



GEORGIA Brief 2020

Diseases Under Elimination

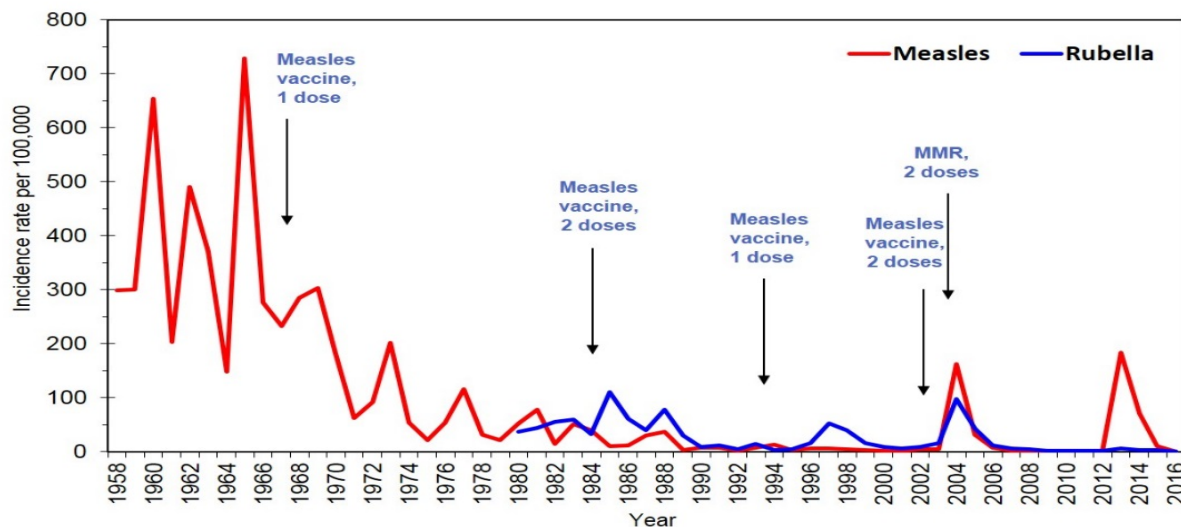
In order to embody international demands and modern challenges, diseases of the elimination concern have been managed in accordance with relevant standards.

EMTCT:

Mother-to-child transmission of HIV and Syphilis - Amendments were made to the National Program for supporting the elimination of mother-to-child transmission. Specifically, if testing of pregnant women was held once in the past, nowadays government covers two-time testing for 2 infectious (HIV and Syphilis) + hepatitis B& C. All newborn how are borned from HBs-Ag positive mothers take active and passive immuno prophylactic against Hep B in the first hours of life. Our goal is to be ready to proceed verification elimination of mother-to-child transmission of HIV and Syphilis in two years.

Measles, Rubella, Congenital Rubella:

In 21 Century Country had 3 big outbreaks of measles in 2004, 2013 and 2018; measles - rubella immunization campaign was failed in 2008 - only 50% of target population was immunized. Because of unsuccessful campaign experience, in 2013 country decided to vaccinate non-immunized adults within the National Program. Today more then 300 000 previously non-immunized adults are vaccinated against measles-rubella-mumps and this process is still ongoing.



* Incidence of Measles and Rubella 1958-2016

გამოვლენა იმუნოფერმენტული ასაკობით გამოხატულებად რეკომენდებული ბიოლოგიური მასალა, აღწის ვადა, შენახვისა და ტრანსპორტირების წესები განსაზღვრულია საქართველოს შრომის, ჯანმრთელობისა და სოციალური დაცვის მინისტრის ბრძანებით N01-215/თ, 6.10.2017: „წითელს, წითურას და თანდაყოლილი წითურას სინდრომის ეთიოპიოლოგიის და ეპიდემიოლოგიის კონტროლი“ ლაბორატორიული დიაგნოსტიკის საკითხები შეთანხმებული ტერიტორიულ საზოგადოებრივი ჯანმრთელობის ცენტრთან. საქართველოში წითელს, წითურას და თანდაყოლილი წითურას სინდრომის ლაბორატორიული გამოვლენა უზრუნველყოფილია ჯანმრთელობის მსოფლიო ორგანიზაციის მიერ აკრედიტებულ დასველ ცენტრის ლუგარის სახელობის წითელსა და წითურას ეროვნულ ლაბორატორიაში.

წითელს, წითურას და თანდაყოლილი წითურას სინდრომის ლაბორატორიული კვლევა უფასოა!
 წითელს, წითურას და თანდაყოლილი წითურას სინდრომის პროფილაქტიკის ერთადერთი საშუალება - ვაკცინაცია!



წითელა, წითურა, თანდაყოლილი წითურას სინდრომი

წითელს, წითურას ან თანდაყოლილი წითურას სინდრომზე ექვს მიტანისას დაუფრთხილეთ შეატყობინეთ საზოგადოებრივი ჯანმრთელობის ტერიტორიულ სამსახურს!

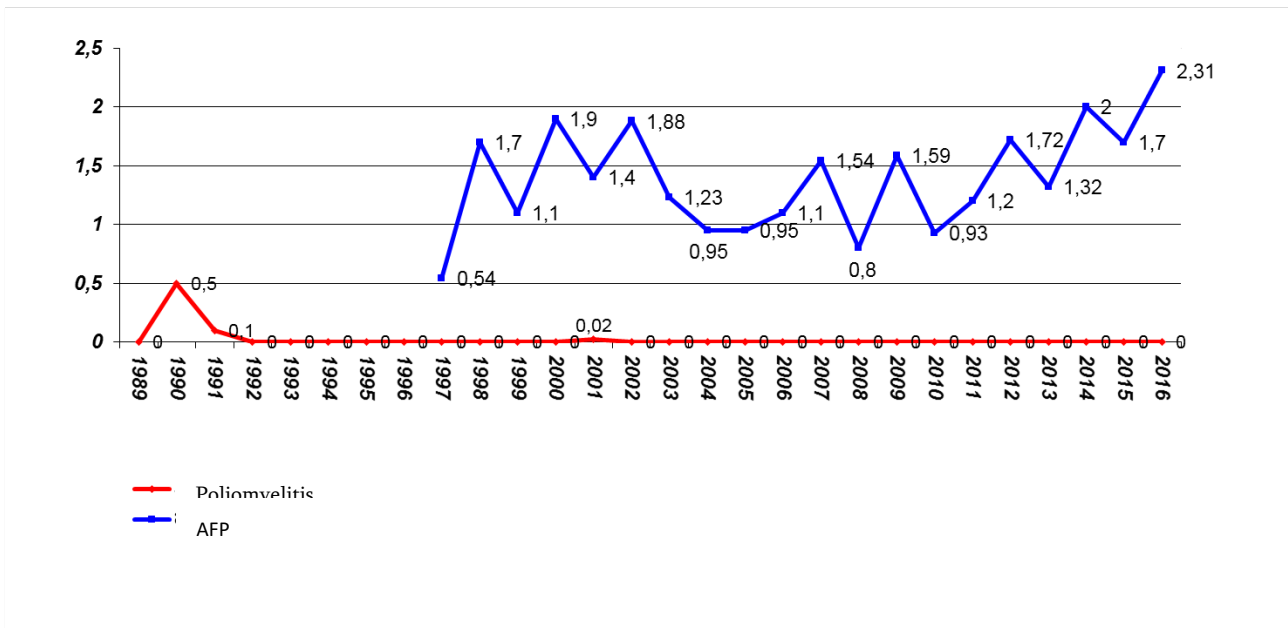


თბილისი, 2017 წ.

* Brochure on Measles, Rubella, Congenital Rubella Syndrome

Poliomyelitis:

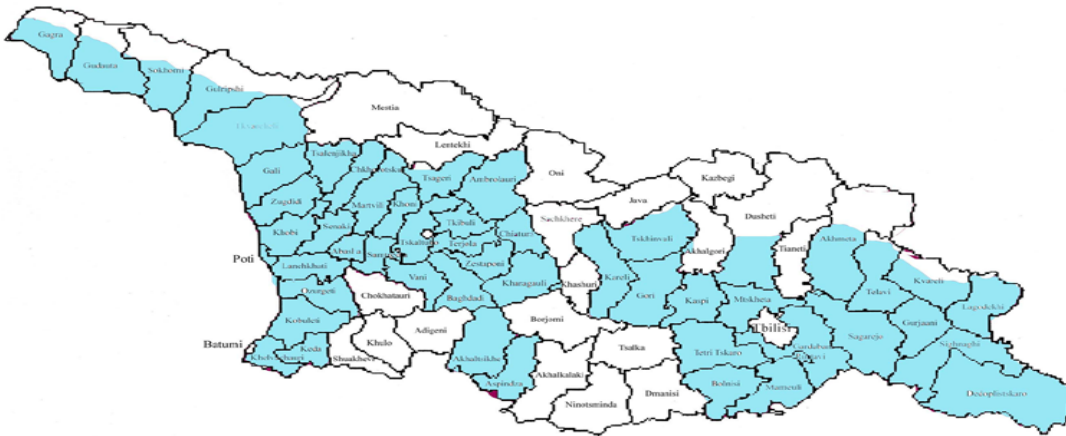
- Georgia is certified as a country free from the wild poliomyelitis virus in 2002.
- IPV and OPV vaccination was introduced in country timely and successfully.
- Surveillance on acute flaccid paralysis cases was actively implemented.
- Vaccination of travelers from high risk countries, defined by WHO is being conducted on the border.
- Since 2000, surveillance on environment is carried out under which laboratory research of wastewater is being conducted to reveal poliovirus. The results of surveillance of environment together with the results of the surveillance on AFP/poliomyelitis confirms the absence of polio virus circulation in country.
- Since 2016 Georgia fully replace live polio vaccines to Inactivate and Introduced HEXA.



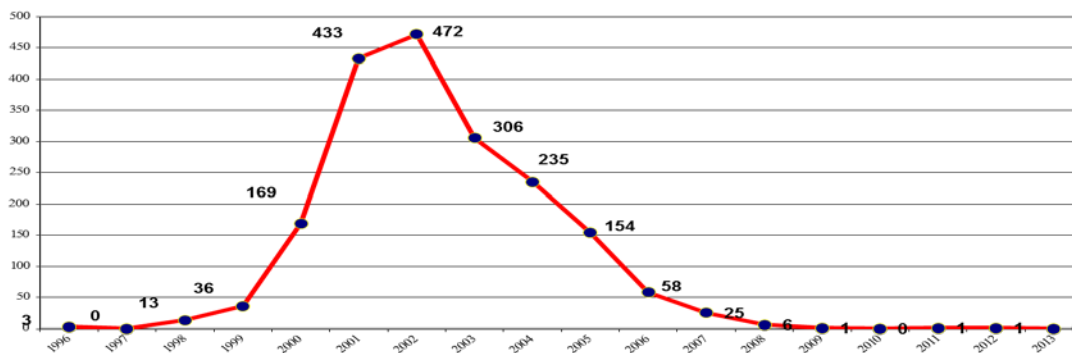
*Incidence of poliomyelitis 1989-2020 (per 100 000)
 Incidence of AFP 1997-2020 (per 100 000, 0-14 age group)

Malaria:

- The natural conditions for malaria transmission occur on 51.6% of Georgian territory.
- 80% of Georgian territories are populated, and 93% of Georgian population lives on these territories.
- Since 2005 to date 136 malaria foci were recovered in Georgia.
- From 2013, no local (endemic) cases of malaria was recorded in Georgia. Since 2016, the surveillance system has identified more than 30 imported cases from the endemic countries.
- Every year more than 10 000 000 m² outdoor and indoor territory was processed for vector control by Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of internally displaced persons from the occupied territories, Labour Health and Social Affairs.



* Risk Areas in Georgia



* Distribution of autochthonous malaria cases by years

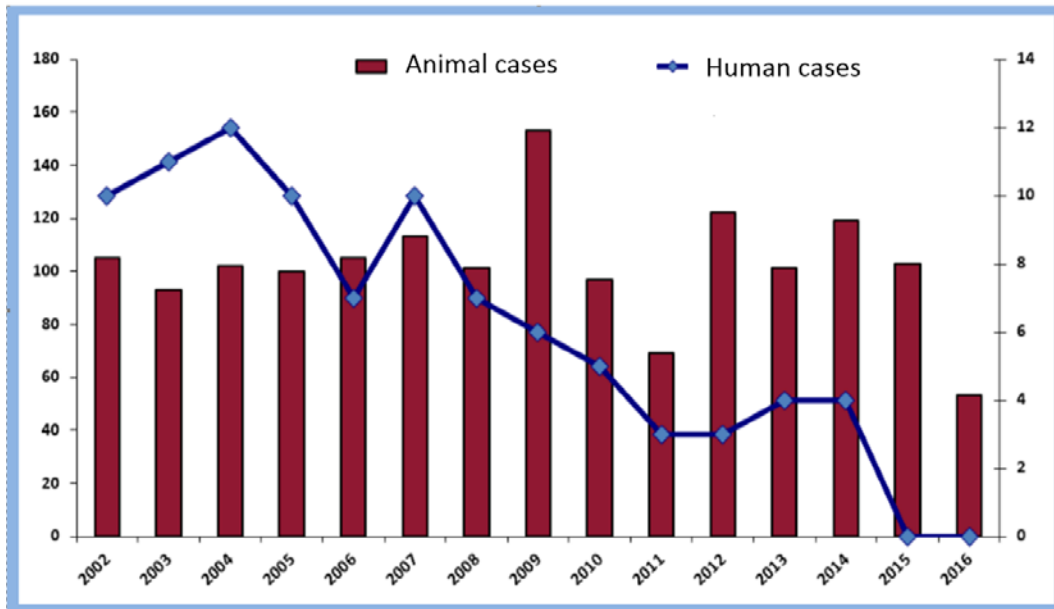
In order to support elimination of diseases, it is necessary to have strong surveillance and sustainable laboratory system. Polio and Measles/Rubella laboratories at Lugar Center are accredited by WHO.

Rabies

Continious provision of the anti-rabies serum (immunoglobulin) and vaccines provided good background to reach the zero incidence of rabies rate in humans. In 2015, 2016, 2017 and in 2020 this happened the first time starting from 1990 and since 2015 there were no human rabies cases registered in Georgia, which was achieved by implementing following measures by the Ministry of internally displaced persons from the occupied territories, Labour Health and Social Affairs and Ministry of Agriculture:

- Appropriate rabies post exposure treatment.
- Increased universal accessibility to anti-rabies immunoglobulin and vaccine.
- Raised awareness in population on response after exposure to animal suspected of having rabies.
- Herd immunity in domestic animals.

Number of cases of rabies, Georgia (Source: NCDC)



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