



HEALTH CARE

STATISTICAL YEARBOOK

2021



Tbilisi

2022

**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**

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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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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.

Cambridge University Press has published the 2021 Sustainable Development Report. Georgia has improved its position by two places and ranked 56th in the world ranking of 165 countries assessed in terms of achieving the UN Sustainable Development Goals. It should be noted that according to the 2020 report, our country was ranked 58th, and in 2017 - 66th. A team of independent researchers working on sustainable development, led by Jeffrey Sachs, director of the Sustainable Development Research Center at Columbia University, evaluated 93 different criteria for 17 global sustainable development goals. These criteria address the current global challenges facing the world, namely poverty, inequality, prosperity, education, peace and justice, as well as climate and environmental challenges.

Georgia's success has been driven by progress in areas such as the Fourth Sustainable Development Goal - Quality Education, as well as the Justice Index, corporate tax relief, freedom of the press, and more.

According to the study, Georgia is ranked among the top 30 countries in the world in terms of "quality education", and is among the top 10 countries in Europe, where the goal of sustainable development has been achieved. In addition, significant success has been identified in indicators such as the 2020 Justice Index, which measures access to the justice system. Georgia is ranked 28th out of 126 countries in the world and 15th in the top platoon in Europe with the status of "Achieving the goal of sustainable development."



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

Also, Georgia showed a good result in such an indicator as the property rights index, where it ranked 32nd in the world and 14th in the top platoon in Europe.

According to the report, in total, Georgia has improved 10 sustainable development goals and 40 criteria, out of which 33 indicators have been significantly improved. It should be noted that in 38 indicators of sustainable development, Georgia was assessed as "achieved the goal of sustainable development."

Figure 1.1 Sustainable Development Goals, Global Index, 2021

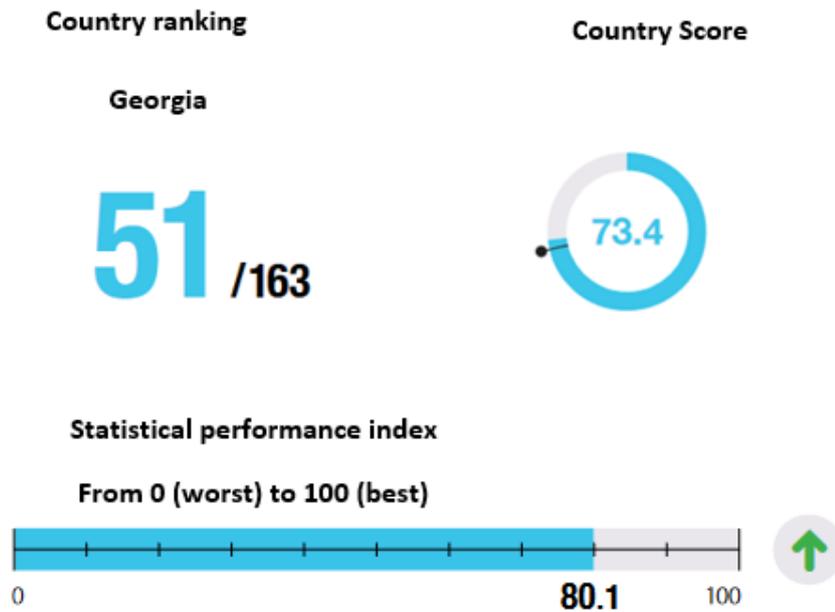


Figure 1.2 Sustainable Development Goals, Average Performance Index, Georgia, 2021

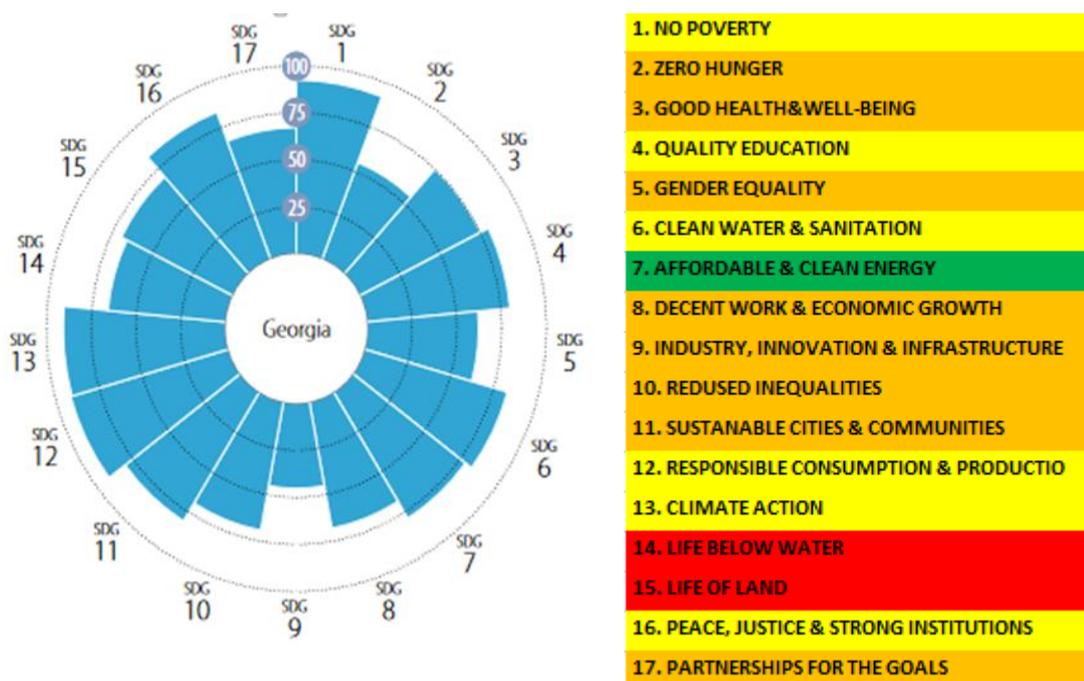


Figure 1.3 Current estimates, Georgia, 2021

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	5.0		
Under 5 mortality rate (per 1000 live births); Last available estimate year - 2019	9.3		
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100000 population) Last available estimate year - 2019	70		
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)	73.3		
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1000 women); Last available estimate year - 2018	29.4		
Delivery by qualified personnel (%); The year of the last available estimate - 2019	99.4		
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	65		
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0-10 best); The year of the last available estimate - 2020	4.9		

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

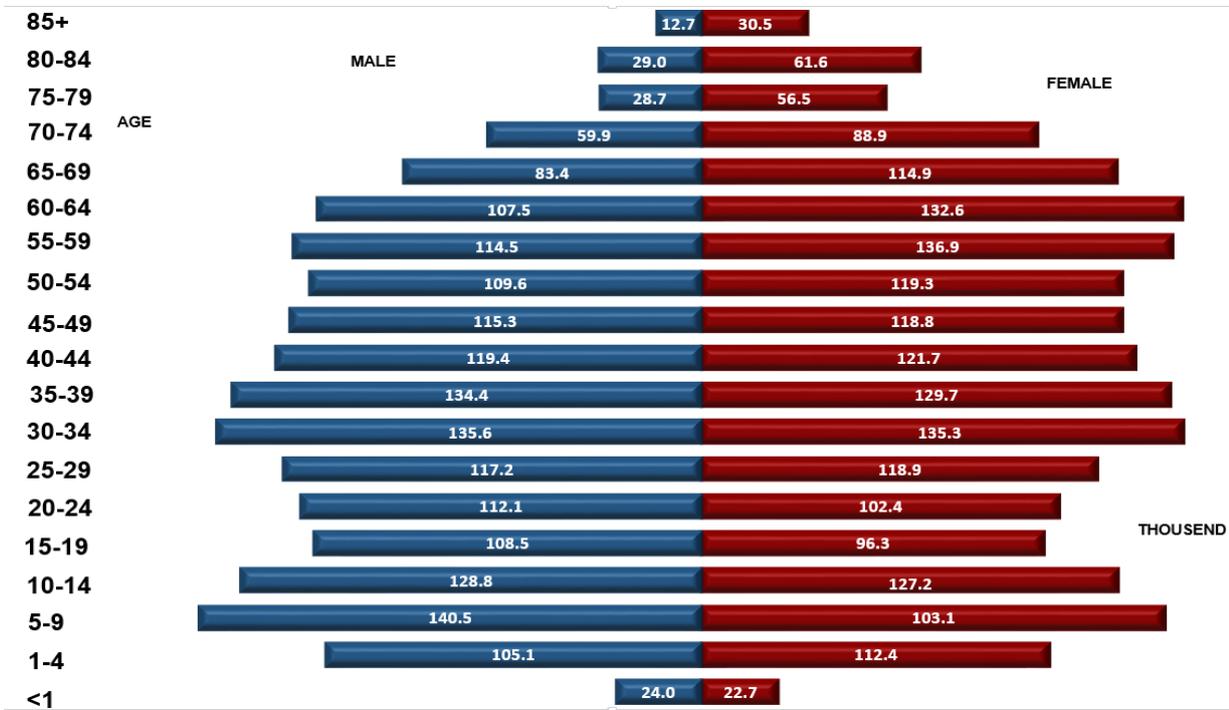
	2020		2021	
	Number of cases	Indicator	Number of cases	Indicator
Number of life birth and birth rate per 1000 population	46520	12.4	45946	12.4
Natural population growth and rate per 1000 population	- 4 017	-1.1	-13960	-3.8
Number of death and mortality rate per 1000 population	50537	13.6	59 906	16.2
Among them Infant mortality number and indicator per 1000 life birth	368	7.9	413	9.0
Stillbirth number and indicator per 1000 births	410	8.7	403	8.7
Marriages number and indicator per 1000 population	16 359	4.4	23 155	6.2
Divorces number and indicator per 1000 population	7 643	2.1	10654	2.9
Migration growth and migration balance	15 732	4.2	-25 966	-7

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

Population

In 2021, the annual mid-year population number was 3 708 610. Female population constituted 51.82% of the total number; males – 48.08% (Figure 2.1).

Figure 2.1 Age and sex pyramid, Georgia, 2021



Source: National Statistics Office of Georgia

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

Age	2020			2021		
	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females
-1	47.2	24.5	22.7	46.1	24.0	22.1
1-4	213.4	110.2	103.1	203.0	105.1	98.0
5-9	264.7	137.6	127.2	270.7	140.5	130.3
10-14	236.7	124.3	112.4	246.1	128.8	117.3
15-19	205.1	108.8	96.3	204.9	108.5	96.3
20-24	217.2	114.8	102.4	212.7	112.1	100.6
25-29	243.2	124.4	118.9	228.6	117.2	111.4
30-34	271.7	136.5	135.3	271.0	135.6	135.5
35-39	259.6	129.9	129.7	263.3	131.4	131.9
40-44	241.3	119.5	121.7	241.3	119.4	121.9
45-49	234.5	115.7	118.8	233.7	115.3	118.4
50-54	229.7	110.4	119.3	228.0	109.6	118.4
55-59	255.4	118.5	136.9	246.9	114.5	132.5
60-64	237.9	105.4	132.6	242.8	107.5	135.3
65-69	197.0	82.1	114.9	200.3	83.4	116.9
70-74	145.5	56.6	88.9	154.7	59.9	94.7
75-79	87.9	31.4	56.5	80.8	28.7	52.1
80-84	91.2	29.7	61.6	90.5	29.0	61.6
85+	43.5	13.0	30.5	43.1	12.7	30.4
Total	3,722.7	1,793.3	1,929.5	3 708.6	1 783.1	1 925.5

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
2021			
Total	3,708.6	1,783.1	1,925.5
-15	766 000	398 400	367 600
15-64	2,373.2	1,171.0	1,202.2
65+	569.4	213.7	355.7

Natality

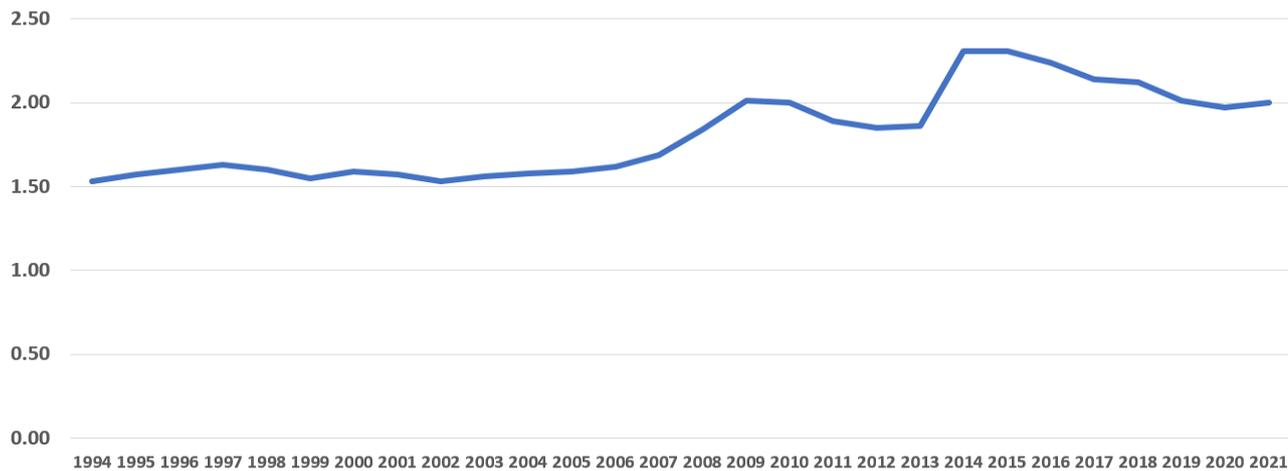
In 2021, the registered number of live births was 45 946 (in 2020 – 46 520), total birth rate was 12.4 per 1000 population (in 2020 – 12.5). The shares of live births by birth the order were as follow: 1st – 37.4%, 2nd – 35.6%, 3rd – 19.6%.

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

Year	Birth order					Total
	I	II	III	IV	V+	
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
2021	17203	16334	9009	2278	849	45946

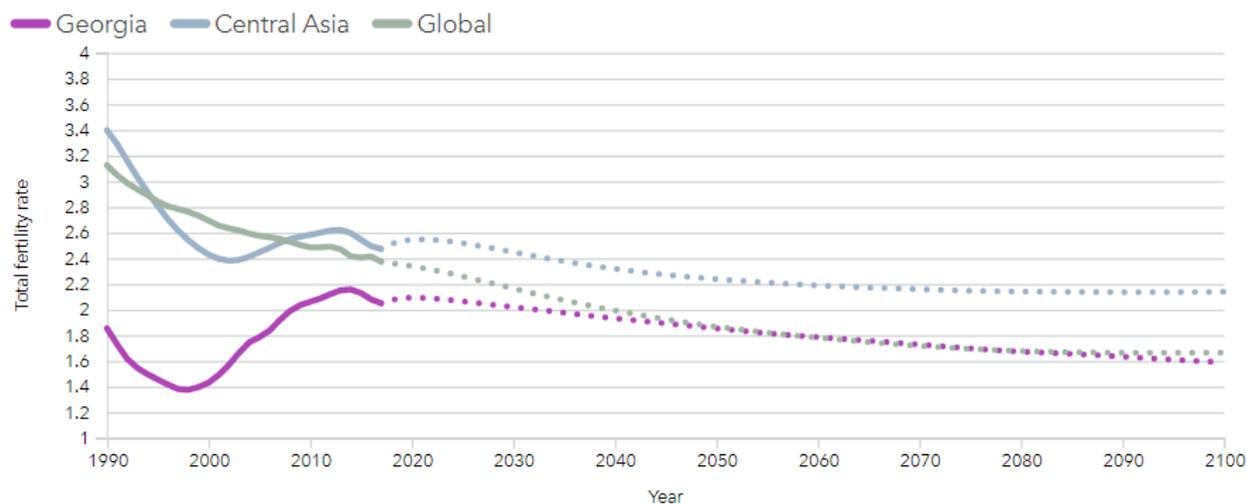
In 2014, total fertility rate (TFR) was 1.3-fold higher, compared to the year 2013. This was caused by a decreased number of population, shown by the results of the National Census of population. In 2021, the TFR was 2.0 (in 2020 – 1.97) (Figure 2.2).

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

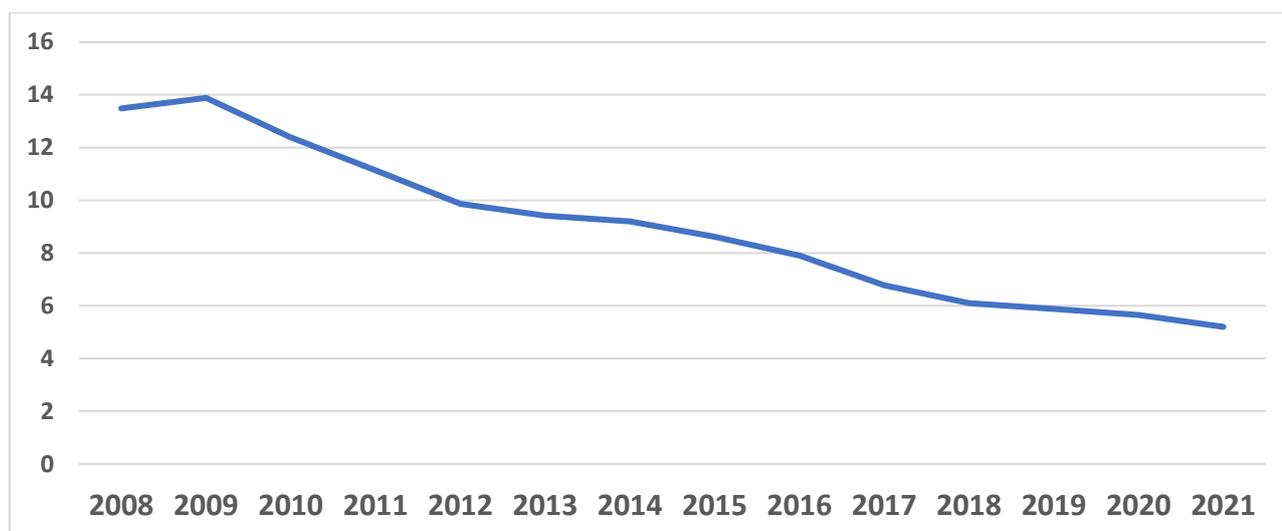
	1990	2017	2100
Georgia	1.9	2.0	1.6
Central Asia	3.4	2.5	2.1
Global	3.1	2.4	1.7

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
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
2021	24.8	100.4	126.7	86.9	44.8	12.1	0.8	1.98	0.9	0.9

The trend toward decrease of the share of babies, born to women aged under 20, which started in 2010, has continued. In 2021, the share of such babies is 5.2% of total number of live births (Figure 2.4).

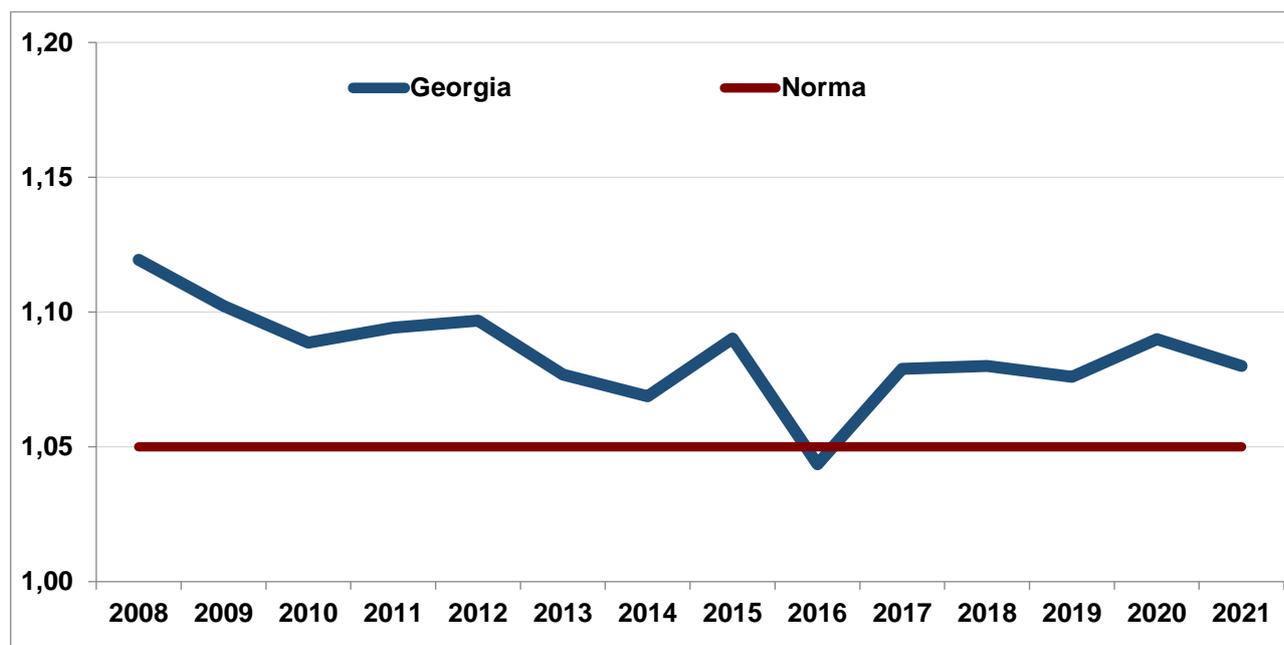
Figure 2.4 Share of babies, born to women aged under-20, of total number of live births, Georgia

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+
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
2021	45946	2392	10101	14112	11773	5901	1477	190

In 2021, the secondary sex ratio at birth slightly decreased, compared to the previous year, and equaled 108.4 (in 2020 – 109.3) (Figure 2.5).

Figure 2.5 Secondary sex ratio at birth, Georgia

Source: National Statistics Office of Georgia

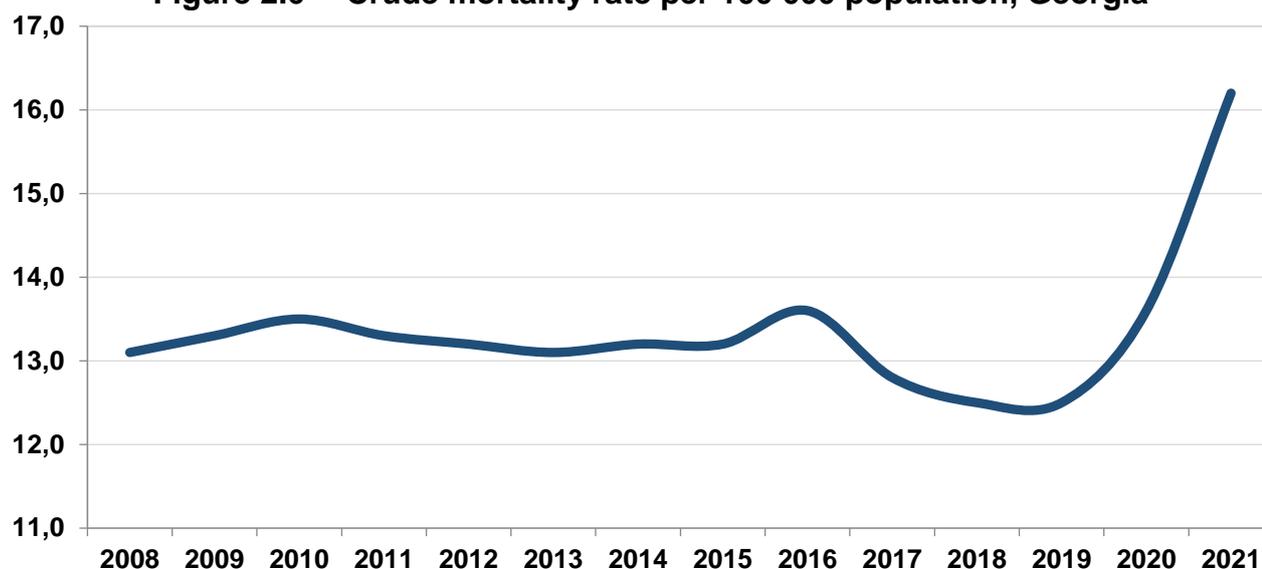
Table 2.7 Secondary sex ratio at birth, Georgia

Year	Both sexes	Male	Female	(Male / Female) * 100
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
2021	45946	23911	22035	108.5

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. From 2017 to 2019, a decreasing and stabilizing trend of the indicator was observed in the country (in 2017 - 12.8, in 2018 - 12.5, in 2019 – 12.5). In 2021 mortality rate increased to 16.2(Figure 2.6).

Figure 2.6 Crude mortality rate per 100 000 population, Georgia

Source: National Statistics Office of Georgia

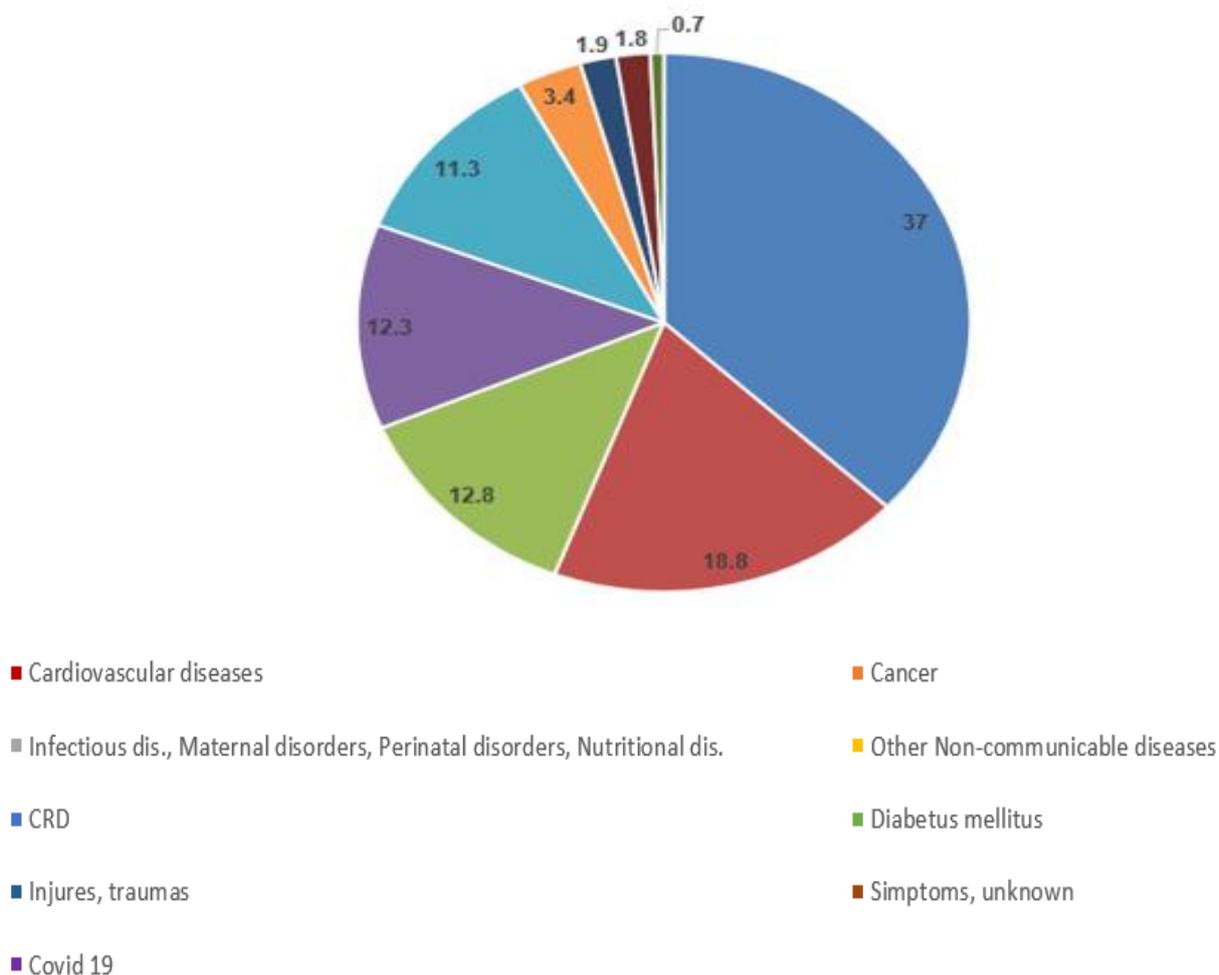
In 2021, 50.3% of the total number of deaths were registered in males, 49.7% - in females; 0.9% of total number of deaths were registered in children under-15, of which 76.9% were in children under-1.

Table 2.8 Number of deaths and mortality rates, Georgia, 2021

Age	Number of deaths			Mortality rate per 1000 population		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
-1	413	226	187	9.0	9.4	8.5
1-4	48	30	18	0.2	0.3	0.2
5-9	32	19	13	0.1	0.1	0.1
10-14	44	29	15	0.2	0.2	0.1
15-19	127	93	34	0.6	0.9	0.4
20-24	184	143	41	0.9	1.3	0.4
25-29	244	187	57	1.1	1.6	0.5
30-34	368	267	101	1.4	2.0	0.7
35-39	517	378	139	2.0	2.9	1.1
40-44	832	634	198	3.4	5.3	1.6
45-49	1,322	968	354	5.7	8.4	3.0
50-54	1,993	1,390	603	8.7	12.7	5.1
55-59	3,500	2,430	1,070	14.2	21.2	8.1
60-64	5,152	3,313	1,839	21.2	30.8	13.6
65-69	6,289	3,756	2,533	31.4	45.0	21.7
70-74	7,591	4,113	3,478	49.1	68.6	36.7
75-79	6,241	2,992	3,249	77.2	104.3	62.3
80-84	12,093	4,937	7,156	133.6	170.4	116.3
85+	12,916	4,251	8,665	299.8	334.9	285.2
Total	59 906	30 156	29 750	16.2	16.9	15.5

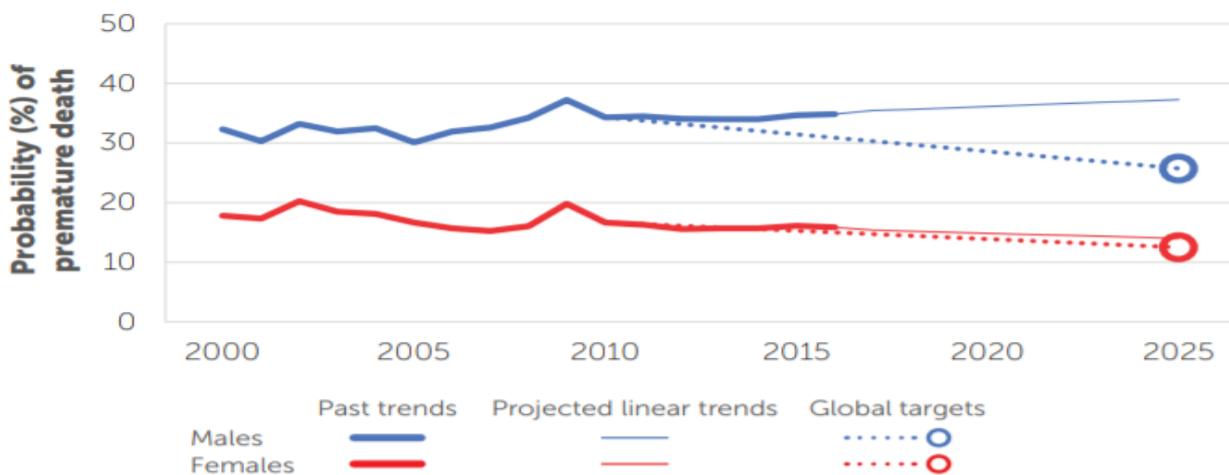
In Georgia, like in the most countries, the burden of mortality is mainly caused by noncommunicable diseases (Figure 2.7).

Figure 2.7 Mortality structure, Georgia, 2021



Source: National Statistics Office of Georgia

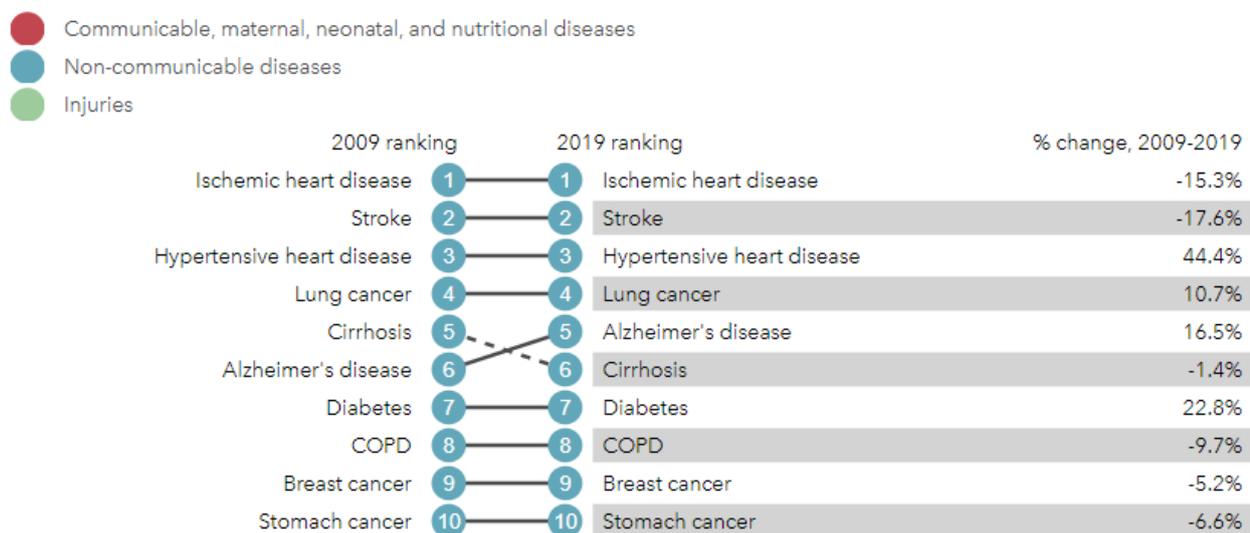
Figure 2.8 Risk of premature death related to NCDS (%), 2018



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>

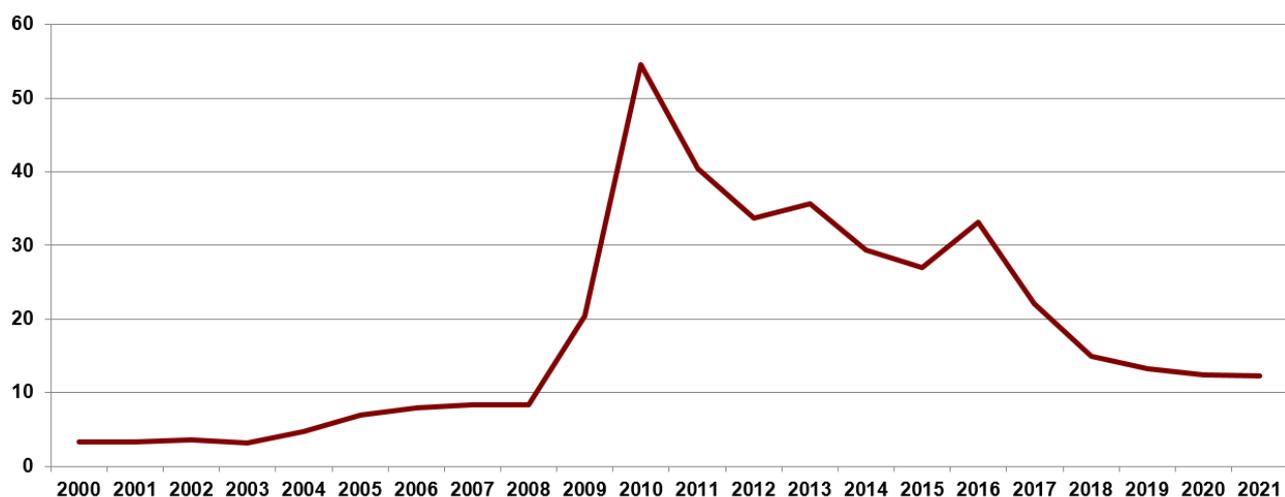
Table 2.9 Mortality by underlying cause of death (rate per 100000 population), Georgia, 2021

	Number	Rate
Total	59906	1615.3
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	632	17.0
Neoplasms	7640	206.0
Diseases of blood and blood-forming organs	347	9.4
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases	1268	34.2
Mental and behavioral disorders	154	4.2
Diseases of the nervous system	702	18.9
Diseases of the circulatory system	22156	597.4
Diseases of the respiratory system	3709	100.0
Diseases of the digestive system	1588	42.8
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	41	1.1
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	24	0.6
Diseases of the urinary system	568	15.3
Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	41	1.1
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	279	7.5
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities	114	3.1
Ill-defined causes	7350	198.2
Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes	2013	54.3
Special Purpose Codes (U07.1 - New Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19), Virus Laboratory Identified)	11280	304.2

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. The share of ill-defined underlying causes of death fell below 15% in 2019, and reached 12.3% in 2021 (Figure 2.10).

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



Source: NCDC

Natural Population Growth

In Georgia, in 2021, the natural population growth rate was -3.8 per 1000 population (in 2020 it was -1.1). A positive natural growth rate was identified in Ajara.

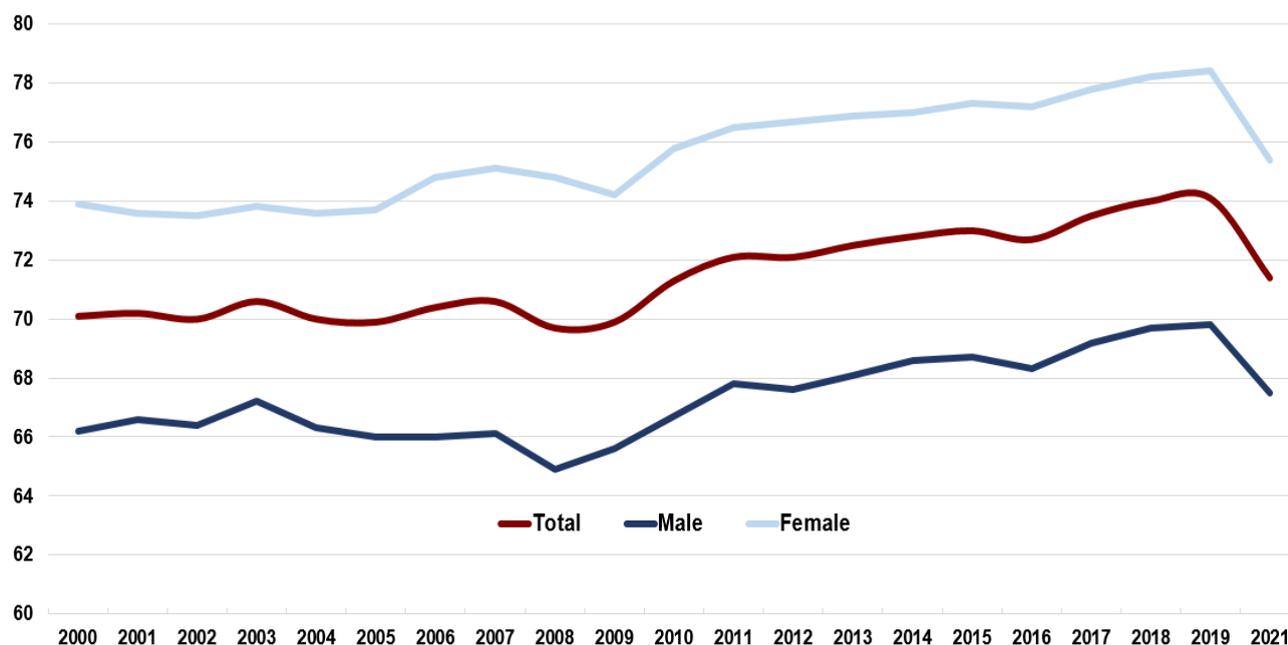
Table 2.10 General indicators of vital statistics, Georgia

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
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
2021	45946	12.4	5996	16.2	-13 960	-3.8	23 155	6.2	10 654	2.9

Life expectancy at birth

In 2021, life expectancy at birth was 71.4 years (in females – 75.4; in males – 67.5) (Figure 2.11).

Figure 2.11 Life expectancy at birth, Georgia



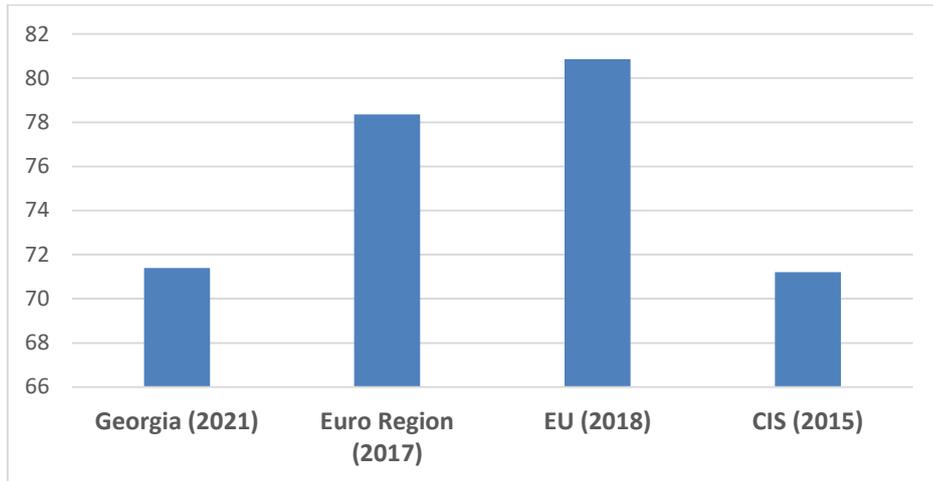
Source: National Statistics Office of Georgia

Table 2.11 Life expectancy at birth, Georgia

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total	72.1	72.5	72.8	73	72.7	73.5	74.0	74.1	73.4	71.4
Male	67.6	68.1	68.6	68.7	68.3	69.2	69.7	69.8	69.1	67.5
Female	76.7	76.9	77.0	77.3	77.2	77.8	78.2	78.4	77.7	75.4

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

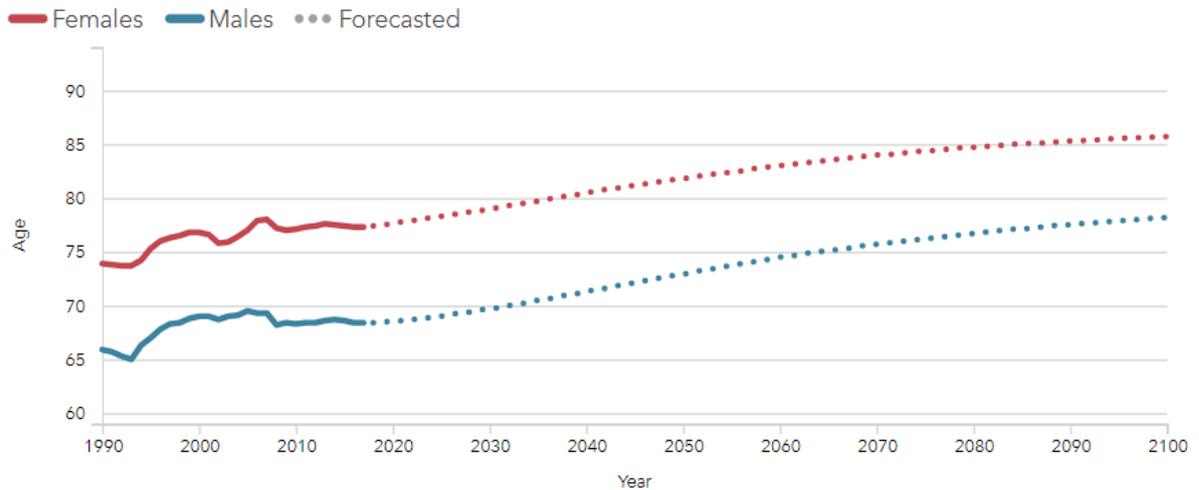
Figure 2.12 Life expectancy at birth (last available year)



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

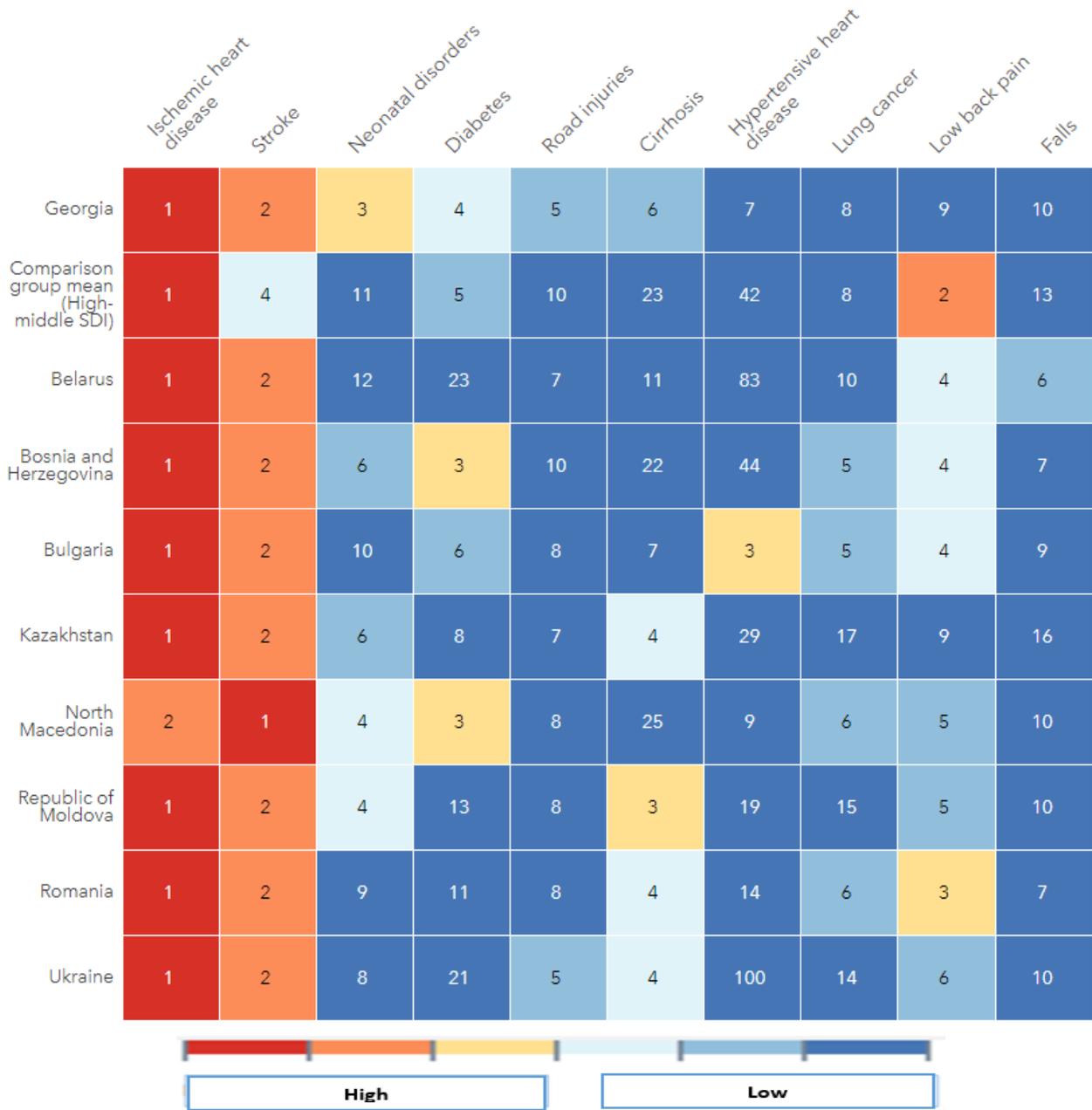


	1990	2017	2100
Females	73.9	77.3	85.7
Males	65.9	68.4	78.2

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, 2021

Number of physicians (including dentists)	22490	Number of In-patient facilities	269
Number of physicians per 100000 population	606.4	Number of out-patient facilities	2272
Number of nurses	22078	Number of hospital beds	20633
Number of nurses per 100000 population	595.3	Number of hospital beds per 100 000 population	556.4
Number of encounters with physicians	14094745	Antenatal care centers	79
Home visits of physicians	170543	Ambulance stations	22
Number of Rural physician-entrepreneur	1266		

Health workforce and healthcare network

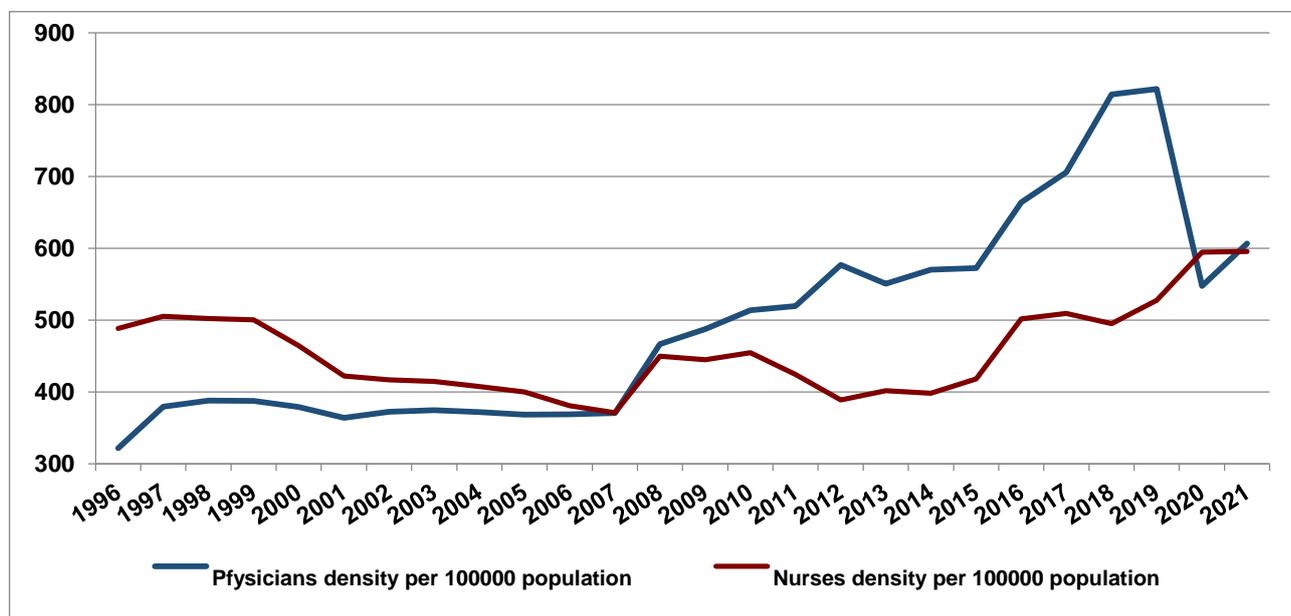
Table 3.2 Healthcare facilities network, Georgia, 2021

Type of health facility	Number
Inpatient facilities	269
Hospitals and medical centers	268
Including specialized	77
<i>Including independent maternity hospital</i>	7
Dispensaries with in-patient care unit	1
Outpatient facilities and rural doctors	2272
<i>Including Outpatient centers and policlinics</i>	317
<i>Dental Clinics and Offices</i>	604
Ambulatory care clinics	21
Women consultancy centers independent	10
Health Offices (except Dental clinics)	47
Rural physician-entrepreneur	1266
Dispensaries	7
Ambulance stations	75
Blood transfusion	22
Epidemiological centers	61
Other	23

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

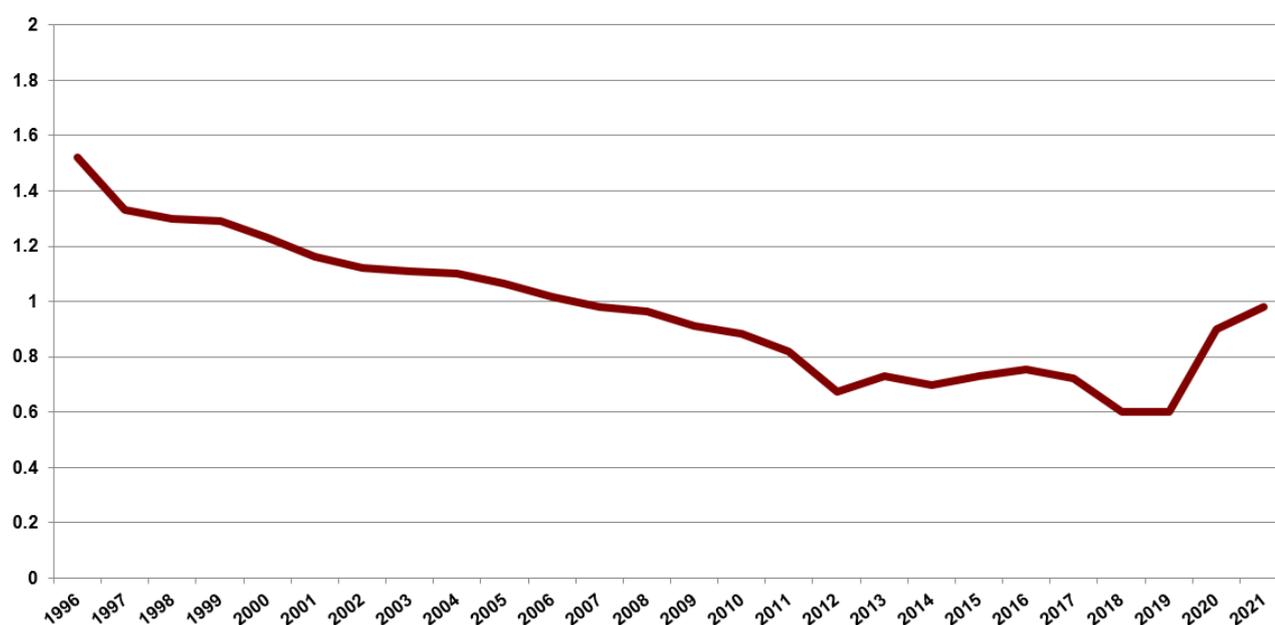
Table 3.3 Professionally active physicians⁵ per 100 000 population, Georgia

	Total	Rate per 100 000
2012	18235	489.0
2013	18278	491.6
2014	19270	518.1
2015	20143	540.7
2016	24082	646.1
2017	25084	672.9
2018	29223	784.2
2019	29351	789.0
2020	20379	547.4
2021	22495	606.4

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, however, since 2019, the dynamics of the growth of the ratio has been observed (Figure 3.2).

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

⁵ Professionally active physicians include practicing 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

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
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
2021	21667	595.3	411	11.8

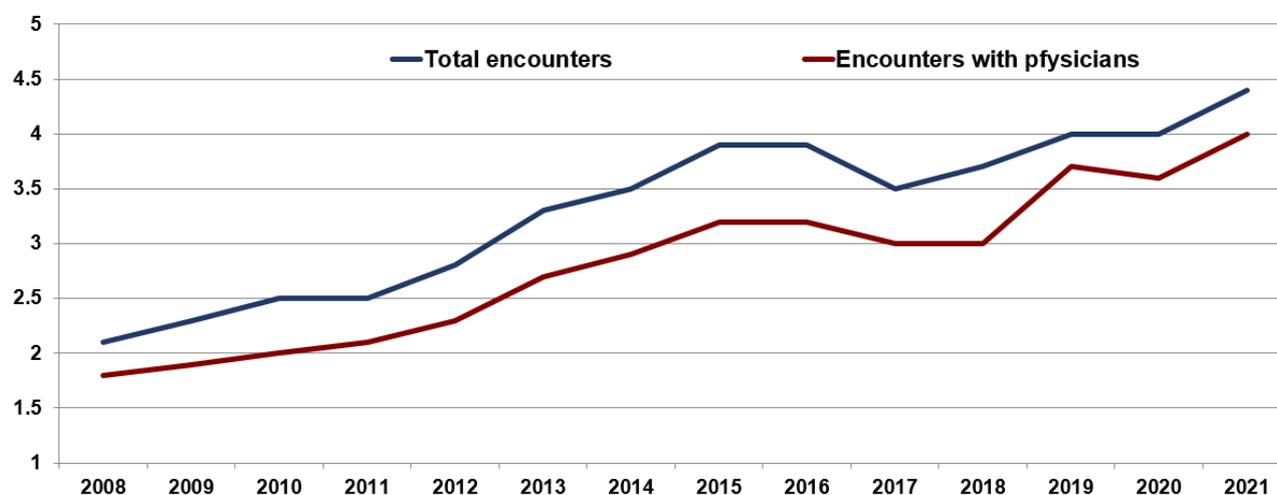
Health resources utilization

In 2021, in Georgia, 14094745 (2020 - 13686421) 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 2021, the numbers of encounters of the population

⁶ Professionally active nurses include practicing and other (non-practicing) 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.

with outpatient facilities has hardly changed compared to the previous year and is equal to 4.4 (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 and ambulance per capita, Georgia

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
All encounters	3.2	3.6	3.5	3.1	3.3	3.6	3.7	4.4
Encounters to physicians per capita	3.1	3.4	3.4	3.0	3.2	3.6	3.6	4.0
<i>Including:</i>								
Encounters for children aged under-15	3.7	3.8	3.6	3.4	2.8	2.8	1.6	2.1
Ambulance calls	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3
Ambulance calls for children aged under-15	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2

Table 3.6 Number of outpatient surgeries, Georgia

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total number of surgical operations	102120	105604	103469	104632	101482	100155
On eye	27185	31369	28920	34480	53049	40068
Including glaucoma	1633	1622	1059	1437	1724	2541
cataract	15171	15624	14118	21322	11482	15670
Microsurgery	10423	12752	12789	19899	38546	20245
On throat-ear-nose	14152	12059	16371	17440	7419	9561
On blood vessels	642	373	1348	909	531	347
On organs of abdominal cavity	785	679	2314	3236	1051	1613
Of which dissection of no strangulated hernia	168	112	414	396	156	138
Obstetrical & gynecological	14905	14628	11981	12084	5578	11270
On mammary glands	434	353	634	338	283	345
On skin and subcutaneous tissues	18620	15604	20871	16808	13956	13700

In 2021, 626,576 patients were discharged from the hospital.

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
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
2021	20633	556.4	201.2	6.2	32.6

Among diagnosis at discharge 25.6% of hospitalizations were related to Covid-19, 15.1% to diseases of the circulatory system, 11.3% to diseases of the respiratory system, and 8.4% to pregnancy, childbirth and puerperium. In 2021, a relative increase of total hospital case fatality rate was noted - 4.5% (2020 – 3.2%).

Table 3.8 Hospital discharges by the ICD10 chapters, all ages, Georgia, 2021 (Top 10 ICD classes)

	Number of hospital discharges	Including deaths	Case fatality rate (%)
Total	626576	27955	4.5
Covid19	157047	12665	8.1
Diseases of the circulatory system	94381	4715	5.0
Diseases of the respiratory system	71006	4689	6.6
Diseases of the digestive system	43893	1249	2.8
Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes	35796	496	1.4
Diseases of the genitourinary system	26488	420	1.6
Neoplasms	23284	791	3.4
Diseases of the nervous system	20078	290	1.4
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	18074	273	1.5
Mental and behavioral disorders	13305	270	2.0

Table 3.9 Hospital discharges by the ICD10 chapters, children under-15, Georgia, 2021 (Top 10 ICD classes)

	Number of hospital discharges	Including deaths	Case fatality rate (%)
Total	83923	437	0.5
Diseases of the respiratory system	83923	437	0.5
Covid19	27825	37	0.1
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	12138	10	0.1
Perinatal disorders	9915	3	0.0

Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes	6654	15	0.2
Diseases of the digestive system	5855	8	0.1
Diseases of the genitourinary system	3773	9	0.2
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities	2351	1	0.0
Diseases of the nervous system	2188	46	2.1
Neoplasms	1060	4	0.4

**Table 3.10 Hospital discharges by the ICD10 chapters, infants, Georgia, 2021
(Top 10 ICD classes)**

	Number of hospital discharges	Including deaths	Case fatality rate (%)
Total	16192	355	2.2
Perinatal disorders	7332	275	3.8
Diseases of the respiratory system	3606	7	0.2
Covid19	2585	7	0.3
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	861	0	0.0
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities	560	43	7.7
Diseases of the genitourinary system	238	1	0.4
Diseases of the digestive system	154	4	2.6
Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes	95	0	0.0
Neoplasms	92	1	1.1
Diseases of the nervous system	84	3	3.6

In 2021, the reporting of data on surgical operations was again carried out by the reconciliation the electronic inpatient case reporting form and universal health care data. Thus, it will not be valid to compare the data of 2019-2021 (the structure of operational interventions) with previous years.

In 2021, in Georgia, 250 129 surgical interventions were performed, rate per 1000 population – 67.1 (in 2020 – 44.2).

In 2021, 19 073 surgeries were performed on heart and major thoracic vessels; 7 345– on the nervous system; 2 252– on the endocrine system (including 2 108 surgeries on thyroid gland). There were 18 164 surgeries performed on the female genitals, on prostate gland – 2 109 surgeries. In 2021, 20 kidney transplantations was performed.

Among surgeries conducted on the musculo-skeletal system there were 8 548 hip joints (2020 – 7 535), and 577 knee joints replacements. In 2607 cases a limb or its part amputation was conducted (2020 – 2 232).

Table 3.11 In-patient surgeries, Georgia, 2021

(data from from two sources: electronic inpatient case reporting and Universal Health Care)

Type of surgery by the anatomic site	Number of surgeries
Total	250 129
<i>including:</i>	
On nervous system	7345
On brain	2629
On spinal cord	3820
On peripheral nervous system	869
On the endocrine system	2252
On thyroid gland	2108
Parathyroid gland	64
On the eye and adnexa	37666
Due to glaucoma	1808
Due to cataract	27349
On ear, nose and throat	13905
On ear	853
On teeth, jaws, mouth and larynges	11927
On tongue	589
On heart and major thoracic vessels	19073
On tricuspid valve	81
Shunting of the coronary arteries	3572
Stenting	11959
On chest wall, pleura, midline, diaphragm, trachea, bronchus and lungs	2647
On mammary gland	3334
On the digestive system	42607
On the genitourinary system, male genital organs and the retroperitoneal space	16262
Kidney transplantation	20
On prostate gland	2109
On female genital organs	18164
Obstetrical operations	24721
On the musculoskeletal system	28421
On peripheral blood vessels and lymphatic system	12662
On skin	8942
Acquisition of organs and tissues for transplantation	201

The ambulance system is providing free emergency medical care for the population. In 2021, the ambulance services completed 1 334 613 emergency visits; this means, 0.4 encounters per capita per year.

Table 3.12 Performance of ambulance stations, Georgia

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total number of ambulance stations	78	79	82	73	78	78	79
Total number of visits	1479212	1617704	1451725	1520836	1526434	1215839	1334613
Number of population with assistance covered by the State Programs	1436980	1459415	1345002	1388243	1459301	989452	1142477

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	%
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
2021	1217419	4401	0.4	1204258	98.9	2593	0.2

In 2021, all licensed blood banks (22 banks) collected 73 481 blood donations, (2020 - 75 199), share of free donations was equal to 48.0%.

Chapter 4. Immunizations



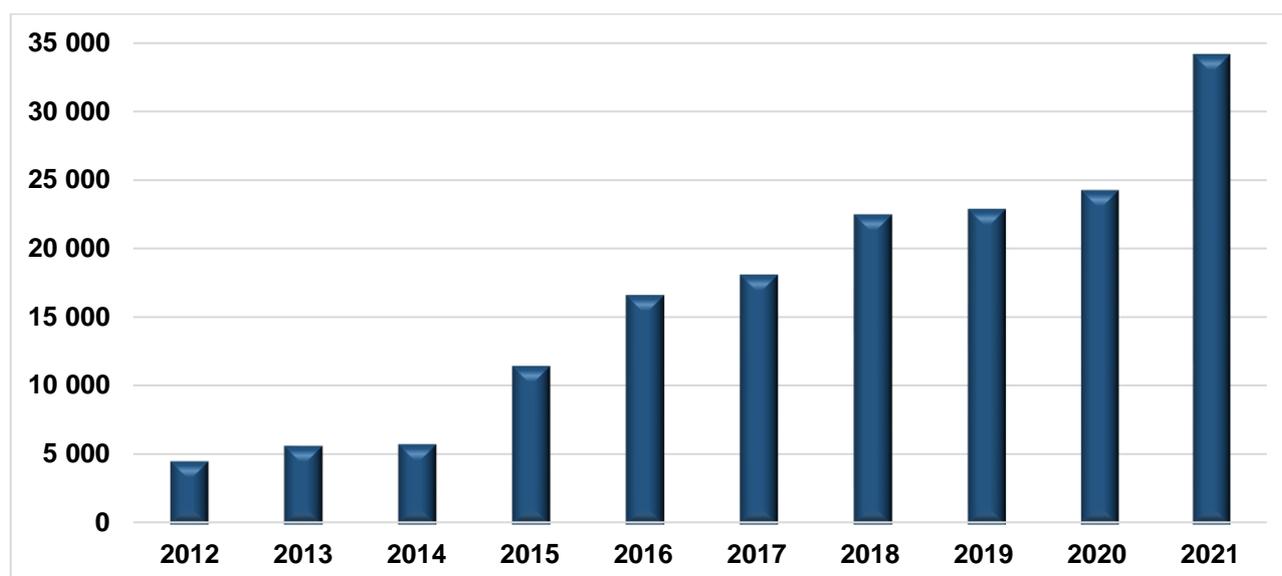
**Vaccination
means
Protection**



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 2021 – 34 097 million GEL (in 2012 - 4 million GEL, 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
Diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, OPV	3	18 months, 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 cohort of 10-11-12-year-old girls	2	The interval between vaccinations is 6 months

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).

Since October 2021, the 10-valent pneumococcal vaccine (Synflorix) was replaced by the 13-valent pneumococcal vaccine (Prevenar), which can also be used in the elderly population.

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.

The conducted vaccinations are registered in the immunization electronic module, which is adapted every year in the direction of registration of vaccinations with new vaccines, as well as vaccination materials and vaccine stocks.

In 2020, the electronic module of immunization was refined and adapted to both the registration of vaccinations with the new vaccine, as well as vaccination materials and vaccine stocks.

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

Figure 4.2 Immunization coverage rates (%), Georgia,2021

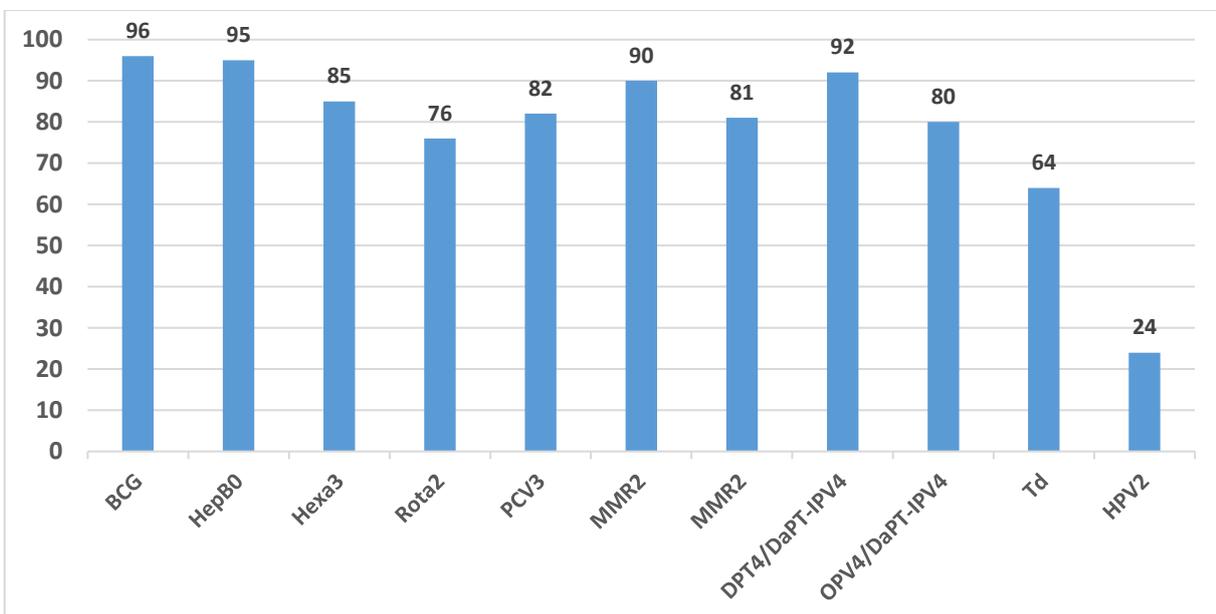


Table 4.1 Data on preventive immunization, Georgia, 2021

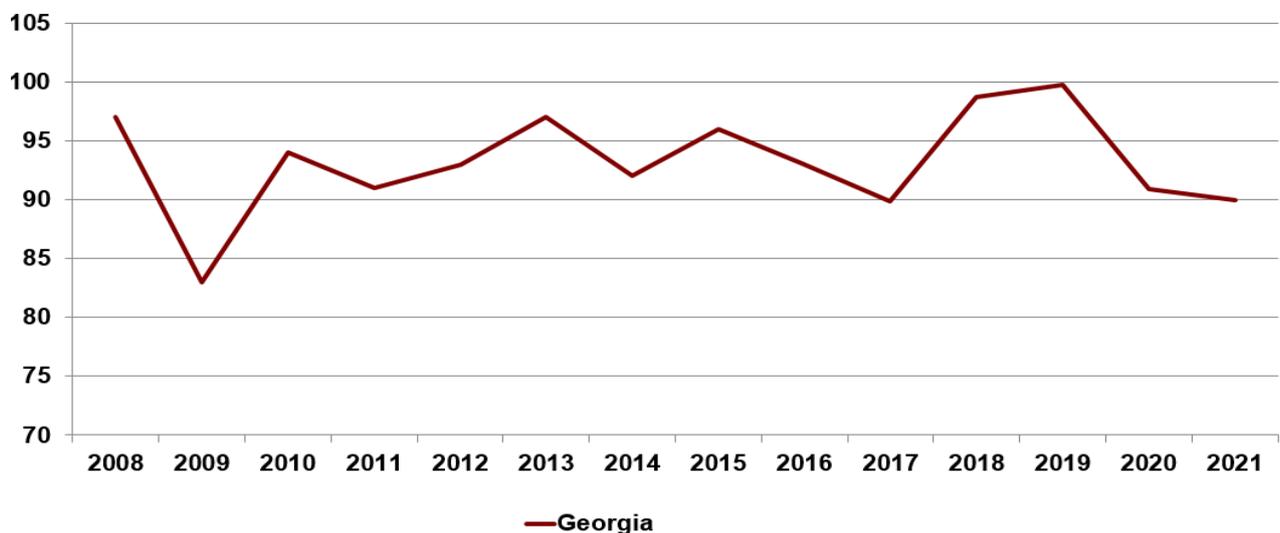
Vaccine	Coverage (%)
BCG	96%
HepB0	95%
Hexa3	85%
Rota2	76%.
PCV3	82%
MMR1	90%
MMR2	81%
DaPT-IPV R1	92%
DaPT-IPV R2	80%
Td	80%
HPV2	24%

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

CHAPTER 5.

Population Health Status

რაც არ ჩანს, არ ნიშნავს, რომ არ არსებობს!
ცვლადი უსივრცეო დაავადება!

შენ

1505 46 116001

კიბოს კოკულაციური რეგისტრის
ოთხი წლის შედეგები

საქართველო
2015-2018



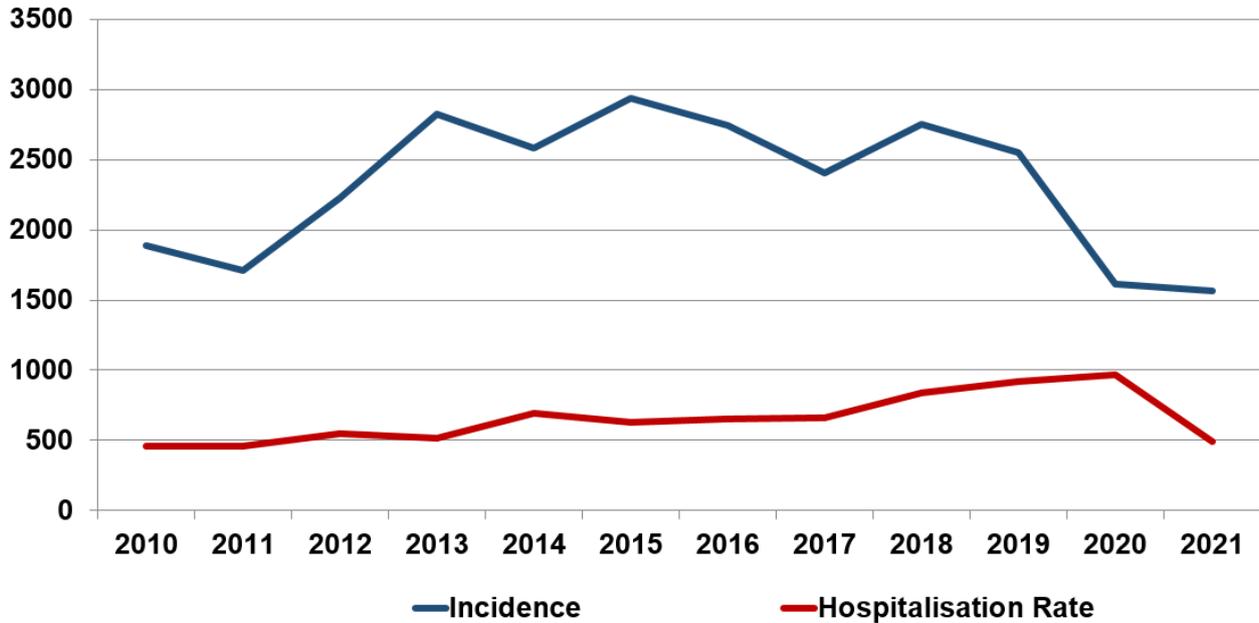
წითელას სიმპტომები:

- ხველა
- გამონადენი ცხვირიდან (რინიტი)
- თვლების სიწითლე და გრემლდენა
- გამონაყარი ჩნდება პირველი სიმპტომების დაწყებიდან 3-5 დღის შემდეგ

Communicable diseases

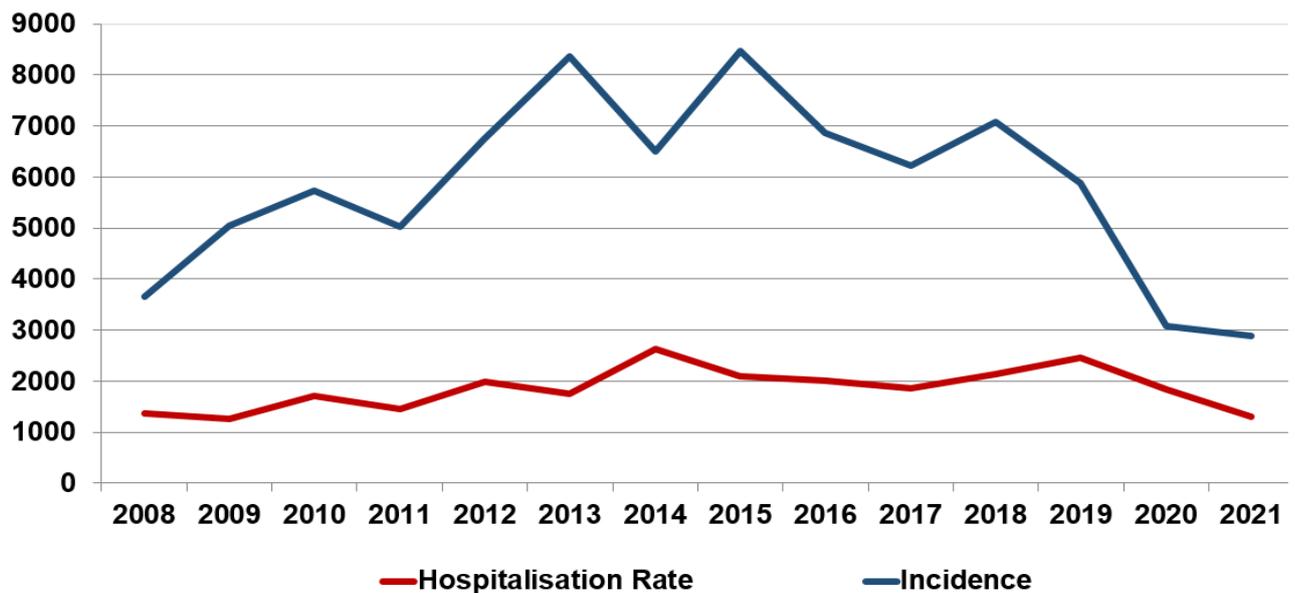
In 2021, the trend of decreasing incidence of infectious and parasitic diseases in Georgia was observed both in the whole population, and in children, a decrease in hospitalization rates was also observed (Figures 5.1, 5.2).

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



Source: National center 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 center 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
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
2021	58116	1567.1	22173	2894.6

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 52.8% (in 2020 – 51.8%), in infants hospital admissions share due to these disease was 53.1% (in 2020 – 41.6%).

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

	2020			2021		
	Number of hospital discharges	Including deaths	Case fatality rate (%)	Number of hospital discharges	Including deaths	Case fatality rate (%)
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	36468	317	0.9	18074	273	1.51
<i>Including:</i>						
Intestinal infections	10216	5	0.0	6803	3	0.04
Respiratory tuberculosis	1202	22	1.8	177	0	0.00
Meningococcal infection	13	1	7.7	3	0	0.00
Septicemia	836	161	19.3	918	168	18.3

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

	2020				2021			
	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	14088	0.1	2532	0.2	9915	0.03	457	0.0
<i>Including:</i>								
Intestinal infections	7261	0.0	1393	0.1	5229	0.0	0	0.0
Respiratory tuberculosis	43	0.0	0	0.0	21	0.0	1	0.0
	11	9.1	3	33.3	3	0.0	457	0.0

Table 5.4 Notifiable diseases, incidence per 100000 population, Georgia, 2021

	All ages		Children	
	Number of cases	Incidence per 10000 population	Number of cases	Incidence per 10000 children
Diphtheria	0	0.00	0	0.00
Pertussis	22	0.60	20	2.67
Tetanus	3	0.08	0	0.00
Acute flaccid paralysis (not poliomyelitis)	2	0.05	2	0.27
Measles	5	0.14	5	0.67
Rubella	0	0.00	0	0.00
Mumps	3	0.08	3	0.40
Other viral hepatitis	13	0.35	1	0.13
Acute viral hepatitis A	1	0.03	0	0.00
Acute viral hepatitis B	18	0.49	0	0.00
Chronic viral hepatitis B	1050	28.57	3	0.40
Viral hepatitis C	2727	74.21	5	0.67
Other salmonella infections	140	3.81	90	12.03
Shigellosis	72	1.96	63	8.42
Enterohemorrhagic E.coli	18	0.49	11	1.47
Other bacterial foodborne intoxications	23871	649.61	8438	1127.77
Botulism	5	0.14	0	0.00
Diarrhea and gastroenteritis of presumed infectious origin	8586	233.65	6383	853.11
Tularemia	2	0.05	0	0.00
Anthrax	13	0.35	0	0.00
Brucellosis	132	3.59	15	2.00
Lyme disease (Borreliosis)	260	7.08	27	3.61
Pox viral infections	21	0.57	0	0.00
Rickettsioses	13	0.35	0	0.00
Rabies	1	0.03	0	0.00
Haemorrhagic fevers of presumed viral origin	25	0.68	2	0.27
Hantavirus infection	9	0.24	1	0.13
Crimea-Congo fever	24	0.65	2	0.27
Leptospirosis	129	3.51	6	0.80
Scarlet fever	161	4.38	117	15.64
Chicken pox	537	14.61	451	60.28
Viral meningitis	1	0.03	0	0.00
Bacterial meningitis	28	0.76	17	2.27
Meningococccemia	4	0.11	4	0.53
Meningitis caused by N. meningitidis	0	0.00	0	0.00
S. pneumonia infection	0	0.00	0	0.00
Meningitis caused by S. pneumonia	0	0.00	0	0.00
Meningitis caused by M. tuberculosis	11	0.30	0	0.00
Post-vaccination unusual reactions and complications	724	19.70	1	0.13
Nosocomial infections of the urinary tract	74	2.01	1	0.13
Nosocomial pneumonia	441	12.00	22	2.94
Sepsis	163	4.44	9	1.20
Surgical wound infection	41	1.12	2	0.27
Leishmaniosis	24	0.65	6	0.80
Echinococcosis	40	1.09	5	0.67
Malaria	2	0.05	0	0.00
Amebiasis	12	0.33	9	1.20
Fascioliasis	10	0.27	1	0.13
Mushroom poisoning	286	7.78	120	16.04

COVID-19

After the detection of the first case of the new coronavirus (SARS-CoV-2) at the end of 2019, the virus spread rapidly around the world, was assessed by experts as a pandemic, and for almost three years now, the emerging challenges both globally and nationally have continued. Dealing with COVID-19 has become a major priority for all countries and has had a significant impact on the operational and strategic agendas of both health and other sectors⁷.

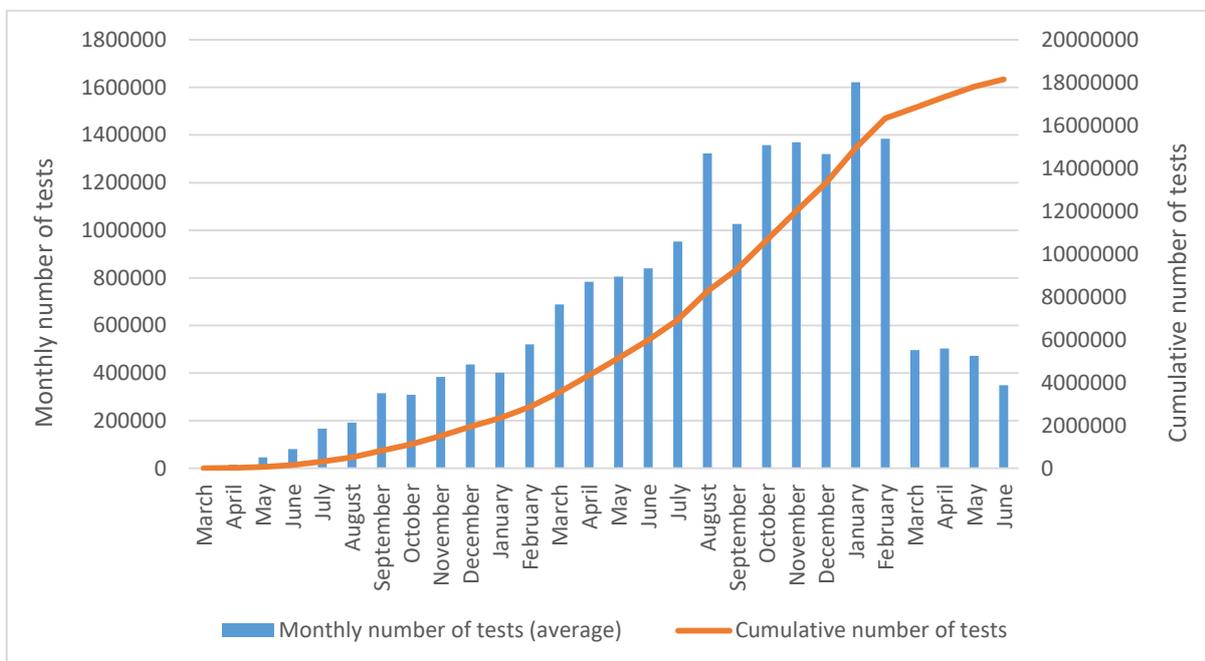
Worldwide as of August 3, 2022:

- More than 587 million people have been infected, including more than 243 million in the European region
- More than 557 million people have recovered
- More than 6 million people died, including 2,058,090 in the European region
- Globally, 12.39 billion doses of vaccines are used in the world and 7.01 million doses are administered daily.

Testing using the PCR method to detect COVID-19 in Georgia⁸ began on January 30, 2020. From May 2020, along with PCR testing, the country started antigen- and antibody-based testing in certain groups.

As of July 1, 2022, the total number of tests conducted in the country amounted to 18 161 408 (4 897 tests per 1,000 inhabitants), including PCR – 7 251 308 and antigen – 10 910 100.

Figure 5.3 Total and daily number of COVID-19 tests (PCR and antigen-based), Georgia (by 1 July, 2022)



⁷ Coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic, <https://covid19.who.int/>
<https://who.maps.arcgis.com/apps/dashboards/ead3c6475654481ca51c248d52ab9c61>

⁸ Additional information: <http://test.ncdc.ge/Handlers/GetFile.ashx?ID=c6c26041-e123-4591-b1c650103eb5205f&fbclid=IwAR04HZ6M6mOY2QHfYwPemwhJ0N9Njt8DV65lepUndW1zjUV3jGJcmwEoILY>

In the period including June 2020-2022, the maximum number of tests was recorded in January 2022. Since March 2022, the pace of testing has slowed down due to a significant improvement in the epidemiological situation.

Figure 5. 4 COVID-19 PCR tests and antigen-based tests daily share, Georgia (as of 2022, 1, July)

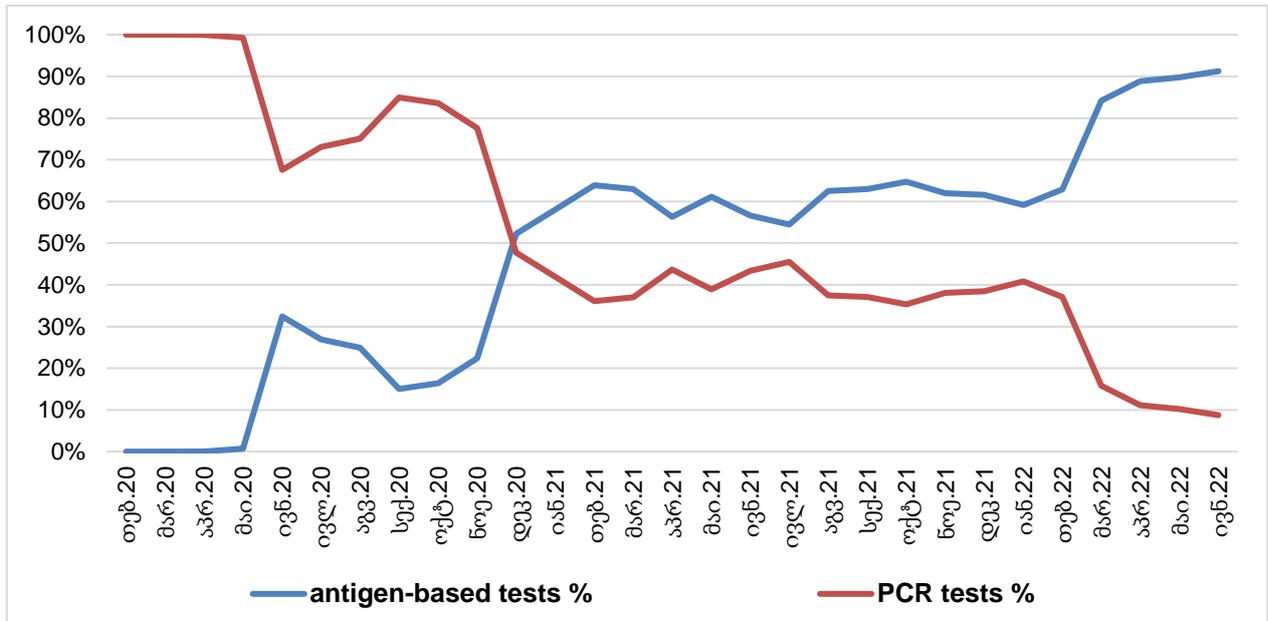
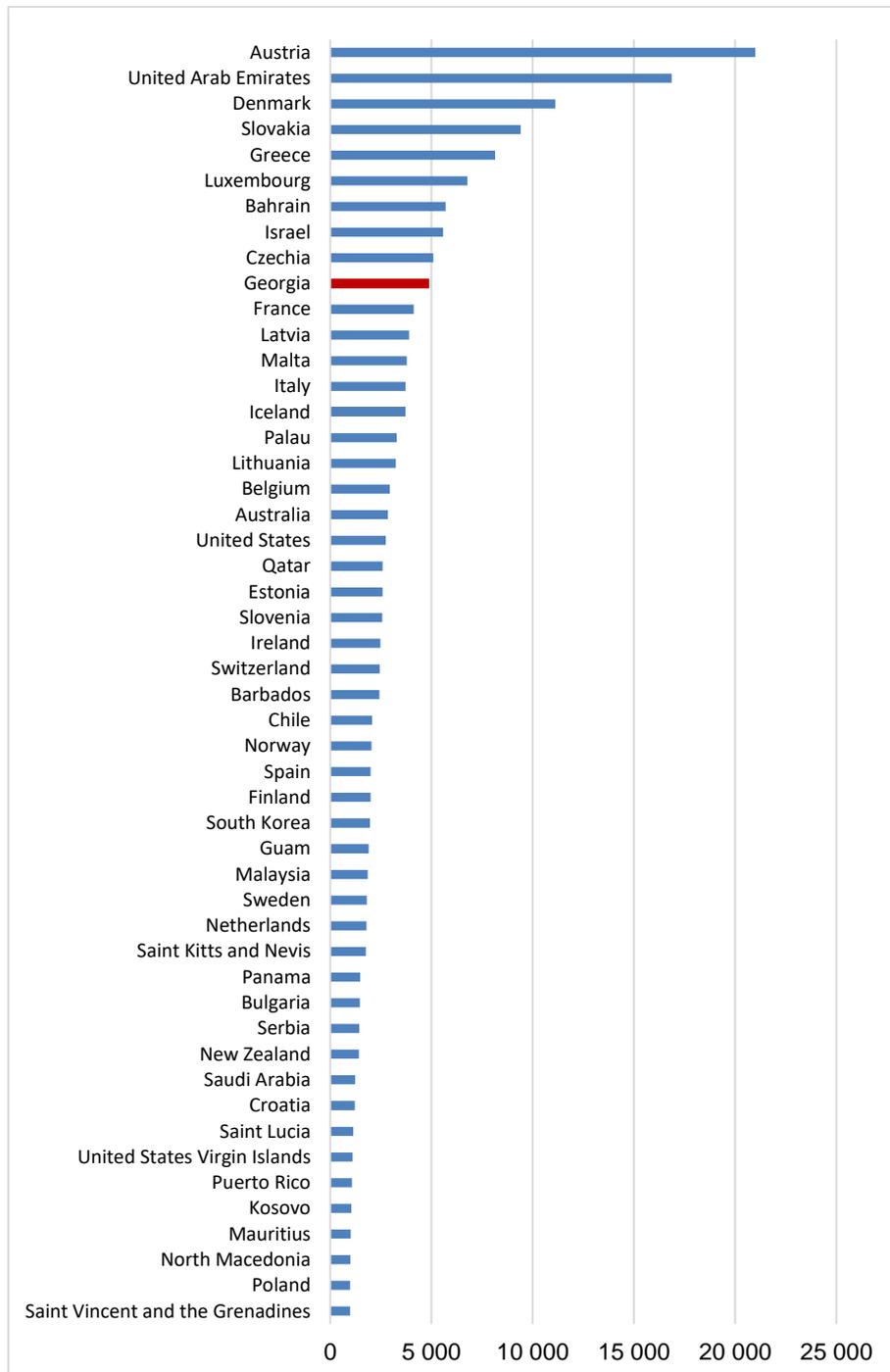


Figure 5.5 COVID-19 testing rate per 1,000, European and Asian countries (01.01.2022)

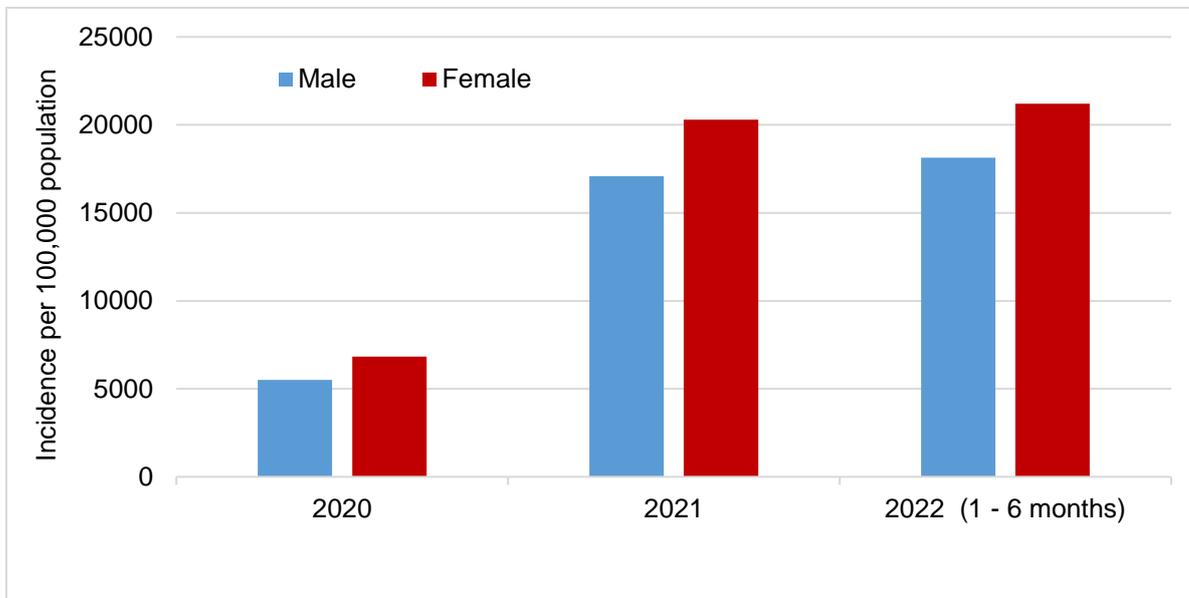


The first case of COVID-19 in Georgia was confirmed on February 26, 2020. As of July 1, 2022, the cumulative number of confirmed cases of COVID-19 in Georgia amounted to 1,661,920, including 228,410 cases of COVID-19 in 2020 (incidence per 100,000 population - 6,135.6), in 2021 - 708,434 cases (incidence per 100,000 population - 19,000.0), and from January 1 to July 1, 2022 - 725,076 (incidence per 100,000 population - 19,551.2). Both in 2020 and 2021, as well as in the first 6 months of 2022, a high (higher than the national

incidence) cumulative incidence of COVID-19 (per 100,000 population) was observed in Adjara, Imereti and Tbilisi.

Both in 2020 and 2021 and in the first half of 2022, the number and incidence of COVID-19 cases per 100,000 population is higher in females than in males.

Figure 5.6 COVID-19 incidence per 100,000 population by sex, Georgia, as of July 1, 2022



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

Figure 5.7 COVID-19 hospitalization

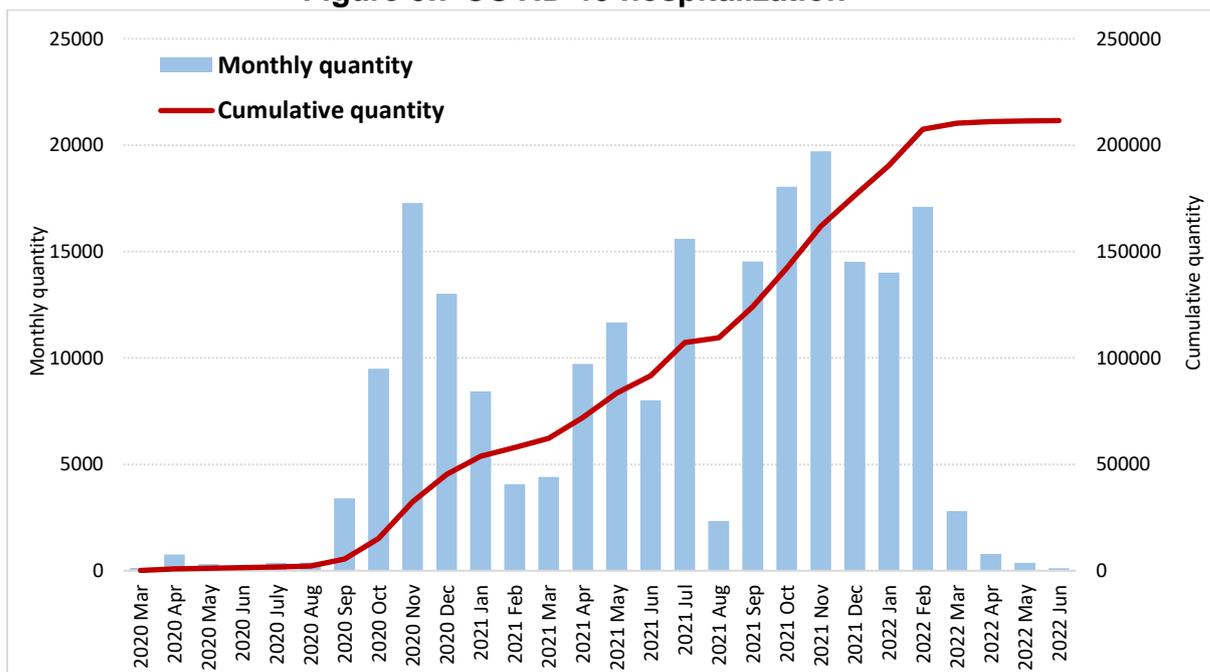
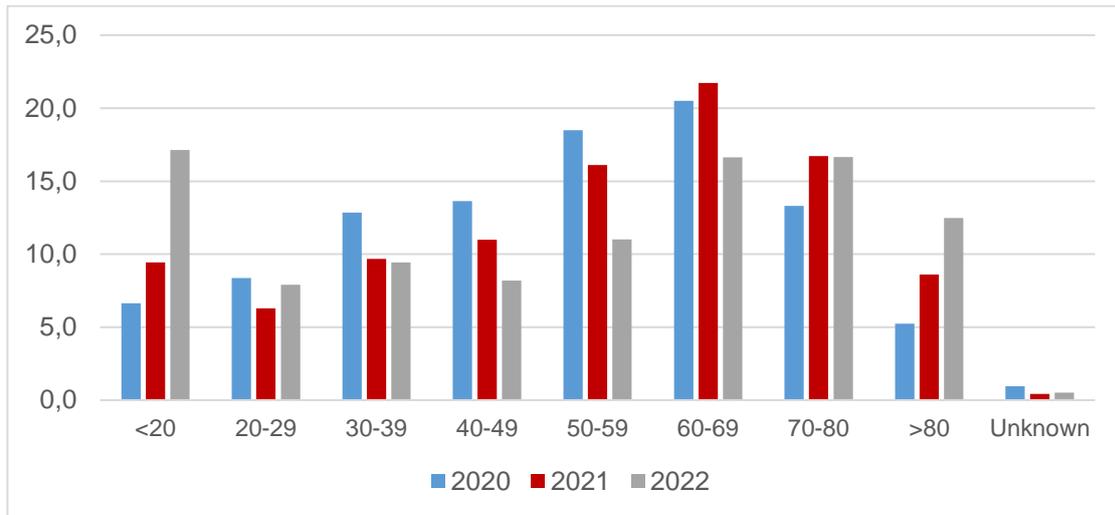


Figure 5.8 Distribution of patients discharged from the hospital with a diagnosis of COVID-19, by age group



Among 211,673 patients discharged from the hospital, 33% had complications. Complications were dominated by pneumonia and respiratory failure. In particular, in 2020, pneumonia was noted in 59.7% of patients, respiratory failure - in 17.0%, in 2021, pneumonia was noted in 52.6%, respiratory failure - in 19.7%. In 2022 (as of 6 months), pneumonia was noted in 45%, respiratory failure - in 18.0%. The most common comorbidities are respiratory system diseases (43.3%), cardiovascular diseases (7.5%) and cancer (3.3%).

As of July 1, 2022, 233,356 (93.3%) of hospitalized patients have recovered. 16,844 cases ended fatally (fatality rate - 6.7%).

Key indicators for identifying, monitoring and evaluating COVID-19 deaths are:

- COVID-19 death rate (per 100,000 or 1 million population);
- Lethality rate in confirmed cases of COVID-19 (%);
- Excess mortality from all causes.

Excess mortality is calculated as the ratio of the average number of previous years to the current year. To determine the average number, the deaths recorded in 2015-2019 were counted and compared to the years 2020-2022.

Figure 5.9 Weekly excess mortality as of July 1, 2022 compared to the 2015-2019 average, Georgia

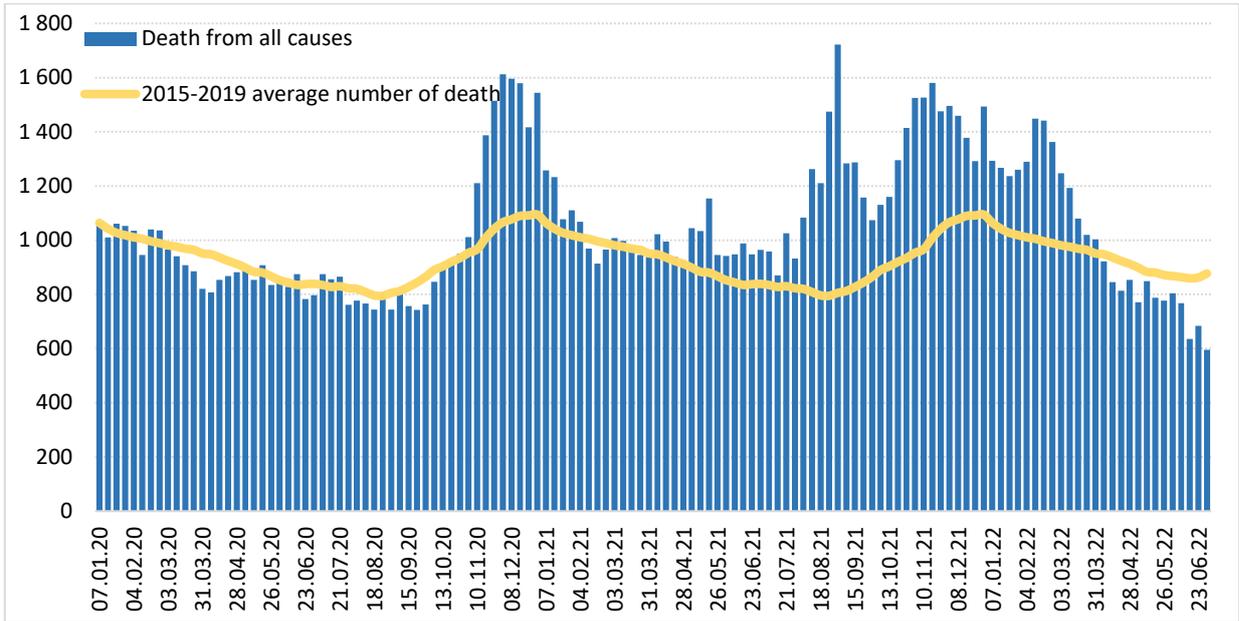
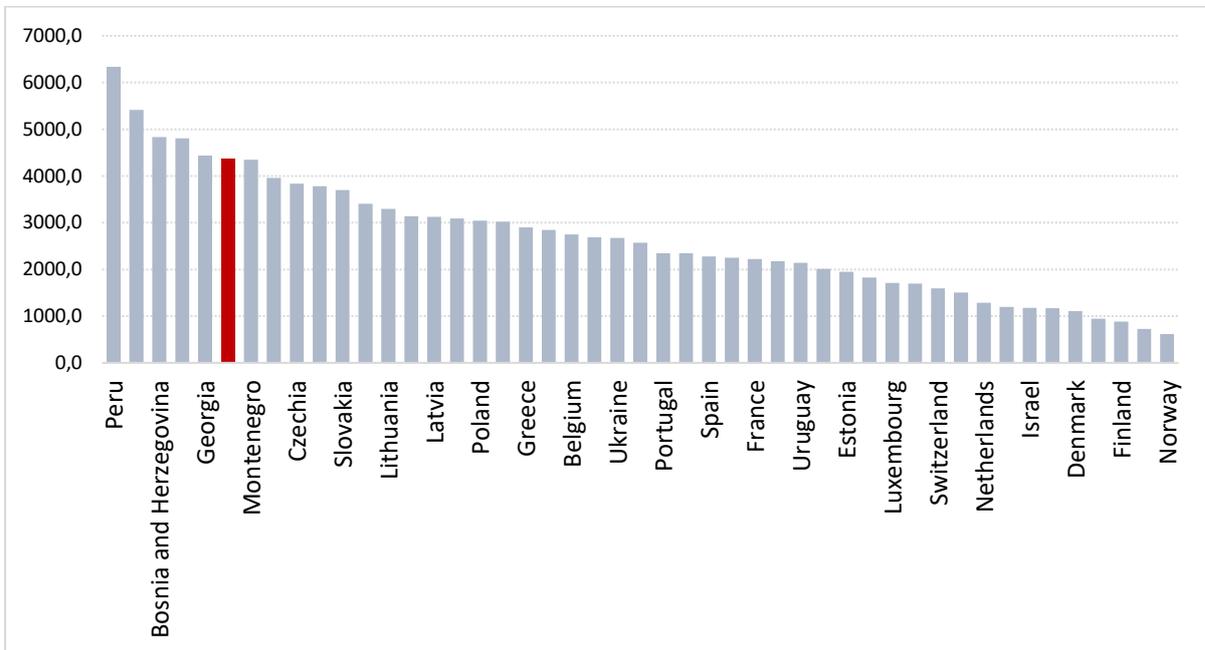


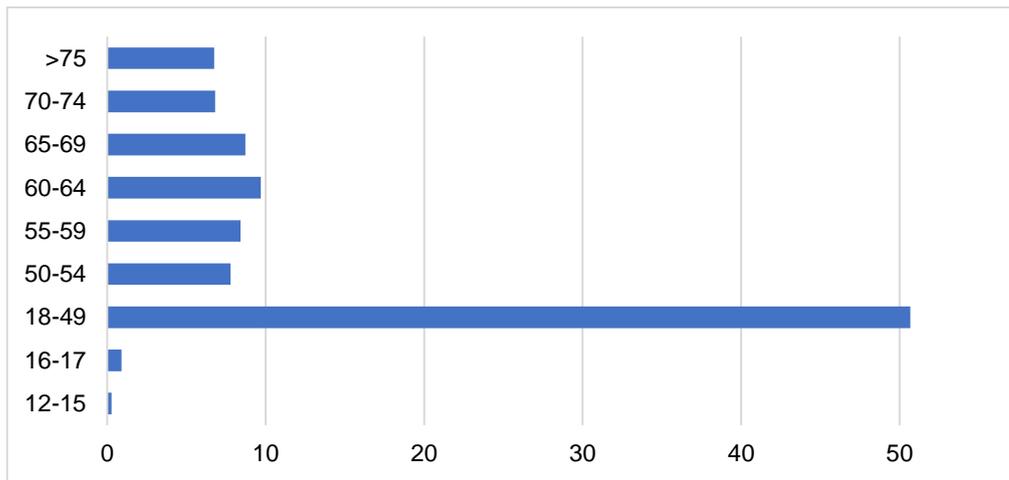
Figure 5.10 Cumulative COVID-19 death rate as of July 1, 2020-2022 per million population by country



Vaccination is of particular importance in preventing and reducing the harm caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. As of July 1, 2022, 233 countries and territories have been vaccinated, 12.2 billion doses have been administered globally, an average of 5.5 million doses of vaccine are consumed daily, and 66.7% of the world's population has received at least one dose of the COVID-19 vaccine by that date.

In Georgia, the process of vaccination against COVID-19 started on March 15, 2021. According to the electronic immunization management module, as of July 1, 2022, a total of 2,873,069 vaccinations were carried out in the country, 1,356,620 people were vaccinated with at least one dose (> 48.5% of the population aged 18 years), 1,256,906 were fully vaccinated with two doses (>44.9% of the population aged 18). 255,463 people (>9.1% of the population aged 18) were vaccinated with one booster dose, 4,080 people were vaccinated with the second booster dose.

Figure 5.11 Coverage (%) of those vaccinated with two doses of COVID-19 vaccine in the respective age group, Georgia (as of 1 July 2022)



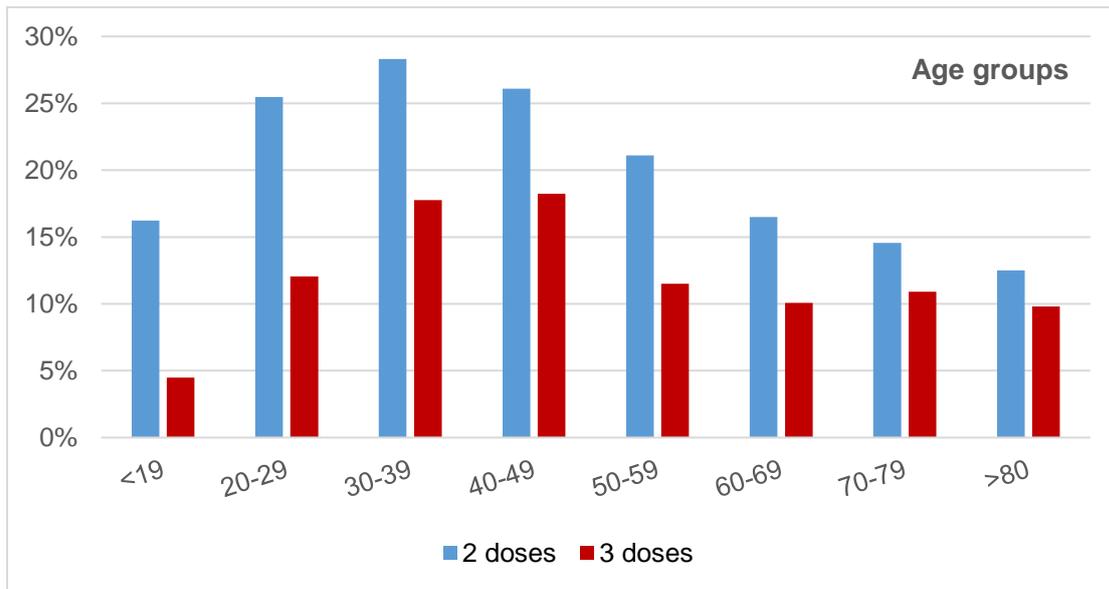
In vaccinated individuals, vaccination against COVID-19 reduces the risk of infection by 86.94% (95% CI 86.83% - 87.04%, P<0.0001), one booster dose increases this indicator to 99.66% (95% CI 99.60% - 99.71%, P<0.0001). Vaccination against COVID-19 reduced the need for hospitalization for COVID-19 by 90.56% (95% CI 90.44% - 90.76%, P<0.0001) compared to the unvaccinated population. In case of 1 booster dose, this indicator is 99.9% (95% CI 99.77% - 99.95%, P<0.0001).

Vaccination against COVID-19 reduces the need for intensive and critical care by 94.14% compared to the unvaccinated population. In case of administration of 1 booster dose, this indicator is 99.79% (95% CI 99.49% - 99.97%, P<0.0001).

Table 5.5 Share of infected persons in the population vaccinated with the appropriate dose

Dose	Vaccinated infected	The number of vaccinated people	The share of infected people
2	251 189	1015714	25%
3	28382	255928	11%

Figure 5.12 Share of infected persons in the vaccinated population by age group and administered dose January 1 - June 30, 2022



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 2021, 187 patients were diagnosed with resistant tuberculosis (RR / MDR). In 20% of resistant tuberculosis (RR / MDR-TB) fluoroquinolones-resistant tuberculosis (pre-XDR-TB) is observed. In 2021 the share of HIV-infected patients among RR / MDR cases is 5%. In 2021, the proportion of new and treated cases of RR/MDR tuberculosis in all pulmonary tuberculosis cases was 10.1% and 29.0%, 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 (VST) pilot program has been launched in Tbilisi to improve patient geographical access. As of May 1, 2022, 381 patients receive medicine through VST.

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.

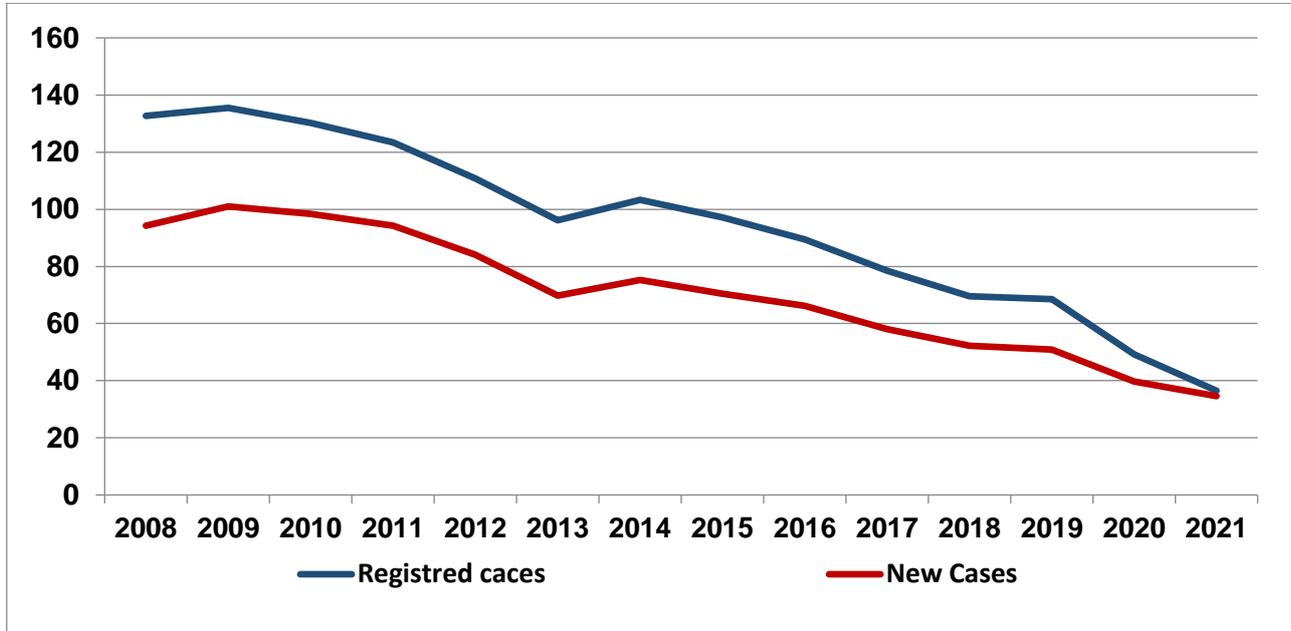
According to the National Statistics Office, in 2021, tuberculosis was the underlying cause of death in 56 cases (2020 -72), the death rate from tuberculosis was 1.51 per 100 000 population (in 220 -1.9).

Table 5.6 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
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
2021	1301	35.0	1364	36.3	1007	27.2	1070	28.9

Figure 5.13 Tuberculosis morbidity rates per 100000 population, Georgia



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

Table 5.7 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
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
2021	1647	44.4	1310	35.3

Table 5.8 Registered cases of extra pulmonary tuberculosis by localization, Georgia

	2018		2019		2020		2021	
	Total number	Rate per 100000 population						
Cases of extra pulmonary tuberculosis	472	12.7	434	11.7	364	9.8	337	9.1
Tuberculosis meningitis	45	1.2	62	1.7	38	1.0	30	0.8
Bone and joint tuberculosis	71	1.9	53	1.4	54	1.5	47	1.3
Urogenital tuberculosis	63	1.7	38	1.0	57	1.5	80	2.2
Tuberculosis pleurisy	163	4.4	133	3.6	118	3.2	78	2.1
Tuberculosis of lymph nodes	130	1.4	69	1.9	39	1.0	44	1.2

In 2021, 1.2% of new tuberculosis cases and relapses are reported by the penitentiary system (in 2020 – 1.6%). The share of pulmonary tuberculosis was 83.2% (in 2020 – 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 5.14).

Figure 5.14 Tuberculosis incidence rate per 100000 population, Georgia

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

In 2021, (cohort of 2020) the “successful treatment” of new cases of BK+ tuberculosis was 80.2%.

Table 5.9 Results of treatment of new cases of smear positive pulmonary tuberculosis, registered 12 months ago (2020 cohort), Georgia

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Number of registered cases	1647	1332	1003	782	725	604	581	562	470
% of total:									
Recovered	65.6	64.1	73.0	77.1	77.3	77	77.0	77.2	80.2
Completed treatment	8.8	7.1	7.9	6.0	6.6	5	6.0	1.1	8.1
Unsuccessful treatment	4.3	3.8	4.6	4.6	3.7	6	5.0	0.7	3.8
Died	2.0	3.2	4.2	4.3	3.4	4	5.0	0.9	3.2
Interrupted treatment	5.5	6.6	7.7	6.5	6.7	5	5.0	0.7	2.8
Not evaluated	2.3	2.9	2.7	1.4	2.0	3	2.0	0.7	1.9

HIV/AIDS

Georgia is considered as a country with low prevalence of HIV/AIDS. In 2021, 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 2021, in the frame of HIV / AIDS State Program, 422 900 tests were conducted (in 2020 – 324 636). 18 241 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.

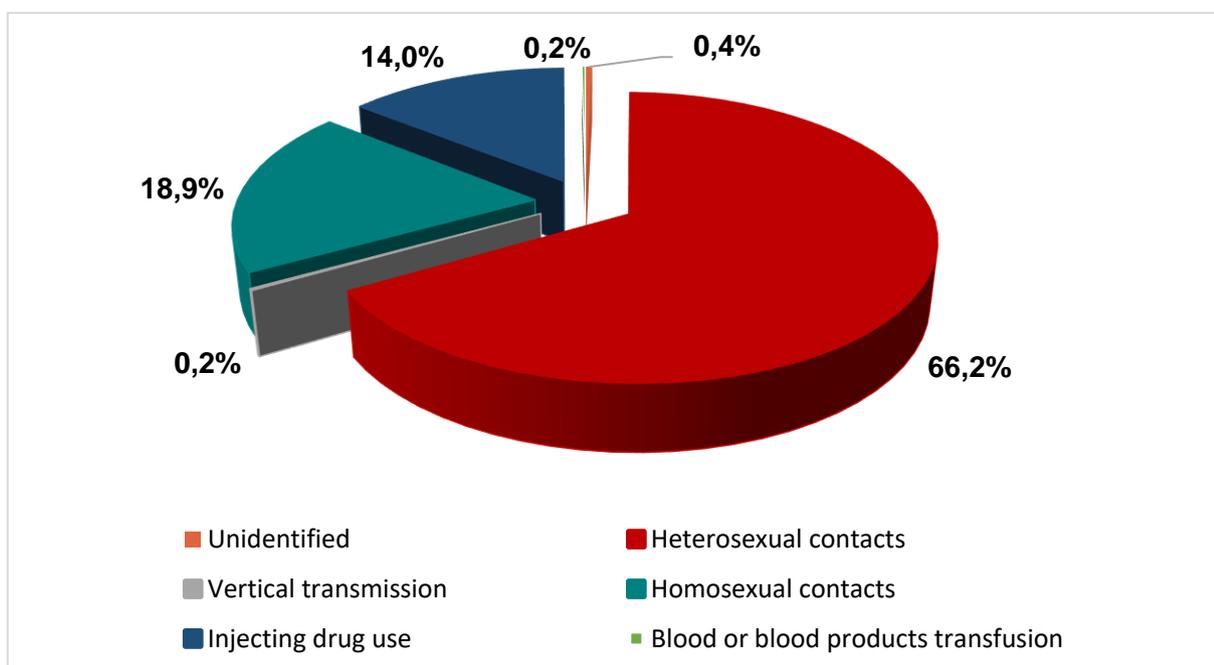
The United Nation's program on HIV/AIDS 90-90-90 is a set of goals - by 2021, 90% of people, who are HIV infected, will be diagnosed, 90% of people, who are diagnosed, will be on antiretroviral treatment, and 90% of those, who receive antiretroviral therapy, will be virally suppressed (viral suppression 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 2021, 25.1% (in 2020 – 34.2%) 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.

Table 5.10 New cases of HIV infection, by modes of transmission, Georgia

	2019		2020		2021	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Injecting drug use	114	17.1	59	11.1	74	14.0
Heterosexual contacts	454	68.0	364	68.7	351	66.2
Homosexual contacts	94	14.1	98	18.5	100	18.9
Blood or blood products transfusion	2	0.3	2	0.4	1	0.2
Vertical transmission	3	0.4	3	0.6	2	0.4
Unidentified	1	0.1	4	0.8	2	0.4
Total	668	100.0	530	100.0	74	100.0

Figure 5.15 New cases of HIV infection, by modes of transmission (%), Georgia, 2021

Source: Center for Infectious Diseases, AIDS and Clinical Immunology

Table 5.11 New cases of HIV infection, incidence per 100000 population, Georgia

	1990	2000	2010	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total	0	2.0	11.6	19.2	19.3	16.9	18.0	18.0	14.3	14.3

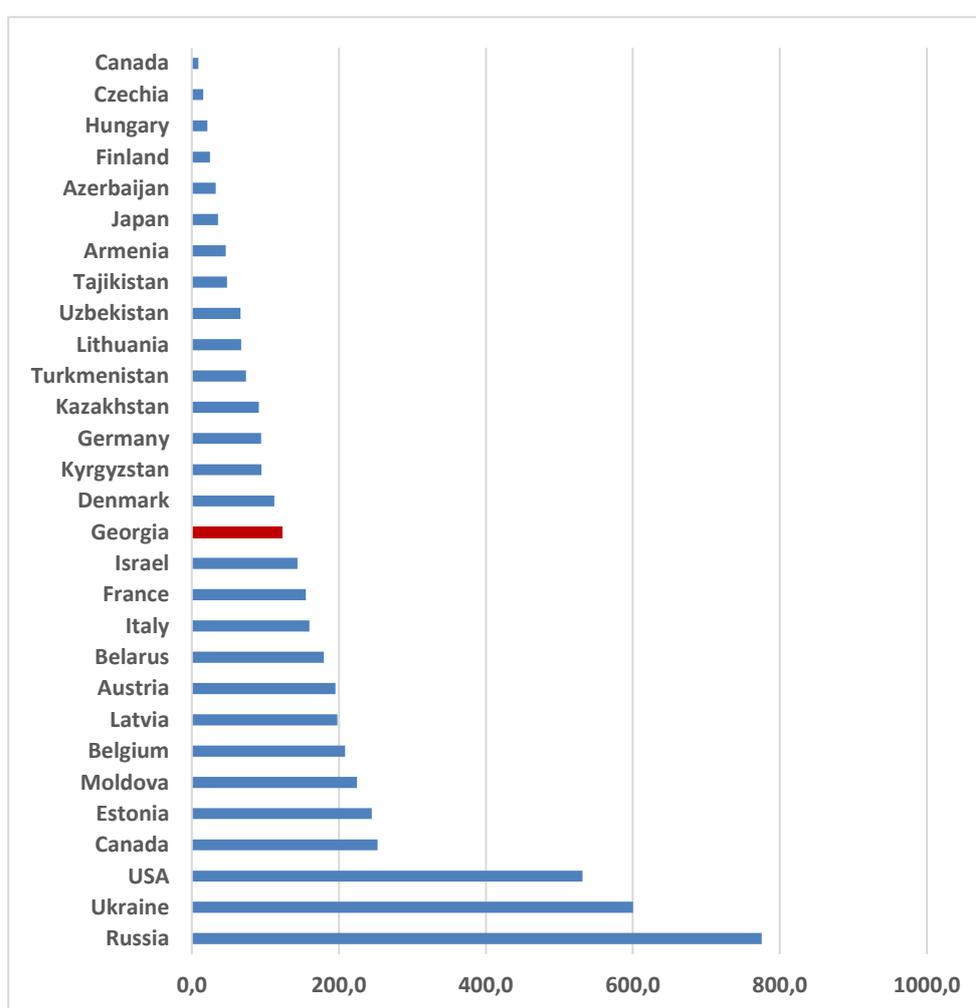
Table 5.12 New cases of HIV infection, incidence by sex, Georgia

	2019		2020		2021	
	Total	Incidence per 100000 population	Total	Incidence per 100000 population	Total	Incidence per 100000 population
Male	508	28.4	399	22.2	400	22.4
Female	160	8.3	131	6.8	130	6.8
Both sexes	668	18.0	530	14.3	530	14.3

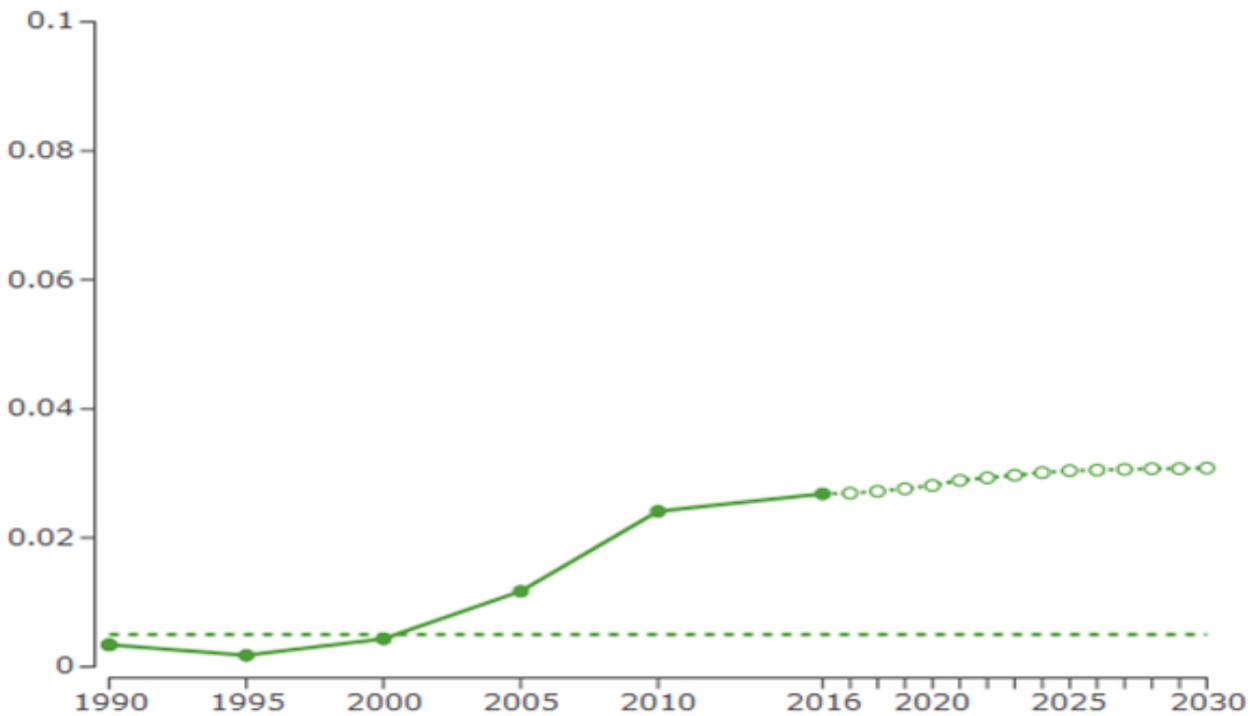
Table 5.13 Case fatality of HIV-infected patients by the cause of death, Georgia

	2019		2020		2021	
	Number of deaths	%	Number of deaths	%	Number of deaths	%
HIV related	57	48.7	48	31.0	38	27.5
Non-HIV deaths	29	24.8	57	36.8	63	45.7
Unknown	31	26.5	50	32.3	37	26.8
Total	117	100.0	155	100.0	138	100.0

In 2021, 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.

Figure 5.16 HIV incidence per 100000 population

Source: IHME

Figure 5.17 HIV incidence per 100000 population, Georgia

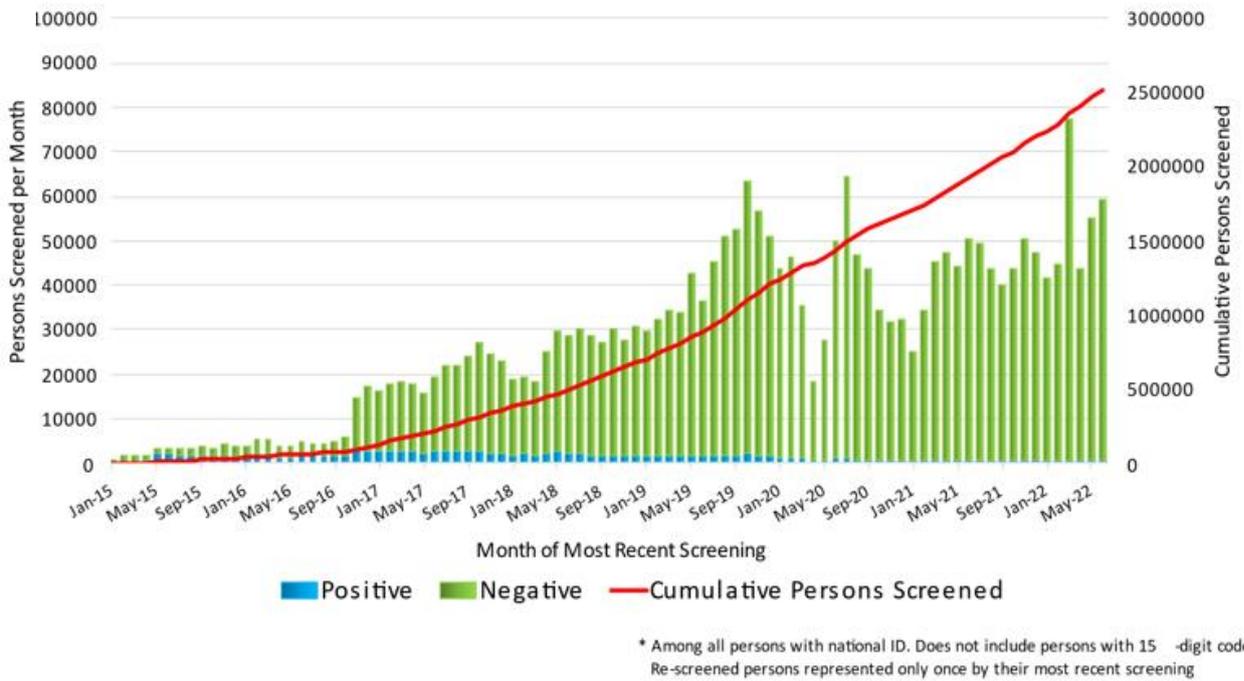
Source: <http://www.thelancet.com/lancet/visualisations/gbd-SDGs>

Viral hepatitis C (HCV)

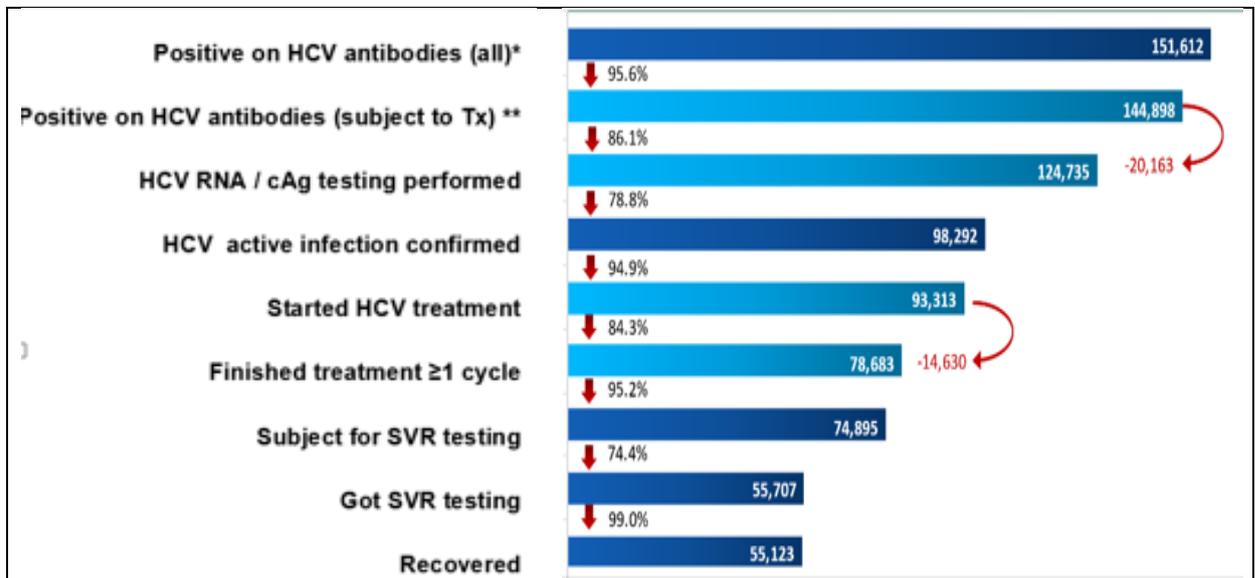
Based on available data, Georgia is among the countries with high hepatitis C (HCV) prevalence. However, the reasons of the high burden of the disease have not been studied sufficiently. According to the population-based seroprevalence survey of 2015, estimated national seroprevalence of hepatitis C is 7.7% and the prevalence of active disease is 5.4%.

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 February 2022, the initial (screening) test for hepatitis C was conducted on 2.5 million citizens of Georgia. The positive rate is 6.5% (Figures 5.18, 5.19).

**Figure 5.18 Population covered by screening by months
2015 January - 2022 June**



**Figure 5.19 Hepatitis C, Elimination Program, Treatment Cascade,
2015, 28 June– 2022,30 June**



Activities conducted since 2015 to June 30, 2022:

- over 4,7 million HCV screenings
- 2,3 million persons tested
- 151 000 anti-HCV positive cases identified
- 20 000 anti-HCV+ individuals to follow-up and link to care
- Over 78 000 patients started treatment
- Cure rate – 99%

In 2021, 2727 new cases of hepatitis C virus were registered (in 2020-4 405), incidence rate – 74.2, including 5 cases in children incidence – 0.67.

Directions of the 2016-2020 Strategic Plan for the Elimination of Hepatitis C and the 2021-2025 Strategic Plan for the Elimination of Hepatitis C in Georgia:

- Raising awareness of HCV-associated viral hepatitis and mobilizing resources for advocacy, education, and partnerships;
- Prevention of HCV transmission through harm reduction, blood safety, infection prevention and control;
- Identification of persons infected with viral hepatitis and inclusion in the care cascade;
- Improvement of laboratory diagnostics of HCV infection;
- Providing treatment and care for hepatitis C patients;
- Improving HCV surveillance.

To assess the elimination program, as well as to study the hepatitis B and C prevalence and risk-factors, in 2021 nationwide serosurvey on hepatitis B, C, and SARS-CoV-2 was conducted with CDC’s support. The study assessed the progress of the country’s ongoing hepatitis C elimination program, as well as the prevalence and risk factors of hepatitis B and C and SARS-CoV-2. In addition, the effectiveness of immunization against hepatitis B and SARS-CoV-2 was determined within the framework of the study.

Hepatitis B and C prevalence nationwide serosurvey

	2021		2015
	Adults	Children	Adults
Anti-HCV	6.8%	0%	7.7%
HCV RNA	1.8%	0%	5.4%
Anti-HBc	22.6%	0.7%	25.9%
HBsAG	2.7%	0.03%	2.9%

Study results:

- Impressive decline in HCV infection (1.8% in adults and 0% in children). In 6 years, the prevalence of chronic HCV infection has decreased by 67%;
- The burden of HBV infection is unchanged in adults, and only 1 HBsAg positive case was reported in children - evidence of high vaccination coverage;
- HBV and HCV risk factors are reduced; However, the prevalence of chronic infection among people who inject drugs remains high;
- Fewer people have heard of HCV and HBV, but among those who have heard of these infections, knowledge of treatment is high.

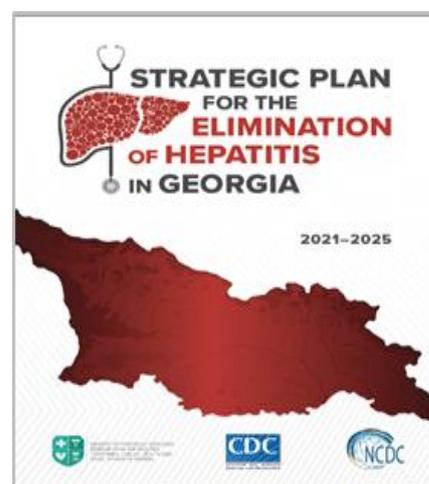
Since 2015, the hepatitis C elimination program in Georgia has made great strides, reaching more than half of the estimated number of infected people, over 76,000, on treatment, achieving a cure rate of 99.0%.

- ❖ In July 2021, World Health Organization (WHO), in partnership with CDC, conducted an orientation meeting to introduce viral hepatitis elimination validation instrument. Georgia will be one of the [first model countries](#) to implement the instrument
- ❖ CDC director, Rochelle P. Walensky recognized the excellent partnership with Georgian HCV elimination program with the [Honor Awards](#).



Partnerships in the Georgian HCV Elimination Program are expanding, including the support of the organizations such as CDC, WHO, World Hepatitis Alliance, EASL, Neap movement, University of Bristol, The Global Fund, Foundation for Innovative New Diagnostics (FIND), LIFER and other.

Georgia is actively working to eliminate hepatitis C and is taking important steps to achieve the WHO goals of eliminating viral hepatitis. The updated Hepatitis C Elimination Strategic Plan 2021-2025 will provide new guidance to achieve the goals of the elimination program. We hope that Georgia will become one of the first countries to achieve the elimination of hepatitis C.



Testing and treatment of adults with chronic hepatitis B, estimated at about 80,000 in a 2015 study, remains limited. With this in mind, hepatitis B has been included in the updated strategy for eliminating viral hepatitis in Georgia for 2021-2025.

Measles

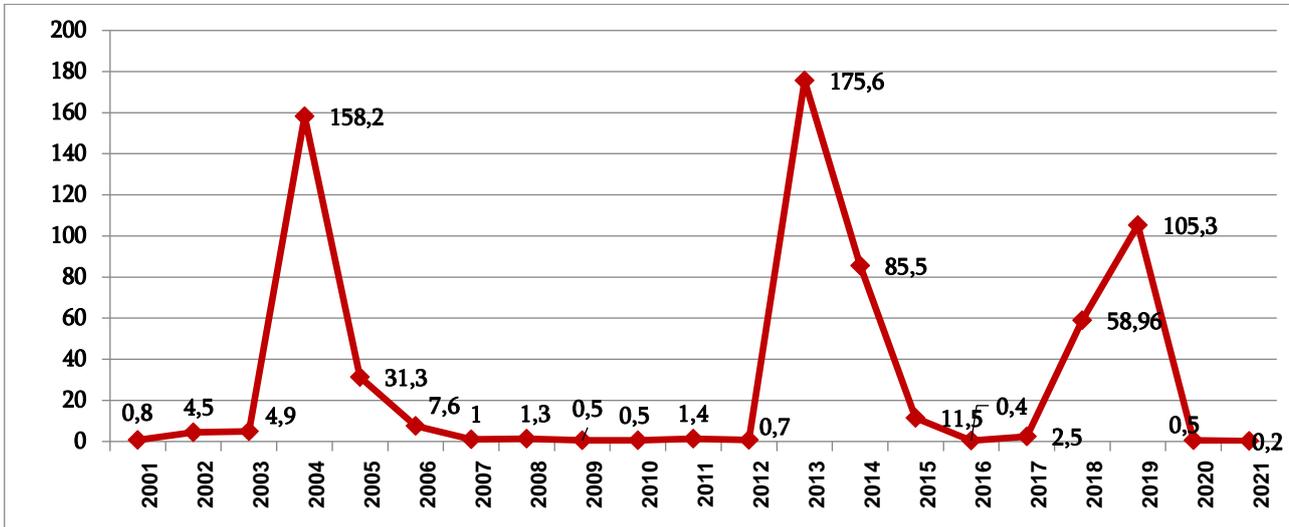
In Georgia, measles registration and epidemiological surveillance are obligatory. In 2004 and 2013 peaks of the measles morbidity were registered. The 2013 peak was caused by the failure of the mass immunization campaign in 2008, resulting in the accumulation of a non-immune layer of the population, 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 and consequently increasing of incidence.

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. In 2021, a significant decrease in the incidence of measles was observed in the country. However, in three regions - Adjara, Guria and Racha-Lechkhumi, a high incidence was recorded (higher than the national rate). (Figure 5.20)

Figure 5.20 Measles, incidence per 100000 population



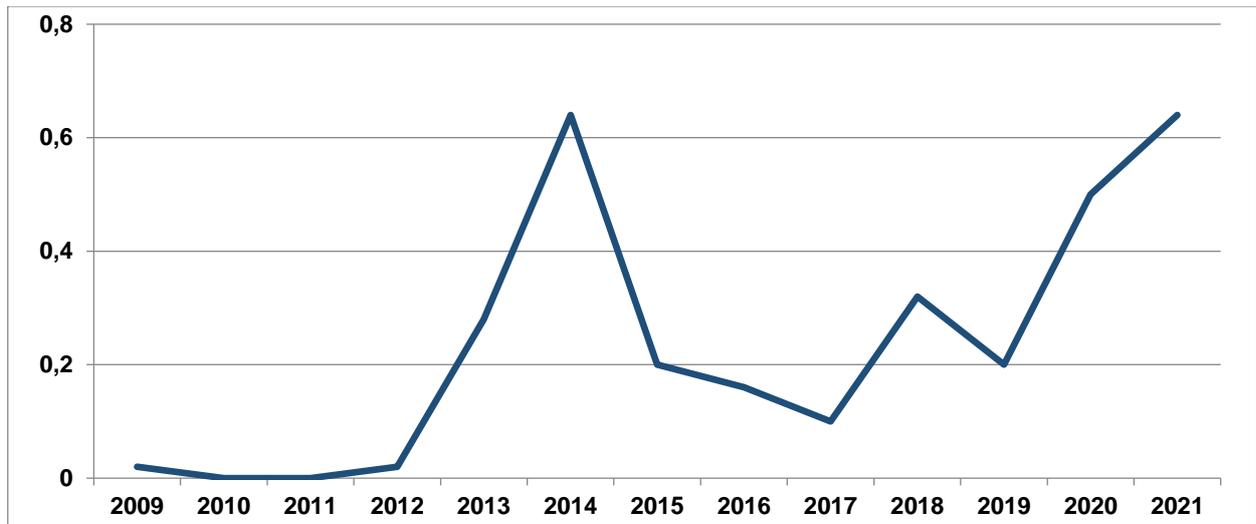
Source: National center for disease control and public health

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 – 16.7).

From 2014 to 2018, an increase in the incidence of Crimean-Congo hemorrhagic fever was observed for the first time (incidence per 100,000 population - 0.3). In 2020, the incidence was 0.5, a total of 20 cases of Crimean-Congo hemorrhagic fever were recorded (in 2019 - 8 cases). As of 2021, there have been 24 cases of Crimean-Congo hemorrhagic fever, all cases have been laboratory tested and confirmed (incidence per 100,000 population - 0.64). During the reporting year, 71 suspected cases were investigated, of which 24 (33.9%) were confirmed, and 47 (66.1%) were unconfirmed. 2 people died: 10-year-old man (Adigeni, Gomaro), 49-year-old woman (Adigeni, Tsakhani). The lethality rate was 8.3%.

In the reporting year, compared to last year, the rate of lethality has decreased. In 2021, cases were recorded in 2 regions: in Samtskhe-Javakheti - 14/9.26, in Shida Kartli - 10/3.93 (Figure 5.21).

Figure 5.21 Crimean-Congo fever, incidence per 100000 population, Georgia

Source: National center for disease control and public health

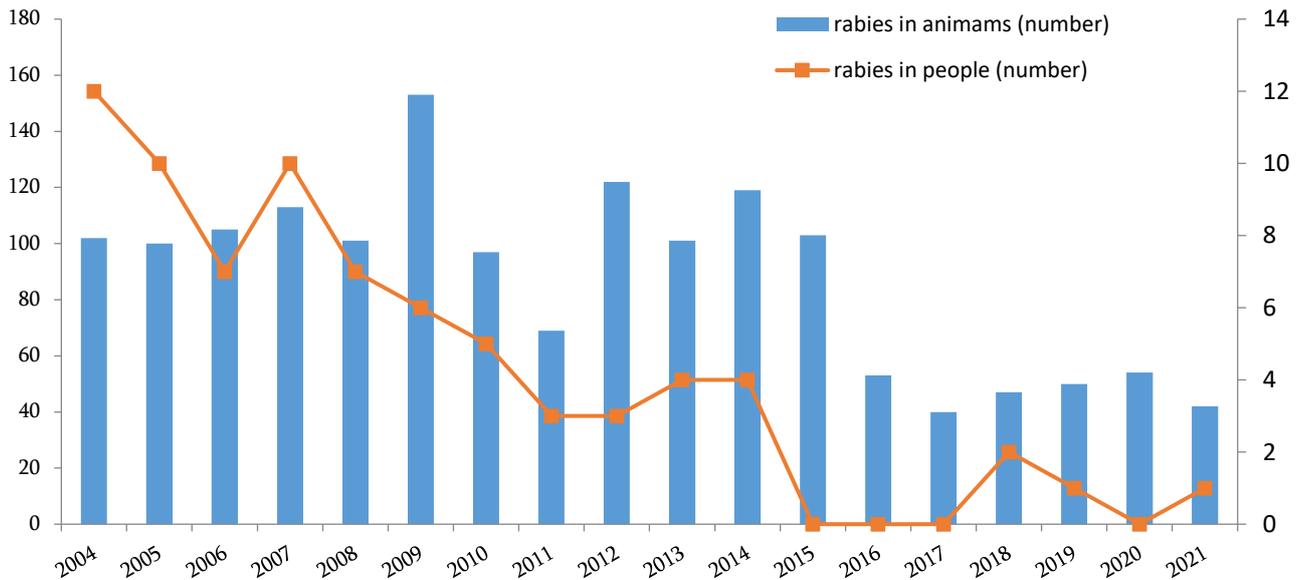
Rabies

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. Zero rate of human rabies disease was achieved for the first time in 2015, which was maintained in 2016-2017.

A study of registered human rabies cases in 2017-2020 shows that cases are related to human exposure from wild animals or unknown exposure, which is typical in areas where complex anti-rabies measures have been initiated, although still insufficient.

Rabies remains an endemic disease for Georgia. The World Health Organization has set a strategy - by 2030, cases of transmission of the rabies virus from dogs to humans will be reduced to zero.

In 2020, there was no case of hydrophobia in Georgia. In 2021, one case of human rabies was reported (Figure 5.22). However, the number of victims during these years was still high. In 2021, the number of appeals of bitten, contacted with saliva of animal, scratched (wounded) citizens to medical institutions amounted to 50,304 (in 2020 - 55,891).

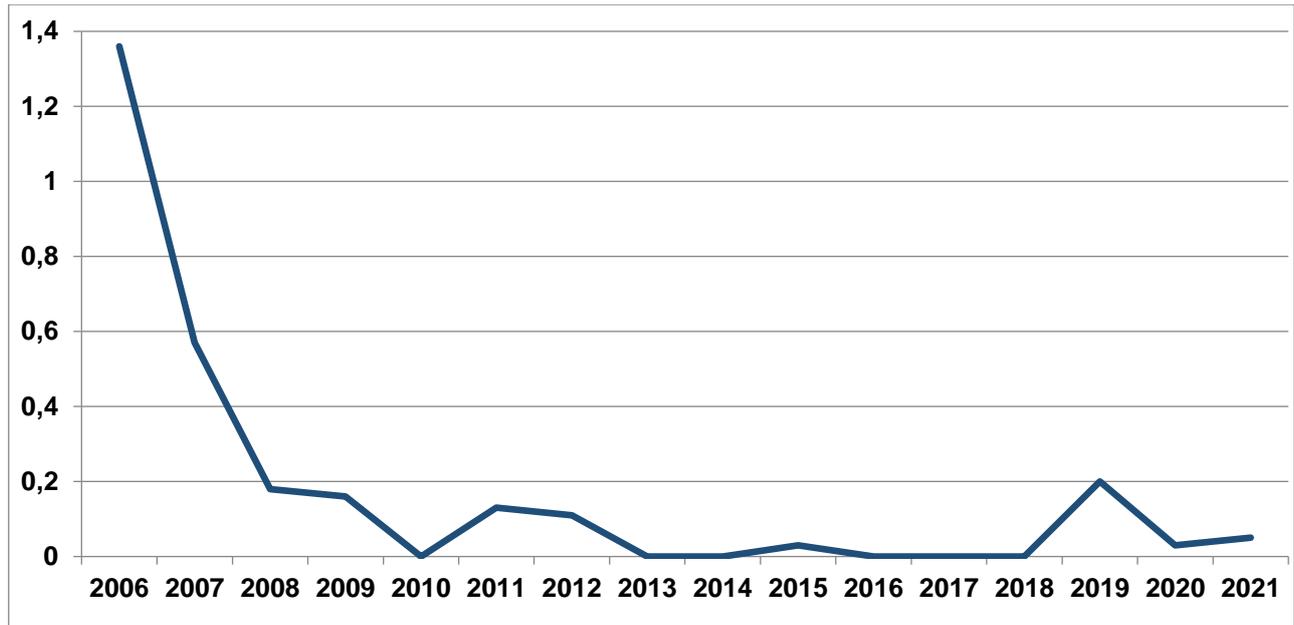
Figure 5.22 Number of cases of rabies, Georgia

Source: National center for disease control and public health

In order to achieve a sustainable result of rabies elimination in the country, it is necessary to carry out additional measures, both in order to increase their education among the population, as well as to update/deepen the knowledge of medical personnel employed in this field and to raise their qualifications.

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 2019, in Georgia, 8 imported cases of malaria were registered (one foreigner, and 7 citizens of Georgia). In 2021, only 2 case of malaria was reported in Georgia (Figure 5.23).

Figure 5.23 Malaria incidence per 100000 population, Georgia

Source: National center for disease control and public health

Sexually transmitted infections

Compared to previous year, in 2021 an increase in the number of cases of sexually transmitted infections was noted 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

	2019		2020		2021	
	Number of cases	Incidence per 100000 population	Number of cases	Incidence per 100000 population	Number of cases	Incidence per 100000 population
Syphilis	1059	28.5	863	23.2	1096	29.6
Gonococcal infection	738	19.8	396	10.6	498	13.4
Chlamydia infection	1599	43.0	1310	35.2	1111	30.0
Trichomoniasis	4422	118.9	2462	66.1	2405	64.8

Table 5.15 Sexually transmitted infections, new cases according to age and sex, Georgia, 2021

	Sex	Age groups											
		Total		0 - 14		15 - 19		20 - 29		30 - 39		40 and more	
		Number of cases	Incidence										
Syphilis, all forms of the disease	M	724	40.6	724	1	0.3	19	17.5	87	77.6	165	140.8	176
	F	372	19.3	372	1	0.3	5	5.2	32	31.8	36	32.3	115
Gonococcal infection	M	351	19.7	351	0	0.0	22	20.3	95	84.7	89	79.9	100
	F	147	7.6	147	0	0.0	1	1.0	7	7.0	26	23.3	70
Chlamydia infection	M	468	26.2	468	0	0.0	34	31.3	67	59.8	102	91.6	136
	F	643	33.4	643	1	0.3	17	17.7	119	118.3	150	134.6	204
Trichomoniasis	M	621	34.8	621	0	0.0	10	9.2	114	101.7	121	108.6	199
	F	1784	92.7	1784	14	3.8	106	110.1	336	334.0	491	440.8	503

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.

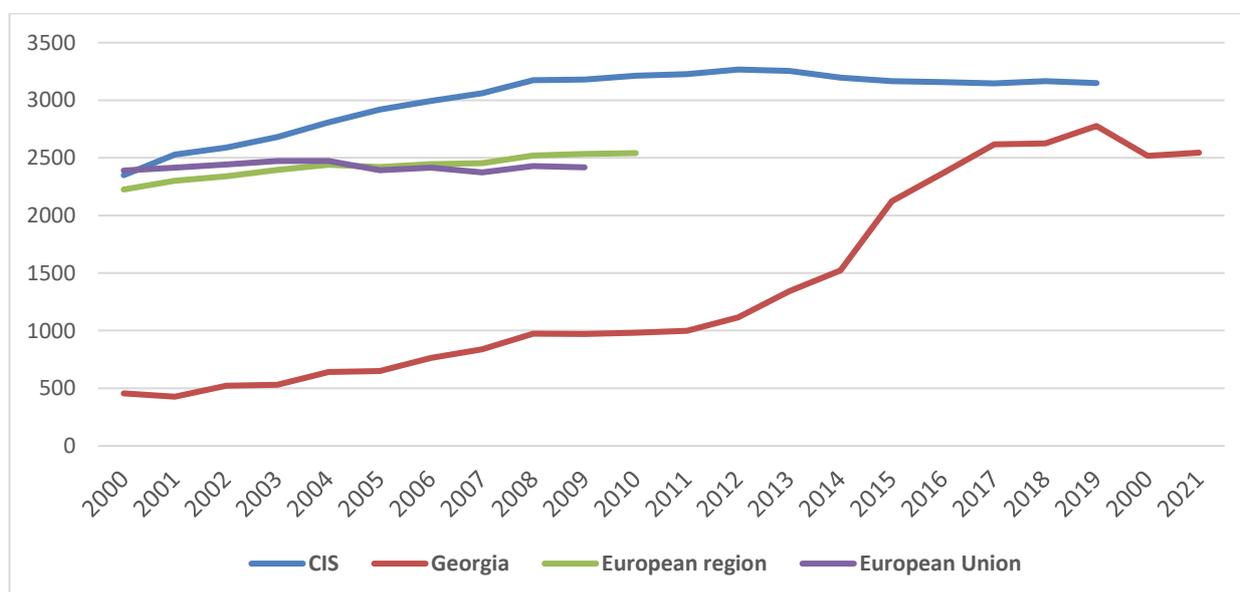
MICS covers more than 180 indicators to help development of interventions (<https://www.unicef.org/georgia/ka/>).

Diseases of the circulatory system

Diseases of the circulatory system constitute 9.3% of all new cases in the country. Hypertension, ischaemic heart diseases, and cerebrovascular diseases have high morbidity and mortality. In 2021, 103,293 new cases of circulatory diseases were recorded, the incidence rate was 2,785.2 per 100,000 population.

In the age group of children, 495 new cases were registered, the incidence rate was 64.6 (in 2020 - 144.8).

Figure 5.24 The circulatory system diseases, hospital discharges 100000 population, Georgia



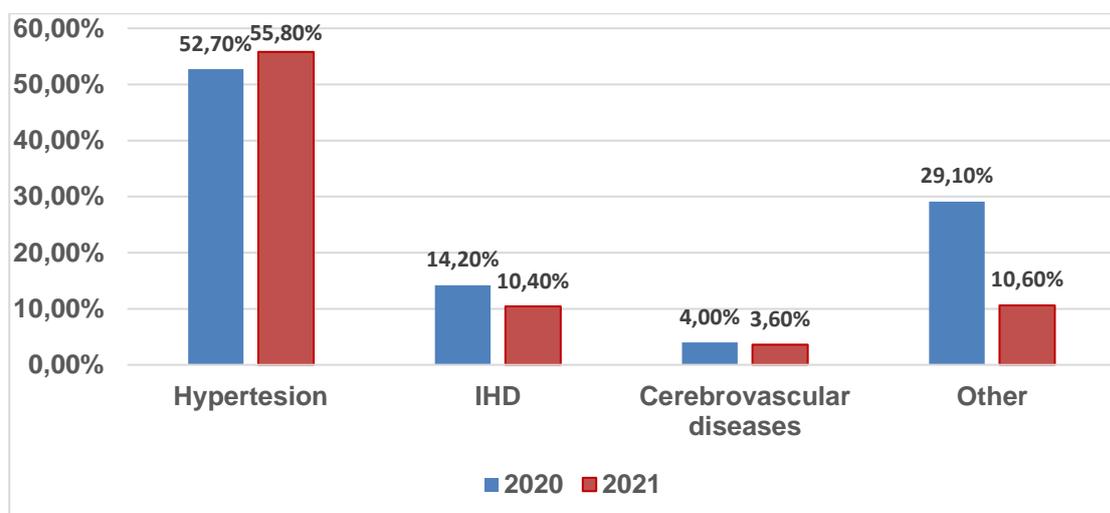
Source: National center for disease control and public health

Table 5.16 Structure of 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
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
2021	393475	10609.8	103293	2785.2	568	74.5	495	64.6

Table 5.17 Diseases of the circulatory system, morbidity rates, Georgia, 2021

	Registered by the end of the year				New cases			
	Total		Children		Total		Children	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Diseases of the circulatory system	393475	100	568	100	103293	100	495	100
<i>Including:</i>								
Acute rheumatic fever	1458	0.4	80	14.1	129	0.1	13	2.6
Chronic rheumatic heart disease	3554	0.9	26	4.6	374	0.4	20	4.0
Hypertension	252996	64.3	15	2.6	57593	55.8	11	2.2
Ischaemic heart diseases	59328	15.1	0	0.0	10716	10.4	2	0.4
Disruption of blood circulation in the lungs and pulmonary heart disease	893	0.2	0	0.0	156	0.2	1	0.2
Cerebrovascular diseases	10696	2.7	19	3.3	3763	3.6	12	2.4
Diseases of arteries arterioles and capillaries	3917	1.0	33	5.8	2254	2.2		0.0
Other heart diseases	37021	9.4	283	49.8	10899	10.6	67	13.5

Figure 5.25 Diseases of the circulatory system, new cases structure (%), Georgia, 2021

Source: National center for disease control and public health

Hypertension

The share of hypertension constitutes about 64.3% of all cardiovascular diseases registered by the end of 2021 in Georgia (in 2020-58.3%). According to the non-communicable diseases risk-factors survey (STEPS-2016), 37.7% of the population suffers from hypertension.

Cerebrovascular diseases

Cerebrovascular diseases occupied the third place among diseases of the circulatory system, they account for 2.7% of the cases registered at the end of the year (in 2020 – 3.1%).

Ischaemic heart diseases

In 2021, ischemic heart diseases accounted for 10.4% of new cases of the circulatory system diseases (in 2020 -14.2%), including angina pectoris - 4.1% (in 2020 - 5.4%); acute myocardial infarction - 1.2% (in 2020 - 1.4%), other acute ischemic diseases – 0.3% (in 2020 – 0.8%).

Table 5.18 Ischaemic heart disease, structure, Georgia, 2021

	New cases	
	Number	%
Ischaemic heart disease	10716	100
Angina pectoris	4281	39.9
Acute myocardial infarction	1265	11.8
Other acute ischemic diseases	321	3.0

Table 5.19 Rheumatic diseases, morbidity rates, Georgia, 2021

	New cases	Incidence per 100000 population
Rheumatic heart diseases	503	13.6
Acute rheumatic fever	129	3.5
<i>Including rheumatic fever with heart involvement</i>	32	0.9
Chronic rheumatic heart diseases	374	10.1

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
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
2021	195099	5260.704	57952	1562.6	5516	720.1	5398	704.7

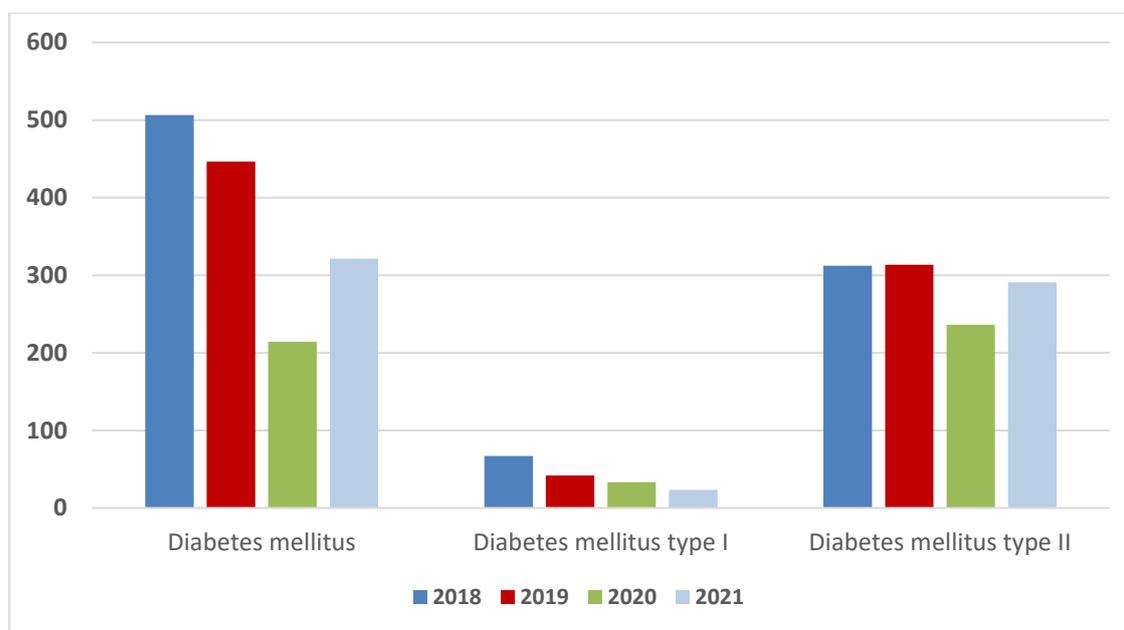
Table 5.21 Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases, Georgia

	2020				2021			
	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	193224	5190.4	34538	927.8	195099	5260.7	54230	1462.3
Including:								
Sub clinical iodine-deficiency hypothyroidism and other hypothyroidism	31754	853.0	12523	336.4	35937	969.0	15982	430.9
Thyrotoxicosis	6737	181.0	2483	66.7	7358	198.4	4077	109.9
Thyrotoxicosis (hyperthyroidism)	4666	125.3	1264	34.0	4686	126.4	1201	32.4
Diabetes mellitus type I	13771	369.9	1238	33.3	13104	353.3	869	23.4
Diabetes mellitus type II	71449	1919.3	8786	236.0	74303	2003.5	10794	291.1

Diabetes Mellitus

In recent years, there has been a general trend of decreasing diabetes in Georgia. However, in 2021, an increase in new cases of type II diabetes was observed, the incidence rate per 100,000 population was 291.1 (in 2020 - 236.0) (Figure 5.26).

Figure 5.26 Diabetes Mellitus, Incidence Rate (per 100 000 population), by the tipe of Diabetes, Georgia



Source: National center for disease control and public health

In 2021, 16.4% among new cases diabetes type I were registered in children under 15 (in 2020 - 7.9%). Diabetes type II 8 new cases have been registered in children (in 2020-19).

Table 5.22 Diabetes Mellitus, Georgia

	2020		2021	
	Total number	Incidence per 100000 population	Total number	Incidence per 100000 population
New cases				
Diabetes mellitus	10213	214.3	11923	321.5
Diabetes mellitus type I	1238	33.3	869	23.4
Diabetes mellitus type II	8786	236.0	10794	291.1
Number of patients enrolled by the end of the year				
Diabetes mellitus	94269	2532.3	92916	2505.4
Diabetes mellitus type I	13771	369.9	13104	353.3
Diabetes mellitus type II	71449	1919.3	74303	2003.5

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

New cases	2020		2021	
	Total number	Incidence per 100000 children	Total number	Incidence per 100000 children
Diabetes mellitus	117	15.4	154	20.1
Diabetes mellitus type I	98	12.9	143	18.7
Diabetes mellitus type II	19	2.5	8	1.0
Number of patients enrolled by the end of the year	Total number	Prevalence per 100000 children	Total number	Prevalence per 100000 children
Diabetes mellitus	369	48.4	392	51.2
Diabetes mellitus type I	227	29.8	246	32.1
Diabetes mellitus type II	32	4.2	60	7.8

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.

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
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
2021	367698	9914.7	308428	8316.5	133901	17480.5	125811	16424.4

In 2021, chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases (COPD) constituted 74.5% of the lower respiratory chronic diseases (in 2020 – 75.9%).

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

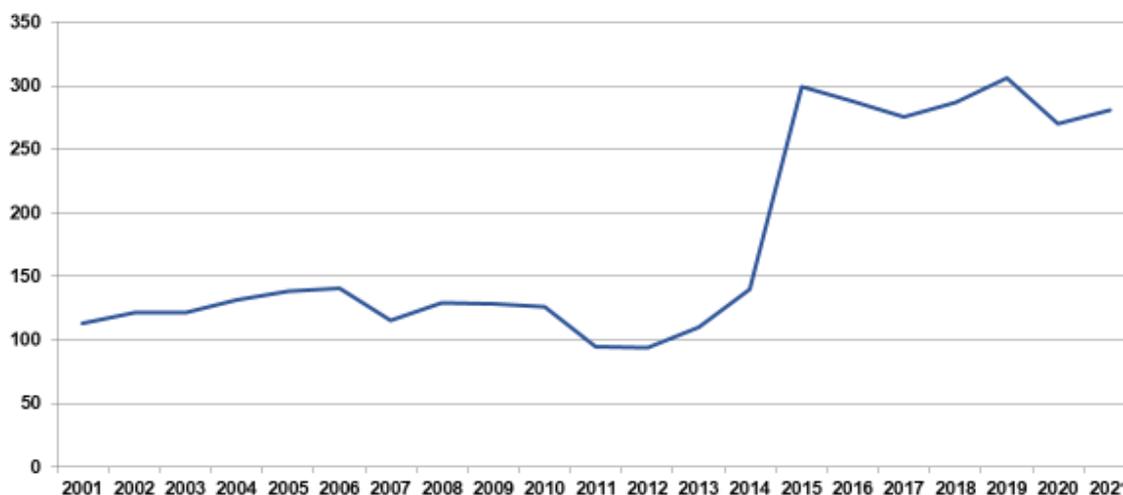
	All ages		Children under-15	
	Prevalence per 100000 population	Incidence per 100000 population	Prevalence per 100000 children	Incidence per 100000 children
Total number of the respiratory diseases	9914.7	8316.5	17480.5	16424.4
Including:				
Acute upper respiratory infections	5181.2	5117.5	12124.8	12040.9
Pneumonia	532.1	509.2	439.4	408.9
Other lower respiratory infections	1242.5	1224.1	2250.1	2258.0
Other diseases of upper respiratory tract	1590.6	935.3	2170.1	1422.3
<i>Including allergic rhinitis</i>	312.7	160.2	359.7	265.3
Chronic lower respiratory diseases	1084.7	295.6	227.7	49.6
<i>Including: chronic and not specified bronchitis</i>	563.6	186.3	167.0	33.3
<i>emphysema</i>	23.9	4.3	0.0	0.0
<i>asthma and status asthmaticus</i>	206.0	53.1	5.1	2.3
<i>other chronic obstructive pulmonary disease</i>	276.7	49.5	55.0	13.4
<i>bronchiectasis</i>	14.5	2.5	0.7	0.5
Lung diseases due to external agents	6.2	1.4	0.0	0.0
Other respiratory diseases principally affecting the interstitium	7.6	4.2	0.3	0.3
Supportive and necrotic conditions of the lower respiratory tract	5.0	1.2	0.0	0.0
Other diseases of the respiratory system	38.8	21.3	15.3	12.9

Malignant neoplasms⁹

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

In 2021, according to the register data, 10 432 new cases of cancer were registered (including in situ and skin cancers), the incidence rate per 100,000 population – 281.3 (Figure 5.27).

⁹ Download from 09.08.2020

Figure 5.27 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	11140	299.0
2016	10724	287.7
2017	10282	275.8
2018	10699	287.1
2019	11380	305.9
2020	10073	270.6
2021	10432	281.3

In 2021, about 53% new cases were registered in females, and about 47% in males. About 67% of all cancers are registered in the working age population (30 - 70 years), about 29% of cases in the age of 70 years and more; 1.4% of new cases come in the age group of 0 to 15 years and 15 to 20 years. 23% of new cases of cancer of all localizations are registered in women of reproductive age (15-49 years).

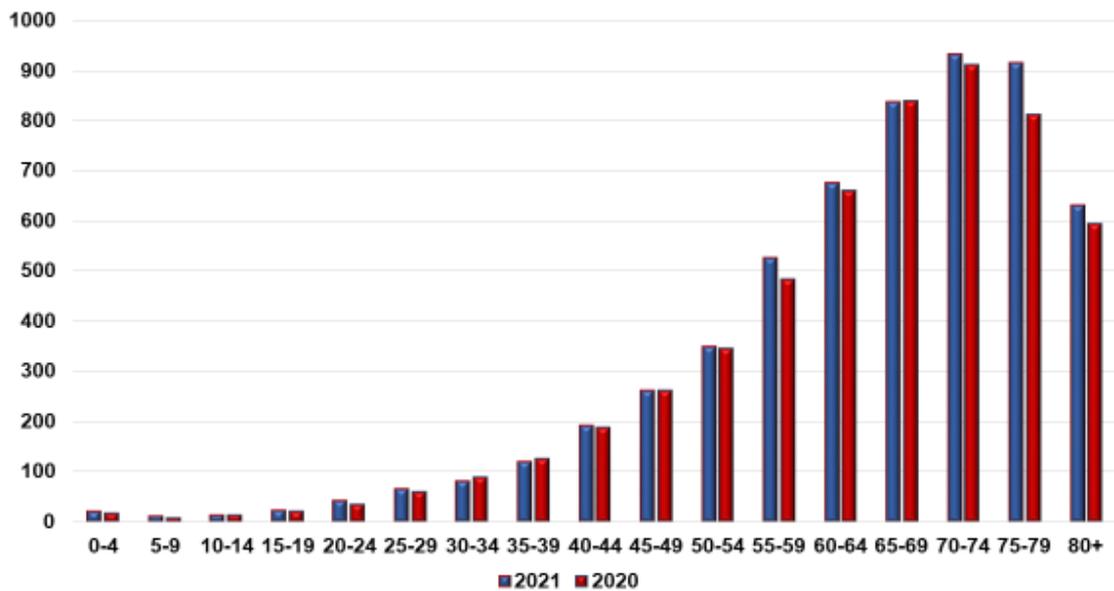
Table 5.27 5 most common sites of cancer in women, Georgia, 2021

Site	Number of new cases	Share of all new cases registered in women (%)
Breast	1640	29.7
Thyroid gland	708	12.8
Colorectal	389	7.0
Body of the uterus	372	6.7
Cervix of the uterus	281	5.1

Table 5.28 5 most common sites of cancer in men, Georgia, 2021

Site	Number of new cases	Share 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

Figure 5.28 Cancer, age-specific incidence rate, all sites, both sexes, Georgia



Source: National center for disease control and public health

In 2021, according to the data of the Cancer registry about 39.4% of all cancers are revealed at the I and II stages (except in situ and lymphoid, hematopoietic and related tissues cancers). In stages III and IV - 38.6%, in the remaining cases the stage was not identified (Figure 5.29).

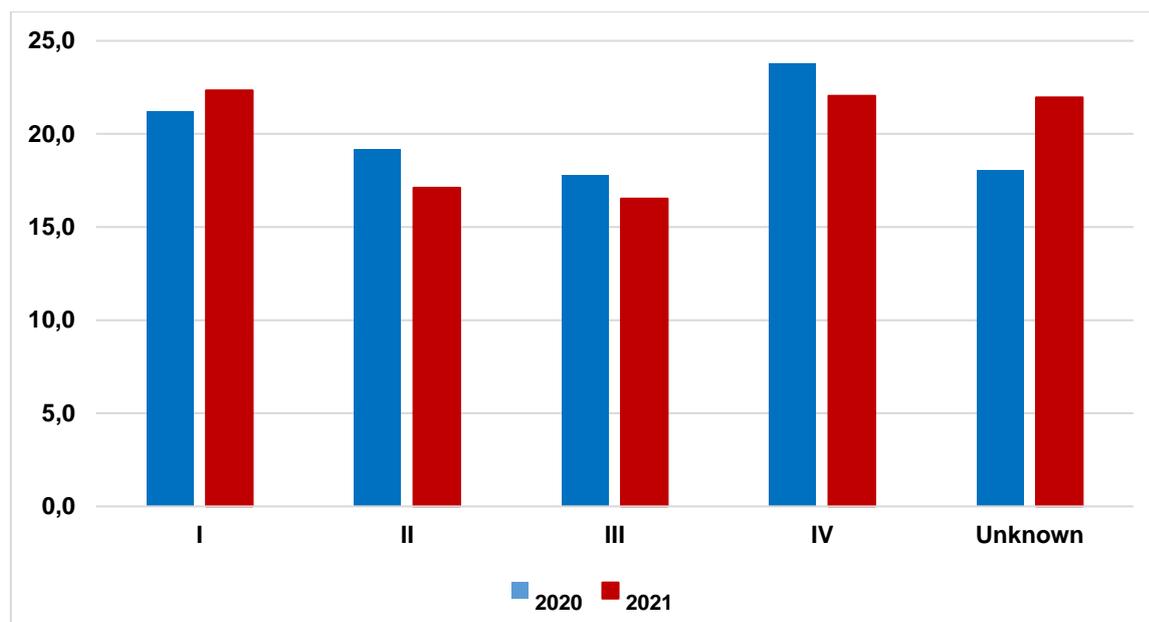
Figure 5.29 Cancer, new cases by stages (%), Georgia

Table 5.29 Malignant neoplasms, new cases according to the stage (in %), Georgia¹⁰
(Except for malignant neoplasms of lymphoid, hematopoietic and related tissues)

Stage	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
I	21.2	24.1	23.4	23.8	23.3	21.2	22.3
II	21.0	18.7	18.3	17.1	19.0	19.2	17.1
III	21.7	20.2	20.1	18.8	20.4	17.8	16.5
IV	26.6	25.9	26.2	24.3	22.8	23.8	22.1
Unknown/ NA	9.5	11.1	12.0	15.9	14.5	18.0	22.0

Table 5.30 Cancer, new cases by sites, Georgia

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Breast	2099	1925	1881	1846	1909	1662	1651
Thyroid gland	712	918	933	1091	1023	818	888
Colorectal	842	795	746	785	799	758	787
Other skin cancer	810	691	609	722	814	716	730
Trachea, bronchi, lungs	865	810	811	785	811	660	726
Prostate	657	524	505	622	683	653	716
Bladder	557	535	580	523	542	494	548
Lymphoid, hemopoietic and related tissues	542	618	599	611	757	553	409
Corpus uteri	371	377	346	376	357	327	372
Stomach	483	448	429	362	363	336	335

¹⁰ *Except in situ and lymphoid, hematopoietic and related tissues cancers*

Other organs of the digestive system	306	267	275	266	358	320	324
Uncertain, secondary and unspecified localization	338	306	244	391	272	267	321
Other parts of the urinary system	280	297	294	300	314	282	310
Cervix uteri	362	415	311	294	347	309	281
Ovary	343	272	302	267	302	283	274
Lip, mouth and throat	106	108	119	167	231	226	253
Larynx	323	304	279	261	251	245	252
Brain	230	229	200	193	252	226	218
Pancreas	142	165	160	207	167	159	189
Mesothelial and soft tissues	173	134	139	124	123	138	135
Other part of male genitalia	105	92	108	103	122	104	99
Other parts of female genitalia	69	64	64	67	84	66	92
Melanoma	115	118	99	78	59	71	88
Bone and articular cartilage	62	54	48	48	85	66	86
Neoplasms			1	13	60	72	78
in situ	79	111	39	30	37	32	69
Oesophagus	53	44	47	62	68	66	52
Eye and other parts of the central nervous system	31	44	34	30	36	54	48
Other organs of the respiratory system and thoracic cavity	53	39	31	25	40	29	39
Malignant neoplasms of uncertain or unknown behavior	8	8	25	39	61	59	38
Other endocrine glands	18	8	16	8	20	17	18
Other defining forms of T/NK-cell lymphoma	5	3	6	1	24	2	4
Monocyte leukemia	1	1	2	2	9	3	2
Total	11140	10724	10282	10699	11380	10073	10432

Table 5.31 Cancer, new cases in children by sites, Georgia

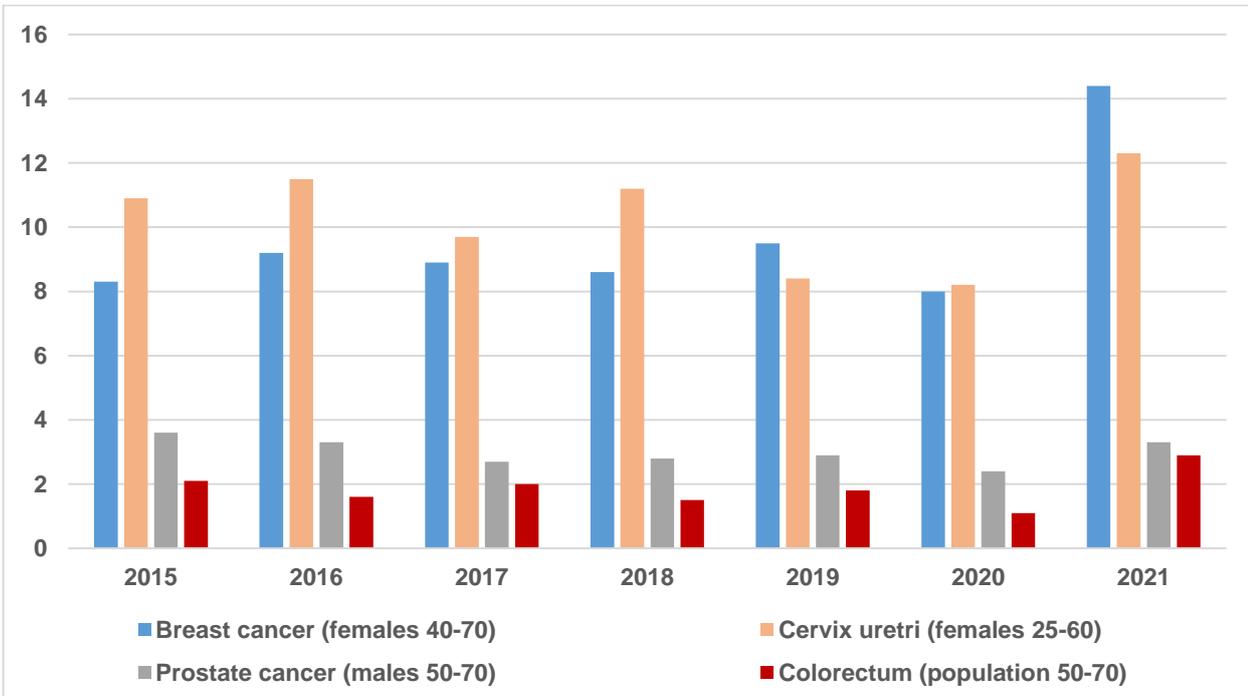
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Lymphoid, hemopoietic and related tissues	43	48	39	34	52	42	52
Brain	16	16	9	8	13	15	17
Eye and other parts of the central nervous system	4	5	5	4	4	2	8
Other parts of the urinary system	2	6	4	4	2	3	6
Other endocrine glands	6	2	4		4	3	5
Neoplasms					5	2	4
Mesothelial and soft tissues	6	4	5	3	1	5	3
Bone and articular cartilage	6	4	7	2	1	7	3
Other part of male genitalia				2		2	2
Ovary		1	1	1			2
Uncertain, secondary and unspecified localization	6	2		9	4	2	1
Breast							1
Other organs of the digestive system			2	1	1	2	1

Other parts of female genitalia						1	1
Bladder	1	1					1
Other defining forms of T/NK-cell lymphoma				1			
in situ						1	
Malignant neoplasms of uncertain or unknown behavior	1					1	
Other skin cancer					1		
Colorectal			1	1			
Stomach		1			1		
Monocyte leukemia					1		
Pancreas				1	1		
Other organs of the respiratory system and thoracic cavity			1	1		1	
Lip, mouth and throat		1		2		1	
Thyroid gland	2	5	3	3	6	2	
Prostate		1					
Total	93	97	81	77	97	92	107

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

Figure 5.30 Cancer screening rates, target population (%), Georgia¹¹



¹¹ By the State program

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 2021, in Georgia, 27 348 cases of blood and blood-forming system diseases (prevalence - 737.4) were registered by outpatient-clinics, including 6 847 cases in children (prevalence - 893.9).

The number of new cases increased in the general population, as well as in children under 15 years of age, the incidence - 347.2 (in 2020 - 299.4).

In children 60% of the registered cases of blood and blood-forming organs diseases was registered for the first time in life (in 2020 - 49.8%).

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
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
2021	27348	737.4	12875	347.2	6847	893.9	3969	518.1

In 2021, in Georgia, there are 22 022 registered anemia cases (80.5% of all registered cases of diseases of blood and blood forming organs; prevalence -593.8), including 6 270 cases in children (prevalence - 818.5). In 2020, the number of new cases of anemia in the general population decreased by 35%, and in 2021, it increased by 15.2% compared to the previous year.

Table 5.33 Anemia, Georgia

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total number of registered cases	23245	22220	26173	31499	29087	28555	24967	24148	22229	22022
Prevalence rate per 100000 population	623.4	597.7	703.7	845.5	780.3	766.0	670.0	649.1	597.1	593.8
Total number of new cases	17334	16007	17428	22893	19706	17971	14882	15696	10030	11246
Incidence rate per 100000 population	464.9	430.6	468.6	614.5	528.7	482.1	399.4	421.9	269.4	303.2

Table 5.3 Anemia in children under-15, Georgia

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total number of registered cases	10888	10513	11391	12186	10032	10347	9821	7792	6575	6270
Prevalence rate per 100000 population	1597.0	1538.4	1641.2	1713.9	1381.7	1400.3	1310.0	1029.7	862.9	818.5
Total number of new cases	8505	8257	8691	9364	7595	7617	6617	5535	3685	3764
Incidence rate per 100000 population	1247.5	1208.2	1252.2	1317.0	1046.1	1030.8	882.6	731.4	483.6	491.4

Mental disorders

In 2021, by the end of the year 84 142 (in 2020 – 81 840) cases of mental and behavioral disorders were registered by outpatient-clinics of Georgia (prevalence – 2268.8), this number included 4 392 (in 2020 – 4 214) cases in children, prevalence - 573.4. Totally 4 442 new cases of mental and behavioral disorders registered (in 2020 –4 343), incidence – 119.8, in children 839 new cases were registered (in 2020 – 627), incidence – 109.5.

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
2021	84142	2268.8	4442	119.8	4392	573.4	839	109.5

Table 5.36 Mental and behavioural disorders by sex and age, Georgia, 2021

	Total	Including				Including woman
		0-14	15-19	20-24	25 +	
Mental and behavioural disorders	4442	839	325	361	2917	1972
<i>Including:</i>						
Organic, including symptomatic, mental disorders	674	1	8	13	652	335
Mental and behavioural disorders due to psychoactive substances use	326	0	6	17	303	6
Schizophrenia, schizotypal and delusional disorders	895	5	27	83	780	356
Including schizophrenia	179	0	1	8	170	74
Mood (affective) disorders	392	1	17	44	330	222
Neurotic, stress-related and somatoform disorders	799	12	43	136	608	540
Behavioural syndromes associated with physiological disturbances and physical factors	25	1	8	2	14	16
Disorders of adult personality and behaviour	63	0	0	22	41	33
Mental retardation	928	589	113	44	182	347
Disorders of psychological development	77	72	2	0	3	19
Behavioural and emotional disorders with onset usually occurring in childhood and adolescence	263	158	101	0	4	98

Diseases of the nervous system

In 2021, in Georgia, 116 363 cases of the nervous system diseases registered (prevalence - 3137.6), including 36 562 new cases (incidence - 985.9).

The trend of increasing new cases in previous years changed, and in 2020, both in the total population and in children, the number of new cases and, accordingly, the incidence decreased (in 2019 – 1368.9, in 2020 – 973.8). The rate of 2021 practically does not differ from the rate of 2020. In 2021, the trend of decreasing new cases among children continued (in 2019 - 7,635; in 2020 - 3,581; in 2021 - 3,308).

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
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
2021	116363	3137.6	36562	985.9	10842	3137.6	3308	431.9

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

	2020				2021			
	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	127673	3429.6	36253	973.8	116363	3137.6	36562	985.9
<i>Including:</i>								
Inflammatory diseases of the central nervous system	2631	70.7	527	14.2	1705	46.0	147	4.0
Systemic atrophies primarily affecting the central nervous system	1125	30.2	216	5.8	1300	35.1	126	3.4
Extrapyramidal and movement disorders	10002	268.7	2039	54.8	9426	254.2	2124	57.3
Other degenerative and demyelinating diseases of the nervous system	3955	106.2	922	24.7	3413	92.0	391	10.5
Episodic and paroxysmal disorders	40118	1077.7	11361	305.2	45197	1218.7	15607	420.8
<i>Including: Epilepsy and status epilepticus</i>	13771	369.9	1780	47.8	12801	345.2	1863	50.2
Disorders of the peripheral nervous system	26767	719.0	6396	171.8	30109	811.9	11937	321.9
Cerebral palsy and other paralytic syndromes	6526	175.3	1044	28.0	6439	173.6	760	20.5

Diseases of the eye and adnexa

In 2021, 64 828 (including 11 637 in children) new cases of the eye and adnexa diseases were registered by outpatient-clinics of Georgia, incidence per 100 000 population -1748.0, incidence per 100 000 children - 1519.2.

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
2010	124576	3289.8	49531	1308.0	17695	2582.3	9679	1412.5
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
2021	158903	4284.7	64828	1748.0	18443	2407.7	11637	1519.2

The share of lens disorders (cataract) accounts for 12.8% of the total number of cases of diseases of eye and adnexa, glaucoma – 4.0%. Disorders of refraction and accommodation constitute about 33.6% 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

	2020				2021			
	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	134948	3625.0	41291	1109.2	158903	4284.7	64828	1748.0
<i>Including:</i>								
Disorders of lens (cataract)	38498	1034.1	5499	147.7	37941	1023.1	8289	223.5
Glaucoma	16516	443.7	1614	43.4	17632	475.4	2573	69.4
Disorders of refraction and accommodation	40344	1083.7	10965	294.5	50307	1356.5	21750	586.5

Almost 38.6% of new cases of diseases of the eye and adnexa registered in children are accommodation and refraction disorders.

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

	2020				2021			
	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	12481	1638.0	7106	932.6	18443	2407.7	11637	1519.2
<i>Including:</i>								
Disorders of lens (cataract)	109	14.3	12	1.6	83	10.8	14	1.8
Glaucoma	60	7.9	9	1.2	49	6.4	31	4.0
Disorders of refraction and accommodation	5251	689.2	1957	256.8	8220	1073.1	4487	585.8

Diseases of the ear and mastoid process

In 2021, in Georgia, there were 29 824 new cases of diseases of ear and mastoid process registered by the outpatient-clinics (incidence per 100000 population – 804.2), including 9 144 cases in children (incidence per 100000 children - 1193.7).

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
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
2021	50413	1359.4	29824	804.2	13180	1720.6	9144	1193.7

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

	2020				2021			
	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	53860	1446.8	25798	698.0	50413	1359.4	29824	804.2
<i>Including:</i>								
Otitis media	17181	461.5	8451	227.0	12373	333.6	3707	100.0

Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities

In 2021, in Georgia, 7 087 cases of congenital malformations were registered, prevalence per 100000 population – 191.1, including 3 211 cases (incidence per 100000 population – 86.7).

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
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
2021	7087	191.1	3211	86.6	4912	641.3	2467	322.1

Table 5.45 Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities, children under-5, Georgia, 2021

	Children under-5		Including infants	
	New cases	Prevalence per 100000 children	New cases	Prevalence per 100000 infants
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities	2268	910.5	1201	2605.2
<i>Including:</i>				
Congenital malformations of the nervous system	109	43.8	40	86.8
<i>Including: Anencephaly and similar malformations</i>	1	0.4		
<i>Congenital hydrocephalus</i>	17	6.8	4	8.7
<i>Spina bifida</i>	22	8.8	8	17.4
Congenital malformations of the circulatory system	637	255.7	394	854.7
<i>Including: Congenital malformations of cardiac chambers and connections</i>	37	14.9	13	28.2
Congenital malformations of cardiac septa	414	166.2	302	655.1
Congenital malformations of pulmonary and tricuspid valves	19	7.6	15	32.5
Congenital malformations of aortic and mitral valves	19	7.6	5	10.8
Other congenital malformations of heart	18	7.2	7	15.2
Congenital malformations of the respiratory system	9	3.6	4	8.7
Cleft lip and cleft palate	45	18.1	17	36.9
Esophageal atresia with and without tracheal-esophageal fistula	6	2.4	4	8.7
Congenital absence, atresia and stenosis of large intestine	9	3.6	8	17.4
Congenital malformations of genital organs	267	107.2	70	151.8
Congenital malformations of the urinary system	72	28.9	35	75.9

<i>Including: Congenital hydronephrosis</i>	16	6.4	9	19.5
Congenital malformations and deformations of the musculoskeletal system	769	308.7	438	950.1
<i>Including: osteogenesis imperfecta</i>	7	2.8	2	4.3
Down syndrome	114	45.8	36	78.1

Table 5.46 Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities in children under-5, Georgia, 2021

	Children under-5		Including infants	
	New cases	Incidence per 100000 children	New cases	Incidence per 100000 infants
Total	1500	602.2	914	1982.6
<i>Including</i>				
Congenital malformations of the nervous system	40	16.1	20	43.4
<i>Including: Anencephaly and similar malformations</i>	0	0.0	0	0.0
<i>Congenital hydrocephalus</i>	4	1.6	2	4.3
<i>Spina bifida</i>	14	5.6	6	13.0
Congenital malformations of the circulatory system	352	141.3	285	618.2
<i>Including: Congenital malformations of cardiac chambers and connections</i>	2	0.8	1	2.2
Congenital malformations of cardiac septa	294	118.0	248	538.0
Congenital malformations of pulmonary artery and tricuspid valve	6	2.4	3	6.5
Congenital malformations of aortic and mitral valves	11	4.4	2	4.3
Other congenital malformations of the circulatory system	5	2.0	4	8.7
Congenital malformations of respiratory system	6	2.4	3	6.5
Cleft lip and cleft palate	30	12.0	13	28.2
Congenital malformations of genital organs	189	75.9	62	134.5
Congenital malformations of the urinary system	42	16.9	24	52.1
<i>Including congenital hydronephrosis</i>	12	4.8	8	17.4
Congenital malformations of the musculoskeletal system	600	240.9	329	713.7
<i>Including osteogenesis imperfecta</i>	1	0.4	0	0.0
Down syndrome	43	17.3	22	47.7

Diseases of the digestive system

In 2021, 63410 new cases of the digestive system diseases were registered by the outpatient-clinics of Georgia (incidence per 100000 population - 1709.8), including 9695 cases in children (incidence per 100000 children – 1252.7). 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
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
2021	639451	17242.3	63410	1709.8	59042	7707.8	9596	1252.7

An electronic system for registering new cases of diseases has been launched in institutions providing outpatient services throughout Georgia; dental diagnoses are not registered in this system.

In previous years, in the form of an annual report, diseases of the oral cavity and teeth were considered aggregated in the class of digestive organs, which significantly increased the number of diseases of the digestive organs.

Table 5.48 Diseases of the digestive system, Georgia, 2021

	New cases	Incidence per 100000 population	Including in children	
			New cases	Incidence per 100000 children
Total	63410	1709.8	9596	1252.7
<i>Including:</i>				
Diseases of oral cavity, salivary glands and jaw	9644	260.0	2946	384.6
Diseases of oesophagus, stomach and duodenum	22755	613.6	1881	245.6
Including: gastric and duodenal peptic ulcers	2868	77.3	41	5.4
Liver diseases	2594	69.9	18	2.3
Disorders of gallbladder, biliary tract and pancreas	10130	273.1	766	100.0
Including: cholelithiasis and cholecystitis	8311	224.1	615	80.3
acute pancreatitis and other disorders of pancreas	458	12.3	1	0.1

Diseases of the genitourinary system

In 2021, 79 429 new cases of the genitourinary system diseases were registered by the outpatient clinics of Georgia, incidence per 100000 population – 2141.7, including 4 838 cases in children, incidence per 100000 children – 631.6.

Table 5.49 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
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
2021	168371	4540.0	79429	2141.7	6890	899.5	4838	631.6

Table 5.50 Diseases of the genitourinary system by groups of diseases, Georgia, 2021

	Number of registered cases	Prevalence per 100000 population	New cases	Incidence per 100000 population
Diseases of the genitourinary system	168371	4540.0	79429	2141.7
Glomerulonephritis, nephritic and nephritic syndromes	3373	91.0	706	19.0
Chronic tubulo-interstitial nephritis (kidney infections)	3599	97.0	1159	31.3
Renal failure	3792	102.2	943	25.4
Urolithiasis	23305	628.4	8286	223.4
Diseases of male genital organs	28837	1617.2	10861	292.9
<i>Including: Hyperplasia of prostate</i>	13680	368.9	3941	106.3
<i>Inflammatory diseases of prostate</i>	6531	176.1	2617	146.8
Male infertility	909			
Diseases of female genital organs	67310	51	446	25
<i>Including: Salpingitis, oophoritis</i>	6729	3495.7	37149	1929.3
<i>Endometriosis</i>	3348	349.5	1676	87.0
<i>Erosion and ectropion of cervix uteri</i>	3433	173.9	1381	71.7
<i>Disorders of menstruation</i>	10883	178.3	1235	64.1
<i>Menopausal and other perimenopausal disorders</i>	7902	565.2	6145	319.1
<i>Female infertility</i>	3923	410.4	2751	142.9

Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes

In 2021, 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 2021, 26 416 new cases were registered (incidence per 100000 population - 712.3).

Table 5.51 Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes, 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
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
2021	36678	989.0	26416	712.3	6766	883.3	4002	522.5

Among new cases of injuries, poisoning and some other consequences of external causes, 15.1% are injuries of children (in 2020 -21.4%).

In 2021, both in the general population and in children, the group of "superficial injury, open wound, injury of blood vessels" stands out with a high incidence rate, in the class of traumatic injuries, the share of this group in the general population is 21.9% (in 2020 - 21.3%), and 25.3% in children (in 2020– 17.1%).

In second place is the group "poisoning by drugs, medicaments and biological substances" and "toxic effects of substances chiefly nonmedicinal as to source". In the class structure of injuries, poisonings and effects of external causes, the share of these diagnoses is 12.02% (in 2020 - 18.1%), and in the group under 15 years of age - 14.4% (in 2020 - 22%).

Table 5.52 Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes, incidence rates and case distribution, Georgia, 2021

	All ages			Children under-15		
	New cases	Incidence per 100000 population	%	New cases	Incidence per 100000 children	%
Total	26416	712.3	100	4002	522.5	100
<i>Including</i>						
Fracture of skull and facial bones, neck, ribs, sternum and spine	764	20.6	2.9	110	14.4	2.7
Intracranial injury	489	13.2	1.9	47	6.1	1.2
Injuries to upper and lower limbs	2147	57.9	8.1	335	43.7	8.4
Dislocation, sprain and strain of joints and ligaments	2050	55.3	7.8	269	35.1	6.7
Injuries to the thorax, intra-abdominal and pelvic organs	327	8.9	1.3	20	2.6	0.5
Wounds, injuries of blood vessels, superficial injuries	5790	156.1	21.9	1012	132.1	25.3
Injuries of nerves and spinal cord	213	5.7	0.8	37	4.8	0.9
Burns and corrosions	684	18.4	2.6	189	24.7	4.7
Poisoning by drugs, medicaments and biological substances, toxic effects of substances chiefly nonmedical as to source	3176	85.6	12.0	575	75.1	14.4
Including: Poisoning by drugs, medicaments and biological substances	203	5.5	0.8	30	3.9	0.7
Toxic effects of substances chiefly nonmedical as to source	2722	73.4	10.3	448	58.5	11.2

CHAPTER 6

Maternal and Child Health



Maternal and Child Health ¹²

Table 6.1. Births according to the National Statistics Office of Georgia, maternal and child mortality, Georgia¹³

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total number of live births	57031	57878	60635	59249	56569	53293	51138	48296	46520	45946
Total number of stillbirths	647	549	637	589	558	506	436	456	410	403
Total number of infant deaths (at the age under-1)	617	608	578	507	507	512	416	380	368	413
Total number of early neonatal deaths (at the age 0-6 days)	373	387	205	211	231	238	166	135	198	172
Total number of late neonatal deaths (at the age 7-28 days)	151	97	139	152	125	124	88	118	46	101
Total number of post neonatal deaths (at the age 29-365 days)	93	124	137	162	151	150	162	127	124	140
Total number of under five deaths	705	692	559	605	604	594	499	452	431	461
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	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	3.7
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	2.2
Perinatal mortality rate per 1000 births	17.7	16.1	13.8	13.4	13.8	13.8	11.7	12.1	13.0	10.9
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	9.0
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	10.0
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	71.8

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.

¹² According to the „Electronic Module for Pregnant and Newborn Health Surveillance”

¹³ Since 2014, reconciled data of the MOLHSA and GEOSTAT

Pregnancy

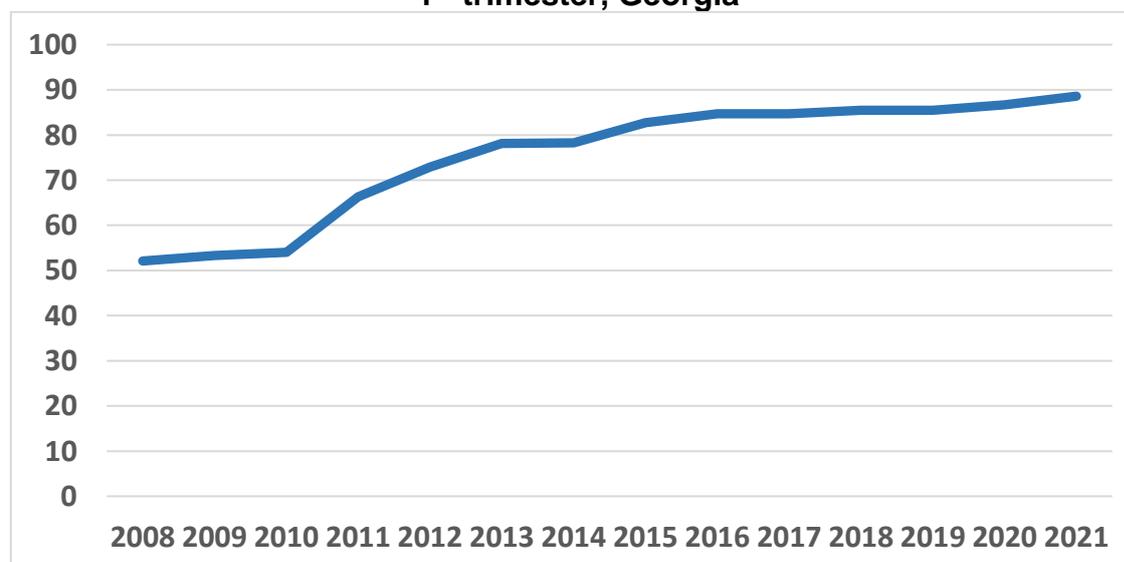
SDG 3.7 has been defined as universal access to sexual and reproductive healthcare services including to antenatal services.

Table 6.2. Indicators of Reproductive Health, Georgia

	2018	2019	2020	2021
Timely initiated antenatal care (%)	85.5	85.5	86.7	88.6
Coverage with at least 1 antenatal care visit (%)	94.3	95.3	96.0	95.8
Coverage with at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	81.1	84.9	85.2	86.7
Coverage with at least 6 antenatal care visits (%)	48.0	71.0	69.0	71.8
Coverage with 8 or more antenatal care visits (%)	19.4	38.2	34.9	37.8
No antenatal visits (%)	5.7	4.7	4.0	4.2
Pregnancy in women under 20 years (%)	37.5	42.2	31.0	29.4
Number of deliveries	50468	47486	45797	45305
Premature delivery (%)	7.9	8.3	8.7	8.9
Physiological delivery (%)	58	59	58	56.3
Pathological deliveries (caesarean sections, forceps, vacuum delivery, all delivery process complication), number	21432	19369	19054	21956
The share of caesarean sections in the total number of births (%)	41.7	39.9	40.6	42.8
Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.8	99.8	99.8	99.8
Abortion, number	22733	21599	19039	17774
Including the share of artificial abortion (%)	62	62	61	63

In 2021, according to the data collected from women consultancy centers, 45 348 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



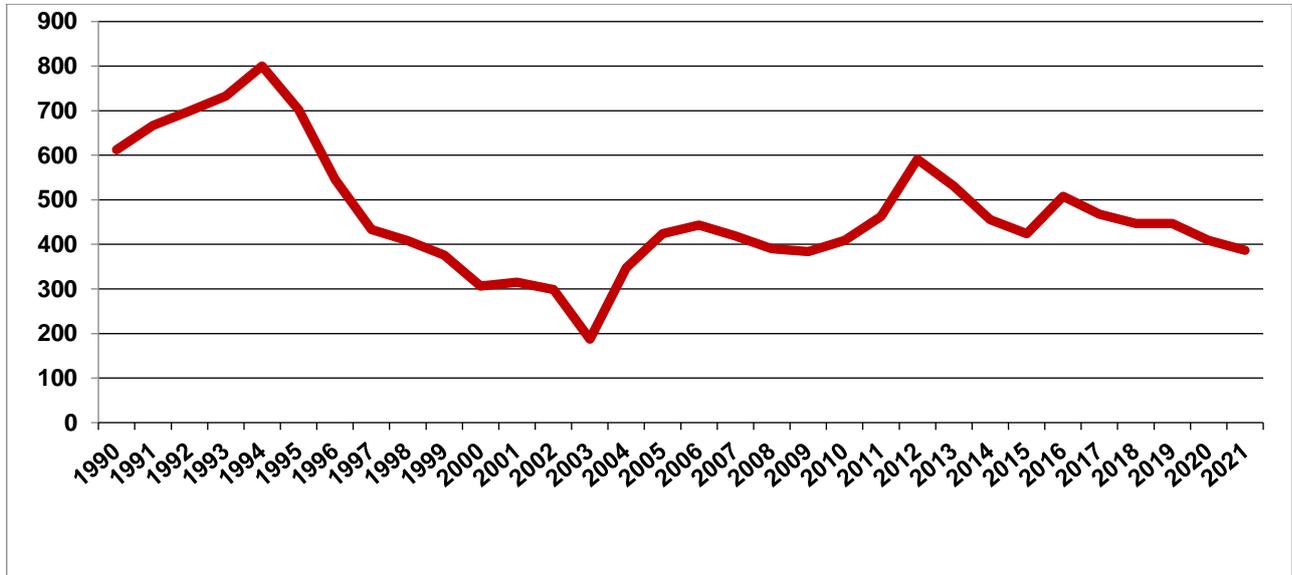
Source: National center for disease control and public health

About ninety one per cent of pregnant women were tested for hepatitis C, 90.9% - for syphilis and hepatitis B, 90.5% - for HIV,

Abortions

In 2021, 17 774 abortions were registered (386.8 per 1000 live births), of which, induced abortions constituted 62.7%. Compared with the previous year, the total number of abortions decreased by ~7% (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
2021	45946	17774	386.8

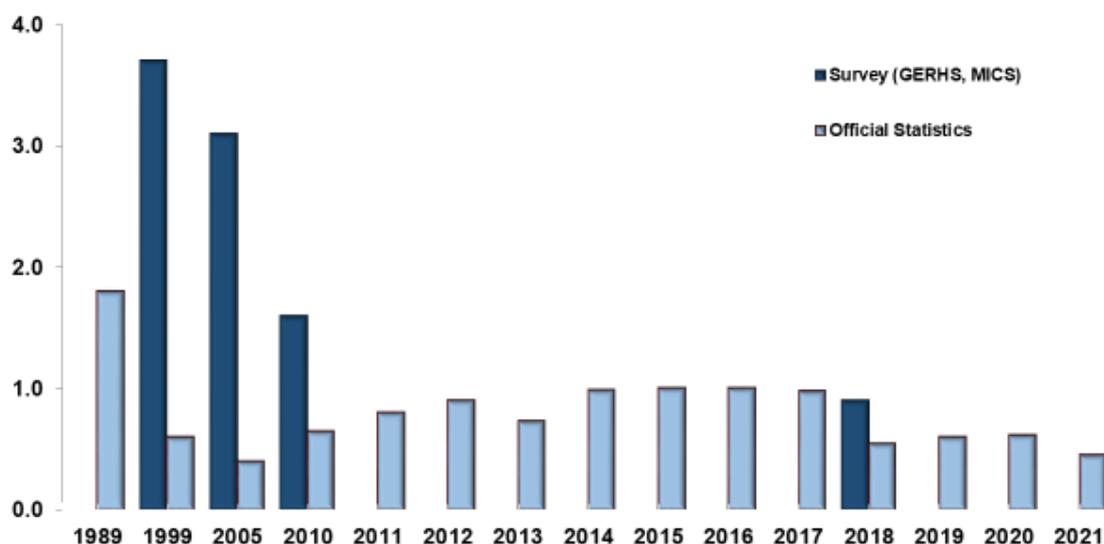
It is notable, that the share of abortions in women under-20 is around 2% of the total number of abortions.

Table 6.4 Abortions by age, Georgia, 2021

	Total	Abortions by age groups						
		15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	≥ 45
Total number	17774	448	2559	4535	4879	3754	1455	144
Ratio per 1000 women (according year group)	21.8	4.6	25.4	40.7	36.0	28.5	11.9	1.2
<i>Including (number):</i>								
Induced	11138	225	1548	2876	3117	2457	848	67
Miscarriages	6636	223	1011	1659	1762	1297	607	77
Under-12 week of gestation	10890	219	1508	2803	3052	2409	834	65
Mini (Under-5 weeks)	1723	36	220	483	465	381	133	5
12-22 weeks of gestation (for medical or social reason)	248	6	40	73	65	48	14	2
Abortion at the 1st pregnancy	2657	273	761	637	469	336	148	33

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.

In 2021, the most common method of performing induced abortions was medication and its share is higher compare to the previous year.

Figure 6.3 Total induced abortion rate (TIAR), Georgia

Source: National center for disease control and public health

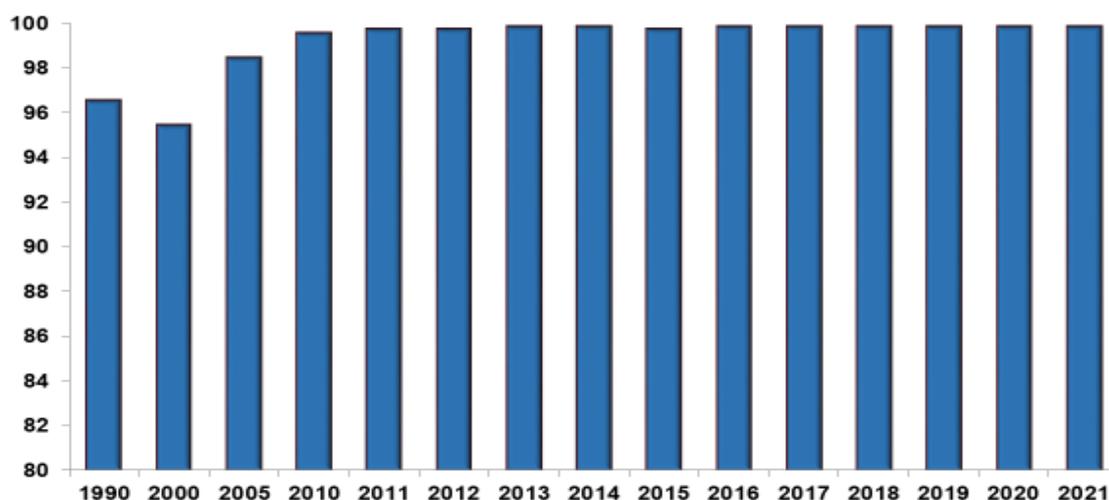
Table 6.5 Methods of induced abortions, Georgia

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total number of induced abortions	39225	37018	33464	32428	28720	24937	22733	21599	19039	17774
<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	18.5
Vacuum aspiration	40.6	41.3	39.1	28.3	30.9	40.4	36.4	36	34.5	32.9
Medication induced	10.2	17.4	23	30.5	27.5	36.8	38.9	42	44.4	46.6

Delivery

In 2021, there were 45 305 deliveries registered in medical facilities. Last years, the share of deliveries in health institutions, reached the maximum value and stayed unchanged (Figure 6.4).

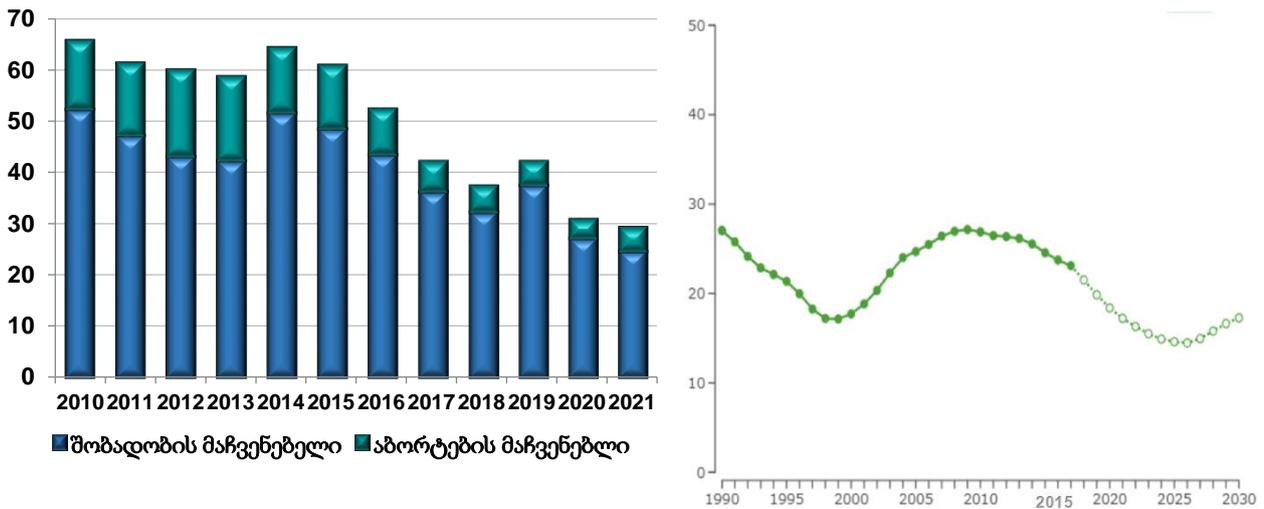
Figure 6.4 Rate of childbirth in health centers, assisted by qualified medical personnel (%), Georgia



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 24.8 (in 2020 – 27.3) (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>

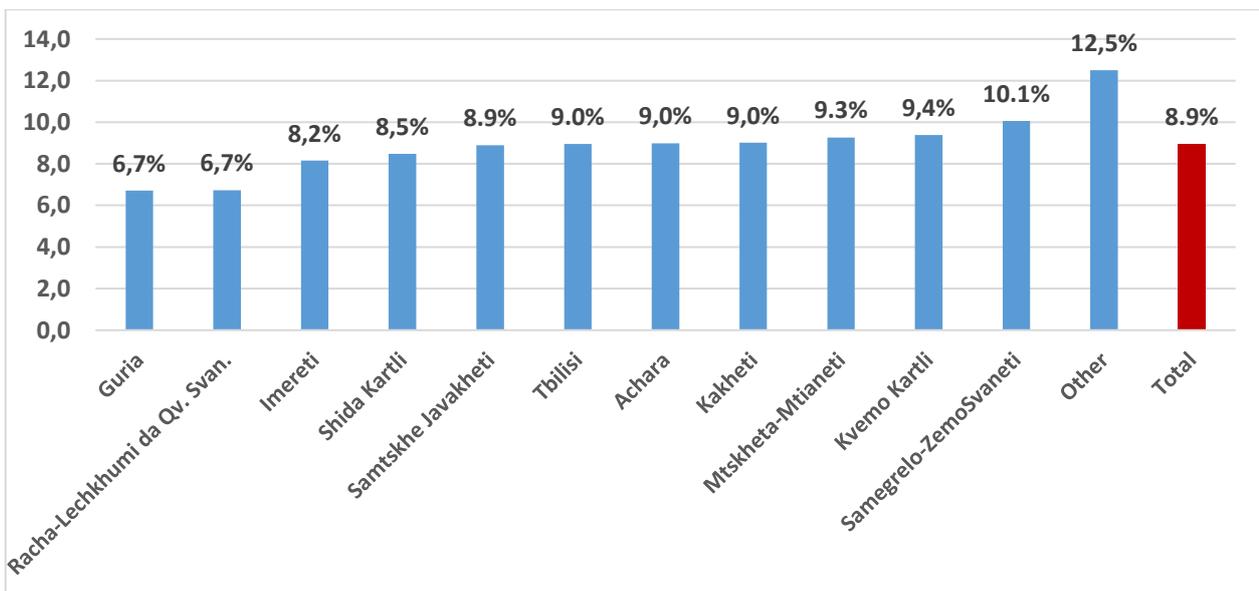
Table 6.6 Adolescent pregnancy rate, Georgia

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Adolescent pregnancy rate	47.1	43.0	42.2	51.5	48.4	43.4	36.2	32.3	29.4	27.3	24.8

Source: National Statistics Office of Georgia

There is a slight increase of preterm deliveries with gestational age <37 weeks: in 2019 share of preterm delivery was 8.3%, in 2020 – 8.7%, and in 2021 – 8.9%.

Figure 6.6 Share of preterm births (%) of the total number of births by region (at the actual address of the mother), Georgia, 2021



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):

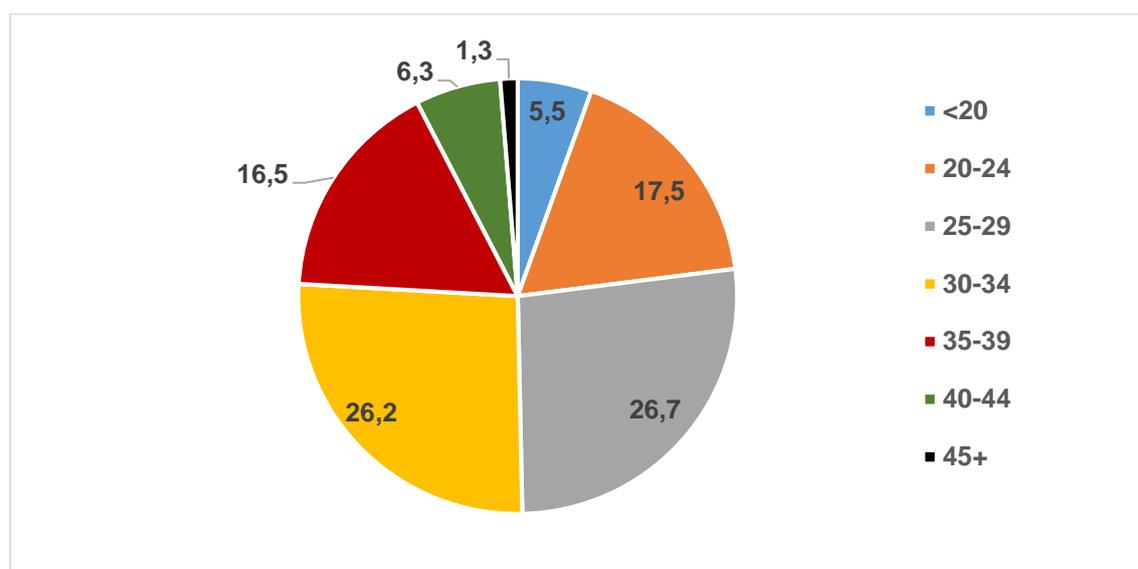
- Urban residents – 8.9%;
- Rural residents - 8.4%.

Table 6.7 The share of preterm births in the total number of births by week of gestation (gestational age), Georgia, 2021

Gestation	% in the total number of births
22-27 week	7.8
28-33 week	22.6
34-36 week	69.5

Source: Birth Registry

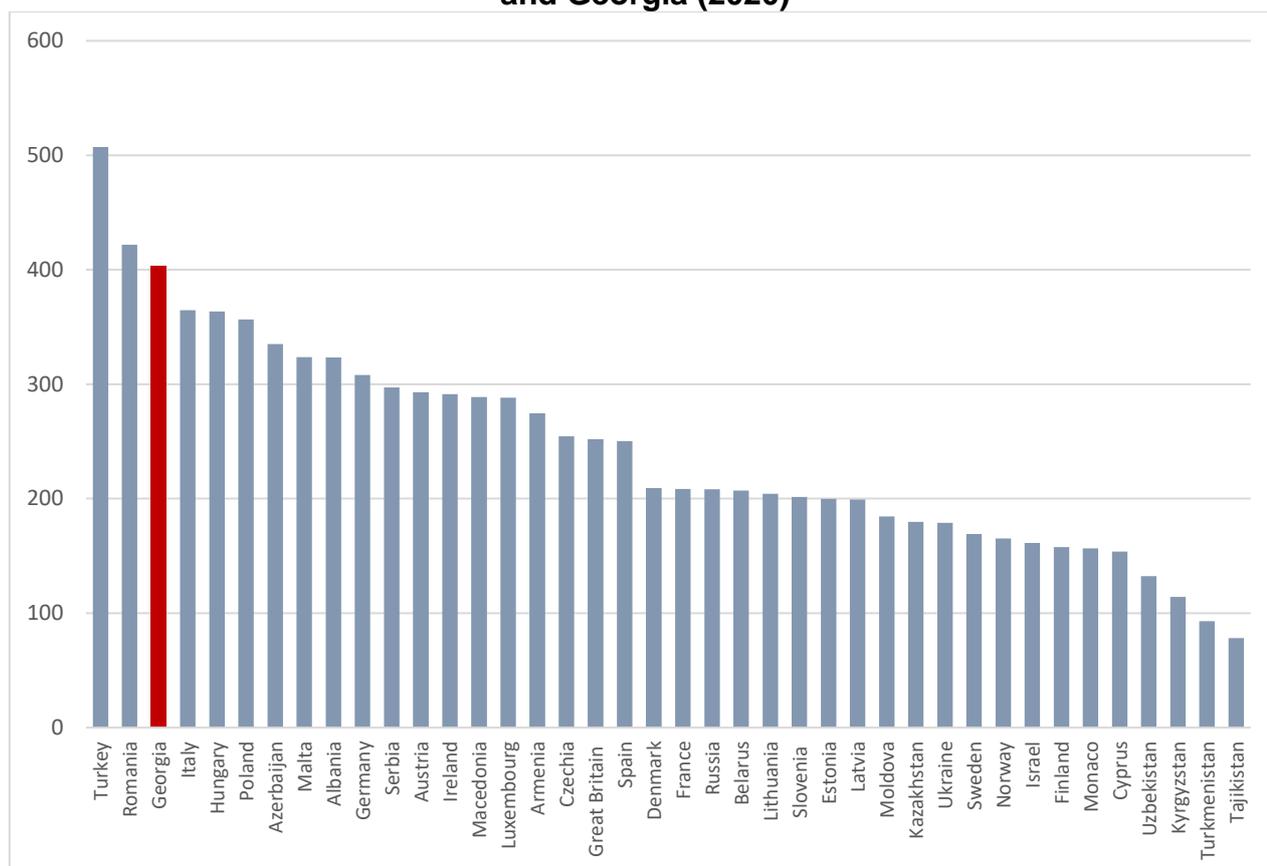
Figure 6.7 Premature birth according to the age of the mother (share of the total number of births), Georgia, 2021



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 2021, the share of caesarean section deliveries reduced and equaled to 42.8% (Figure 6.8).

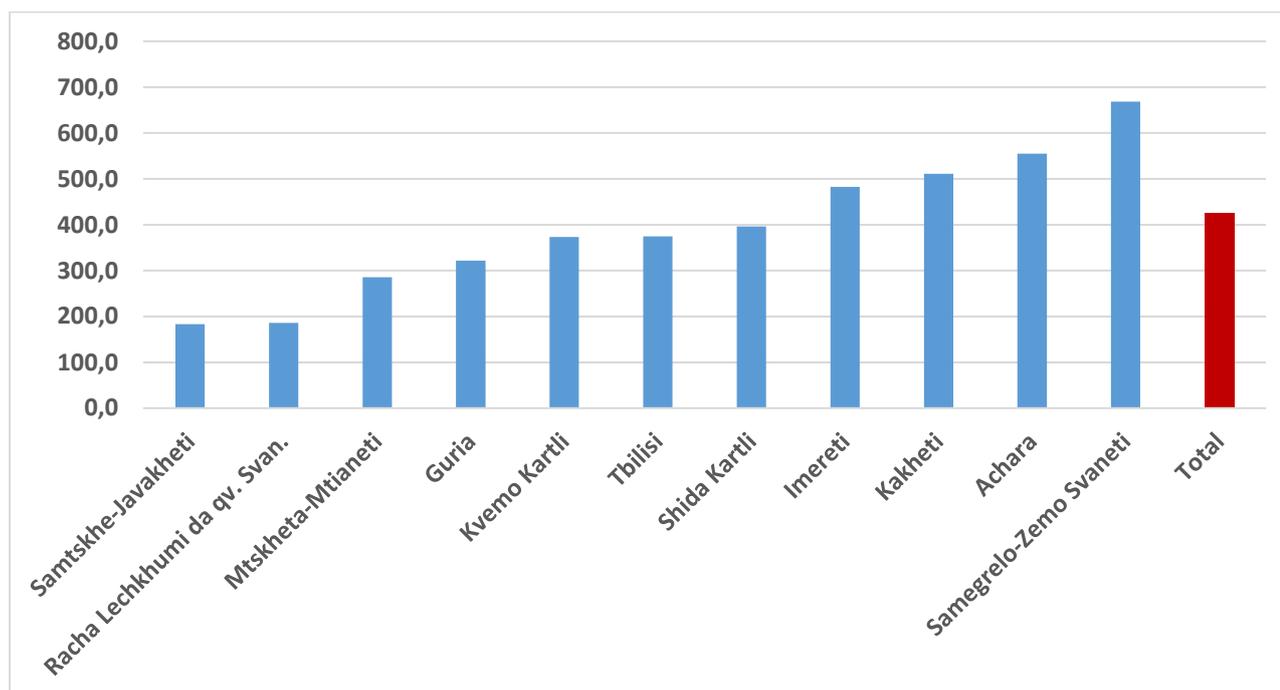
Figure 6.8 Cesarean section, rate per 1000 live births, OECD (2018) and Georgia (2020)

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

	2020			2021		
	Total	Rate per 1000 LB	% of the total	Total	Rate per 1000 LB	% of the total
Total	18616	400.1	100	19391	422.0	100
<i>Including:</i>						
Urgent caesarean section	11915	144.7	63.9	12428	270.5	64.1
Elective caesarean sections	6730	256.1	36.1	6963	151.5	35.9

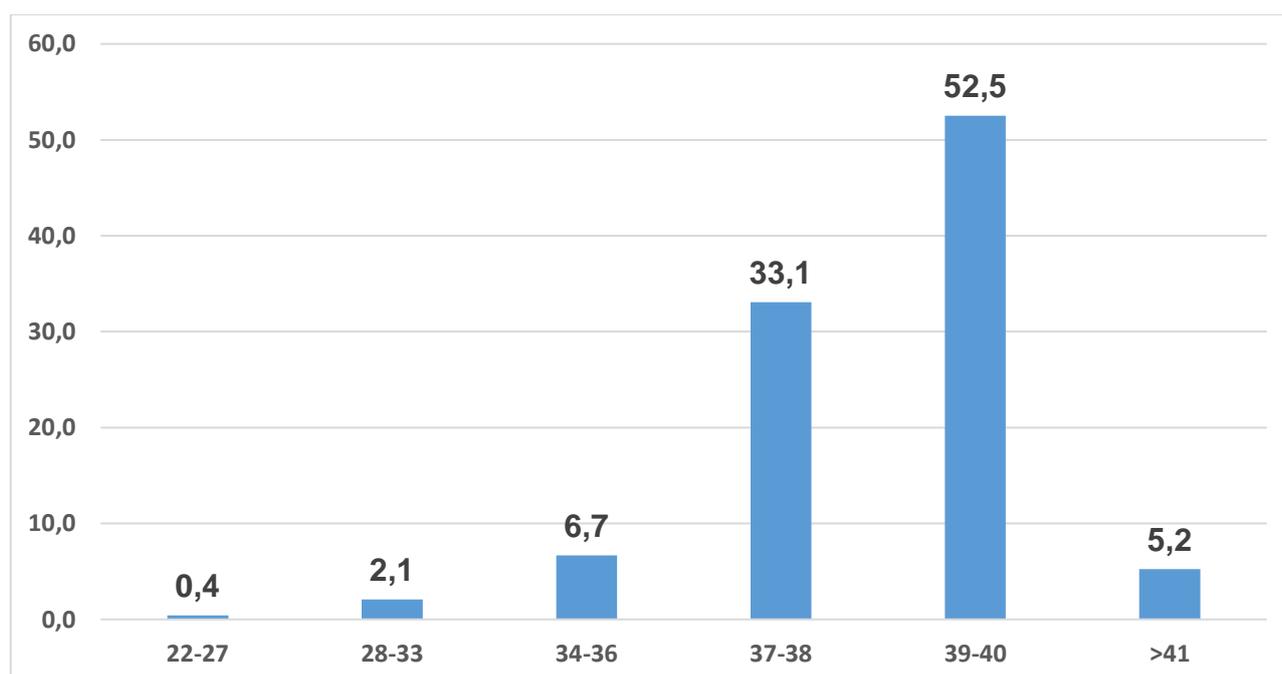
The share of cesarean deliveries was ~43% nationwide, including 64% referred to as elective.

Figure 6.9 Cesarean section rate per 1000 live births by regions, Georgia, 2021

Source: Birth Registry

Live births

In 2021, according to the National Statistics Office, in Georgia, 45 946 live births were registered.

Figure 6.10 Live births by gestational age, Georgia, 2021

Source: Birth Registry

According to healthcare providers' data, 6.7% of live born babies were underweighted, and 35.9% of babies weighted more than 3500 gr.

Table 6.9 Infants borned at the hospital according weight in grams, Georgia, 2021

	<499	500-1499	1500-2499	2500-3499	3500-4499	4500+	Total
Number of live births	7	501	2568	26155	15905	482	45618
% from the total number of live births	0.02	1.1	5.6	57.3	34.9	1.1	100

Table 6.10 Breastfeeding, data collected from maternity hospitals, Georgia

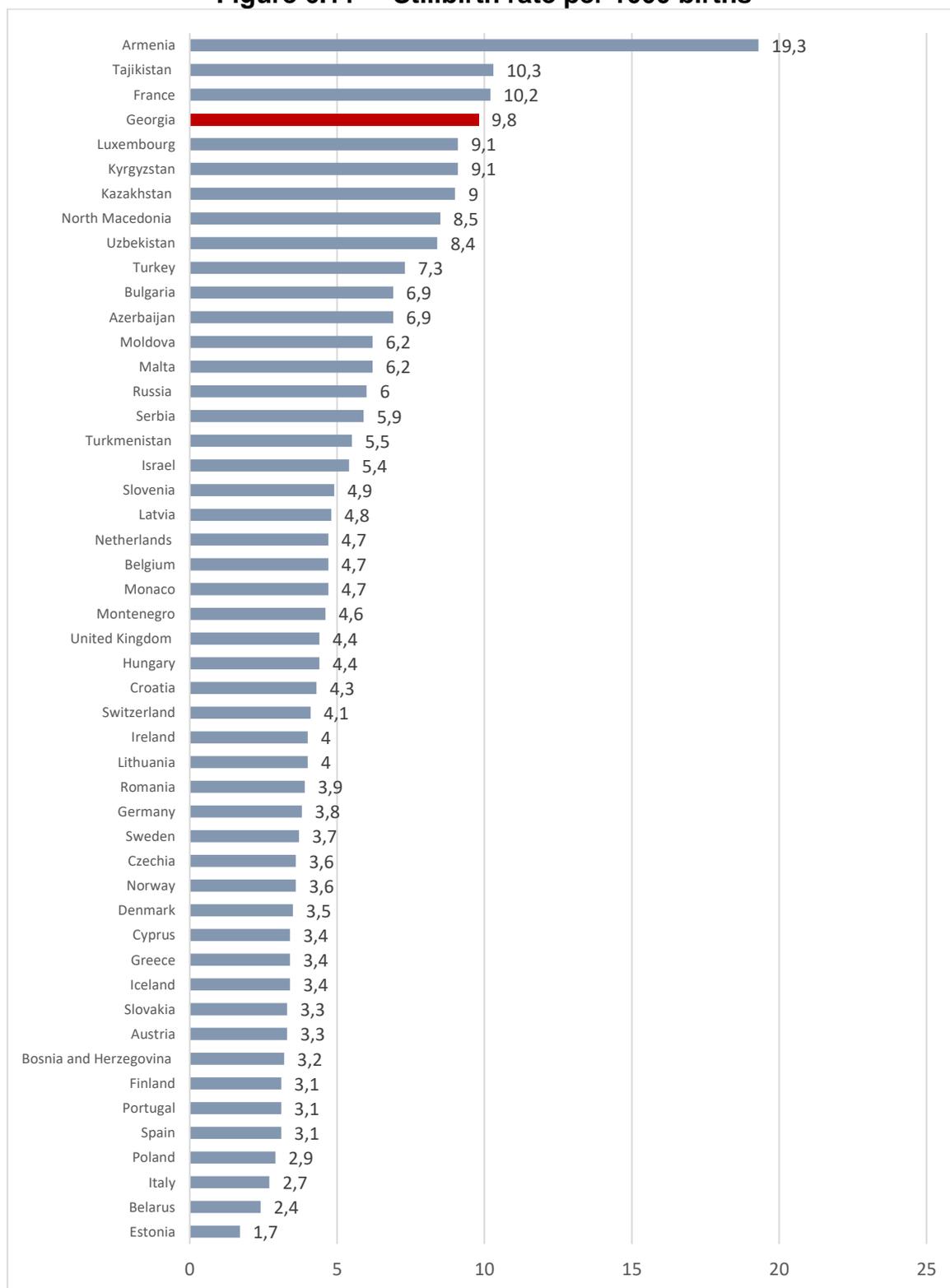
	2020		2021	
	Total number of breastfed infants	% of total number of live births	Total number of breastfed infants	% of total number of live births
Total number of the breastfed newborns	43341	93.8	43205	94.8

Stillbirths

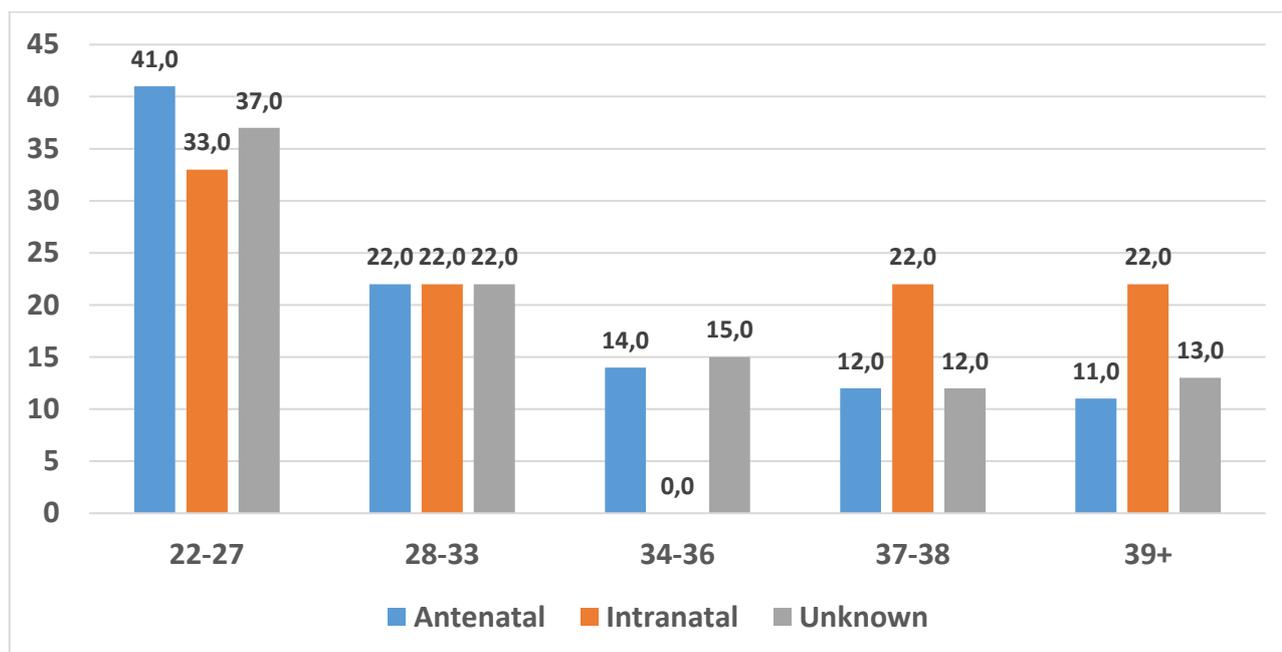
In Georgia, during last decade, stillbirth rate it significantly decreased, although, it stays high, compared to developed countries, and studying causes of stillbirths remains a challenge. In Georgia, in 2021, compared to the previous year, there was a decrease in the number of stillbirths - stillbirths number accounted to 403 cases, stillbirth rate was 8.7 per 1000 births.

In 2021, stillbirth analysis was conducted based on the birth registry data: 81% of stillbirths occurred in the antenatal period, 2% - in the intranatal period. For about 17% the fetal death time could not be determined using medical documentation.

Among the stillbirths during antenatal period, 40% were observed at 22-27 weeks of gestation, 22% at 28-33 weeks of gestation, 14% and 24% at 34-36 and 37-40 + weeks of gestation, respectively (Figure 6.12).

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, 2021

Source: National center for disease control and public health

Table 6.11 Stillbirths by weight at births, Georgia, 2021

	<499	500 - 999	1000 - 1499	1500-2499	2500-3999	> 4000	Total
Number of stillbirths	55	160	80	91	15	2	403
% from the total number of stillbirths	13.6	39.7	19.9	22.6	3.7	0.5	100

Maternal mortality

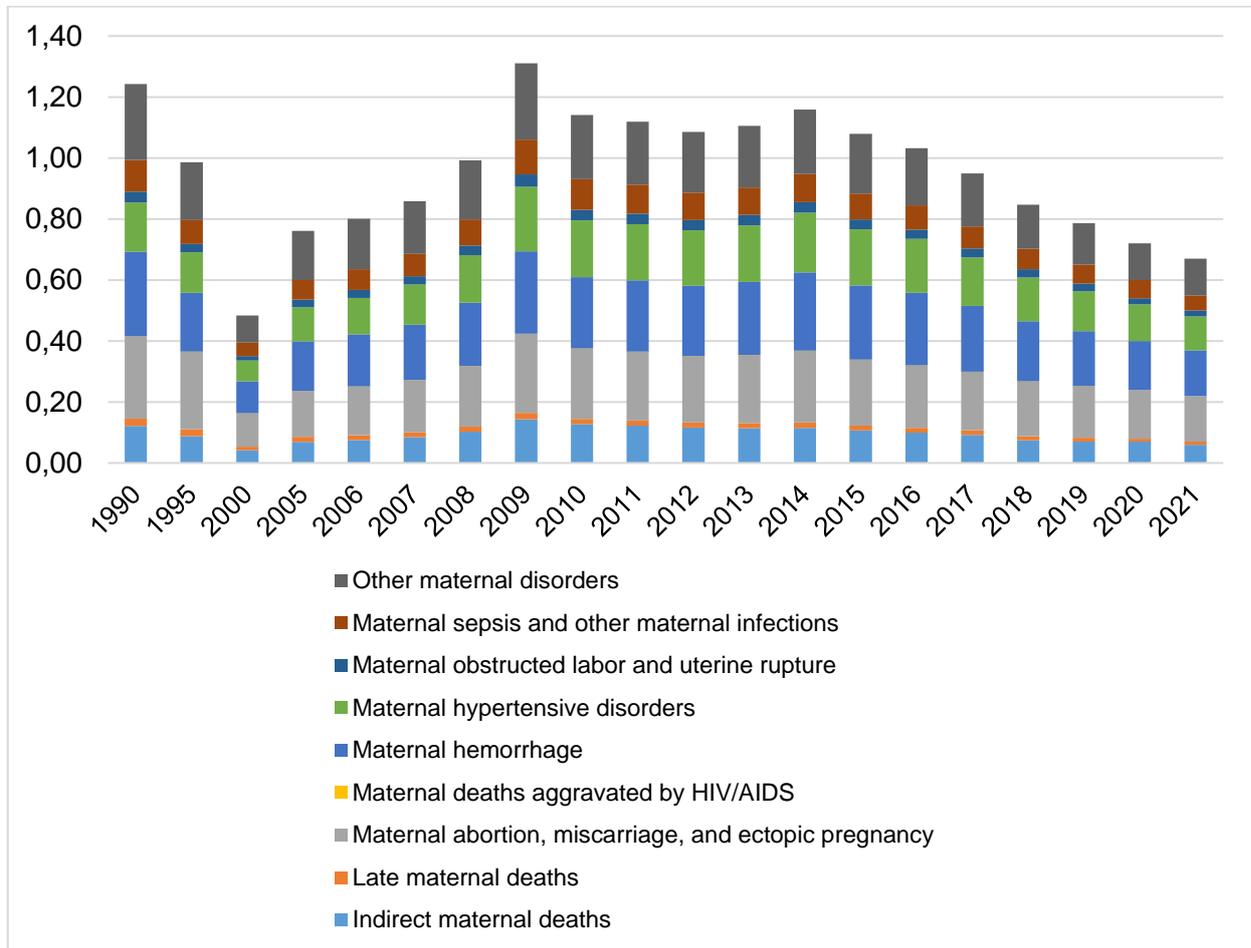
In the transition period from the MDG framework to Sustainable Development Goals (SDG), a complex assessment of maternal mortality is necessary to identify successful areas and address existing problems. The United Nations Sustainable Development Goals aim on the improvement of maternal health and well-being by 2030. According to the SDG3.1 the target maternal mortality rate is less than 70 per 100,000 live births.

In 2021, there were 34 cases of maternal mortality in Georgia, including 33 cases of early maternal mortality (maternal mortality rate per 100,000 live births = 71.8) and 1 case of late maternal death. In 9 cases of early death of the mother, the death of the mother was caused by a direct obstetric cause, and 24 - by an indirect cause.

Structure of deaths due to direct obstetric causes: obstetric hemorrhage - 4 cases, eclampsia - 2 cases, obstetric embolism - 1 case, incomplete abortion with complicated infection - 1 case, fallopian tube pregnancy 1 case.

Out of 25 cases of indirect obstetric deaths, 24 were caused by new coronavirus infection (early death of the mother) and 1 case was caused by malignant tumor of the placenta (late death of the mother).

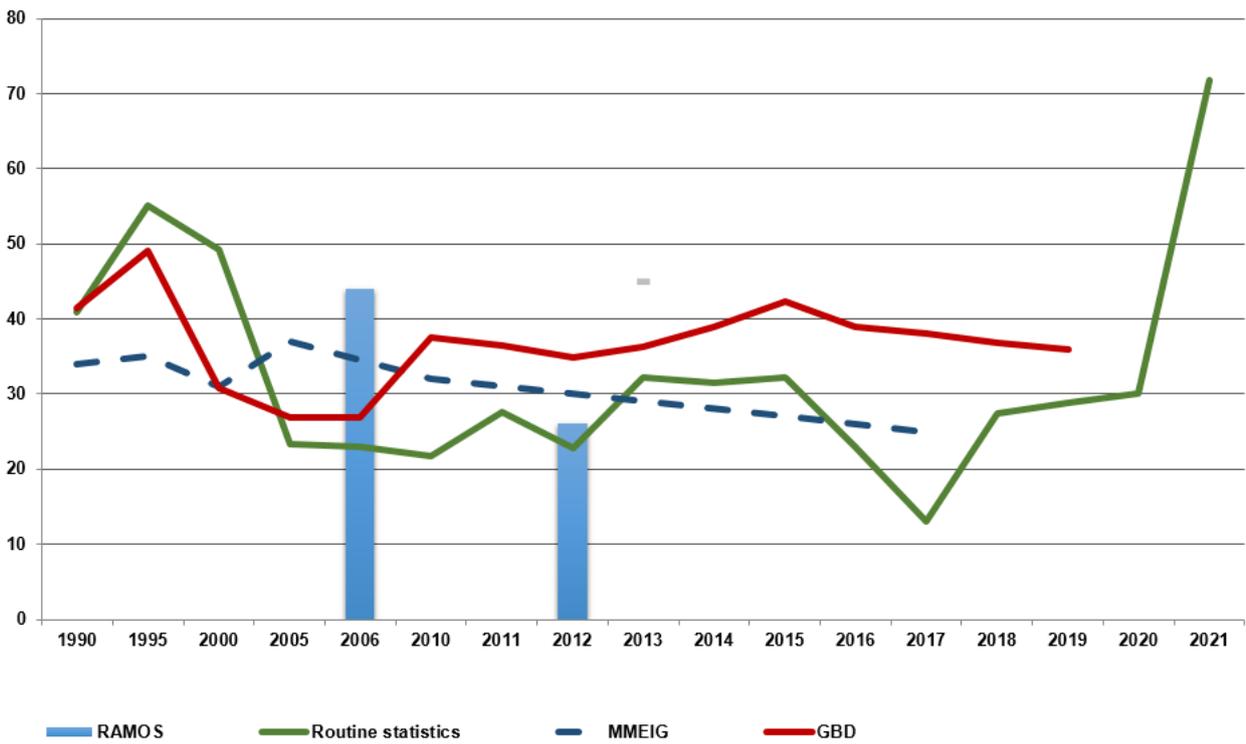
Figure 6.13 Maternal mortality by underlying cause of death of death, Georgia



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

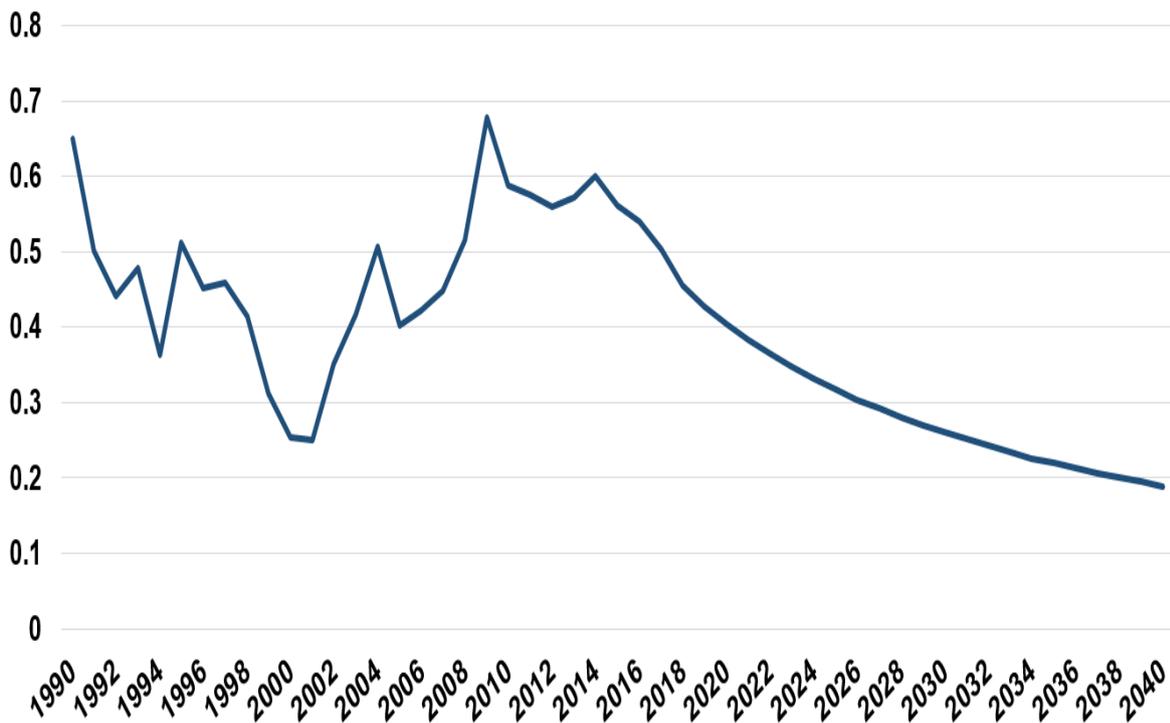
Different international organizations and agencies are producing maternal mortality estimates for different countries, e.g., the UN Maternal Mortality Estimation Interagency Group (MMEIG) and Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME) (Figure 6.16, 6.17, 6.18, and 6.19).

Figure 6.14 Maternal mortality by different sources of information, Georgia



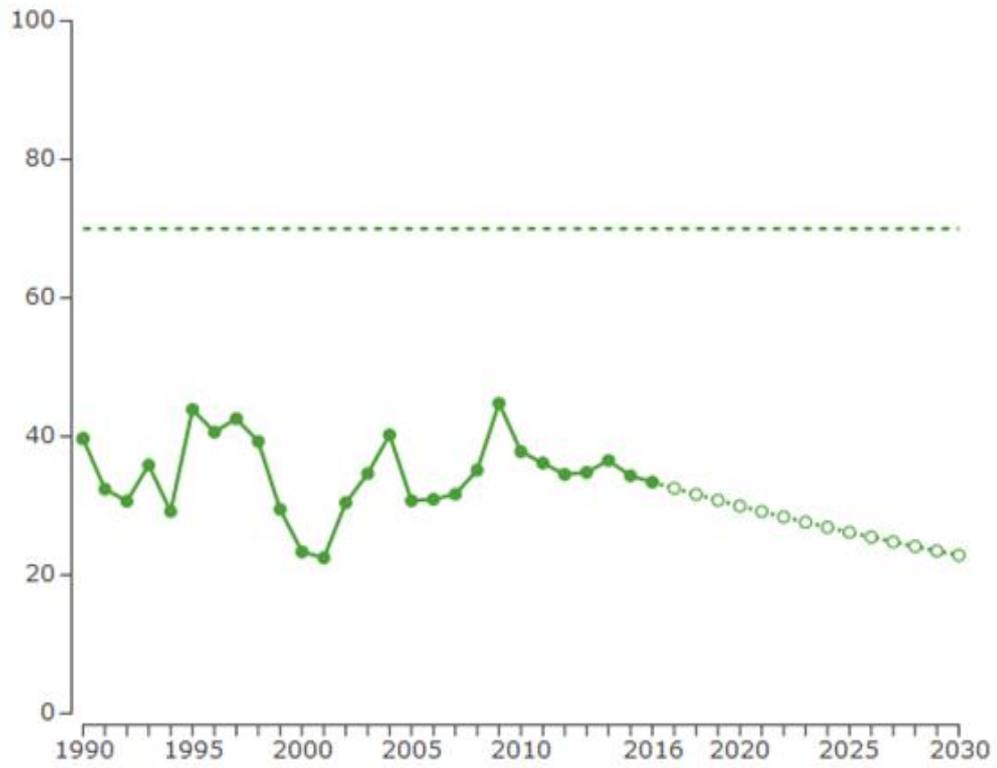
Source: National center for disease control and public health, National Statistics Office of Georgia

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 6.12 Neonatal morbidity (according to “Birth registry“), Georgia, 2021

	Number of cases	Incidence rate per 1000 LB
Total	4529	96.5
Fetus and newborn affected by maternal factors and by complications of pregnancy, labour and delivery	1	0.0
Disorders related to length of gestation and fetal growth	1623	34.6
Birth trauma	52	1.1
Respiratory and cardiovascular disorders specific to the perinatal period	1245	26.5
Infections specific to the perinatal period	860	18.3
Haemorrhagic and haematological disorders of fetus and newborn	0	0.0
Transitory endocrine and metabolic disorders specific to fetus and newborn	2	0.0
Digestive system disorders of fetus and newborn	7	0.1
Conditions involving the integument and temperature regulation of fetus and newborn	6	0.1
Other disorders originating in the perinatal period	145	3.1
Congenital malformations of the nervous system	24	0.5
Congenital malformations of eye, ear, face and neck	2	0.0
Congenital malformations of the circulatory system	75	1.6
Congenital malformations of the respiratory system	5	0.1
Cleft lip and cleft palate	10	0.2
Other congenital malformations of the digestive system	53	1.1
Congenital malformations of genital organs	60	1.3
Congenital malformations of the urinary system	12	0.3
Congenital malformations and deformations of the musculoskeletal system	60	1.3
Other congenital malformations	4	0.1
Chromosomal abnormalities, not elsewhere classified	17	0.4

In 2021, in Georgia *Electronic system for registration of new cases of diseases in an outpatient service provider facility* 21 375 new cases of diseases were registered in infants (in 2020 – 27781), incidence rate per 1000 infants – 463.7 (in 2020 – 588.6).

A share of respiratory system diseases in infant morbidity was 48.1% (in 2020 – 53.9%), a share of infectious and parasitic diseases – 4.3% (in 2020 -6.8%).

Table 6.13 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
Certain 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

Source: *Electronic system for registration of new cases of diseases in an outpatient service provider facility*

In 2021, hospital services were provided to 16 192 infants (in 2020 – 18 618), a share of the respiratory system diseases among of all cases of hospitalization was 22.3% (in 2020–36%), a share of COVID was 16% (in 2020 -5.2%).

Table 6.14 Hospital discharges of infants, Georgia, 2021

	Number of cases	Case fatality rate (%)
Total	16192	2.2
Including:		
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	861	5.3
Neoplasms	92	0.6
Diseases of blood and blood-forming organs	28	0.2
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases	5	0.0
Diseases of the nervous system	2	0.0
Diseases of the eye and adnexa	84	0.5
Diseases of the ear and mastoid process	7	0.0
Diseases of the circulatory system	1	0.0
Diseases of the respiratory system	14	0.1
Diseases of the digestive system	3606	22.3
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	154	1.0
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	34	0.2
Diseases of the genitourinary system	8	0.0
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	238	1.5
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities	7332	45.3
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified	560	3.5
Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes	433	2.7
Factors affecting health status	53	0.3
COVID-19	26680	16.6

In 2021, in Georgia, there were registered 77 370 new cases of diseases in children aged under-5 (in 2020– 103 615), incidence per 1000 children – 310.6 (in 2020 – 397.6).

In the structure of incidence in children aged under-5, a share of the respiratory system diseases was 58% (in 2020 – 59%), a share of infectious and parasitic diseases – 7.6% (in 2020 - 11%).

Table 6.15 Incidence of diseases in children aged under-5 (most common causes), Georgia, 2021

	Incidence per 1000 children aged under-5
Diseases of the respiratory system	180.2
Infectious and parasitic diseases	23.5
Diseases of skin and subcutaneous tissue	18.6
Diseases of eye and adnexa	12.5
Diseases of the digestive system	12.0
Diseases of the ear and mastoid process	11.0
Covid19	8.4

Source: Electronic system for registration of new cases of diseases in an outpatient service provider facility

During the reporting period, hospital services were provided to 51 215 children aged under-5 (in 2020 – 46 780), of which the respiratory system diseases were registered in 35% (in 2020 – 38.1%); infectious and parasitic diseases – 13.8% (in 2020 – 18.8%), share of COVID in the total number of hospitalization was 14.4% (in 2020 – 4%).

Table 6.16 Hospital discharges, children aged under-5, Georgia, 2021

	Number of hospital discharges	Case fatality rate (%)
Total	51215	0.8
<i>Including:</i>		
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	7091	13.8
Neoplasms	474	0.9
Diseases of blood and blood-forming organs	191	0.4
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases	87	0.2
Mental and behavioral disorders	8	0.0
Diseases of the nervous system	469	0.9
Diseases of the eye and adnexa	98	0.2
Diseases of the ear and mastoid process	21	0.0
Diseases of the circulatory system	41	0.1
Diseases of the respiratory system	17946	35.0
Diseases of the digestive system	953	1.9
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	147	0.3
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	130	0.3
Diseases of the genitourinary system	1214	2.4
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	7434	14.5
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities	1398	2.7
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified	4023	7.9
Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes	1886	3.7
Factors, influencing health status	241	0.5
COVID19	7363	14.4

According to 2021 data, collected from out-patient facilities, 154 120 new cases of all diseases were registered in children aged under-15 (in 2020 – 221 288), incidence per 1000 children – 20120.1 (in 2020 – 29044.2).

Table 6.17 Incidence of diseases in children aged under-15, Georgia, (most common causes), 2021

Cause of incidence	Incidence per 100000 children
Diseases of the respiratory system	16423.6
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	2894.6
Diseases of the 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

During the reporting period, hospital services were provided to 83 923 (in 2020-80222) children aged under-15. Hospital discharge rate per 100000 children was high in the classes of the respiratory system diseases, Covid19, infectious and parasitic diseases, conditions originating in the perinatal period and injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes.

Table 6.18 Hospital discharges by the ICD10 chapters, children aged under-15, Georgia, 2021

	Number of hospital discharges	Case fatality rate (%)
Total	83923	0.5
<i>Including:</i>		
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	9915	0.0
Neoplasms	1060	0.4
Diseases of blood and blood-forming organs	448	0.4
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases	566	0.2
Mental and behavioral disorders	195	0.0
Diseases of the nervous system	1067	0.6
Diseases of the eye and adnexa	391	0.0
Diseases of the ear and mastoid process	118	0.0
Diseases of the circulatory system	115	12.2
Diseases of the respiratory system	27825	0.1
Diseases of the digestive system	3773	0.2
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	366	0.0
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	517	0.0
Diseases of the genitourinary system	2351	0.0
Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	4	0.0
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	7434	3.7
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities	2188	2.1
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified	6654	0.2
Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes	5855	0.1
Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes	943	0.3
COVID	12138	0.1

Child mortality

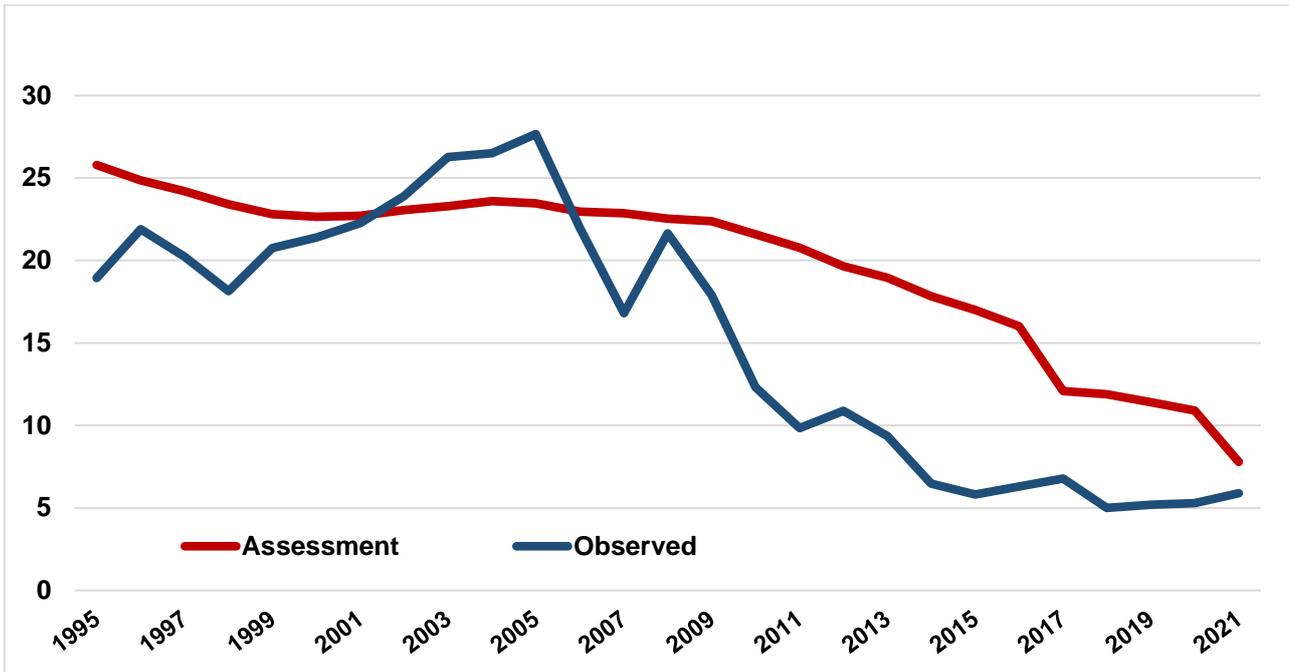
According to the World Health Organisation global data, the share of neonatal death in under-5 mortality equalled 45%. In Georgia, in 2021, a share of neonatal death in under-5 mortality was 59.2%.

Table 6.19 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
2021	5.9	3.7	2.2	10.9

Source: National Statistics Office of Georgia

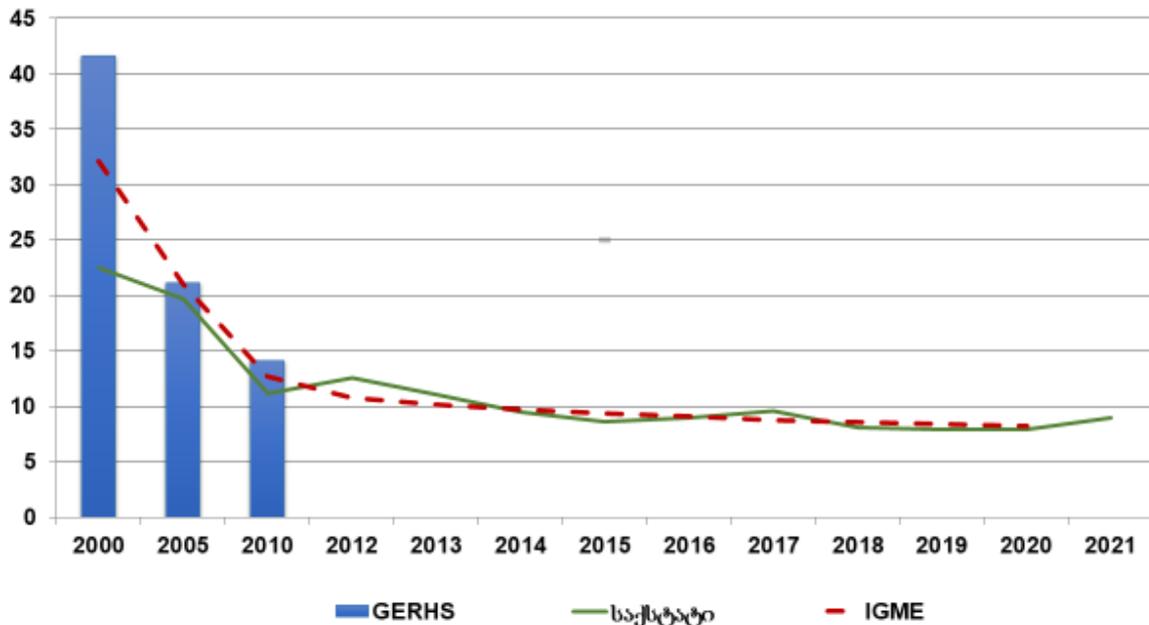
Figure 6.17 Neonatal mortality rate per 1000 live births, Georgia



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 89.6% (in 2020 – 84.0%) (Figure 6.21).

Figure 6.18 Infant mortality rate per 1000 live births, Georgia



Source: National Statistics Office of Georgia

Table 6.20 Infant mortality rate per 1000 LB, Georgia

Source	2000	2005	2010	2012	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Geostat	2000	2005	2010	2012	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
IGME	27.3	29.5	16.9	14.6	8.6	9.0	9.6	8.1	7.9	7.9	9.0
GERHS	30.9	21.7	14.6	12.6	10.6	9.1	8.8	8.6	8.4	8.2	

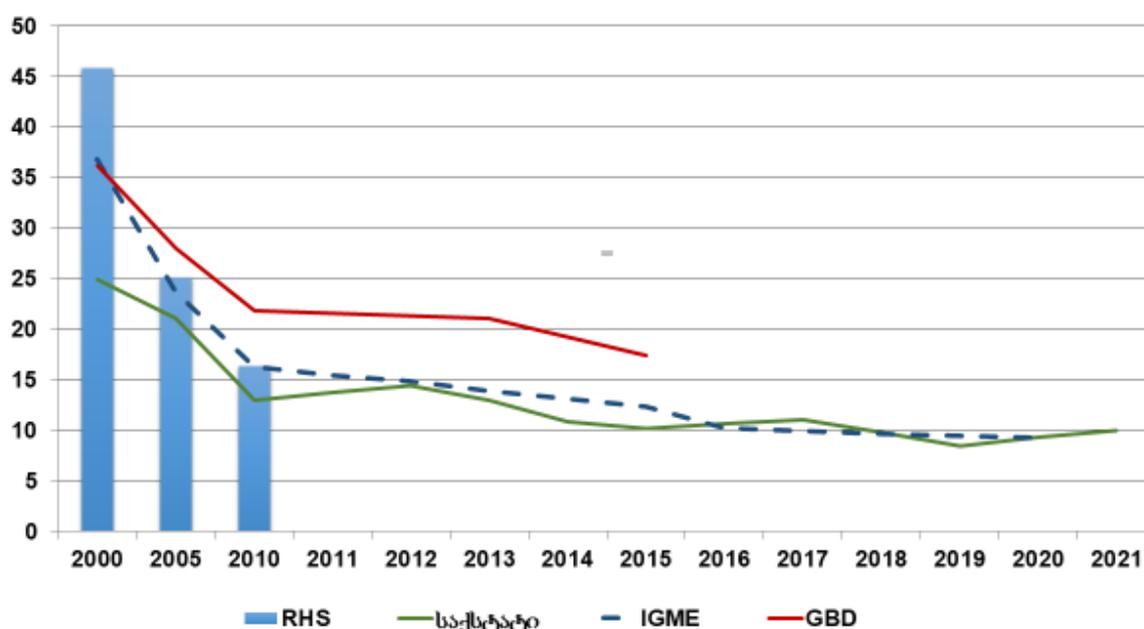
In 2021, a share of conditions originating in the perinatal period in the infant mortality structure was 67.5% (in 2020 -72%).

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).

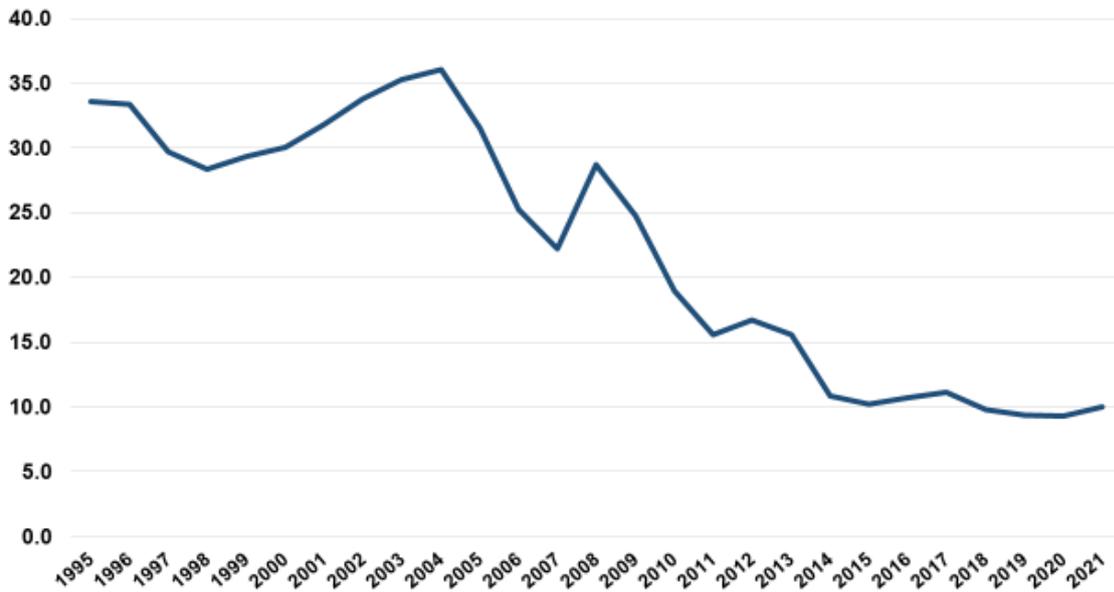
Table 6.21 Under-5 mortality rate per 1000 live births, Georgia

Source	2000	2005	2010	2012	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Geostat	30.1	31.5	18.9	16.7	10.2	10.7	11.1	9.8	9.4	9.3	10.0
IGME	35.3	24.5	16.4	14.1	11.9	10.2	9.9	9.7	9.5	9.3	
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

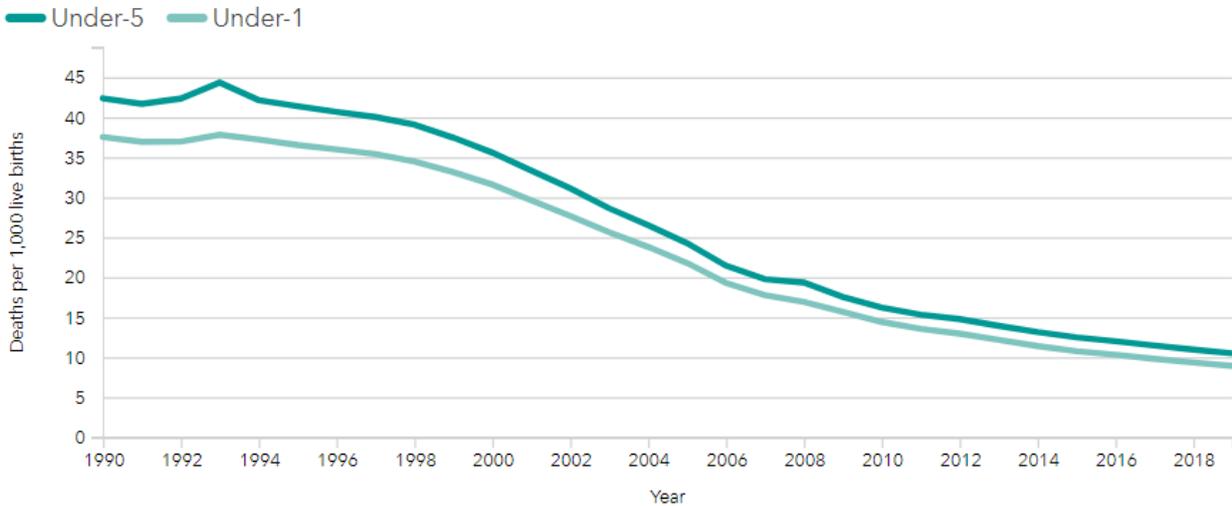
Figure 6.20 Under-5 mortality rate per 1000 live births, Georgia



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>

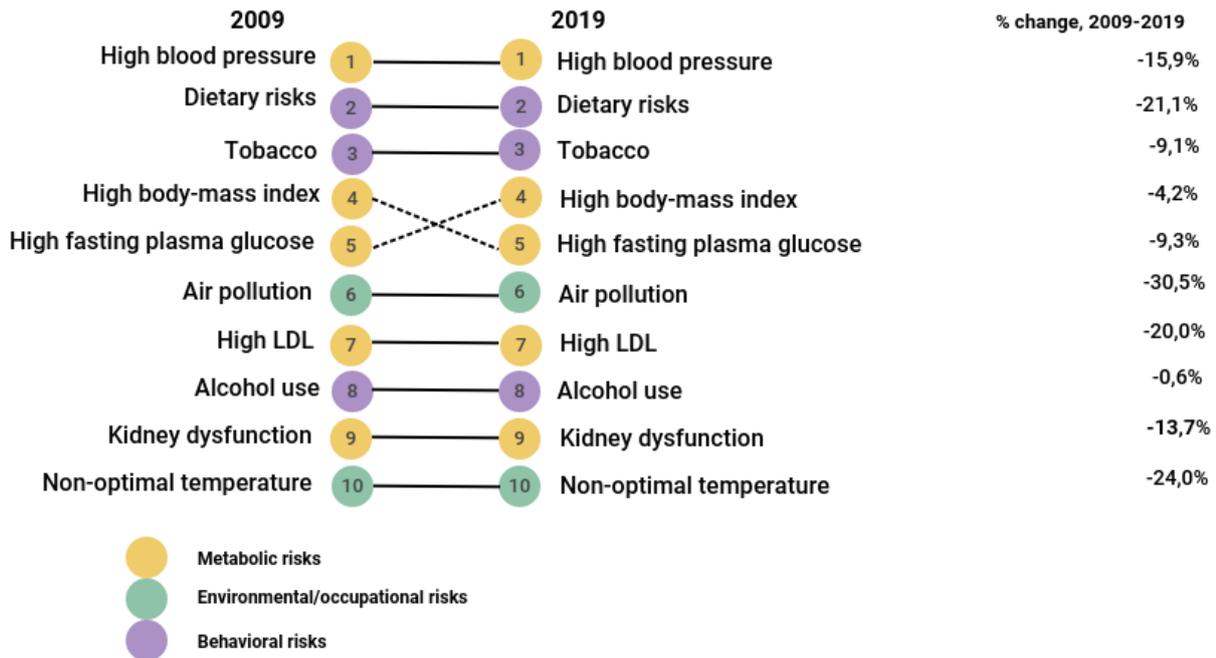
Chapter 7.

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>

RESULTS OF THE EUROPEAN SCHOOL SURVEY ON ALCOHOL, TOBACCO AND OTHER DRUG USE (ESPAD 2019)

Tobacco

44.2% of students with a slight gender difference (boys - 47.5% and girls - 41.2%) answered that getting cigarettes is quite easy or very easy. The mentioned rate has significantly decreased compared to the data of 2015 (15.8%), both in boys (13.5%) and in girls (17.8%).

Lifetime tobacco use

The rate of lifetime tobacco use among Georgian students is 36%. Smoking appears to be less common among girls (27%) than among boys (46%). Regular smokers, i.e. those who have smoked 40 or more cigarettes during their lifetime, make up 7%; More boys (12%) smoke regularly than girls (3%).

Compared to 2015, there was a statistically significant decrease in the percentage of boys who smoke regularly.

Tobacco use in the last 30 days

12% of students reported smoking in the last 30 days. The rate in boys (17%) is almost twice as high as in girls (7%). Compared to 2015, the percentage of boys who have never smoked tobacco has increased significantly (9%).

Age of initiation of tobacco use

Adolescents sometimes start smoking at an early age, some continue after smoking, and some do not. 21% of Georgian students (28% of boys and 14% of girls) tried smoking at the age of 13 or younger. 3% of students (4% of boys and 1% of girls) reported starting daily smoking at age 13 or younger.

Electronic cigarettes

33% of students (43% of boys and 25% of girls) had ever smoked e-cigarettes and 7% (11% of boys and 4% of girls) had smoked e-cigarettes in the past 30 days.

Compared to the data of 2015, the share of young people who have smoked e-cigarettes at least once (13%) has increased significantly, both among boys (16%) and girls (13%).

91% of students (87% of boys and 95% of girls) have not smoked e-cigarettes in the last 30 days. Of those who use e-cigarettes, the majority use them less often than once a week (5%; 7% of boys and 3% of girls).

9% of students (13% of boys and 5% of girls) first smoked e-cigarettes at age 13 or younger, and 2% (3% of boys and 1% of girls) started using e-cigarettes at that age.

When they first tried e-cigarettes, 10% of students (14% of boys and 6% of girls) smoked tobacco rarely, and 2% (3% of boys and 1% of girls) smoked tobacco regularly.

The majority of students, 24% (30% of boys and 19% of girls) used e-cigarettes to satisfy their curiosity; 4% (5% of boys and 4% of girls) started with the suggestion of friends, and 2% (2% of boys and 2% of girls) started to quit smoking.

Hookah and heating tobacco

5% of students (7% of boys and 4% of girls) smoked hookah during the last 30 days; 8% (11% of boys and 6% of girls) in the past 12 months and 11% (14% of boys and 8% of girls) more than 12 months ago. 3% of students (3% of boys and 2% of girls) used smoking heating tobacco in the last 30 days; 1% (2% of boys and 2% of girls) in the past 12 months and 2% (3% of boys and 2% of girls) more than 12 months ago. 75% of students reported that they had never used hookah, and 92% denied using heated tobacco.

Compared to 2015, a significantly lower proportion of boys have used hookah (10%).

Alcohol

Perceived availability of alcoholic drinks

70% of students (70% of boys and 71% of girls) said that getting beer is "quite or very easy" 68% find it "quite or very easy" to get wine; For 53% (54% of boys and 53% of girls) getting alcoholic beverages. No significant gender difference was observed. Compared to the data of 2015, in contrast to wine, the availability of beer (4%) and alcoholic beverages (6%) has statistically significantly decreased.

Lifetime alcohol use and in the last 12 months

85% of students said they had consumed alcohol at least once in their lives. Differences between boys and girls in terms of alcohol consumption were not significant: 87% of boys reported that they had consumed alcohol at least once in their lives, compared with 81% of girls.

16% of those who drank alcohol at least once in their lifetime drank 40 or more times; In boys (21%), this rate is twice as high as in girls (11%).

75% of students (78% of boys and 72% of girls) have consumed alcohol in the last 12 months.

27% of those who drank alcohol in the last 12 months drank it 1-2 times; 29% - 3-9 times; 10% - 10-19 times; And 7% - 20 or more times. During the last year, boys drink alcohol more often than girls.

Compared to 2015, the consumption of alcohol frequently - 20 or more times - during the last 12 months has statistically significantly decreased (11%). This change is especially noticeable in boys (15%).

Alcohol consumption in the last 30 days

46% of students drank alcohol during the last 30 days before the start of the study. Most of them (27%) drank alcohol once or twice. Frequent users (those who drank alcohol 20 or more times) make up 2%. More boys (52%) have consumed alcohol in the past 30 days than girls (41%). Compared to 2015 data, unlike boys, girls have significantly increased the frequency of alcohol consumption over the past 30 days (8%). Alcohol use is more common among boys, although the rates for both sexes are quite high and therefore noteworthy.

The most common types of drinks consumed are beer (43%) and wine (43%), followed by alcoholic beverages (27%). With regard to gender differences, it is worth noting that all types of drinks are more often consumed by boys. For girls, the most commonly taken drink is

wine, while for boys it is beer. Compared to 2015, beer consumption has increased statistically significantly over the past 30 days (7%). The increase is particularly noticeable among girls (13%). Girls have also significantly increased their wine consumption (6%). Boys have sharply reduced consumption of alcoholic beverages (7%). A certain part of the students at least once bought an alcoholic drink for their own consumption in a store (supermarket, gas station, kiosk or liquor store). Most often they bought beer - 26% (32% of boys and 20% of girls); 10% of students bought wine and alcoholic beverages.

A certain number of students have consumed alcohol in a pub, bar, restaurant or disco in the last 30 days. The most frequently consumed drink is beer - 24% (30% of boys and 18% of girls); Then wine 18% (21% of boys and 14% of girls) and alcoholic beverages - 13% (14% of boys and 12% of girls).

Alcohol consumption in the last week

Students were asked questions about alcohol consumption during the last 7 days. The majority of students (72%) did not drink alcohol during the last week; And of those who received it, the majority (15%) received it in 1 day.

During the last week, the most frequently consumed drink is beer - 23% (30% boys and 16% girls), followed by wine - 17% (21% boys and 14% girls) and alcoholic beverages - 13% (15% boys and 12% girls). All three of them were taken more often in the form of 1 serving.

Last day of alcohol consumption

The most frequently reported drinks on the last day were beer (42%) and wine (39%). Wine is the most common drink among girls and beer among boys. It should be noted that more girls than boys drank alcoholic beverages last time.

Compared to the data of 2015, the consumption of alcoholic beverages during the last consumption of different types of alcoholic beverages has been sharply reduced (16%).

Compared to 2015, the frequency of drinking in excess (201+ cl) has increased significantly (7%). The increase is especially noticeable in boys (10%).

Compared to 2015, the frequency (10%) of boys drinking small amounts of wine (<20 cl) has increased.

Compared to 2015, the frequency of consumption of alcoholic beverages in small amounts (<8 cl) has also increased (9%) by both boys (9%) and girls (7%).

During the last episode of alcohol consumption, 16% of students (27% of boys and 8% of girls) took excessive amounts of beer, 15% (22% of boys and 9% of girls) - excessive amounts of wine and 9% (11% of boys and 6% of girls) - excessive amounts of alcoholic beverages.

Episodes of heavy episodic drinking of alcohol

44% of students reported that during the last 30 days they had one or more occasions of drinking five or more drinks at one time. 19% of students reported that they drank five or

more servings only once in the last 30 days; 12% - twice and 9% - 3-5 times. 3% of the students drank five or more servings at a time during the last 30 days 6-9 times and 10 times or more - 2% of the students. Heavy episodic alcohol consumption in the last 30 days is more common among boys (51%) than among girls (39%).

Intoxication

The level of intoxication on the day of the last drink

19% of students rated intoxication with 5 or more points (by ten-point system). A high level of intoxication was reported by 23% of boys, and 15% of girls. The most severe intoxication rate - "10" - was not marked by anyone, and "9" was marked by 1%.

Intoxication (lifetime and during last 12 months)

45% of Georgian students (46% of boys and 45% of girls) noted that they had intoxication at least once during their lifetime. 28% of students (30% of boys and 27% of girls) said that they were drunk and had intoxication one or more times during the last 12 months. 15% (16% of boys and 15% of girls) said that they were drunk and had intoxication during the last 30 days.

No significant gender difference was observed at any level of intoxication. Compared to 2015, the percentage of 1 or more intoxication episodes in a lifetime has increased among women (9%).

Age of initiation of alcohol consumption and intoxication

The majority of students (23%) started drinking alcoholic beverages at the age of 9 and younger. 59% of students (69% of boys and 52% of girls) reported that they had at least one drink at age 13 or younger.

At the same age, 24% of students (32% of boys and 18% of girls) had experience of intoxication.

Reasons for drinking alcohol during the last 12 months

The most frequently cited reason for drinking in the last 12 months was "to have fun" (52%), followed by "makes the party better" (46%), "enjoys the space better" (45%), "makes the conversation more enjoyable". gatherings are more fun" (38%) and "to improve character". Also noteworthy is the fact that 20% of young people use alcohol to forget their problems, and 17% - as an antidepressant. The least mentioned answers are "if others liked me" (8%) and "if I didn't feel excluded" (9%). Compared to 2015, there is a statistically increased consumption of alcohol for the reason that young people do not feel excluded (13%); for fun (11%); to make social gatherings more fun (6%); to get drunk (15%) and to improve character (17%).

Nondrinkers

13% of students said that they never drank alcoholic beverages. The number of non-drinkers among girls (14%) is higher than among boys (11%). Among those who reported drinking alcohol, most indicated that they drank alcohol 1-7 days ago (25%) and in the period one month - one year ago (24%). Some gender differences are observed: among boys, the

number of those who drank alcohol 1-7 days ago prevails (29%), among girls, drinking alcohol is most common in the period one month - one year ago (27%).

Consumption of energy drinks and energy drinks with alcohol during lifetime, in the last 12 months and in the last 30 days

67% of students said they had consumed an energy drink at least once in their lives. 15% of them received it 1-2 times, and 16% - 40 times or more. The level of consumption among boys (70%) is higher than among girls (65%). During the past 12 months, 54% of students received energy drinks; The difference between boys and girls is obvious: 60% for boys and 49% for girls.

Compared to 2015 data, there was a statistically significant decrease in the consumption of energy drinks by boys during lifetime (11%), 12 months (9%) and 30 days (9%).

42% of students (49% of boys and 35% of girls) reported drinking energy drinks during the last 30 days. Most have received it once or twice.

Drugs

Tranquillisers or sedatives on doctor's order

Tranquillisers or sedatives belong to the group of medicines that can be prescribed by a doctor, although they can be obtained without a doctor's prescription as well, to get "high" and not for medical purposes

The majority of students (90%) have never taken tranquilisers and sedatives prescribed by a doctor. 2% reported taking them for 3 weeks and 6% for less than 3 weeks. Most of the girls took tranquilisers and sedatives prescribed by the doctor.

Illicit drugs

Marijuana or Hashish (Cannabis)

For 25% of students it is quite easy or very easy to get a cannabis. Boys find it easier to get cannabis (28%) than girls (22%).

Lifetime use of cannabis, during the last 12 and last 30 months

14% of students reported that they used cannabis at least once in their life, most of them did it only 1-2 times (6%), following those who used cannabis 3-9 times (4%). The level of consumption in boys is higher (23%) than in girls (7%). Compared to 2015, the percentage of students who have used cannabis at least once in lifetime has significantly decreased (2.5%). The decrease is particularly noticeable among girls (3.9%).

10% of students report using cannabis in the last 12 months; Most of them add that they used the drug only 1-2 times (5%). Again, the difference between boys and girls is quite high: 13% of boys and 3% of girls. 10% of students (13% boys and 7% girls) reported cannabis use 30 days prior to the survey; 5% of them 1-2 times. 1% of students are frequent users (10 or more cases of smoking).

Compared to the data for 2015, the percentage of cannabis or hashish use in the last 30 days has increased statistically significantly (4.9%). The increase is noticeable in both girls (4.7%) and boys (6.5%).

Age at initiation of cannabis use

3% of Georgian students (4% of boys and 2% of girls) used cannabis for the first time at the age of 13 or younger. The majority of students used cannabis for the first time at the age of 15 - 5% (boys - 9% and girls - 3%).

Favorable conditions for the use of cannabis

32% of students were offered cannabis, but they did not take advantage of this opportunity. The rate is higher in boys (42%) than in girls (24%). The majority received an offer 1-2 times - 17% (19% of boys, 16% of girls), 23% of boys and 8% of girls received such an offer 3 or more times. Compared to 2015, the opportunity to try cannabis has statistically significantly increased (8%). The increase is particularly significant in girls (11%), although it is also observed in boys (8.5%).

Cannabis use in different forms

10% of students (16% of boys and 5% of girls) use "plan" mixed with tobacco. Cannabis weed/skunk is used most often - 5% (8% of boys, 2% of girls).

Perceived availability of various substances

Students were asked how difficult it would be for them to obtain seven substances (amphetamines, methamphetamines, tranquilisers/sedatives, ecstasy, cocaine, crack, and "bio" spice) if they wanted to. Compared to 2015, the estimated availability of amphetamines (3%) and ecstasy (2%) has decreased. Students named tranquilisers/sedatives (12%), ecstasy (7%) and "bio" spice (6%) as the most accessible substances. Cocaine (4%), amphetamines (3%), methamphetamines (3%) and crack (3%) were reported as the least available substances. It is easier for boys to get all the substances than for girls; except for tranquilisers/sedatives.

Taking illicit drugs during lifetime and in the last 12 months

The term "illicit drugs" also includes tranquilisers or sedatives (over the counter), LSD or other hallucinogens, Relewin, heroin, "magic mushrooms", gamma hydroxybutyrate (GHB), anabolic steroids, injectable drugs (e.g. heroin, cocaine), amphetamines, tablets (medication) with alcohol and painkillers to get a "high".

In addition to marijuana and hashish (cannabis), the most common drugs among Georgian students are tranquilisers and sedatives (without a doctor's prescription) - 3%, followed by hallucinogens (2%), "magic mushrooms" (1%), tablets (medicines) with alcohol drinks to achieve "high" (1%); using painkillers to get "high" (1%). Anabolic steroids were mentioned by 1% of students. Injecting drugs (eg heroin, cocaine, amphetamine) were named by 1% of students. Except for tranquilisers (over the counter), all substances are used more often by boys.

The most frequently used drug is ecstasy, which was used at least once by 2% of students (3% of boys and 2% of girls). The frequency of taking other drugs is equal (1%). Compared

to 2015, the lifetime frequency of taking ecstasy among boys has significantly decreased (4%).

5% of students (5% of boys and 4% of girls) have used inhalants at least once in their lifetime. 3% (3% of boys and 2% of girls) used inhalants in the last 12 months. Also 2% (2% of boys and 2% of girls) used inhalants in the last 30 days.

Age of initiation of various substances

The experience of taking various substances at the age of 13 or younger is quite rare: cannabis - 3%; tranquilisers/sedatives (over the counter) – 2%; inhalants - 1%; alcoholic drink with tablets - 1%; Amphetamine and methamphetamine - 1%; Ecstasy 1% and cocaine/crack - 1%.

New substances

New substances are substances whose action is similar to drugs. They exist in different forms - herbal mixture, powder, crystal, tablet. 2.8% of students (4.6% boys and 1.2% girls) have ever used such substances, and 1.8% (3.0% boys and 0.8% girls) have used such substances in the last 12 months. 11% (12% boys and 10% girls) reported having taken such substances in the form of herbal smoking mixture; 7% (7% boys and 8% girls) reported that they received it in liquid form; 7% (7% boys and 8% girls) in powder, crystal or tablet form and 13% (13% boys and 13% girls) in other forms.

Compared to the data of 2015, the consumption of herbal smoking mixture has significantly increased (5.9%), especially among girls (8.7%). Girls also have an increased frequency of taking liquid (6.7%) and powder, crystal or tablet (6.6%).

1% (2% of boys and 1% of girls) reported ever taking synthetic cannabinoids and 1% (1% of boys and 0% of girls) using synthetic cathinones.

Perceived risk of legal and illegal substance use

Compared to the data of 2015, the perception of the harm caused to health as a result of taking various substances has changed, in particular, smoking one or more packs of cigarettes per day is considered harmful by 7% more people; Taking one or two servings (glasses) of alcohol almost every day - 8% more; Drinking 4 or 5 glasses of alcohol almost every day - 13% more; Taking 5 or more servings (glasses) of alcohol every weekend - 14% more; Rarely use marijuana - 11% less.

Risk perception varies by substance. The highest rate was noted in the case of consuming 4-5 servings of alcohol per day (58%), regularly using cigarettes (57%), marijuana (57%), amphetamine (55%), ecstasy (52%). Girls perceive risk much more than boys.

If you have experienced it in the last 12 months

The students were asked if they had experienced any feelings or events related to alcohol, drugs or other substances in the past 12 months. The vast majority stated that they had never had such a feeling. Some have experienced it, but not with alcohol or drugs; The most frequently mentioned events in this category are fights (26%), serious disputes (25%), damage or loss of things or clothes (23%).

Internet, gaming, gambling

Internet

Through the Internet, young people around the world have access to the largest source of information that they use to inform themselves and which is an integral part of their social life. Young people are increasingly relying on the Internet as a means of communication, learning and exploration, while at the same time they are becoming more closed in their own worlds, becoming introverts and having questionable face-to-face communication with different people. Internet addiction is a problem for teenagers.

Use of the Internet during the last 7 days

Internet usage is more popular on weekends. The average number of days using the Internet is 3.4 days per week (3.1 days for boys and 3.6 days for girls). 19% of the interviewed students did not use social media (WhatsApp, Twitter, Facebook, Skype, blogs, Snapchat, Instagram) on school days, and 10% - on non-school days during the last 1 week. Internet use is more popular on non-school days and is about 88% (83% of boys and 91% of girls), on school days 80% of students (75% of boys and 85% of girls) use the Internet. The frequency of social media use in both school and non-school days is higher among girls than among boys.

According to the surveyed students, they spend too much time on social media 62% (57% of boys and 66% of girls) and 56% of their parents agree that they spend too much time on social media (52% of boys and 60% of girls).

Gaming and gambling

Adolescent gaming, gambling and substance use are considered international public health problems. Beginning gaming at an early age is known to be a risk factor for developing gambling later in life. For adults, the game is a pleasant pastime. However, studies show that excessive online gaming can cause symptoms similar to substance addiction. In both adults and adolescents, gambling is associated with a number of negative outcomes, such as criminal problems, poor academic performance, truancy, financial problems, depression, suicide, social impairment, and substance abuse.

Regarding games, 50% of the interviewed students (35% of boys and 63% of girls) did not play on school days, and 39% of the respondents (25% of boys and 50% of girls) did not play on non-school days. Both on school days 49% (63% of boys and 36% of girls) and on non-school days 60% (73% of boys and 48% of girls) boys play more often than girls. During the last 7 days, 45% of the interviewed students (28% of boys and 60% of girls) did not play even once, while the fact of playing every day was mentioned by the majority of the interviewed students - 12% (20% of boys and 5% of girls).

Almost half of the students disagree with the statement such as "I get in a bad mood when I can't play" (52%), "My parents think I spend too much time playing games" disagree with this statement (34%) and "I think too much I spend time on games" disagree with students (36%). Most girls do not agree with these statements.

Most students 8% (boys 11%, girls 6%) play with cards or dice, 6% (boys 10% and girls 2%) bet on sports or animals online, 5% of students (boys 9% and girls 1%) play games with machines, and 3% (boys 6% and girls 1%) play the lottery. Boys play all kinds of gambling more often than girls. 7% of students play online, and 21% - without internet.

5% of the respondents (8% of boys and 2% of girls) had a desire to bet more and more money while playing, and 3% of the respondents (5% of boys and 1% of girls) had to lie to important people about the bet.

Psycho-social norms

Family

The majority of fathers have higher (41%) or secondary education (24%); 49% of mothers have higher education and 20% - secondary education.

When asked how well the student's family lives compared to other families in the country, the majority of students answered that their family is on the same level (47%); 28% said "better" and 18% said "much better".

The majority of students live with their father (68%), mother (78%); with brother (49%), sister (44%) and grandparents (36%).

The majority of students (43%) report that parents almost never set rules at home, 31% report that parents almost never set rules outside the home. Most parents know who their child is with in the evenings - almost always (65%) or often (7%), and also know where their child is in the evenings - almost always (69%) or often (16%). Getting money from their parents is not a problem: they can almost always ask their parents for money (55%) or receive money as a gift from them (38%). 85% of parents always know where their child spends Saturday night.

Most students report that the family tries very hard to help (74%), receives emotional support from the family (64%), the family is ready to help in making decisions (71%) and talks to the family about their problems (48%). The expectation of support from friends is also high. Most students report that their friends try very hard to help them (52%), can count on friends when they have problems (58%), have friends with whom they can share both good and bad (67%) and can talk about their problems (62%). There were no significant gender differences for any of the items.

Self-assessment of students and assessment of others

The majority of students (40%) state that their average grade in the last semester is higher than average (53% of boys and 32% of girls).

Regarding relations with parents and friends, 92% have a very good or good relationship with their mother; 86% with father and 89% with friends. No gender difference was observed.

We asked students how their mother and father would react if they found out that their child had been drinking, smoking marijuana/cannabis, and taking ecstasy. The responses were divided into the following categories: "He wouldn't let me do it", "It would tear me apart", "It wouldn't matter to him", "He would let me do it", "I don't know".

A large majority of students indicated that their parents would be displeased - they would not allow them to get drunk, smoke tobacco and marijuana/hashish, take ecstasy.

Perceived rates of drug use by friends

The majority of students mentioned that their friends smoke cigarettes (68%), take alcoholic drinks (78%) and get drunk (67%).

44% of students reported that their friends smoke "plan". 9% reported that their friends take tranquilisers or sedatives (without a doctor's prescription); 8% reported that their friends take ecstasy and 6% reported that their friends use inhalants.

Compared to the data of 2015, the perception about friends has changed, in particular, 15% less people think that their friends smoke cigarettes; 10% less think their friends drink, and 16% less think their friends take tranquilisers or sedatives.

Students were asked how often they engage in the following activities: playing computer games; active sports, athletics or exercise; reading a book for pleasure (not school textbooks); nightlife (disco, cafe, party); other hobbies (playing an instrument, singing, drawing, writing, etc.); trips to shopping centers with friends, walks on the street, in parks for fun; Using the Internet in your free time ("chat", listen to music, play games, etc.); Slot machines in gaming clubs (play on winning machines). The answers were categorized as follows: "never", "several times a year", "once or twice a month", "at least once a week" and "almost every day".

The majority of students (94%) said that they use the Internet in their free time ("chat", listen to music, play, etc.); followed by active sports, athletics or exercise (93%), going to shopping centers with friends; Walking in the street, parks for fun (92%) and reading books for pleasure (91%). The least frequent activities are slot machines in slot clubs (11%) and night life (53%).

In the past 30 days, 40% of students missed classes for one or more days due to illness; 60% because of skipping school; 29% missed classes for other reasons.

TOBACCO USE IN THE ADULT POPULATION OF GEORGIA, 2019

In 2019, a prevalence study (cross-sectional) was conducted by the method of personal interview among the population of Georgia aged 18-69 years using a special structured questionnaire.

30.7% of the population (women - 7.8%; men - 55.5%) are current smokers; The average age of starting to use tobacco is 18.6 years (female - 21.3; male - 18.2). Current e-cigarette smokers are 0.3% (males only).

Currently, 95.9% of smokers use tobacco daily (women - 87.3%; men - 97.2%); The average number of manufactured cigarettes consumed daily is 18.6 cigarettes (women - 12.6; men - 19.6). The prevalence of tobacco use among current smokers is 7.9% (female - 0.6%; male - 14.7%) and the average number of cigarettes smoked is 13.8 cigarettes (female - 12.2; male - 13.9).

Smokeless tobacco (snuff, chewing tobacco, betel) has ever been used by 0.4% of the population (women - 0%; men - 0.7%).

23.1% of current smokers tried to quit smoking (women - 18.0%; men - 23.9%) and used various means: doctor's consultation (6%); nicotine replacement therapy (5.8%), medications (2.1%), telephone (smoking cessation hotline 116001), consultations (2.4%) and others.

The doctor recommended quitting smoking to 19.8% of the population (women - 23.5%; men - 19.2%).

38.6% of the population (women - 33.4%; men - 44.4%) reported exposure to secondhand tobacco smoke at home and 11.1% (women - 5.3%; men - 17.4%) at work.

QUANTITATIVE STUDY OF THE BAN ON TOBACCO USE IN TAXI CARS, 2020

The study was conducted among the adult population of Georgia in 2020 by means of a special structured questionnaire using a telephone interview method. In order to obtain representative results of the population of Georgia, as well as the population of Tbilisi and the rest of Georgia, a sample size of 1000 respondents was determined. The telephone base of the respondents participating in the representative panel research carried out by the Institute of Social Research and Analysis was used as the sampling base.

94.2% of the adult population of Georgia (women - 97.5%; men - 90.6%) believe that tobacco consumption is harmful to health.

28.2% of the population (women - 8.4%; men - 49.5%) are current smokers; 15.3% (women - 5.8%; men - 25.7%) are ex-smokers; 56.4% (women - 85.6%; men - 24.6%) have never smoked. 40.7% of the population (women - 32.7%; men - 42.9%) say that they had to travel by taxi, and 83% of them took permission from the taxi driver in advance; 49% say that they have smoked in their presence while traveling by taxi, and 49% have been bothered by tobacco smoke.

86% of the population (women - 91.9%; men - 79.6%) are in favor of banning the use of tobacco in taxis.

84.6% of the population (women - 90.2%; men - 78.5%) are in favor of banning the use of tobacco in private cars, if there is a minor in the car.

94.7% of the population (women - 97.5%; men - 91.5%) are satisfied with the ban on smoking in public transport.

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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