



# TB in Lithuania

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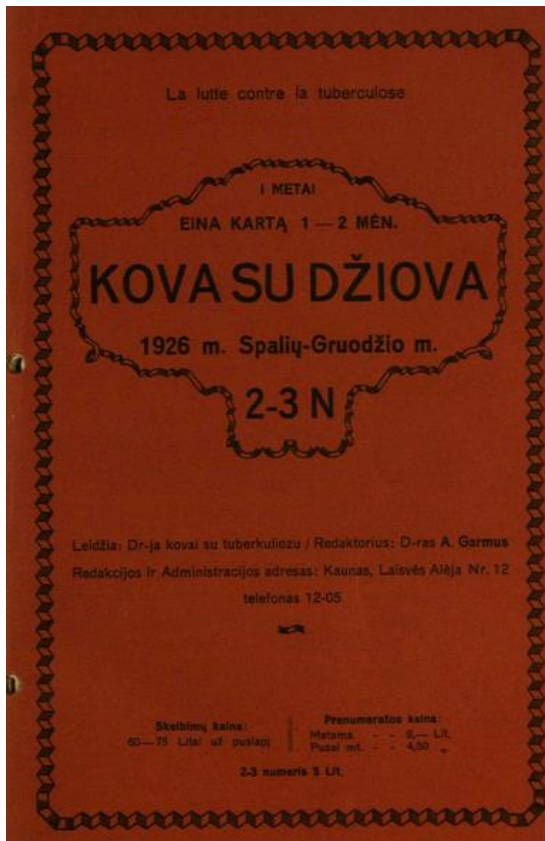
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# Some facts about Lithuanian TB history

- More vigorous action in the fight against tuberculosis was launched in Lithuania in 1911
- At that time a meeting was convened in Kaunas where it was decided to establish a division of the recently created All-Russian League for Fighting Against Tuberculosis
- In 1914 Association activities were terminated due to the war

# Some facts

- In 1921, in the first Congress of Lithuanian doctors it was decided to set up Society for Combating Tuberculosis
- Tuberculosis reporting has started in Lithuania in 1926
- Lithuania has introduced DOTS in 1999, and from 2007 it has been working in accordance with the requirements of this strategy



## Teismo sprendimas. Court decision for TB

Padaryta trumpa pertrauka prisiekusiems sprendėjams pasitarti.

Prisiekusieji sprendėjai į klausimą: *ar kaltu tuberkuliozo bacila, kad ji nužudo daug žmonių, atsakė: „Taip kaltu, bet verta pasigailėjimo“.*

Teismo pirmininkas, pritaikęs atatinamus B. St. paragrafus paskelbia, kad džiovos bacila nuteista 10 metų grąšos kalėjimo, bet kalėjime ši bacila laikyti pavojinga, nes ir be to kalėjimui jos lizdas, todėl kalėjimo bausmę pakeičia *ištrėmimu iš Lietuvos*. O prisiekusiųjų sprendėjų nutarimą, kad bacila vis dėlto verta pasigailėjimo, reikia suprasti, kad didelė kaltės dalis tenka pačiai visuomenei ir todėl pirmutinė visuomenės „bausmė“ — įstoti nariais į Draugiją kovai su tuberkuliozu.

To the question “Was the tuberculosis bacteria guilty for killing so many people” the jurors answered: **“Guilty but it deserved mercy”**.

The court chairman announced that tuberculosis bacteria was **sentenced to 10 years in prison** but to keep this bacteria in prison is dangerous as it was thriving in prison anyway, hence the prison sentence was replaced by exile from Lithuania.

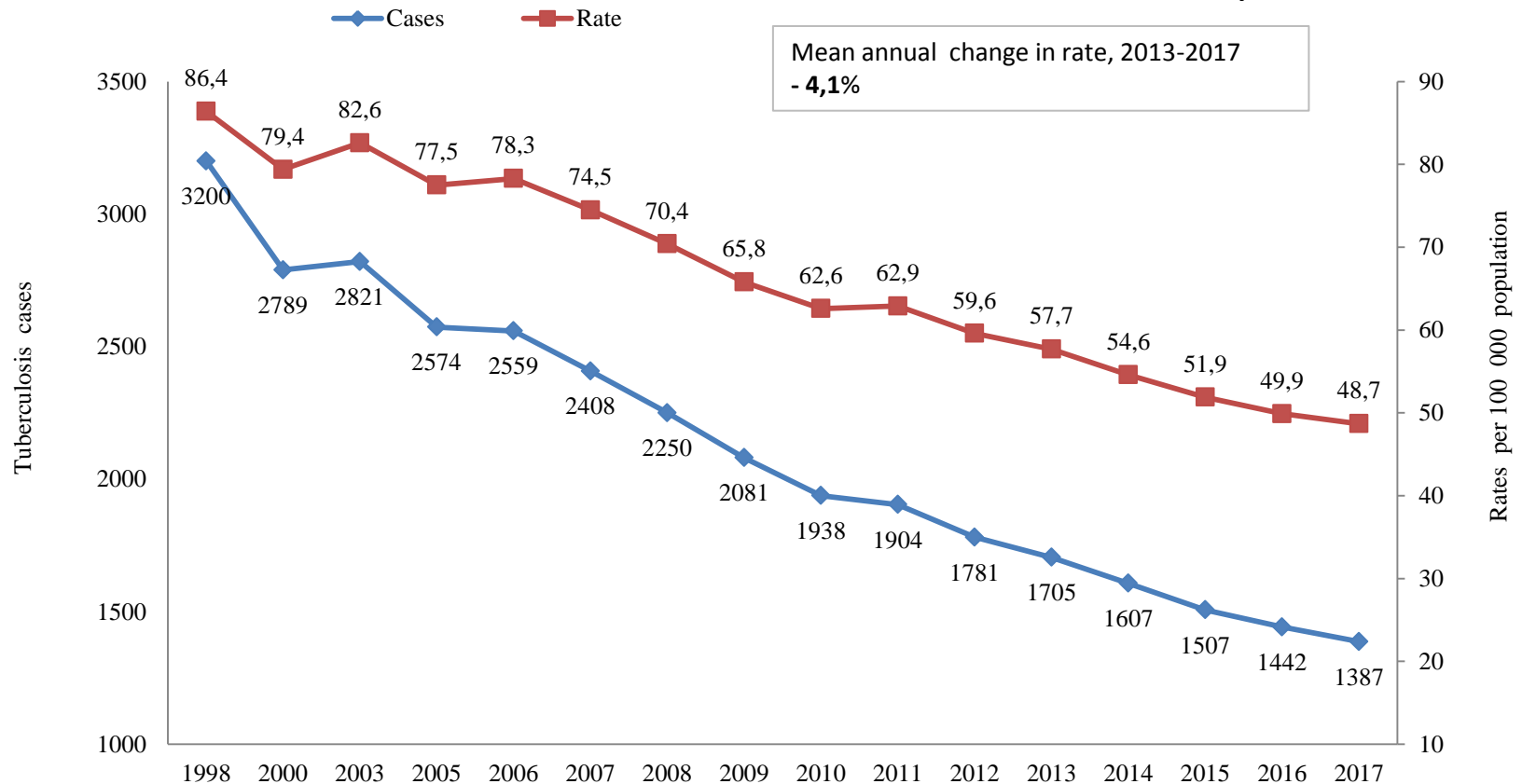


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And the decision of the jury that the bacteria deserved mercy should be understood that a **large part of the blame lied with the public itself**.

# Tuberculosis cases, notification rates per 100 000 population, Lithuania, 1998-2017

How it looks today

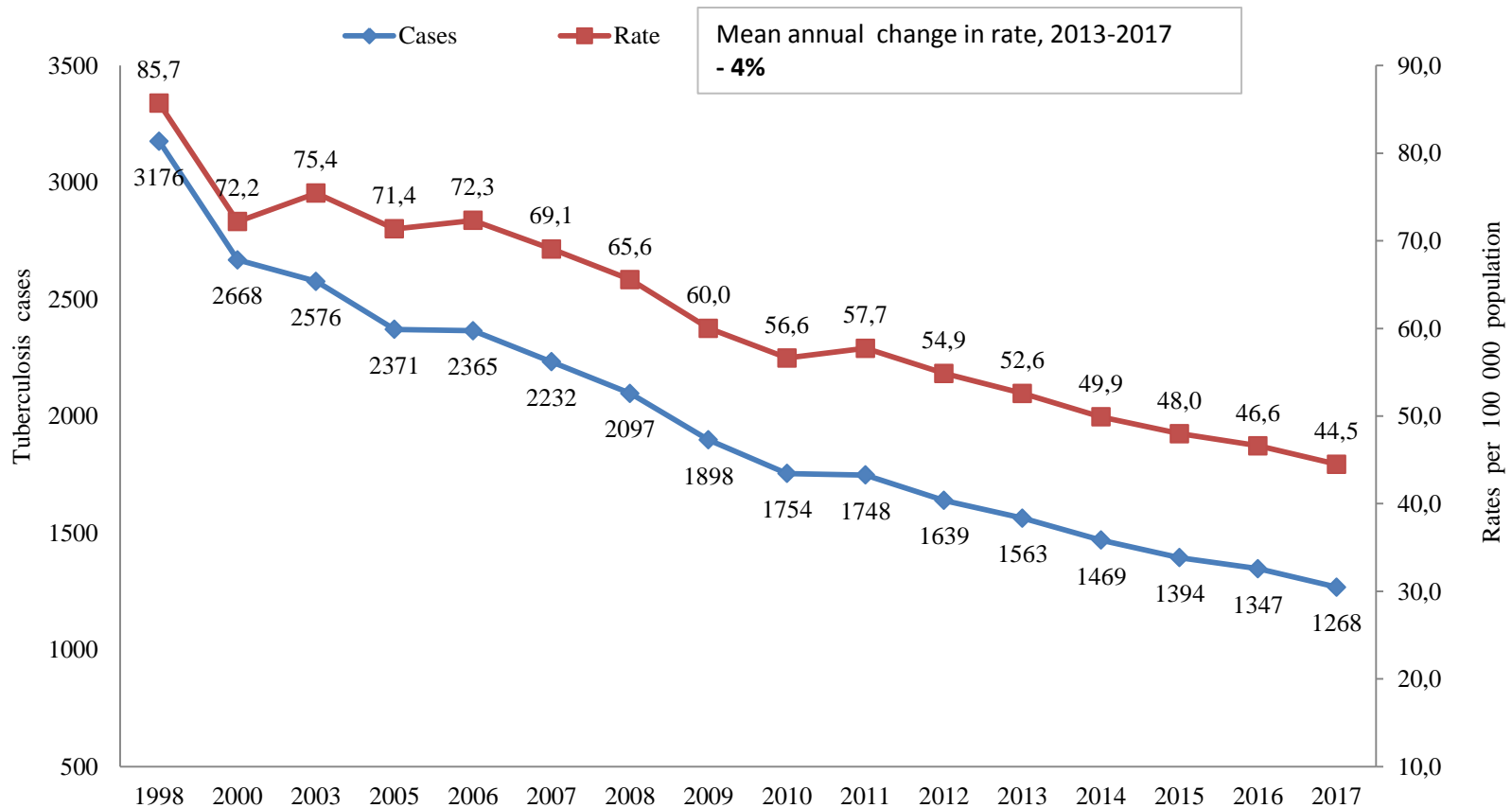


In 2017 in Lithuania we had 1387 TB cases and rate was 48.7 per 100 000

Mean annual change in rate for 5 year period was decreasing about 4%



# New TB cases and relapses, notification rates per 100 000 population, Lithuania, 1998-2017



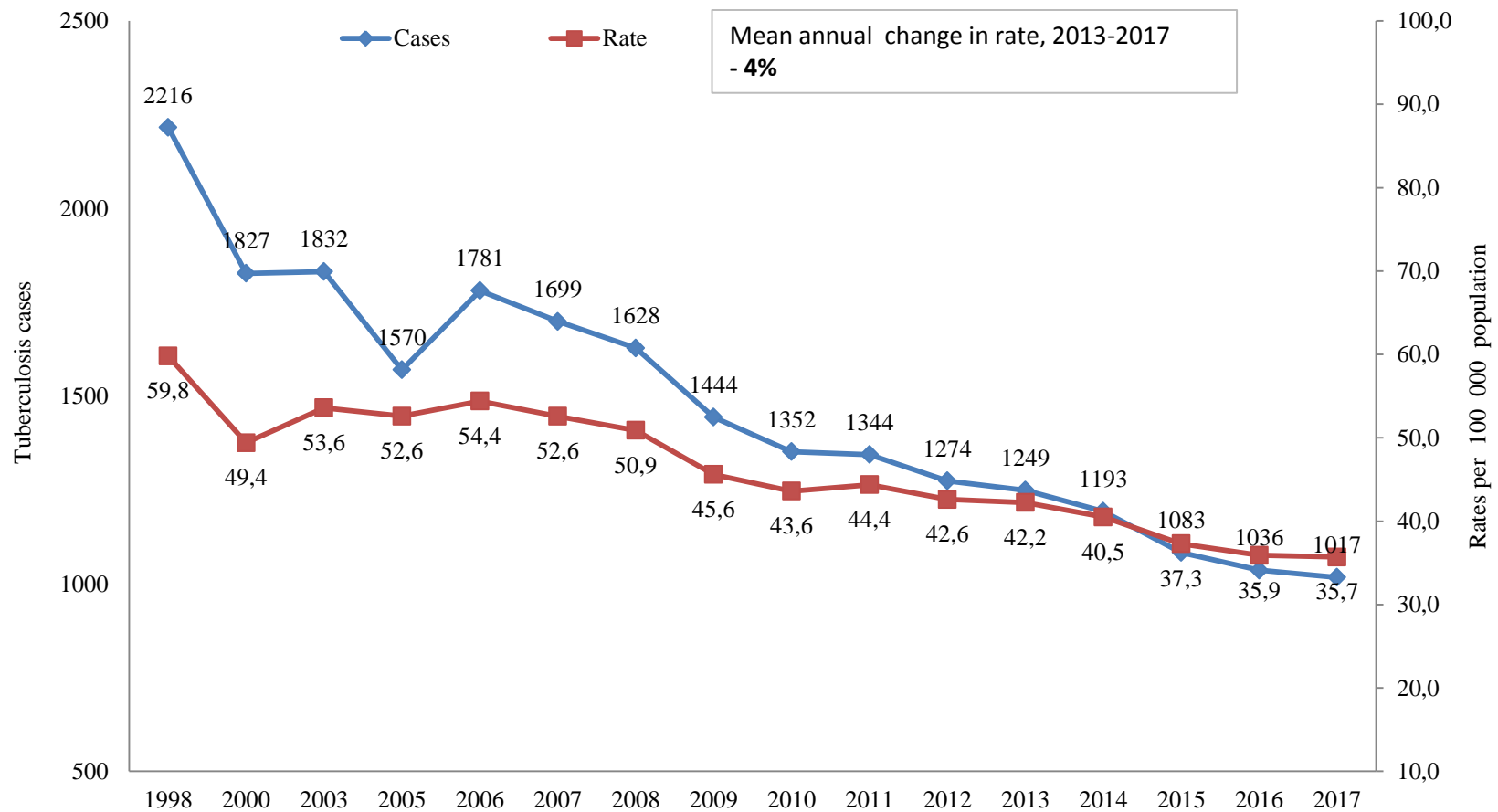
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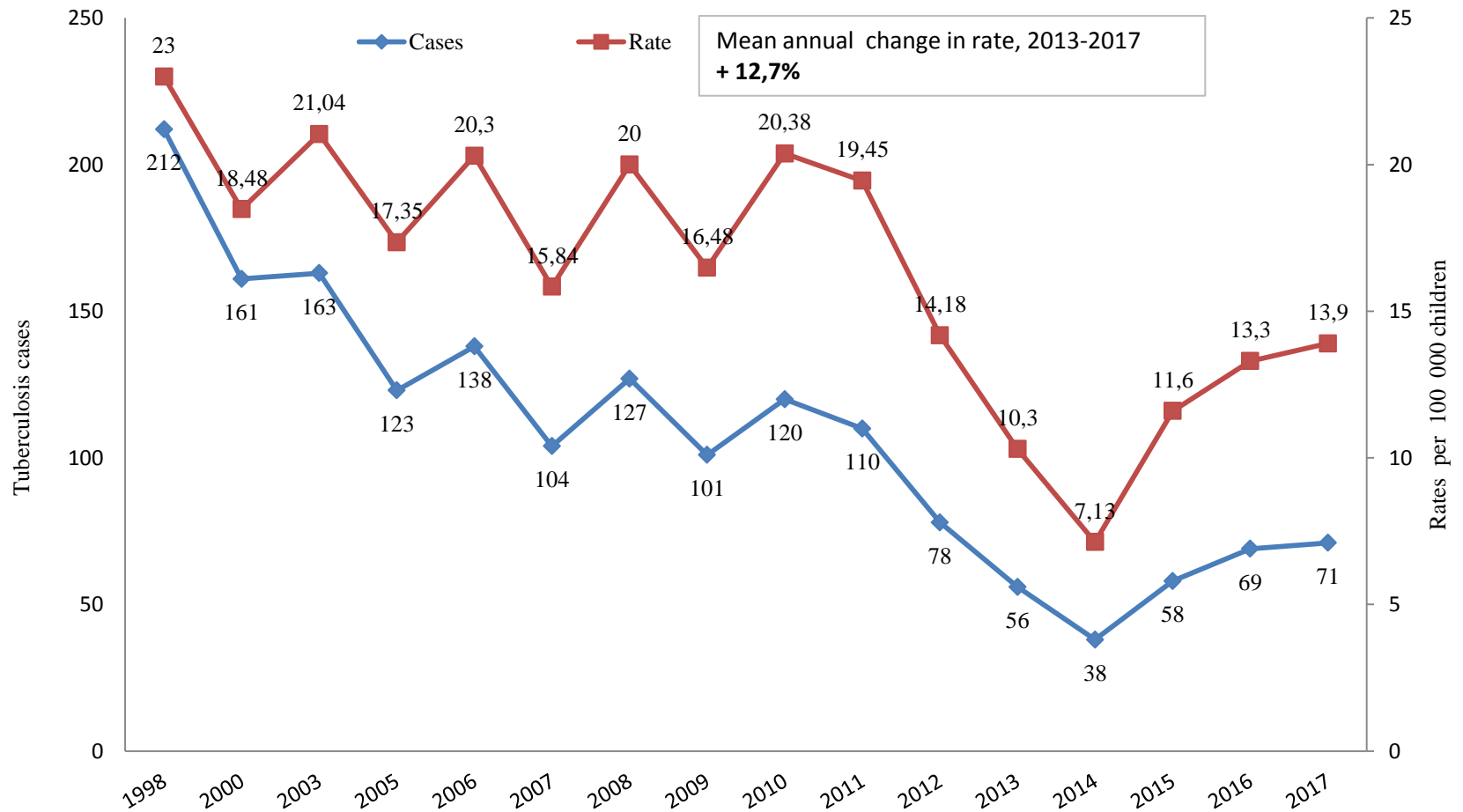
Situation almost the same: mean annual change in rate for 5 year period was decreasing about 4%

Last year -1268 new TB cases and relapses

# New pulmonary TB cases, notification rates per 100 000 population, Lithuania, 1998-2017



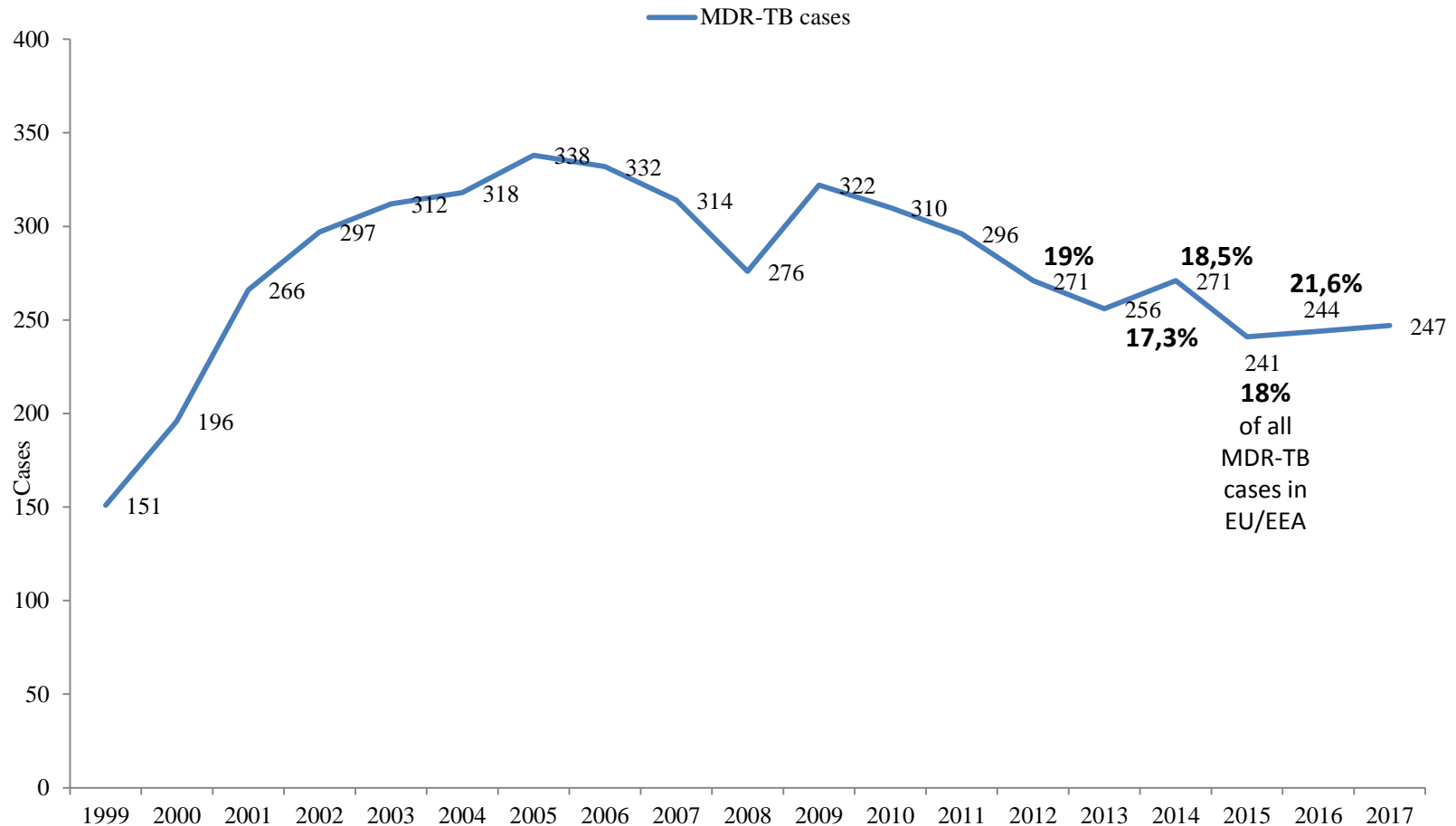
# TB cases in children (0-18), notification rates, Lithuania, 1998-2017



In Lithuania from 2014 Children TB rate is increasing from 7.13 to 13.9 in 2017



# MDR-TB cases, Lithuania, 1999-2017



In 2017 in Lithuania we had 247 MDR TB cases  
 Each year, about 20 percent of all MDR-TB cases registered in EU/EEA  
 consists of Lithuanian MDR-TB cases

## Treatment outcome after 36 months of XDR TB notified in 2013, EU/EEA, 2016

Country	XDR TB notified in 2013 <sup>a</sup>	Success	
		N	(%)
<b>EU/EEA</b>			
Austria	3	2	(66.7)
Belgium	0	0	-
Bulgaria	4	0	(0.0)
Croatia	-	-	-
Cyprus	0	0	-
Czech Republic	0	0	-
Denmark	1	1	(100.0)
Estonia	10	5	(50.0)
Finland	-	-	-
France	-	-	-
Germany	3	0	(0.0)
Greece	-	-	-
Hungary	1	0	(0.0)
Iceland	-	-	-
Ireland	1	1	(100.0)
Italy	-	-	-
Latvia	15	11	(73.3)
Liechtenstein	-	-	-
<b>Lithuania</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>(23.4)</b>
Luxembourg	-	-	-
Malta	-	-	-
Netherlands	0	0	-
Norway	-	-	-
Poland	1	0	(0.0)
Portugal	4	4	(100.0)
Romania	56	11	(19.6)
Slovakia	0	0	-
Slovenia	0	0	-
Spain	-	-	-
Sweden	2	2	(100.0)
United Kingdom	3	3	(100.0)
<b>Total EU/EEA</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>(33.8)</b>

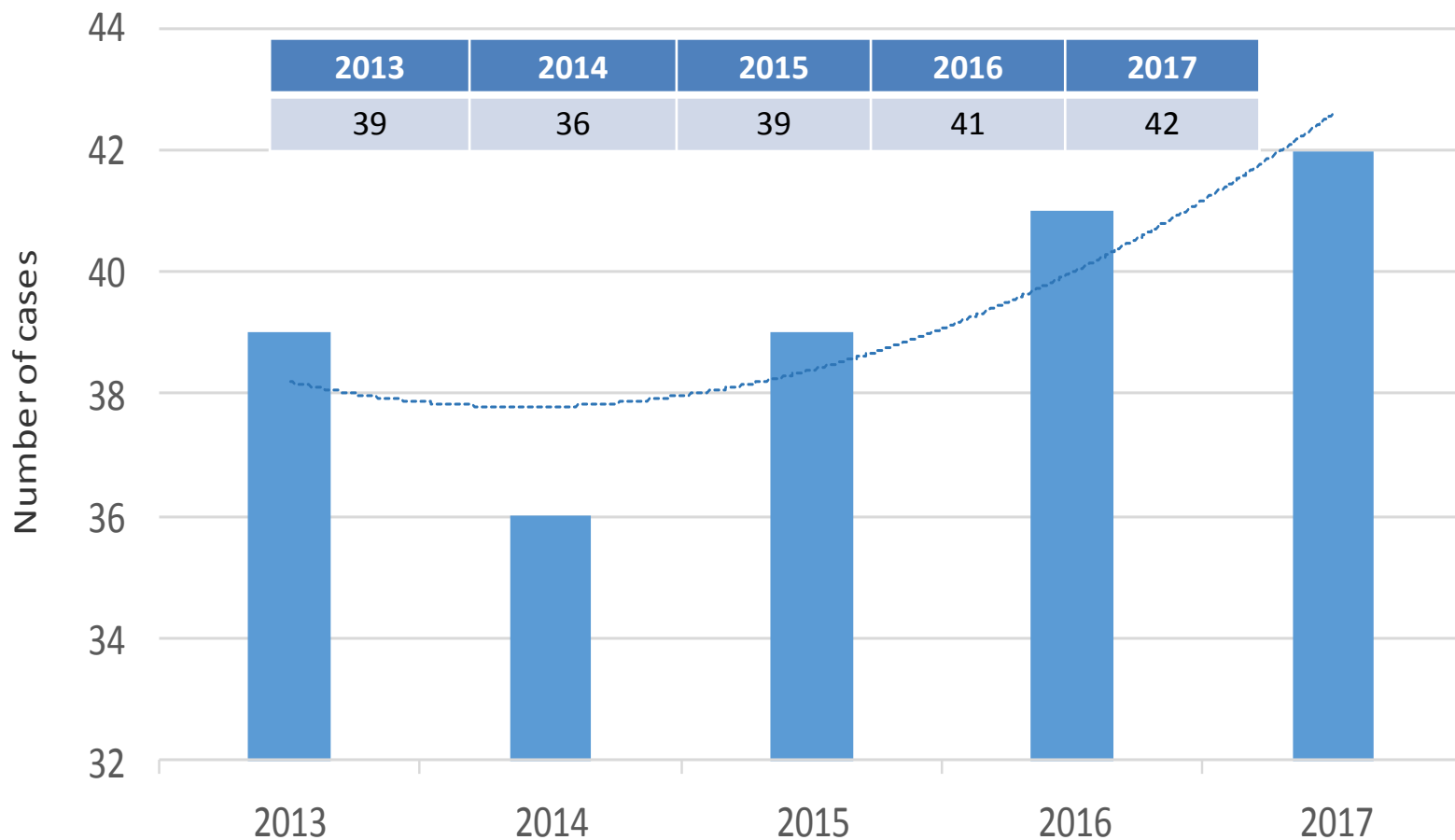
## Treatment outcome after 24 months of laboratory-confirmed MDR TB cases notified in 2014, EU/EEA, 2016

Country	All MDR TB cases notified in 2014	Success	
		N	(%)
<b>EU/EEA</b>			
Austria	20	13	(65.0)
Belgium	11	6	(54.5)
Bulgaria	37	18	(48.6)
Croatia <sup>a</sup>	2	0	(0.0)
Cyprus	-	-	-
Czech Republic	5	2	(40.0)
Denmark	2	1	(50.0)
Estonia	50	29	(58.0)
Finland	-	-	-
France	-	-	-
Germany	92	29	(31.5)
Greece	-	-	-
Hungary	3	3	(100.0)
Iceland	-	-	-
Ireland	2	1	(50.0)
Italy	-	-	-
Latvia	70	52	(74.3)
Liechtenstein	-	-	-
<b>Lithuania</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>(11.8)</b>
Luxembourg	-	-	-
Malta	-	-	-
Netherlands	7	5	(71.4)
Norway	11	9	(81.8)
Poland	-	-	-
Portugal	25	13	(52.0)
Romania	532	199	(37.4)
Slovakia	3	1	(33.3)
Slovenia	0	0	-
Spain	-	-	-
Sweden	15	13	(86.7)
United Kingdom	56	29	(51.8)
<b>Total EU/EEA</b>	<b>1214</b>	<b>455</b>	<b>(37.5)</b>



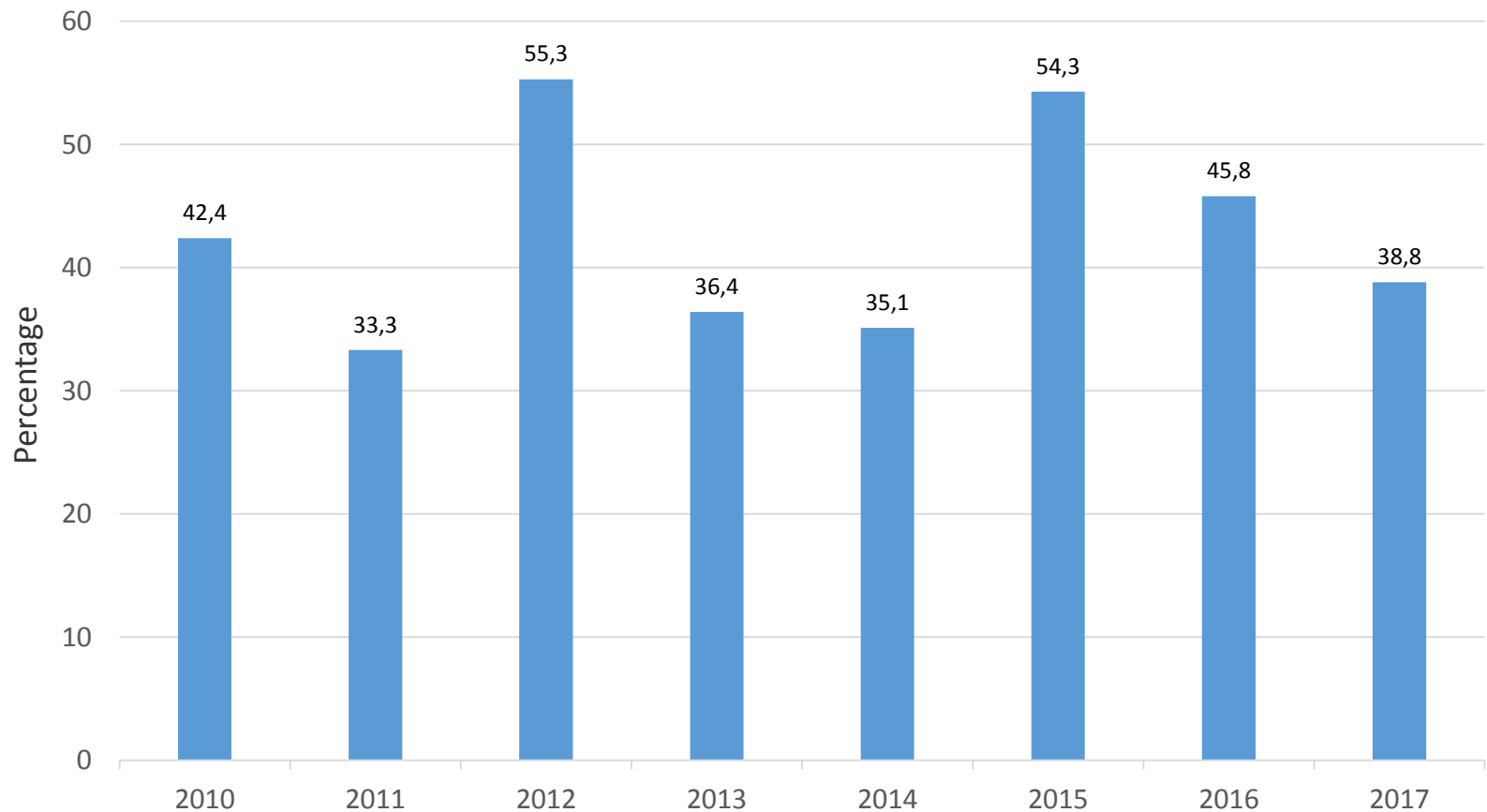
Treatment success for XDR TB was 23.4 percent MDR-TB - 11 percent and it was lowest treatment success between the EU/EEA countries

# TB and HIV co-infection cases in Lithuania, 2013-2017



From 2014 number of TB HIV co-infection cases is growing. In 2017 it was 42 cases

# TB (pulmonary) as AIDS indicative disease in Lithuania, 2010–2017



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How looks like pulmonary TB as AIDS indicative disease - in 2017 it was 38.8 percent

# The biggest challenges

- In Lithuania TB mean annual change in rate (-4%) for the 5 year period is insufficient to reach the Sustainable Development Goals and global End TB Strategy targets (at least -10% is needed).
- About 20% of all MDR-TB cases in EU/EEA – Lithuanian cases.
- In Lithuania number of DR-TB cases is stable: MDR-TB about 250 cases, XDR-TB - 50 each year.
- MDR-TB treatment success rate is low (11.8 %, EU/EEA- 37.5 %)

# Social determinants

- In Lithuania dissemination of TB (and DR-TB) is determined by social factors such as:
- **Unemployment** (40-50% of all pulmonary TB)
- poverty
- alcohol, drug use
- poor health literacy

# CCDA

- One of the functions of CCDA is assessment of population knowledge about CD
- Organisation and implementation of CD prevalence studies, behavioural surveys
- Evaluation of effectiveness of preventative measures
- Consultation of health care specialists and population

# Health literacy improving

- In this year CCDA got started project on TB health literacy improving
- The aim of the project - to improve awareness and understanding on TB to achieve better results in prevention, diagnosis and treatment
- Funded by European Social Fund





**cold**



1. Nuo peršalimo. 171 ats. 27,5%

**uncleanest**



2. Nuo nešvarumo. 128 ats. 20,6%

**poverty**



3. Dėl skurdo. 120 ats. 19,5%

**lack of knowledge**



4. Dėl nežinojimo. 34 ats. 5,5%

**infected**



5. Nuo užkrėtimo. 50 ats. 8%

**alcohol use**



6. Nuo degtinės. 30 ats. 5%

**immoral**



7. Nuo palaido gyvenimo. 23 ats. 3,8%

**inherited**



8. Paveldėta. 10 ats. 1,6%

**nervousness**



9. Nuo nervų. 18 ats. 2,9%