



Health Care

Georgia

2022

Highlights



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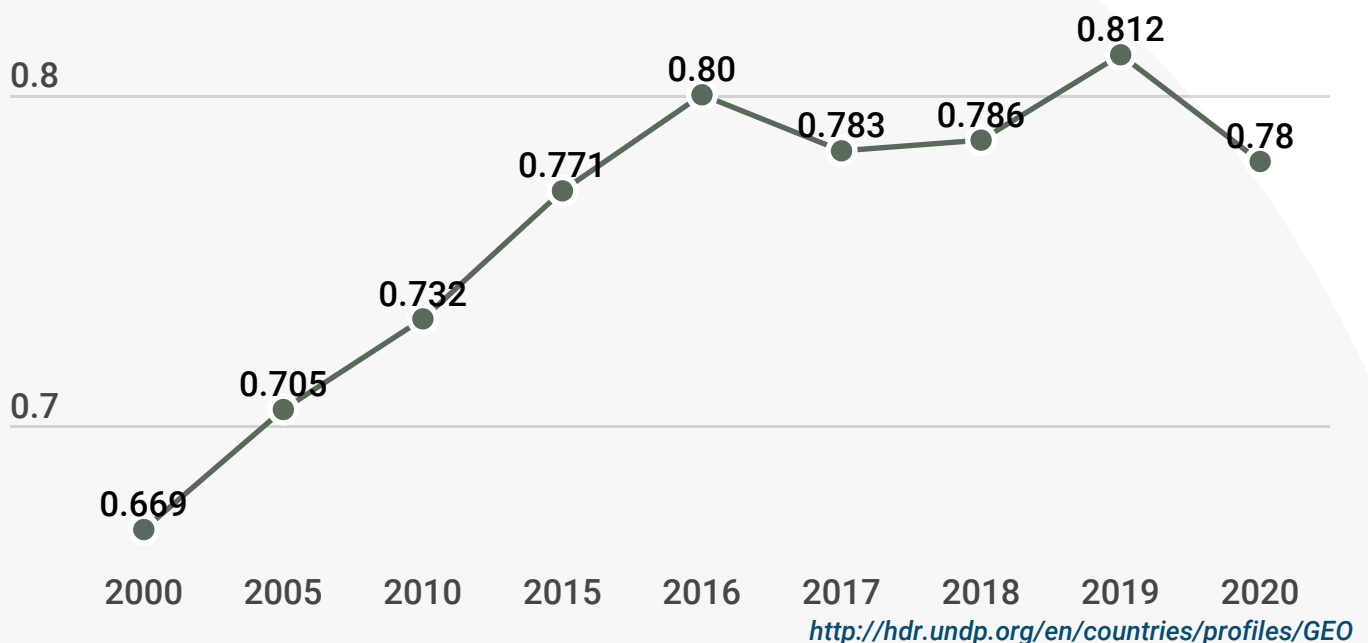
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Some indicators, reflecting the development of Georgia

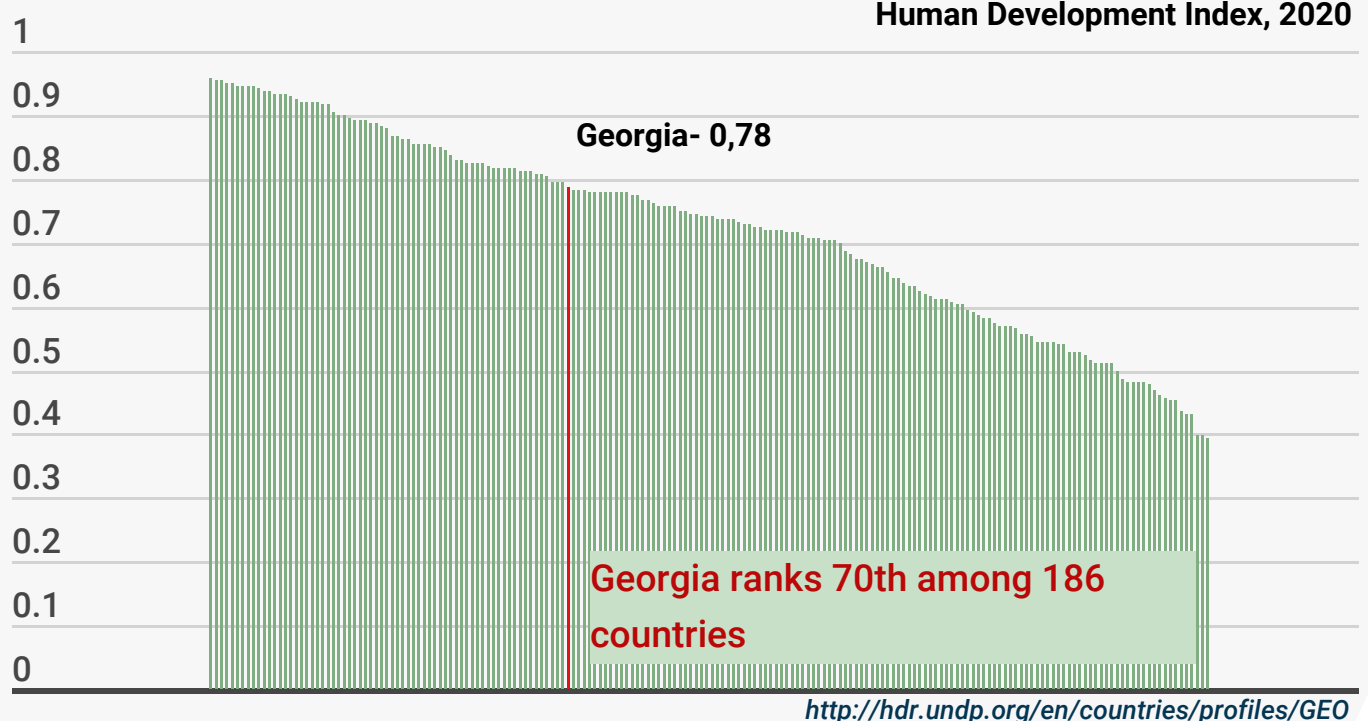
Human Development Index (HDI)

The HDI is a summary measure for assessing long-term progress in three basic dimensions of human development: a long and healthy life, access to knowledge and a decent standard of living. A long and healthy life is measured by life expectancy.

Human Development Index (HDI), Georgia, 2000-2020

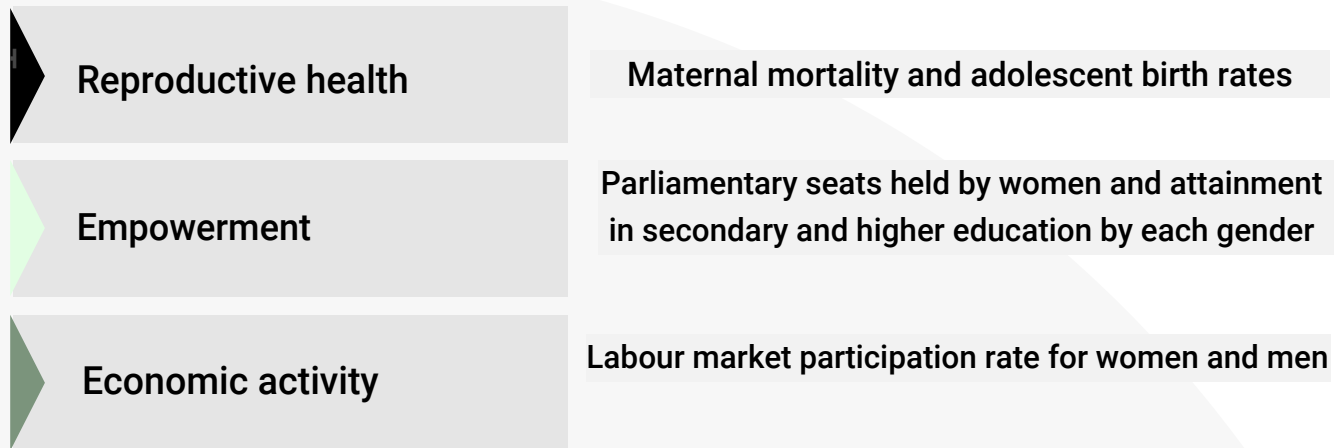


Human Development Index, 2020

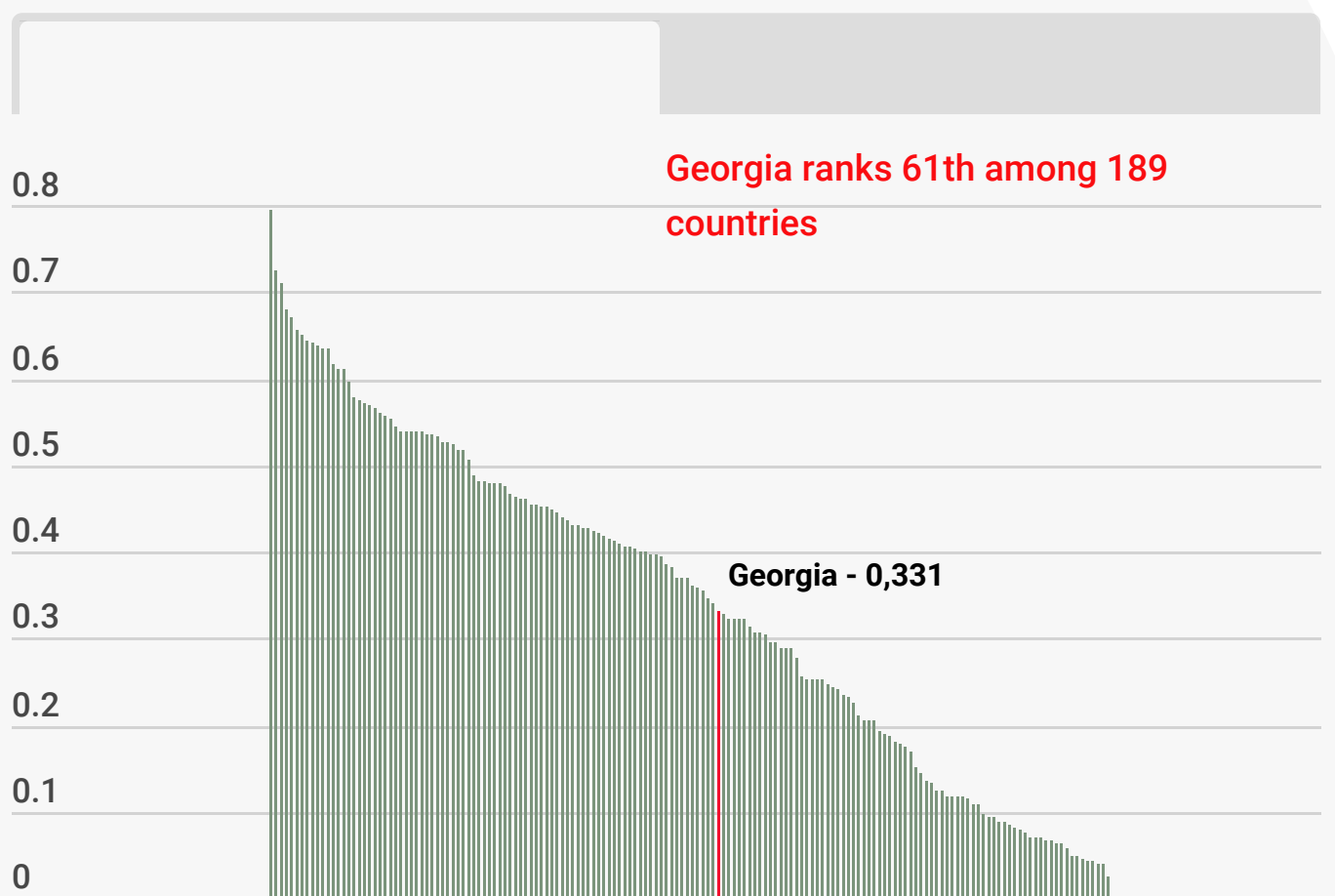


Gender Inequality Index (GII)

The 2010 HDR introduced the GII, which reflects gender-based inequalities in three dimensions:



Gender Inequality Index (GII), 2019



<http://hdr.undp.org/en/countries/profiles/GEO>

Gender Inequality Indicators, Georgia and Countries with High HDI, 2019

		Georgia	Countries with high HDI
Maternal mortality rate		36.0	56.0
Adolescent pregnancy rate		46.6	33.6
Parliamentary seats held by women, (%)		16.0	24.4
High education (%)	Female	97.4	68.9
	Male	98.6	74.5
Employment (%)	Female	57.8	57.8
	Male	78.7	75.6

<http://hdr.undp.org/en/countries/profiles/GEO>

Skilled labor is a segment of the workforce that has specialized know-how, training, and experience to carry out more complex physical, or mental tasks than routine job functions. Skilled labor is generally characterized by higher education, expertise levels attained through training and experience, and will likewise correspond with higher wages.

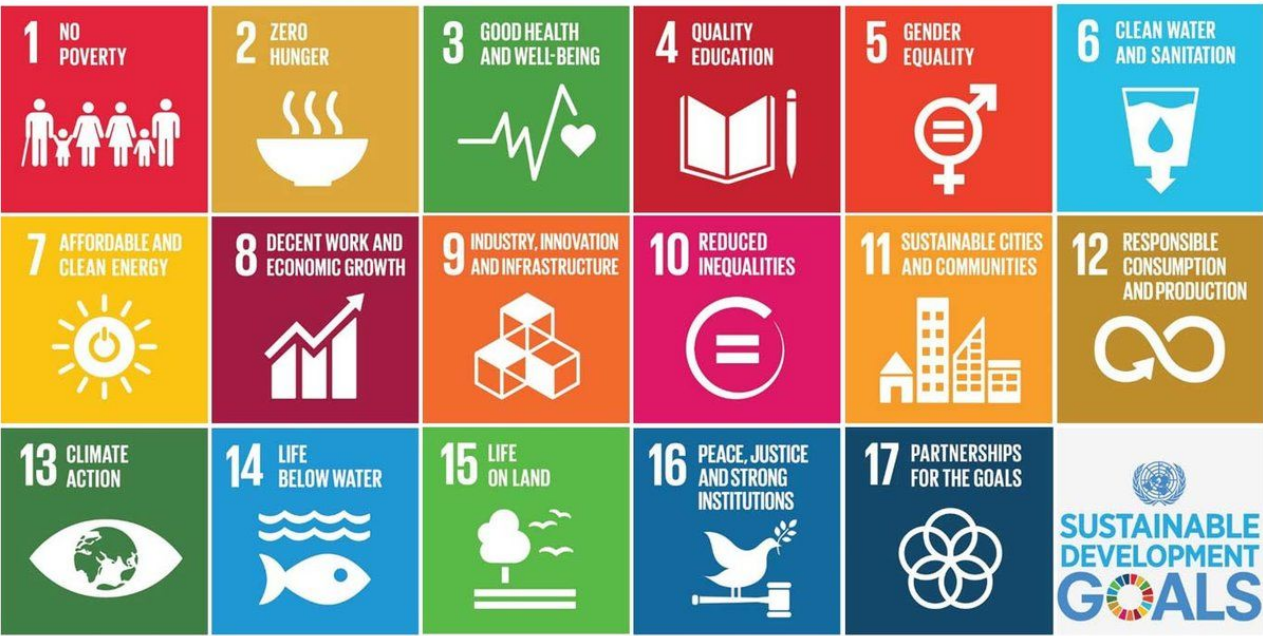
Country development reflecting indicators, 2019

	World*	Georgia
Human Development Index (HDI)	0.737	0.812
Inequality-adjusted Human Development Index (IHDI)	0.587	0.716
Gender Development Index (GDI)	0.980	0.980
Gender Inequality Index (GII)	0.436	0.331
Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI)	0.108	0.001
SDG Global Index	58	72

<http://hdr.undp.org/en/content/dashboard-5-socioeconomic-sustainability-0>

*The multidimensional poverty index is comparable to that of developing countries

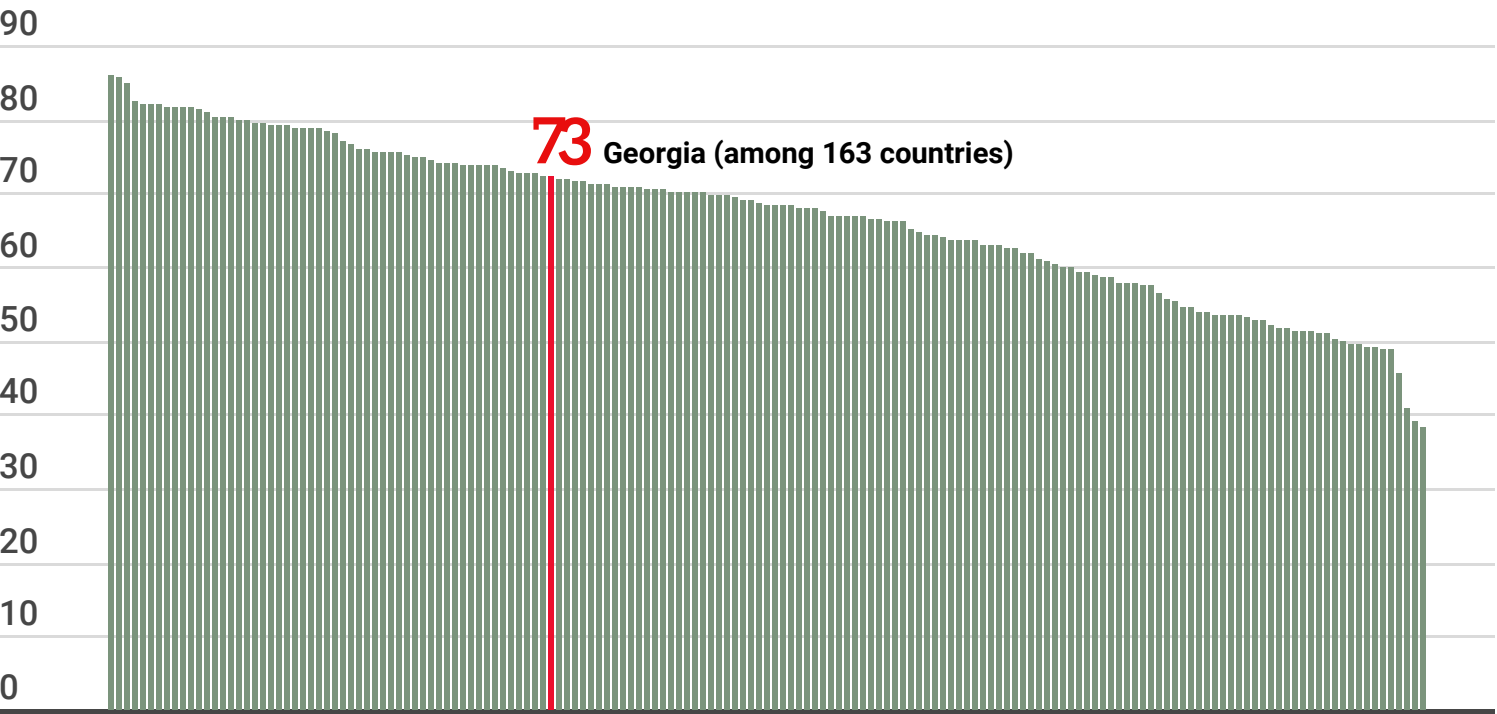
Sustainable Development Goals































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. SDGs represent a continuation of the Millennium Development Goals until 2030.











To assess the overall progress of the SDG, a so-called SDG Global Index was developed. This index is a consolidated indicator of all objectives. According to this index, Georgia ranks 51th among 163 countries.

SDG Global Index, 2021



1.1 Average Performance by SDG, Georgia, (last available year)

	Value	Rating	Trend
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	25.0		
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	5.9		
Mortality rate, Under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	9.8		
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	80		
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.2		
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	24.9		
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	102		
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	15.3		
Life Expectancy at birth (years)	72.6		
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	46.4		
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.9		
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	93		
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	66		
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	4.9		

Rating	Trend
 SDG achieved	 Maintaining SDG achievement
 Challenges remain	 Score moderately increasing, insufficient to attain goal
 Significant challenges remain	 Score stagnating or increasing at less than 50% of required rate
 Major challenges remain	 Decreasing
 Information unavailable	 Information unavailable

Demography



2021	
Area, km ²	69 700
Administrative units	11 regions, 64 raions
Capital	Tbilisi
Mid-year population	3 720 200
Females	51.9%
Males	48.1%
Urban population	59.0%
Ethnical composition (according to the Census 2014)	Georgian - 86.8%, Azeri - 6.3%, Armenian - 4.5%, Other - 2.4%
Main religions (according to the Census 2014)	Orthodox Christian - 83.4%, Muslim - 10.7%, Armenian Apostolic - 2.9%, Catholic - 0.5%
State system	Parliamentary republic
Independence	Since 1991
National currency	Lari
Membership in international organizations	UN, IMF, WHO, WB, WTO, other
GDP per capita, US\$	4 763.5 (2019)
Human development index	0.786 (2018)
GDI	0.979 (2018)
GII	0.351(2018)

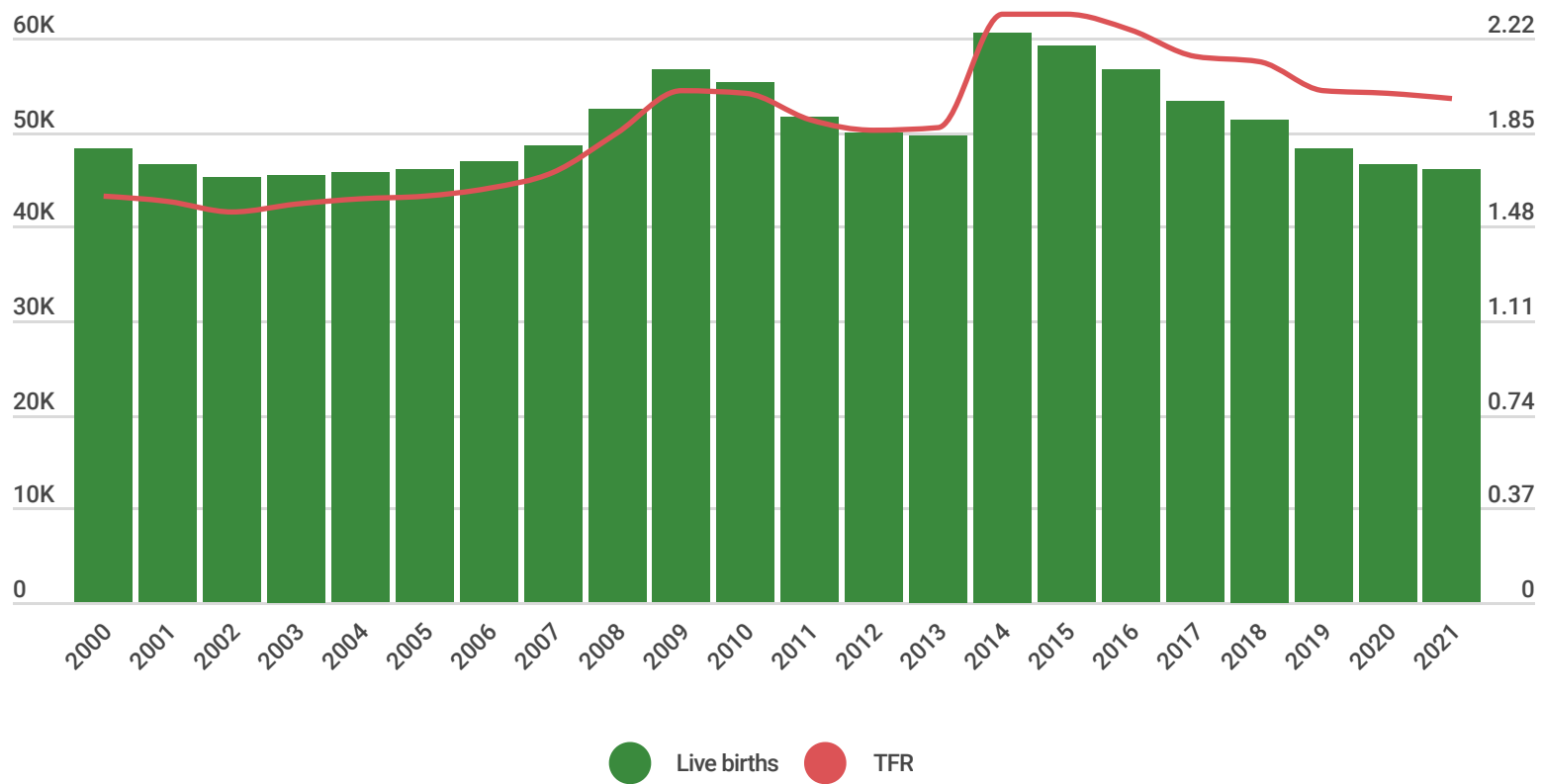
	2018	2019	2020	2021
Number of live births (per 1000 population)	51 138 (13.7)	48 296 (13.0)	46 520 (12.4)	45 946 (12.4)
Total fertility rate	2.12	2.01	2.0	2.0
Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 women aged under 20)	32.0	29.4	27.3	21.8
Natural increase of population (per 1000 population)	4 614 (1.2)	1 637 (0.4)	- 4 017 (-1.1)	-13960 (-3.8)
Number of deaths (and death rate per 1000 population)	46 524 (12.5)	46 659 (12.5)	50 537 (13.6)	59 906 (16.2)
Stillbirth rate (per 1000 births)	438 (8.5)	457 (9.4)	410 (8.7)	403 (8.7)
Life expectancy at birth (years)	74.0	74.1	73.4	71.4
Marriages (per 1000 population)	23 202 (6.2)	23 285 (6.3)	16 359 (4.4)	23 155 (6.2)
Divorces (per 1000 population)	10 288 (2.8)	11 205 (3.0)	7 643 (2.1)	10654 (2.9)
Migration balance per 1000 population	-10 783 (-2.9)	-8 243 (-2.2)	15 732 (4.2)	-25 966 (-7)

Birth rate

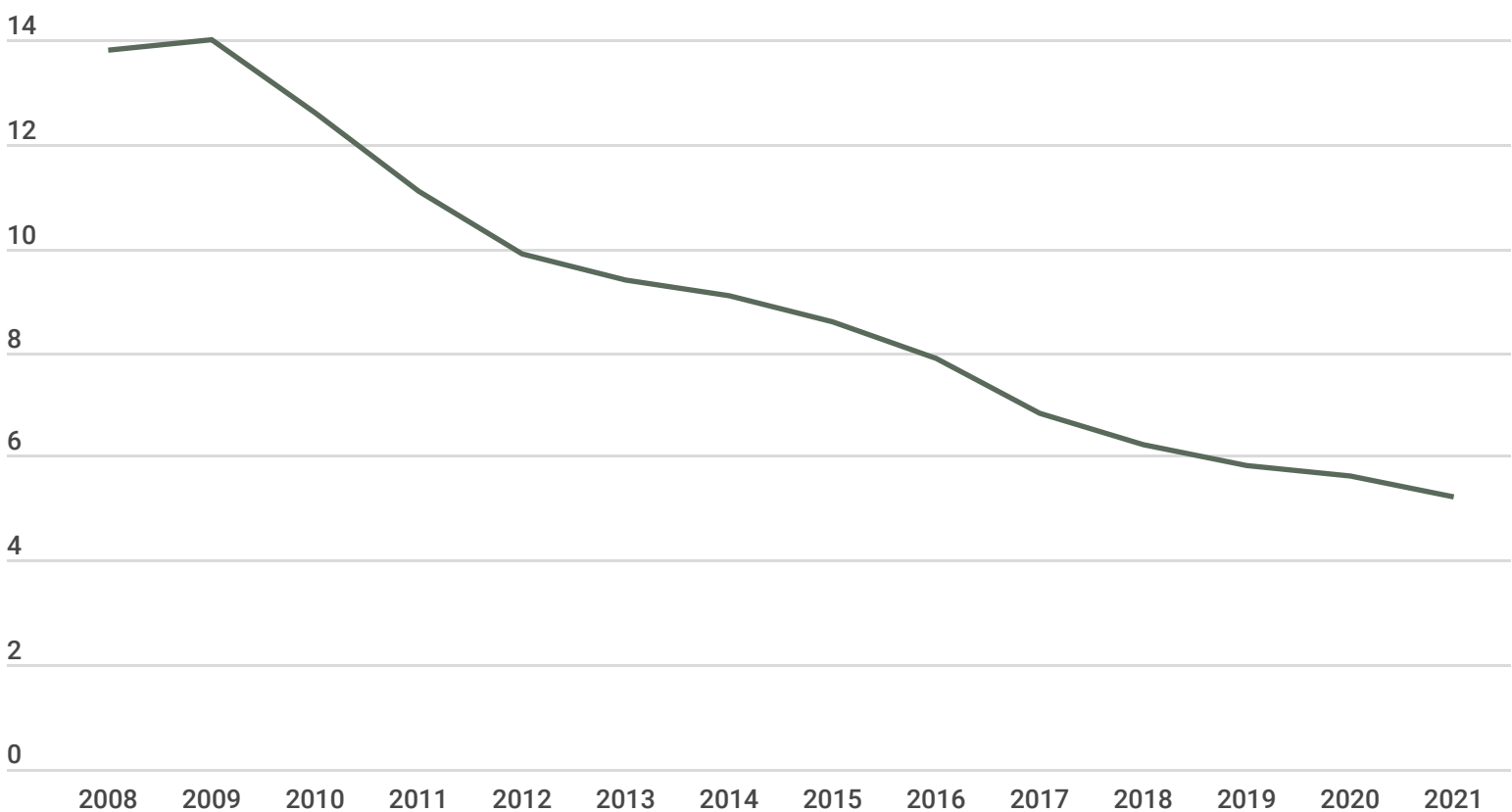
Georgia, like many other countries, faces demographic challenges and the threat they pose. Today the country is in the process of transition from the modern type of population reproduction to the newest type, which is characterized by a decrease in birth rates and an increase in mortality, and the logical result of all this is a decrease in natural population growth, which leads to depopulation.

According to the SDG 3.7.2, by 2030 the birth rate per 1000 women aged 10-14 and 15-19 years should be reduced by 40% (in Georgia, in 2015, this indicator was 51.0). In 2000, worldwide, adolescents birth rate was 56 per 1,000 women, by 2015, the rate decreased to 45 and in 2019 it reached 44 per 1,000 women². In 2020, this rate was 29 in Georgia, in 2015-2020 the decrease was 43%.

Total fertility rate, Georgia



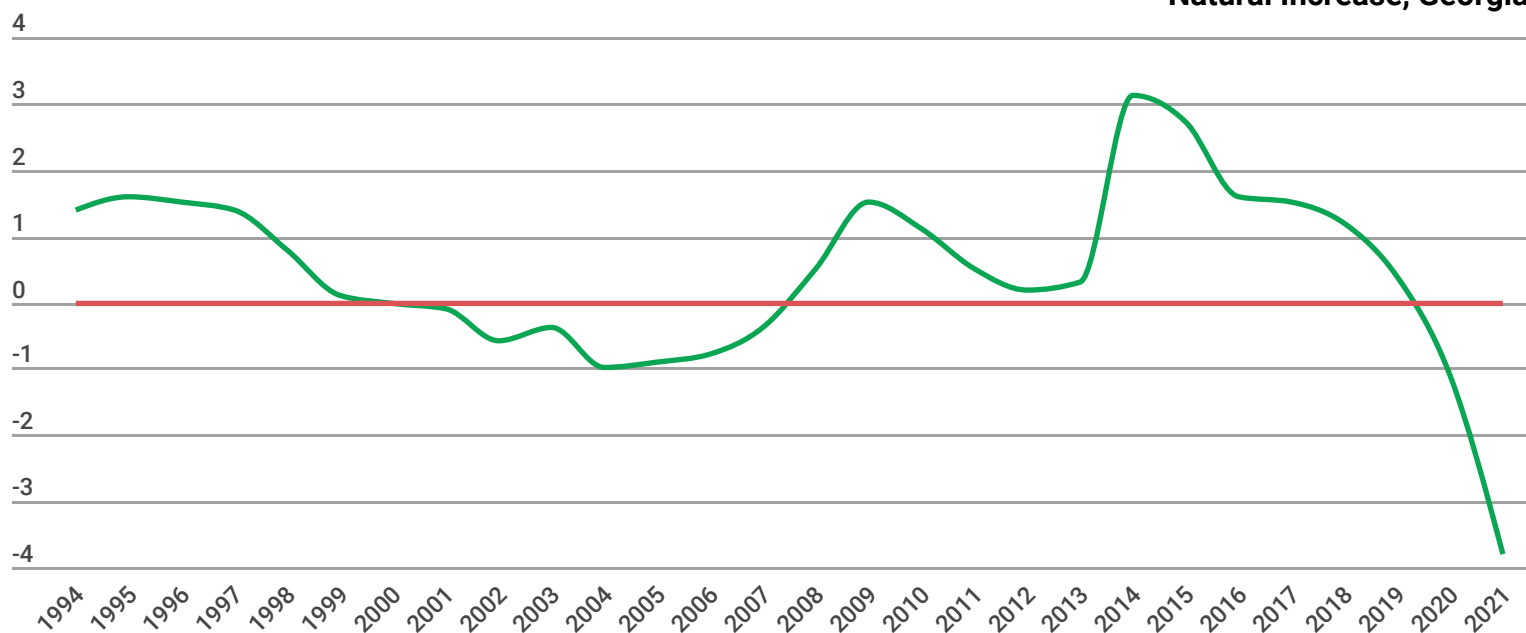
The Share of Births to Women Aged under-20 in the Total Number of Live Births, Georgi



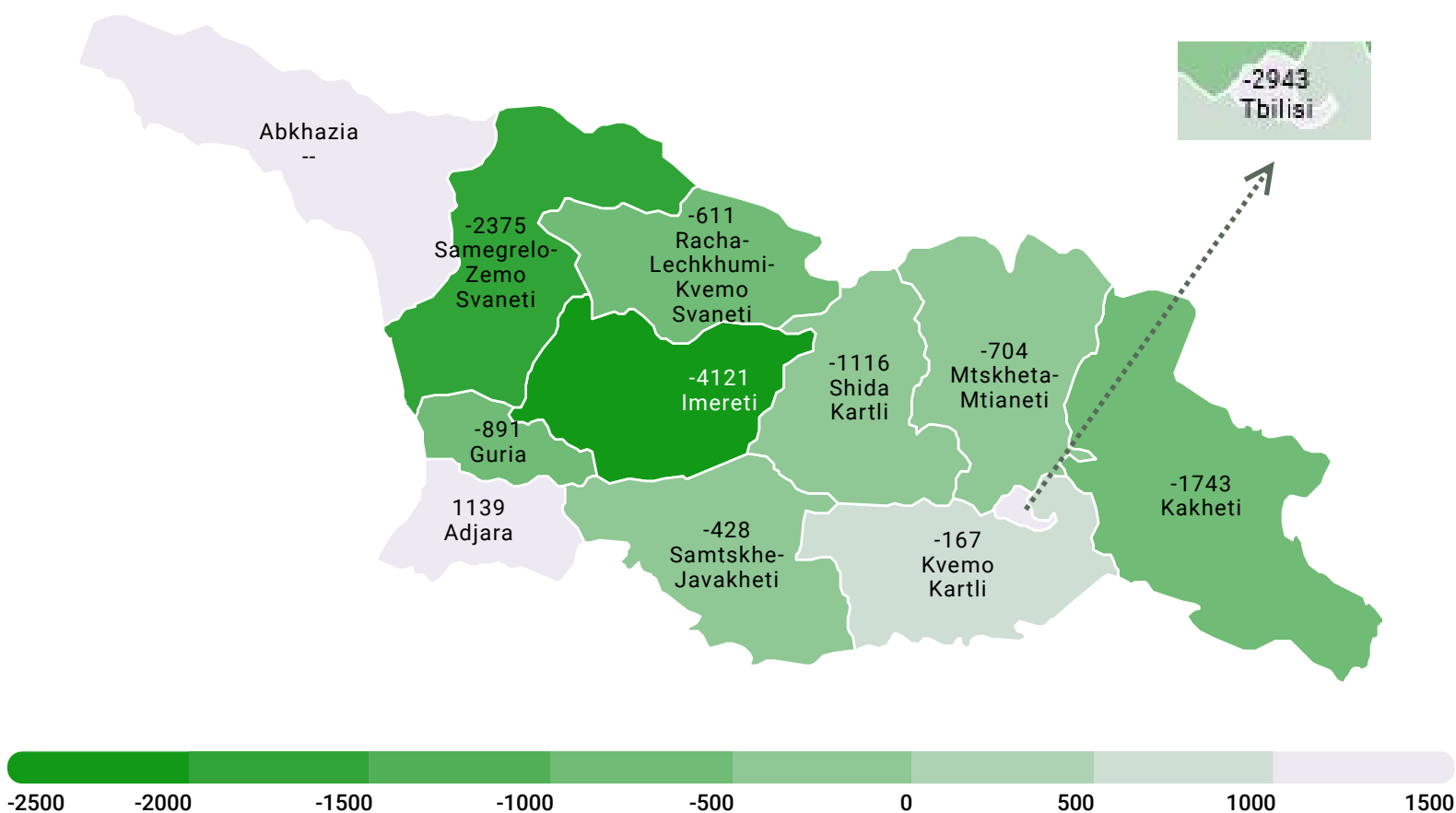
National Office for Statistics

In 2021, a negative natural increase was observed in Georgia (indicator per 1000 inhabitants -3.8). A positive natural increase was noted only in Adjara.

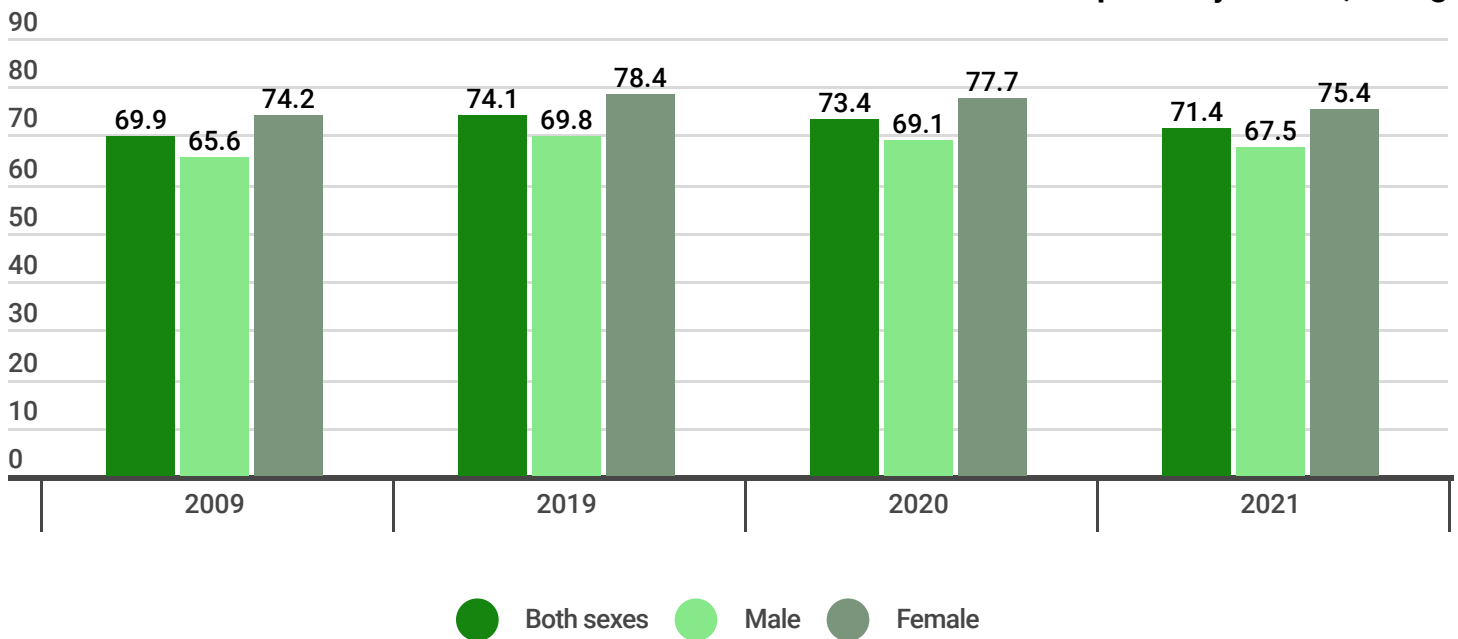
Natural Increase, Georgia



Population natural increase by regions and self-governing units

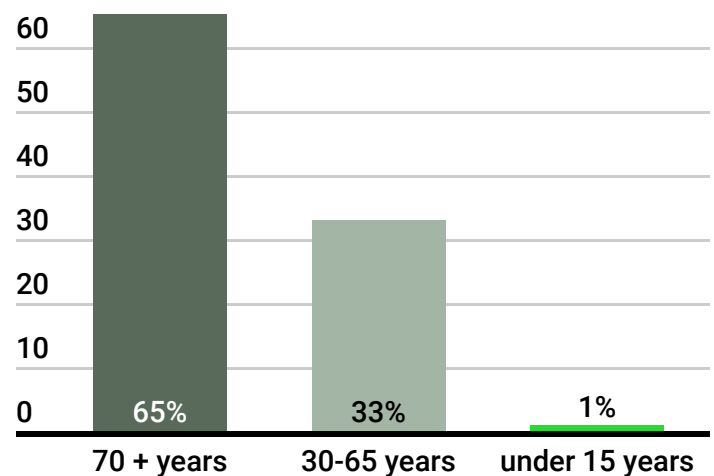
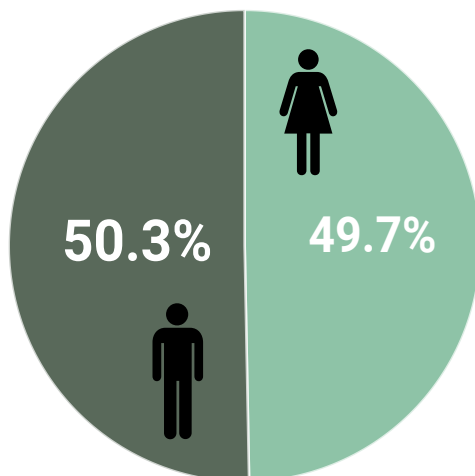


Life Expectancy at Birth, Georgia

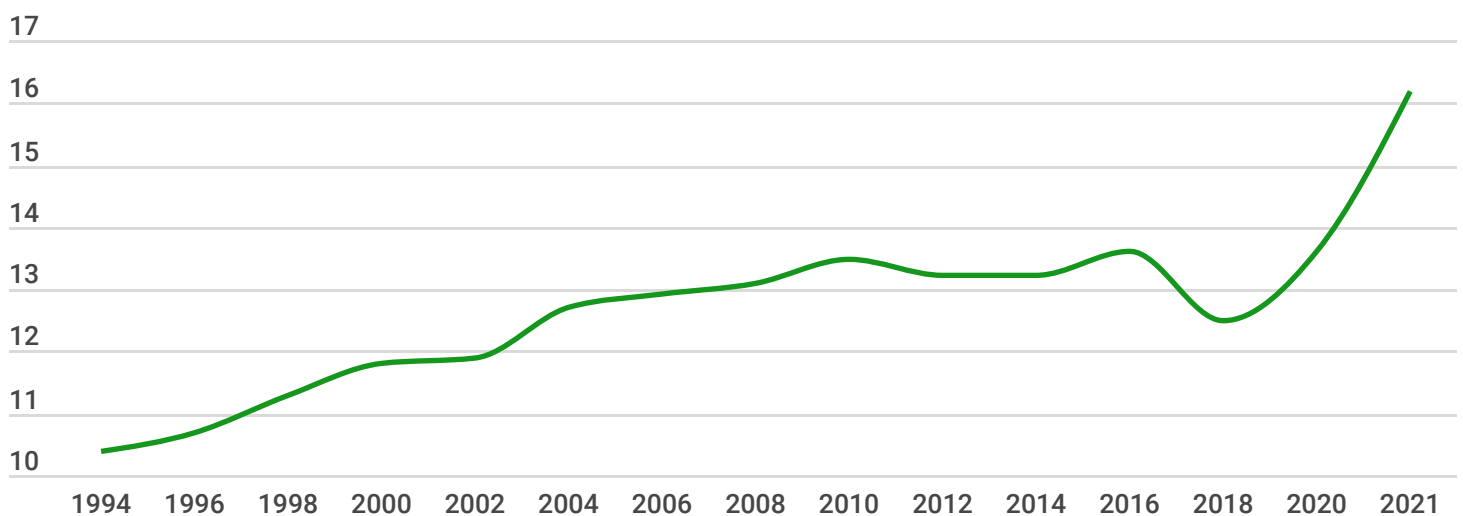


Mortality

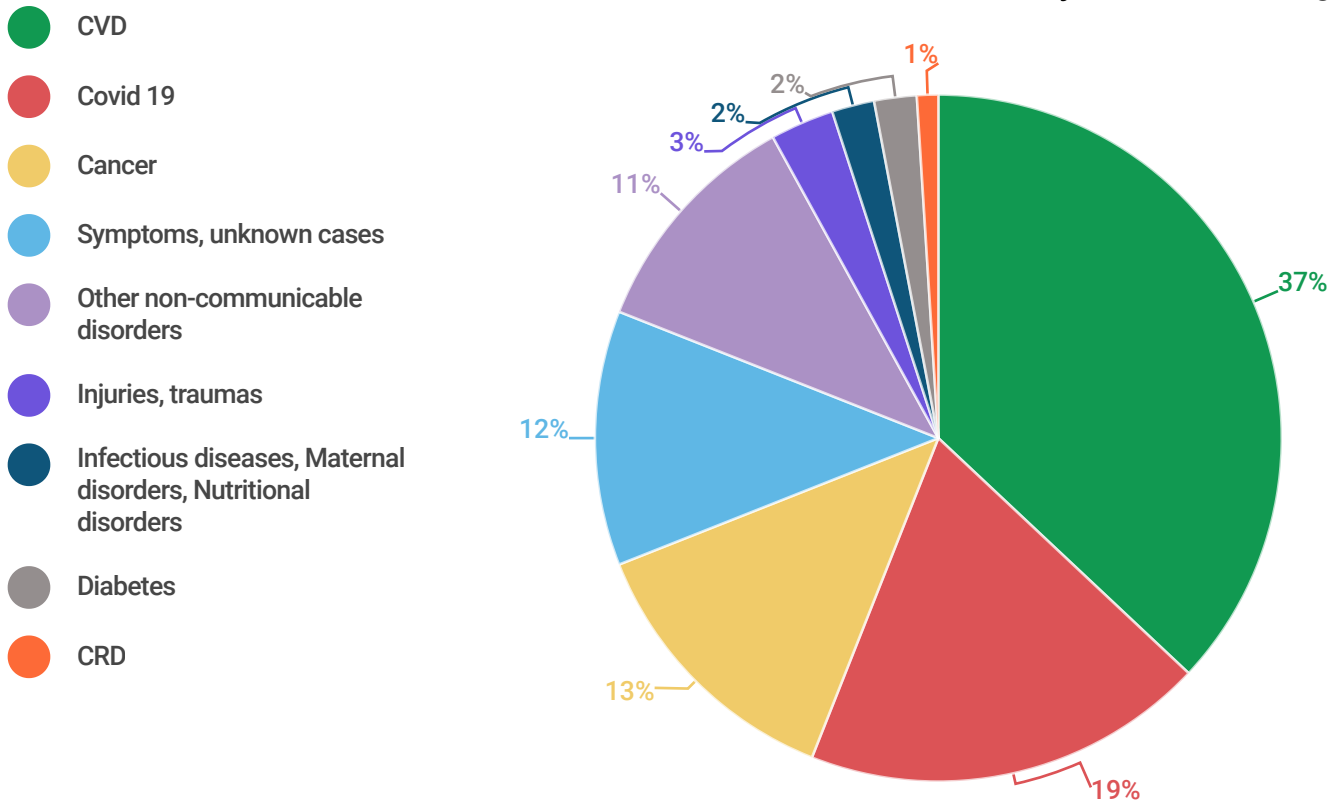
In 2021, 59906 people died in Georgia (mortality rate per 1,000 population - 16.2):



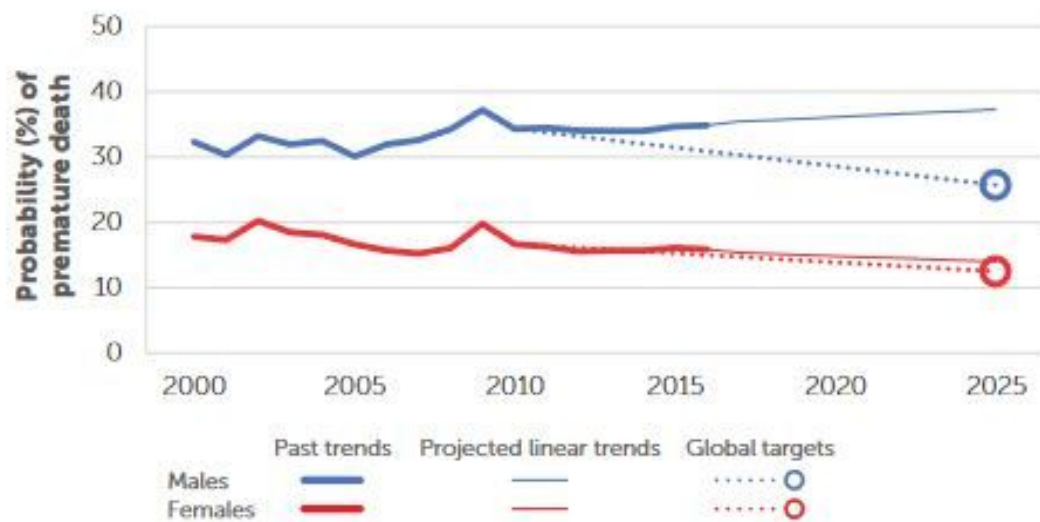
Total Mortality rate per 1000 population, Georgia



Mortality Structure, Georgia, 2020



Risk of premature death due to non-communicable diseases (%), Georgia, 2018



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

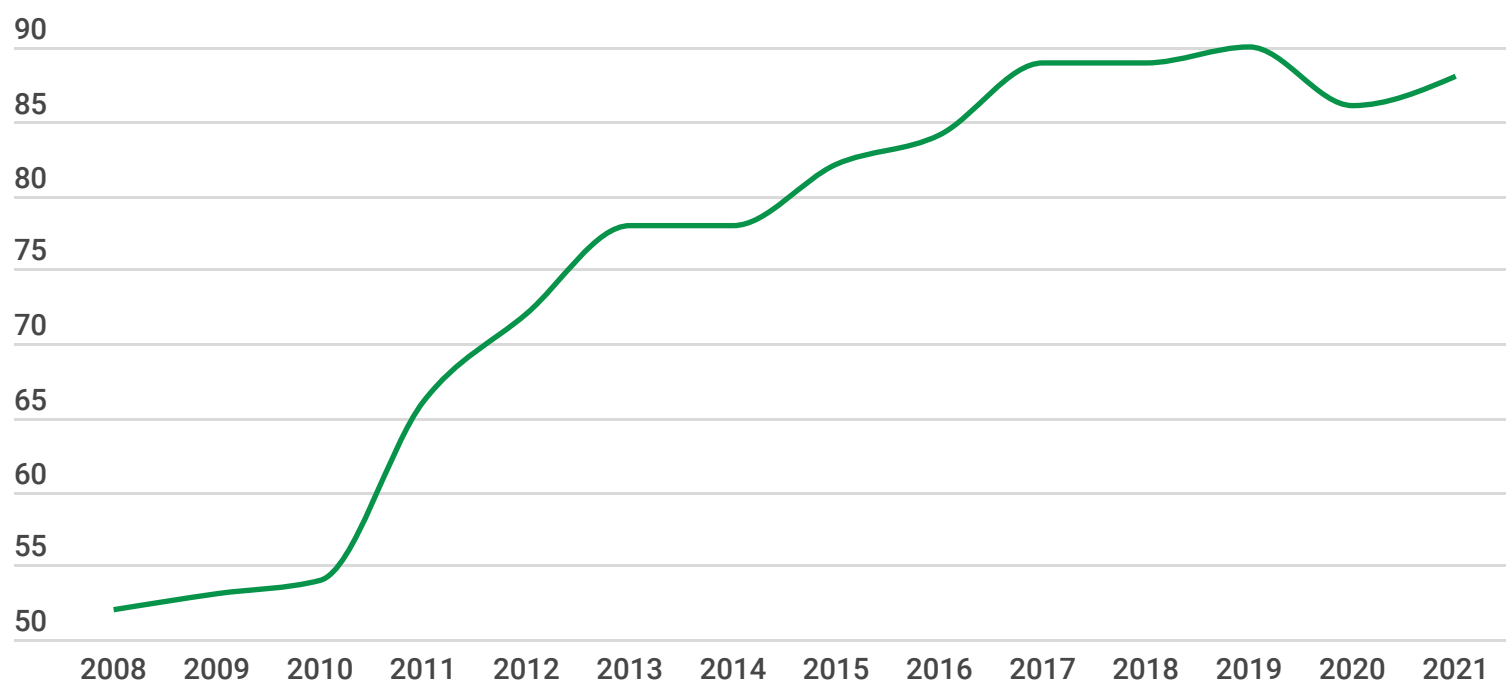
Maternal and Child Health and Mortality

Main indicators of reproductive health, Georgia

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Coverage with at least 1 antenatal care visit	94.4%	94.3%	95.3%	96.0%	95.8%
Coverage with at least 4 antenatal care visits	85.0%	81.0%	83.0%	85.2%	86.7%
Coverage with at least 8 antenatal care visits	11%	22%	42%	34.9%	37.8%
Timely initiated antenatal care	89.1%	89.0%	90.7%	86.7%	88.6%
Number of deliveries	52660	50468	47571	45798	45305
Term deliveries share	86.8%	92.0%	91.7%	91.3%	91.0%
Normal deliveries	52.4%	55.0%	58.0%	58.4%	51.5%
Caesarean sections share	44.6%	41.7%	39.9%	40.6%	42.8%
Pathological deliveries (forceps, vacuum delivery, all delivery process complication)	3.0%	2.9%	2.1%	5.6%	5.7%
Pathological deliveries (forceps, vacuum delivery, all delivery process complication)	99.9%	99.9%	99.8%	99.8%	99.8%
Abortions	24937	22733	21559	19039	17774
Including induced abortions	64%	62%	62%	61%	63%

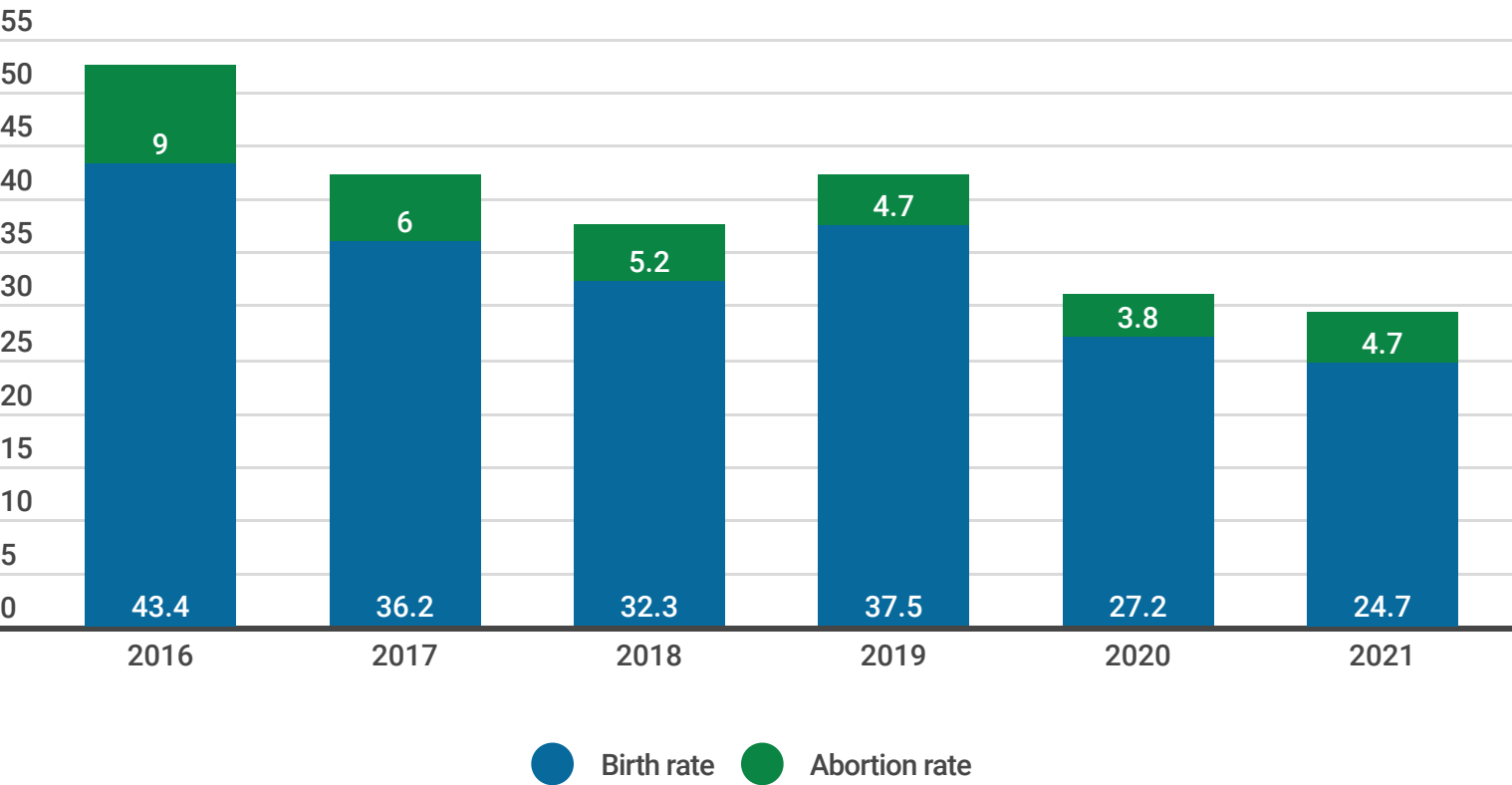
Antenatal Care

Share of Pregnant Women (%) Initiating Antenatal Care During the 1st Trimester



Adolescent Pregnancy (SDG 3.7.2) and Delivery

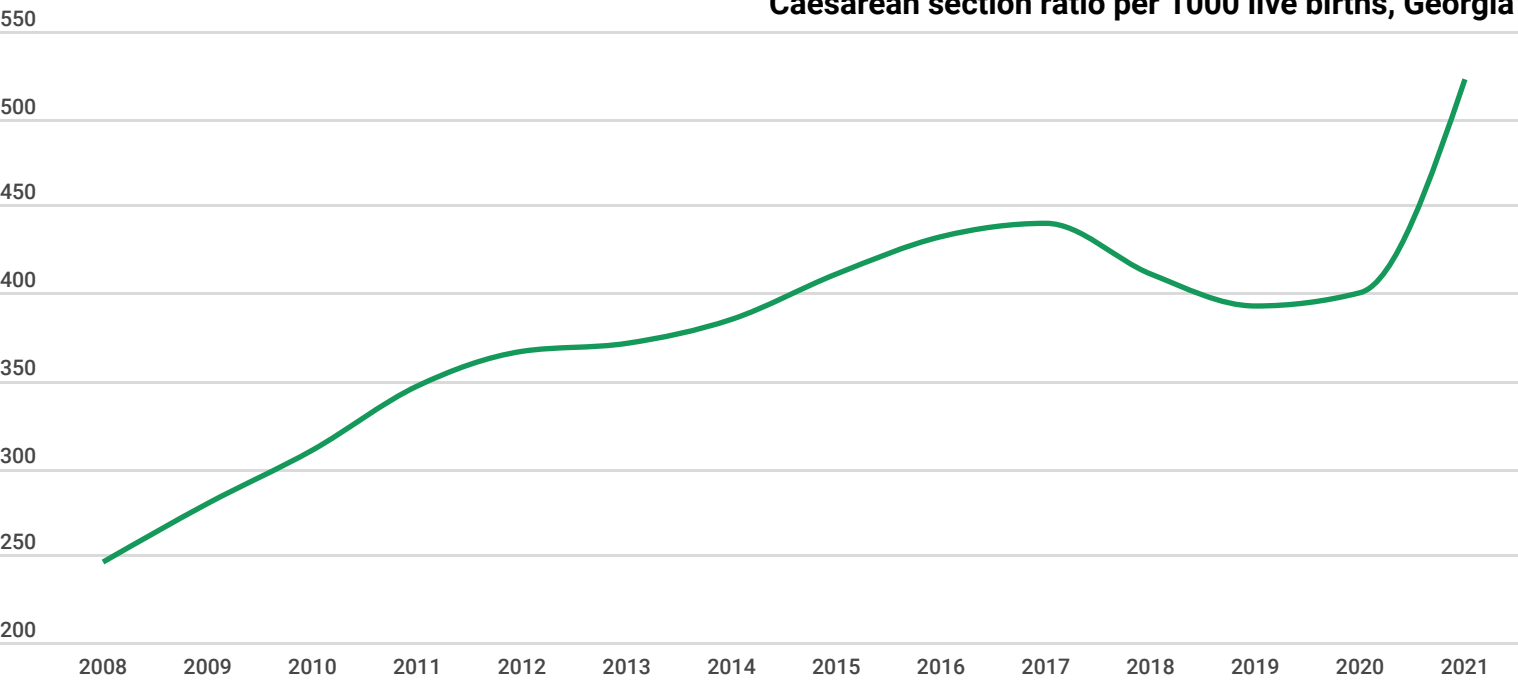
Adolescent (Women Aged 15-19) Pregnancy Rate Indicators, Georgia



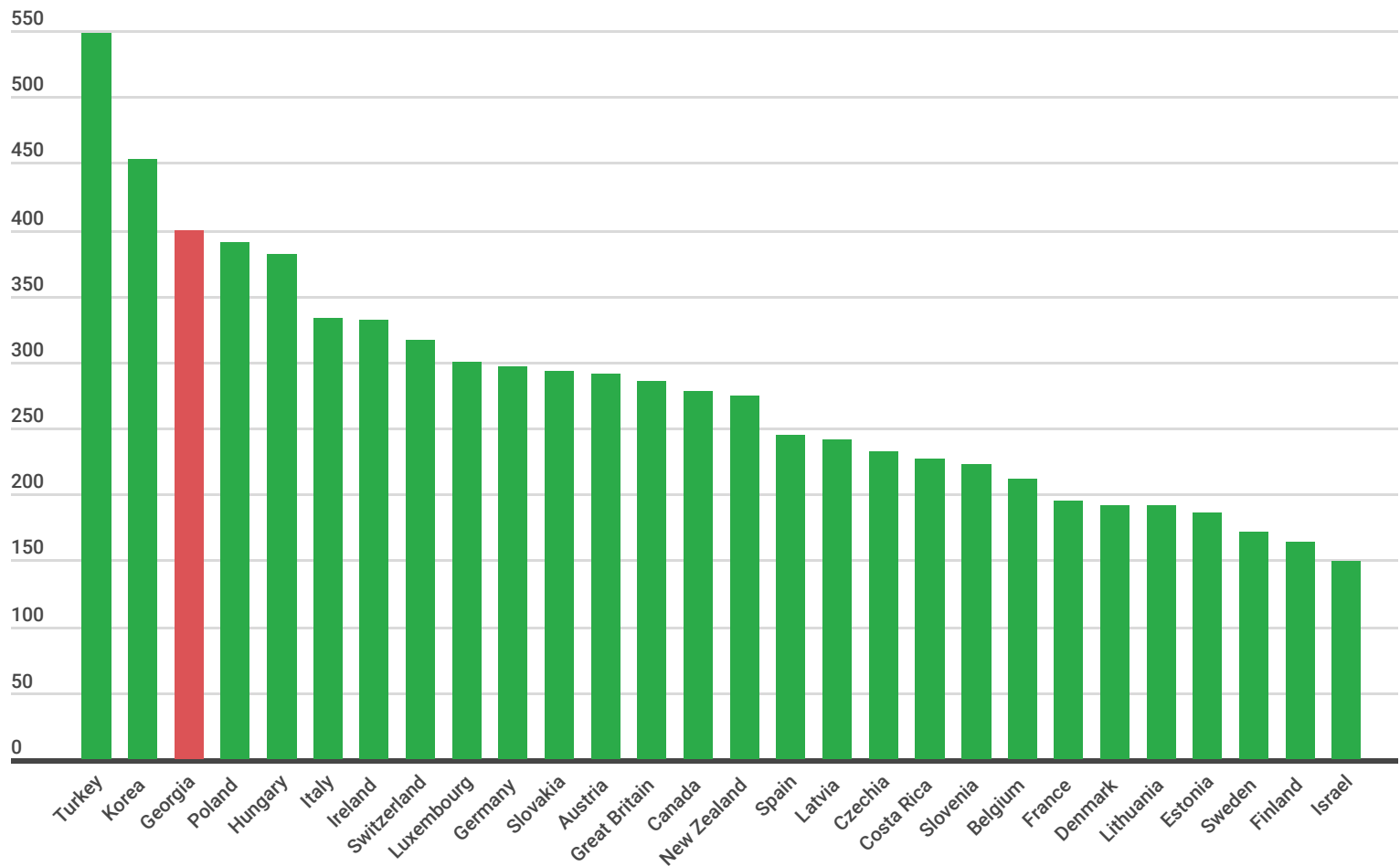
Caesarean section

In 2021, the share of caesarean section amounts to 42.8% of the total number of deliveries in Georgia.

Caesarean section ratio per 1000 live births, Georgia

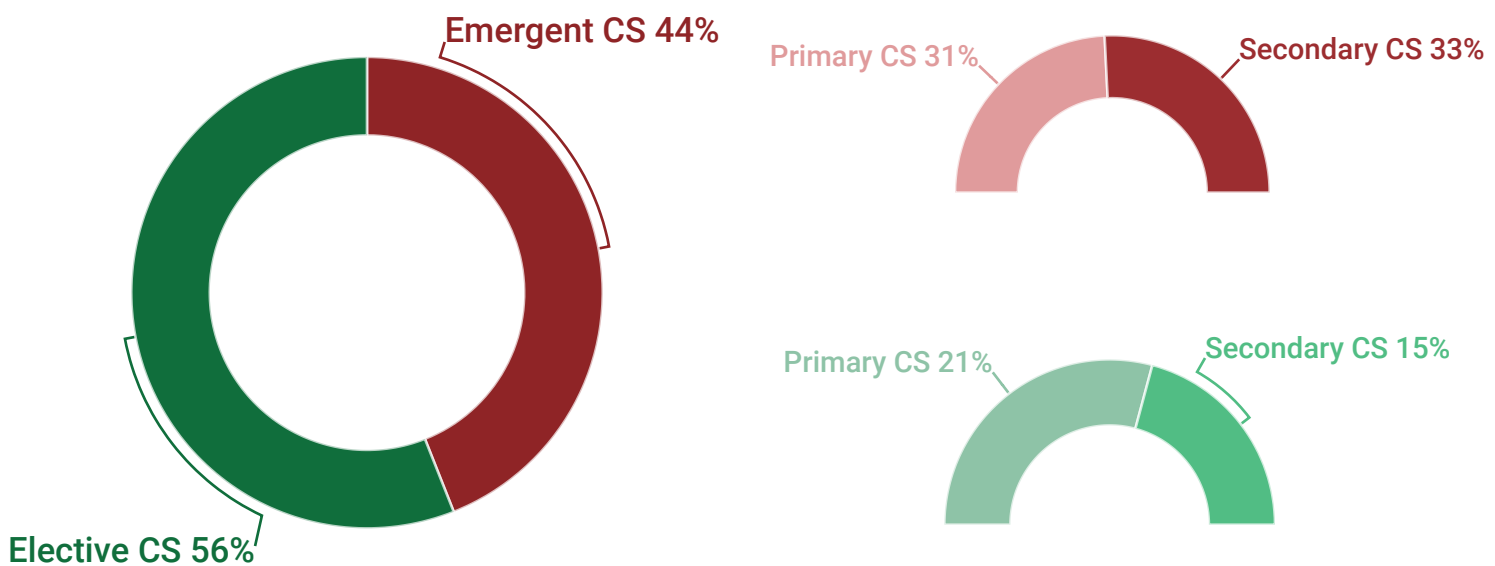


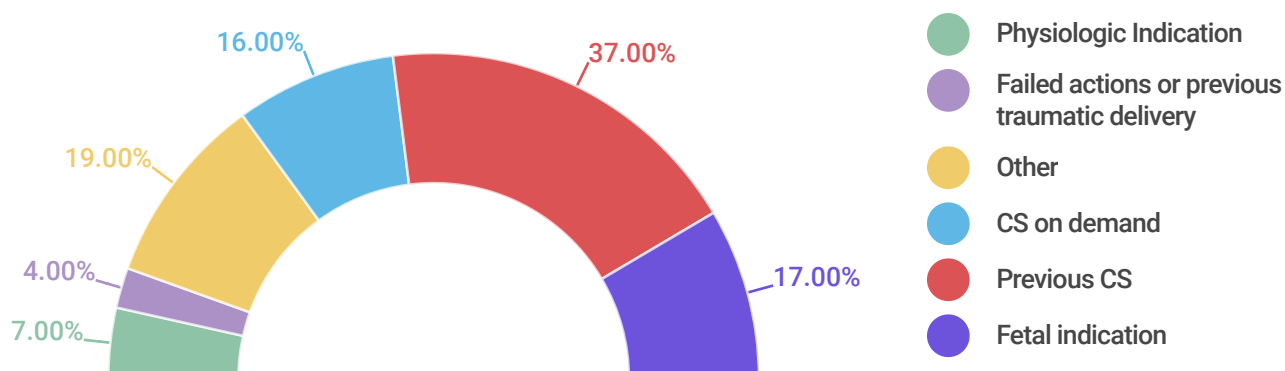
Caesarean section ratio per 1000 live births (last available year)³



<https://data.oecd.org/healthcare/caesarean-sections.htm>

Caesarean section, Georgia





Abortion

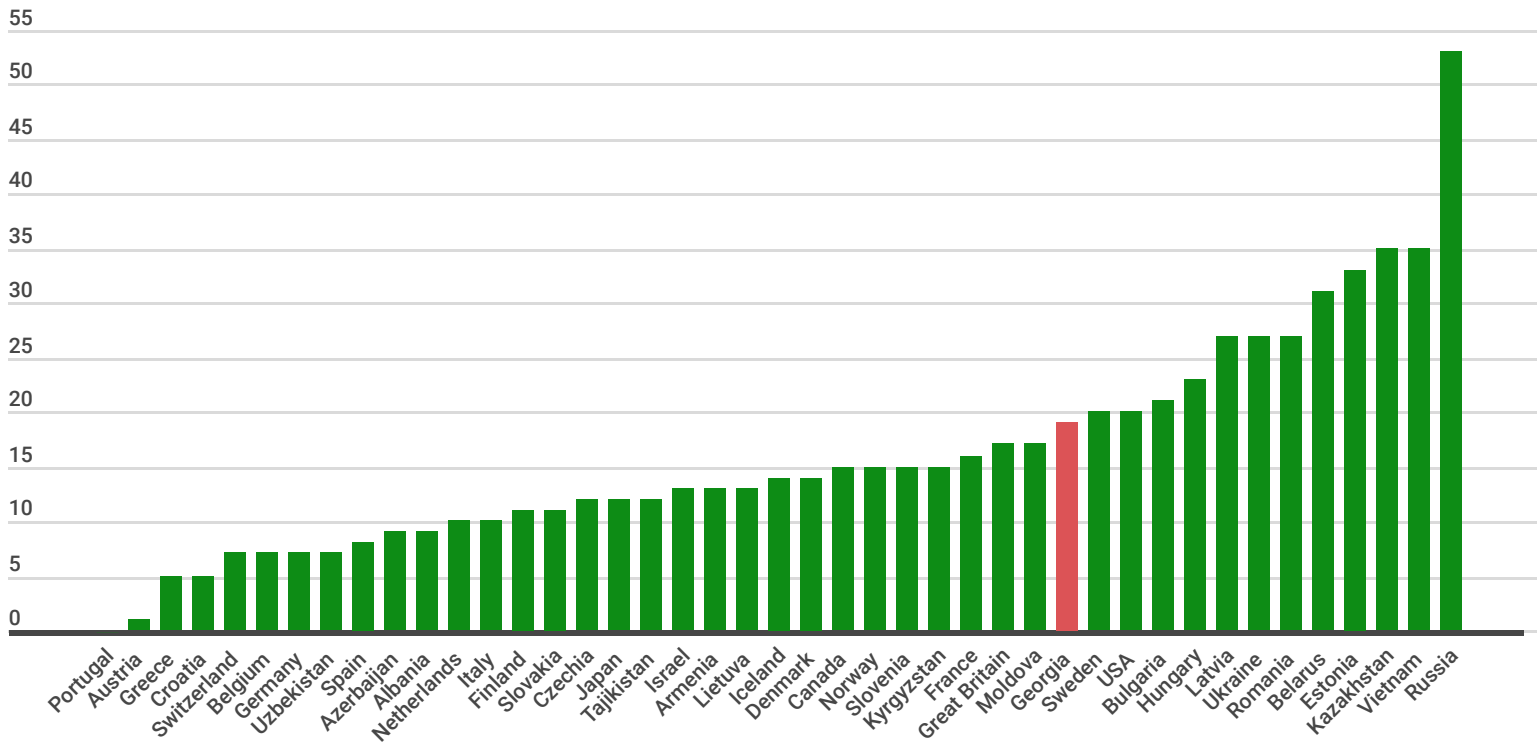
It is difficult to calculate the level of abortions worldwide, as in many countries abortions are not registered and, consequently, international reports are not submitted. This is especially true in countries, where abortion is prohibited by law. In 58 of the 193 countries of the United Nations, abortion is legalized and prohibited by law in only 7 countries.

Abortion rate per 1000 live births, Georgia



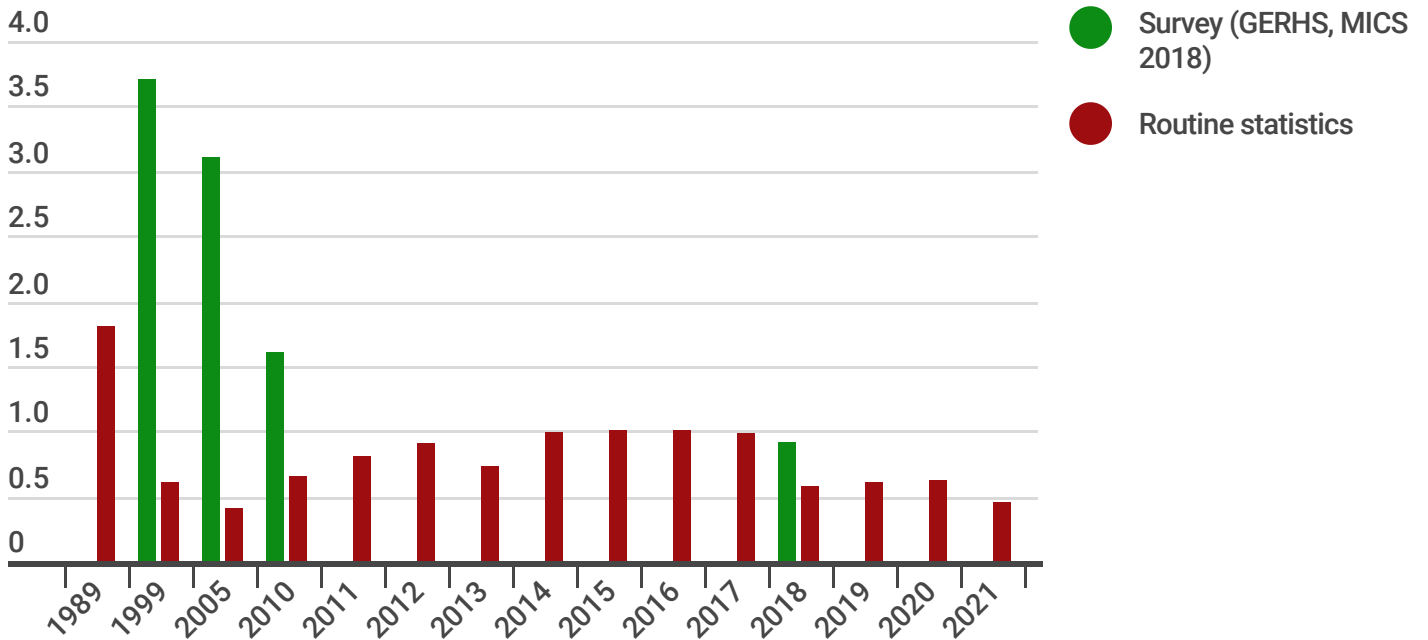
Georgia, according to the abortions rate per 1000 women of reproductive age, occupies an intermediate position among the countries of the former Soviet Union and exceeds the rates of developed countries.

Abortion Rate per 1000 women of reproductive age, 2020

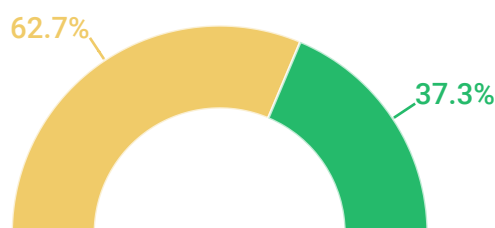


<https://worldpopulationreview.com/country-rankings/abortion-rates-by-country>

Total Induced Abortion Rate (TIAR), Georgia



- Induced abortions
- Spontaneous abortion

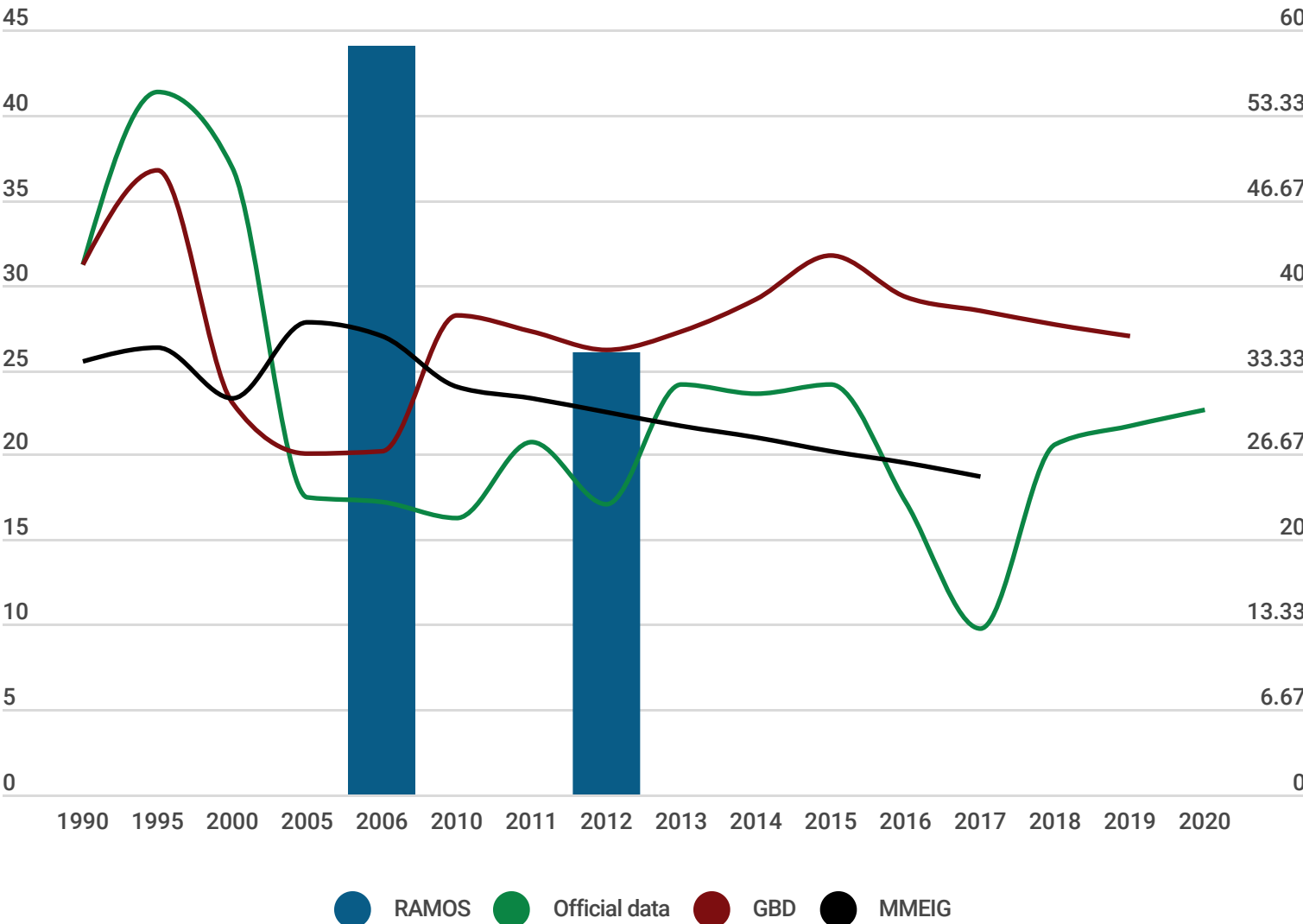


Maternal Mortality (SDG 3.1)

Global target maternal mortality rate per 100,000 live births by 2030 - <70 (SDG 3.1.1)

Georgia target maternal mortality rate per 100,000 live births by 2030 = 12

Maternal Mortality Rate per 100000 live births, Georgia

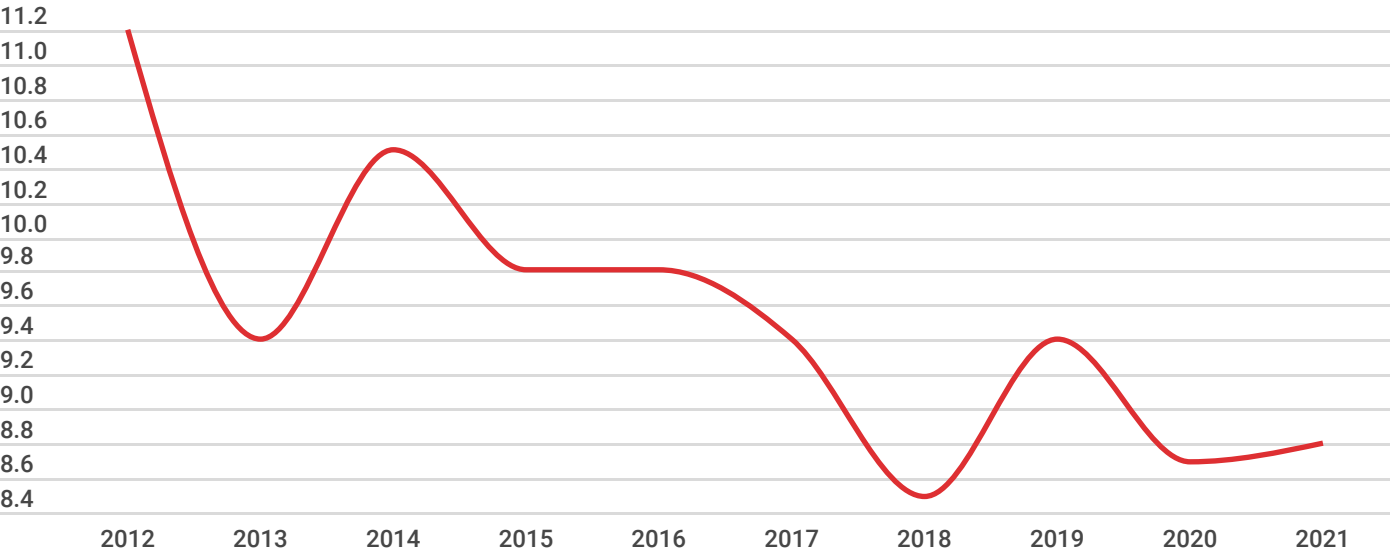


<https://www.thelancet.com/lancet/visualisations/gbd-SDGs>

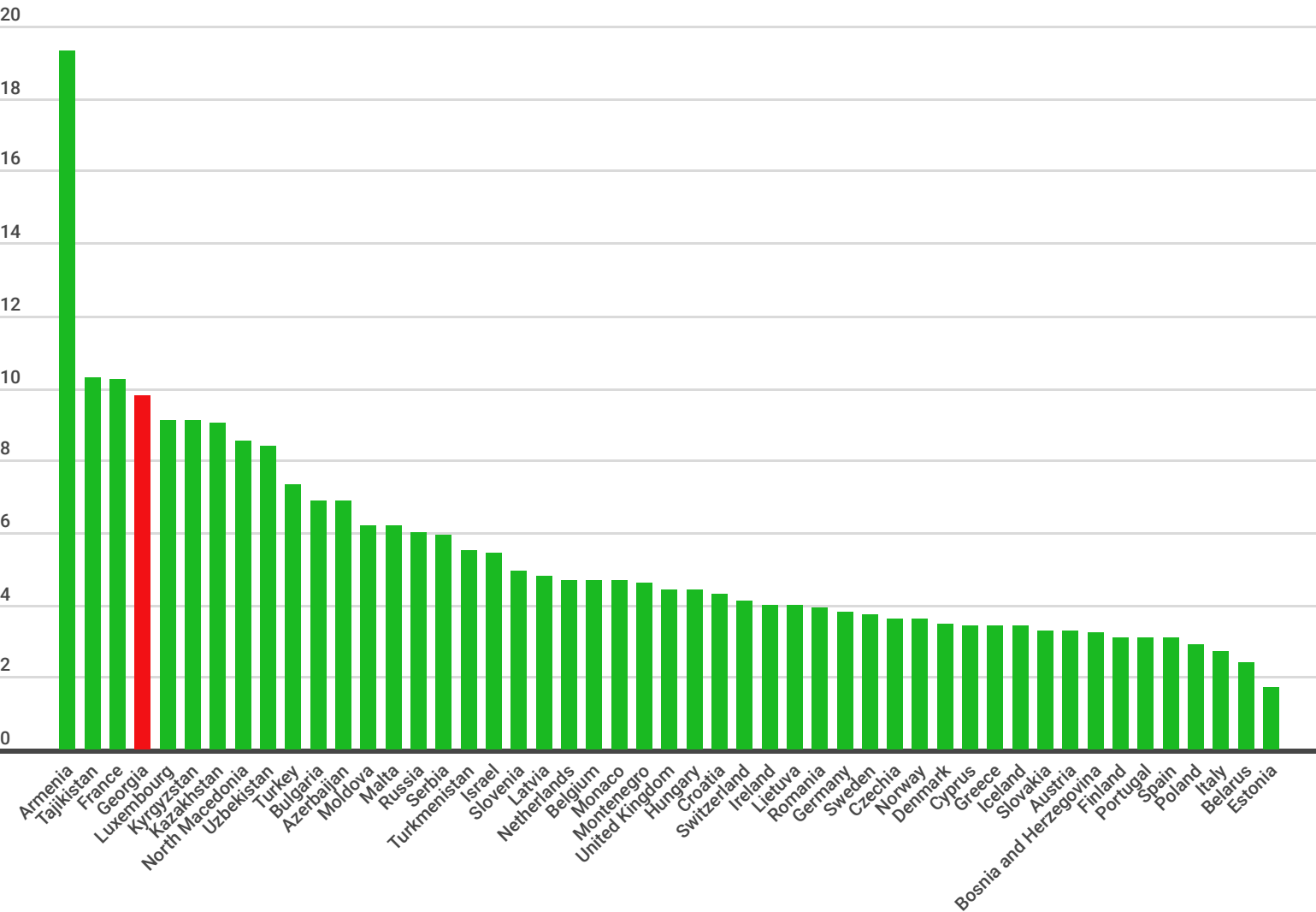
Stillbirths

In Georgia, during last years, stillbirth rate it significantly decreased: in 2012-2020 the decrease was 22.3%; although, it stays high, compared to developed countries.

Stillbirth rate per 1000 births, Georgia



Stillbirth rate per 1000 births



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

Children Morbidity

Morbidity of infants (most common causes), Georgia, 2021

	Incidence per 1000 infants
Diseases of the respiratory system	223.2
Diseases of skin and subcutaneous tissue	35.9
Sertain conditions developed in the perinatal period	35.1
Diseases of the eye and adnexa	25.2
Diseases of the digestive system	23.2
Diseases of the ear and mastoid process	20.2
Covid19	8.7

Under-5 Morbidity (most common causes), Georgia, 2021

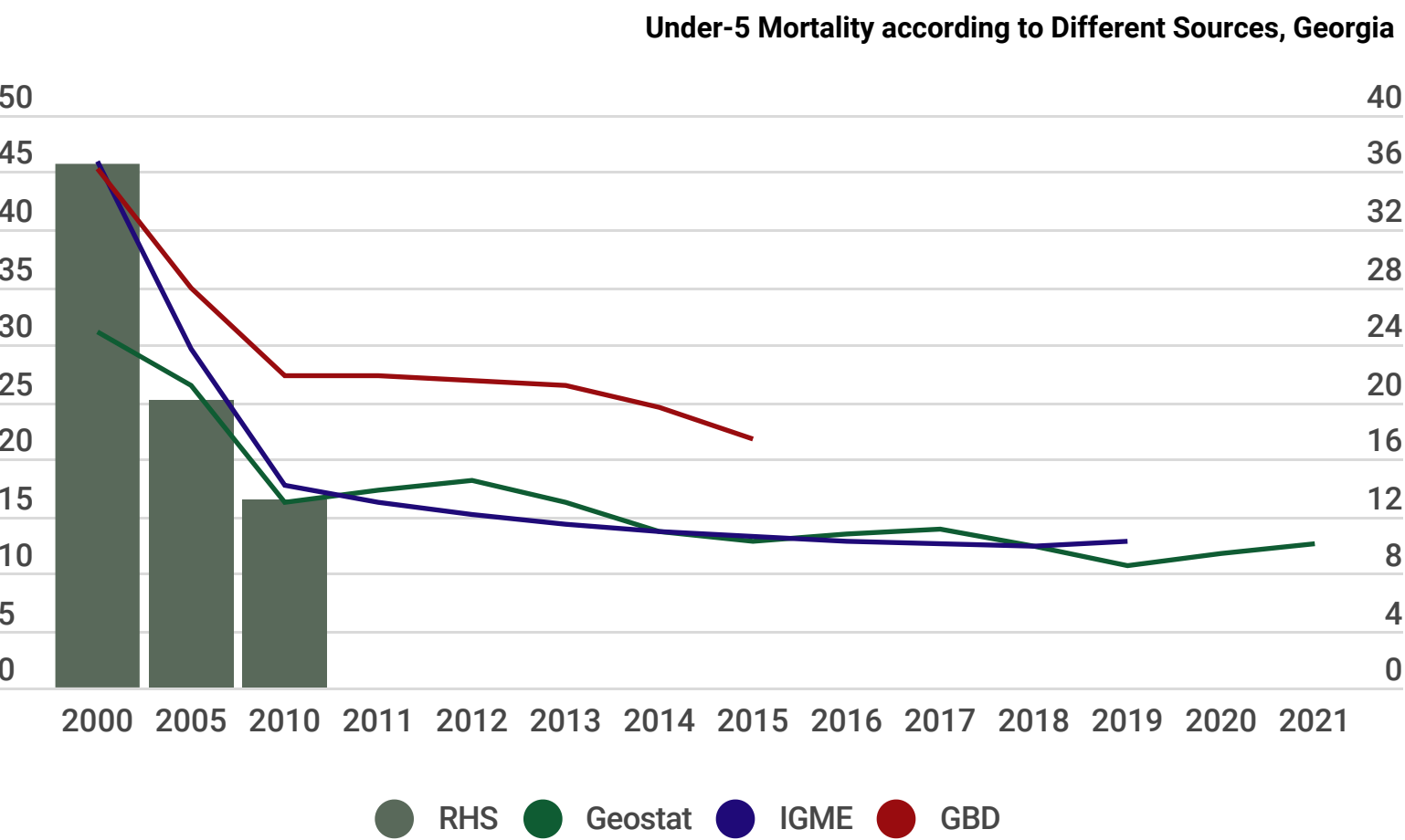
	Incidence per 1000 infants
Diseases of the respiratory system	180.2
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	23.5
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	18.6
Diseases of the eye and adnexa	12.5
Diseases of the digestive system	12.0
Diseases of the ear and mastoid process	11.0
Covid19	8.4

Under-15 Morbidity (main common causes), Georgia, 2021

	Incidence per 100000 children
Diseases of the respiratory system	16423.6
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	2894.6
Diseases of skin and subcutaneous tissue	1636.0
Diseases of the eye and adnexa	1519.1
Diseases of the digestive system	1252.7
Diseases of the ear and mastoid process	1193.5
Covid19	1025.6

Mortality of Children Aged Under-5

In Georgia, the under-5 mortality rate has successfully reached the Millennium Development Goal, according to the official statistics and international experts' estimates (The United Nations Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation - IGME).



National Center for Disease Control, Geostat



Global target under-5 mortality rate per 1000 live births by 2030 = <25 (SDG 3.2.1)

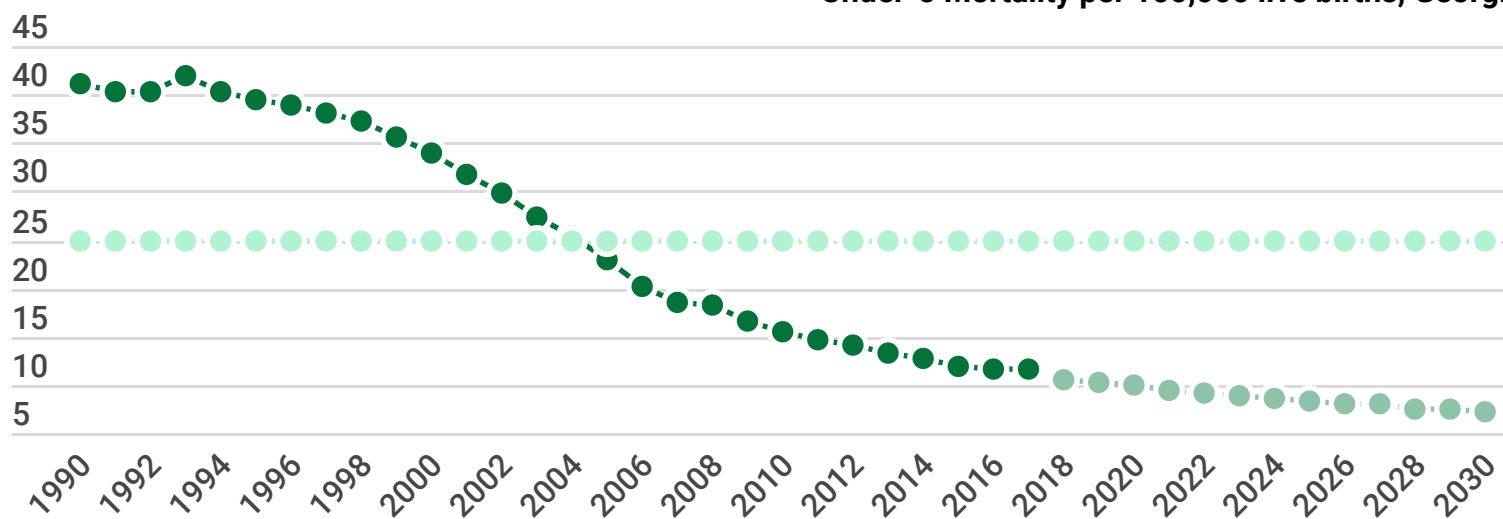


Georgia target under-5 mortality rate per 1000 live births by 2030 = 6



According to IHME forecasts, the under-5 mortality rate maintains a declining in Georgia

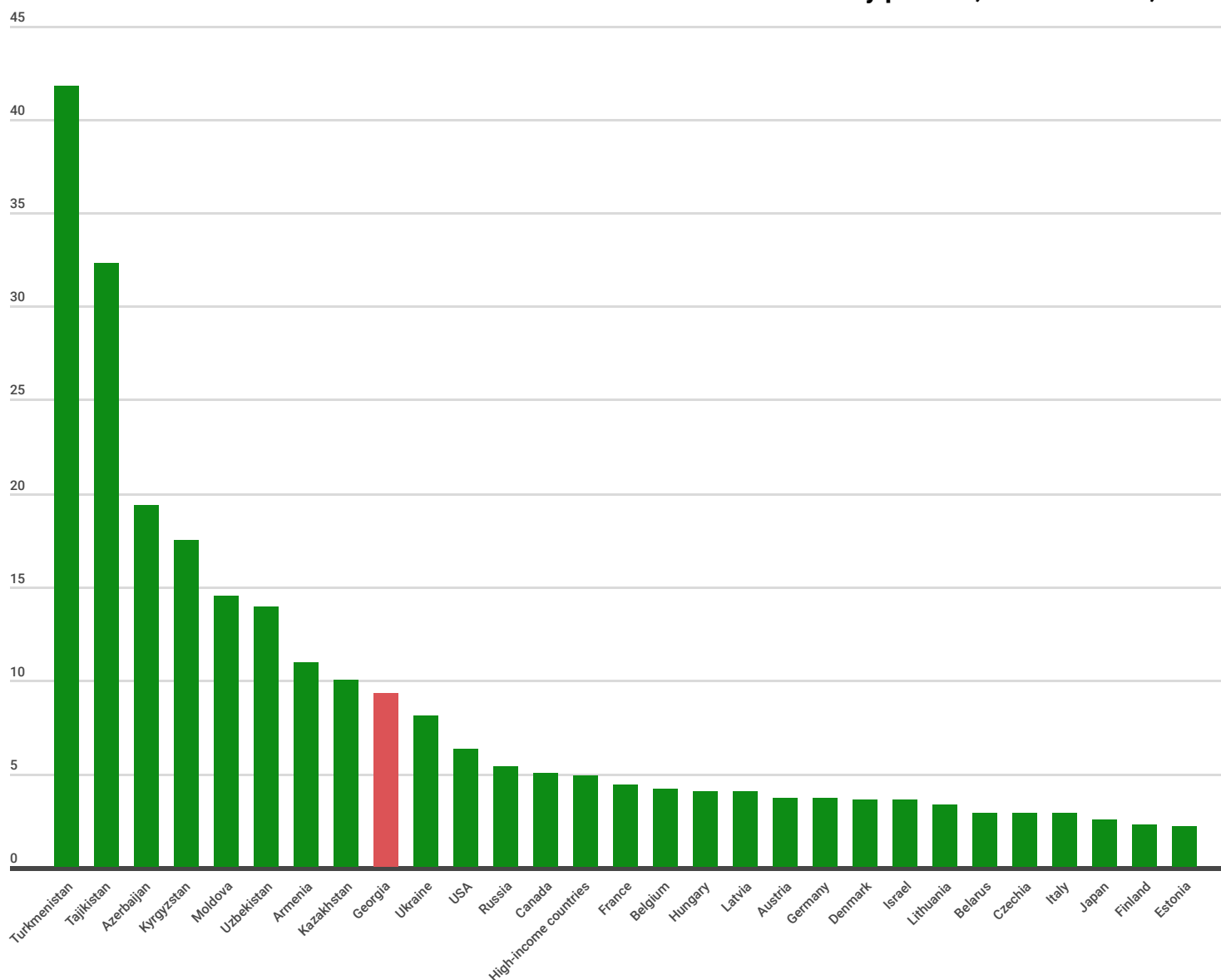
Under-5 Mortality per 100,000 live births, Georgia



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

In Georgia, the mortality rate of children aged under-5 years, despite the declining trend, exceeds the rates of European countries, and occupies an intermediate position among the countries of the former Soviet Union.

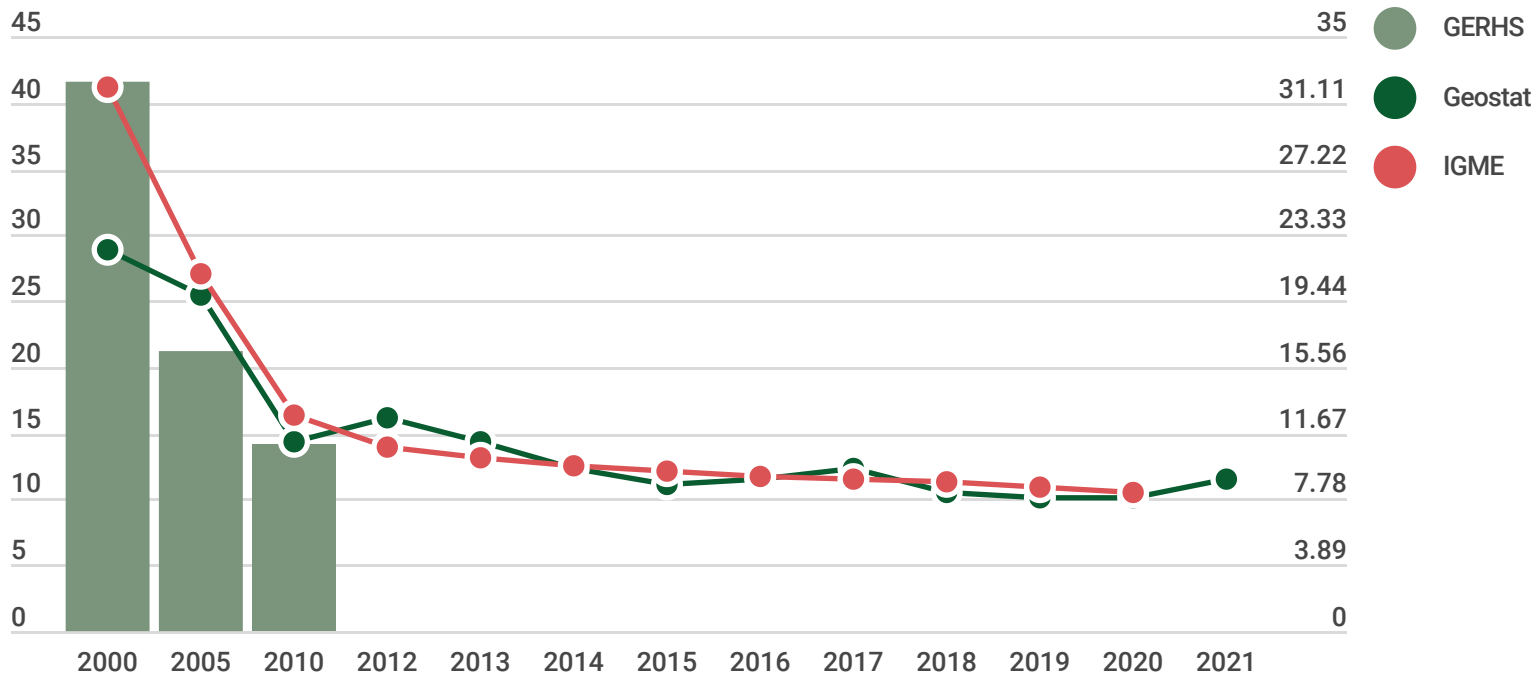
Under-5 Mortality per 100,000 live births, 2020



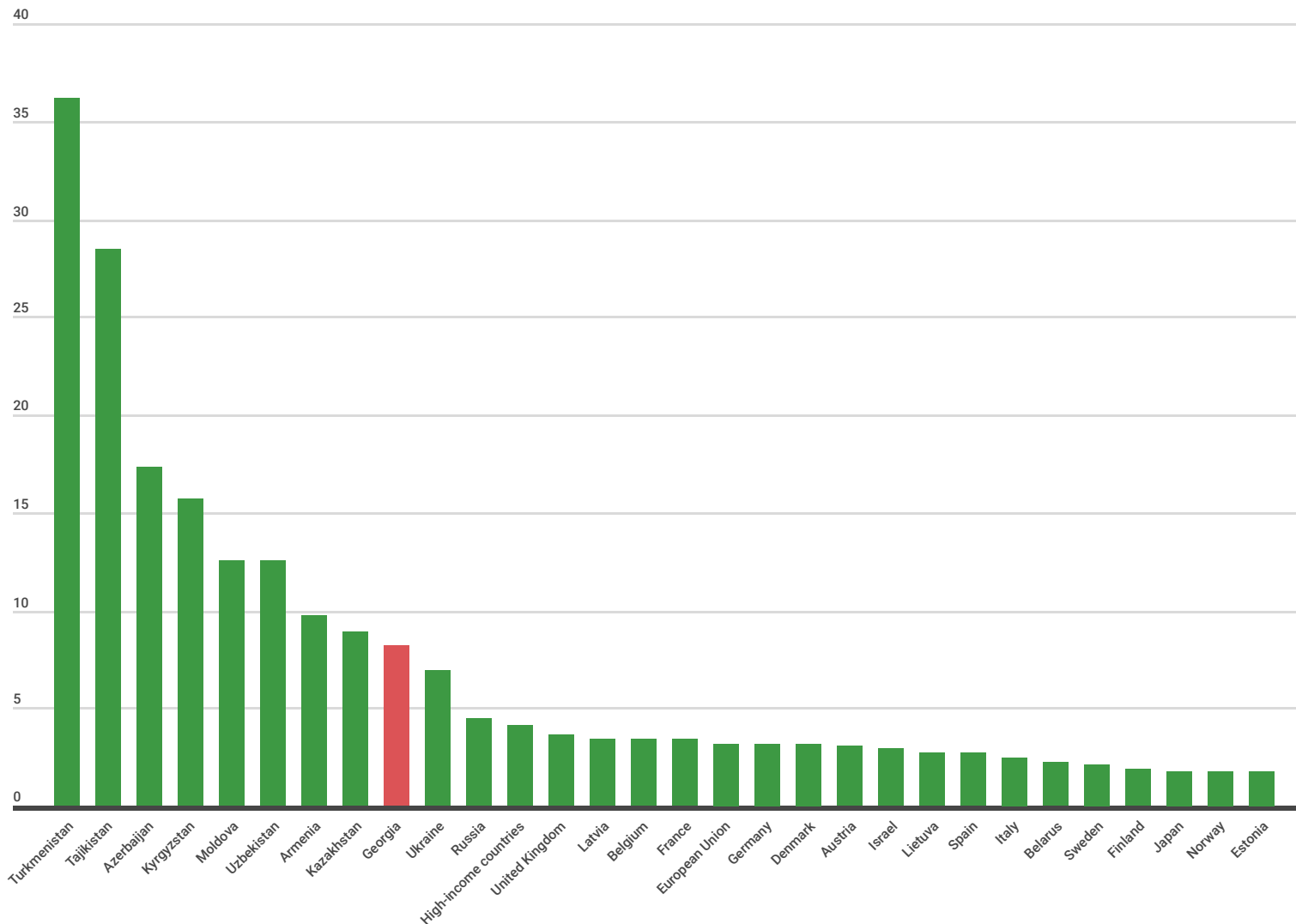
<http://ghdx.healthdata.org/gbd-results-tool>

70.2% of the under-5 mortality falls on infant mortality.

Infant Mortality, Georgia



Infant Mortality per 100,000 live births, 2020



<http://ghdx.healthdata.org/gbd-results-tool>



Global target neonatal mortality rate per 1000 live births by 2030 = <12 (SDG 3.2.2)

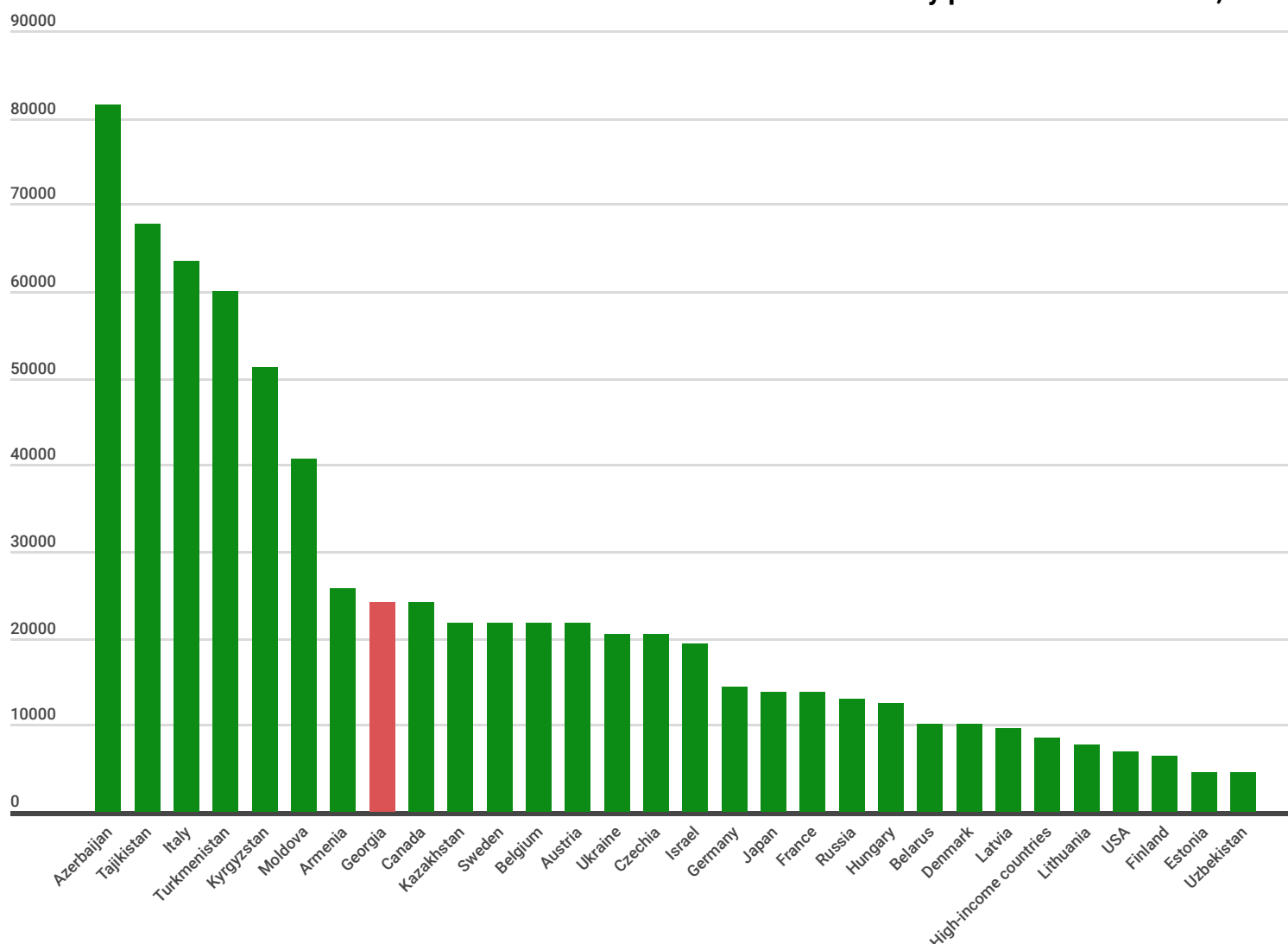


Georgia target neonatal mortality rate per 1000 live births by 2030 = 5

Perinatal and Neonatal Mortality, Georgia

	2018	2019	2020	2021
Stillbirth rate per 1000 births	8.5	9.4	8.7	8.7
Early neonatal death rate per 1000 live births	3.2	2.8	3.0	3.8
Late neonatal death rate per 1000 live births	1.7	2.4	2.1	3.2
Perinatal mortality rate per 1000 births	11.7	12.1	11.7	12.4

Neonatal mortality per 100000 live births, 2020



<http://ghdx.healthdata.org/gbd-results-tool>

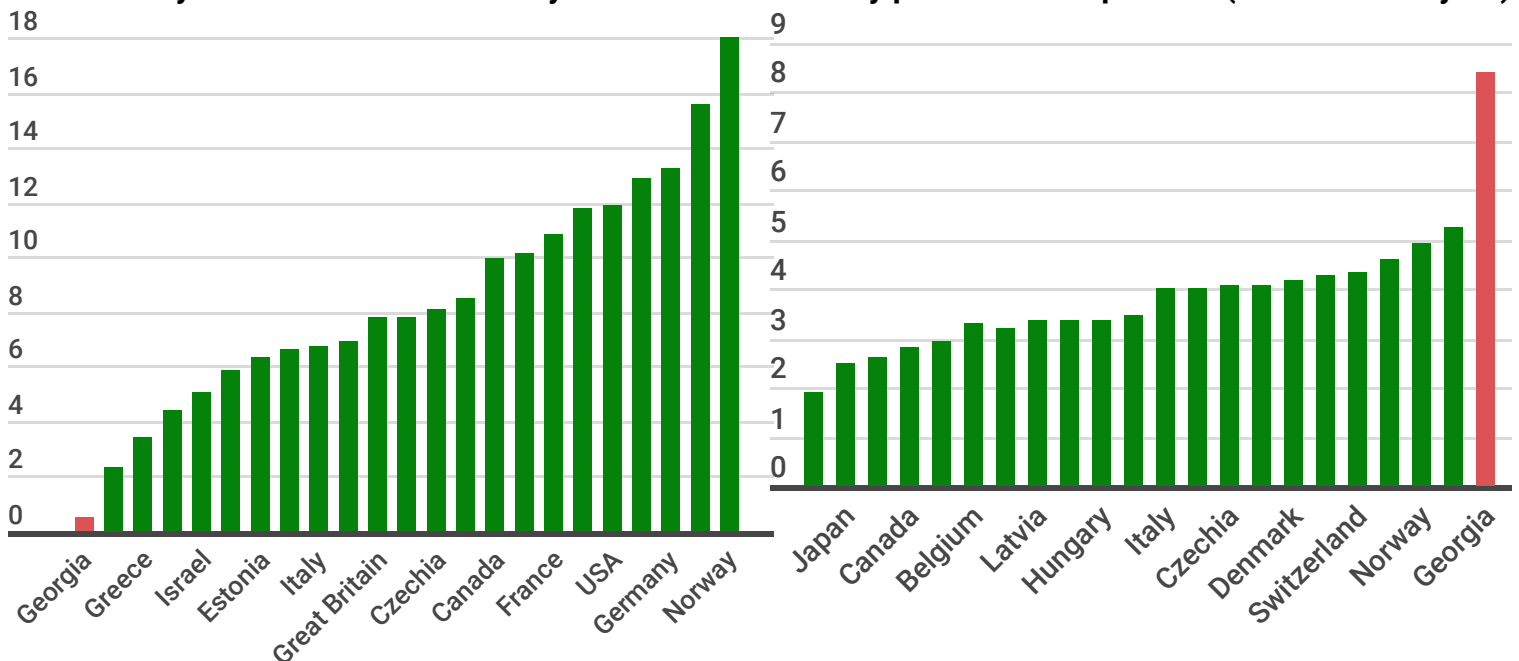
Health Care

Healthcare Resources, Georgia

	2019	2020	2021
Number of physicians (including dentists)	31746	25429	22490
Physicians density per 100000 population	853.3	683.1	606.4
Number of nursing personnel	19613	22126	22078
Nursing personnel density per 100000 population	527.2	594.4	595.3
Number of hospital beds	17471	18580	20633
Number of hospital beds per 100000 population	469.6	499.4	556.4
Encounters with physicians	13469592	12807695	14094745
Home visits of physicians	181889	152706	170543
In-patient facilities	266	265	269
Out-patient facilities	2280	2283	2272
Antenatal care centers	291	307	267
Ambulance stations	71	78	79
Blood transfusion facilities	22	20	22
Rural physician-entrepreneurs	1269	1265	1266

Georgia has seen an increase of the number of doctors; Georgia's human resources density indicators are significantly higher than those of the European region, the European Union and the CIS countries.

Physicians and Professionally Active Nurses Density per 100000 Population (Last available year)⁴



In the European region and EU countries, the average number of nurses per physician is 2-2.7, and an increase of this number is considered a positive trend. In Georgia, this rate is 0.9.

⁴საქართველო 2020

Hospital Beds and Indicators of Bed Use, Georgia, 2019 - 2020

	Number of hospital beds	Number of beds per 100000 population	Bed occupancy rate	Average length of stay	Bed rotation
2019	17471	469.6	179.5	4.9	36.5
2020	18580	499.4	190.7	5.6	34.0
2021	20633	556.4	201.2	6.2	32.6

In-patient Care, Georgia, 2021 (Top 10 Classes)

	Number of hospitalizations
Total	626576
Diseases of the circulatory system	94381
Diseases of the respiratory system	71006
COVID 19	157047
Diseases of the digestive system	43893
Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes	35789
Diseases of the genitourinary system	26688
Neoplasms	23284
Mental and behavioural disorders	20078
Diabetes	2694

Ambulance



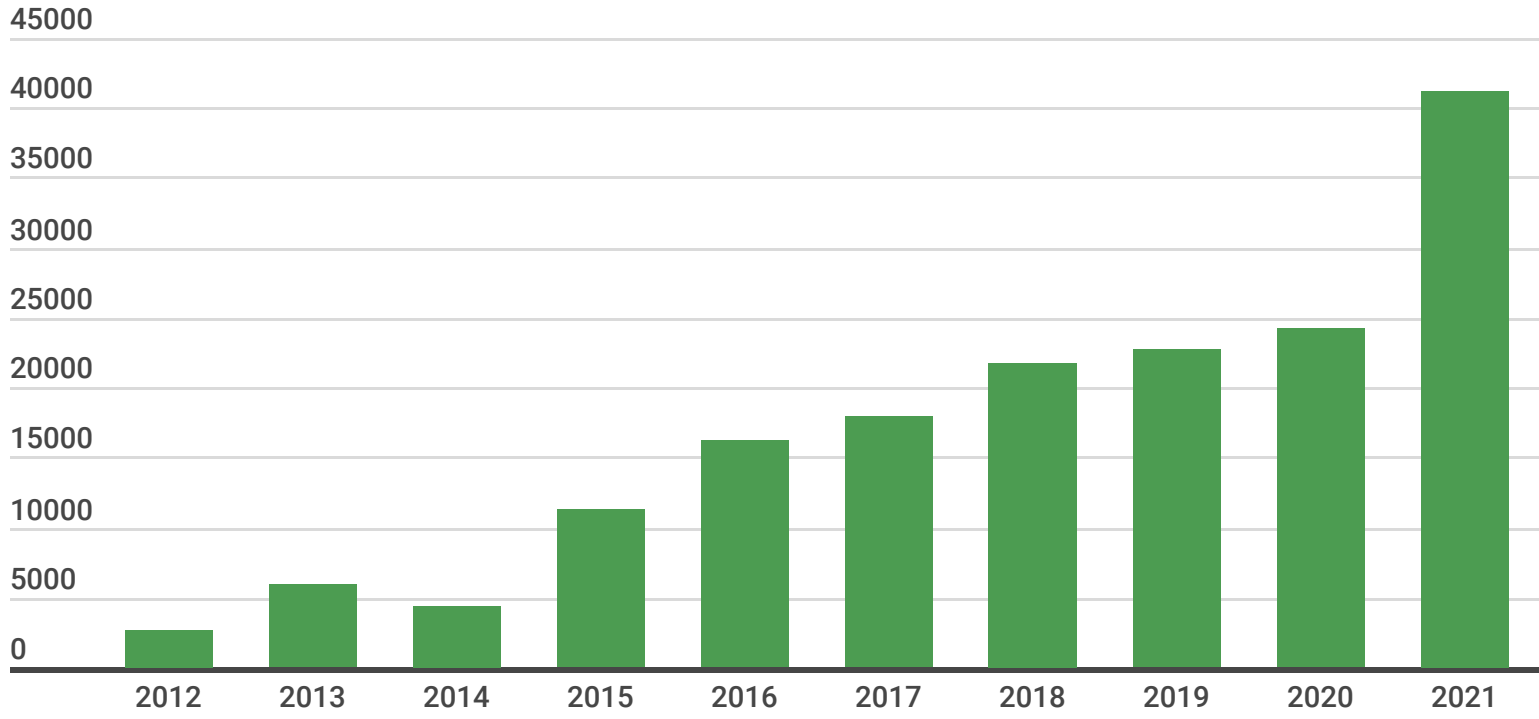
Blood banks

- 2020** Number of licensed blood banks = 20
 The total number of blood donations = 75 199 (31.8% - free donations)
- 2021** Number of licensed blood banks = 22
 The total number of blood donations = 73 481 (48.0% - free donations)

Surgery according to the anatomical localization	2020	2021
Total	166531	250129
Including:		
Nervous system	6472	7345
Brain	2623	2629
Spinal cord	3238	3820
Peripheral nervous system	594	869
Endocrine System	2131	2252
Thyroid gland	2007	2108
Parathyroidectomy	48	64
The eye and adnexa	5849	37666
Due to glaucoma	356	1808
Due to cataract	2538	27349
Ear, nose and throat	8132	13905
Main blood vessels of the heart and chest	15091	19073
Tricuspid valve	82	81
Shunting of coronary arteries	2140	3572
Stenting	8365	11959
Chest wall, mediastinum, diaphragm, trachea, bronchi and lungs	1818	2647
Mammary gland	2829	3334
Digestive system	35224	42607
The genitourinary system, male genitals, and the retroperitoneal space	11953	16262
Kidney transplantation	8	20
Prostate	1255	2109
Female genitals	13157	18164
Obstetric procedures	17892	24721
Musculoskeletal system	22883	28421
Peripheral blood vessels and lymphatic system	6379	12662
Skin	6258	8942
Collection of organs and tissues for transplantation	40	201

Immunization

Budget of the State Immunization Program (thousand GEL)



Immunization Calendar, Georgia

Vaccine	Number of doses	Age at vaccination
BCG	1	Newborn 0-5 days
Hepatitis B	1	Newborn 0-12 hours
Hib+DPaT+HepB+IPV	3	2, 3, 4 months
bOPV	2	18 months, 5 years
DPT	3	18 months
DT	1	5 years
Td	1	14 years
MMR	2	12 months, 5 years
Rota	2	2, 3 months
PCV	3	2, 4, 12 months
HPV	2	10-11-12 years cohort

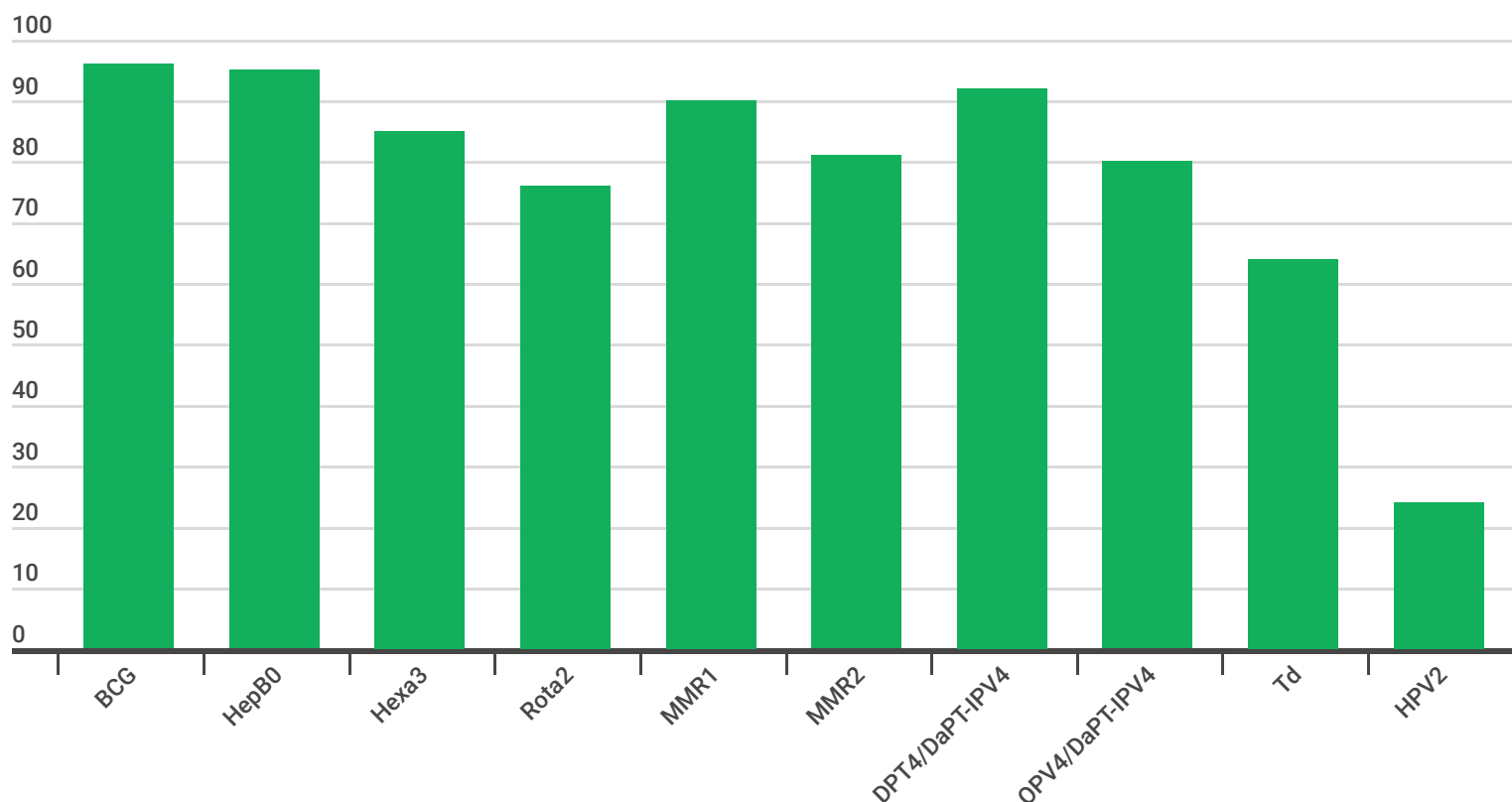


- Since 2002, Georgia has been certified as a wild polio virus-free country.
- In 2019, Georgia has achieved rubella elimination.
- Since 2021, the 10-valent pneumococcal vaccine (Synflorix) has been replaced by the 13-valent pneumococcal vaccine (Prevenar), which can also be used in the elderly population.

Last years 6 new vaccines have been added to the immunization calendar:

- 2013 - Rota virus vaccine
- 2014 - PCV10
- 2015 - IPV (Penta vaccine replaced by Hexavalent vaccine)
- 2016 - Bivalent polio vaccine (bOPV)
- 2017 - HPV vaccination was launched in 4 regions of Georgia (Tbilisi, Kutaisi, Adjara, Abkhazia)
- 2019 - HPV vaccination throughout Georgia
- 2020 - bOPV, DPT and DT vaccines replaced by tetravalent vaccine (DaPT-IPV)
- 2021 - Since March 15, the country started Covid-19-'s vaccination.

Immunization coverage (%), Georgia, 2021



Infectious diseases

covid-19

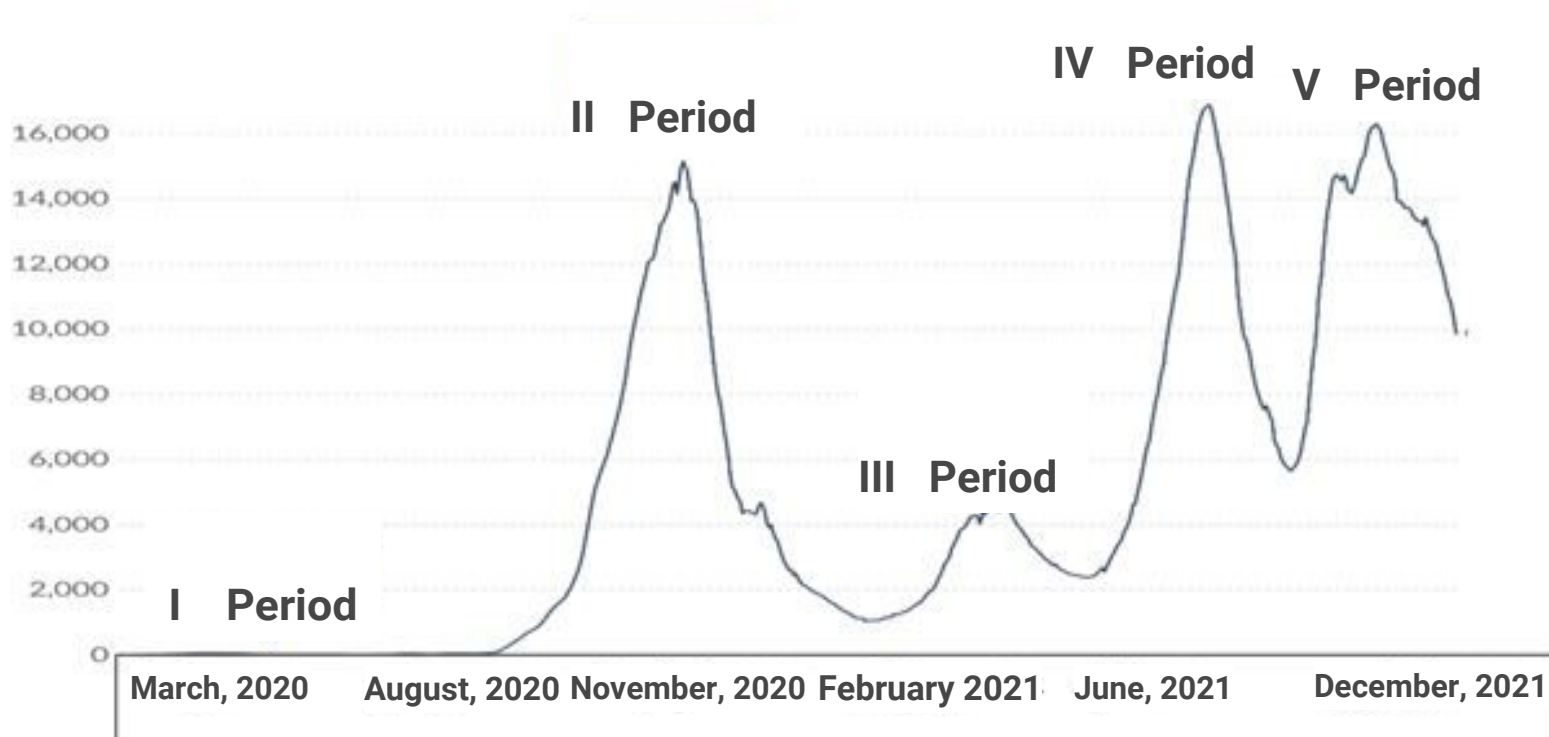
Coronavirus 2, called COVID-19, which originated from Wuhan, Hubei Province of China, in December 2019, is the third zoonotic coronavirus outbreak of the 21st century, when the infection was transmitted from person to person and caused a health problem.

In Georgia, the first confirmed case was registered on February 26.

The first patient with COVID-19 was hospitalized on February 26, 2020, the first recovered patient was discharged from the clinic on March 16.

In Georgia, testing, using PCR, to detect COVID-19 started on January 30, 2020. Since May 2020, along with PCR testing, antibody-based and antigen-based testing began in some groups in the country, although confirmation of the case was only possible using PCR testing. To confirm the COVID-19 case on November 12, the country began antigen-based testing using Ag-RDTs test systems that have been qualified by the World Health Organization as having a high risk of hypersensitivity and specificity, false positive or negative results.

Georgia, like most countries in the world, has gone through several waves of increasing and decreasing cases of the new coronavirus. The measures taken at the initial stage of the pandemic acted as a buffer for some time and restrained the wave of increase, however, under the influence of various factors, a large-scale spread and a sharp increase in important epid-control indicators began in the country



As of January 1, 2022



936,844 cases of COVID-19 have been officially registered



The total number of death is 13,860



The cumulative incidence was 975 per 100,000 population



The 7-day death rate is 16 (per 1,000,000 population)

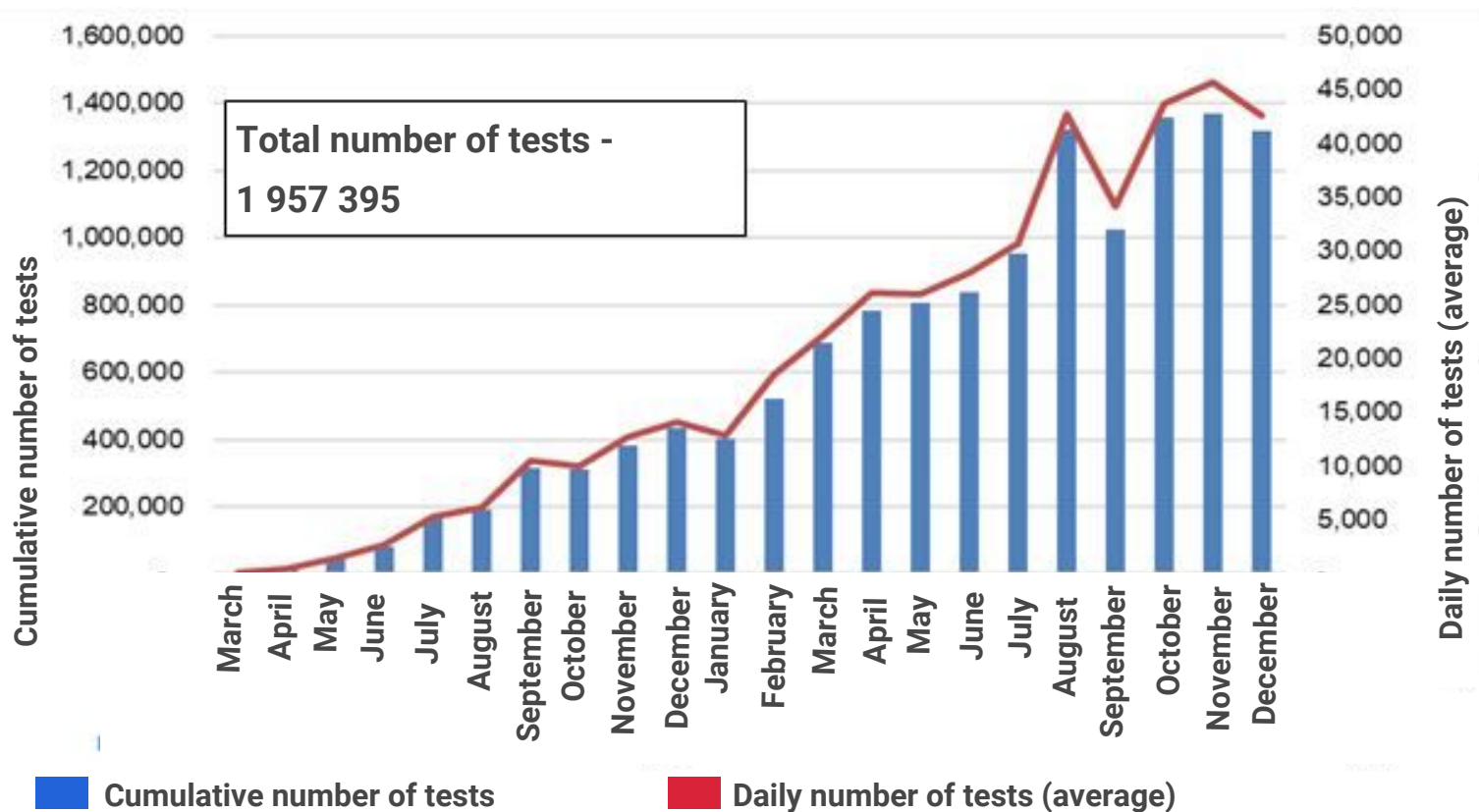


The reproduction index was 0.74.



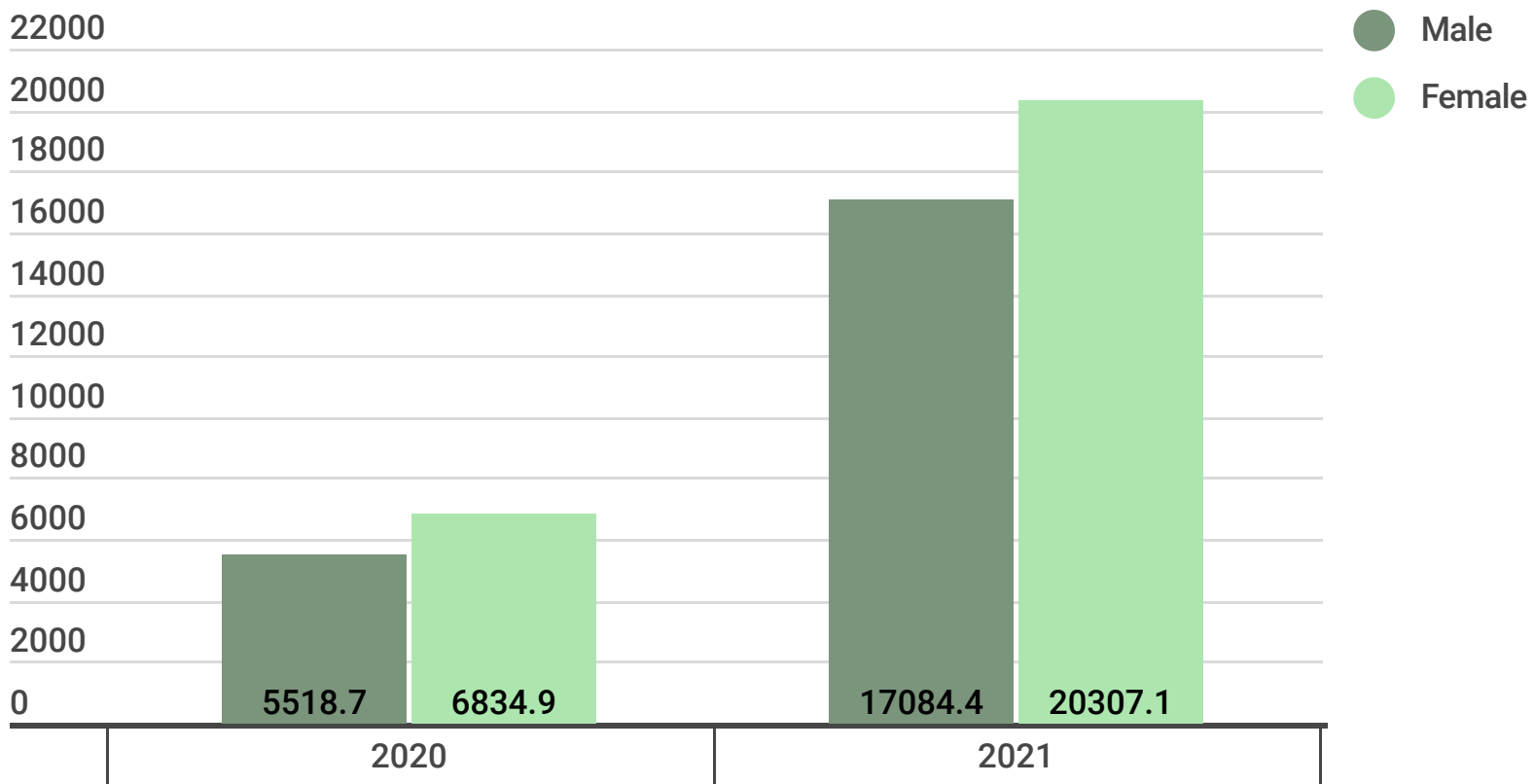
Lethality - 1.45%

Total and average daily number of COVID-19 tests performed (PCR and antigen based) by month, Georgia
(as of January 1, 2022)

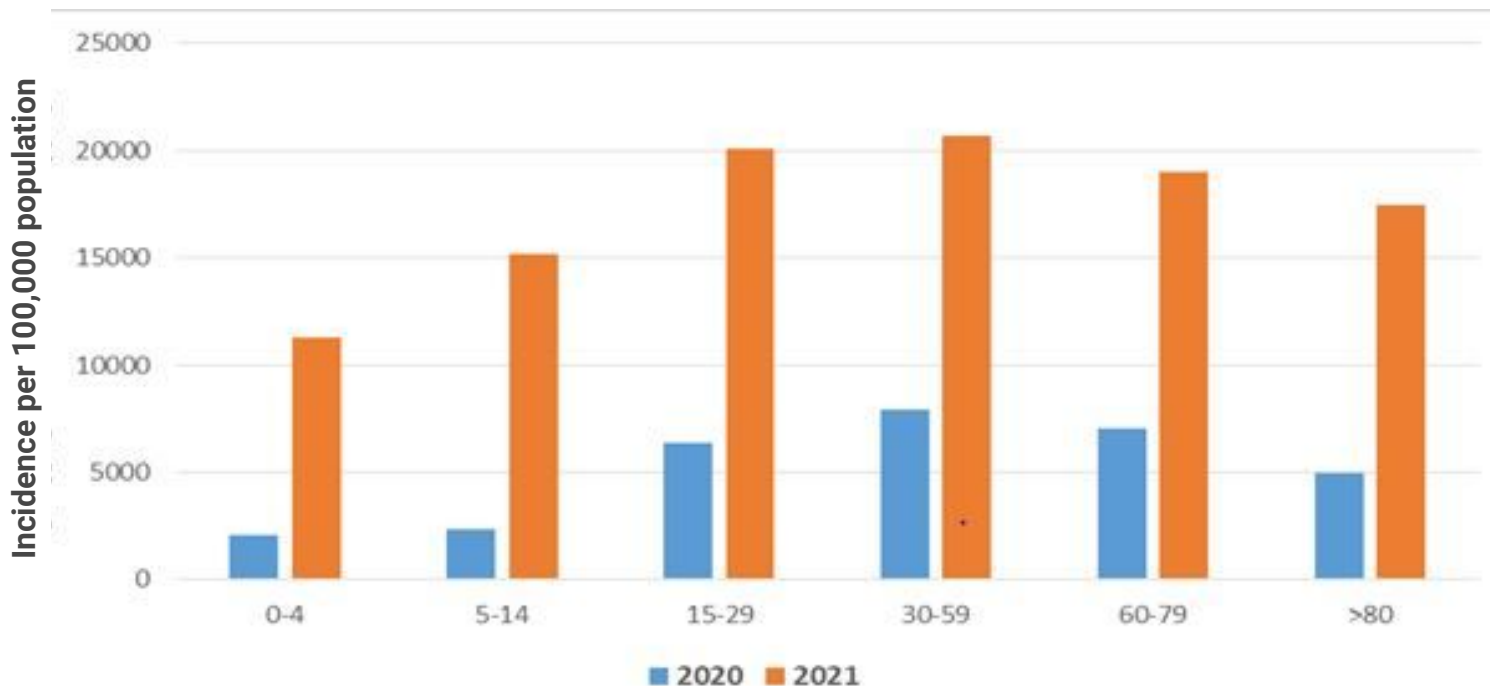


In Georgia, from March 15, 2021 to December 31, 2021, 1,151,070 people were fully vaccinated.

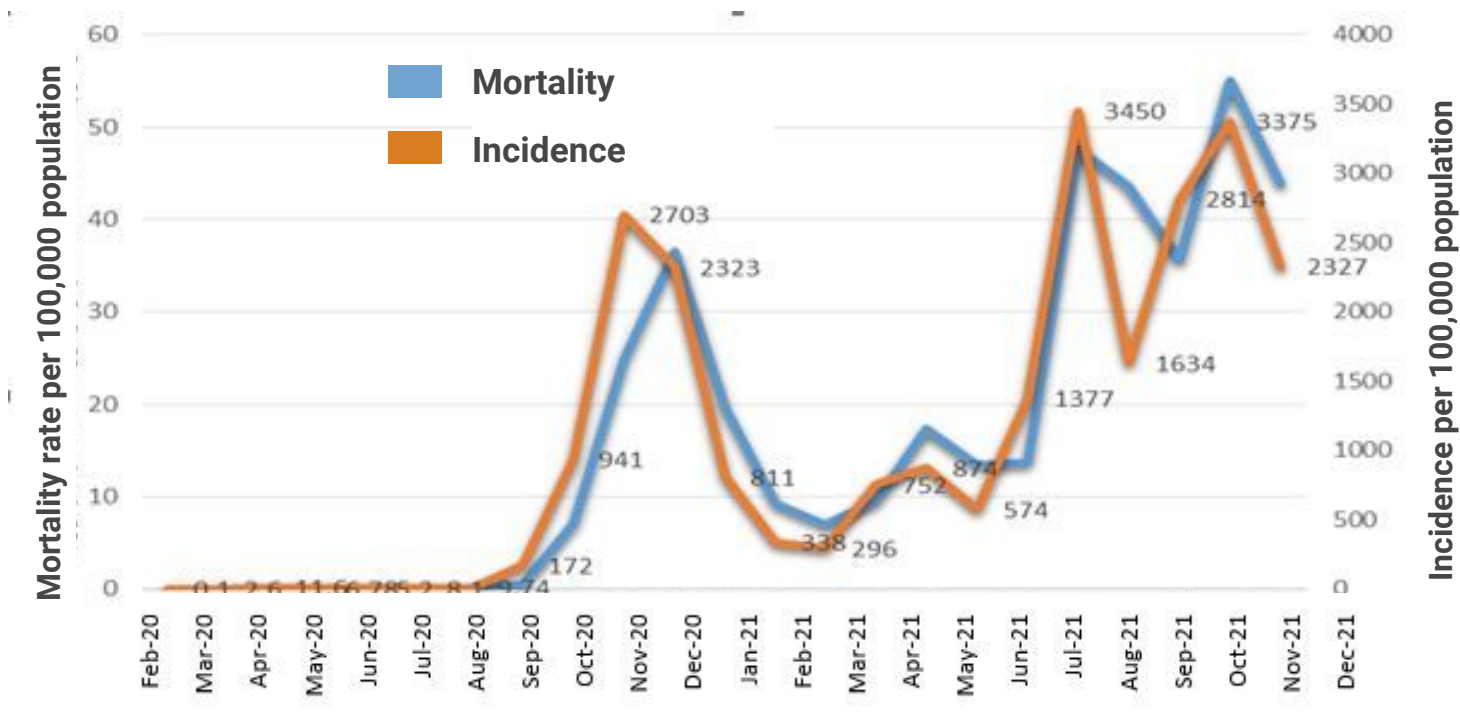
Incidence of COVID-19 per 100,000 population by sex, Georgia 2020-2021



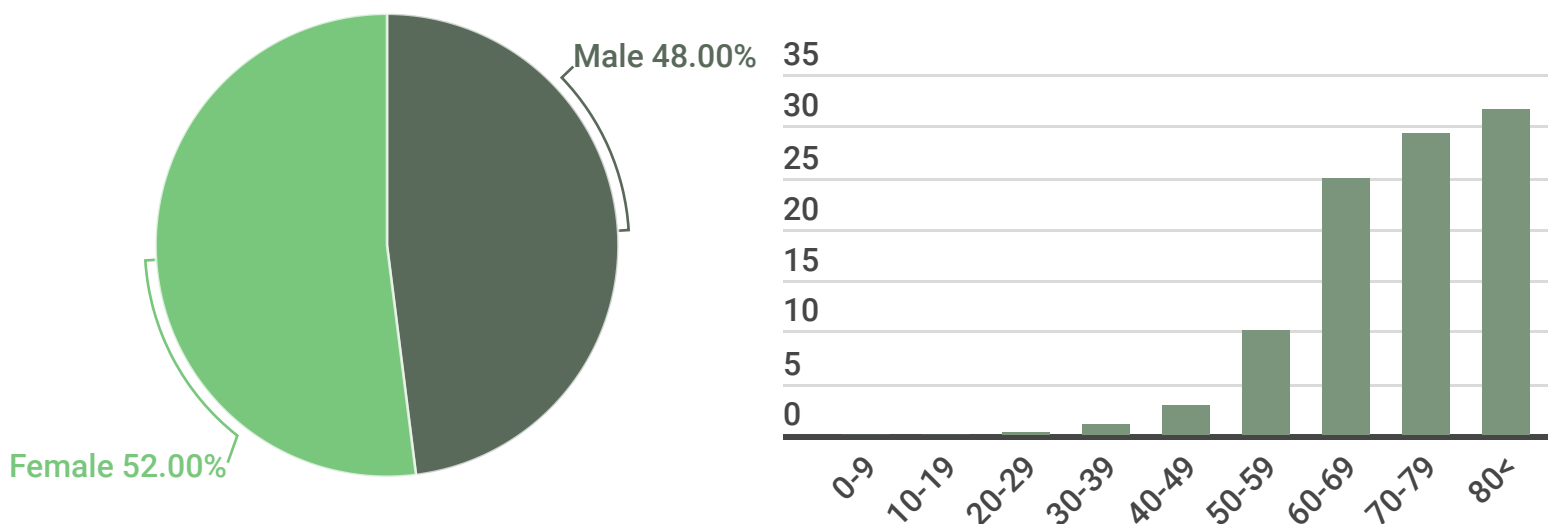
Age-specific incidence of COVID-19 per 100,000 population, Georgia, 2020-2021



COVID-19 mortality per 100,000 population and COVID-19 incidence, Georgia. 2020-2021



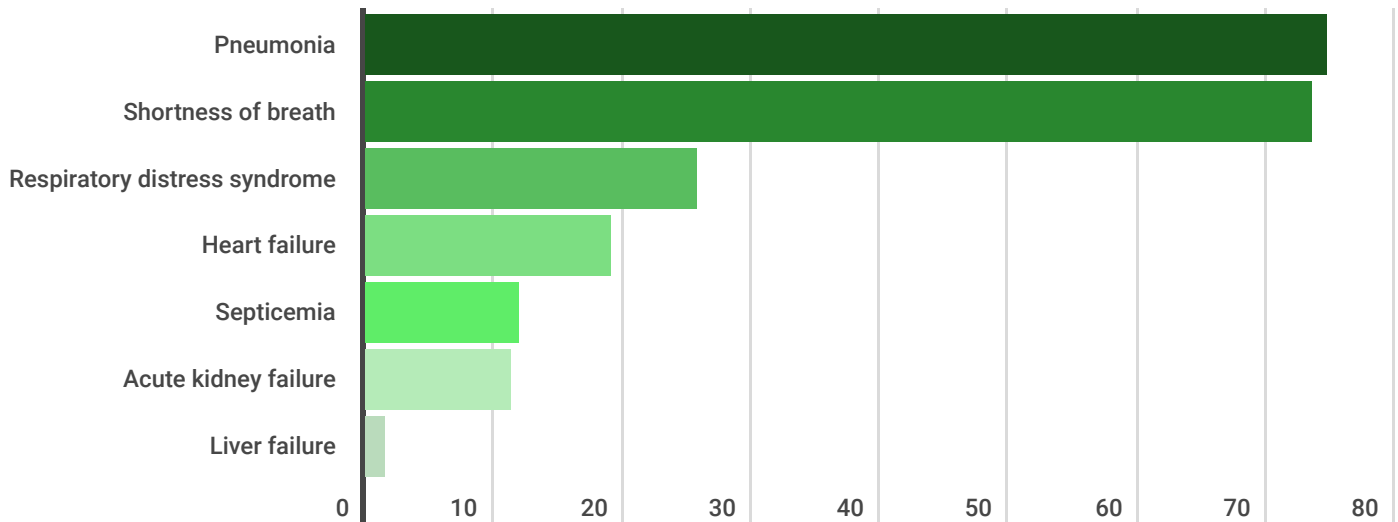
Distribution of COVID-19 deaths by sex and age, Georgia, 2020-2021



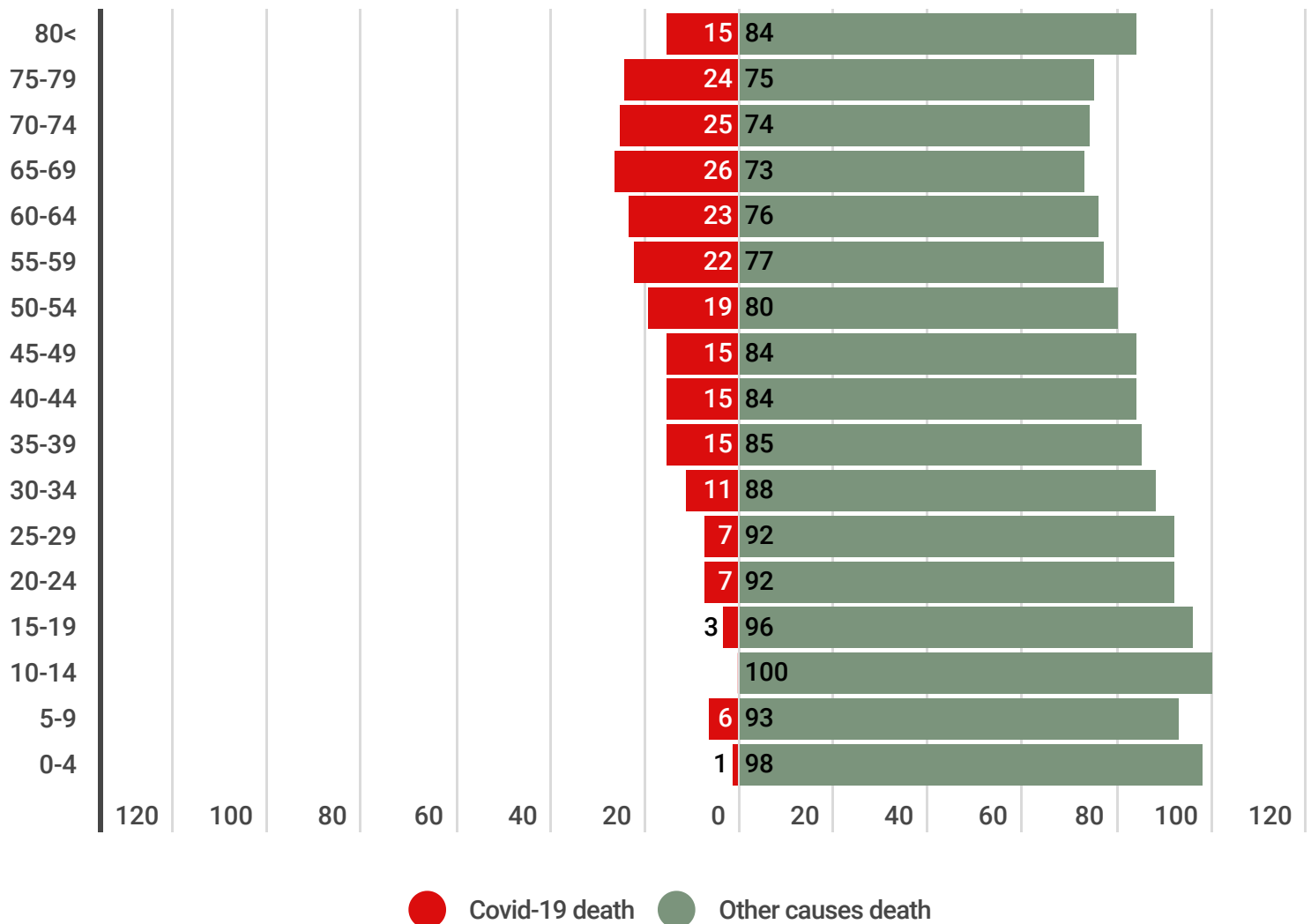
Distribution of COVID-19 deaths by comorbidities, Georgia, 2020-2021

	%	95% CI
Hypertension	41.0	39.9-42.2
Diabetes	25.9	24.9-26.9
Embolism	8.2	7.6-8.9
Cancer	5.6	5.0- 6.1
Chronic lung disease	4.7	4.2-5.2

Distribution of COVID-19 Deaths by Complications, Georgia, 2020-2021



Distribution of deaths from COVID-19 and other causes by age groups, Georgia, 2021

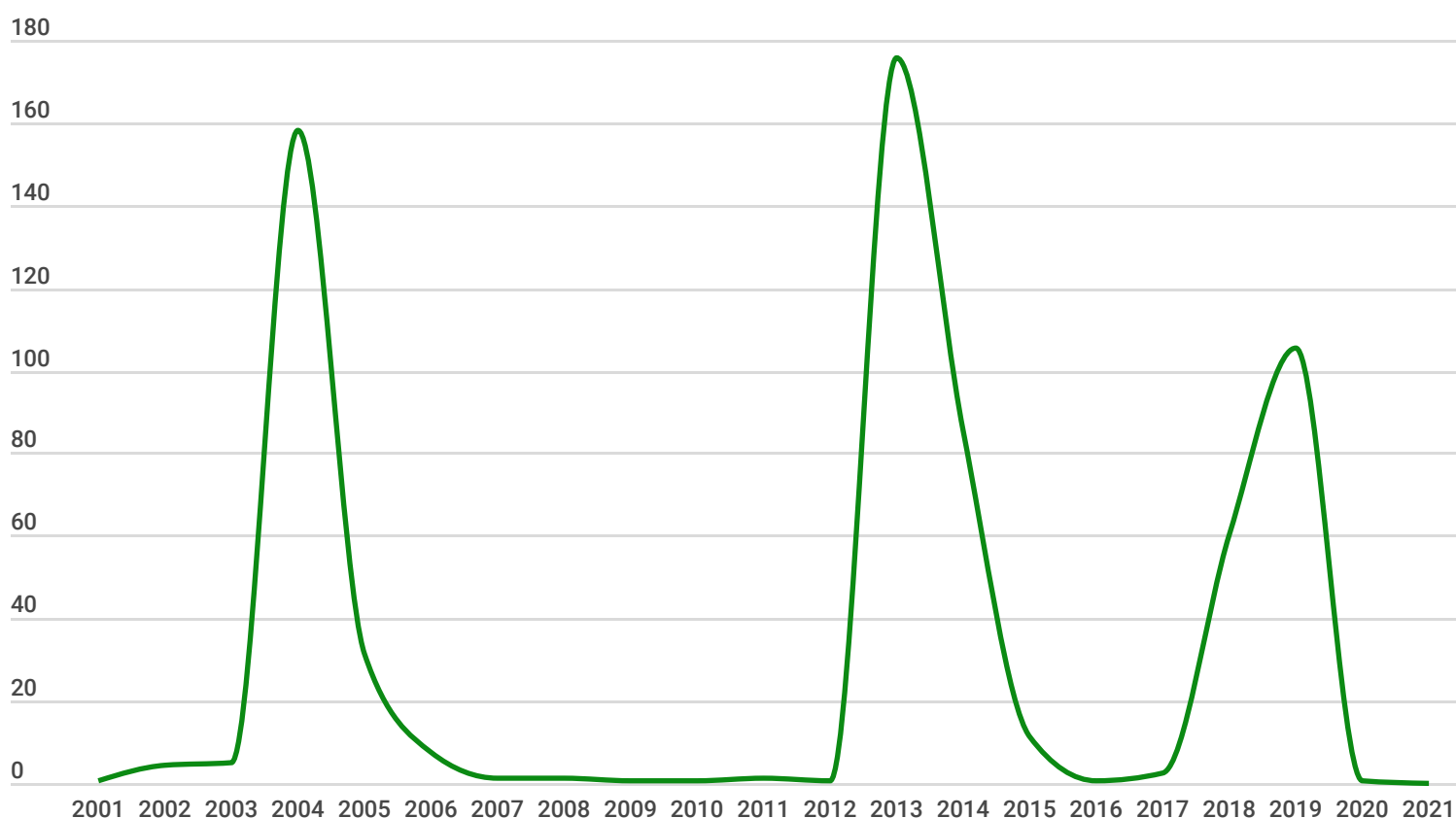


Measles

Measles in Georgia is a subject of mandatory registration and epidemiological surveillance. In 2004 and 2013, there was a significant increase of measles cases in the country. The peak of 2013 was caused by a failure of the mass immunization campaign in 2008. This contributed to the accumulation of the non-immune layer of the population, which led to an epidemic increase of measles. The burden of morbidity was mainly observed in the population under-1 year of age and 15-30 years of age.

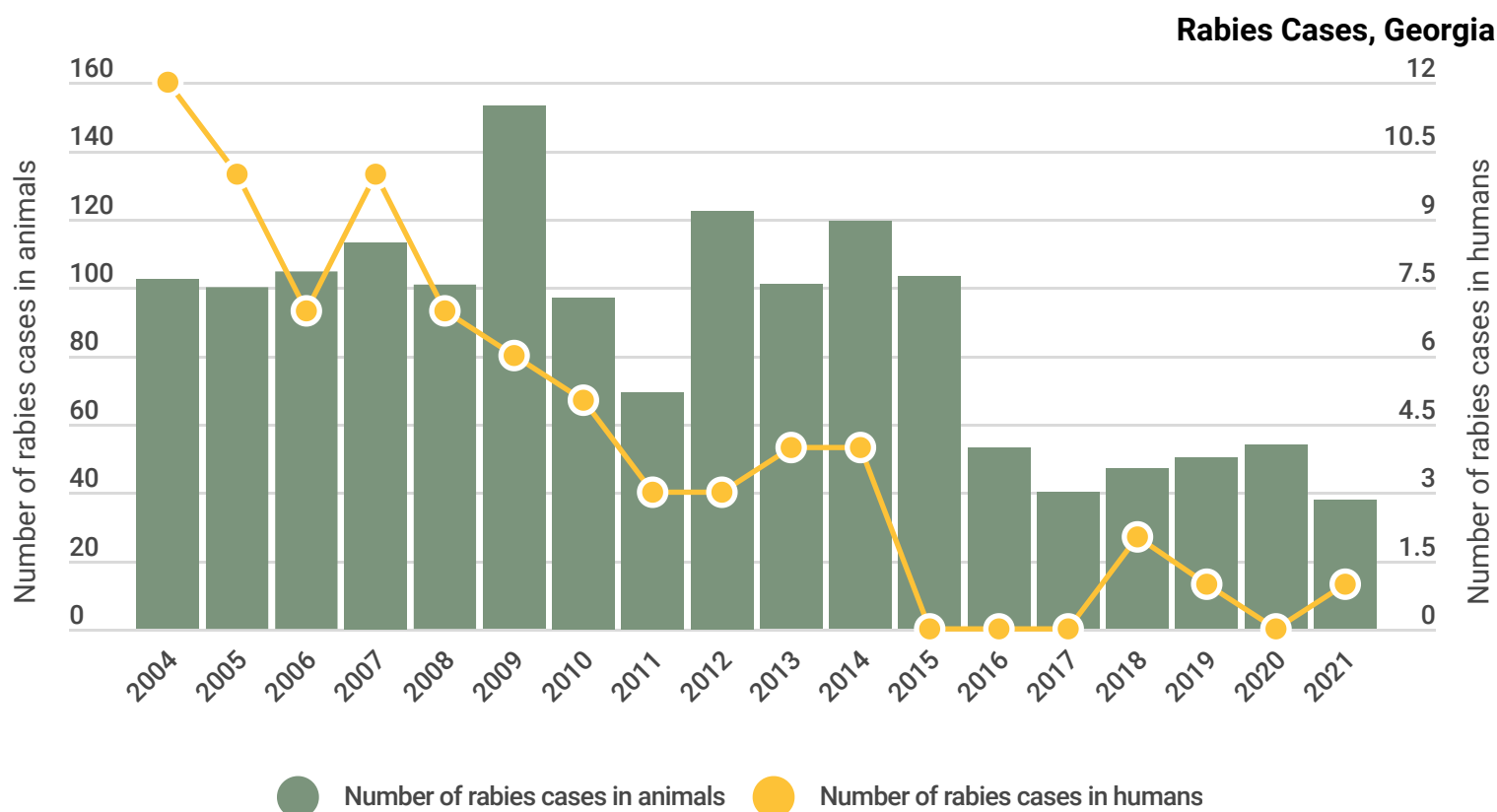
Since 2013, additional campaigns measures have been implemented to manage the epidemic: to provide the measles vaccination course to children under-14 years of age and to provide additional vaccinations to the population aged 15-30, health workers and other specific groups of the population. In 2013-2015, approximately 150,000 citizens received additional doses of the measles-mumps-rubella vaccine. As a result, the number of measles cases in the country has dropped significantly. In early 2019, as in the most European countries, a measles outbreak started, and was successfully managed, additional immunizations of 170,000 people were conducted. In 2020, 20 cases of measles were reported, in 2021 - 5 cases.

Measles, Incidence Rate per 100 000 Population, Georgia



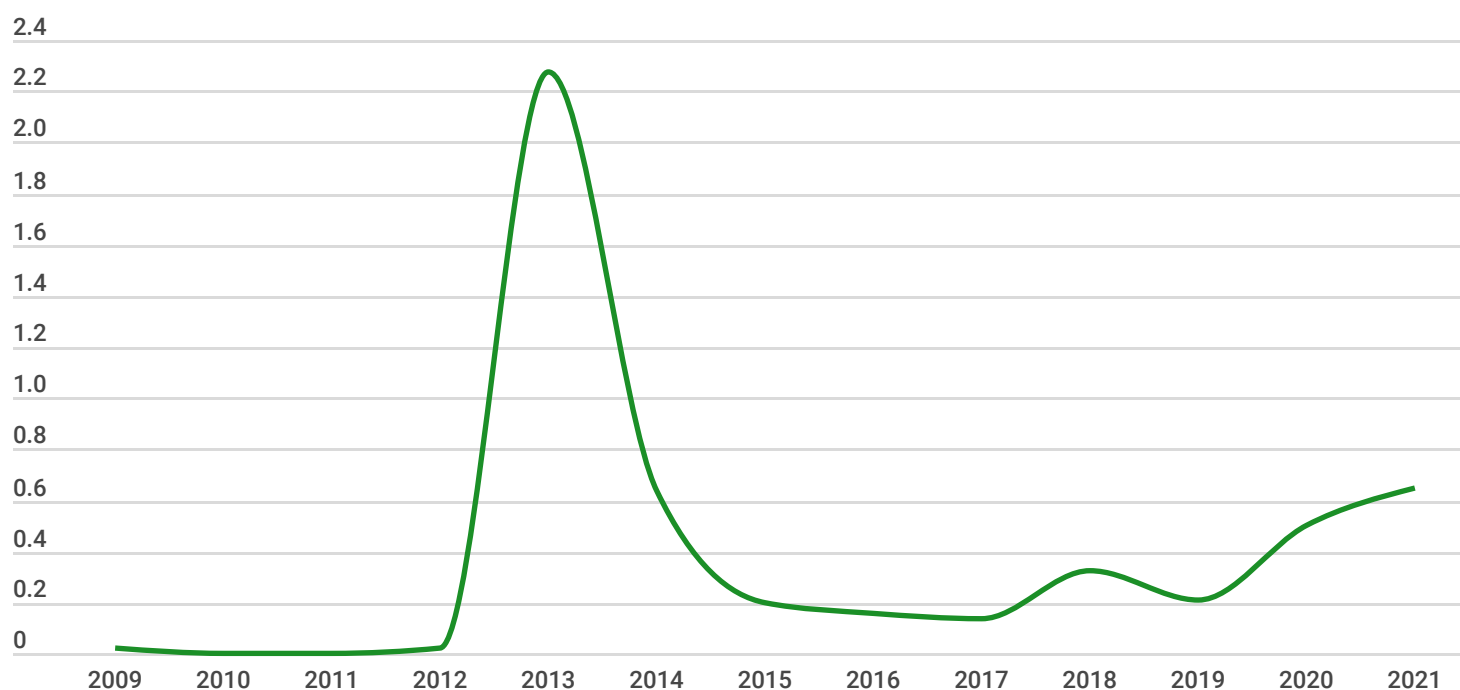
Rabies

Zero incidence rate of rabies in humans first was reached in 2015. In 2016-2017, this level was maintained. In 2020, no cases of rabies in humans were reported in Georgia. In 2021, one case of rabies was recorded in Georgia.



Crimean-Congo Hemorrhagic Fever

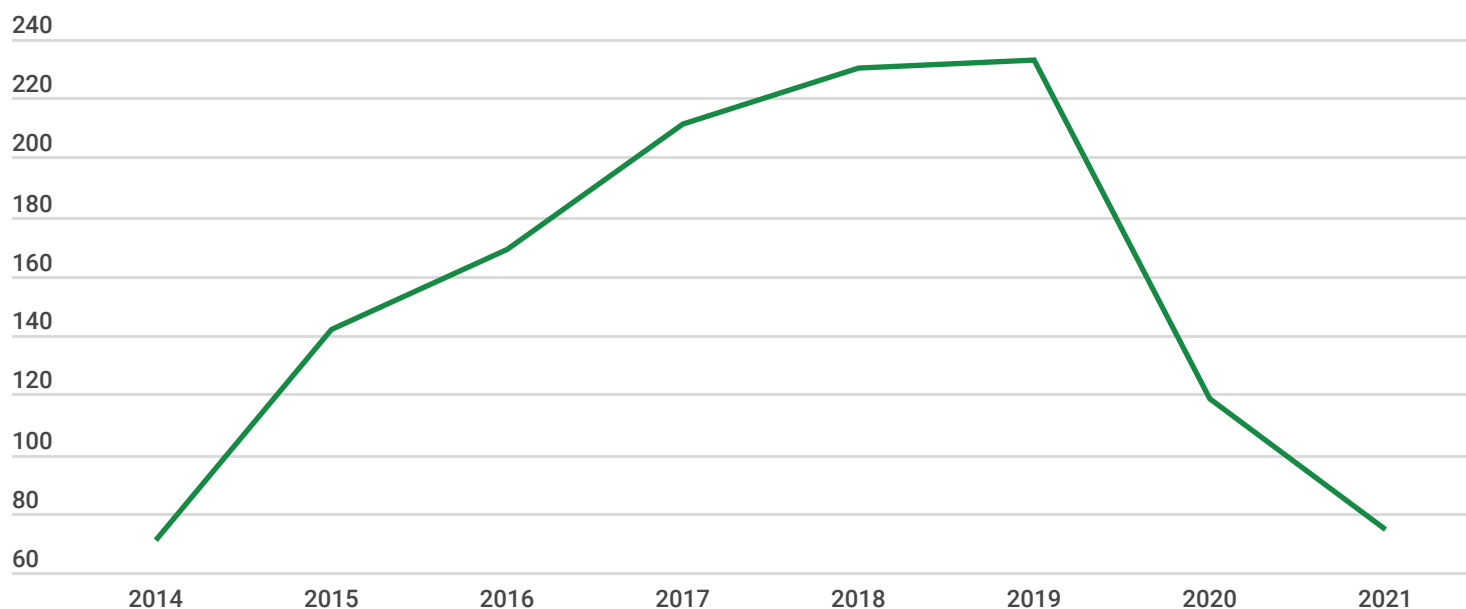
Crimean-Congo Hemorrhagic Fever, Incidence per 100000 Population, Georgia



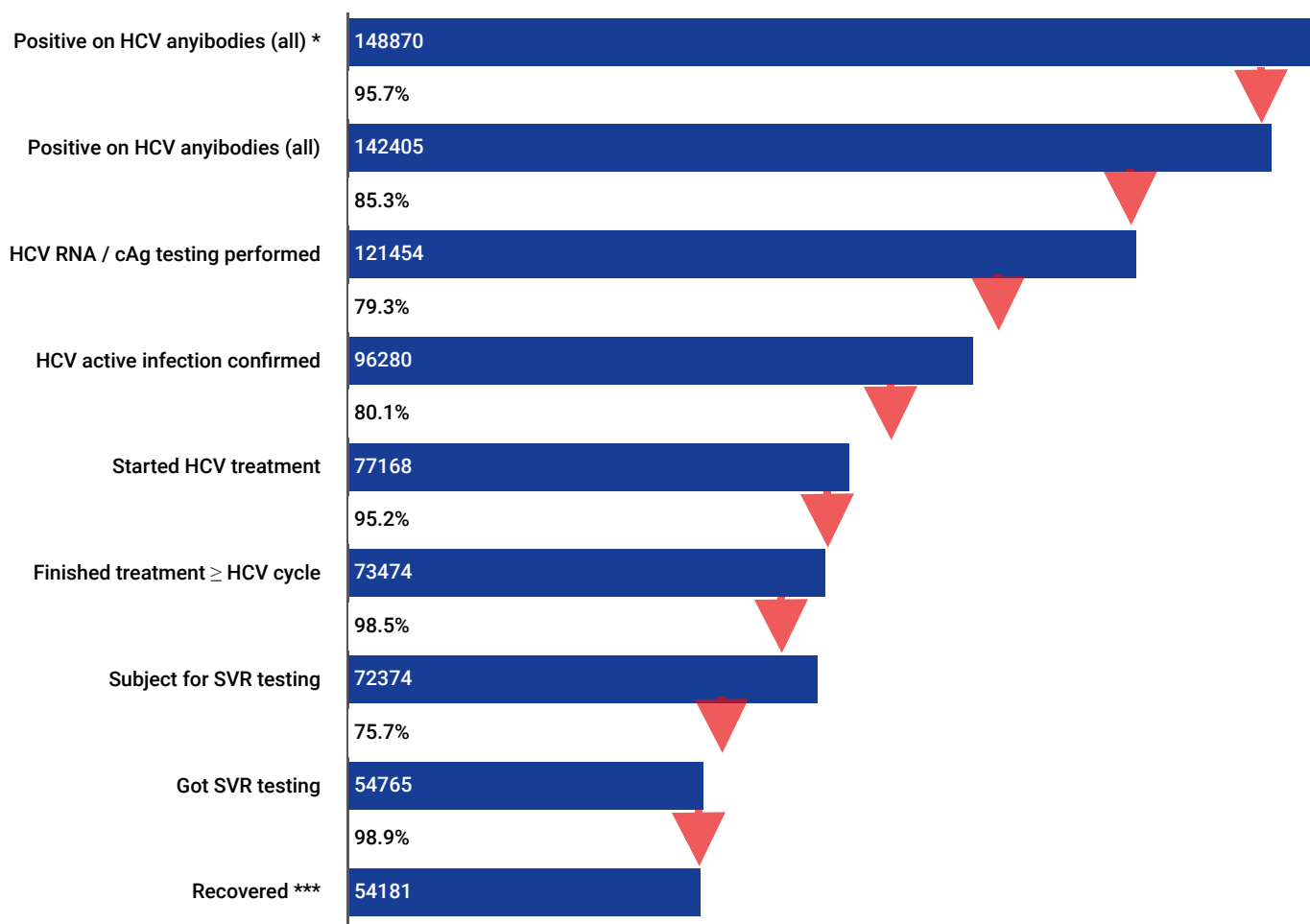
Hepatitis C

Georgia is among the countries with a high prevalence of hepatitis C.

Hepatitis C Incidence per 100 000 Population, Georgia

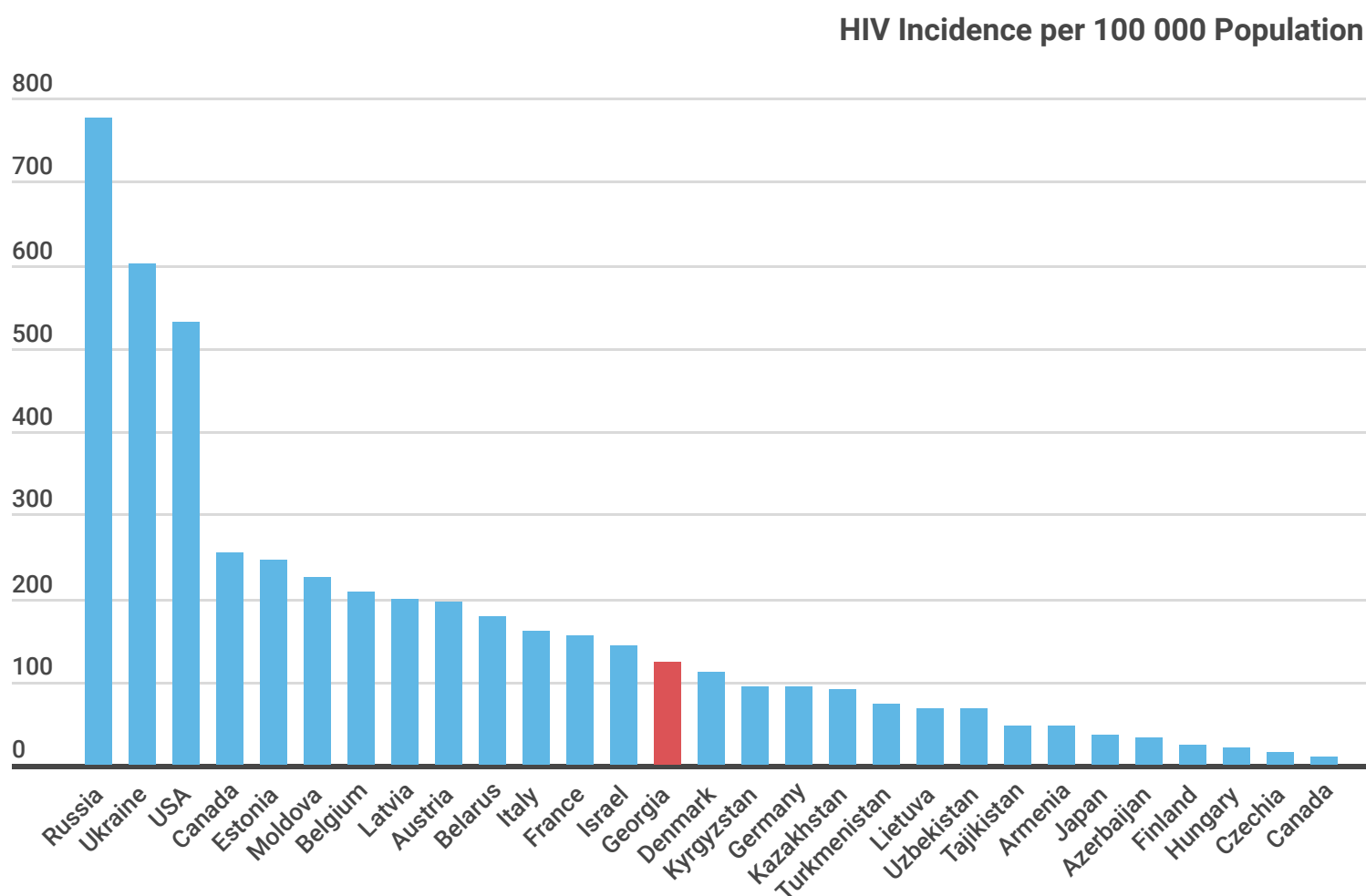
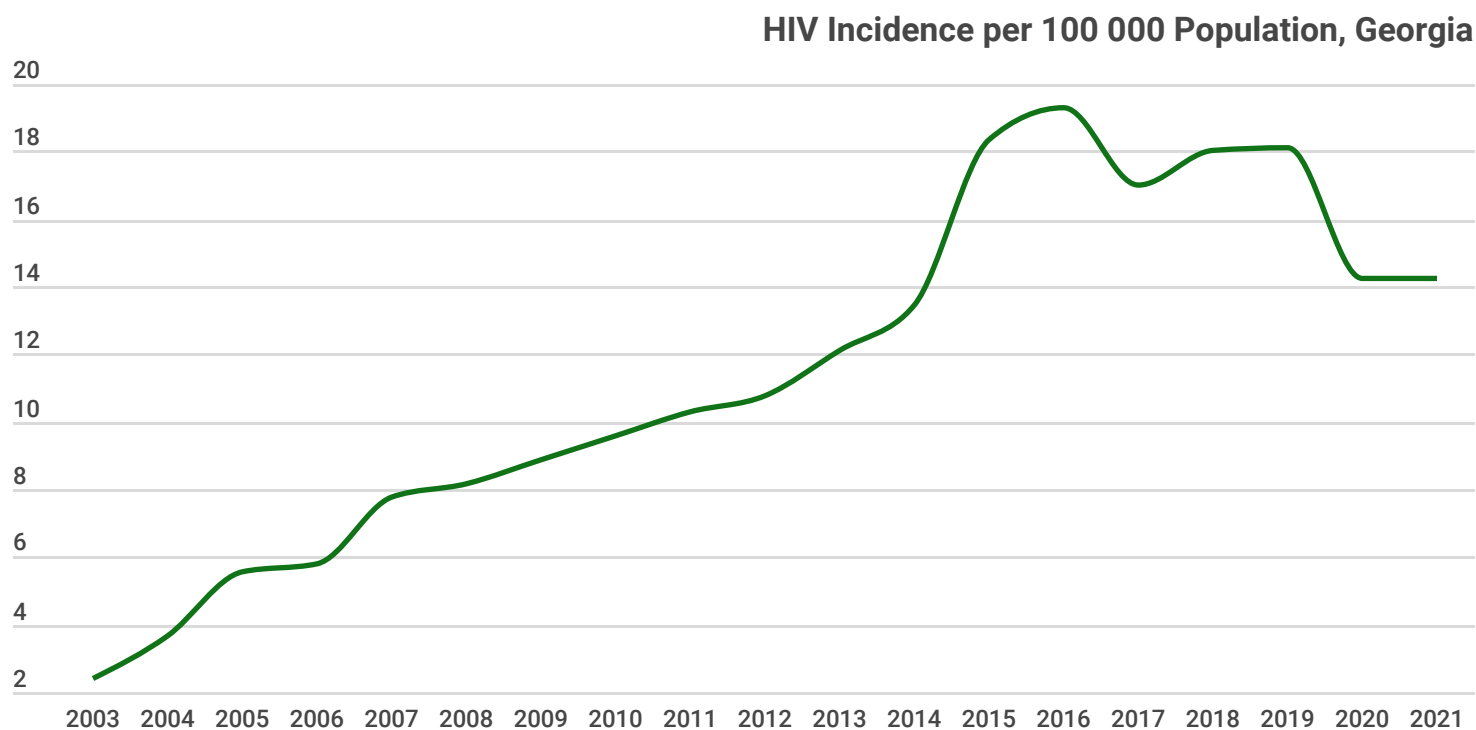


Hepatitis C, Elimination Program, Treatment Cascade, Georgia, April 28, 2015 - December 31, 2021

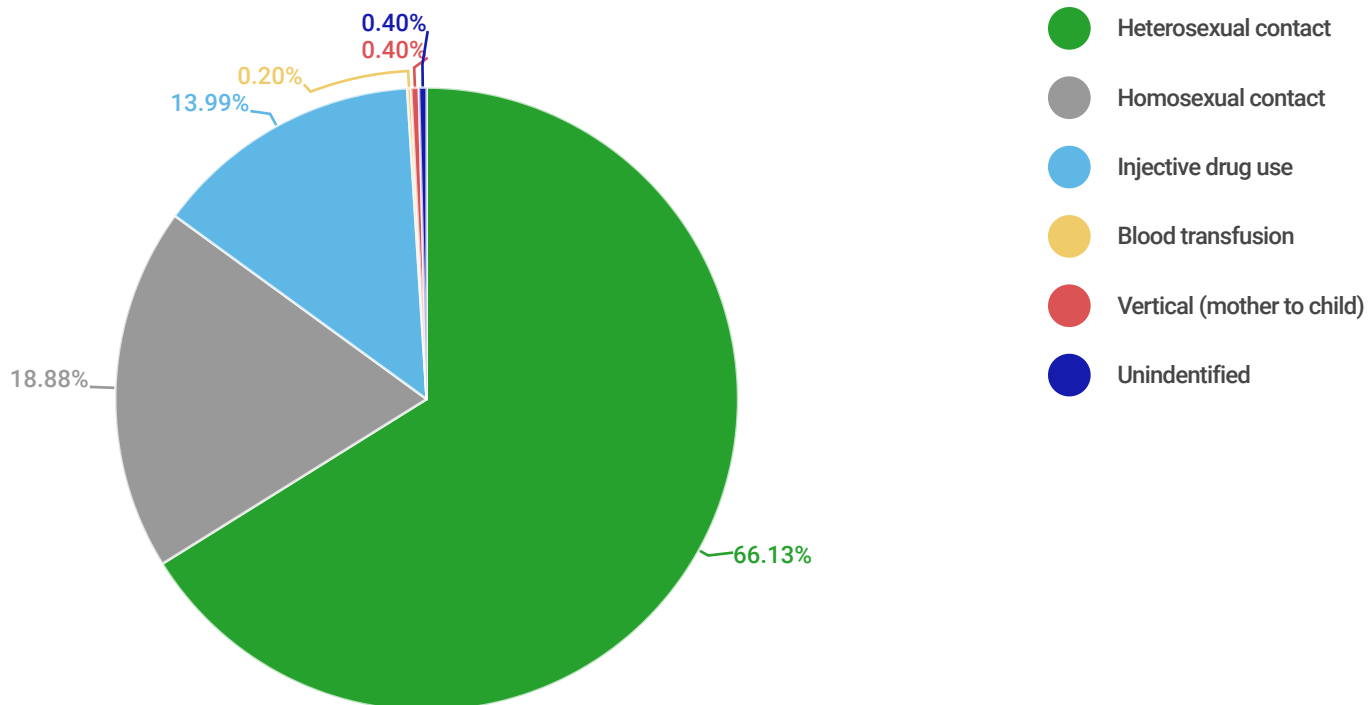


HIV / AIDS

Georgia is a country with a low prevalence of HIV / AIDS



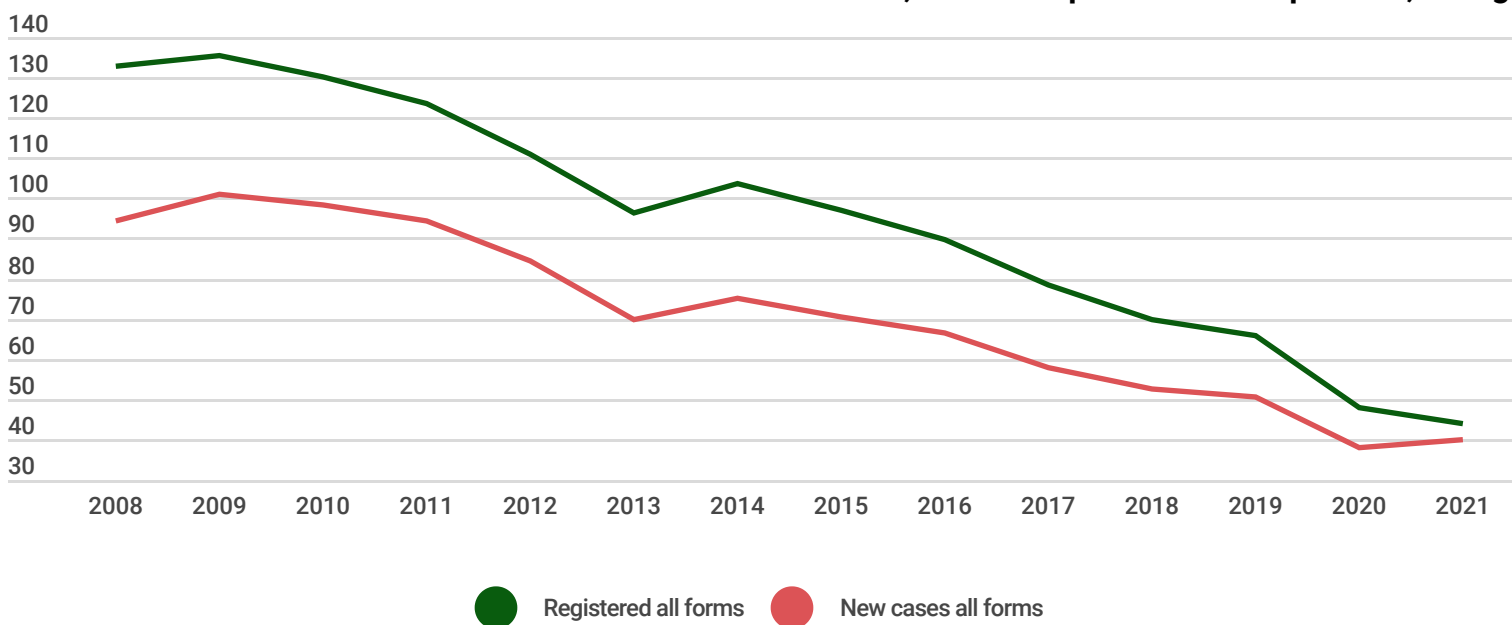
HIV Infection Distribution by Ways of Transmission (%), Georgia, 2021



Tuberculosis

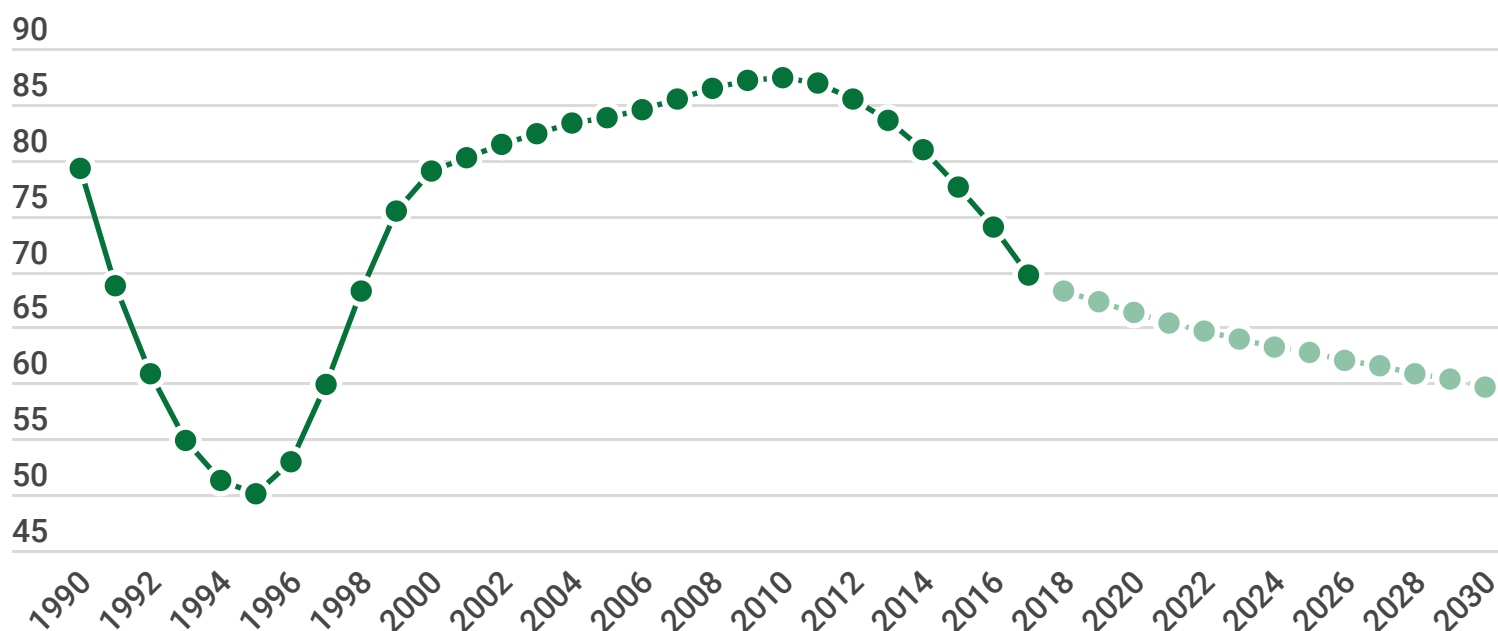
There is significant progress in the fighting against tuberculosis in Georgia. During last few years, the prevalence of tuberculosis has decreased by about 9%. According to a sustainable epidemiological surveillance system, this trend is a true decline of the disease incidence. It should be noted that in 2019 the Ajara region joined the "Zero Tuberculosis Initiative". An updated TB management guideline has been developed and implemented.

Tuberculosis, Incidence per 100 000 Population, Georgia



According to IHME forecasts, the trend of decreasing tuberculosis morbidity in Georgia will continue.

Tuberculosis, Incidence per 100 000 Population, Georgia

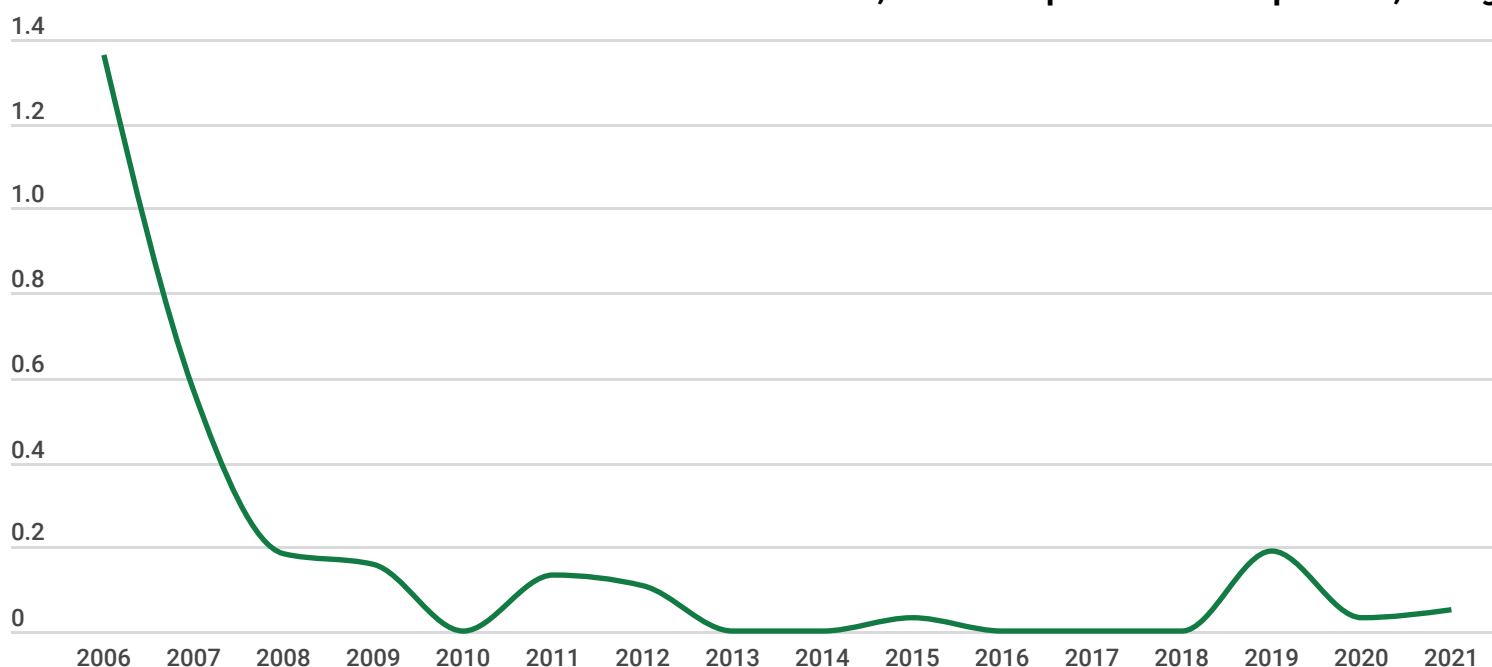


<http://www.thelancet.com/lancet/visualisations/gbd-SDGs>

Georgia, with assistance of the Global Fund, has managed to introduce effective anti-TB treatment for both sensitive and MDR patients. The country has ensured the universal access to both first and second line medicines. Under the State program new anti-tuberculosis drugs are available, a drug safety monitoring system has been introduced. Last years the management of multidrug-resistant TB included the use of new drugs.

Malaria

Malaria, Incidence per 100 000 Population, Georgia



Non-communicable Diseases

The main part of the disease burden in Georgia falls on non-communicable diseases, which have a major impact on the most productive years of life. Non-communicable diseases affect not only health but also the sustainable development of the country.

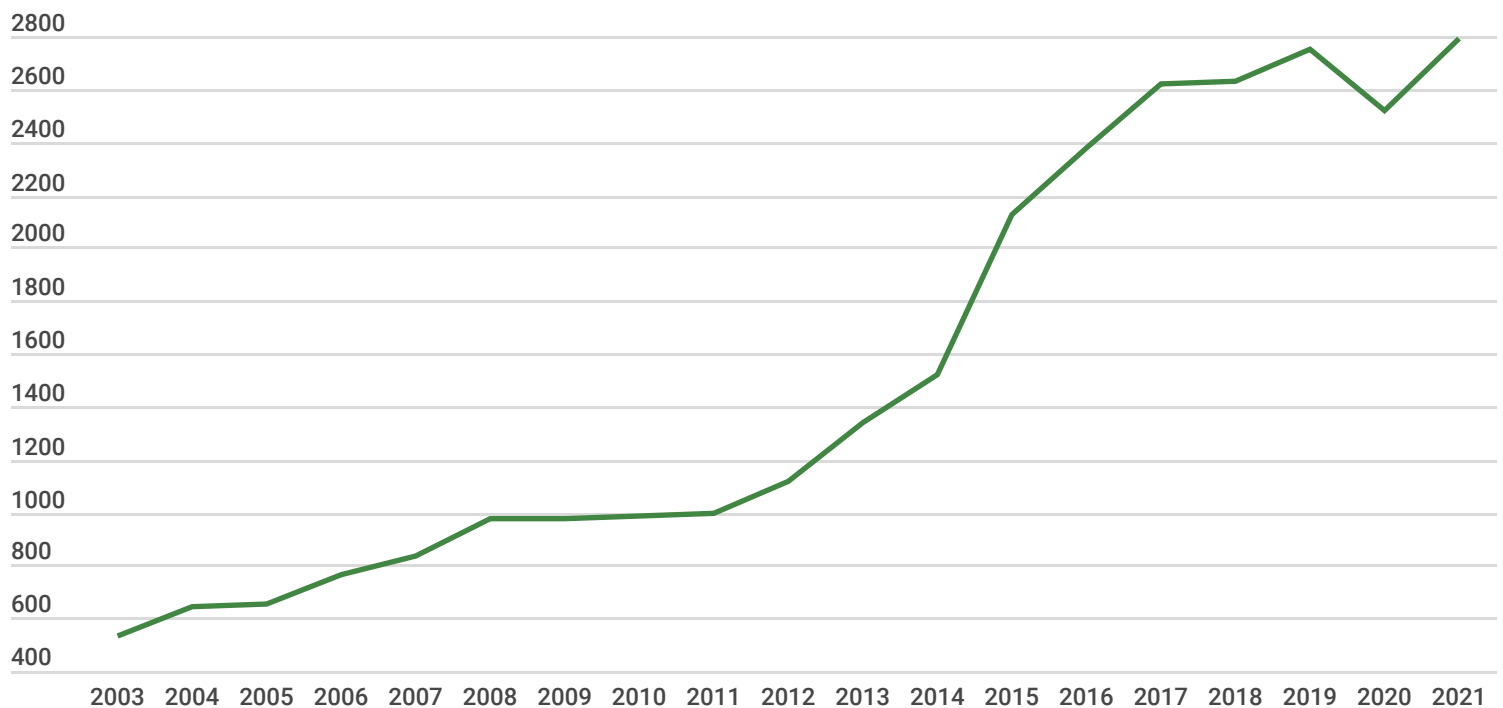
In order to effectively control of the non-communicable diseases, Georgia has introduced the WHO STEPS methodology; STEPS surveys were conducted in 2010 and 2016 with the technical and financial assistance of WHO Europe and the Head offices.

Since 2017, the state program for provision of medicines for treatment of chronic diseases has been launched. The program covers: chronic cardiovascular diseases, chronic lung diseases, diabetes type II, thyroid diseases, epilepsy, Parkinson's disease.

Diseases of the circulatory system

In 2021, 103,293 new cases of circulatory diseases were recorded, the incidence rate was 2,785.2 per 100,000 population.

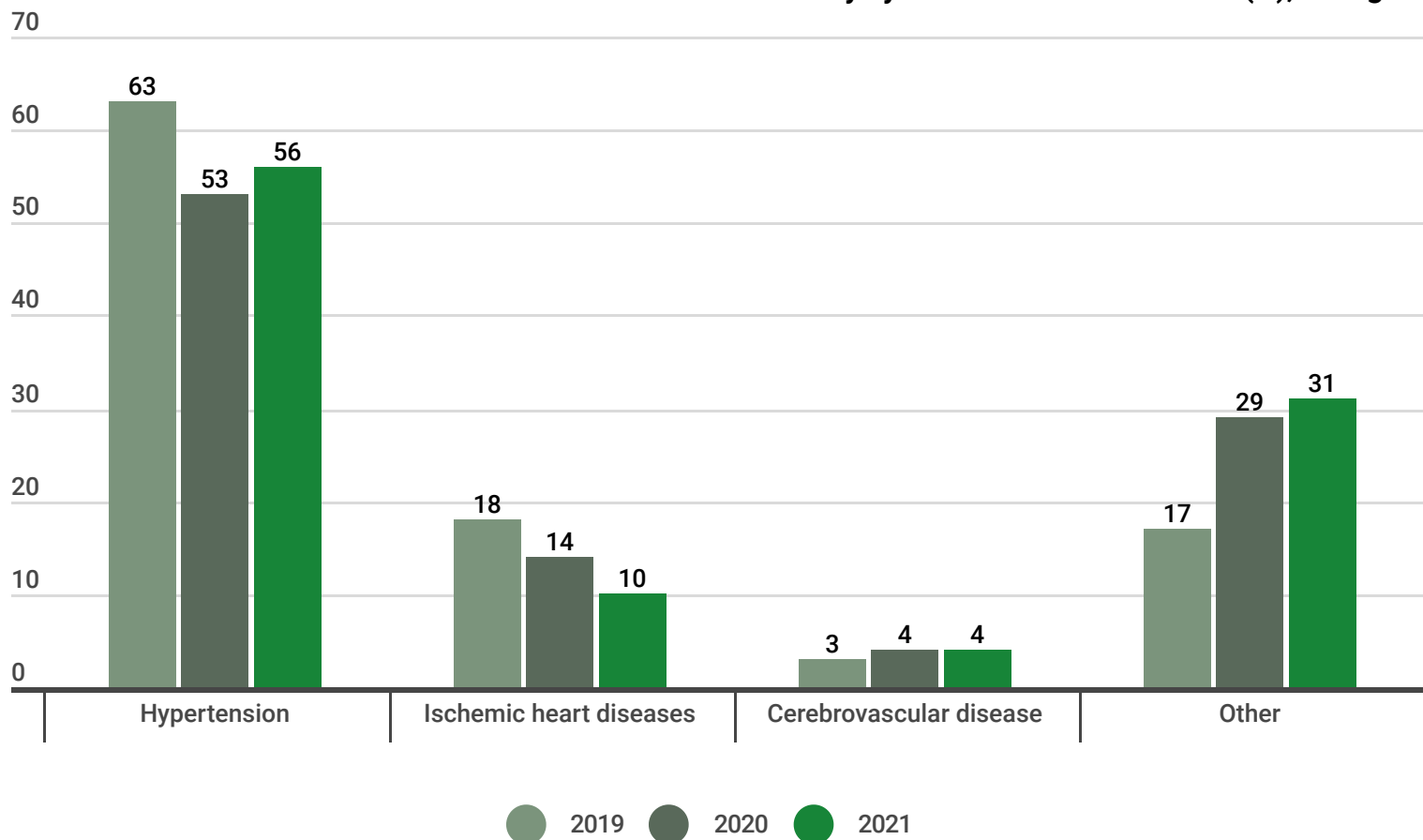
Diseases of the Circulatory System, Hospital Admission Rate per 100 000 Population, Georgia



In 2021, structure of circulatory system diseases:

- **hypertension - 55.8%**
- **ischemic heart disease - 10.4%**
- **cerebrovascular disease - 3.6%**

Structure of the circulatory system diseases new cases(%), Georgia

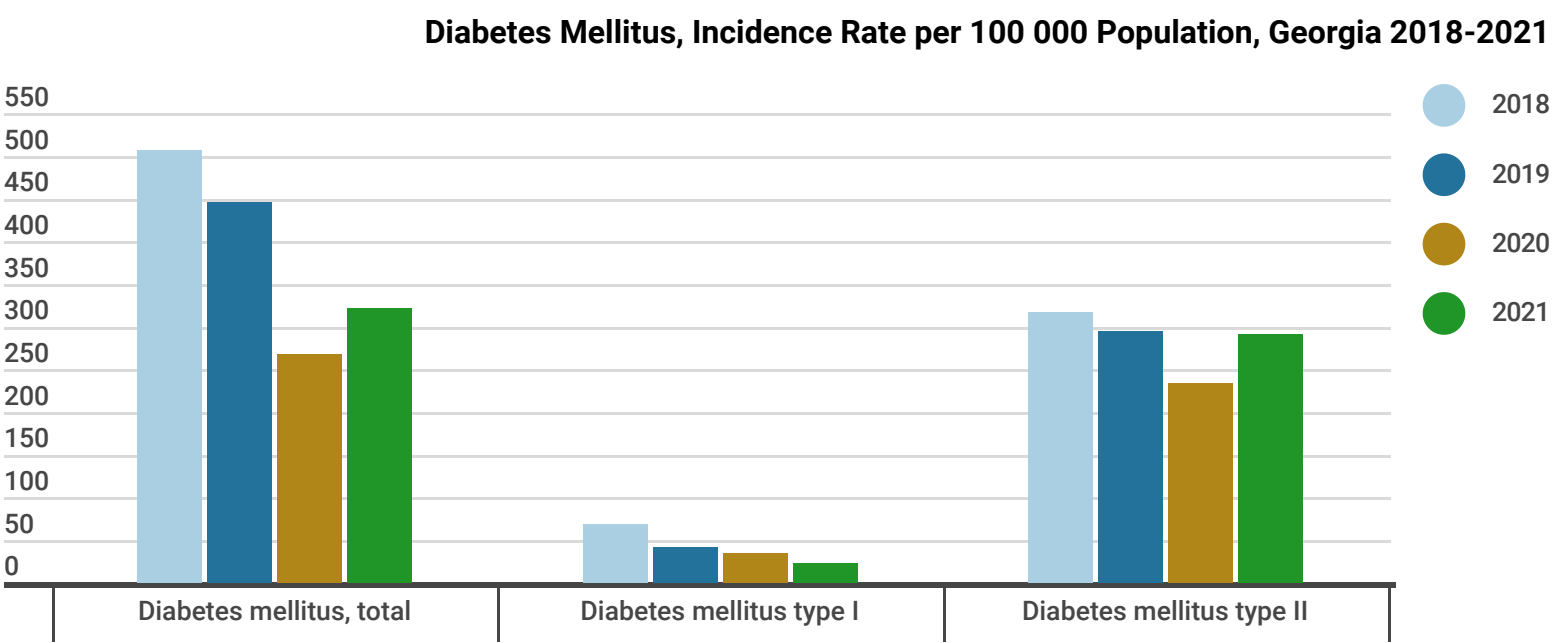


In 2021, performed cardiac surgeries:

- Total - 19073
- Shunt insertion - 3572
- Coronary artery stenting - 11959
- Valve prosthetics - 81
- Rhythmological surgery - 1535
- Pacemaker implantation - 797
- Cardioverter defibrillator implantation - 383
- Ablation - 722

Diabetes Mellitus

In recent years, Georgia has a tendency to decrease the incidence of diabetes.



Diseases of the respiratory system

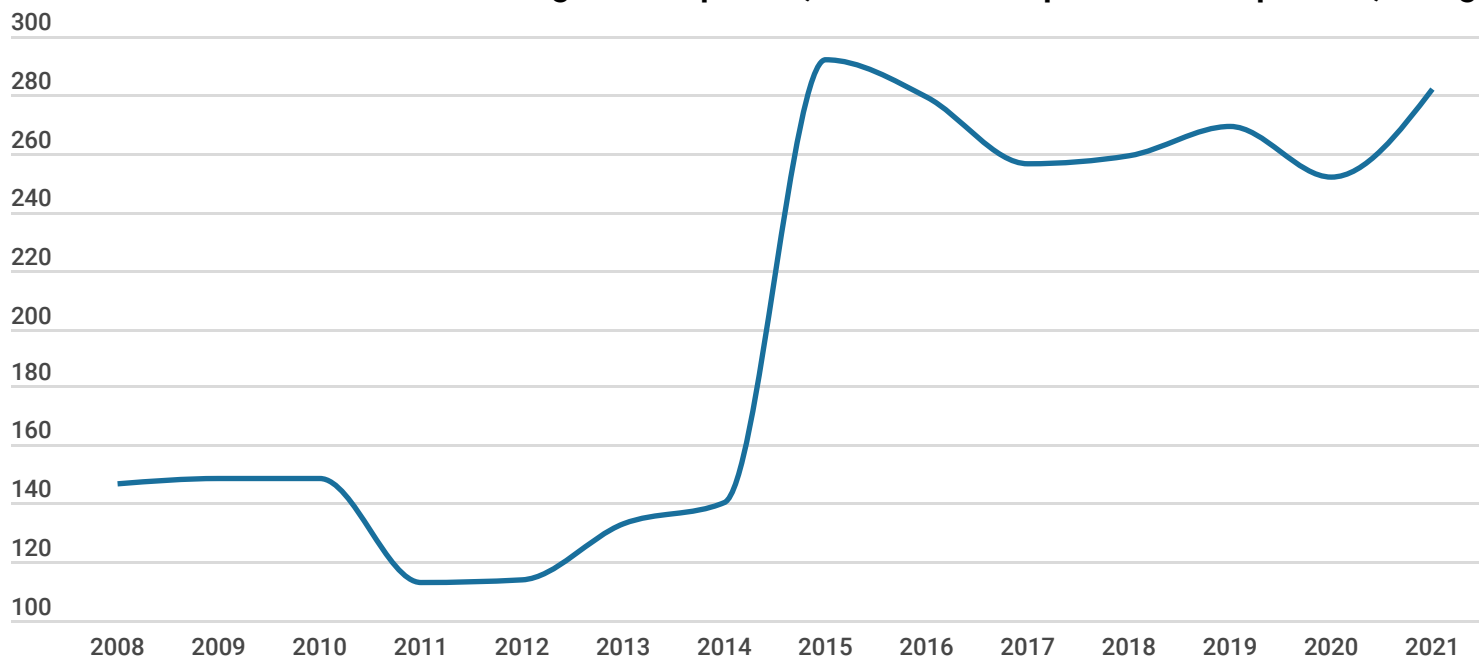
The group of chronic diseases of the respiratory system (asthma, allergic diseases of the respiratory system, chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases, occupational lung diseases, pulmonary hypertension) constitutes the bulk of the diseases of the respiratory system. In 2021, 11,922 new cases of chronic lung disease were recorded (incidence per 100,000 population - 321.5).

Diseases of the respiratory system, Georgia		
Diagnosis	2020	2021
	Incidence per 100000 population	Incidence per 100000 population
Respiratory system diseases	8986.7	8316.5
Chronic upper respiratory diseases	377.5	5117.5
Chronic lower respiratory diseases	315.9	295.6
Including:		
Asthma and status asthmaticus	39.3	49.5
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	276.6	246.1

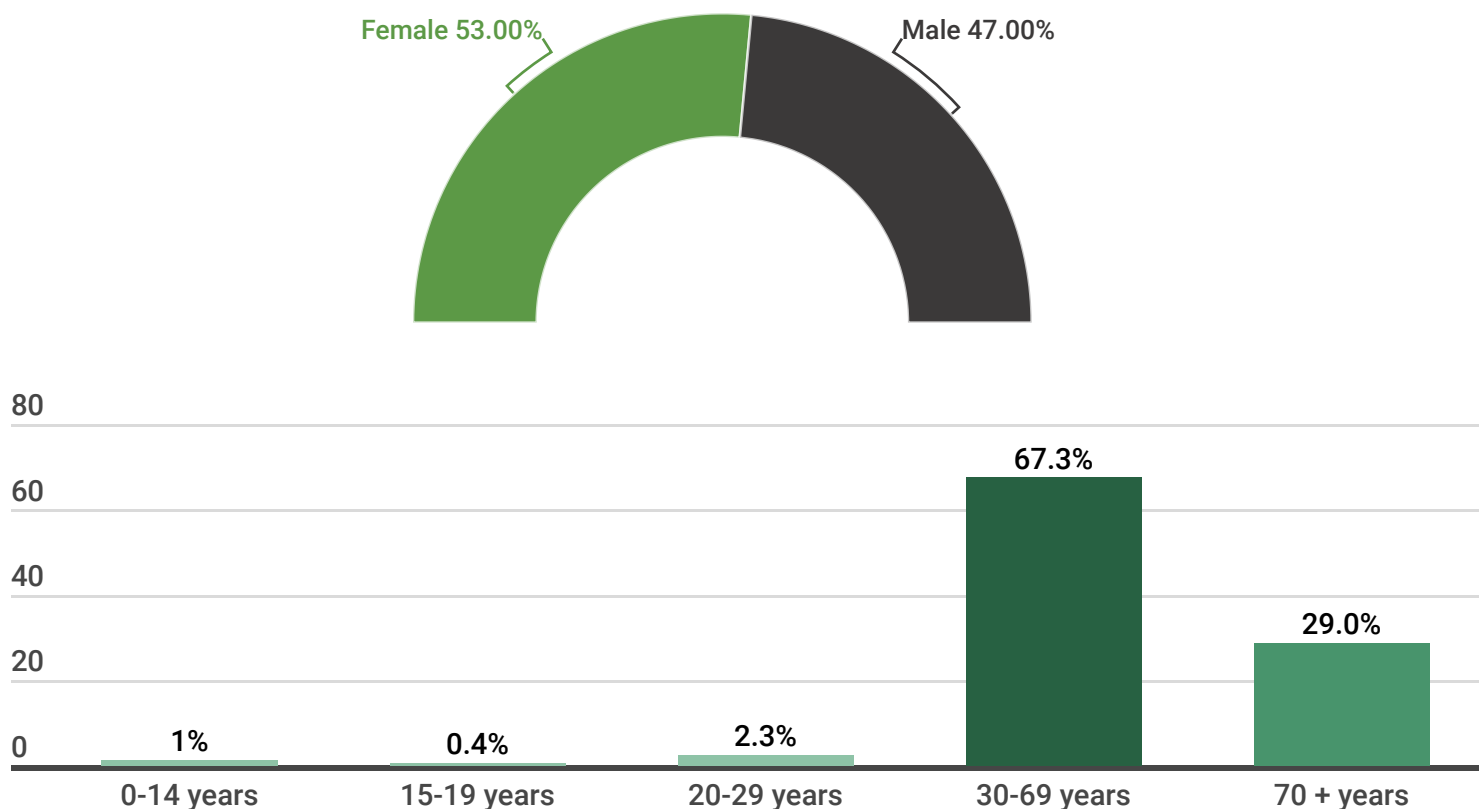
Malignant Neoplasms

In Georgia, on January 1, 2015, a Cancer Population Register was launched in order to improve the surveillance of cancer diseases. In 2019, a unified cancer information system was created, which combined cancer screening data, cancer registry and laboratory data.

Malignant Neoplasms, Incidence Rate per 100000 Population, Georgia



Age and sex structure of new cancer cases, all sites, 2021:



In 2015 – 2021 40.3% of new cancers of all sites were registered at I and II stages. A share of cancers, registered at stages III and IV, is still high (39.1%).

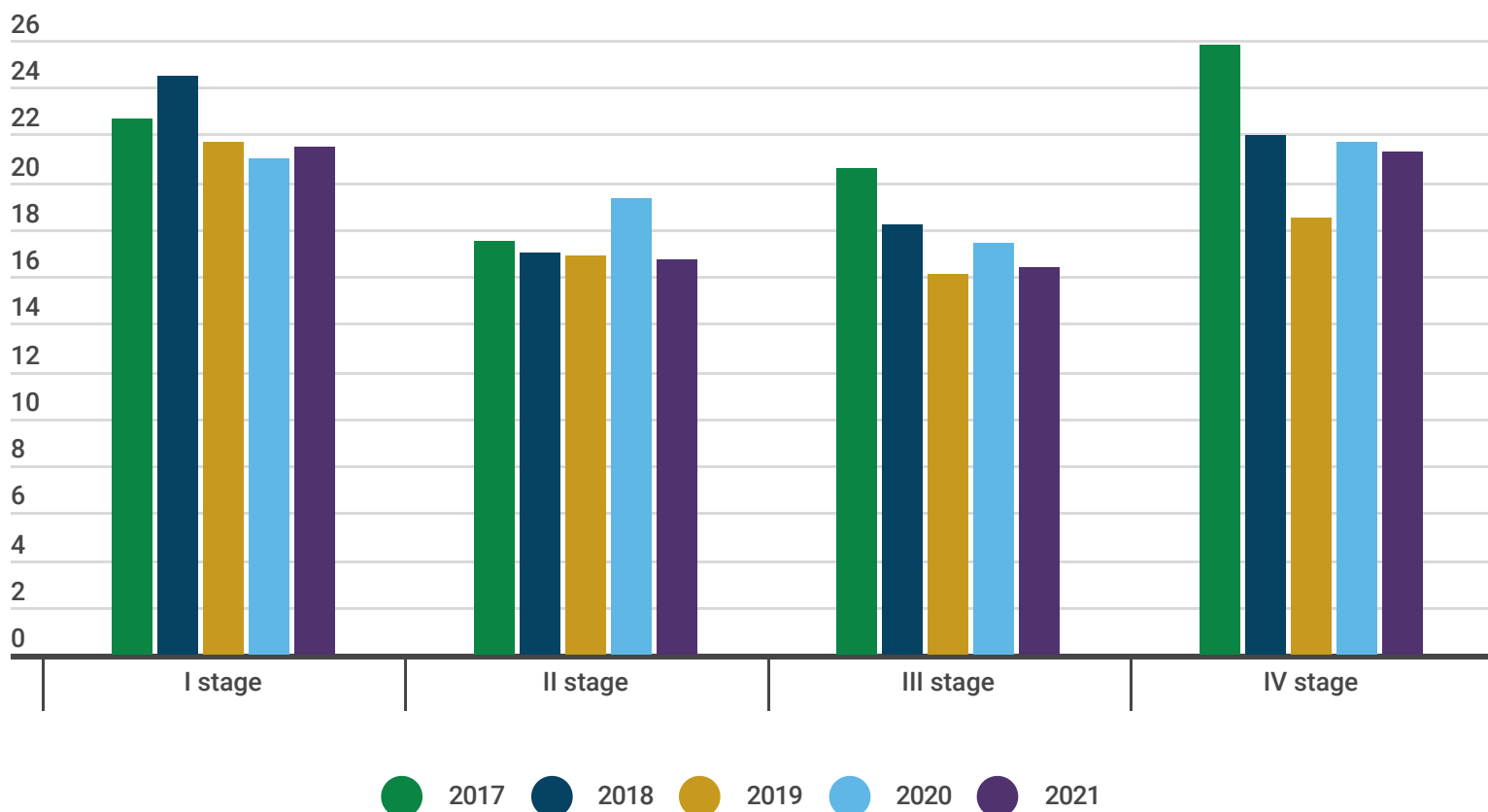
Top 5 Sites of Malignant Neoplasms in Women, New Cases, Georgia, 2021

Site	Number of new cases	Share of total number of all new cases, registered in women (%)
Breast cancer	1640	29.7
Thyroid gland	708	12.8
Colorectal	389	7.0
Corpus uteri	372	6.7
Cervix uteri	281	5.1

Top 5 Sites of Malignant Neoplasms in Men, New Cases, Georgia, 2021

Site	Number of new cases	Share of total number of all new cases, registered in men (%)
Prostate	716	14.6
Trachea, bronchus, lung	637	13.0
Bladder	443	9.0
Colorectal	398	8.1
Larynx	247	5.0

Malignant Neoplasms by Stages of the Disease (%), Georgia



Malignant neoplasms, Methods of Treatment, Georgia⁵, 2021

Method of treatment	Number of patients	% of the number of new cases
Surgery	4842	46.4
Chemotherapy / hormone therapy	3839	36.8
Radiotherapy	2382	22.8
Symptomatic treatment	468	4.5
Iodine therapy	473	53.3
Palliative treatment	374	3.6
Immune therapy	71	0.7

In Georgia, the five-year survival rate of all cancers is low, compared to international rates. In 2017-2021, the five-year survival rate for all sites of cancers was 56.4%.

In 2020, in Georgia 8024 persons died from cancer, in most of cases the cause of death was trachea, bronchus and lung cancer (15%) and breast cancer (10%).

⁵ Data compiled from the Cancer Population Register and the Social Services Agency

Five-year survival rates, Georgia, 2017 - 2021

Site	Five-year survival rate (%)
Other defining forms of T/NK-cell lymphoma	50.0
in situ	92.3
Neoplasms of uncertain or unknown behavior	56.0
Ill-defined, other secondary and unspecified sites	23.8
Brain	34.5
Eye and other parts of central nervous system	61.8
Other skin cancer	68.1
Benign neoplasm	100.0
Colorectal	46.1
Stomach	26.3
Malignant tumours of lymphoid, hematopoietic and related tissues	55.1
Other sites of the male genitalia	78.7
Mesothelial and soft tissue	43.9
Melanoma	56.6
Monocytic leukemia	50.0
Pancreas	18.8
Ovary	46.7
Breast	75.1
Other organs of the respiratory system and chest cavity	29.0
Oesophagus	14.9
Other parts of the urinary system	59.9
Corpus uteri	68.8
Cervix uteri	60.5
Other organs of the digestive system	19.6
Other endocrine glands	43.8
Trachea, bronchi, lungs	18.1
Lip, mouth and throat	54.6
Thyroid gland	97.6
Other parts of the female genital organs	42.2
Bladder	58.1
Bone and articular cartilage	29.2
Prostate	55.8
Larynx	53.4
All sites	56.4

ABBREVIATIONS

GDI	Gender Development Index
GII	Gender Inequality Index
HPV	Human Papillomavirus
HDI	Human Development Index
HDRO	Human Development Reports Office
IGME	Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation
IHDI	Inequality-adjusted Human Development Index
IHME	Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IPV	Inactivated Polio Vaccine
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MDR-TB	Multi Drug Resistant TB
MPI	Multidimensional Poverty Index
NCD	Noncommunicable Diseases
PCR	Polymerase chain reaction
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
TB	Tuberculosis
UN	United Nations
WHO	World Health Organization
WTO	World Trade Organization

Brochure prepared by the Department of Medical Statistics of National Centre for Disease Control and Public Health named after L.Sakvarelidze under the authority of the Ministry of internally displaced persons from the occupied territories, labour, health and social affairs of Georgia

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