

## **Analysis of epidemiological indicators of tuberculosis incidence in Morocco**

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**Introduction.** The problem of overcoming tuberculosis (TB) in the world has continued for centuries. The significant level of TB epidemics in some countries forces the world community to continue fighting and finding new effective models of organization and treatment.

**Materials and methods.** The study used data from the Eastern Mediterranean region of the WHO for the period 2015-2019. Analytical comparative, systemic methods, and economic analysis have been used.

**Results** of the investigation. A study of the registered TB rates for 2019 in Morocco has shown that the number of registered patients with new TB cases and relapses is quite large and amounts to 97.5% of the total number of registered cases - 30,762 people. The number of patients tested with express tests is extremely insignificant, 9.5%, 2768 patients. This situation indicates an insufficient number of express systems in the country, which leads to a significant number of undetected TB cases.

A significant number of registered TB cases have HIV-positive status; the total number of these patients was 13,228 or 43% of the total number of reported TB cases.

The number of tests for bacteriological confirmation of TB mycobacteria can be considered positive, namely 26455 patients (86% of the total number of registered patients). The wide coverage of bacteriological tests makes it possible to reduce the incidence of multi-resistant TB.

Analysis of the mortality rate from TB showed that the overall mortality rate was dynamically decreasing. Thus, the total number of TB deaths decreased during the study period was 1.6 cases per 100 thousand population. And the deaths from TB - HIV - 0.3 cases per 100 thousand population. It should also be noted that mortality rates in 2019 amounted to 8.2% of the total number of cases, and the number of deaths from TB in HIV patients was 0.2% of the total number of cases.

The study found that the universal coverage of TB care services, namely the registration of TB cases and the estimated incidence in 2019, was 87%, or 75-100 cases per 100 thousand population. The mortality rate in 2019 was 8% or 5-12 cases per 100 thousand population.

**Conclusions.** The study has shown that after steady growth in tuberculosis in 2019, the registration of tuberculosis cases in Morocco is in a state of stagnation. Many of the reported cases were only detected very late.