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**Title:** Impact of the global economic crisis on the possible increase TB incidence in Serbia

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**Body:** Introduction: Turbulence of the global economic crisis spilled over into Serbia. Serbia got the economic stability of the bond in the beginning of this millennium. The health system has also started functioning properly, DOTS was implemented 100 % in Serbia, period 2004-2009. But epidemiological analysis of TB can't avoid the economic factors, as a personal standard of individual and society development are factors influencing the incidence. Method: We used economic indicators (number of non/employees, index movements in salaries, annual price index, the movement of income per capita) and the movement TB incidence in 1990-2010 in Vojvodina (northern Serbia- 25% of the total number of population). Results: The incidence of TB decreased from 38.28 to 17:08, but had two tops - middle of 90's and the beginning of this millennium. Continuing decline in the number of employees by 2003. (234 per 1000 population) from 2004. g. there is a slight increase in employment. But, by 2009. again saw a drop, and continues to this day. Chain index of nominal net earnings showed the highest growth at a time when "inflation is raging" - mid 90s in Serbia. The analysis of these parameters with the movement of TB in Vojvodina found low correlation between the rate of TB patients and the number of workers per 1000 population ( $r = 0.190$ ). Correlation analysis revealed a strong correlation between rates of TB and the chain index of nominal net earnings ( $r = 0.513$ ). Conclusion: However, 100% implementation of DOTS strategy in Serbia hope that the economic crisis will not affect the eventual increase in TB incidence and the possibility of resistant forms of TB.