

# **Preliminary** data on TB and HIV-infection epidemiology in Russia in the context of COVID-19 pandemic

## **Olga Nechaeva, PhD**

Head of the Federal Monitoring Center for Counteraction to Tuberculosis Spread in the Russian Federation, Federal Research Institute for Health Organization and Informatics of the MOH of the Russian Federation

## **Nina Khurieva**

Chief Specialist of the Department for Collaboration with International Organizations, Federal Research Institute for Health Organization and Informatics of the MOH of the Russian Federation

THE NORTHERN DIMENSION PARTNERSHIP IN PUBLIC HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELL-BEING (NDPHS)  
EXPERT GROUP ON HIV, TB AND ASSOCIATED INFECTIONS

12th Meeting (online)

24 November 2020



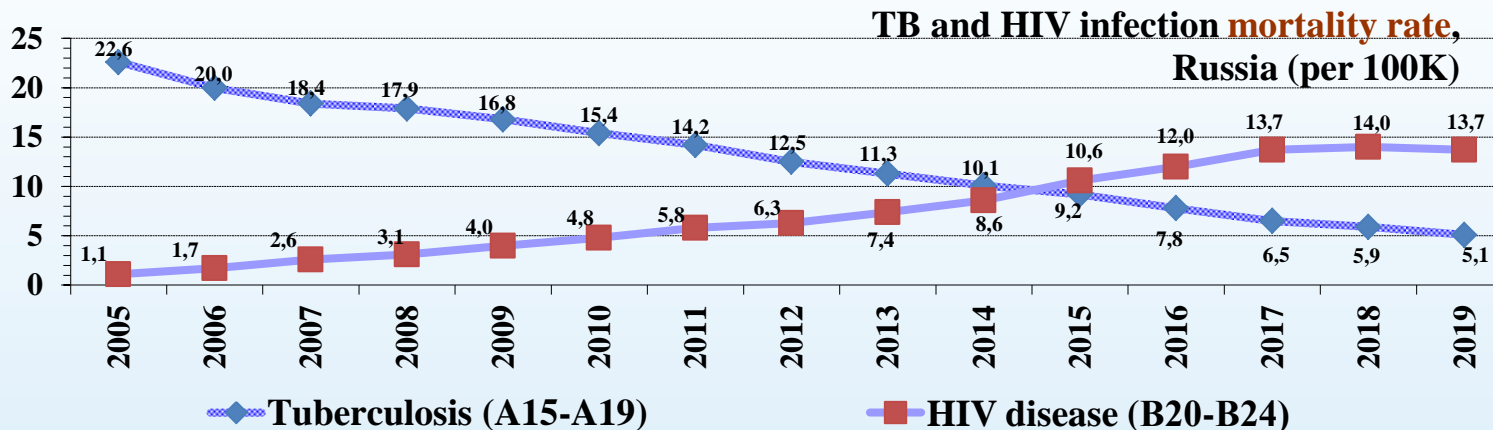
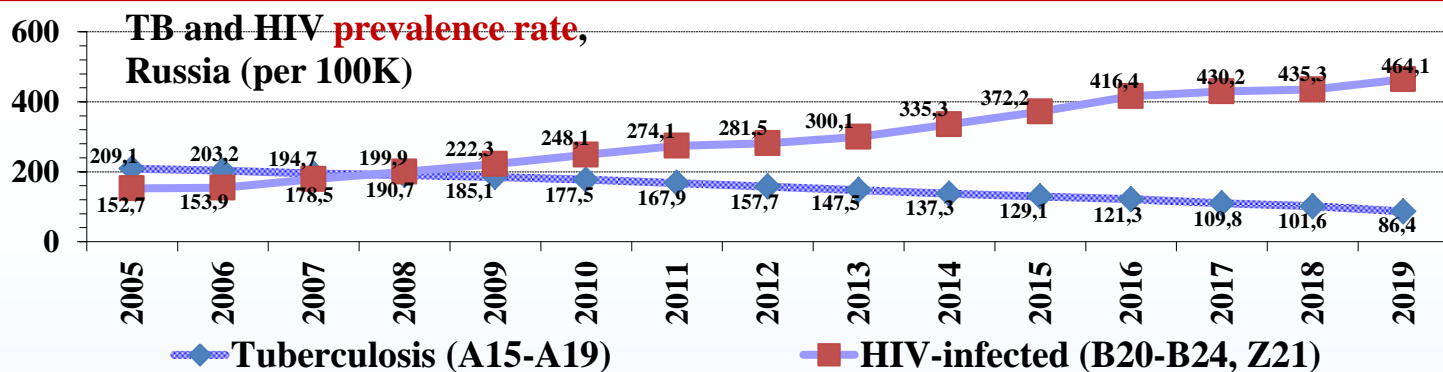
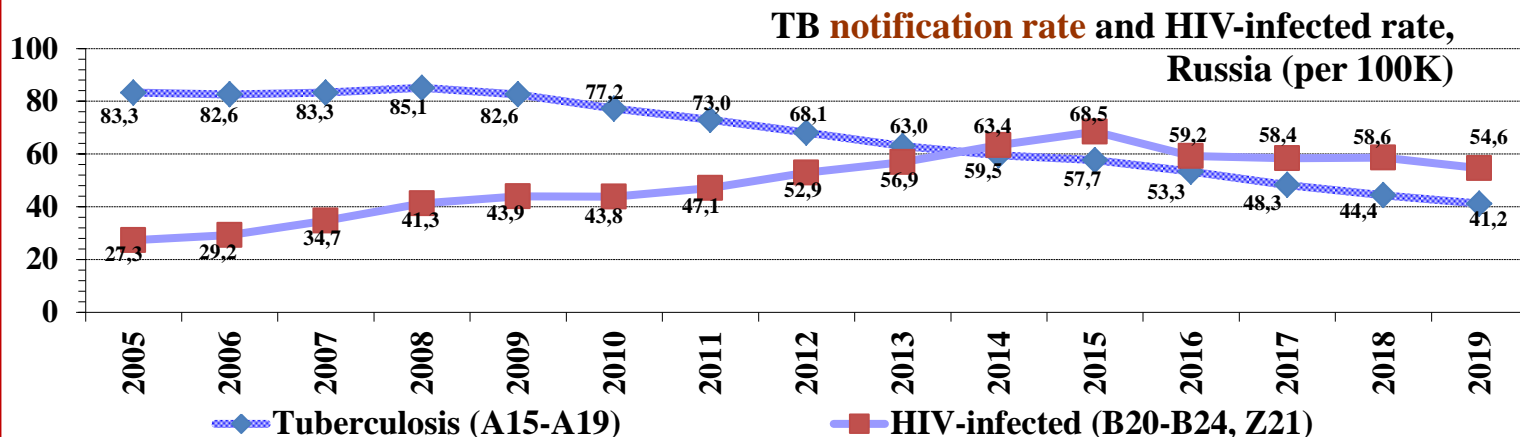
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ИНФОРМАТИЗАЦИИ ЗДРАВООХРАНЕНИЯ  
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## Tuberculosis and HIV infection

Since 2008, the prevalence of HIV infection has exceeded the prevalence of tuberculosis, the incidence of HIV infection - since 2014, and the death rate from HIV infection - since 2015.

TB screening (%):  
For tuberculosis:  
2005 – 57,9%;  
2018 – 72.7 per%;  
2019 – 73.7%.

For HIV antibodies:  
2005 – 13.6%;  
2018 – 26.8%;  
2019 – 28.5%.



# Impact of COVID-19 on TB and HIV-infection Control

Indications/Source/Time	2019	2020	+/-, %
TB mortality (Rosstat) (Jan-Mar)*	1901	1731	-8,9
HIV mortality (monitoring) (Jan-Mar)	4881	4843	-0,8
TB notification (monitoring) (Jan-Sept)**	38701	31662	-18,2

\* TB Mortality in 2020 in Ural, Siberia and Far East – 869 people (50,2%).

\*\* TB Notification 2020 in Ural, Siberia and Far East – 14 436 people (45,6%)

## TB screening coverage Monitoring Jan-Sept 2020

	2019	2020	Growth rate,%
Total	52,4%	43,4%	-9,0%
Children	60,1%	49,9%	-10,2%

*Possible impact: diagnosis delay and growth of advanced forms proportion in 2021-2022*



Indicators	Timeline	Moscow	Moscow Region	SPB	Ural, Siberia and Far East	Other regions
Population on Jan 1	2020	8,6 %	5,2 %	3,7 %	25,7 %	56,8 %
TB notification (form № 8)	2019	4,7 %	3,1 %	2,3 %	41,9 %	48,0 %
TB notification per 100K	2019	22,5	24,6	25,8	67,3	34,8
TB notification (monitoring)	2020 Jan-Sept	2,2 %	3,5 %	2,1 %	45,6 %	46,6 %
TB Mortality (Rosstat)	2019	3,0 %	2,0 %	1,0 %	48,6 %	45,4 %
Смертность от ТБ per 100K	2019	1,8	2,0	2,6	9,7	4,0
COVID-19 deaths (Rosstat): undelying cause + important condition	2020 Jan-Sept	27,3 %	10,5 %	13,1 %	16,7 %	32,4 %

The share of European Russia in COVID-19 mortality is higher, likely due to more senior population, higher population density and population movement. While in Ural and beyond the TB burden is higher (incidence and mortality). This makes the picture in the east and west of the country - opposite.

COVID-19 should not worsen TB situation in regions with an initial low TB incidence, and regions with a high TB incidence so far are less affected by COVID-19 and the expected immunosuppressive effect on the population is less. Social distancing policies may limit the transmission of tuberculosis infection, possibly offsetting the decline in preventive activities.

