Dr Karin Weyer
Global TB Programme

DRHIV Global Plan briefing, 12-13 December 2016
Global programme since 1994 to:

- track DR-TB epidemics
- monitor programmatic response and financing
- inform policy, norms & standards
- facilitate targeted technical support
- assess impact of interventions
- generate awareness & advocacy
Global TB monitoring by WHO
Annual round of data collection March-May

Data reported by ~200 countries, >99% global population and TB cases

Global Project launched

SRL network launched

1st global DRS report

2nd global DRS report

3rd global DRS report

4th global DRS report

M/XDR-TB report

2016 TB report


1st ed. DRS guidelines

2nd ed. DRS guidelines

3rd ed. DRS guidelines

4th ed. DRS guidelines

5th ed. DRS guidelines

The WHO TB Supranational Reference Laboratory Network

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155 countries
83 with continuous surveillance systems
MDR/RR-TB burden, detection of cases and treatment enrolments

Treatment success rate only 52% globally
MDR/RR-TB and financing

Funding for prevention, diagnosis and treatment by intervention area, 2006—2016
(constant 2016 US$ billions)
WHO guidance on the management of drug-resistant TB, 1996-2016
Working in partnership

Knowledge sharing
- Resource networks
- Communication technologies
- Best practices
- ... 

Patients
Communities
- MOH, NTPs,
- Diagnostic networks,
- Other sectors

Partners, Donors,
Working Groups

Regional
GLCs

Guidance
- Policies
- Advice
- Manuals, Roadmaps
- Training tools
- ... 

Core Groups
with WHO
secretariat

Capacity building
- Technical assistance
- Training
- Mentoring
- Learning-by-doing
- ... 

Advocacy
- Networking
- Linkages
- Coordination
- Resource mobilization
- ...
<table>
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<tr>
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**CLASSIFICATION**

- ≥80% tested
- ≥80% detected and notified
- ≥75%

- 50–79% tested
- 50–79% detected and notified
- 50–79%

- <50% tested
- <50% detected and notified
- <25%

- <50% detected and notified
- <50%

*Indicates the overall burden of MDR-TB in low-income countries.*

**MDR-TB response insufficient**
In summary

480 000
incident cases of MDR-TB in 2015
(with another 100 000 rifampicin-resistant
TB cases eligible for second-line treatment)

132 000
MDR/RR-TB cases detected in 2015

125 000
patients started on MDR-TB treatment in 2015

52%
treatment success in MDR/RR-TB patients starting treatment in 2013

5 priority actions

1. Prevent the development of drug resistance through high quality treatment of drug-susceptible TB
2. Expand rapid testing and detection of drug-resistant TB cases
3. Provide immediate access to effective treatment and proper care
4. Prevent transmission through infection control
5. Increase political commitment with financing