UNAIDS 22nd Programme Coordinating Board, Chiang Mai, Thailand, April 23

Panel 3: Access to improved TB prevention, diagnosis and treatment for people living with HIV and the threat of TB drug resistance

Paul Nunn,

Stop TB Dept., WHO

TB prevention

- Starts with ensuring access to timely TB diagnosis and treatment - TB case finding – and appropriate care

- Direct prevention of TB is possible, once active TB excluded, with isoniazid preventive therapy (IPT)

- Prevention of transmission - Infection control

Intensified TB case finding, diagnosis of TB and IPT provision among PLWHA, 2006
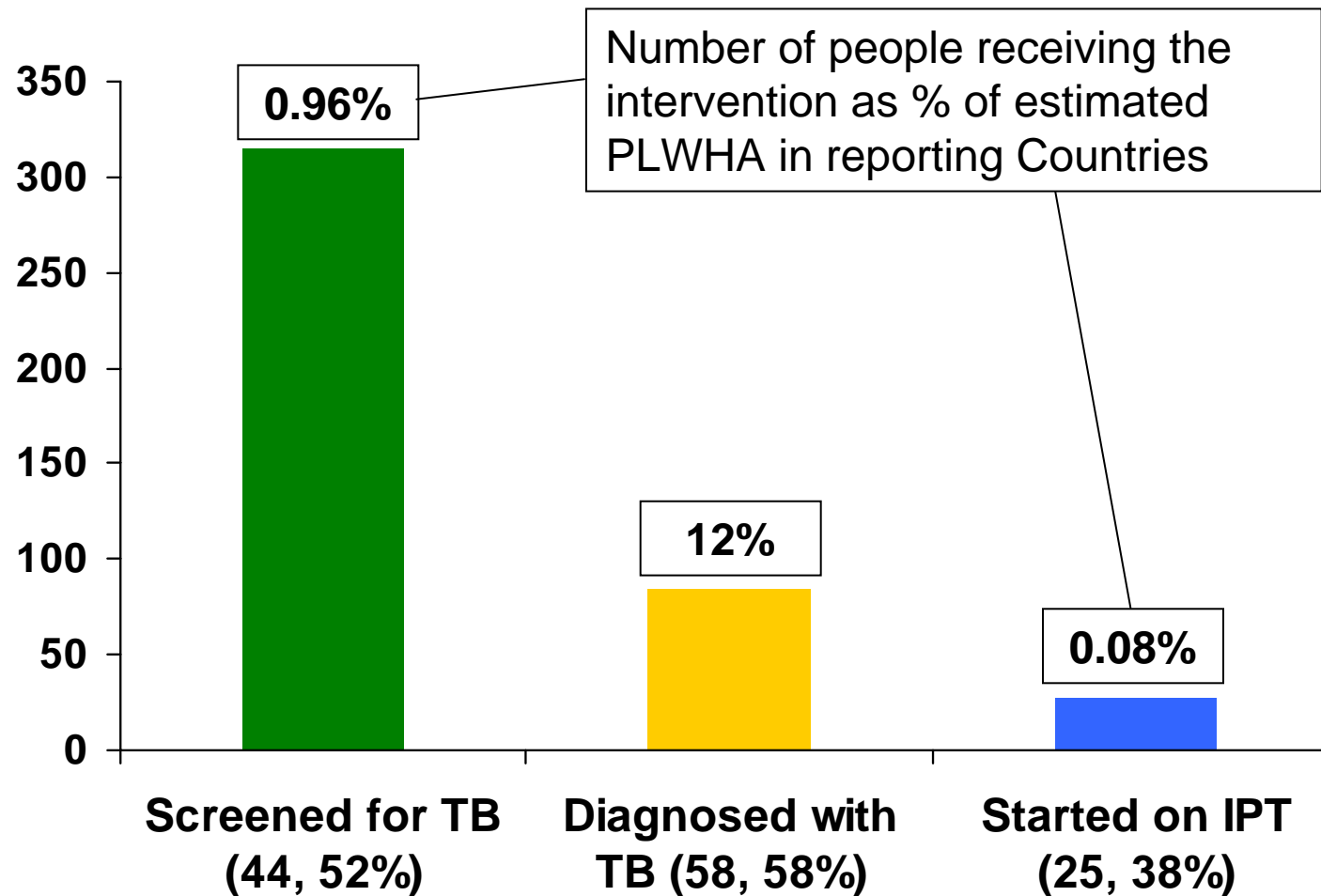
(Number of Countries reporting; % of total estimated HIV+ TB patients accounted for by those Countries)
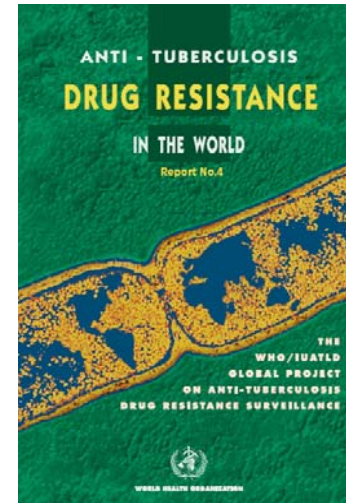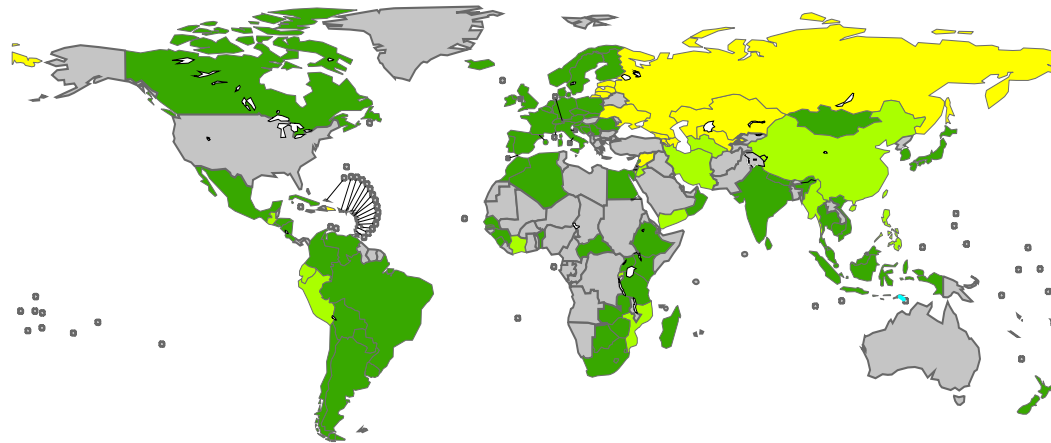
Diagnosis of TB

- Usually depends on sputum smear
  - Less sensitive in PLH
- Needs expanded availability of culture
- Greater availability of chest X-ray
- Needs new tools
- New, molecular tests available, but principally for drug resistance
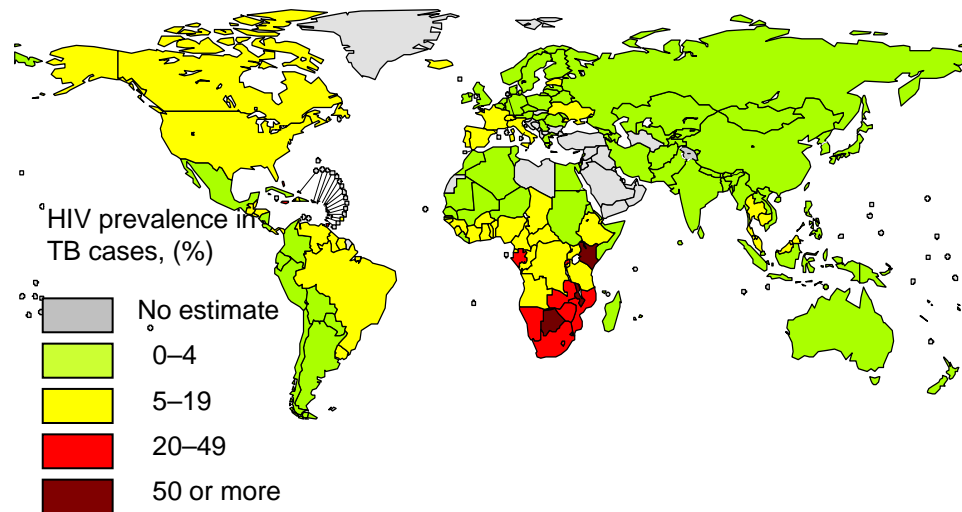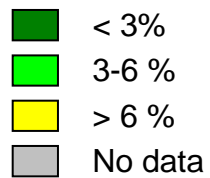
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Treatment of TB

- Drug susceptible TB – usually straightforward for PLH

- Barriers include:

    - Access, especially for women

    - Drug interactions

    - Drug resistant TB – insufficient experience of 2nd line TB drugs and ARVs

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MDR-TB among new cases 1994-2007

ANTI - TUBERCULOSIS
DRUG RESISTANCE
IN THE WORLD
Report No.4

THE
WHO/IUATLD
GLOBAL PROJECT
ON ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS
DRUG RESISTANCE SURVEILLANCE

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

Estimated HIV prevalence in new TB cases, 2006

■	< 3%
■	3-6 %
■	> 6 %
■	No data

HIV prevalence in
TB cases, (%)

■	No estimate
■	0–4
■	5–19
■	20–49
■	50 or more

Countries with XDR-TB confirmed cases as of February 2008
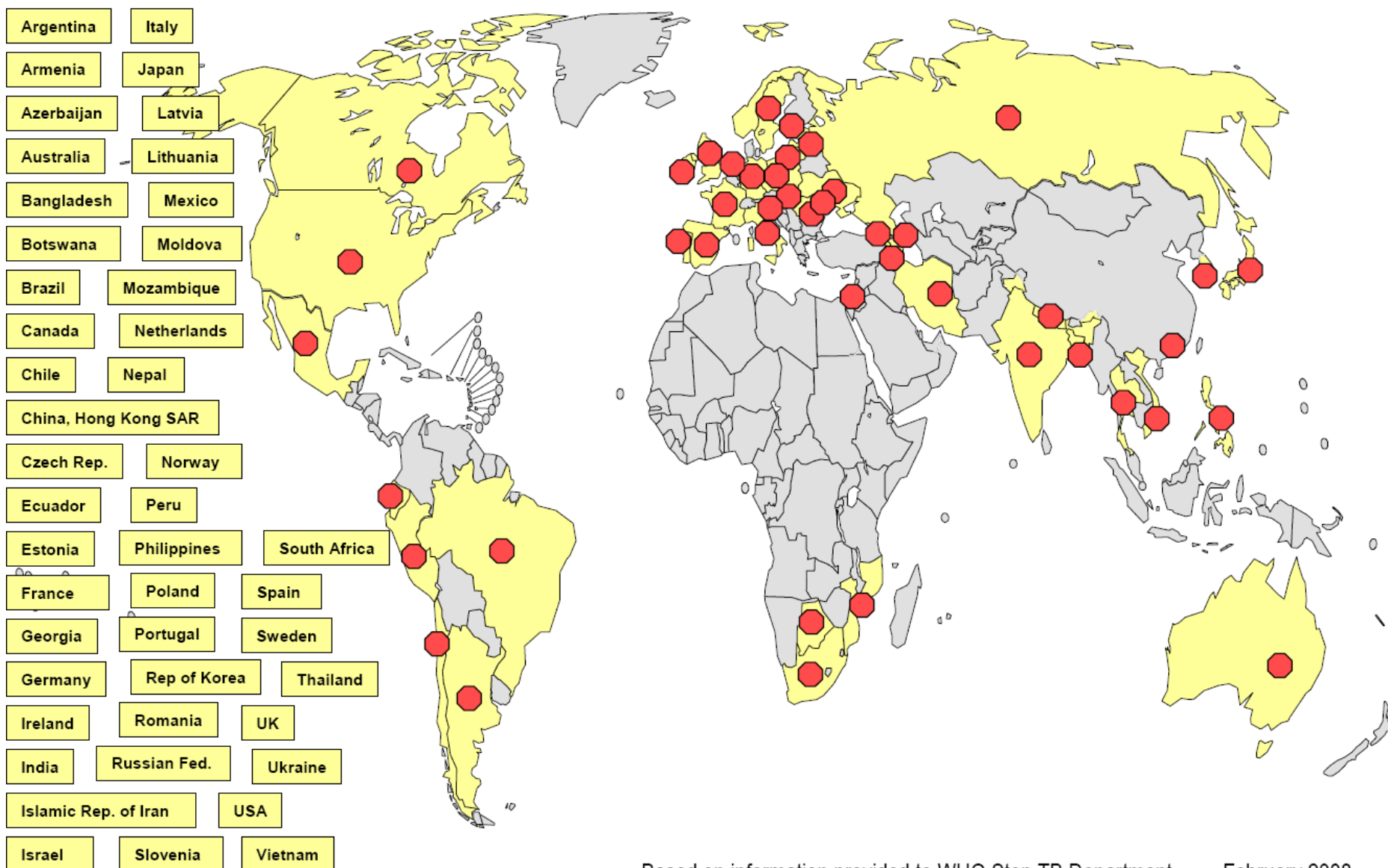
Argentina	Italy	
Armenia	Japan	
Azerbaijan	Latvia	
Australia	Lithuania	
Bangladesh	Mexico	
Botswana	Moldova	
Brazil	Mozambique	
Canada	Netherlands	
Chile	Nepal	
China, Hong Kong SAR		
Czech Rep.	Norway	
Ecuador	Peru	
Estonia	Philippines	South Africa
France	Poland	Spain
Georgia	Portugal	Sweden
Germany	Rep of Korea	Thailand
Ireland	Romania	UK
India	Russian Fed.	Ukraine
Islamic Rep. of Iran		USA
Israel	Slovenia	Vietnam

Based on information provided to WHO Stop TB Department - February 2008

Drug resistance

- Outbreaks likely happening in Africa, and we are not aware

- HIV linked MDR-TB appearing in Eastern Europe

- Risk of dying from MDR and XDR-TB significantly raised in PLH

Conclusions

- Treatment literacy key for health of PLH, and for community pressure to improve services
- Universal access for HIV services should include TB services
- Strengthen TB laboratories in Africa
- Infection control needed in health care facilities, workplace clinics, prisons, refugee camps, shelters etc
- Urgent development and deployment of new tools

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