# Demolandia – sample data

Demolandia had a population of 10 million people in 2000, increasing to 12 million people in the last 2017 census, thanks to a crude annual birth rate of 30 per 1000 people and a crude annual death rate of 15 per 1000 people (excluding those due to TB-related causes).

It is estimated that HIV prevalence has remained steady at approximately 5% of the population over that time. People in the general population get infected with a probability of 0.4% each year. TB disproportionately effects PLHIV in Demolandia.

Migration is not a significant factor in the TB epidemic of Demolandia.

Notifications in the general population:

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | 2000-2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 |
| SP-DS | Approx 400 | 450 | 400 | 397 | 500 | 455 | 480 |
| SP-MDR | 0, increasing over time | 40 | 45 | 50 | 55 | 38 | 46 |
| SP-XDR | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 4 |
| SN-DS | Approx 400 | 300 | 340 | 350 | 288 | 290 | 250 |
| SN-MDR | 0, increasing over time | 32 | 38 | 20 | 28 | 33 | 38 |
| SN-XDR | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 |

Notifications in PLHIV have not been disaggregated:

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | 2000-2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 |
| PLHIV | No data, assume approx. 30 | 30 | 40 | 35 | 48 | 46 | 47 |

Number initiating treatment:

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | 2000-2015 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 |
| DS (HIV-) | Steady increase from 500 | 700 | 727 | 720 |
| MDR (HIV-) | Steady increase from zero | 60 | 70 | 85 |
| XDR (HIV-) | 0 | 1 | 3 | 5 |
| DS (HIV+) | No data | 40 | 41 | 39 |
| MDR (HIV+) | No data | 3 | 5 | 5 |
| XDR (HIV+) | No data | 0 | 0 | 0 |

70% of children are vaccinated at birth in Demolandia.

There is some uncertainty over both active and latent TB, although latent TB prevalence has been estimated at approximately 30% in the general population.

It is estimated that prevalence in PLHIV is approximately double prevalence in the general population.