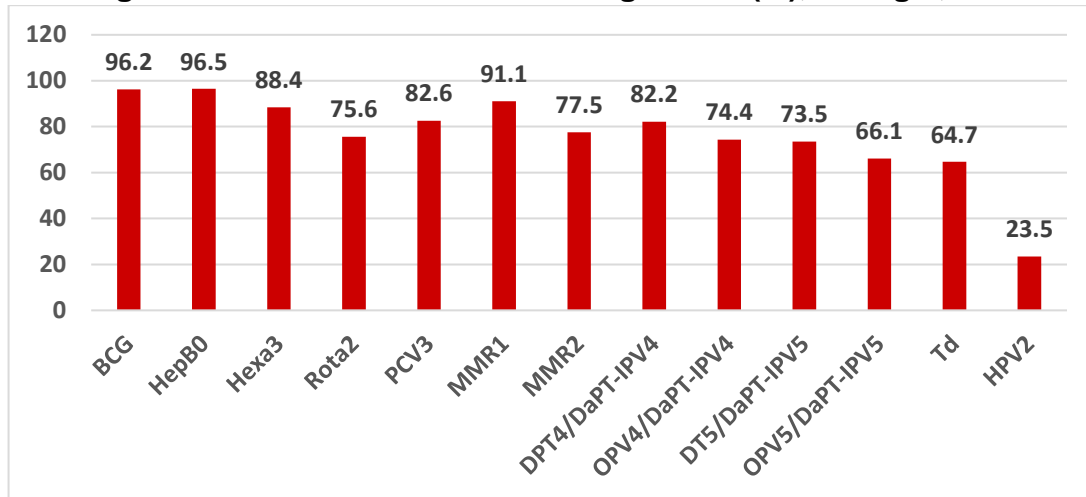
Vaccine	Number of doses	Immunization age
BCG	1	Newborn 0-5 days
HepB	1	First 12 hours after birth
Hib+DaPT+HepB+IPV	3	2, 3, 4 months
bOPV, aPT-IPV	2	18 months, 5 years
DPT/DaPT-IPV	1	18 months
DT, DaPT-IPV	1	5 years
TD	1	14 years
MMR	2	12 months, 5 years
Rota	2	2, 3 months
PCV	3	2, 4, 12 months
APV/HPV	2	Cohort 10-11-12 years of age

Last years the following 6 new vaccines have been added to the immunization calendar: in 2013 - Rota virus vaccine, at the end of 2014 - PCV10 (with GAVI support), in 2015 - IPV (Penta vaccine replaced with Hexavalent vaccine), in 2016 - bivalent polio vaccine (bOPV). In 2017, HPV vaccination was launched in 4 territories of Georgia (Tbilisi, Kutaisi, Adjara, Abkhazia), with the aim of inclusion of 9-year-old girls in the demo program. Since

September 2019, human papillomavirus vaccination (APV) has been introduced throughout Georgia for 10, 11 and 12 year old girls. Since July 2020, at the age of 18 months and 5 years, the booster vaccines bOPV, DPT and DT have been replaced by a quadrivalent vaccine (DaPT-IPV).

All vaccines, included in the National Vaccination Calendar, are free for the general public. To ensure high quality and safe immunization, the State procures only those vaccines that are pre-qualified by the World Health Organization.

Figure 4.2 Immunization coverage rates (%), Georgia, 2020



Due to the Covid-19 pandemic situation, the annual target coverage of 95% could not be reached.

Georgia has been certified as a country free from wild polio virus since 2002.

Based on the data of 2019-2020, the World Health Organization recognized Georgia in 2021 as a country free of rubella.

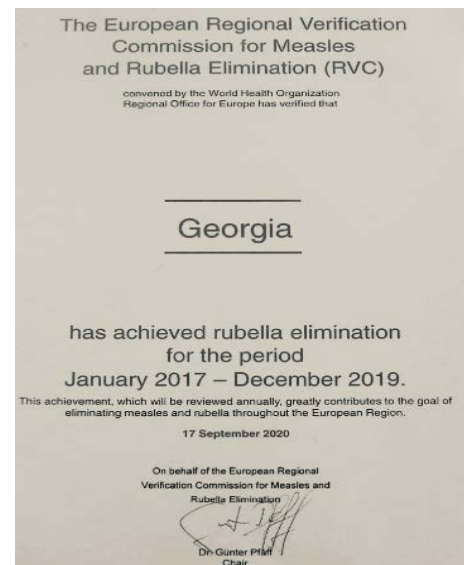
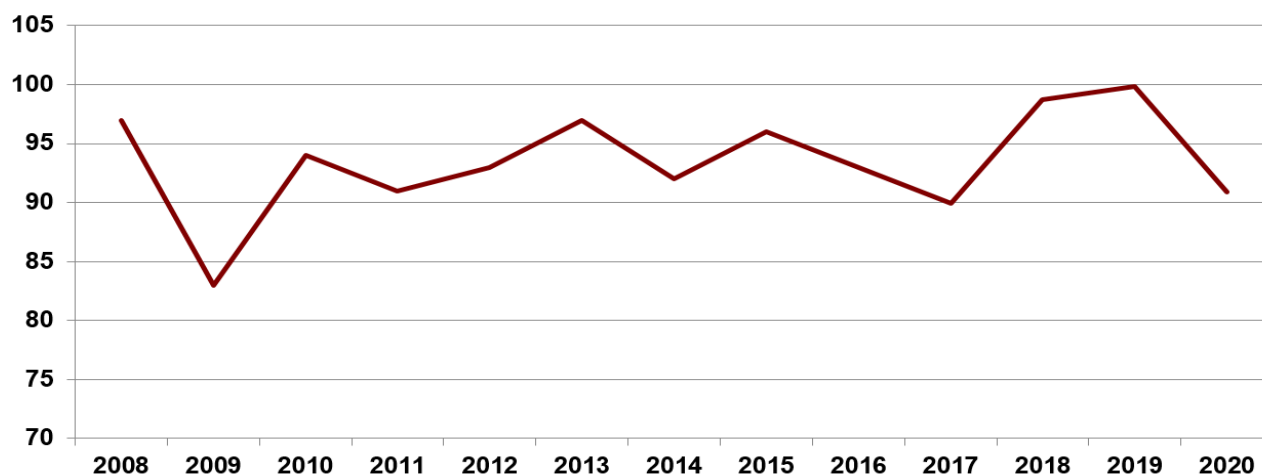


Figure 4.3 Percent of children aged 1 year vaccinated against measles, Georgia



Source: National center for disease control and public health

Table 4.1 Data on preventive immunization, Georgia, 2020

Vaccine	Coverage (%)
BCG	96.2%
HepB0	96.5%
Hexa3	88.4%
Rota2	75.6%
PCV3	82.6%
MMR1	91.1%
MMR2	77.5%
DPT4/DaPT-IPV4	82.2%
OPV4/DaPT-IPV4	74.4%
DT5/DaPT-IPV5	73.5%
OPV5/DaPT-IPV5	66.1%
Td	64.7%
HPV2	23.5%

In 2020, the electronic immunization module was finalized and adapted in the country to improve the vaccine registration process and issues of immunization supplies and vaccine management. Various analytical tools have been included in the system.

CHAPTER 5.

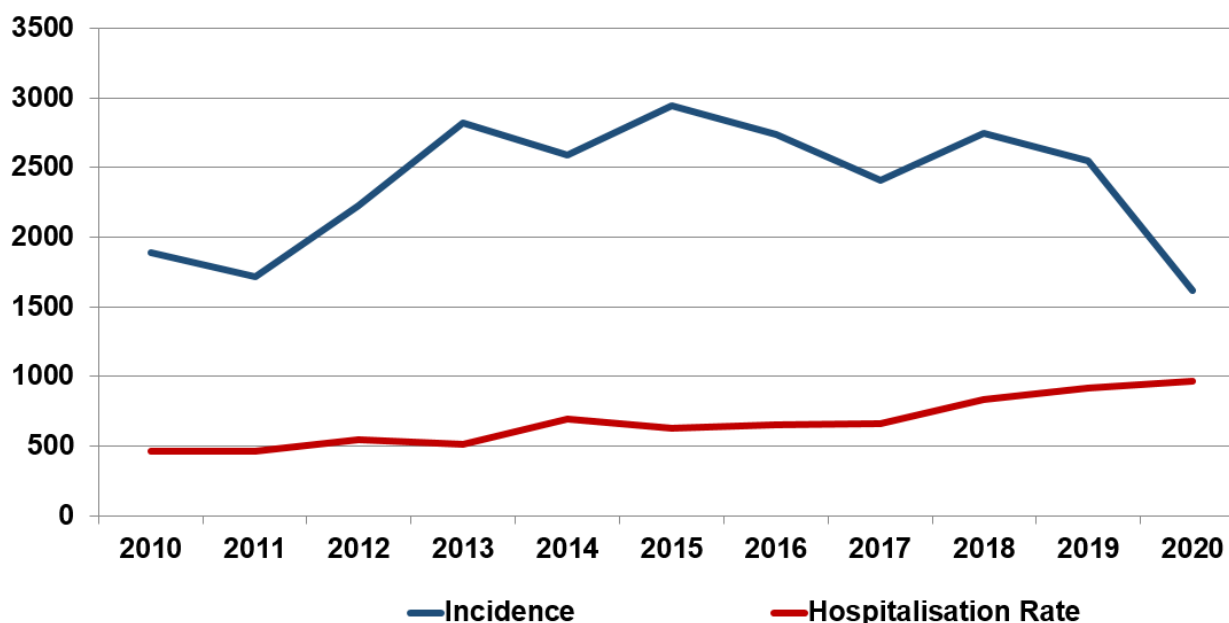
Population Health Status



Communicable diseases

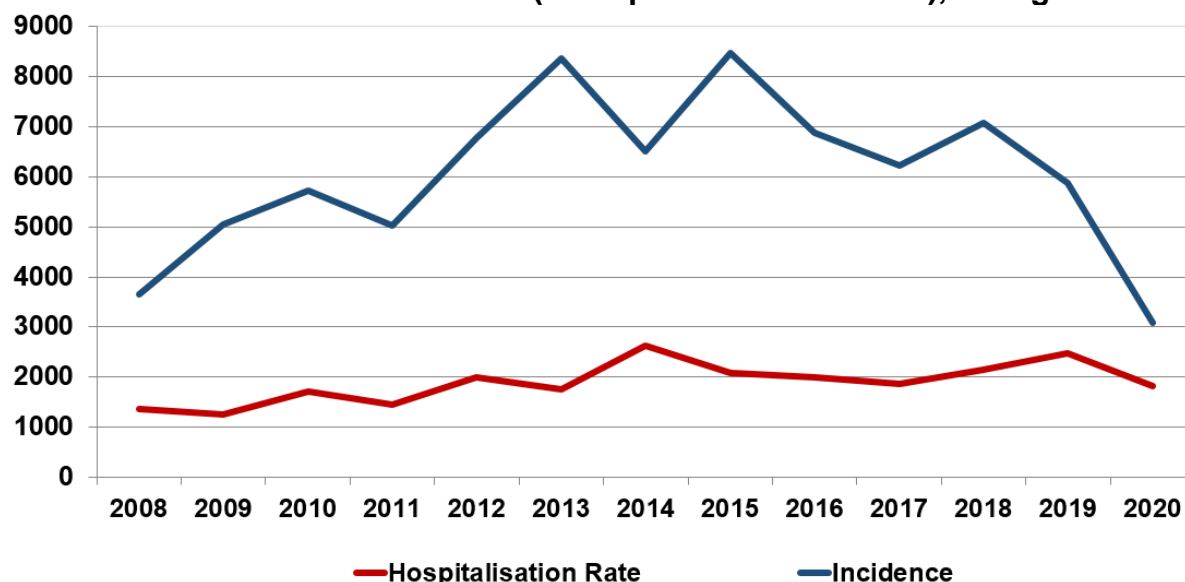
In 2020, as well as in 2019, incidence rate of infectious and parasitic diseases decreased in the total population and in children, although, hospital admission rate slightly increased in total populations (Figures 5.1, 5.2).

Figure 5.1 Infectious and parasitic diseases, incidence and hospital admission rates per 100000 population, Georgia



Source: National centre for disease control and public health

Figure 5.2 Infectious and parasitic diseases, incidence and hospital admission rates in children under-15 (rates per 100000 children), Georgia



Source: National centre for disease control and public health

Table 5.1 Certain infectious and parasitic diseases, incidence per 100000 population, Georgia

	All aeges		Children under 15	
	Total number	Incidence rate	Total number	Incidence rate
2010	71642	1891.9	39265	5730.1
2011	64378	1713.8	34362	5025.7
2012	83014	2226.2	46129	6766.2
2013	104868	2820.8	57197	8369.6
2014	96151	2585.1	45123	6501.3
2015	109557	2940.9	60213	8468.6
2016	102159	2740.7	49916	6875.0
2017	89756	2407.6	45954	6219.1
2018	102424	2748.6	53089	7081.5
2019	94895	2550.8	44521	5883.1
2020	60046	1613.0	23449	3077.7

During the reporting period, intestinal infections (codes A04, A08, A09 using ICD-10) had the largest share in the structure of hospital admissions of children due to communicable diseases.

In particular, the share of such infections in hospital admissions in children aged under-15 was 51.8% (in 2019 – 48.5%), in infants hospital admissions share due to these disease was 41.6% (in 2019 - 48.3%).

Table 5.2 Certain infectious and parasitic deseases, hospital discharges, all ages, Georgia

	2019			2020		
	Number of hospital discharges	Including deaths	Case fatality rate (%)	Number of hospital discharges	Including deaths	Case fatality rate (%)
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	34211	306	0.9	36468	317	0.9
<i>Including:</i>						
Intestinal infections	13502	10	0.1	10216	5	0.0
Respiratory	1251	23	1.8	1202	22	1.8
tuberculosis	13	3	23.1	13	1	7.7
Meningococcal infection	971	74	7.6	836	161	19.3
Septicaemia	1906	59	3.1	1151	35	3.0
Viral hepatitis	216	2	0.9	694	2	1.4

Table 5.3 Certain infectious and parasitic deseases, hospital discharges, children aged under-15, Georgia

	2019				2020			
	Number of hospital discharges		Including in infants		Hospital discharges		Including in infants	
	Number	Case fatality	Number	Case fatality	Number	Case fatality	Number	Case fatality
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	18681	0.03	4254	0.05	14088	0.1	2532	0.2
<i>Including:</i>								
Intestinal infections	9069	0.01	2056	0.05	7261	0.0	1393	0.1
Respiratory	44	0.0	0	0.0	43	0.0	0	0.0
tuberculosis	10	10.0	1	0.0	11	9.1	3	33.3

Table 5.4 Notifiable diseases, incidence per 100000 population, Georgia, 2020

	All ages		Children	
	Number of cases	Incidence per 10000 population	Number of cases	Incidence per 10000 children
Diphtheria	0	0.0	0	0.0
Pertussis	88	2.4	79	10.4
Tetanus	1	0.0	1	0.1
Acute flaccid paralysis (not poliomyelitis)	5	0.1	5	0.7
Measles	20	0.5	18	2.4
Rubella	0	0.0	0	0.0
Mumps	9	0.2	8	1.1
Other viral hepatitis	6	0.2	0	0.0
Acute viral hepatitis A	2	0.1	2	0.3
Acute viral hepatitis B	49	1.3	0	0.0
Chronic viral hepatitis B	1055	28.3	1	0.1
Viral hepatitis C	4405	118.3	3	0.4
Other salmonella infections	165	4.4	100	13.1
Shigellosis	566	15.2	486	63.8
Enterohaemorrhagic escherichiosis	44	1.2	27	3.5
Other bacterial foodborne intoxications	26971	724.5	11394	1495.5
Botulism	9	0.2	1	0.1
Diarrhoea and gastroenteritis of presumed infectious origin	10007	268.8	7370	967.3
Tularaemia	2	0.1	0	0.0
Anthrax	33	0.9	0	0.0
Brucellosis	118	3.2	12	1.6
Lyme disease (Borreliosis)	328	8.8	47	6.2
Pox viral infections	29	0.8	2	0.3
Rickettsioses	6	0.2	0	0.0
Rabies	0	0.0	0	0.0
Haemorrhagic fevers of presumed viral origin	20	0.5	0	0.0
Hantavirus infection	8	0.2	0	0.0
Crimea-Congo fever	20	0.5	0	0.0
COVID-19	14077	378.1	1003	131.6
Leptospirosis	154	4.1	4	0.5
Scarlet fever	279	7.5	255	33.5
Chicken pox	1793	48.2	1427	187.3
Viral meningitis	3	0.1	0	0.0
Bacterial meningitis	36	1.0	10	1.3
Meningococemia	10	0.3	8	1.1
Meningitis caused by N. meningitidis	2	0.1	1	0.1
S. pneumoniae infection	0	0.0	0	0.0
Meningitis caused by S. pneumoniae	0	0.0	0	0.0
Meningitis caused by M. tuberculosis	18	0.5	1	0.1
Post-vaccination unusual reactions and complications	1	0.0	1	0.1
Nosocomial infections of the urinary tract	46	1.2	0	0.0
Nosocomial pneumonia	208	5.6	9	1.2
Sepsis	48	1.3	4	0.5
Surgical wound infection	29	0.8	4	0.5
Leishmaniasis	43	1.2	14	1.8
Echinococcosis	43	1.2	5	0.7
Malaria	1	0.0	0	0.0
Trichinellosis	2	0.1	0	0.0
Amebiasis	37	1.0	22	2.9
Fascioliasis	26	0.7	4	0.5
Mushroom poisoning	72	1.9	13	1.7
Poisonous reptile bite	40	1.1	12	1.6

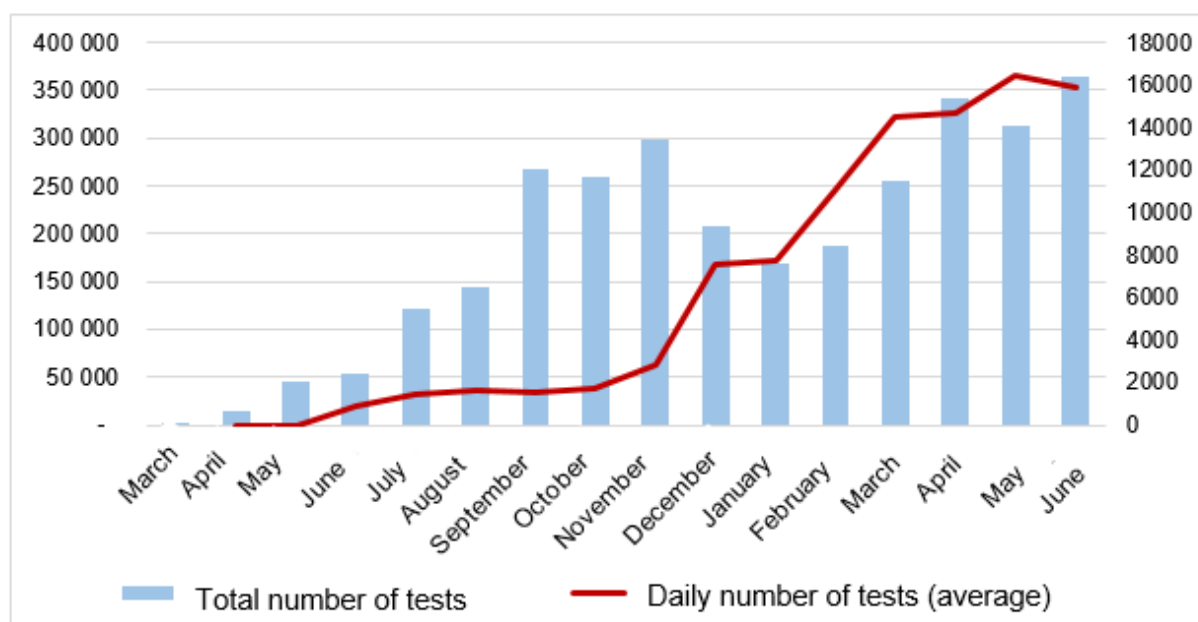
COVID-19

Coronavirus 2, called COVID-19, which originated from Wuhan, Hubei Province of China, in December 2019, is the third zoonotic coronavirus outbreak of the 21st century, when the infection was transmitted from person to person and caused a global health problem.

In Georgia, testing, using PCR, to detect COVID-19 started on January 30, 2020. In parallel with PCR testing, in May 2020, testing for antigens and antibodies in certain groups began in the country.

By July 1, 2021, the total number of tests conducted in the country was 6,015,070 (161,323 tests per 100,000 population).

Figure 5.3 Total and daily number of COVID-19 tests (PCR and antigen-based), Georgia (by 1 July, 2021)

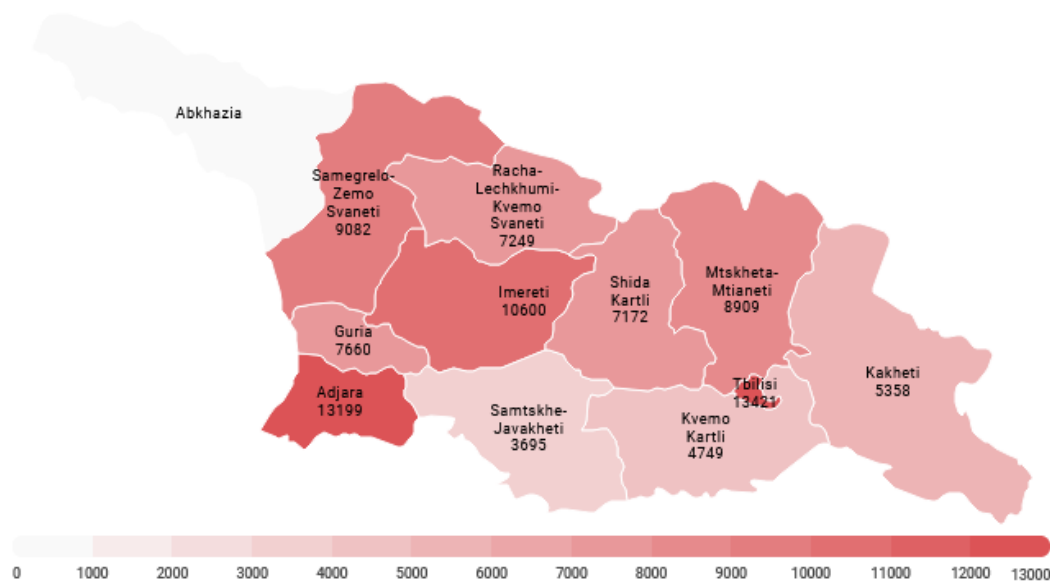


The total number of PCR tests for July 1, 2021 was 3 055 518 (81 945 tests per 100,000 population) and antigen-based testing – 2 959 652 (79 377 tests per 100 000 population).

The first case of COVID-19 in Georgia was confirmed on February 26, 2020. As of July 1, 2021, the number of confirmed cases was 367 058, with a cumulative incidence rate of 9844.4 per 100,000 population (95% CI 9814.2 - 9874.7).

For July 1, 2021, the 14-day cumulative incidence in Georgia was 271.9 per 100 000 population (95% CI 266.7 - 277.2). For July 1, 2021, the COVID-19-cumulative incidence rate per 100,000 population in the regions of Georgia is the highest in the Tbilisi region, as well as in Adjara and Imereti.

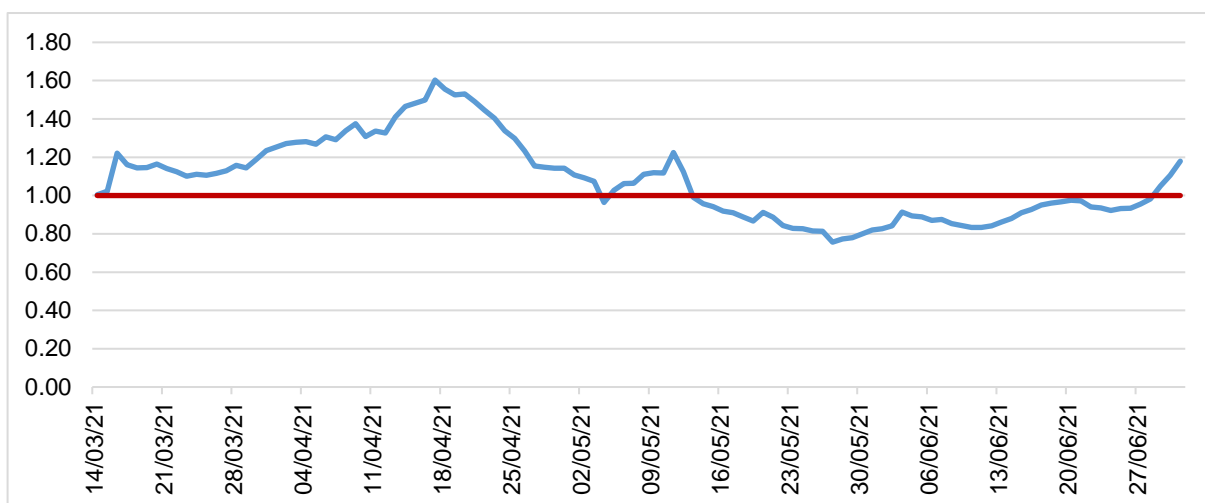
Map 1. COVID-19 cumulative incidence rate in the regions of Georgia (by 1 July, 2021)



The key parameter, along with other epidemiological features of the course of COVID-19, is the effective reproduction index (R_t) of COVID-19 cases, with the highest R_t value of 2.25 (95% CI 2.23 - 2.27) observed in September 2020. After that, the trend of continuous decline continued until the end of the year; for December 31, 2020, the reproduction index of 0.62 (95% CI 0.61–0.63) was one of the lowest among European countries.

From 2021, the reproduction index increased to 1.38 (95% CI 1.36 - 1.40) in mid-April and then decrease - to 0.88 (95% CI 0.87-,0.89) by the end of May. For July 1, 2021, the effective reproduction index was 1.18 (95% CI 1.16 – 1.20).

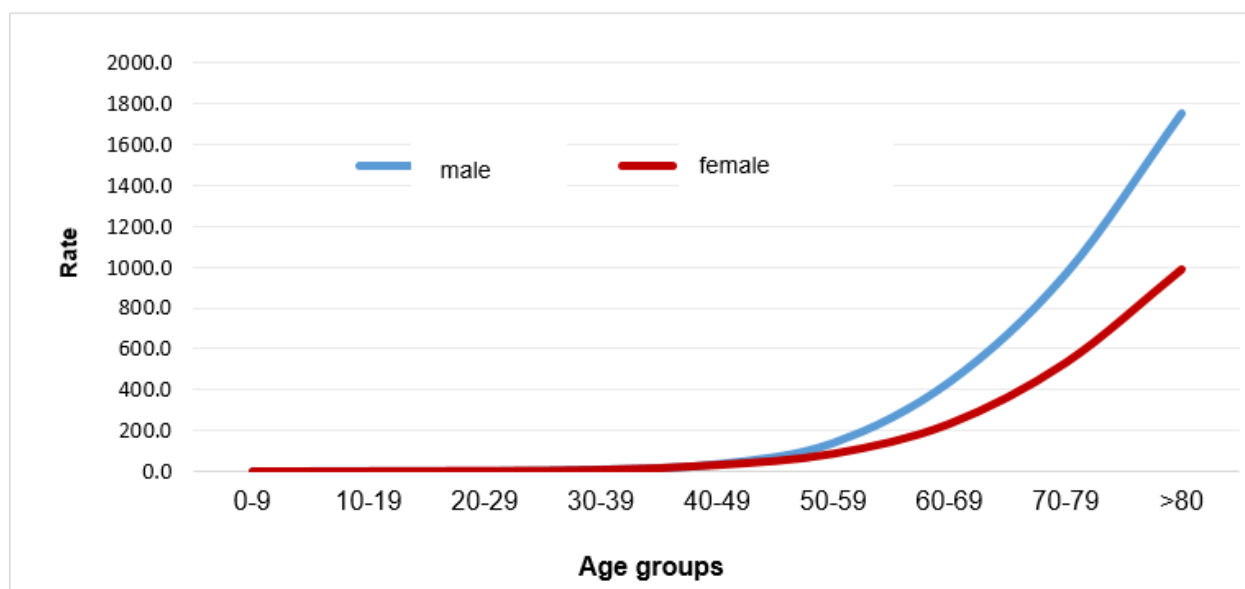
Figure 5.4 COVID-19 Effective Reproduction Index (R_t), Georgia (by 1 July,2021)



The first patient with COVID-19 was hospitalized on February 26, 2020, with the first recovering patient discharged from the clinic on March 16. For July 1, 2021, a total of 352624 people had recovered, representing 96% of the number of those infected.

Since the beginning of the pandemic in Georgia (26.02.20) as of July 1, 2021, the cumulative mortality was 5 327 (case fatality rate - 1.4%), mortality rate per 1 million population – 1 428.6.

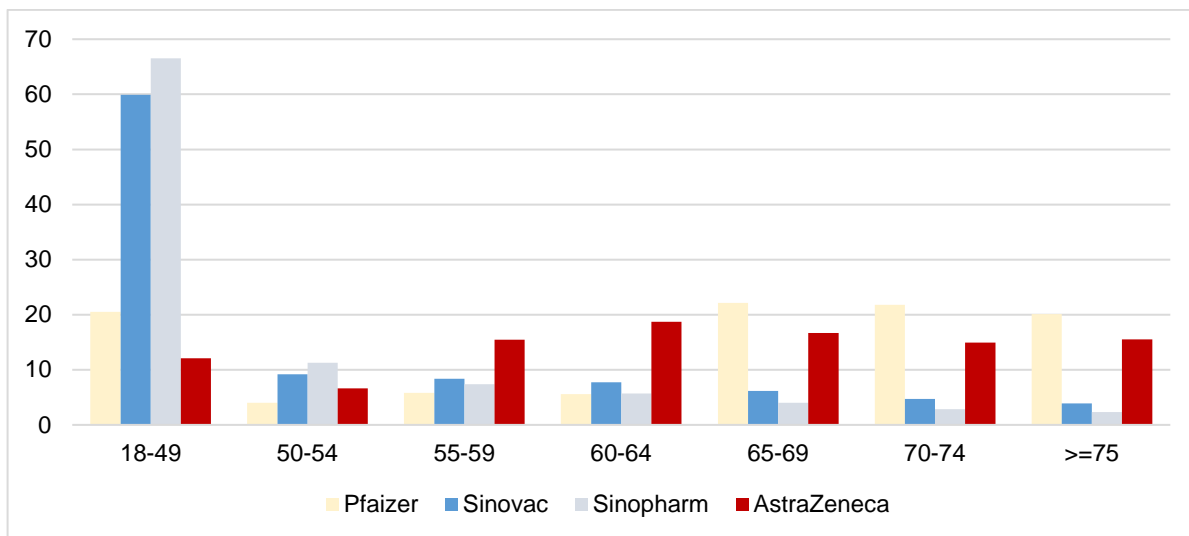
Figure 5.5 COVID-19 mortality rate per 1 million population by sex and age, Georgia (by 1, July, 2021)



Initiation of vaccination is of particular importance to reduce the potential harm caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. The process of vaccination against COVID-19 in Georgia started on March 15, 2021, the target of immunization coverage, which the country must achieve to protect the population and promote the recovery and development of economic activity, is set at 60%.

For July 1, 265,246 doses of vaccine have been administered in the country, at least one dose has been administered to 161 568 individuals, and 103 678 have been fully vaccinated (3649.2 per 100,000 population), representing 3.6% of the adult population. Approximately 87 doses of vaccine are given per 100,000 population per day. According to the variety of vaccine, 14 259 people have been fully vaccinated with the Pfizer vaccine, 44 029 people have been fully vaccinated with the Sinopharm vaccine, 22 491 people have been fully vaccinated with the Sinovac vaccine, and 22 491 people have been fully vaccinated with the AstraZeneca vaccine.

Figure 5.6 Percentage distribution of COVID-19 vaccinated by age groups and vaccine, Georgia (by July 1, 2021)



Pulmonary and extrapulmonary tuberculosis

Since 2016 WHO no longer lists Georgia as a high burden of multi-resistant tuberculosis country. In recent years, Georgia has taken a step forward in the treatment of multidrug-resistant tuberculosis, which is reflected in the use of new medications.

In 2020, 202 patients were diagnosed with resistant tuberculosis (RR / MDR). In 26% of resistant tuberculosis (RR / MDR-TB) fluoroquinolones-resistant tuberculosis (pre-XDR-TB) is observed. According to 2017 data, XDR-TB was 14%, in 2018 - 18%, and in 2019 - 10%.

In 2020 the share of HIV-infected patients among RR / MDR cases is 4%. In 2020, the proportion of new and treated cases of RR/MDR tuberculosis in all pulmonary tuberculosis cases was 10.7% and 26.8%, respectively.

Thanks to the Global Fund support, Georgia has managed to introduce effective anti-TB treatment for both sensitive and MDR patients. The country has ensured universal access to both first- and second-line medicines. New anti-tuberculosis drugs are available under the state program, a drug safety monitoring system has been introduced. A video surveillance (VOT) pilot program has been launched in Tbilisi to improve patient geographical access.

Since 2019, at the National Center for Disease Control and Public Health, ECHO-TB remote meetings has started with TB case managers of Adjara Public Health Centers. The main goal of consulting on TB management issues and providing them with lecture topics on various issues of TB surveillance.

The methodical recommendation for Survey of the TB Index-Patient was updated, it was approved by order of the Minister of Internally Displaced Persons from the Occupied Territories, Labor, Health and Social Affairs. This recommendation is intended to improve the research of contacts.

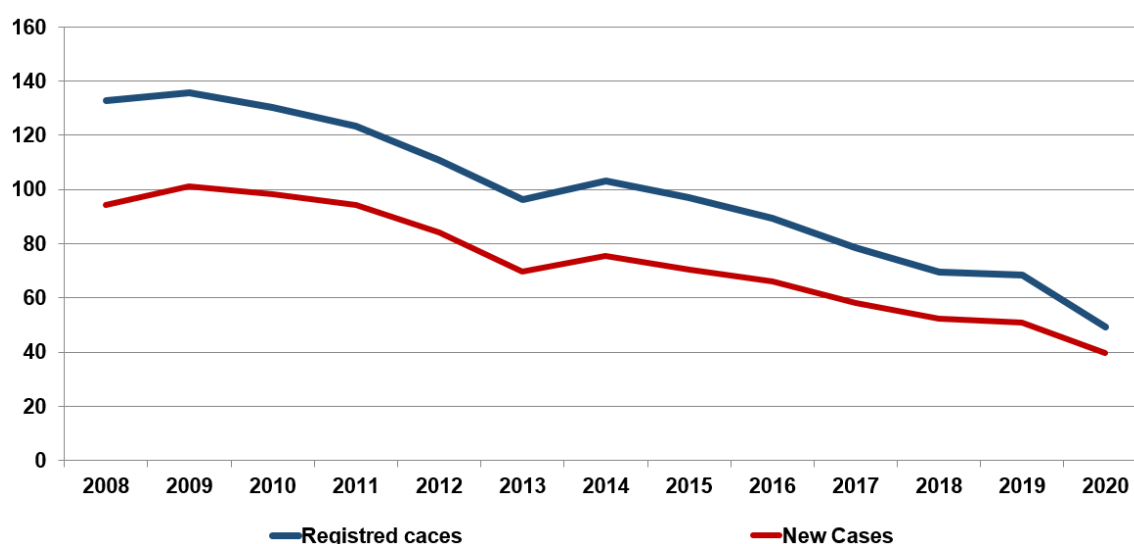
The country has introduced modern diagnostic methods recommended by WHO: Liquid culture, GeneXpert MTB / RIF systems for rapid diagnosis of TB and MDR-TB.

According to the National Statistics Office, in 2020, tuberculosis was the underlying cause of death in 72 cases, the death rate from tuberculosis was 1.9 per 100 000 population (in 2019 - 76 deaths, the rate - 2.0).

Table 5.5 Tuberculosis morbidity rates per 100000 population, Georgia

	All forms of tuberculosis				Pulmonary tuberculosis			
	New cases	Rate per 100000 population	New cases and relapses	Rate per 100000 population	New cases	Rate per 100000 population	New cases and relapses	Rate per 100000 population
2008	4148	94.3	4318	98.2	2931	66.6	3195	72.6
2009	4457	101.0	4757	107.8	3174	72.0	3449	78.2
2010	4383	98.4	4679	105.1	3228	72.5	3519	79.0
2011	4223	94.2	4554	101.6	3167	70.6	3490	77.8
2012	3778	84.1	3942	87.8	2834	63.1	2995	66.7
2013	3133	69.8	3434	76.5	2412	53.8	2693	60.0
2014	2807	75.3	3200	85.9	2149	57.7	2496	67.0
2015	2622	70.5	3152	84.8	2006	54.0	2483	66.8
2016	2463	66.2	2983	80.2	1901	51.1	2371	63.7
2017	2164	58.0	2597	69.6	1687	45.3	2068	55.5
2018	1944	52.2	2320	62.3	1527	40.9	1863	50.0
2019	1896	50.9	1977	53.1	1499	40.3	1583	42.5
2020	1477	39.7	1537	41.9	1150	30.9	1200	41.3

Figure 5.7 Tuberculosis morbidity rates per 100000 population, Georgia



Source: National center for disease control and public health;
National Center for Tuberculosis and Lung Diseases

Table 5.6 Tuberculosis morbidity rates per 100000 population, Georgia

	All forms of tuberculosis		Including pulmonary tuberculosis	
	Number of registered cases	Rate per 100000 population	Number of registered cases	Rate per 100000 population
2008	5836	132,7	4471	116.2
2009	5978	135,5	4587	120.3
2010	5796	130,2	4524	119.5
2011	5533	123,4	4369	116.3
2012	4974	110,8	3905	104.7
2013	4319	96,2	3502	94.2
2014	3850	103.3	3094	83.2
2015	3611	97,1	2916	78.3
2016	3330	89.5	2709	72.7
2017	2927	78.5	2373	63.7
2018	2590	69.5	2118	56.8
2019	2448	68.5	2014	54.1
2020	1831	49.2	1467	39.4

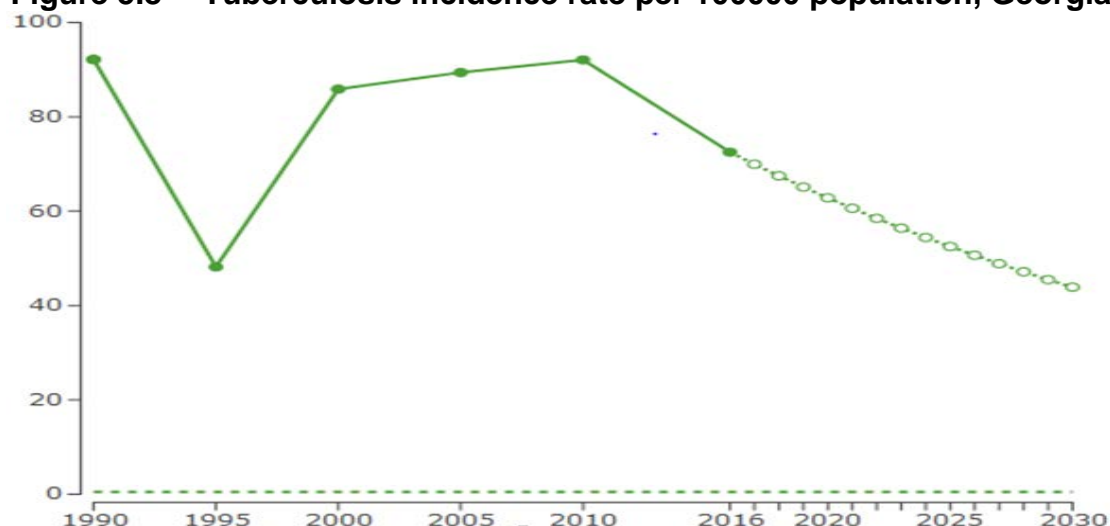
Table 5.7 Registered cases of extra pulmonary tuberculosis by localization, Georgia

	2017		2018		2019		2020	
	Total number	Rate per 100000 population	Total number	Rate per 100000 population	Total number	Rate per 100000 population	Total number	Rate per 100000 population
Cases of extra pulmonary tuberculosis	551	14.7	472	12.7	434	11.7	364	9.8
Tuberculosis meningitis	49	1.3	45	1.2	62	1.7	38	1.0
Bone and joint tuberculosis	99	2.7	71	1.9	53	1.4	54	1.5
Urogenital tuberculosis	49	1.3	63	1.7	38	1.0	57	1.5
Tuberculosis pleurisy	169	4.5	163	4.4	133	3.6	118	3.2
Tuberculosis of lymph nodes	185	4.9	130	1.4	69	1.9	39	1.0

In 2020, 1.6% of new tuberculosis cases and relapses are reported by the penitentiary system (in 2019 – 1.8%). The share of pulmonary tuberculosis was 77.9% of the new cases of all forms tuberculosis.

In Georgia, according to the *Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME)* at the University of Washington projections, decline of tuberculosis incidence is expected (Figure 5.7).

Figure 5.8 Tuberculosis incidence rate per 100000 population, Georgia



Source: <http://www.thelancet.com/lancet/visualisations/gbd-SDGs>

In 2020, (cohort of 2019) the “successful treatment” of new cases of BK+ tuberculosis was 77%.

Table 5.8 Results of treatment of new cases of smear positive pulmonary tuberculosis, registered 12 months ago (2019 cohort), Georgia

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Number of registered cases	2143	2028	1647	1332	1003	782	725	604	581	562
% of total:										
Recovered	67.0	68.3	65.6	64.1	73.0	77.1	77.3	77	77.0	77.2
Completed treatment	9.5	7.7	8.8	7.1	7.9	6.0	6.6	5	6.0	6.0
Unsuccessful treatment	1.9	3.1	4.3	3.8	4.6	4.6	3.7	6	5.0	4.0
Died	2.9	2.3	2.0	3.2	4.2	4.3	3.4	4	5.0	5.0
Interrupted treatment	6.7	5.1	5.5	6.6	7.7	6.5	6.7	5	5.0	4.0
Not evaluated	1.4	1.2	2.3	2.9	2.7	1.4	2.0	3	2.0	4.0

HIV/AIDS

Georgia is considered as a country with low prevalence of HIV/AIDS. In 2020, in Georgia, 530 new cases of HIV were registered (incidence per 100000 population – 14.3, in 2019 – 18.0).

Last years, in the frame of different state programs (Maternal and Child health, Safe blood, HIV / AIDS programs) voluntary testing for HIV / AIDS, of pregnant women, blood donors, behavioral high-risk and other groups, including prisoners of the penitentiary system (accused/convicted), took place.

In 2020, in the frame of HIV / AIDS State Program, 324 636 tests were conducted (in 2019 - . 441 119). 29 836 screening tests were conducted, according to the report of the JSC Center for Infectious Diseases, AIDS and Clinical Immunology (in 2019 – 35 233).

Under the Global Fund program, representatives of high-risk behavioral groups (NMS, CSM women, MSM) were provided with HIV preventive packages, including voluntary HIV counseling and testing.

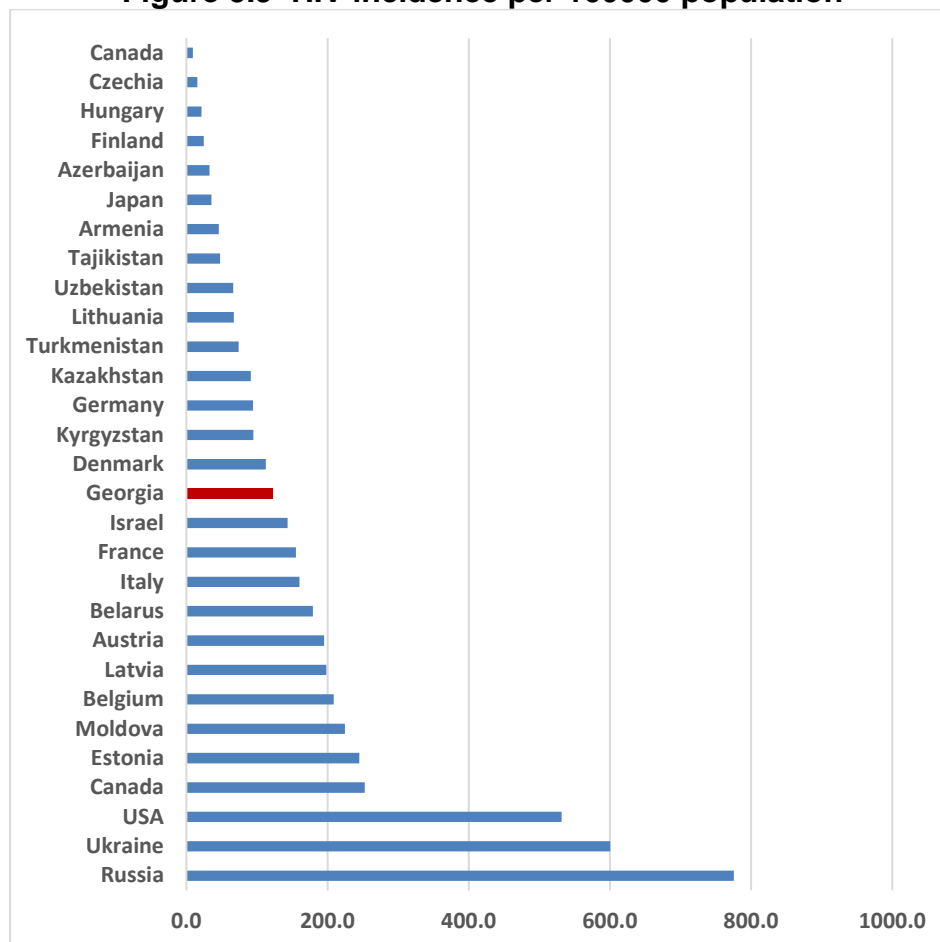
The United Nation's program on HIV/AIDS 90-90-90 is a set of goals - by 2020, 90% of people, who are HIV infected, will be diagnosed, 90% of people, who are diagnosed, will be on antiretroviral treatment, and 90% of those, who receive antiretroviral therapy, will be virally suppressed (viral suppression is when a person's viral load, or the amount of virus in an HIV-positive person's blood, is reduced to an undetectable level). The country holds important positions on the second and third targets, but is lagging behind the first 90. In 2020, 34.2% (in 2018 - 40.6%, in 2019 - 30.4) of new HIV cases are diagnosed at the stage of developed AIDS.

Georgia, compared to other countries of the region, has high level of achievement of the UN's second and third 90 goals - rates of HIV infection inclusion and achievement of viral suppression.

The Government and the Global Fund provide universal access to antiretroviral drugs for AIDS patients (including the population of Abkhazia).

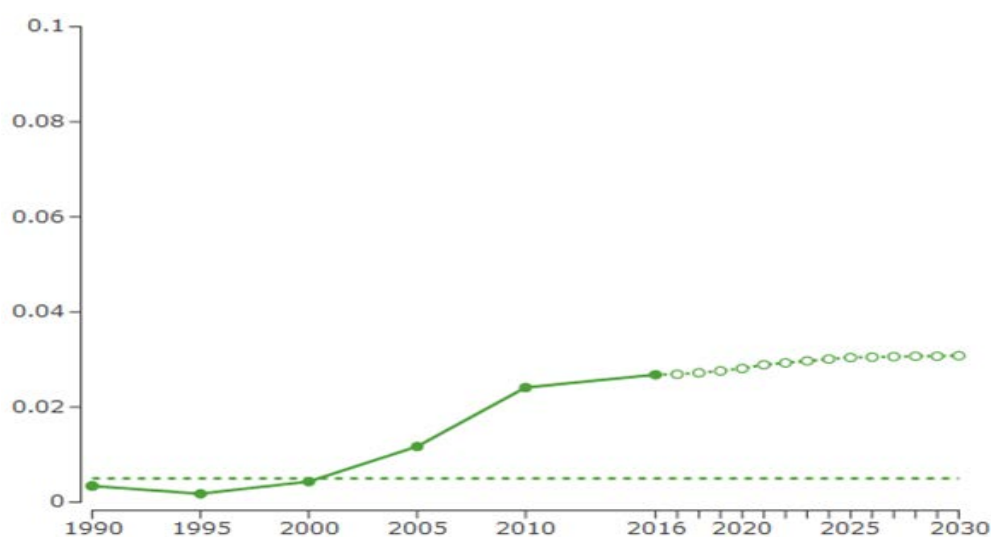
Georgia's antiretroviral treatment program is recognized as one of the best in Eastern Europe and Central Asia. The program is characterized by a high volume, sustainability, high quality of services, provided throughout the country. Universal access of HIV / AIDS patients to antiretroviral drugs, is funded by the State and the Global Fund. Georgia is the first country in the region, to implement a "treatment for all" strategy, which is aimed on the treatment of HIV / AIDS patients, independently of the number of CD4 cells, significantly improves the treatment outcomes and promotes HIV / AIDS proliferation in the country (Figure 5.9, 5.10).

Figure 5.9 HIV incidence per 100000 population



Source: IHME

Figure 5.10 HIV incidence per 100000 population, Georgia



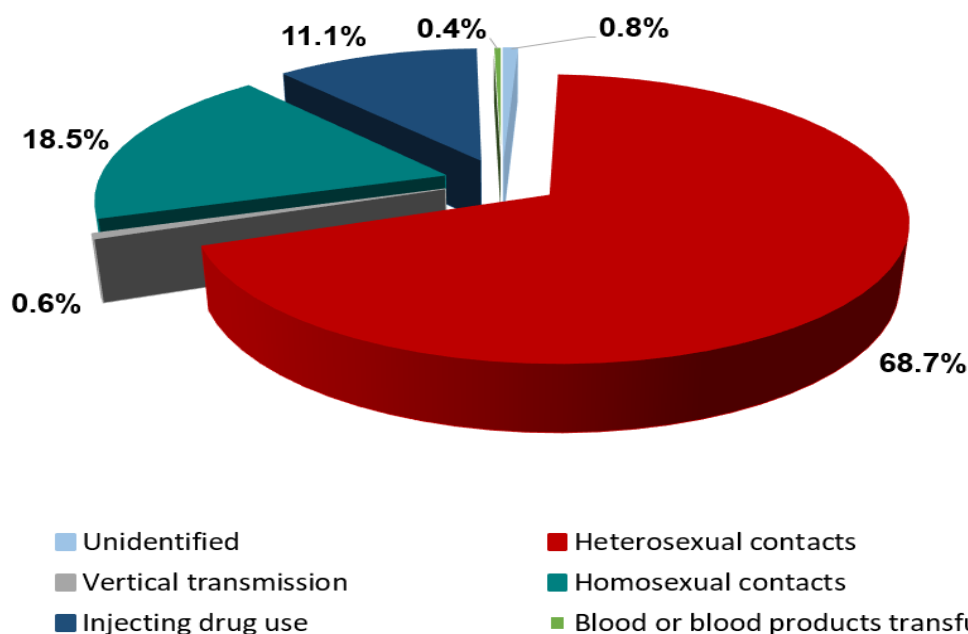
Source: <http://www.thelancet.com/lancet/visualisations/gbd-SDGs>

Table 5.9 HIV, new cases by the mode of transmission (in %), Georgia

Mode of transmission	2017	2018	2019	2020
Injecting drug use	23.5	16.2	17.1	11.1
Heterosexual contacts	54.0	62.8	68.0	68.7
Homosexual contacts	20.6	19.5	14.1	18.5
Vertical transmission	0.5	0.00	0.4	0.6
Blood or blood products transfusion	0.8	0.9	0.3	0.4
Unidentified	0.6	0.6	0.1	0.8

Source: Center for Infectious Diseases, AIDS and Clinical Immunology

Figure 5.11 New cases of HIV infection, by modes of transmission (%), Georgia, 2020



Source: Center for Infectious Diseases, AIDS and Clinical Immunology

Table 5.10 New cases of HIV infection, incidence per 100000 population, Georgia

	1990	2000	2010	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total	0	2.0	11.6	19.2	19.3	16.9	18.0	18.0	14.3

Table 5.11 New cases of HIV infection, incidence by sex, Georgia

	2017		2018		2019		2020	
	Total	Incidence per 100000 population	Total	Incidence per 100000 population	Total	Incidence per 100000 population	Total	Incidence per 100000 population
Male	499	27.9	513	28.6	508	28.4	399	22.2
Female	132	6.8	159	8.2	160	8.3	131	6.8
Both sexes	631	16.9	672	18.0	668	18.0	530	14.3

Table 5.12 New cases of HIV infection by the mode of transmission, Georgia

	2017		2018		2019		2020	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Injecting drug use	148	23.5	109	16.2	114	17.1	59	11.1
Heterosexual contacts	341	54.0	422	62.8	454	68.0	364	68.7
Homosexual contacts	130	20.6	131	19.5	94	14.1	98	18.5
Blood or blood products transfusion	5	0.8	0	0.00	2	0.3	2	0.4
Vertical transmission	3	0.5	6	0.9	3	0.4	3	0.6
Unidentified	4	0.6	4	0.6	1	0.1	4	0.8
Total	631	100.0	672	100.0	668	100.0	530	100.0

Table 5.13 Case fatality of HIV-infected patients by the cause of death, Georgia

	2017		2018		2019		2020	
	Number of deaths	%	Number of deaths	%	Number of deaths	%	Number of deaths	%
HIV related	77	55.4	74	54.8	57	48.7	48	31.0
Non-HIV deaths	25	18.0	33	24.4	29	24.8	57	36.8
Unknown	37	26.6	28	20.7	31	26.5	50	32.3
Total	139	100.0	135	100.0	117	100.0	155	100.0

In 2020, in Georgia, a pilot program of preventive antiviral treatment (PrEP) of the MSM population, which started in 2017, successfully continued. The program allows to avoid getting of HIV infection for people with high risk by implementing an antiviral preventive treatment. It is planned to enlarge a geographical access to the program and to involve other high-risk populations.

Viral hepatitis C (HCV)

Based on available data, Georgia is among the countries with high hepatitis C (HCV) prevalence. However, the reasons of the high burden of the disease have not been studied sufficiently. According to the latest population-based seroprevalence survey, estimated national seroprevalence of hepatitis C is 7.7% and the prevalence of active disease is 5.4%. The study was conducted by the National Center for Disease Control and Public Health (NCDC) and the US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) in May-August 2015.

Since 2015, the National Program for Hepatitis C Elimination was launched in Georgia, and an elimination strategy and work plan were developed. Under the program, hepatitis C diagnosis and treatment services became fully available in the country.

From 2015 by June 2021, the initial (screening) test for hepatitis C was conducted on 2.5 million citizens of Georgia. The positive rate is 6.5%. More than 74 000 people have been involved in the hepatitis C treatment program. Among them, the cure rate reached 99% (Figures 5.12, 5.13)

**Figure 5.12 Population covered by screening by monthes
2015 April - 2021 May**

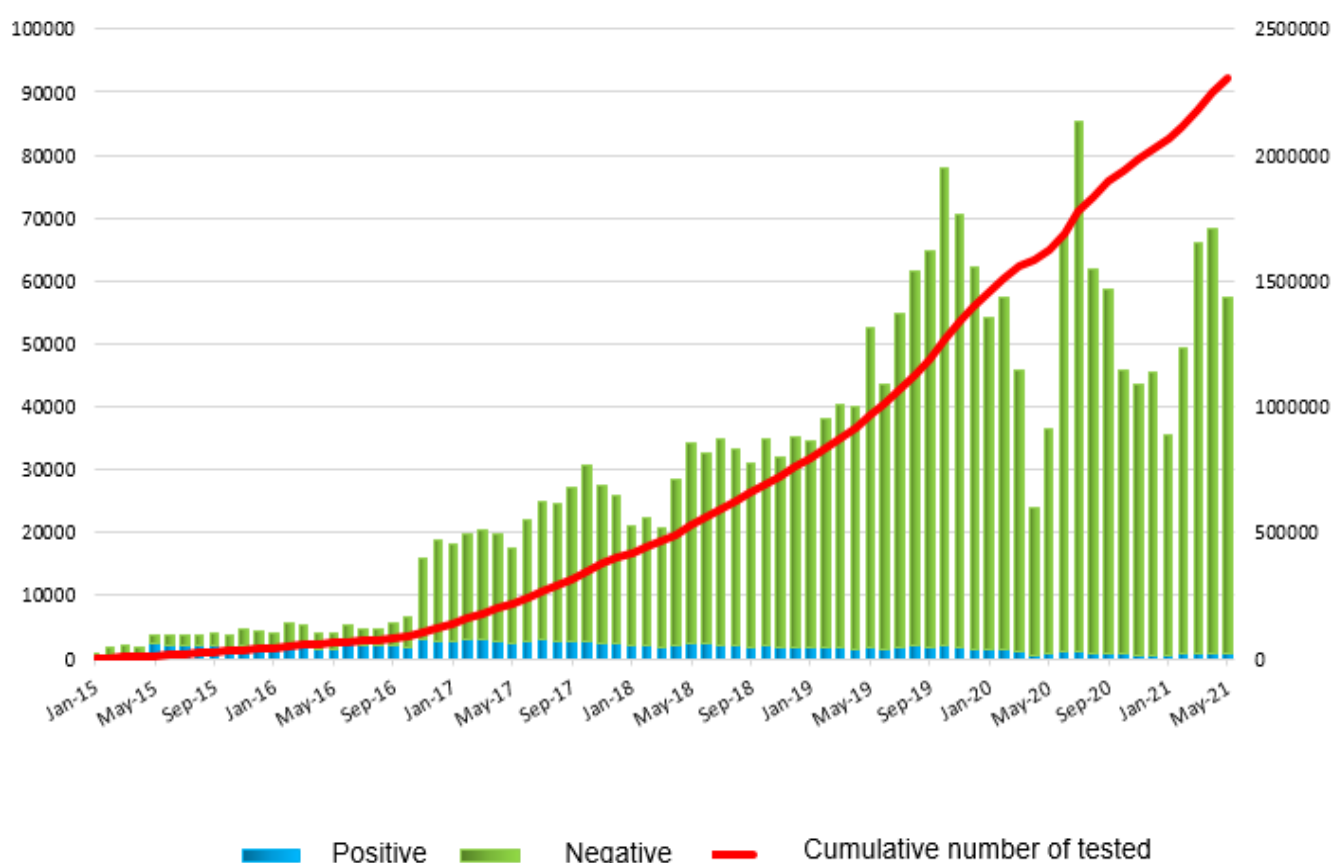
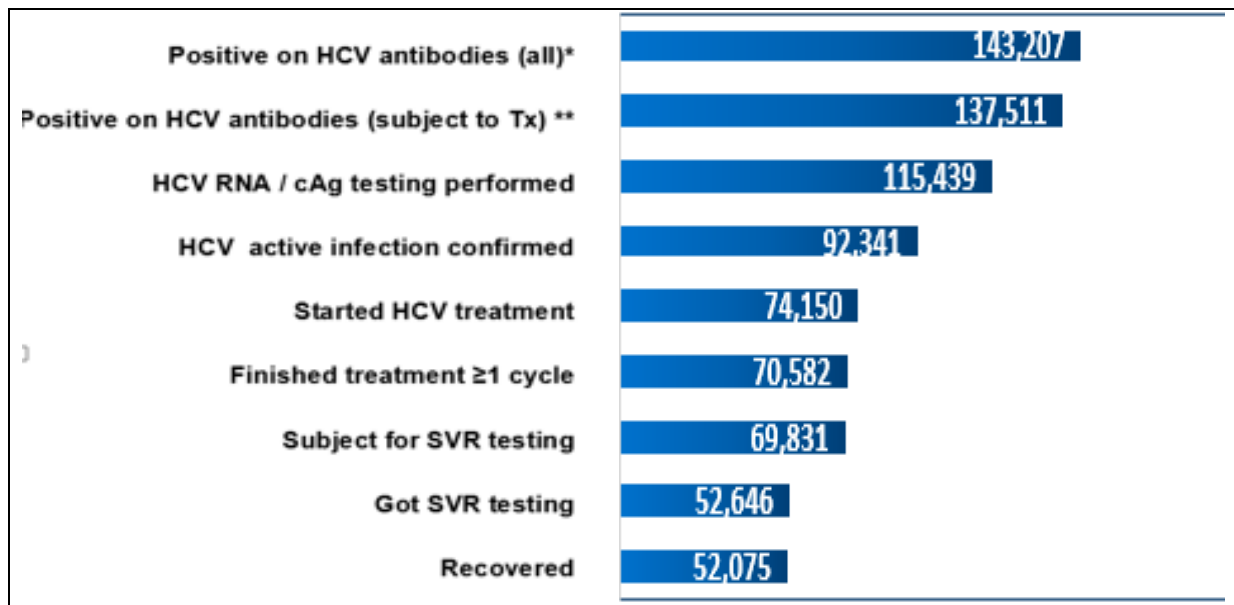


Figure 5.13 Hepatitis C, Elimination Program, Treatment Cascade, 2015, 28 April– 2021,31 May



In 2020, 4 405 new cases of hepatitis C virus were registered (incidence rate – 118.3 (in 2019 - 233.1), including 3 cases in children incidence – 0.4.

At the end of June 2021, the National Center for Disease Control and Public Health, with the support of the US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, launched a "Population Survey on Seroprevalence and Risk Factors for SARS-CoV-2 and Viral Hepatitis B and C in Georgia." The study will assess the progress of the ongoing hepatitis C elimination process in the country, as well as the prevalence and risk factors for hepatitis B and C and SARS-CoV-2. In addition, the study will determine the effectiveness of immunization against hepatitis B and SARS-CoV-2.

The National Strategy and Action Plan for the Elimination of Hepatitis B and C for 2021-2025 is currently being developed with international partners.

Measles

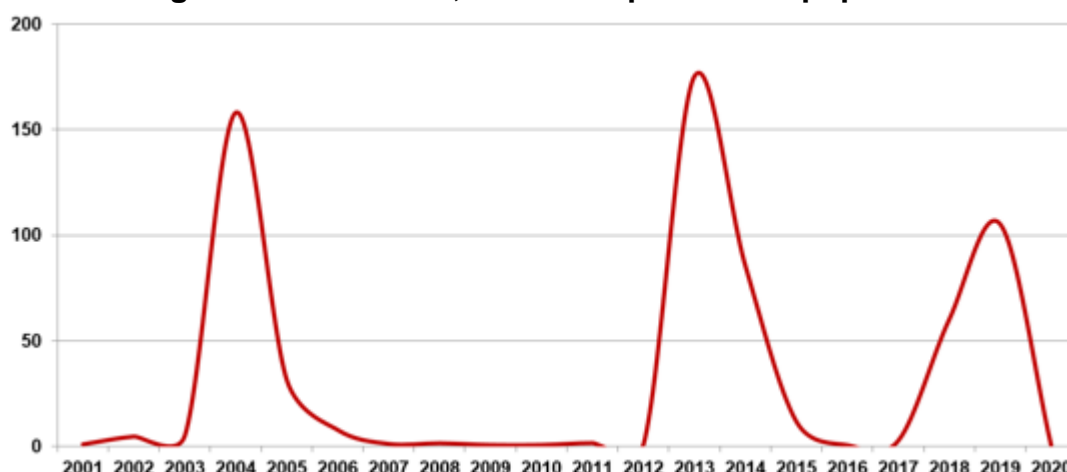
In Georgia, measles registration and epidemiological surveillance are obligatory. In 2004 and 2013 peaks of the measles morbidity were registered. The 2013 peak was caused by the failure of the mass immunization campaign in 2008, resulting in the accumulation of a non-immune layer of the population, which escalated conditions for a measles epidemic. The heaviest burden of morbidity mainly registered in Under-1 and 15-30 years-old age groups.

Since 2013, additional campaigns have been implemented to seize the epidemic: the completion of the anti-measles vaccination course for children aged 14; provision of additional vaccination to population aged 15-30, health professionals and some other specific groups. In 2013-2015, about 150,000 people were vaccinated. As a result, the number of cases of measles in the country significantly decreased: in 2015 there were registered 431 cases of measles; in 2016 - 14 cases. In 2017, the number of measles cases increased and reached 94 cases. In 2018, there was a significant increase of new cases

(2017 - 94; 2018 - 2199) and consequently increasing of incidence (2017- 1.68, 2018 - 59.0).

At the beginning of 2019, in Georgia, as in the most European countries, a measles outbreak started, which was successfully managed, additional immunizations of 170 000 people were conducted, especially in the 20-40 age group. As a result of this campaign, totally 20 cases of measles were reported in 2020, including 18 children, with an incidence rate of 0.5 per 100,000 population and 2.4 per 100,000 children, respectively (Figure 5.14)

Figure 5.14 Measles, incidence per 100000 population

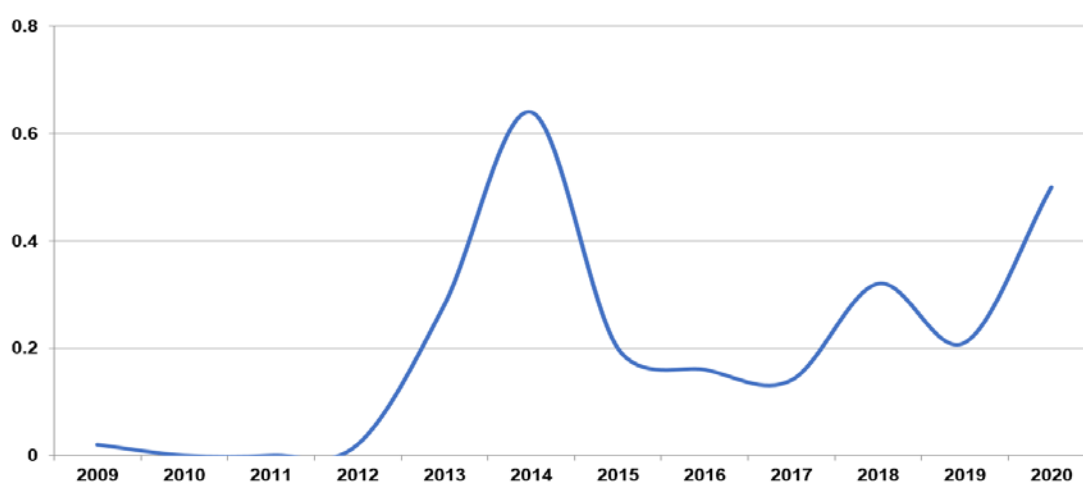


Source: National center for disease control and public health

Crimean-Congo fever

In 2014, in the east part of Georgia, there was an outbreak of Crimean-Congo fever. Total number of registered cases was 24 (incidence per 100000 population – 0.6); 4 cases were fatal (case fatality rate – 16.6). In 2016, a surveillance system revealed 41 suspicious cases of hemorrhagic fever, in 6 cases the diagnosis of the Crimean-Congo hemorrhagic fever was confirmed, 2 of which were fatal (both in foci - Ambrolauri and Terjola). Compared to the previous year, the number of cases has decreased (in 2015, 9 cases of Crimean-Congo hemorrhagic fever were registered, including 1 fatal), although the spread area increased. In 2017, the number of cases decreased, compared to the previous year (the total number of registered cases is 5). The number of registered cases in 2018-2019 was equal to 12 and 8. In 2020, 20 cases of Crimean-Congo hemorrhagic fever were registered (Figure 5.15).

Figure 5.15 Crimean-Congo fever, incidence per 100000 population, Georgia



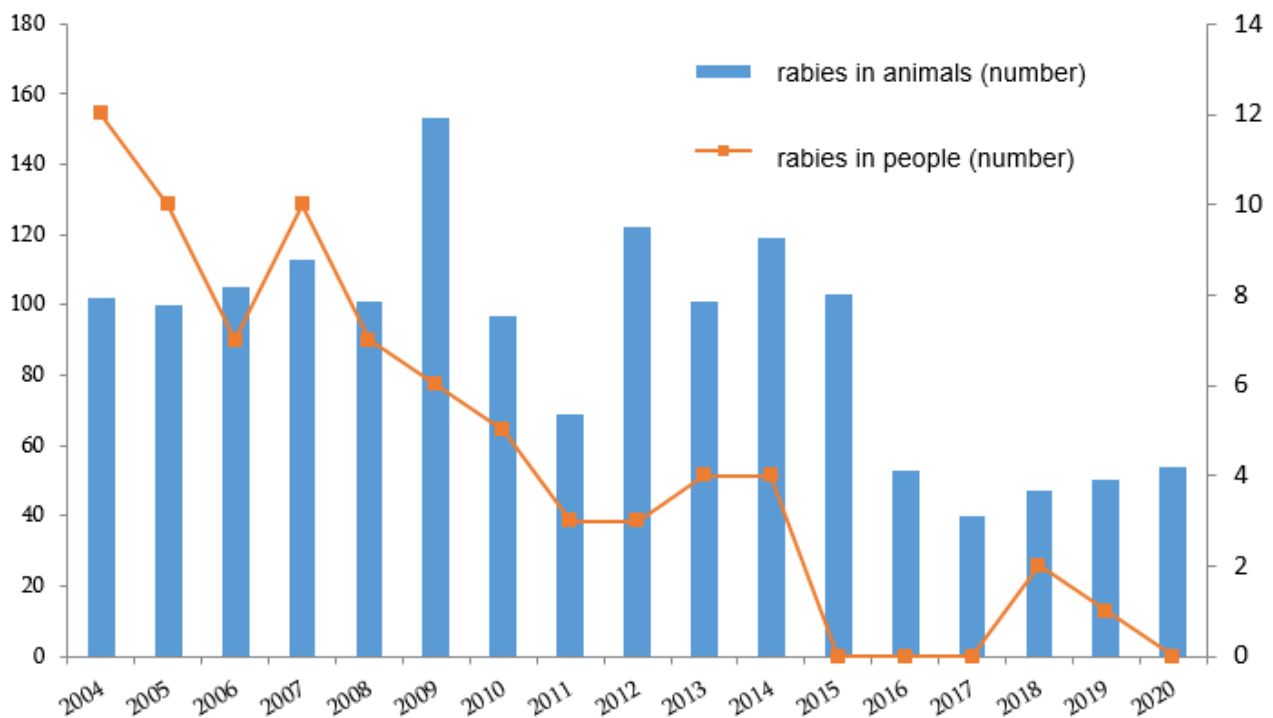
Rabies

In Georgia, during ten years (1997-2006) there were 96 cases of rabies registered, during following years (2007-2014) more 42 cases were identified. The annual maximum number of cases of rabies in humans (21 cases) was recorded in 1996.

Anti-rabies vaccine is administered to approximately 35 000-49 000 people per year. Continuous provision of the anti-rabies serum (immunoglobulin) and vaccines created a good background to reach the zero incidence of rabies rate in humans in 2015. In 2016-2017, this sustained. In 2018, after three years of zero incidence, 2 cases of rabies were reported

In 2019, 61 893 cases of contact with animals, suspected of being infected with rabies, were reported (in 2018 – 59 420). Of these contacts, in 53 558 cases vaccination against rabies was conducted under the State program. The number of vaccinated included 18.5% of the combined (vaccine + immunoglobulin) prophylactic vaccinations. In Georgia, in 2019, 1 case of rabies was registered (this case was registered in Abkhazia). Annually approximately 35 000 – 49 000 people are vaccinated against rabies. In 2020, no case of rabies was reported in the population of Georgia (Figure 5.16)

Figure 5.16 Number of cases of rabies, Georgia



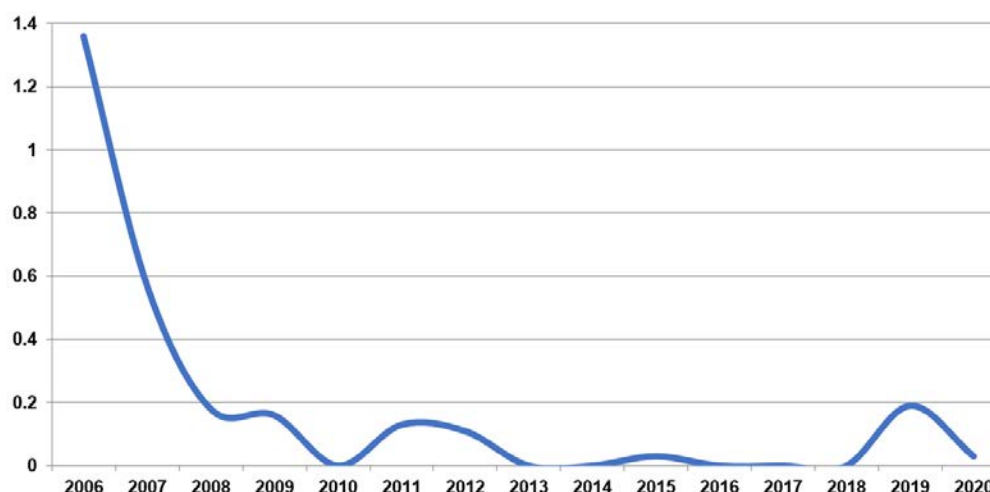
Source: National center for disease control and public health

Malaria

Since 2002, malaria incidence has been substantially reduced, reaching zero point in 2013 – 2014. In 2018, surveillance was conducted on 11 suspected cases, of which malaria was confirmed in 9 cases (all imported). Among the confirmed cases, there were 3 foreign nationals and 6 Georgian nationals, which worked outside the country.

In 2018, the Ministry of Environment Protection and Agriculture of Georgia and the Ministry of Internally Displaced Persons from the Occupied Territories, Labour, Health and Social Affairs of Georgia organized a vector control of 9261030 m² of external and internal territories (in 2017 – 9000000 m², in 2016 – 7500000 m²). In 2019, in Georgia, 8 imported cases of malaria were registered (one foreigner, and 7 citizens of Georgia). In 2020, only 1 case of malaria was reported in Georgia (Figure 5.17).

Figure 5.17 Malaria incidence per 100000 population, Georgia



Source: National center for disease control and public health

Sexually transmitted infections

Compared to previous years, in 2020 there was a decrease in the number of cases of sexually transmitted infections in Georgia. The largest number of cases is still trichomoniasis, chlamydia, and syphilis, followed by genital herpes and gonorrhea.

Table 5.14 Sexually transmitted infections, incidence, Georgia

	2017		2018		2019		2020	
	Number of cases	Incidence per 100000 population	Number of cases	Incidence per 100000 population	Number of cases	Incidence per 100000 population	Number of cases	Incidence per 100000 population
Syphilis	1244	33.4	1243	33.4	1059	28.5	863	23.2
Gonococcal infection	798	21.4	765	20.5	738	19.8	396	10.6
Chlamydia infection	2446	65.6	2084	55.9	1599	43.0	1310	35.2
Trichomoniasis	5933	159.1	5137	137.8	4422	118.9	2462	66.1

Table 5.15 Sexually transmitted infections, new cases according to age and sex, Georgia, 2020

	Sex	Age groups											
		Total		0 - 14		15 - 19		20 - 29		30 - 39		40 and more	
		Number of cases	Incidence	Number of cases	Incidence	Number of cases	Incidence	Number of cases	Incidence	Number of cases	Incidence	Number of cases	Incidence
Syphilis, all forms of the disease	M	555	30.9	2	0.5	14	12.9	180	75.3	150	56.3	225	28.8
	F	308	16.0	4	1.1	6	6.2	64	28.9	104	39.2	546	55.6
Gonococcal infection	M	270	15.1	1	0.3	12	11.0	150	62.7	72	27.0	35	4.5
	F	126	6.5	0	0.0	3	3.1	42	19.0	57	21.5	24	2.4
Chlamydia infection	M	465	25.9	0	0.0	16	14.7	181	75.7	172	64.6	96	12.3
	F	845	43.8	1	0.3	2	2.1	442	199.7	295	111.3	105	10.7
Trichomoniasis	M	632	35.2	0	0.0	16	14.7	243	101.6	225	84.5	148	18.9
	F	1830	94.8	10	2.7	68	70.6	888	401.3	546	206.0	318	32.4

Noncommunicable Diseases

Noncommunicable diseases bring the most of the burden of disease in Georgia and have a great impact on the most productive years of life. Noncommunicable diseases affect not only health, but also the country's sustainable development.

Effective prevention and control of noncommunicable diseases requires access to accurate and reliable information, monitoring and identification of health indicators, monitoring and evaluation of interventions.

Since 2017, the Government has launched a program for socially vulnerable population, which considered provision of drugs for chronic noncommunicable diseases (ischemic heart disease, hypertension, heart failure, asthma, diabetes type 2, and thyroid gland diseases) treatment.

In 2018-2019, in Georgia, a Multi-Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) was conducted. This survey is one of the largest international household surveys developed and supported by the United Nations Children's Fund. MICS conduction began in the 1990s and upto date more than 300 studies have been conducted in more than 100 countries.

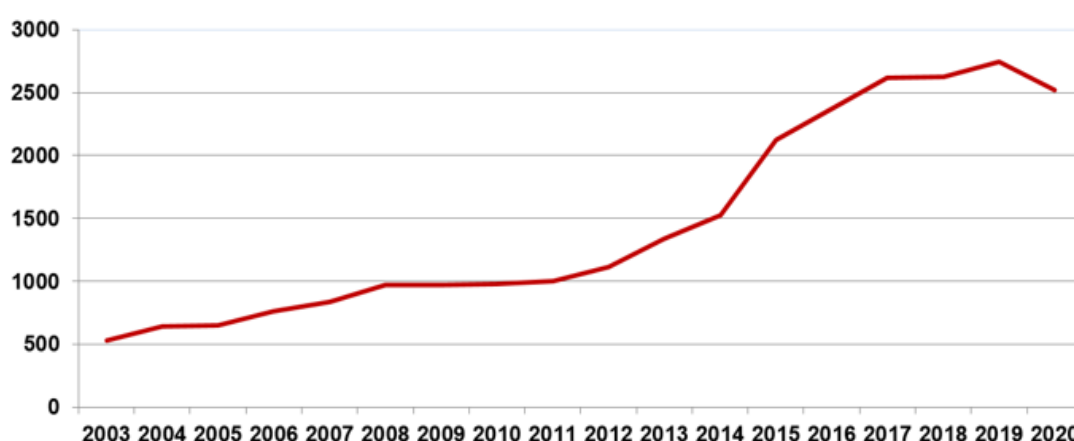
MICS covers more than 180 indicators to help development of interventions (<https://www.unicef.org/georgia/ka/>).

Diseases of the circulatory system

In 2020, diseases of the circulatory system constitute 17.6% of all registered (in 2019 – 15.3%) and 10.2% of all new cases (in 2019 – 7.4%) of diseases registered in the country. Hypertension, ischaemic heart diseases, and cerebrovascular diseases have high morbidity and mortality.

In 2000–2018, in Georgia, the prevalence of diseases of circulatory system had an increasing trend. In 2019, there was a decrease of the prevalence of the circulatory system diseases (both “all registered”, as well “registered at the end of the year”). In 2020, there was an increase of prevalence, while a decrease of the number of new cases and, consequently, the incidence rate decrease. In the age group of children, there is an increase in both prevalence (patients registered at the end of the year) and incidence (in 2020 - 144.8; in 2019 - 92.1).

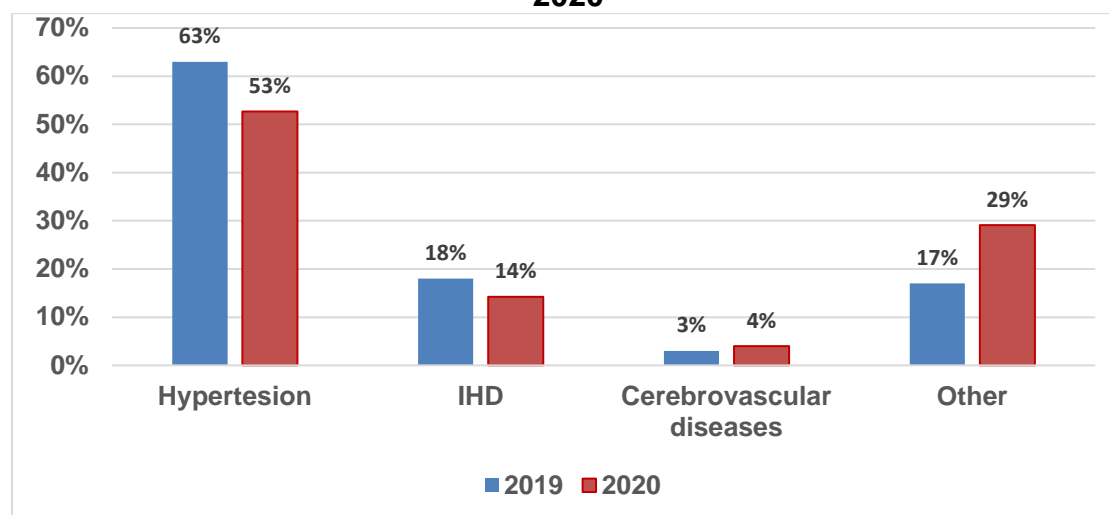
**Figure 5.18 The circulatory system diseases, hospital discharges
100000 population, Georgia**



Source: National center for disease control and public health

Table 5.16 Diseases of the circulatory system, morbidity rates, Georgia

	Total				Children Under-15			
	Number of registered cases by the end of the year	Prevalence per 100000 population	Number of new cases	Incidence per 100000 population	Number of registered cases by the end of the year	Prevalence per 100000 children	Number of new cases	Incidence per 100000 children
2008	306573	7966.1	74379	1932.7	5102	742.6	1250	181.9
2009	326421	8557.6	96038	2517.8	4775	697.9	1359	198.6
2010	337651	8916.8	98193	2593.1	4672	681.8	1103	161.0
2011	363488	9676.4	103466	2754.4	4176	610.8	749	109.5
2012	355657	9537.9	133411	3577.8	4044	593.2	823	120.7
2013	425232	11438.1	196348	5281.5	2347	343.4	1739	254.5
2014	409817	11018.3	165398	4446.9	1789	257.8	2069	298.1
2015	425105	11411.4	174735	4690.5	2793	392.8	3581	503.6
2016	447713	12011.1	190994	5123.9	1815	250.0	1731	238.4
2017	429932	10950.6	184729	4955.2	879	119.0	1555	210.4
2018	408233	10954.7	147979	3970.9	993	133.0	2077	277.0
2019	386894	10399.9	140269	3770.5	437	57.7	697	92.1
2020	403767	10853.3	97237	2612.0	546	71.7	849	111.4

Figure 5.19 Diseases of the circulatory system, new cases structure (%), Georgia, 2020


Source: National center for disease control and public health

Table 5.17 Circulatory system diseases according to certain groups of diseases, Georgia, 2020

	Registered cases by the end of the year				New cases			
	All ages		In children		All ages		In children	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Diseases of the circulatory system	496561	100	1059	100	97237	100	849	100
Including:								
Acute rheumatic fever	1568	0.3	128	12.1	190	0.2	39	4.6
Chronic rheumatic heart diseases	8544	1.7	77	7.3	602	0.6	21	2.5
Hypertensive diseases	289921	58.4	38	3.6	51078	52.5	48	5.7
Ischaemic heart diseases	76196	15.3	0	0.0	13883	14.3	9	1.1

Pulmonary heart disease and diseases of pulmonary circulation	1571	0.3	0	0.0	269	0.3	0	0.0
Cerebrovascular diseases	15634	3.1	9	0.8	3899	4.0	8	0.9
Diseases of arteries, arterioles and capillaries	9202	1.9	61	5.8	1974	2.0	0	0.0
Other diseases of the circulatory system	49655	10.0	404	38.1	10191	10.5	576	67.8

Hypertension

The share of hypertension constitutes about 58.3% of all cardiovascular diseases registered by the end of 2020 in Georgia (2019-62.5%). According to the noncommunicable diseases risk-factors survey (STEPS-2016), 37.7% of the population suffers from hypertension. While, according to the previous similar survey data (2010), this share was 33.4%.

Cerebrovascular diseases

Cerebrovascular diseases occupied the third place among diseases of the circulatory system, they account for 3.1% of the cases registered at the end of the year (in 2019 – 2.8%).

Ischaemic heart diseases

In 2020, ischemic heart diseases accounted for 14.2% of new cases of the circulatory system diseases (in 2019 -15.6%), including angina pectoris - 5.4% (in 2018 - 4.9%); acute myocardial infarction - 1.4% (in 2019 - 2.3%), other acute ischemic diseases – 0.8% (in 2019 – 1.9%).

Table 5.18 Ischaemic heart disease, structure, Georgia, 2020

	New cases	
	Number	%
Ischaemic heart disease	13883	100
Angina pectoris	5212	37.5
Acute myocardial infarction	1331	9.6
Other acute ischemic diseases	736	5.3
Chronic ischemic diseases	6604	47.6

Table 5.19 Rheumatic diseases, morbidity rates, Georgia, 2020

	New cases	Incidence per 100000 population
Rheumatic heart diseases	792	21.3
Acute rheumatic fever	190	5.1
<i>Including rheumatic fever with heart involvement</i>	54	1.5
Chronic rheumatic heart diseases	602	16.2

Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases

The share of endocrine system diseases is quite high in the noncommunicable diseases structure, especially diabetes mellitus and thyroid disease have high morbidity rates.

Table 5.20 Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases, Georgia

	All ages				Children under-15			
	Number of registered cases by the end of the year	Prevalence per 100000 population	Number of new cases	Incidence per 100000 population	Number of registered cases by the end of the year	Prevalence per 100000 children	Number of new cases	Incidence per 100000 children
2008	119864	3114.6	30580	794.6	9356	1361.8	5323	774.8
2009	124793	3271.6	40054	1050.1	9053	1323.3	7982	1166.7
2010	129731	3426.0	43545	1149.9	8124	1185.6	6416	936.3
2011	140267	3734.0	41141	1095.2	7254	1061.0	6494	949.8
2012	133419	3578.0	60284	1616.7	4797	703.6	5222	766.0
2013	150931	4059.8	66824	1797.5	4574	669.3	5514	806.9
2014	173554	4666.2	77902	2094.5	6234	898.2	6101	879.0
2015	173705	4662.9	88758	2382.6	5656	795.5	7896	1110.5
2016	186814	5011.8	85018	2280.8	5059	696.8	6828	940.4
2017	183093	4911.3	87855	2356.6	4796	649.1	7402	1001.8
2018	183487	4923.8	83135	2230.9	5660	755.0	5485	731.6
2019	184354	4955.5	71741	1928.4	5824	769.6	6745	891.3
2020	193224	5190.4	34538	927.8	5922	777.3	2836	372.2

Table 5.21 Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases, Georgia

	2019				2020			
	Number of registered cases by the end of the year	Prevalence per 100000 population	Number of new cases	Incidence per 100000 population	Number of registered cases by the end of the year	Prevalence per 100000 population	Number of new cases	Incidence per 100000 population
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases	184354	4955.5	71741	1928.4	193224	5190.4	34538	927.8
<i>Including:</i>								
Sub clinical iodine-deficiency hypothyroidism and other hypothyroidism	36318	976.2	18096	486.4	31754	853.0	12523	336.4
Thyrotoxicosis	7753	208.4	3888	104.5	6737	181.0	2483	66.7
Thyrotoxicosis (hyperthyroidism)	6086	163.6	2524	67.8	4666	125.3	1264	34.0
Diabetes mellitus type I	13222	355.4	1552	41.7	13771	369.9	1238	33.3
Diabetes mellitus type II	65478	1760.1	11662	313.5	71449	1919.3	8786	236.0

Diabetes Mellitus

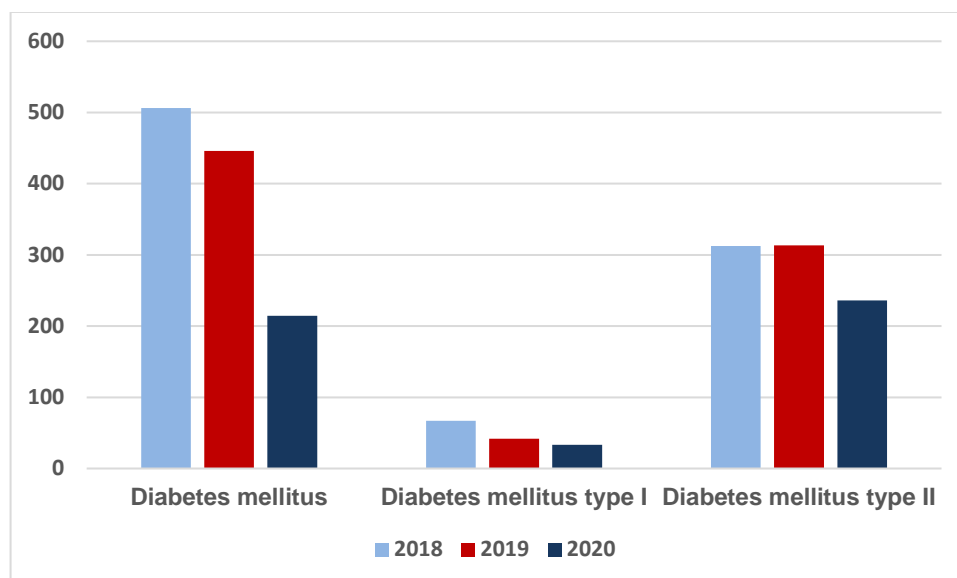
In recent years, there has been a general trend of decreasing diabetes in Georgia.

In 2020, 7.9% among new cases diabetes type I were registered in children under 15 (2019 - 4.7%). Diabetes type II 19 new cases have been registered in children (2019-11).

According to the results of the STEPS2016 - a risk factors of non-communicable diseases survey, an raised fasting glucose level (6.1 - 7.0 mmol / L) was found in 2% of the population

aged 18-69, and a high fasting glucose level (> 7 mmol / L) in 4.5% of the population (Figure 5.20)

Figure 5.20 Diabetes Mellitus, Incidence Rate (per 100 000 population), by the type of Diabetes, Georgia



Source: National center for disease control and public health

Table 5.22 Diabetes Mellitus, all ages, Georgia

New cases	2019		2020	
	Total number	Incidence per 100000 population	Total number	Incidence per 100000 population
Diabetes mellitus	16598	446.2	10213	214.3
Diabetes mellitus type I	1552	41.7	1238	33.3
Diabetes mellitus type II	11662	313.5	8786	236.0
Number of patients enrolled by the end of the year	2019		2020	
	Total number	Prevalence per 100000 population	Total number	Prevalence per 100000 population
Diabetes mellitus	78700	2115.5	94269	2532.3
Diabetes mellitus type I	13222	355.4	13771	369.9
Diabetes mellitus type II	65478	1760.1	71449	1919.3

Table 5.23 Diabetes Mellitus, children aged under-15, Georgia

New cases	2019		2020	
	Total number	Incidence per 100000 children	Total number	Incidence per 100000 children
Diabetes mellitus	123	16.3	117	15.4
Diabetes mellitus type I	73	9.6	98	12.9
Diabetes mellitus type II	11	1.5	19	2.5
Number of patients enrolled by the end of the year	2019		2020	
	Total number	Prevalence per 100000 children	Total number	Prevalence per 100000 children
Diabetes mellitus	358	47.3	369	48.4
Diabetes mellitus type I	232	30.7	227	29.8
Diabetes mellitus type II	49	6.5	32	4.2

Diseases of the respiratory system

Chronic Respiratory Diseases (CRD)

Chronic respiratory diseases (asthma, respiratory allergic diseases, chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases, occupational lung diseases, pulmonary hypertension) constitute the main share of diseases of the respiratory system.

Tables 5.24 Diseases of the respiratory system, Georgia

	All ages				Children under-15			
	Number of registered cases	Prevalence per 100000 population	Number of new cases	Incidence per 100000 population	Number of registered cases	Prevalence per 100000 children	Number of new cases	Incidence per 100000 children
2008	362824	9427.8	299800	7790.2	184384	26836.9	169762	24708.7
2009	505340	13248.2	447518	11732.3	259136	37877.3	246604	36045.5
2010	494194	13050.8	439289	11600.9	256897	37490.2	244385	35664.3
2011	558241	14860.9	470741	12531.6	283497	41463.7	259815	38000.0
2012	605179	16229.5	521947	13997.4	299733	43964.7	273598	40131.2
2013	652700	17556.7	557495	14995.8	307330	44971.5	280157	40995.2
2014	701367	18856.9	601832	16180.8	347782	50108.2	317731	45778.5
2015	762210	20460.5	703727	18890.6	351131	49384.3	340217	47849.3
2016	796890	21378.6	744673	19977.8	345386	47570.5	337757	46519.8
2017	704981	18910.4	647066	17356.9	313244	42392.5	305746	41377.8
2018	714425	19171.2	641365	17210.7	300097	40027.9	288774	38517.6
2019	649309	17453.8	583156	15675.6	272370	35991.6	263511	34821.0
2020	395103	10613.3	334549	8986.7	131004	17193.3	125913	16526.2

In 2020, chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases (COPD) constituted 75.9% of the lower respiratory chronic diseases (in 2019 – 73.0%).

The main causes of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease are tobacco smoke (including passive smoking) and electronic cigarettes. Other risk factors include: indoor and ambient air pollution, occupational dust and chemicals.

Table 5.25 Respiratory system diseases, groups of diseases, Georgia, 2020

	All ages		Children under-15	
	Prevalence per 100000 population	Incidence per 100000 population	Prevalence per 100000 children	Incidence per 100000 children
Total number of the respiratory diseases	10613.3	8986.7	17193.3	16526.2
Including:				
Acute upper respiratory infections	1478.5	5537.2	1835.7	92431
Pneumonia	569.7	553.5	466.2	3574
Other lower respiratory infections	1471.6	1478.2	2120.4	17050
Other diseases of upper respiratory tract	1478.5	709.9	1835.7	7467
<i>Including allergic rhinitis</i>	262.3	127.1	276.0	1316
Chronic lower respiratory diseases	1138.5	315.9	269.0	825
<i>Including: chronic and not specified bronchitis</i>	617.8	231.2	211.3	729
<i>emphysema</i>	26.8	2.6	0.3	1
<i>asthma and status asthmaticus</i>	274.8	39.3	52.5	88

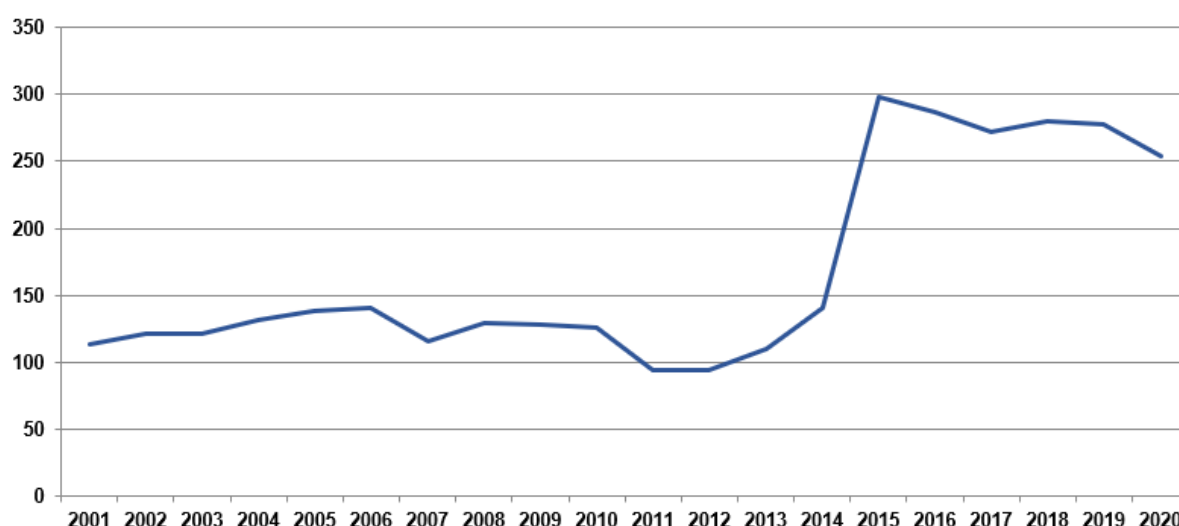
<i>other chronic obstructive pulmonary disease</i>	207.9	41.7	4.2	3
<i>bronchiectasis</i>	11.1	1.2	0.8	4
Lung diseases due to external agents	9.1	1.2	0.1	0
Other respiratory diseases principally affecting the interstitium	6.5	2.0	1.2	7
Suppurative and necrotic conditions of the lower respiratory tract	1.9	0.8	0.0	0
Other diseases of the respiratory system	48.3	13.9	18.8	108

Malignant neoplasms⁷

In Georgia, on January 1, 2015, a Cancer Register was launched in order to improve the surveillance of oncological diseases.

In 2020, according to the register data, 9 435 new cases of cancer were registered (including in situ and skin cancers), the incidence rate per 100,000 population – 253.5 (Figure 5.21)

Figure 5.21 Malignant Neoplasms, Incidence Rate per 100000 Population, Georgia



Source: National center for disease control and public health

Table 5.26 Malignant neoplasms, incidence rates, Georgia

	Number of new cases	Incidence per 100000 population
2015	11099	297.9
2016	10699	287.0
2017	10149	272.2
2018	10417	279.5
2019	10339	277.9
2020	9435	253.5

In 2020, about 54% new cases were registered in females, and about 46% in males.

About 68% of all cancers are registered in the working age population (30 - 70 years), about 28% of cases in the age of 70 years and more; 1% of new cases come in the age group of 0 to 15 years and 15 to 20 years. 24% of new cases of cancer of all localizations are registered in women of reproductive age (15-49 years).

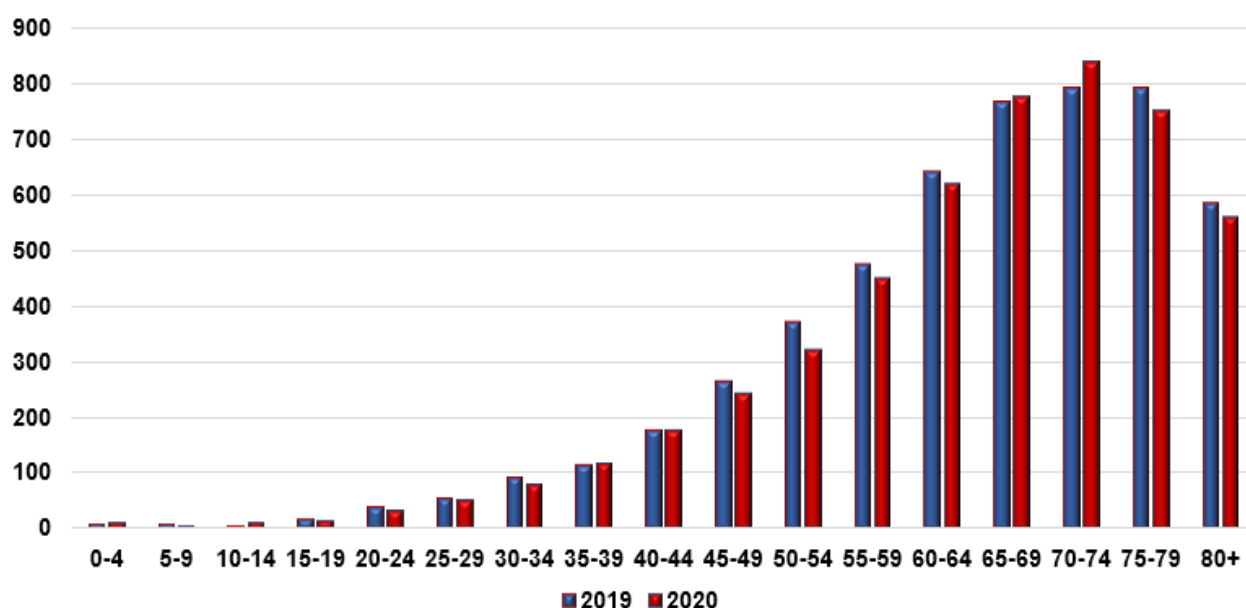
Table 5.27 Three most common sites of cancer in women, Georgia, 2020

Site	Number of new cases	Share of all new cases registered in women (%)
Breast	1500	29.2
Thyroid gland	679	13.2
Colorectal	320	6.2

⁷ Download from 09.08.2020

Table 5.28 Three most common sites of cancer in men, Georgia, 2020

Site	Number of new cases	Share of all new cases registered in men (%)
Trachea, bronchus, lung	576	13.4
Prostate	511	11.9
Bladder	391	9.1

Figure 5.22 Cancer, age-specific incidence rate, all sites, both sexes, Georgia


Source: National center for disease control and public health

In 2020, according to the data of the Cancer registry about 41.6% of all cancers are revealed at the I and II stages (except in situ and lymphoid, hematopoietic and related tissues cancers). The share of new cases revealed at the III and IV stages is still high 41.4% at the III stage and about 41% at the IV stage (Figure 5.22).

Table 5.29 Cancer, new cases by sites, Georgia

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total	11099	10699	10149	10417	10339	9435
<i>Including:</i>						
Breast	2067	1901	1823	1760	1652	1510
Thyroid gland	712	918	932	1091	997	821
Colorectal	842	792	746	771	711	705
Trachea, bronchi, lungs	863	808	809	757	697	600
Prostate	638	506	477	561	548	576
Bladder	550	536	574	522	515	484
Uncertain, secondary and unspecified localization	323	304	238	328	339	286
Corpus uteri	369	373	344	372	327	303
Stomach	476	447	428	360	322	313
Cervix uteri	357	406	309	291	322	302
Ovary	343	268	295	267	279	269

Brain	263	273	234	216	267	219
Larynx	321	302	277	263	223	233
Lip, mouth and throat	103	107	118	166	219	219
Pancreas	142	162	159	205	160	147
Lymphoid leukaemia	62	92	82	114	132	123
Mesothelial and soft tissues	176	138	137	119	121	135
Myeloid leukaemia	100	88	98	108	120	64
Non-follicular lymphoma	90	121	72	86	112	90
Bone and articular cartilage	61	54	49	50	85	63
Multiple myeloma and malignant plasma cells	34	74	59	40	79	66
Other and unspecified malignant tumours of lymphoid, hematopoietic and related tissues	18	17	11	60	70	3
In situ	110	145	47	28	66	27
Oesophagus	52	44	48	61	63	65
Hodgkin's lymphoma	55	71	92	69	50	60
Melanoma	114	119	96	73	47	65
Other and unspecified forms of non-Hodgkin lymphoma	148	99	98	95	45	63
Monocyte leukaemia	10	3	7	16	29	
Mantle T / NK-cell lymphomas	12	10	6	11	21	2
Leukaemia with unspecified cell type	35	41	56	56	9	3
Malignant immunoproliferative diseases	1	0	7	9	6	17
Follicular lymphoma	9	19	24	4	4	5

Table 5.30 Cancer, new cases in children by sites, Georgia

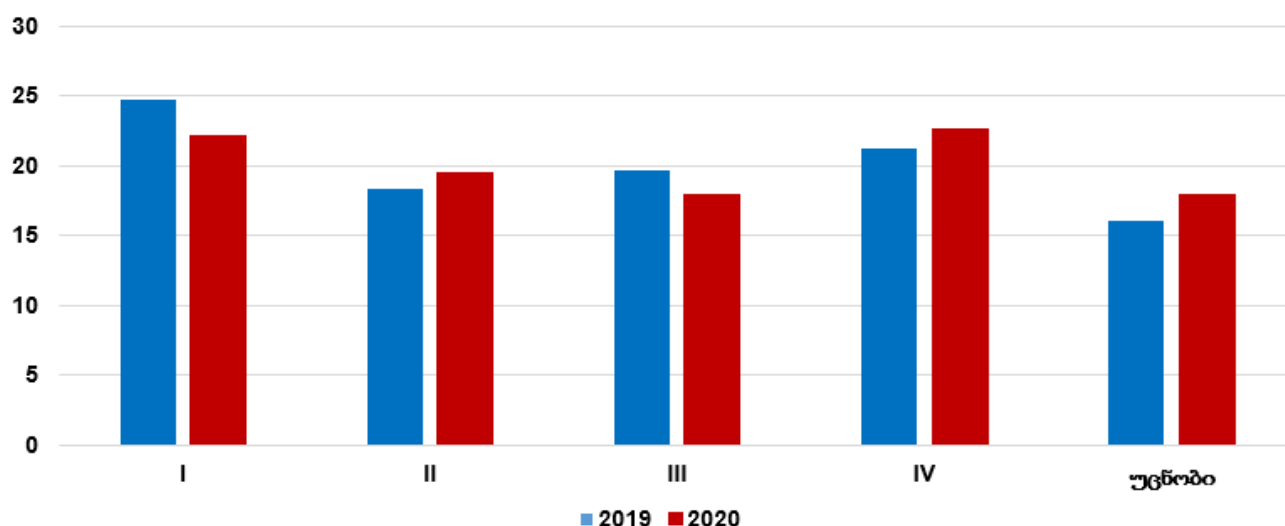
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total	92	101	86	76	86	91
<i>Including:</i>						
Lymphoid leukaemia	11	19	16	8	21	23
Brain	20	22	14	12	16	16
Uncertain, secondary and unspecified localization	5	3	0	6	8	2
Myeloid leukaemia	9	3	1	5	7	4
Thyroid gland	2	5	4	3	6	2
Hodgkin's lymphoma	4	7	7	5	6	2
Non-follicular lymphoma	1	6	1	4	5	3
Other and unspecified forms of non-Hodgkin lymphoma	7	2	4	5	4	4
Leukaemia with unspecified cell type	9	9	8	5	2	1
Lymphoid, hematopoietic and related tissues	2	3	1	5	1	2
Mesothelial and soft tissues	6	4	6	3	1	5
Other organs of the digestive system	0	0	2	1	1	3
Bone and articular cartilage	7	4	7	2	1	8
Malignant immunoproliferative diseases	0	0	2	1	0	0
Colorectal	0	0	2	0	0	0
Stomach	0	1	0	0	0	0
Pancreas	0	0	0	1	0	0

Ovary	0	1	1	1	0	0
Lip, mouth and throat	0	1	1	2	0	0
Bladder	1	2	0	0	0	0
Prostate	0	1	0	0	0	0
Cervix Utery	0	0	0	0	1	0

Table 5.31 Malignant neoplasms, new cases according to the stage (in %), Georgia⁸

Stage	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
I	21.1	23.9	23.6	24.4	24.7	22.1
II	20.9	18.4	18.0	16.9	18.3	19.5
III	21.5	20.0	20.0	18.7	19.7	17.9
IV	26.5	25.5	26.1	24.0	21.2	22.6
Unknown/ NA	10.1	12.2	12.3	16.0	16.1	17.9

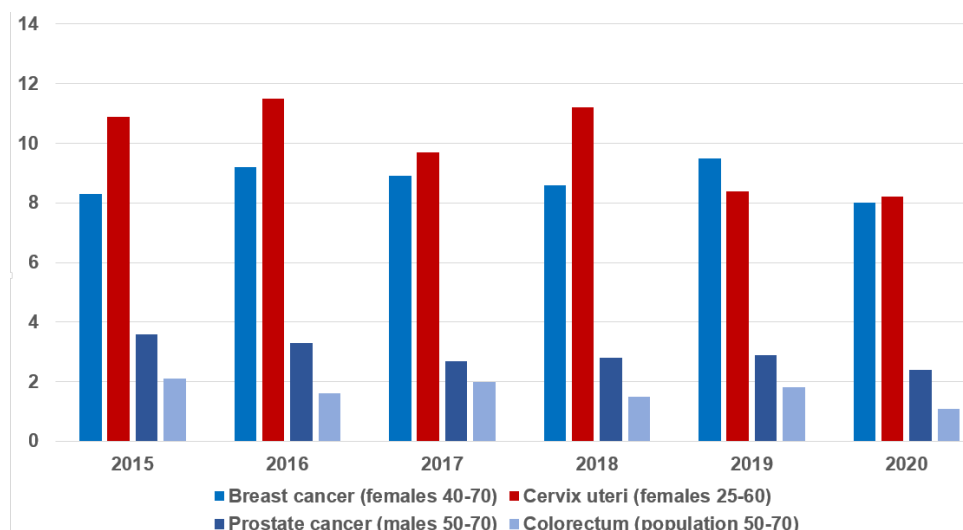
Figure 5.23 Cancer, new cases by stages (%), both sexes, Georgia



Since 2011, the following cancer screening programs have been implemented in the country:

- Breast cancer screening for 40-70-year-old women;
- Cervical cancer screening for 25-60-year-old women;
- Prostate cancer management for 50-70-year-old men;
- Colorectal cancer screening for 50-70-year-old population

⁸ Except in situ and lymphoid, hematopoietic and related tissues cancers

Figure 5.24 Cancer screening rates, target population (%), Georgia⁹


Since 2016, the state has been providing Herceptin delivery in HER-2 positive early aggressive breast cancer patients. The program aims to provide financial access to early diagnosis and treatment of aggressive breast cancer.

According to the non-communicable disease risk factor survey (STEPS-2016), only 23.9% of women aged 30-49 have undergone cervical cancer screening.

Blood and blood-forming system diseases

In 2020, in Georgia, 28 637 cases of blood and blood-forming system diseases (prevalence - 769.3) were registered by outpatient-clinics, including 7 921 cases in children (prevalence - 1039.6).

The number of new cases decreased in the general population, as well as in children under 15 years of age, the incidence - 517.4 (in 2019 - 801.0)

In children 49.8% of the registered cases of blood and blood-forming organs diseases was registered for the first time in life.

Table 5.32 Diseases of blood and blood-forming organs, Georgia

	All ages				Children under-15			
	Registered cases	Prevalence per 10000 population	New cases	Incidence per 10000 population	Registered cases	Prevalence per 10000 children	New cases	Incidence per 10000 children
2011	21878	582.4	15292	407.1	11290	1651.3	8996	1315.7
2012	25478	683.3	18546	497.4	11504	1687.4	8907	1306.5
2013	24022	646.2	17033	458.2	11284	1651.2	8804	1288.3
2014	28447	764.8	18510	497.7	12064	1738.2	9141	1317.0
2015	37057	994.7	25112	674.1	12792	1799.1	9755	1372.0
2016	33875	908.8	22986	616.7	10889	1499.8	8123	1118.8
2017	33570	900.5	20167	541.0	10823	1464.7	7913	1070.9
2018	30716	824.2	18354	492.5	9821	1310.0	6617	882.6
2019	28490	765.8	18326	492.6	8613	1138.1	6062	801.0
2020	28637	769.3	11145	299.4	7921	1039.6	3942	517.4

⁹ By the State program

In 2020, in Georgia, there are 22 229 registered anemia cases (77.6% of all registered cases of diseases of blood and blood forming organs; prevalence -597.1), including 6 575 cases in children (prevalence - 862.9), that is 29.6% (as in 2019) of all registered cases of anemia. In 2020, the number of new cases of anemia in the general population decreased by 35%.

Table 5.33 Anemia, Georgia

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total number of registered cases	23245	22220	26173	31499	29087	28555	24967	24148	22229
Prevalence rate per 100000 population	623.4	597.7	703.7	845.5	780.3	766.0	670.0	649.1	597.1
Total number of new cases	17334	16007	17428	22893	19706	17971	14882	15696	10030
Incidence rate per 100000 population	464.9	430.6	468.6	614.5	528.7	482.1	399.4	421.9	269.4

Table 5.34 Anemia in children under-15, Georgia

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total number of registered cases	10888	10513	11391	12186	10032	10347	9821	7792	6575
Prevalence rate per 100000 children	1597.0	1538.4	1641.2	1713.9	1381.7	1400.3	1310.0	1029.7	862.9
Total number of new cases	8505	8257	8691	9364	7595	7617	6617	5535	3685
Incidence rate per 100000 children	1247.5	1208.2	1252.2	1317.0	1046.1	1030.8	882.6	731.4	483.6

Mental disorders

In 2020, by the end of the year 81 840 (in 2019 – 77 111) cases of mental and behavioral disorders were registered by outpatient-clinics of Georgia (prevalence – 2198.4), this number included 4 214 (in 2019 – 3 269) cases in children, prevalence - 553.0.

Totally 4 343 new cases of mental and behavioral disorders registered (in 2019 –5284), incidence – 116.7, in children 627 new cases were registered (2019 – 817), incidence – 82.3

Table 5.35 Mental and behavioral disorders, morbidity rates, Georgia

	All ages				Children under-15			
	Number of cases registered by the end	Prevalence per 100000 population	Number of new cases	Incidence per 100000 population	Number of cases registered by the end of the year	Prevalence per 100000 children	Number of new cases	Incidence per 100000 children
2012	78296	2099.7	4075	109.3	1357	199.0	183	26.8
2013	68922	1853.9	3020	81.2	1769	258.9	673	98.5
2014	83546	2246.2	3893	104.7	2015	290.3	414	59.6
2015	86497	2321.9	4229	113.5	2004	281.8	525	73.8
2016	90139	2418.2	5228	140.3	2708	373.0	660	90.9
2017	88610	2376.9	4841	129.9	3059	414.0	649	87.8
2018	76508	2053.1	4859	130.4	3217	429.1	779	103.9
2019	77111	2072.8	5284	142.0	3269	432.0	817	108.0
2020	81840	2198.4	4343	116.7	4214	553.0	627	82.3

Table 5.36 Mental and behavioural disorders by sex and age, Georgia¹⁰

	Total	Including				Including woman
		0-14	15-19	20-24	25 +	
Mental and behavioural disorders	4343	627	282	469	2965	1911
<i>Including:</i>						
Organic, including symptomatic, mental disorders	768	2	4	23	739	338
Mental and behavioural disorders due to psychoactive substances use	295	0	4	12	279	13
Schizophrenia, schizotypal and delusional disorders	980	3	45	157	775	371
Including schizophrenia	267	1	4	51	211	95
Mood (affective) disorders	347	0	17	49	281	201
Neurotic, stress-related and somatoform disorders	848	13	42	129	664	563
Behavioural syndromes associated with physiological disturbances and physical factors	24	0	3	6	15	15
Disorders of adult personality and behaviour	70	0	0	24	46	36
Mental retardation	757	433	99	60	165	265
Disorders of psychological development	47	38	0	9	0	18
Behavioural and emotional disorders with onset usually occurring in childhood and adolescence	207	138	68	0	1	91

Diseases of the nervous system

In 2020, in Georgia, 127 673 cases of the nervous system diseases registered (prevalence - 3429.6), including 36 253 new cases (incidence - 973.8).

The trend of increasing new cases existed before 2018 has changed, and in 2020 the number of new cases and, consequently, the incidence continued decreasing, both in the general population and in children (2019 – 50 927, 2020 – 36 253; in children: 2019 – 7 635, 2020 – 3 581).

Table 5.37 Diseases of the nervous system, Georgia

	All ages				Children Under-15			
	Number of registered cases	Prevalence per 100000 population	Number of registered cases	Prevalence per 100000 population	Number of registered cases	Prevalence per 100000 children	Number of registered cases	Prevalence per 100000 children
2008	75448	1960.5	3740	97.2	1672	243.4	284	41.3
2009	121062	3173.8	45489	1192.6	27474	4015.8	13149	1922.0
2010	125619	3317.4	47742	1260.8	26896	3925.1	11406	1664.5
2011	143717	3825.9	46095	1227.1	28079	4106.8	10340	1512.3
2012	156826	4205.7	68169	1828.1	26115	3830.5	8130	1192.5
2013	139602	3755.1	57971	1559.3	18434	2697.4	8670	1268.7
2014	154876	4164.0	66823	1796.6	19526	2813.3	10241	1475.5
2015	175194	4702.8	73538	1974.0	19264	2709.4	11077	1557.9
2016	156842	4207.7	69178	1855.9	15356	2115.0	8739	1203.6
2017	154472	4143.6	61130	1639.8	15596	2110.7	8446	1143.0
2018	151315	4060.5	58139	1560.5	14411	1922.2	7966	1062.5
2019	136502	3669.2	50927	1368.9	14065	1858.6	7635	1008.9
2020	127673	3429.6	36253	973.8	12870	1689.1	3581	470.0

¹⁰ Data of neuropsychological dispensaries

Table 5.38 Diseases of the nervous system by disease groups, Georgia

	2019				2020			
	Number of registered cases	Prevalence per 100000 population	Number of registered cases	Prevalence per 100000 population	Number of registered cases	Prevalence per 100000 population	Number of registered cases	Prevalence per 100000 population
Diseases of the nervous system	136502	3669.2	50927	1368.9	127673	3429.6	36253	973.8
<i>Including:</i>								
Inflammatory diseases of the central nervous system	3120	83.9	1386	37.3	2631	70.7	527	14.2
Systemic atrophies primarily affecting the central nervous system	1923	51.7	697	18.7	1125	30.2	216	5.8
Extrapyramidal and movement disorders	9839	264.5	3037	81.6	10002	268.7	2039	54.8
Other degenerative and demyelinating diseases of the nervous system	4090	109.9	1318	35.4	3955	106.2	922	24.7
Episodic and paroxysmal disorders	48010	1290.5	20325	546.3	40118	1077.7	11361	305.2
<i>Including: Epilepsy and status epilepticus</i>	13620	366.1	1699	45.7	13771	369.9	1780	47.8
Disorders of the peripheral nervous system	35361	950.5	13499	362.9	26767	719.0	6396	171.8
Cerebral palsy and other paralytic syndromes	7003	188.2	1305	35.1	6526	175.3	1044	28.0

Diseases of the eye and adnexa

In 2020, 41 291 (including 7 106 in children) new cases of the eye and adnexa diseases were registered by outpatient-clinics of Georgia, incidence per 100000 population -1109.2, incidence in children - 932.6.

Table 5.39 Diseases of the eye and adnexa, Georgia

	All ages				In children			
	Number of registered cases	Prevalence per 100000 population	Number of new cases	Incidence per 100000 population	Number of registered cases	Prevalence per 100000 population	Number of registered cases	Prevalence per 100000 population
2011	138351	3683.0	51745	1377.5	18423	2694.5	10296	1505.9
2012	159139	4267.8	77822	2087.0	20442	2998.4	11359	1666.1
2013	190355	5120.3	92013	2475.0	22929	3355.2	14048	2055.6
2014	215543	5795.1	106763	2870.4	29348	4228.4	21575	3108.5
2015	225357	6049.4	107097	2874.9	27092	3810.3	16883	2374.5
2016	193482	5190.7	93273	2502.3	20363	2804.6	14233	1960.3
2017	244936	6570.2	125672	3371.0	41382	5600.4	32877	4449.4
2018	261296	7011.7	114724	3078.6	49154	6556.3	30262	4036.4
2019	173487	4663.4	72983	1961.8	23896	3157.7	15298	2021.5
2020	134948	3625.0	41291	1109.2	12481	1638.0	7106	932.6

The share of lens disorders (cataract) accounts for 13.3% of the total number of cases of diseases of eye and adnexa, glaucoma – 3.9%. Disorders of refraction and accommodation constitute about 26.6% of new cases of diseases of the eye and adnexa.

Table 5.40 Diseases of the eye and adnexa by certain groups of diseases, all ages, Georgia

	2019				2020			
	Number of registered cases	Prevalence per 100000 population	Number of new cases	Incidence per 100000 population	Number of registered cases	Prevalence per 100000 population	Number of new cases	Incidence per 100000 population
Diseases of the eye and adnexa	173487	4663.4	72983	1961.8	134948	3625.0	41291	1109.2
<i>Including:</i>								
Disorders of lens (cataract)	45753	1229.9	12595	338.6	38498	1034.1	5499	147.7
Glaucoma	17789	478.2	3517	94.5	16516	443.7	1614	43.4
Disorders of refraction and accommodation	52999	1424.6	19742	530.7	40344	1083.7	10965	294.5

In children, almost 28% of new cases are caused by accommodation and refractive disorders.

Table 5.41 Diseases of the eye and adnexa, certain groups of diseases, children under-15, Georgia

	2019				2020			
	Number of registered cases	Prevalence per 100000 children	Number of new cases	Incidence per 100000 children	Number of registered cases	Prevalence per 100000 children	Number of new cases	Incidence per 100000 children
Diseases of the eye and adnexa	23896	3157.7	15298	2021.5	12481	1638.0	7106	932.6
<i>Including:</i>								
Disorders of lens (cataract)	158	20.9	22	2.9	109	14.3	12	1.6
Glaucoma	65	8.6	11	1.5	60	7.9	9	1.2
Disorders of refraction and accommodation	8785	1160.9	4133	546.1	5251	689.2	1957	256.8

Diseases of the ear and mastoid process

In 2020, in Georgia, there were 25 798 new cases of diseases of ear and mastoid process registered by the outpatient-clinics (incidence per 100000 population – 698.0), including 8327 cases in children (incidence per 100000 children - 1092.9).

In 2020, numbers of new cases of ear diseases in the general population and in children significantly reduced.

Table 5.42 Diseases of the ear and mastoid process, Georgia

	All ages				Children under-15			
	Number of registered cases	Prevalence per 100000 population	Number of registered cases	Prevalence per 100000 population	Number of registered cases	Prevalence per 100000 population	Number of registered cases	Prevalence per 100000 population
2011	45463	1210.3	29862	795.0	14797	2164.2	12269	1794.4
2012	70444	1889.1	53128	1424.8	20356	2985.8	17172	2518.8
2013	75367	2027.3	55105	1482.2	21963	3213.8	17983	2631.4
2014	75552	2031.3	54665	1469.7	24709	3560.1	20880	3008.4
2015	100402	2695.2	69877	1875.8	30229	4251.5	26652	3748.4
2016	90886	2438.3	65485	1756.8	29690	4089.2	25958	3575.2
2017	87283	2341.3	59082	1584.8	29754	4026.7	24600	3329.2
2018	91613	2458.4	55241	1482.4	32553	4342.0	24590	3279.9
2019	70751	1901.8	44899	1206.9	22982	3036.9	17400	2299.3
2020	53860	1446.8	25798	698.0	12903	1693.4	8327	1092.9

Table 5.43 Diseases of the ear and mastoid process, all ages, Georgia

	2019				2020			
	Number of registered cases	Prevalence per 100000 population	Number of new cases	Incidence per 100000 population	Number of registered cases	Prevalence per 100000 population	Number of new cases	Incidence per 100000 population
Diseases of the ear and mastoid process	70751	1901.8	44899	1206.9	53860	1446.8	25798	698.0
<i>Including:</i>								
Otitis media	27201	731.2	18028	484.6	17181	461.5	8451	227.0

Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities

In 2020, in Georgia, 7 156 cases of congenital malformations were registered, prevalence per 100000 population - 192.2, including 2 647 cases (incidence per 100000 population – 71.1).

Table 5.44 Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities, Georgia

	All ages				Children under-15			
	Number of registered cases	Prevalence per 100000 population	Number of registered cases	Prevalence per 100000 population	Number of registered cases	Prevalence per 100000 population	Number of registered cases	Prevalence per 100000 population
2011	9198	244.9	1664	44.3	7677	1122.8	1415	207.0
2012	7614	204.2	2073	55.6	6059	888.7	1618	237.3
2013	6432	173.0	2096	56.4	4989	730.0	1673	244.8

2014	7217	194.0	2260	60.8	6030	868.8	1972	284.1
2015	6749	181.2	2869	77.0	4762	669.7	1775	249.6
2016	4865	130.5	2052	55.1	3439	473.7	1718	236.6
2017	5546	148.8	2353	63.1	3855	521.7	1813	245.4
2018	6275	168.4	2527	67.8	4114	548.7	1565	208.7
2019	8533	229.4	3081	82.8	5141	679.3	2186	288.9
2020	7156	192.2	2647	71.1	4927	646.6	2001	262.6

Table 5.45 Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities, children under-5, Georgia, 2020

	Children under-5		Including infants	
	New cases	Prevalence per 100000 children	New cases	Prevalence per 100000 infants
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities	2063	966.7	818	1733.1
<i>Including:</i>				
Congenital malformations of the nervous system	139	65.1	37	78.4
<i>Including: Anencephaly and similar malformations</i>	1	0.5		
<i>Congenital hydrocephalus</i>	18	8.4	4	8.5
<i>Spina bifida</i>	6	2.8	2	4.2
Congenital malformations of the circulatory system	558	261.5	237	502.1
<i>Including: Congenital malformations of cardiac chambers and connections</i>	35	16.4	12	25.4
<i>Congenital malformations of cardiac septa</i>	263	123.2	81	171.6
<i>Congenital malformations of pulmonary and tricuspid valves</i>	24	11.2	18	38.1
<i>Congenital malformations of aortic and mitral valves</i>	11	5.2	2	4.2
<i>Other congenital malformations of heart</i>	20	9.4	6	12.7
Congenital malformations of the respiratory system	8	3.7	1	2.4
Cleft lip and cleft palate	59	27.6	28	59.3
Esophageal atresia with and without tracheal-esophageal fistula	139	65.1	37	78.4
Congenital absence, atresia and stenosis of large intestine	1	0.5		
Congenital malformations of genital organs	18	8.4	4	8.5
Congenital malformations of the urinary system	6	2.8	2	4.2
<i>Including: Congenital hydronephrosis</i>	558	261.5	237	502.1
Congenital malformations and deformations of the musculoskeletal system	35	16.4	12	25.4
<i>Including: osteogenesis imperfecta</i>	263	123.2	81	171.6
Down syndrome	24	11.2	18	38.1

Table 5.46 Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities in children under-5, Georgia, 2020

	Children under-5		Including infants	
	New cases	Incidence per 100000 children	New cases	Incidence per 100000 infants
Total	852	399.3	394	834.7
<i>Including</i>				
Congenital malformations of the nervous system	33	15.5	20	42.4
<i>Including: Anencephaly and similar malformations</i>				
<i>Congenital hydrocephalus</i>	2	0.9	2	4.2
<i>Spina bifida</i>	2	0.9	2	4.2
Congenital malformations of the circulatory system	141	66.1	64	135.6
<i>Including: Congenital malformations of cardiac chambers and connections</i>	1	0.5		

Congenital malformations of cardiac septa	98	45.9	27	57.2
Congenital malformations of pulmonary artery and tricuspidal valve	8	3.7	7	14.8
Congenital malformations of aortic and mitral valves	1	0.5		
Other congenital malformations of the circulatory system	5	2.3	4	8.5
Congenital malformations of respiratory system	2	0.9		
Cleft lip and cleft palate	32	15.0	18	38.1
Atresia of oesophagus	1	0.5	1	2.1
Congenital absence, atresia and stenosis of large intestine				
Congenital malformations of genital organs	70	32.8	25	11.7
Congenital malformations of the urinary system	6	2.8	3	6.4
Including congenital hydronephrosis	3	1.4	1	2.1
Congenital malformations of the musculoskeletal system	522	244.6	236	500.0
Including osteogenesis imperfecta	1	0.5	1	2.1
Down syndrome	26	12.2	22	46.6

Diseases of the digestive system

In 2020, 288 524 new cases of the digestive system diseases were registered by the outpatient-clinics of Georgia (incidence per 100000 population - 7750.4), including 44705cases in children (incidence per 100000 children - 5867.2.). The increase of new cases in children is associated with the increase of cases of oral and dental diseases.

Table 5.47 Diseases of the digestive system, Georgia

	All ages				Children under-15			
	Number of registered cases	Prevalence per 10000 population	Number of new cases	Incidence per 10000 population	Number of registered cases	Prevalence per 10000 children	Number of new cases	Incidence per 10000 children
2011	422928	11258.7	224583	5978.6	35827	5240.0	26372	3857.1
2012	446472	11973.4	280122	7512.2	45094	6614.4	35439	5198.2
2013	427396	11496.3	292362	7864.1	46291	6773.7	35520	5197.6
2014	570337	15334.1	349591	9399.1	53277	7676.1	39853	5742.0
2015	632547	16979.9	376021	10093.8	76030	10693.1	53677	7549.3
2016	559566	15011.8	342762	9195.5	74614	10276.7	58565	8066.2
2017	495203	13283.3	267788	7183.1	50095	6779.5	39396	5331.6
2018	715983	19213.0	349905	9389.5	74217	9899.3	47036	6273.8
2019	572084	15377.9	302668	8135.9	70126	9266.6	49732	6571.7
2020	595593	15998.9	52675	1415.0	71814	9425.1	9152	1201.2

Table 5.48 Diseases of the digestive system, Georgia, 2020

	New cases	Incidence per 100000 population	Including in children	
			New cases	Incidence per 100000 children
Total	288524	7750.4	44705	5867.2
<i>Including:</i>				
Diseases of oral cavity, salivary glands and jaw	227137	6101.4	37797	4960.6
Diseases of oesophagus, stomach and duodenum	19630	527.3	1727	226.7
Including: gastric and duodenal peptic ulcers	2951	79.3	78	10.2
Liver diseases	1638	44.0	9	1.2
Disorders of gallbladder, biliary tract and pancreas	9173	246.4	402	52.8
Including: cholelithiasis and cholecystitis	6927	186.1	277	36.4
acute pancreatitis and other disorders of pancreas	539	14.5	7	0.9

Table 5.49 Diseases of the digestive system, hospital discharges, Georgia, 2020

	Number of hospital discharges, all ages	Including deaths	Case fatality rate (%)	Number of hospital discharges, children under-15	Including deaths in children	Case fatality rate (%) in children
Diseases of the digestive system	42972	1236	2.9	3902	5	0.1
Diseases of oral cavity, salivary glands and jaw	2430	2	0.1	515		0.0
Gastric and duodenal, peptic ulcers	5104	224	4.4	31		0.0
Gastritis and duodenitis	123	3	2.4	39		0.0
Diseases of appendix	7267	6	0.1	1955		0.0
Hernia	7514	27	0.4	743		0.0
Diseases of peritoneum	1302	178	13.7	22		0.0
Diseases of liver	1931	321	16.6	22	2	9.1
Cholecystitis, cholelithiasis and other disorders of biliary tract	7297	63	0.9	11		0.0

Diseases of the genitourinary system

In 2020, 73 326 new cases of the genitourinary system diseases were registered by the outpatient clinics of Georgia, incidence per 100000 population – 1969.7, including 4 226 cases in children, incidence per 100000 children - 554.6.

Table 5.50 Diseases of the genitourinary system, Georgia

	All ages				Children under-15			
	Number of registered cases	Prevalence per 100000 population	Number of new cases	Incidence per 100000 population	Number of registered cases	Prevalence per 100000 children	Number of new cases	Incidence per 100000 children
2011	138016	3674.1	77139	2053.5	6889	1007.6	5215	762.7
2012	198555	5324.8	127148	3409.8	5952	873.0	4259	624.7
2013	193595	5207.4	111163	2990.1	5936	868.6	3927	574.6
2014	203414	5469.0	114351	3074.4	7835	1128.9	5428	782.1
2015	236430	6346.6	130256	3496.5	8840	1243.3	6008	845.0
2016	228166	6121.1	141797	3804.1	7674	1057.0	5537	762.6
2017	236713	6349.6	124934	3351.2	7358	995.8	5181	701.2
2018	242483	6506.9	129653	3479.2	7933	1058.1	5256	701.1
2019	188087	5055.9	101647	2732.3	7266	960.1	6169	815.2
2020	162251	4358.4	73326	1969.7	6000	787.5	4226	554.6

Table 5.51 Diseases of the genitourinary system by groups of diseases, Georgia, 2020

	Number of registered cases	Prevalence per 100000 population	New cases	Incidence per 100000 population
Diseases of the genitourinary system	162251	4358.4	73326	1969.7
Glomerulonephritis, nephritic and nephritic syndromes	3395	91.2	942	25.3
Chronic tubulo-interstitial nephritis (kidney infections)	3788	101.8	1039	27.9
Renal failure	3662	98.4	988	26.5
Urolithiasis	13329	358.0	4259	114.4

Diseases of male genital organs	28176	1571.2	10435	581.9
Including: Hyperplasia of prostate	14400	803.0	4224	235.5
Inflammatory diseases of prostate	5877	327.7	2536	141.4
Male infertility	1091	101.2	457	42.4
Diseases of female genital organs	64368	3336.1	31085	1611.1
Including: Salpingitis, oophoritis	7074	366.6	2700	139.9
Endometriosis	3534	183.2	1417	73.4
Erosion and ectropion of cervix uteri	4139	214.5	1472	76.3
Disorders of menstruation	9856	1197.5	4893	594.5
Menopausal and other perimenopausal disorders	7712	937.0	2301	279.6
Female infertility	4114	499.8	1633	198.4

Table 5.52 Diseases of the genitourinary system, hospital discharges, Georgia, 2020

	All ages			Children under-15	
	Number of hospital discharges, all ages	Including deaths		Number of hospital discharges	
		Total	Case fatality rate (%)	Total	Case fatality rate (%)
Total	25015	417	1.7	2143	0.2
<i>Including:</i>					
Glomerulonephritis, nephritic and nephritic syndromes	205	1	0.5	101	0.0
Chronic tubulo-interstitial nephritis (kidney infections)	3708	18	0.5	204	0.0
Urolithiasis	2351	3	0.1	24	0.0
Prostate disorders	1348	1	0.1	0	0.0

Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes

In 2020, in Georgia a significant decrease of trauma, poisoning and some other external causes was observed in both adults and children under 15 years of age. In 2020, 38,881 new cases were registered (incidence per 100000 population - 1044.4)

Table 5.53 Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes, Georgia

	All ages				Children under-15			
	Number of registered cases	Prevalence per 10000 population	Number of new cases	Incidence per 10000 population	Number of registered cases	Prevalence per 10000 children	Number of new cases	Incidence per 10000 children
2011	43384	1154.9	35914	956.1	7651	1119.0	7087	1036.5
2012	75968	2037.3	67898	1820.9	8929	1309.7	8454	1240.0
2013	65192	1753.6	58260	1567.1	8571	1254.2	8003	1171.1
2014	72035	1936.7	66932	1799.5	10293	1483.0	9890	1424.9
2015	93066	2498.2	87101	2338.1	13317	1872.9	12951	1821.5
2016	105000	2816.9	100176	2687.5	16721	2303.0	16104	2218.0
2017	80307	2154.2	73842	1980.7	12264	1659.7	11556	1563.9
2018	119577	3208.8	113374	3042.3	24108	3215.6	23193	3093.6
2019	119114	3201.9	115082	3093.5	28349	3746.1	27907	3687.7
2020	49870	1339.6	38881	1044.4	9855	1293.4	8310	1090.6

Among new cases of injuries, poisoning and some other consequences of external causes, 21.4% are injuries of children.

Both in the general population as well in children, a high incidence is registered in “poisoning by drugs, medicaments and biological substances”, “toxic effects of substances chiefly nonmedicinal as to source”.

Among new cases of injuries, poisoning and some other consequences of external causes mentioned diagnoses account for 18.1% (in 2019 – 23.7%), in children under-15 share of this diagnoses is 22% (in 2019 – 30%).

Share of the group of “superficial injury, open wound, injury of blood vessels” is 21.3% (in 2019 - 21.6%) in the general population, and 17.1% (in 2019 – 17.6%) in children.

Table 5.54 Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes, incidence rates and case distribution, Georgia, 2020

	All ages			Children under-15		
	New cases	Incidence per 10000 population	%	New cases	Incidence per 10000 children	%
Total	38881	1044,4	100	8310	1090,6	100
<i>Including</i>						
Fracture of skull and facial bones, neck, ribs, sternum and spine	2514	67.5	6.5	241	31.6	2.9
Intracranial injury	368	9.9	1.0	24	3.1	0.3
Injuries to upper and lower limbs	4588	123.2	11.8	652	85.6	7.9
Dislocation, sprain and strain of joints and ligaments	5033	135.2	12.9	719	94.4	8.7
Injuries to the thorax, intra-abdominal and pelvic organs	453	12.2	1.2	28	3.7	0.3
Wounds, injuries of blood vessels, superficial injuries	8275	222.3	21.3	1421	186.5	17.1
Injuries of nerves and spinal cord	151	4.1	0.5	43	5.6	0.5
Burns and corrosions	707	19.0	1.8	214	28.1	2.6
Poisoning by drugs, medicaments and biological substances, toxic effects of substances chiefly nonmedical as to source	4403	118.3	11.3	976	128.1	11.7
Including: Poisoning by drugs, medicaments and biological substances	202	5.4	0.5	43	5.6	0.5
Toxic effects of substances chiefly nonmedical as to source	2627	98.2	6.8	813	106.7	9.8

CHAPTER 6

Maternal and Child Health



Maternal and Child Health ¹¹

Table 6.1. Births according to the National Statistics Office of Georgia, maternal and child mortality, Georgia¹²

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total number of live births	57031	57878	60635	59249	56569	53293	51138	48296	46520
Total number of stillbirths	647	549	637	589	558	506	436	456	410
Total number of infant deaths (at the age under-1)	617	608	578	507	507	512	416	380	368
Total number of early neonatal deaths (at the age 0-6 days)	373	387	205	211	231	238	166	135	198
Total number of late neonatal deaths (at the age 7-28 days)	151	97	139	152	125	124	88	118	46
Total number of post neonatal deaths (at the age 29-365 days)	93	124	137	162	151	150	162	127	124
Total number of under five deaths	705	692	559	605	604	594	499	452	431
Total number of maternal deaths	13	16	19	19	13	7	14	14	14
Stillbirth rate per 1000 births	11.2	9.4	10.5	9.8	9.8	9.4	8.5	9.4	8.7
Early neonatal mortality rate per 1000 live births	6.6	6.7	3.4	3.6	4.1	4.5	3.2	2.8	4.3
Late neonatal mortality rate per 1000 live births	2.7	1.7	2.3	2.5	2.2	2.3	1.7	2.4	1.0
Perinatal mortality rate per 1000 births	17.7	16.1	13.8	13.4	13.8	13.8	11.7	12.1	13.0
Infant mortality rate per 1000 live births	10.8	10.5	9.5	8.6	9.0	9.6	8.1	7.9	7.9
Under-5 mortality rate per 1000 live births	12.4	12.0	9.3	10.2	10.7	11.1	9.8	9.4	9.3
Maternal mortality rate per 100000 live births	22.8	32.2	31.5	32.2	23.0	13.1	27.4	28.9	30.1

In 2016, in order to improve the maternal and child health surveillance in the country, an „Electronic Module for Pregnant and Newborn Health Surveillance“, so-called "birth" registry was introduced. Each pregnant woman, starting from the first antenatal visit, including childbirth, is continuously monitored through the electronic module. The system also records newborn's health status.

¹¹ According to the „Electronic Module for Pregnant and Newborn Health Surveillance“

¹² Since 2014, reconciled data of the MOLHSA and GEOSTAT

Pregnancy

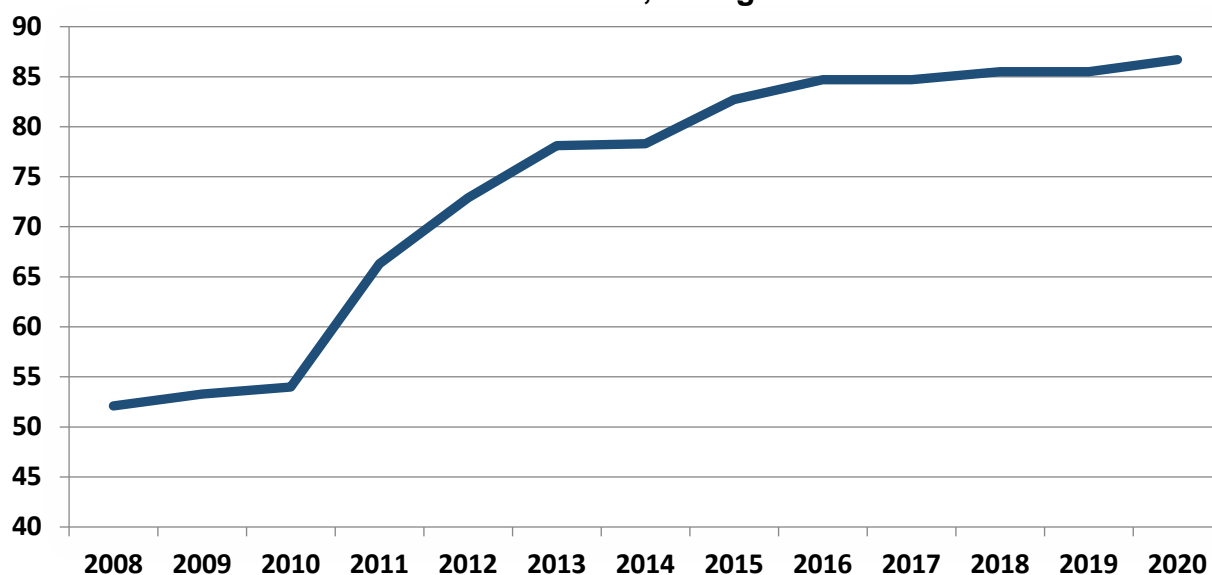
SDG 3.7 has been defined as universal access to sexual and reproductive healthcare services including to antenatal services.

Table 6.2. Indicators of Reproductive Health, Georgia

	2018	2019	2020
Timely initiated antenatal care (%)	85.5	85.5	86.7
Coverage with at least 1 antenatal care visit (%)	94.3	95.3	96.0
Coverage with less than 4 antenatal care visits (%)	13.2	10.4	10.8
Coverage with at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	81.1	84.9	85.2
Coverage with at least 6 antenatal care visits (%)	48	71	69
Coverage with 8 or more antenatal care visits (%)	19.4	38.2	34.9
No antenatal visits (%)	5.7	4.7	4.0
Pregnancy in women under 20 years (%)	3.9	3.8	3.6
Number of deliveries	50468	47486	45797
Premature delivery (%)	7.9	8.3	8.7
Physiological delivery (%)	58	59	58
including episiotomy (%)	3.8	2.0	8.0
Pathological deliveries (caesarean sections, forceps, vacuum delivery, all delivery process complication), number	21432	19369	19054
The share of caesarean sections in the total number of births (%)	41.7	39.9	40.6
Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.8	99.8	99.8
Abortion, number	22733	21599	19039
Including the share of artificial abortion (%)	62	62	61

In 2020, according to the data collected from women consultancy centers, 43 979 pregnant women were registered in Georgia. Last years, there was a growth of timely initiation of antenatal care (during the 1st trimester), this could be based on the improved financial accessibility of antenatal services (Figure 6.1).

Figure 6.1 Share of pregnant women (%) initiating antenatal care during the 1st trimester, Georgia



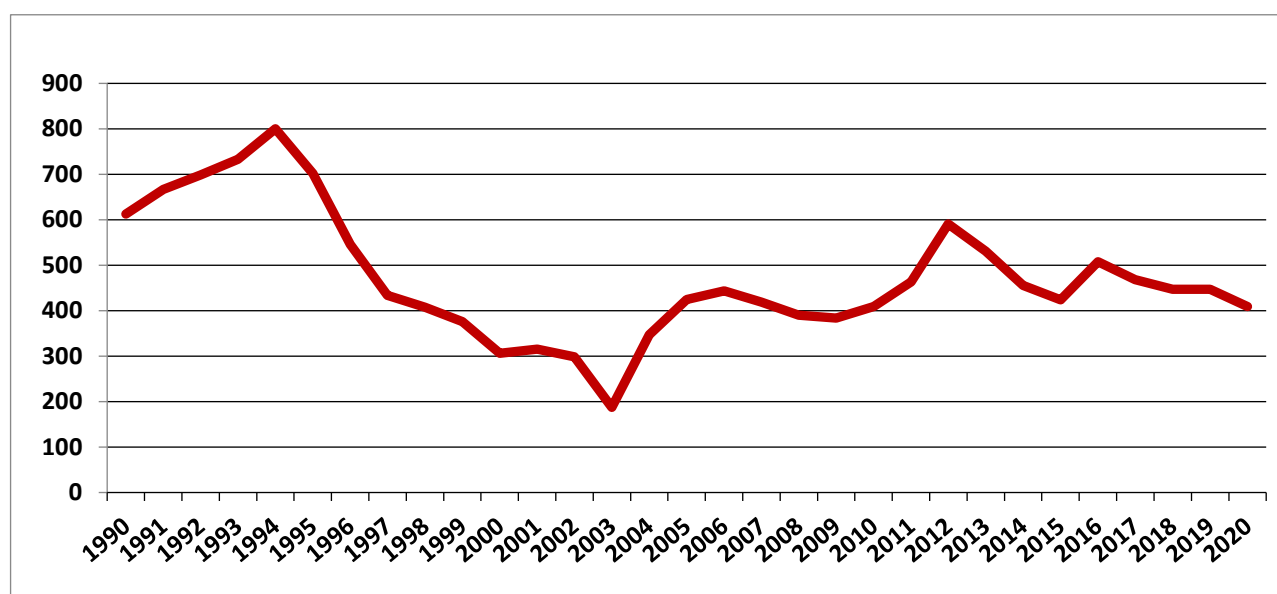
Source: National center for disease control and public health

92.5% of pregnant women were tested for hepatitis C, 90.3% - for syphilis and HIV, and 92.8% - for hepatitis B.

Abortions

In 2020, 19 039 abortions were registered (409.2 per 1000 live births), of which, induced abortions constituted 61%. Compared with the previous year, the total number of abortions decreased by 5% (Figure 6.2).

Figure 6.2 Induced abortion ratio per 1000 live births



Source: National center for disease control and public health

Table 6.3 Abortions, Georgia

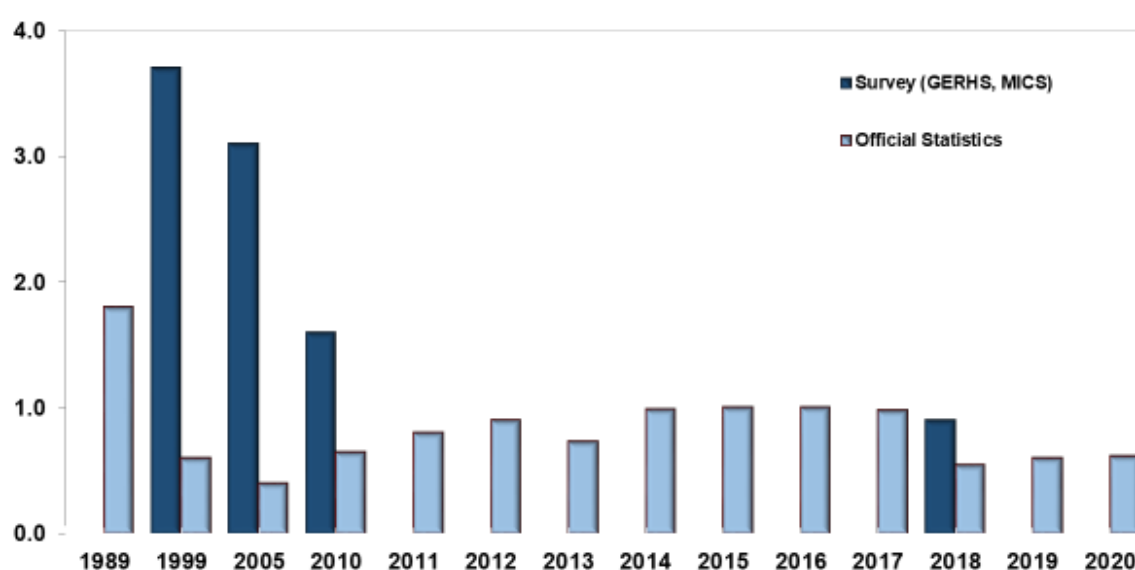
	Number of live births	Abortions	Abortion ratio per 1000 LB
2012	49969	39225	785.0
2013	49657	37018	745.5
2014	60635	33464	551.9
2015	59249	32428	547.3
2016	56569	28720	507.7
2017	53293	24937	467.9
2018	51138	22733	444.5
2019	48296	21599	447.2
2020	46520	19039	409.3

It is notable, that the share of abortions in women under-20 is around 2% of the total number of abortions.

Table 6.4 Abortions by age, Georgia, 2020

	Total	Abortions by age groups					
		15-19	20-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	≥ 45
Total number	19039	372	7370	5326	4056	1718	194
Ratio per 1000 women (according year group)	23.1	3.9	33.3	39.4	31.3	14.1	1.6
Including (number):							
Induced	11638	169	4453	3322	2545	1051	95
Miscarriages	7401	203	3879	2004	1511	667	105
Under-12 week of gestation	9553	138	5088	2720	2090	868	82
Mini (Under-5 weeks)	1843	26	3655	554	394	163	15
12-22 weeks of gestation (for medical or social reason)	239	5	106	47	61	20	1
First pregnancy aborted	3462	233	1687	688	541	263	50

In Georgia, the value of the total induced abortions rate (TIAR) remained stable in 2014-2017, the decrease in 2018-2019 is likely due to the accounting problems. In 2018, a multiple indicator cluster survey (MICS) was conducted in Georgia, according to the MICS results, TIAR (0.9) is almost 2-folds higher than the official data (0.5) (Figure 6.3). In 2019-2020 TIAR rate is stabil. The induced abortions rate is highest in the age group of women aged 20-29 and 30-34.

Figure 6.3 Total induced abortion rate (TIAR), Georgia


Source: National center for disease control and public health

In 2020, the most common method of performing induced abortions was medication and its share is higher compare to the previous year.

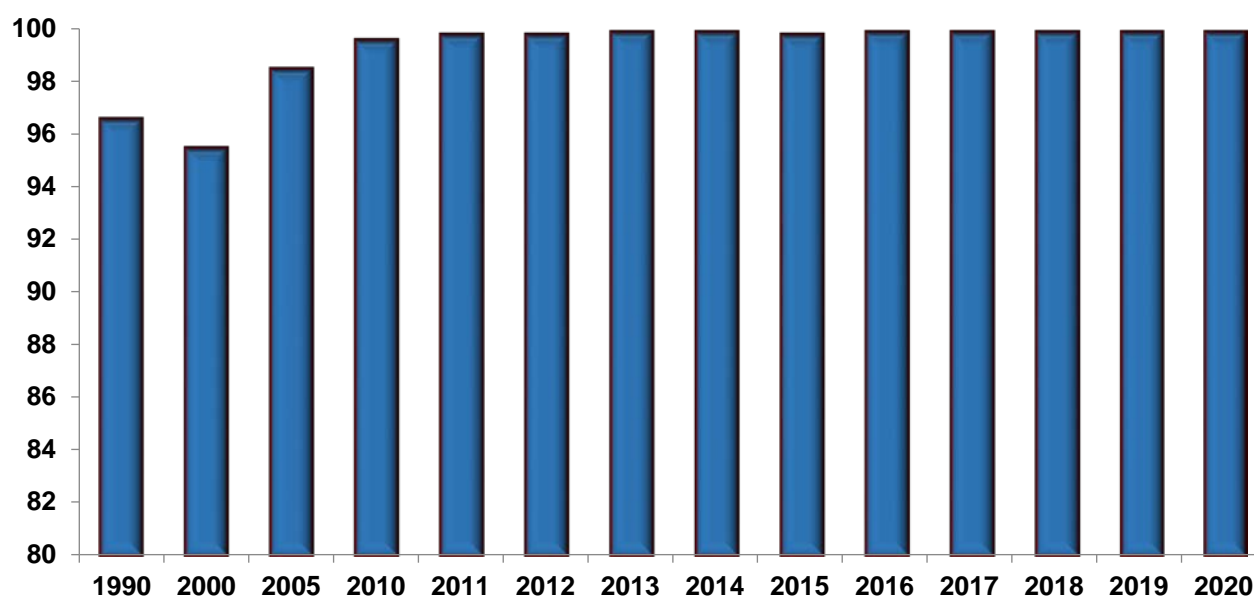
Table 6.5 Methods of induced abortions, Georgia

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total number of induced abortions	39225	37018	33464	32428	28720	24937	22733	21599	19039
<i>Methods of induced abortions (%):</i>									
D&C	49.2	41.3	37.9	41.2	41.6	22.8	21.5	21	19.4
Vacuum aspiration	40.6	41.3	39.1	28.3	30.9	40.4	36.4	36	34.5
Medication induced	10.2	17.4	23	30.5	27.5	36.8	38.9	42	44.4

Delivery

In 2020, there were 45797 deliveries registered in medical facilities. Last years, the share of deliveries in health institutions, reached the maximum value and stayed unchanged (Figure 6.4).

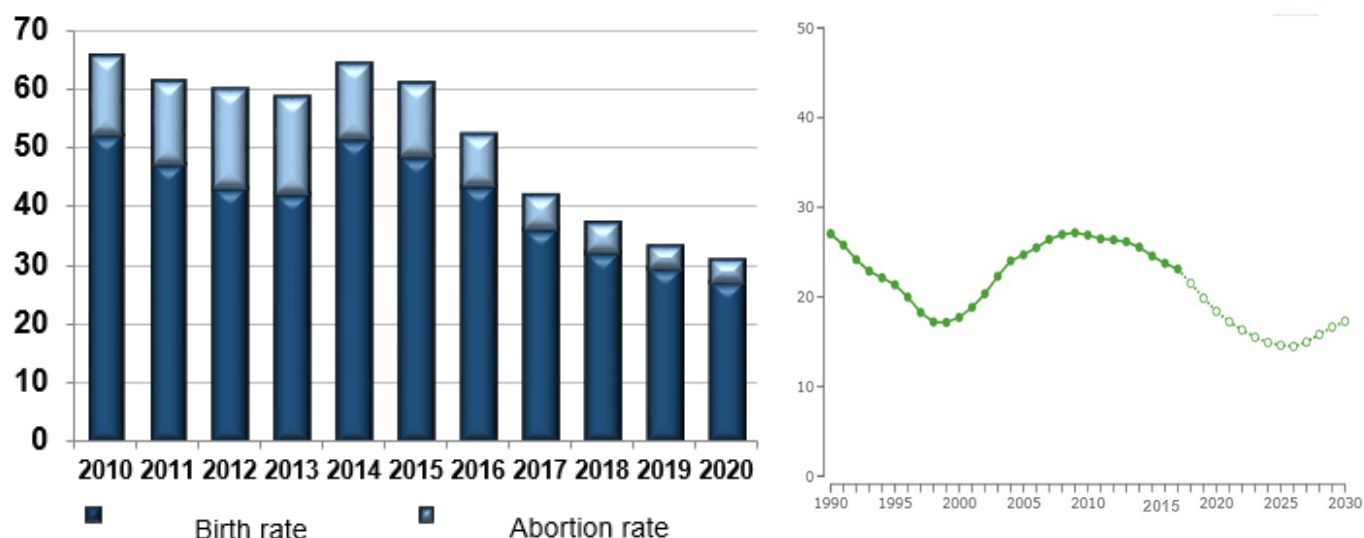
Figure 6.4 Rate of childbirth in health centers, assisted by qualified medical personnel (%), Georgia



Source: National center for disease control and public health

In 2020, according to the National Statistics Office of Georgia, birth rate to women aged under-20 reduced and reached 27.3 (in 2019 – 29.4) (Figure 6.5).

Figure 6.5 Adolescent pregnancy rate (rate per 1000 women aged 15-19)



Source: NCDC;; <http://www.thelancet.com/lancet/visualisations/gbd-SDGs>

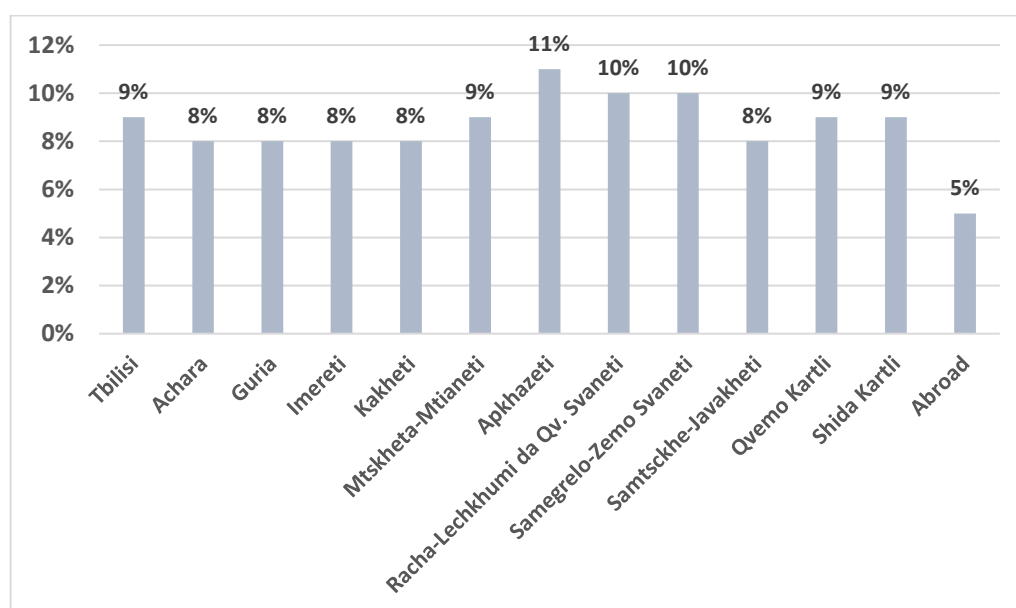
Table 6.6 Adolescent pregnancy rate, Georgia

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Adolescent pregnancy rate	43.0	42.2	51.5	48.4	43.4	36.2	32.3	29.4	27.3

Source: National Statistics Office of Georgia

There is a slight increase of preterm deliveries with gestational age <37 weeks: in 2018 share of preterm delivery was 7.9%, in 2019 – 8.3% and in 2020 - 8.7%.

Figure 6.6 Share of preterm births (%) of the total number of births by region (at the actual address of the mother), Georgia, 2020



Source: Birth Registry

The share of preterm births in urban areas is slightly higher than in rural areas (share of the total number of births):

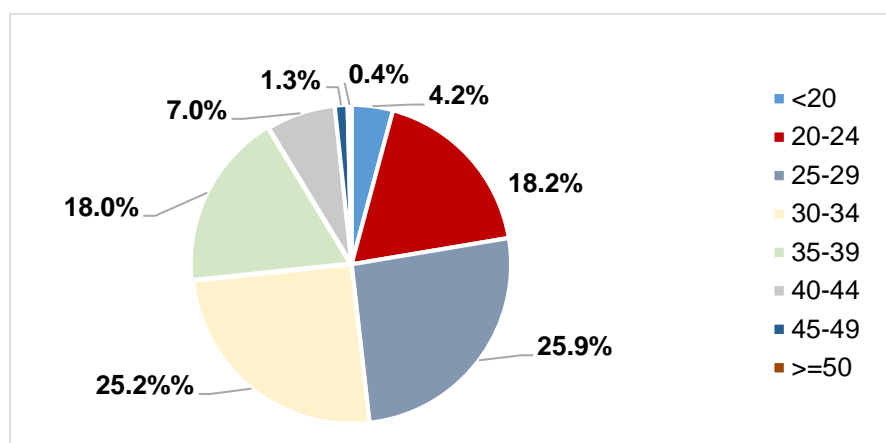
- Urban residents – 8.9%;
- Rural residents - 8.4%.

Table 6.7 The share of preterm births in the total number of births by week of gestation (gestational age), Georgia, 2020

Gestation	% in the total number of births
22-27 week	7.7%
28-33 week	21.5%
34-36 week	70.7%

Source: Birth Registry

Figure 6.7 Premature birth according to the age of the mother (share of the total number of births), Georgia, 2020

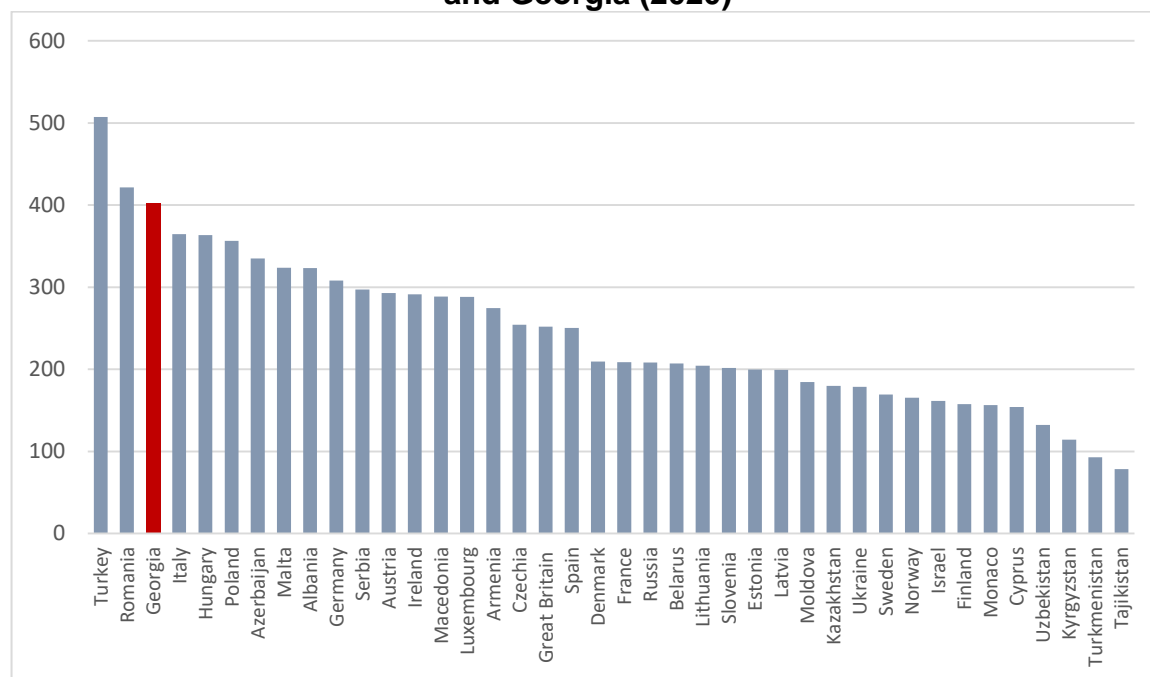


Source: Birth Registry

Caesarean sections

Since 2000, the share of caesarean section deliveries has increased 4.3-fold and in 2017, this share reached 44.7%. in 2020, the share caesarean section deliveries reduced and equaled to 40.6% (Figure 6.8).

Figure 6.8 Caesarean section, rate per 1000 live births, OECD (2018) and Georgia (2020)



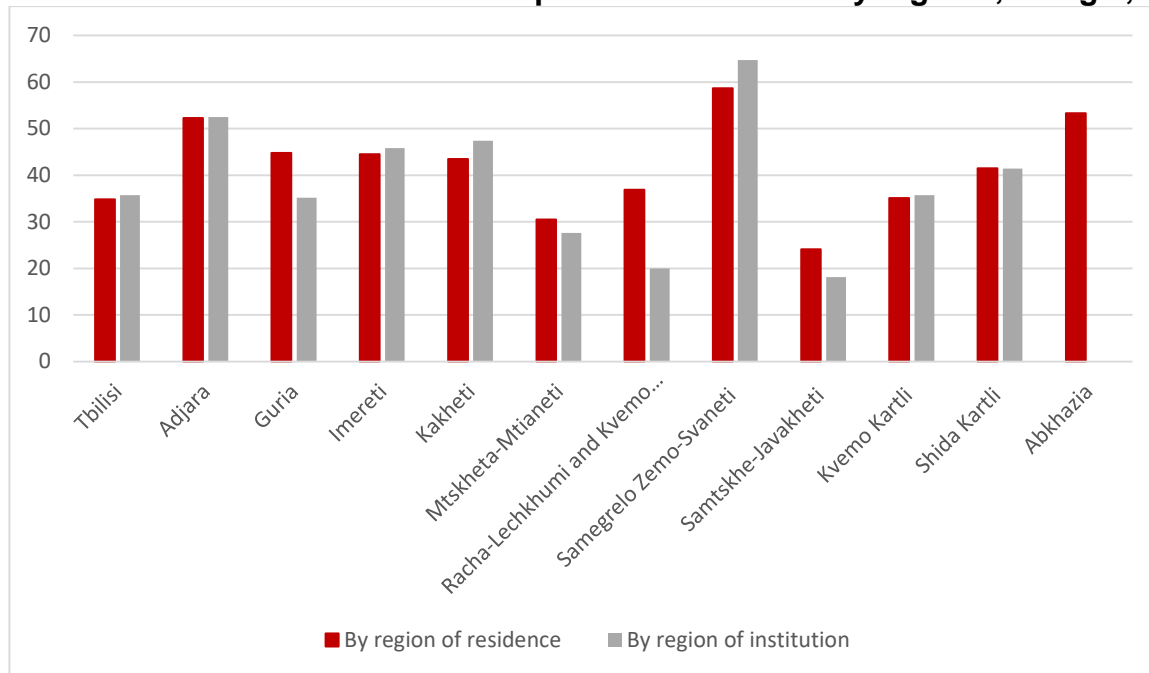
Source: https://gateway.euro.who.int/en/indicators/hfa_596-7060-caesarean-sections-per-1000-live-births/visualizations/#id=19691

Table 6.8 Caesarean sections structure, Georgia

	2019			2020		
	Total	Rate per 1000 LB	% of the total	Total	Rate per 1000 LB	% of the total
Total	18936	392.1	100%	18616	400.1	100%
<i>Including:</i>						
Urgent caesarean section	6503	134.6	34.3	6714	144.3	36.1
Elective caesarean sections	12433	257.4	65.7	11902	255.8	63.9

The share of cesarean deliveries was 41% nationwide, including 64% referred to as elective. The share of caesarean sections performed at the request of the mother is high - 15%.

Figure 6.9 Cesarean section rate per 1000 live births by regions, Georgia, 2020

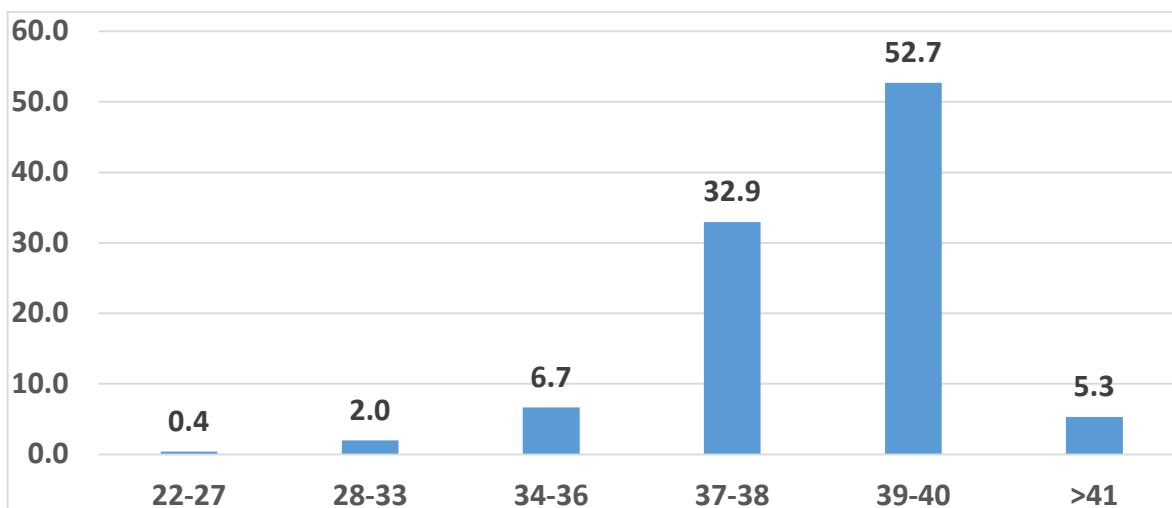


Source: Birth Registry

Live births

In 2020, according to the National Statistics Office, in Georgia, 46 520 live births were registered.

Figure 6.10 Live births by gestational age, Georgia, 2020



Source: Birth Registry

According to healthcare providers' data, 6.8% of live born babies were underweighted, and 35.7% of babies weighted more than 3500 gr.

Table 6.9 Infants borned at the hospital according weight in grams, Georgia, 2020

	<499	500-1499	1500-2499	2500-3499	3500-4499	4500+	Total
Number of live births	13	496	2652	27740	15998	493	46201
% from the total number of live births	0.03	1.1	5.7	57.5	34.6	1.1	100.0

Table 6.12 Breastfeeding, data collected from maternity hospitals, Georgia

	2019		2020	
	Total number of breastfed infants	% of total number of live births	Total number of breastfed infants	% of total number of live births
Total number of the breastfed newborns	42454	88.9	43341	93.8

Stillbirths

In Georgia, during last decade, stillbirth rate it significantly decreased, although, it stays high, compared to developed countries, and studying causes of stillbirths remains a challenge.

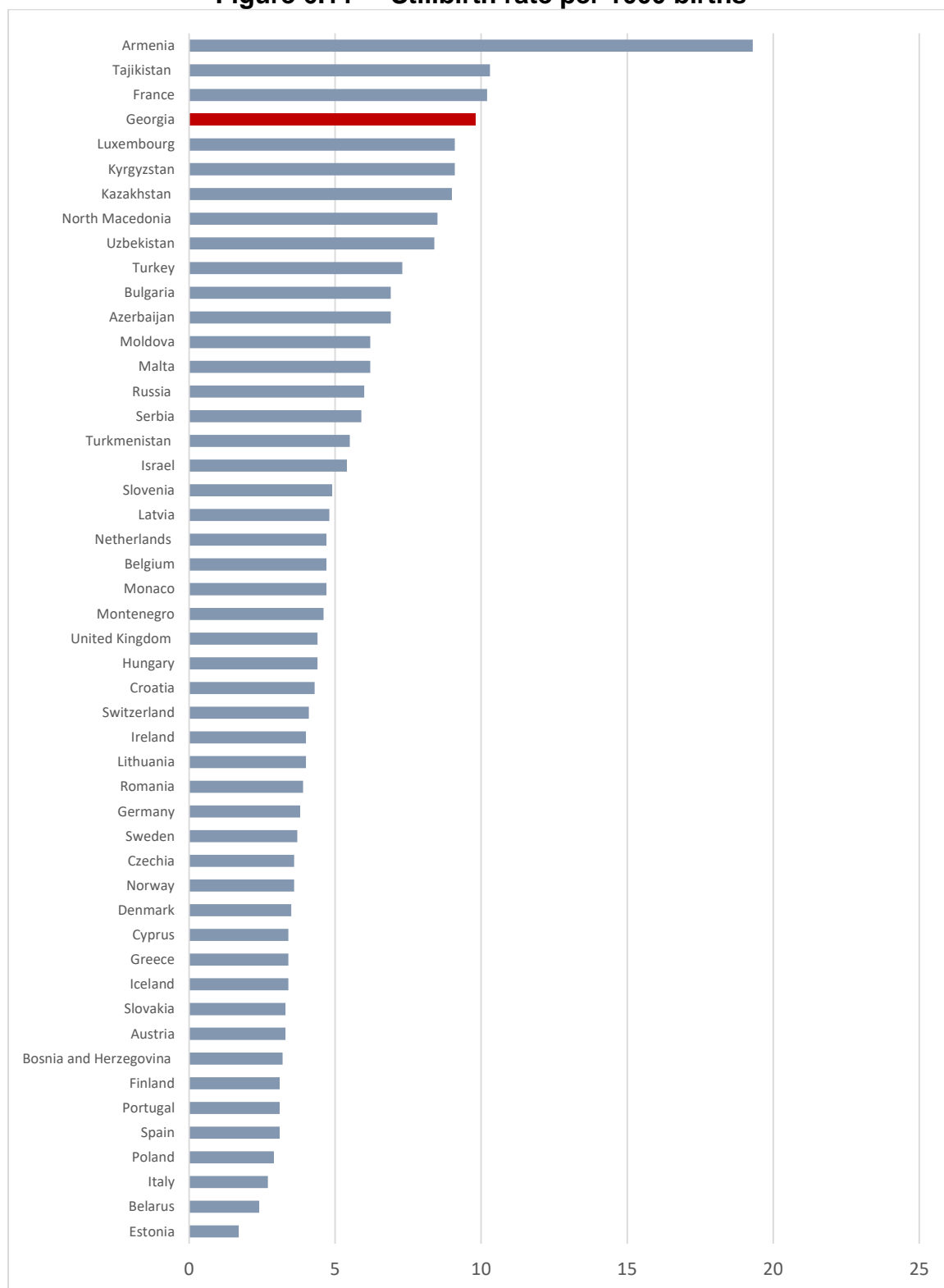
In Georgia, in 2020, compared to the previous year, there was a decrease in the number of stillbirths - stillbirths number accounted to 410 cases, stillbirth rate was 8.7 per 1000 births

In 2020, stillbirth analysis was conducted based on birth registry data. 76% of stillbirths occurred in the antenatal period, 10% in the intranatal period, and in 14% the fetal death time could not be determined according to medical documentation.

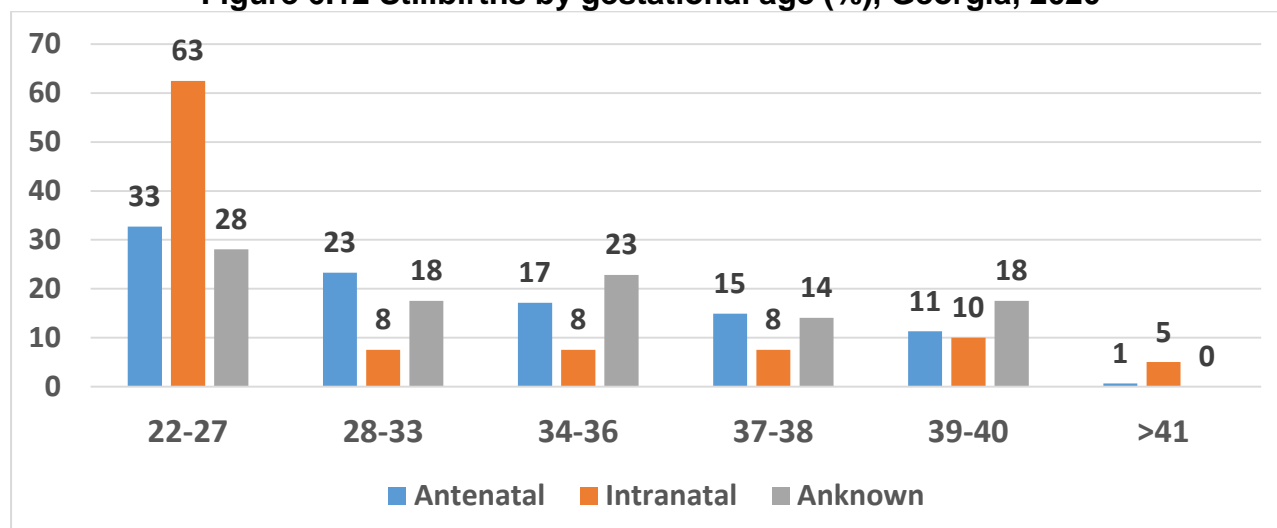
Among the stillbirths, 35% were observed at 22-27 weeks of gestation, 21% at 28-33 weeks of gestation, 17% and 27% at 34-36 and 37-40 + weeks of gestation, respectively.

Among the fetuses that died during the intranatal period (10%), 63% were reported at 22-27 weeks of gestation, 3% at 28-33 weeks of gestation, and 8% of stillbirths occurred at 34-36 weeks of gestation, the remaining ~ 23% at 37 weeks, and over (Figure 6.11)

Figure 6.11 Stillbirth rate per 1000 births



Source: <https://gateway.euro.who.int/en/indicators/hfa>

Figure 6.12 Stillbirths by gestational age (%), Georgia, 2020


Source: National center for disease control and public health

Table 6.13 Stillbirths by weight at births, Georgia, 2020

	<499	500 - 999	1000 - 1499	1500-2499	2500-3999	> 4000	Total
Number of stillbirths	58	147	78	87	34	2	406
% from the total number of stillbirths	14.3	36.2	19.2	21.4	8.4	0.5	100.0

Maternal mortality

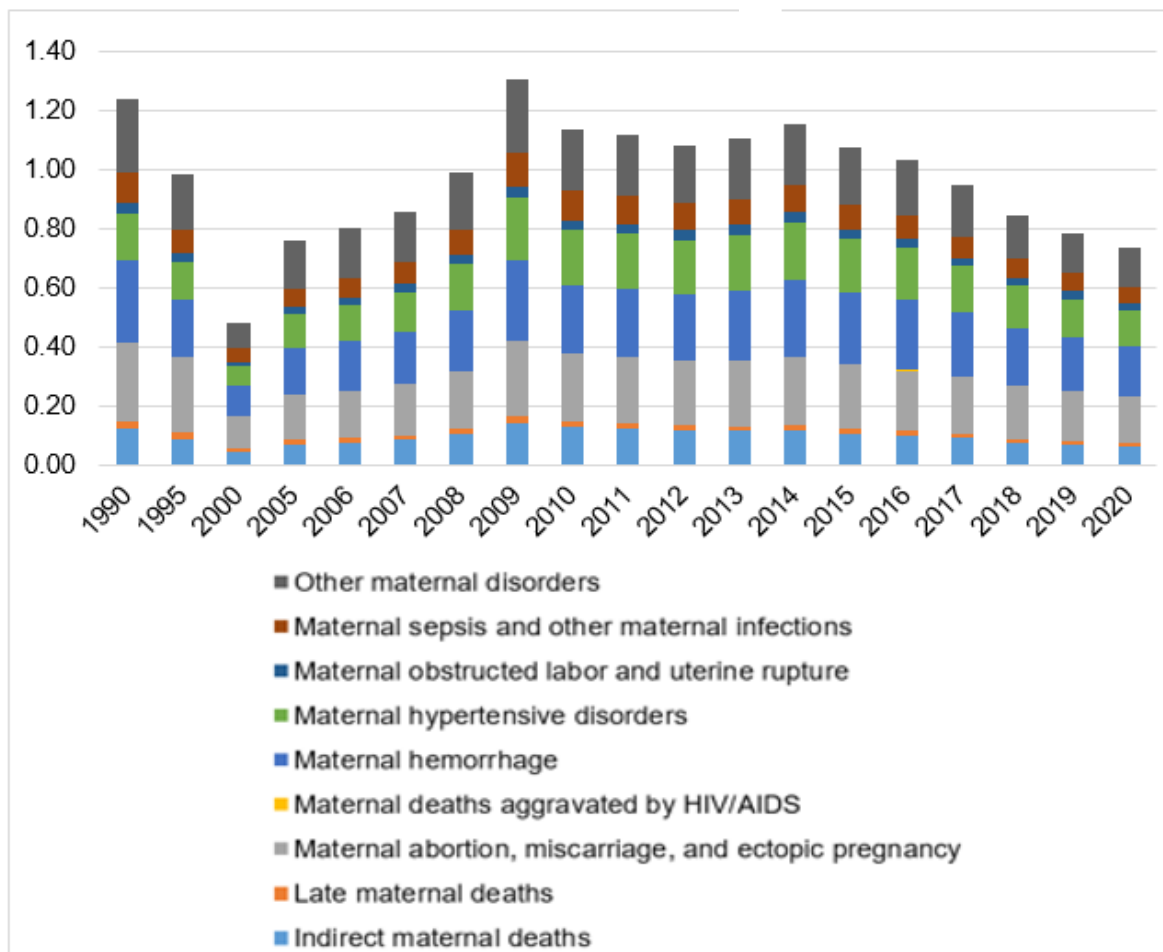
In the transition period from the MDG framework to Sustainable Development Goals (SDG), a complex assessment of maternal mortality is necessary to identify successful areas and address existing problems.

The United Nations Sustainable Development Goals aim on the improvement of maternal health and well-being by 2030. According to the SDG3.1 the target maternal mortality rate is less than 70 per 100,000 live births. According to international estimates, in Georgia, by 2030, the maternal mortality rate is expected to reach 28.8 (19.0-43.0) deaths per 100,000 live births.

In 2020, there were 19 cases of maternal mortality in Georgia, including 14 cases of early maternal mortality (maternal mortality rate per 100,000 live births = 30.1).

The underlying causes of maternal death are as follows: thromboembolism - 21% (4 cases, including 1 late death), preeclampsia / eclampsia - 5% (1 case), miscarriage with unfinished complicated pelvic infection - 5% (1 case), amniotic fluid 5% (1 case), postpartum hemorrhage - 11% (2 cases), infectious and parasitic diseases of the mother included in other categories, which complicate pregnancy, childbirth and bedtime - 16% (3 cases - 2 flu and 1 new coronavirus SARS-COV-2 infection), other specified diseases and conditions that complicate pregnancy, childbirth and bedtime - 32% (6 cases, including 4 late), obstetric death from unspecified cause - 5% (1 late case).

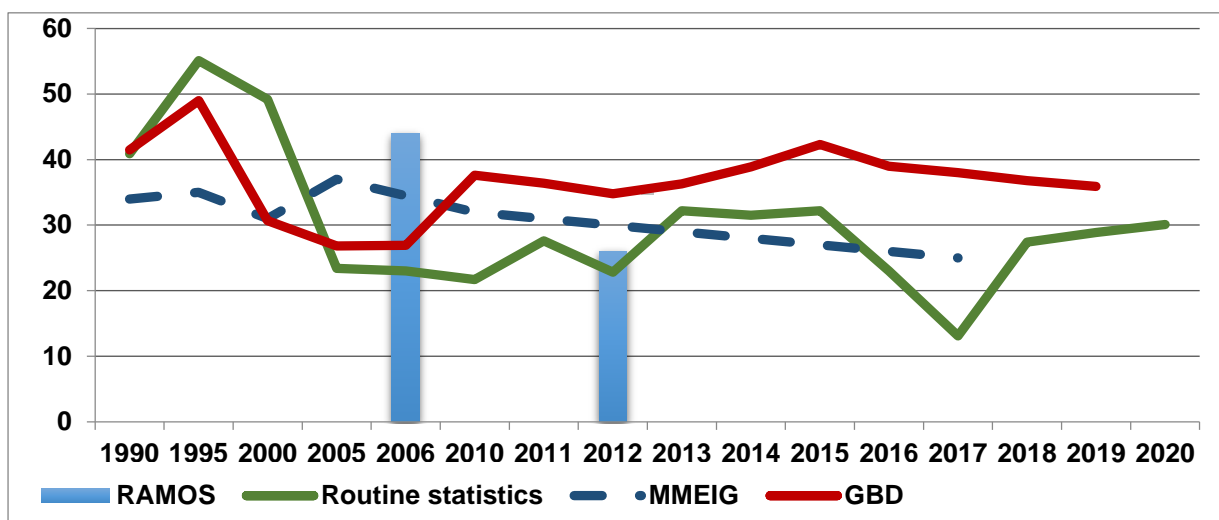
Figure 6.13 Maternal mortality by underlying cause of death of death, Georgia



Source: <https://vizhub.healthdata.org/gbd-foresight/>

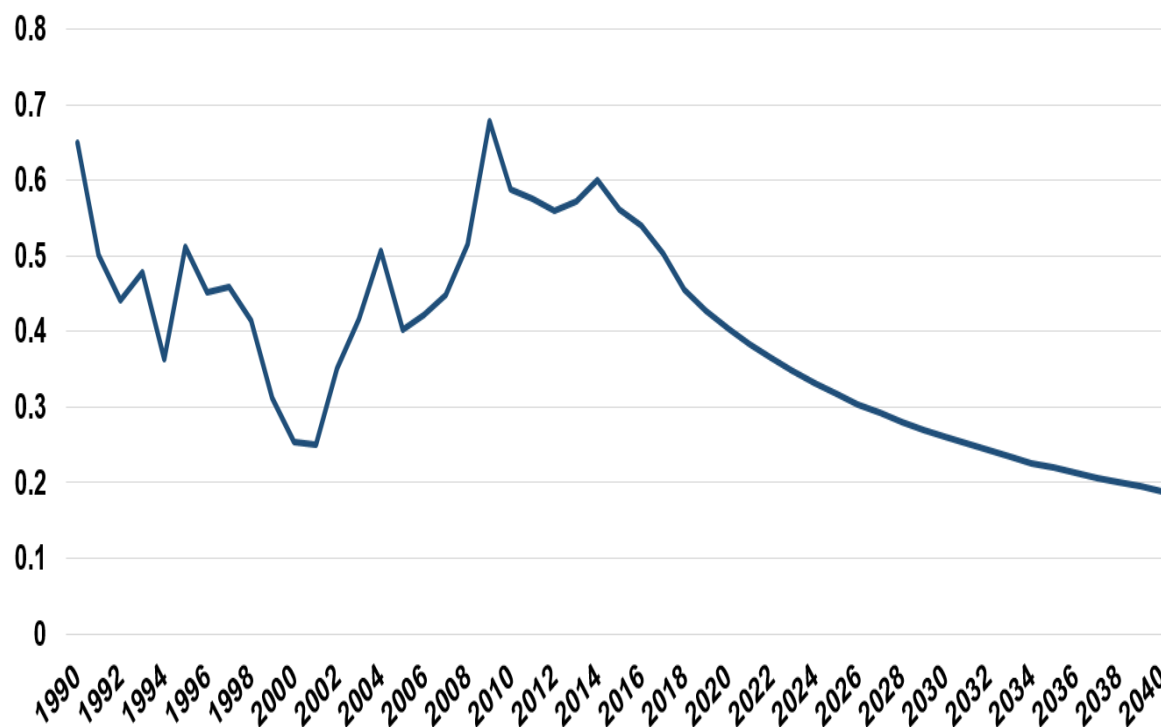
Different international organizations and agencies are producing maternal mortality estimates for different countries, e.g., the UN Maternal Mortality Estimation Interagency Group (MMEIG) and Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME) (Figure 6.16, 6.17, 6.18, and 6.19).

Figure 6.14 Maternal mortality by different sources of information, Georgia



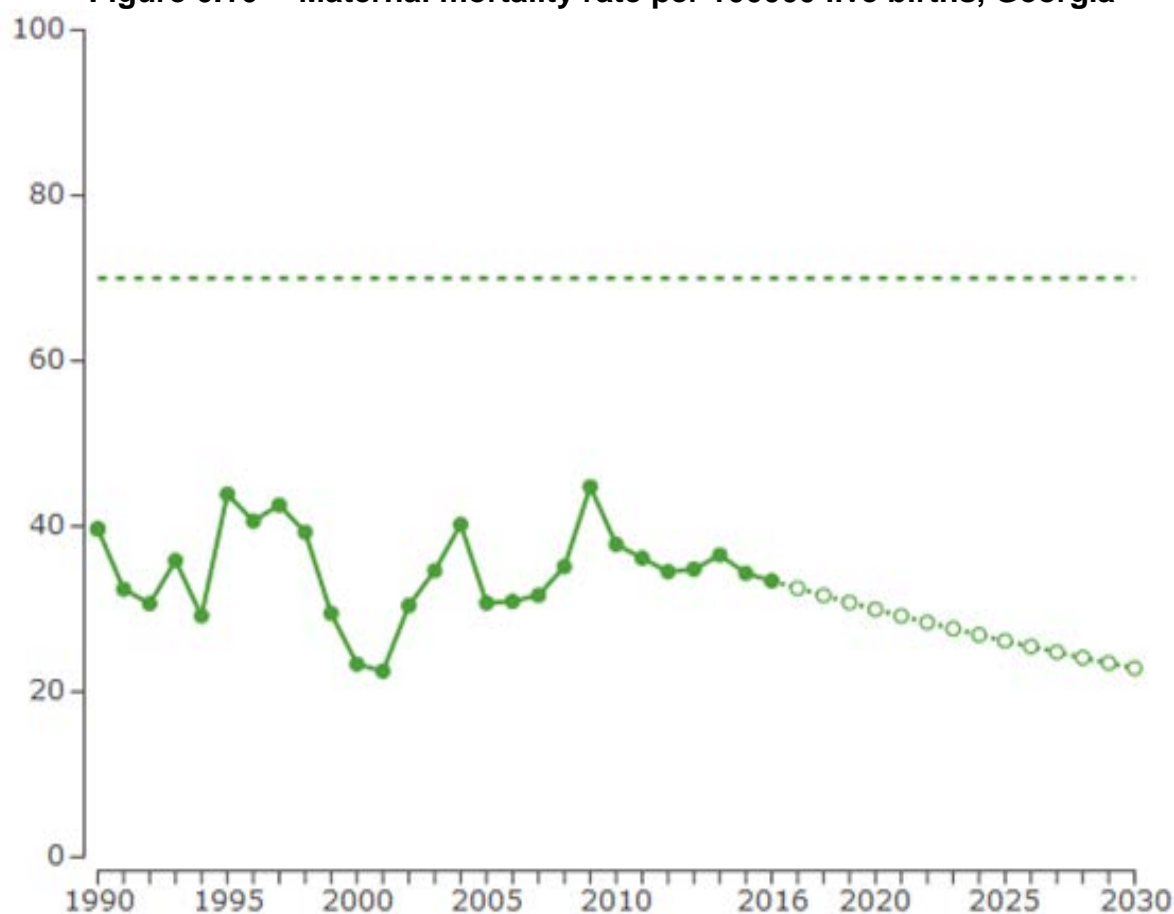
Source: National center for disease control and public health, National Statistics Office of Georgia

Figure 6.15 Maternal mortality projection, age-specific rate per 100000 women of reproductive age, Georgia



Source <https://vizhub.healthdata.org/gbd-foresight/>

Figure 6.16 Maternal mortality rate per 100000 live births, Georgia



Source : <http://www.thelancet.com/lancet/visualisations/gbd-SDGs>

Child morbidity

Table 6.14 Neonatal morbidity (according to “Birth registry”), Georgia, 2020

	Number of cases	Incidence rate per 1000 LB
Total	14477	311.2
Foetus and newborn affected by maternal factors and by complications of pregnancy, labour and delivery	4	0.1
Disorders related to length of gestation and foetal growth	5144	110.6
Birth trauma	197	4.2
Respiratory and cardiovascular disorders specific to the perinatal period	3556	76.4
Infections specific to the perinatal period	1940	41.7
Haemorrhagic and haematological disorders of foetus and newborn	1058	22.7
Transitory endocrine and metabolic disorders specific to foetus and newborn	38	0.8
Digestive system disorders of foetus and newborn	29	0.6
Conditions involving the integument and temperature regulation of foetus and newborn	37	0.8
Other disorders originating in the perinatal period	1442	31.0
Congenital malformations of the nervous system	65	1.4
Congenital malformations of eye, ear, face and neck	17	0.4
Congenital malformations of the circulatory system	441	9.5
Congenital malformations of the respiratory system	4	0.1
Cleft lip and cleft palate	45	1.0
Other congenital malformations of the digestive system	107	2.3
Congenital malformations of genital organs	141	3.0
Congenital malformations of the urinary system	18	0.4
Congenital malformations and deformations of the musculoskeletal system	155	3.3
Other congenital malformations	12	0.3
Chromosomal abnormalities, not elsewhere classified	27	0.6

In 2020, in Georgia, 27781 1 new cases of diseases were registered in infants (in 2019 – 57601), incidence rate per 1000 infants – 588.6 (in 2019 – 1162.1). A share of respiratory system diseases in infant morbidity was 53.9% (in 2019 – 57.7%), a share of infectious and parasitic diseases – 6.8%.

Table 6.15 Morbidity of infants (most common causes), Georgia, 2020

	Incidence per 1000 infants
Diseases of the respiratory system	317.4
Infectious and parasitic diseases	40.2
Diseases of skin and subcutaneous tissue	39.8
Diseases of the ear and mastoid process	33.4
Diseases of the digestive system	29.4
Certain conditions developed in the perinatal period	25.4

In 2020, hospital services were provided to 18 832 infants (in 2019 – 26 534), a share of the respiratory system diseases among of all cases of hospitalization was 27.8% (in 2019 – 42.7%), a share of certain conditions originating in the perinatal period – 36.7% (in 2019 – 27.9%), a share of COVID was 5.2%.

Table 6.16 Hospital discharges of infants, Georgia, 2020

	Number of cases	Case fatality rate (%)
Total	18 832	1.6
<i>Including:</i>		
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	2506	0.2
Neoplasms	231	0.0
Diseases of blood and blood-forming organs	77	0.0
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases	6	0.0
Diseases of the nervous system	130	3.1
Diseases of the eye and adnexa	23	0.0
Diseases of the ear and mastoid process	9	0.0
Diseases of the circulatory system	24	12.5
Diseases of the respiratory system	5227	0.2
Diseases of the digestive system	279	1.1
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	26	0.0
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	11	0.0
Diseases of the genitourinary system	423	0.0
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	6911	3.5
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities	759	4.6
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified	796	0.0
Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes	311	0.6
Factors affecting health status	113	0.0
COVID-19	970	0.1

In 2020, in Georgia, there were registered 103 615 new cases of diseases in children aged under-5 (in 2019 – 219 908), incidence per 1000 children – 397.6 (in 2019 – 804.9).

In the structure of incidence in children aged under-5, a share of the respiratory system diseases was 59% (in 2019 – 65.3%), a share of infectious and parasitic diseases – 11% (in 2019 - 10.3%).

Table 6.17 Incidence of diseases in children aged under-5 (most common causes), Georgia, 2020

	Incidence per 1000 children aged under-5
Diseases of the respiratory system	234.7
Infectious and parasitic diseases	44.1
Diseases of skin and subcutaneous tissue	21.8
Diseases of the ear and mastoid process	16.8
Diseases of the digestive system	15.4
Diseases of eye and adnexa	11.9

During the reporting period, hospital services were provided to 46 780 children aged under-5 (in 2019 – 71 273), of which the respiratory system diseases were registered in 38.1% (in 2019 – 51.3%); infectious and parasitic diseases – 18.8% (in 2019 – 18.6%), share of COVID in the total number of hospitalization was 4%.

Table 6.18 Hospital discharges, children aged under-5, Georgia, 2020

	Number of hospital discharges	Case fatality rate (%)
Total	46 780	0.7
<i>Including:</i>		
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	8783	0.1
Neoplasms	490	0.4
Diseases of blood and blood-forming organs	223	0.0
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases	94	0.0
Mental and behavioral disorders	5	0.0
Diseases of the nervous system	457	1.1
Diseases of the eye and adnexa	154	0.0
Diseases of the ear and mastoid process	40	0.0
Diseases of the circulatory system	42	14.3
Diseases of the respiratory system	17806	0.1
Diseases of the digestive system	1023	0.4
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	149	0.0
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	117	0.0
Diseases of the genitourinary system	1212	0.1
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	6965	3.5
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities	1353	2.8
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified	3567	0.1
Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes	2236	0.3
Factors, influencing health status	267	0.0
COVID	1797	0.1

According to 2020 data, collected from out-patient facilities, 221 288 new cases of all diseases were registered in children aged under-15 (in 2019 – 474 501), incidence per 1000 children – 29044.2 (in 2019 – 62698.3).

Table 6.19 Incidence of diseases in children aged under-15, Georgia, (most common causes), 2020

Cause of incidence	Incidence per 100000 children
Diseases of the respiratory system	16526.2
Diseases of the digestive system	3255.3
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	1528.8
Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes	1201.2
Diseases of the ear and mastoid process	1079.8
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	1030.3
Diseases of the eye and adnexa	983.6

During the reporting period, hospital services were provided to 80 222 (2019 -113170) children aged under-15. Hospital discharge rate per 100000 children was high in the classes of the respiratory system diseases, infectious and parasitic diseases, and injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes.

Table 6.20 Hospital discharges by the ICD10 chapters, children aged under-15, Georgia, 2020

	Number of hospital discharges	Case fatality rate (%)
Total	80222	0.5
<i>Including:</i>		
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	13945	0.1
Neoplasms	1024	0.4
Diseases of blood and blood-forming organs	531	0.2
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases	547	0.0
Mental and behavioral disorders	108	0.0
Diseases of the nervous system	949	0.7
Diseases of the eye and adnexa	422	0.0
Diseases of the ear and mastoid process	109	0.0
Diseases of the circulatory system	131	6.1
Diseases of the respiratory system	31172	0.1
Diseases of the digestive system	3883	0.1
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	343	0.0
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	395	0.0
Diseases of the genitourinary system	2116	0.2
Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	11	0.0
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	6966	3.5
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities	1852	2.1
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified	5773	0.2
Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes	6094	0.1
COVID	765	0.0
	3086	0.01

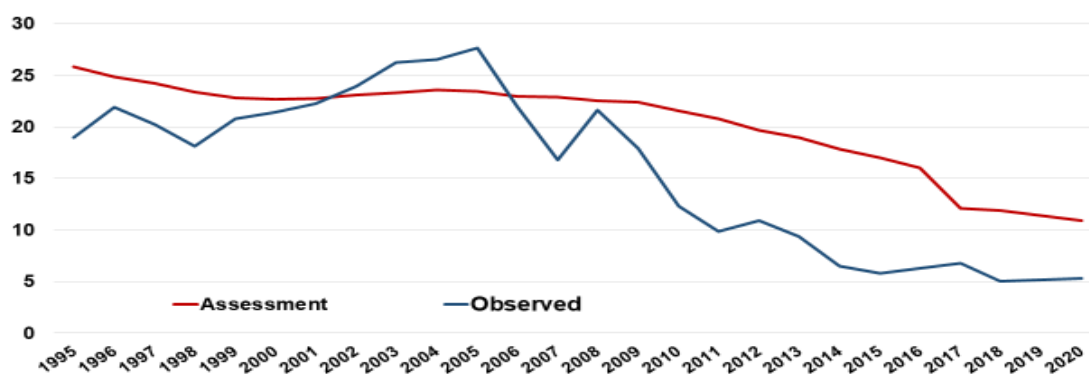
Child mortality

According to the World Health Organisation global data, the share of neonatal death in under-5 mortality equalled 45%. In Georgia, in 2020, a share of neonatal death in under-5 mortality was 55.3%.

Table 6.21 Neonatal and perinatal deaths, Georgia

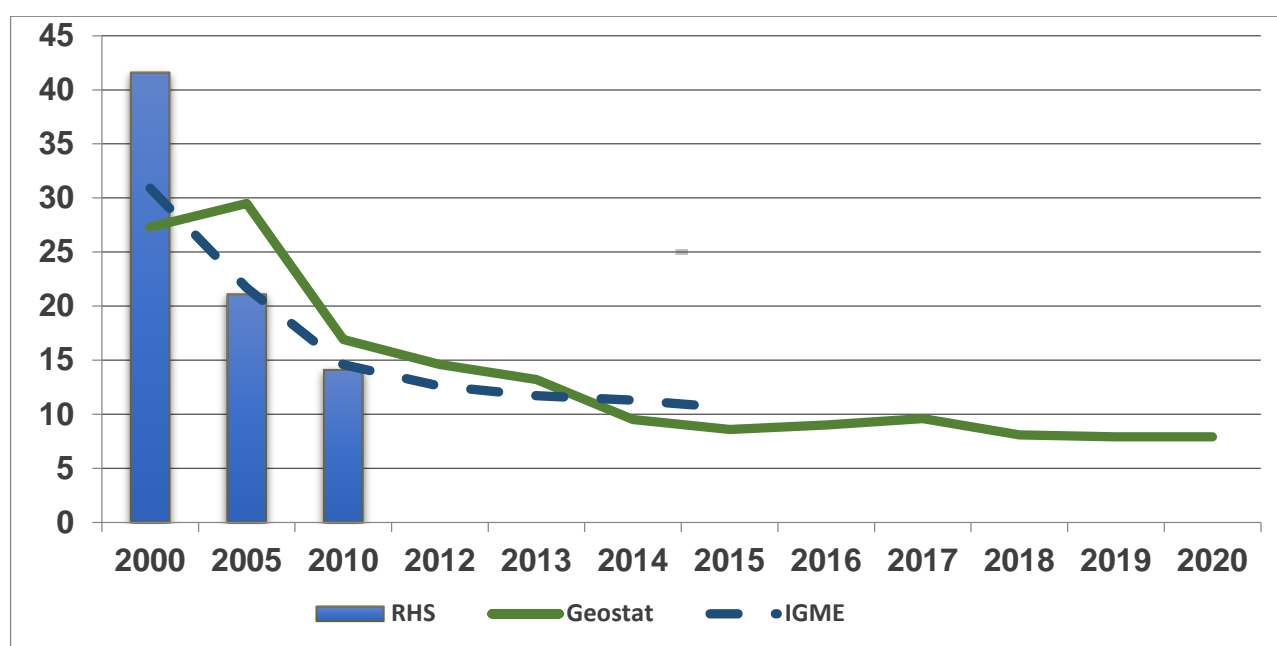
Year	0-28 days per 1000 live birth	0-6 days per 1000 live birth	7-28 days per 1000 live birth	Perinatal mortality per 1000 birth
2012	9.2	6.6	2.7	17.7
2013	8.4	6.7	1.7	16.1
2014	7.2	5.1	2.1	15.5
2015	5.8	3.8	2.1	13.6
2016	6.3	4.1	2.2	13.8
2017	6.8	4.5	2.3	13.8
2018	5.0	3.2	1.7	11.7
2019	5.2	2.8	2.4	12.1
2020	5.3	4.3	1.0	13.0

Source: National Statistics Office of Georgia

Figure 6.17 Neonatal mortality rate per 1000 live births, Georgia


Source: <https://vizhub.healthdata.org/gbd-foresight/>; National Statistics Office of Georgia

According to the WHO global data, almost 75% of under-5 deaths occurred in infants. In 2020, in Georgia, this share, according to the NCDC and the NSO data, constituted 84% (in 2019 – 83.4%). According to all sources, the infant mortality trend is declining (Figure 6.21).

Figure 6.18 Infant mortality rate per 1000 live births, Georgia


Source: National Statistics Office of Georgia

Table 6.22 Infant mortality rate per 1000 LB, Georgia

Source	2000	2005	2010	2012	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Geostat	27.3	29.5	16.9	14.6	8.6	9.0	9.6	8.1	7.9	7.9
IGME	30.9	21.7	14.6	12.6	10.6	10.5	10	8.7		-
GERHS	41.6	21.1	14.1	-	-	-	-	-		-

In 2020, a share of conditions originating in the perinatal period in the infant mortality structure was 72%.

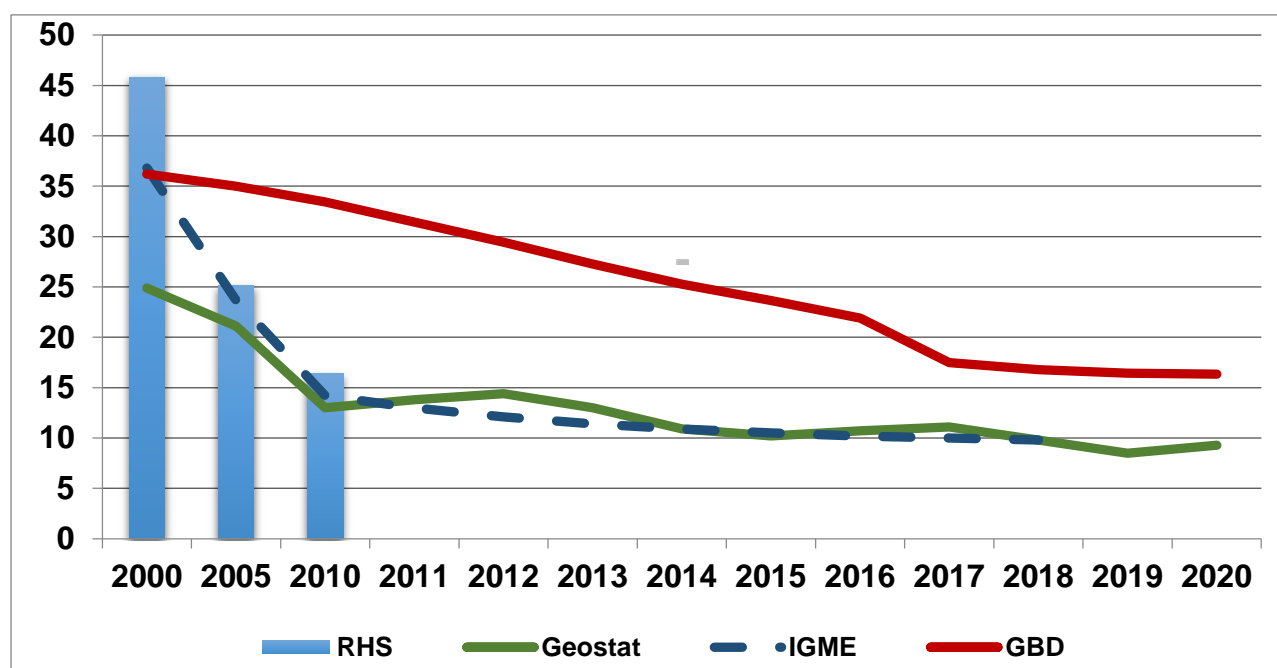
In Georgia, according to the latest available data (WHO HFA DB), despite of the declining trend, the under-5 child mortality, still is higher than in the European countries, although, it is in the middle position among the countries of the former Soviet Union.

According all sources, such as official statistics, international experts estimates (the UN Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation - IGME), and large-scale studies (Georgian Reproductive Health Survey GERHS), Global Burden of Disease Study – GBD, Georgia, has reached the Millennium Development Goal in reducing the under five mortality rate. It is important that GBDs and IGME assessments for the global and regional levels almost matched, the matching level - 98% (Figure 6.22).

Table 6.23 Under-5 mortality rate per 1000 live births, Georgia

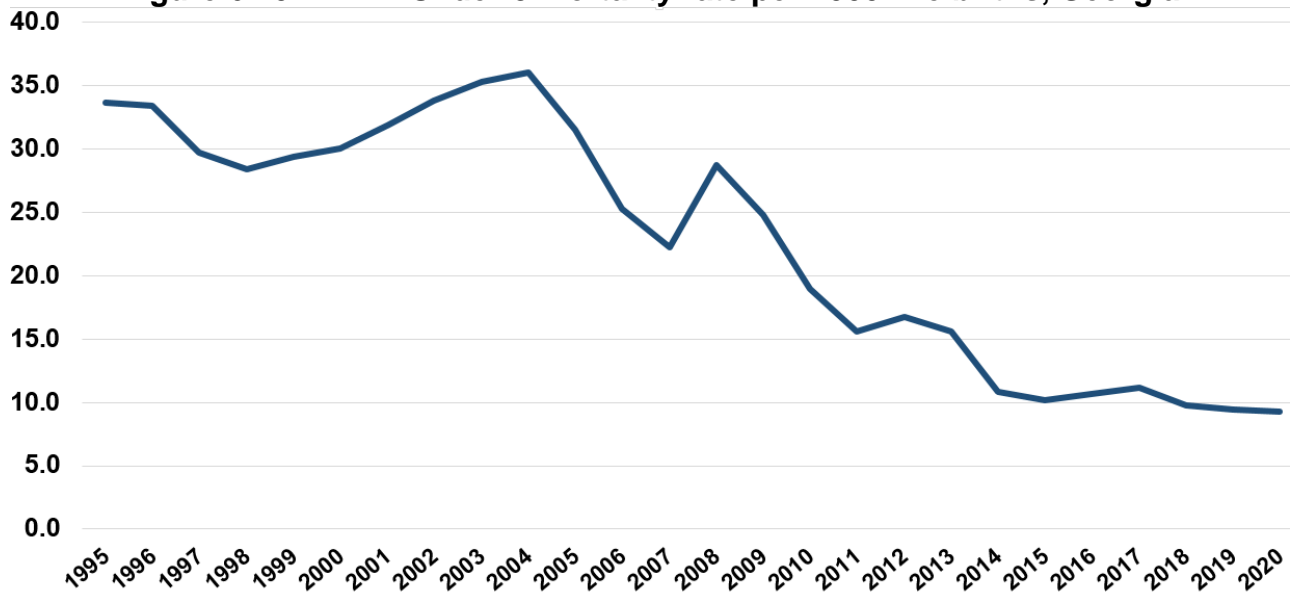
Source	2000	2005	2010	2012	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Geostat	30.1	31.5	18.9	16.7	10.2	10.7	11.1	9.8	9.4	9.3
IGME	35.3	24.5	16.4	14.1	11.9	Female -10 Male - 12	--	9.8		-
GBD	36.2	28.0	21.8	-	17.4	11.7	--	--	-	-
RHS	45.2	25.1	16.4	-	-	-	--	--	-	

Table 6.19 Under-5 mortality rate per 1000 live births, Georgia



Source: National Statistics Office of Georgia

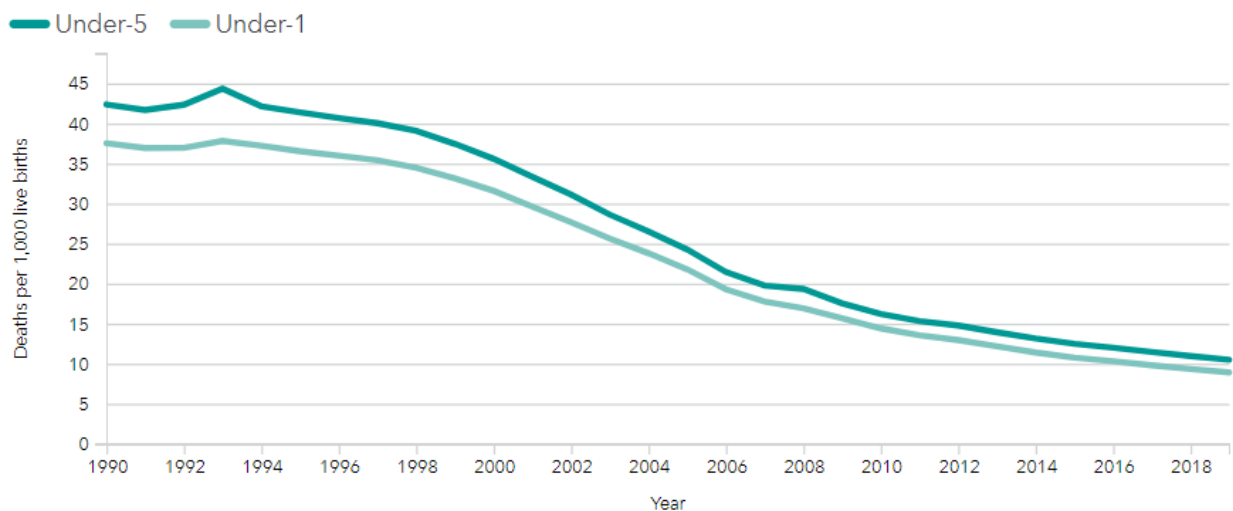
Figure 6.20 Under-5 mortality rate per 1000 live births, Georgia



Source: National Statistics Office of Georgia

The Figure 6.24 demonstrates data of the Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME) at the University of Washington on infant and under-5 mortality in Georgia.

Figure 6.21 Infant and under-5 mortality rate per 1000 live births, Georgia



	1990	2019
Under-5	42.4	10.5
Under-1	37.5	8.9

Source: <http://www.healthdata.org/georgia>

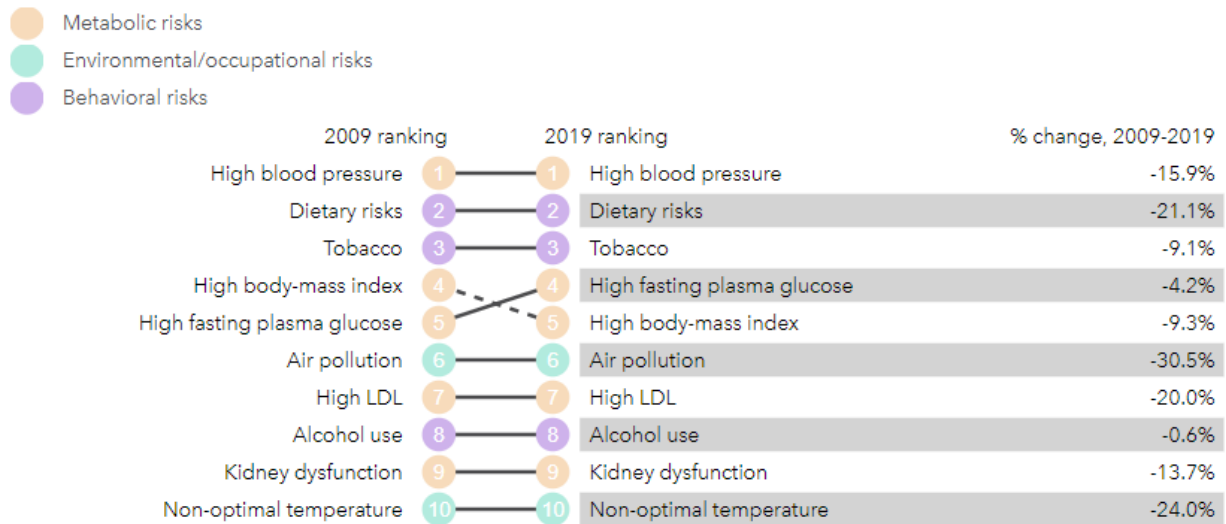
Chapter 7.

Risk Factors



The Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME) at the University of Washington), which conducts independent, accurate, and comparable studies of major health problems around the world, studies the impact of risk factors on health - Disability-Adjusted Life Years (DALY). It is important to study the change in the severity of exposure to risk factors over a periods of time. The latest published data are presented in Figure 7.1.

Figure 7.1 Top 10 risks contributing to total number of DALYs in 2019 and percent change 2009–2019, all ages combined, Georgia



Source: <http://www.healthdata.org/georgia>

Abbreviations

AFP	Acute Flaccid Paralysis
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
AMR	Anti-microbial Resistance
ANC	Antenatal Care
COPD	Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Diseases
CRD	Chronic Respiratory Diseases
EDPs	Especially Dangerous Pathogens
EIDSS	Electronic Integrated Disease Surveillance System
GAVI	Global Vaccine Alliance
GBD	Global Burden of Disease Study
GEL	Georgian Lari
GFTAM	Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria
GLAAS	Global analysis and Assessment of Sanitation and Drinking-Water Survey
HCV	Hepatitis C virus
HFA DB	Health For All Data Base
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus Infection
HPV	Human Papillomavirus
IGME	Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation
IHME	Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation
IHR	International Health Regulations
IPC	Infection Prevention and Control
IPV	Inactivated Polio Vaccine
LB	Live Births
M/XDR	Multidrug and extensively drug-resistant TB
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MDR-TB	Multi Drug Resistant TB
MMEIG	Maternal Mortality Estimation Interagency Group
MoLHSA	Ministry of Labor, Health and Social Affairs
NCDC	National Center for Disease Control and Public Health
NEHAP	National Environmental Health Action Plan
NSO	National Statistics Office of Georgia
CR	Population-based Cancer Registry
PCR	Polymerase chain reaction
RHS	Reproductive Health Survey
SBA	Skilled Birth Attendance
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infections
TB	Tuberculosis
UHC	Universal Health Coverage
VOT	Video Observed Therapy
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WHO	World Health Organization
WTO	World Trade Organization

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