P-10 BURDEN OF TUBERCULOSIS IN MALAYSIA: AN OVERVIEW FOR 2015



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RESULTS INTRODUCTION 47,736 Tuberculosis is a preventable disease but still remains Tuberculosis caused DALYs a public health concern. in Malaysia for the year 2015. The World Health Organization (WHO) The **MORTALITY COMPONENT** was higher than estimated that nearly the morbidity component. ONE QUARTER OF THE WORLD 9999 0 population are at risk of progression to tuberculosis disease^{1.} YLL (71.2%) YLD (28.8) (morbidity component mortality component This study aims to describe Malaysia's burden of tuberculosis for the year 2015 in terms of Disability Adjusted Life Years MALES (DALYs). contributed more DALYs MATERIALS AND METHODS compared to DALY is a health gap². females. 63.3% 30.7% The calculation of burden of disease in terms of DALY One DALY can was done using the methodology used in the Global Population aged between 25- 54 YEARS OLD be thought of Burden of Disease Study². caused the highest tuberculosis burden. as 57.4% The DALYs for tuberculosis were calculated by summing **ONE LOST** the Years of Life Lost (YLL) with the Years Lived YEAR OF



DISCUSSION

Malaysia's burden of tuberculosis accounted for 0.9% of the overall DALYs in 2015, which is much lower compared to those observed in other countries such as Thailand (1.4% of overall DALYs in 2009) and Brazil (2% of overall DALYs in 2010)^{3,4}.

Timely detection and prompt treatment should be emphasized to prevent early deaths and subsequently reduce the high tuberculosis mortality burden.

Reducing the tuberculosis burden among males could be done most efficiently by improving access for tuberculosis care for males, providing counseling sessions as well as lost of wages compensation⁵.

Mass media campaigns on tuberculosis awareness programs, targeting age-specific groups could help reach those within the high tuberculosis burden categories.

CONCLUSION

The reduction of tuberculosis morbidity and mortality among **MALES** can potentially reduce a large number of tuberculosis burden in Malaysia.

Stronger approaches towards lowering the number of non-communicable diseases could help lessen Malaysian **ELDERLY**'s risk of tuberculosis progression and deaths.



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