Tuberculosis. 
Epidemiological situation in Latvia

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Epidemiological surveillance of TB.
Information flow (1)
According to regulations, health care providers notify the Centre for Disease Prevention and Control for every suspected or confirmed TB case within 3 days, sending filled report.
### Reporting forms for TB surveillance (2)

**TB patient's record**

According to regulations, health care providers enter the data into the TB Registry online.
According to regulations, the head of microbiology laboratory or his/her authorized representative shall send to the Centre for Disease Prevention and Control a report on the Mycobacterium tuberculosis susceptibility testing results for first- and second-line drugs within three days.
Epidemiological surveillance
Information flow (2)

Centre for Disease Prevention and Control of Latvia

VISUMS*
TB register
HIV/AIDS register

Regional surveillance sites/epidemiologists of CDPC

Reportable communicable diseases, incl. STI

TB
HIV/AIDS

* VISUMS – Computerized System for National Surveillance and Monitoring of Infectious Diseases
Facilities of TB and communicable disease control

- TB hospital care
- Regional TB out-patient department
- Infectious Diseases Preventive and Control Measures Unit
- P* - Prison hospital
- M* - Mental hospital
Basic legislative acts for TB surveillance

- Epidemiological Safety Law
- Cabinet Regulations No. 7 (adopted 5 January 1999) “Procedures for Registration of Infectious Diseases”
- Cabinet Regulations No. 746 (adopted 15 September 2008) “Procedures of establishment, updating and maintenance of registry of patients who are ill with certain diseases”
Preventive x-ray examinations (1)

- Cabinet Regulation No 494 (adopted 27 November 2001) «Regulations regarding Work Associated with Possible Risk to the Health of Other Persons and in which Persons Employed therein are Subject to Mandatory Health Examinations»
- The regulations prescribe the types of work associated with a possible risk to the health of other persons (including trainees) and in which persons employed in this type of work are subject to mandatory initial (prior to commencing employment) and periodic health examinations.
  - During initial health examination
  - Regularly (once a year)
Preventive x-ray examinations (2)

- Cabinet Regulation No. 219 (adopted 10 March 2009) «Procedures for Performance of Mandatory Health Examinations»
- The Regulations prescribe the procedures for performance of mandatory health examinations for those employees whose state of health is affected by or may be affected by factors of the working environment harmful to health, and those employees who have special conditions at work
  - Regularly (1-3 years)
Preventive x-ray examinations (3)

- Cabinet Regulation No.413 (adopted 14 June 2005) «Procedures by which Mandatory Medical and Laboratory Examination, Mandatory and Forcible Isolation and Treatment of Persons in Cases of Infectious Diseases Shall Be Performed»
  - Mandatory X-ray examination:
    - persons without a specified place of residence who are arrested;
    - asylum seekers and persons who have applied for receipt of residence permits in the Republic of Latvia;
    - Persons who are accommodate in illegal immigrant camps
Contact tracing for TB

Cabinet Regulations No. 744 (adopted 19 September 2006) “Procedures for the Determination of Exposed Persons, Initial Medical Examination, Laboratory Examination and Medical Observation”:

“In the case of TB, the initial medical examination, laboratory examination and medical observation of the exposed person shall be ensured by a pulmonologist in co-operation with the GP or health care practitioner of the place of residence”
BCG vaccination

Within the framework of the State Immunisation Plan vaccination against tuberculosis for children shall be mandatory (Cabinet Regulations No. 330 (adopted 26 September 2000) “Vaccination Regulations”)
Children immunization rate against TB in Latvia, 2011 — 2015

- 2011: 92.9%
- 2012: 94.3%
- 2013: 94.2%
- 2014: 92%
- 2015: 92.7%
New TB cases in Latvia, 1991 — 2015
TB incidence and mortality in Latvia, 1998 — 2015
Number of MDR – TB cases in Latvia, 1998 — 2015
Number of XDR – TB cases in Latvia, 2000 — 2015
Number of HIV / TB cases in Latvia, 1998 — 2015

- Total cases: 78
- Incl. MDR cases: 8
## Tuberculosis cases in 2014 and 2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of new cases</td>
<td>637</td>
<td>621</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of them – pulmonary TB</td>
<td>584</td>
<td>575</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of them – laboratory confirmed</td>
<td>487</td>
<td>477</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of lethal cases</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of cases found in autopsy</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of cases detected during prophylactic examinations</td>
<td>212</td>
<td>169</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
TB incidence (new cases) by age and sex groups in Latvia, 2011-2015
Treatment results: New pulmonary culture+,
TB in Latvia, Estonia and Lithuania in 2014 (number of cases per 100 000*)

*Data source: [http://www.who.int/tb/publications/global_report/gtbr15_annex04.pdf?ua=1, Table 4.3.](http://www.who.int/tb/publications/global_report/gtbr15_annex04.pdf?ua=1, Table 4.3.)
Thank you for your attention!