TB/HIV in the Americas
Review of Progress, Barriers and Successes

Dr. Massimo N Ghidinelli
Unit Chief HIV, Hepatitis, TB and STI
Pan American Health Organization

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Outline

• Current situation of TB, HI and TB/HIV in the Americas
• Progress in implementation of TB/HIV collaborative activities
• Existing barriers and challenges to implementation
• Opportunities and ongoing regional initiatives
ODM referidos a TUBERCULOSIS

Meta 6c: “Detener y comenzar a revertir la incidencia de VIH, malaria, TB…..”

Indicador 6.9: Disminuir la prevalencia y mortalidad de TB de 50% al 2015 respecto a 1990

60.000 casos de TB no fueron diagnosticados o notificados
Antiretroviral therapy coverage (%) in Latin America and the Caribbean, per year, 2010 to 2012

Coverage ART< 15 years old: 67% (50%-82%)
• Latin America: 73%
• Caribbean: 45%

UNAIDS. Country reports on the advances in the world response to AIDS 2011-13 and estimates of UNAIDS on needs for treatment based on threshold of CD4 of 350 cell./mm3.
Coverage of the antiretroviral therapy (%) in Latin America and the Caribbean, per country, 2011 and 2012

Regional coverage: 75%
Program tipping point in the response to HIV in LAC, 2002 to 2012

Program tipping point in the response to HIV: ratio of new HIV infections in patients who begin ART, LAC, 2012

Patients who begin ART from National reports of progress toward universal access 2013 (WHO).
In half of the countries 40% or more of patients present an advanced immunological stage (<200 cell/mm³) in their 1st CD4 determination.
Current situation of TB/HIV in the Americas

Countries with highest estimated number of HIV positive incident TB cases in the Americas - 2012

- Brazil: 4,300
- Haiti: 16,000
- Mexico: 1,600
- Colombia: 1,600
- Guatemala: 1,500
- Venezuela: 1,200
- United States: 1,100
- Ecuador: 840
- Dominican Republic: 540
- Peru: 490

Source: Regional TB Report 2012

Countries with highest estimated rate of HIV among incident TB cases in the Americas - 2012

- Haiti: 42
- Guyana: 25
- Guatemala: 10
- St. Vincent & the Grenadines: 9
- Suriname: 9
- Belize: 8
- Brazil: 8
- Trinidad & Tobago: 6
- Panama: 6
- Ecuador: 5

Rate per 100,000 population

Source: Regional TB Report 2012
Current situation of TB/HIV in the Americas

Proportion of TB patients tested for HIV and proportion with positive results the Americas, 2007 - 2012

- % of notified TB cases HIV tested
- % of HIV tested positive

Source: Regional TB Report 2012
Current situation of TB/HIV in the Americas

Percentage of notified TB/HIV cases receiving ART (data from 26 countries out of 36) 2012

Source: Regional TB Report 2012
Current situation of TB/HIV in the Americas

Countries screening for TB among PLWH and providing IPT – the Americas 2012

- Information on people with HIV screened for TB is very limited.
- Only 9 countries report on people with HIV given IPT, most of which are from Haiti.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>People with HIV given IPT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Antigua and Barbuda</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuba</td>
<td>1,339</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grenada</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guyana</td>
<td>154</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haiti</td>
<td>15,283</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honduras</td>
<td>286</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nicaragua</td>
<td>230</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paraguay</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peru</td>
<td>1,416</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saint Lucia</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saint Vincent &amp; the Grenadines</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>18,710</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Regional TB Report 2012
Current situation of TB/HIV in the Americas

Percentage of TB/HIV notified cases with CPT from 16 reporting countries out of 36 - the Americas 2012

Source: Regional TB Report 2012
Progress in implementation of TB/HIV collaborative activities

• All countries in the Americas are currently implementing TB/HIV collaborative activities though at various degrees

• Collaboration between TB and HIV programmes ranges from formal to very informal, more structured in settings with high TB/HIV co-infection rates*

• Joint TB/HIV norms and guidelines are being developed by national programmes

• Addressing TB/HIV a priority for all TB programs, increasingly so for HIV programmes

• PAHO’s new HT Unit expected to boost joint TB/HIV collaboration

* Source: TB/HIV Regional survey 2012
Existing barriers and challenges to implementation

• TB/HIV joint planning partial or inexistent in several countries, unclear definition of responsibilities, activities and allocation of resources between the two programs*

• Provision of TB and HIV services disconnected in most countries with centralized HIV services and decentralized TB services*

• Inappropriate metrics, limited data especially for TB screening, CPT and IPT

• Infection control measures are not followed adequately in many health facilities*

* Source: TB/HIV Regional survey 2012
1. **Demonstrative project on integration of TB and HIV service provision to optimize management of TB/HIV co-Infected patients**
   - Honduras and Dominican Republic
   - Phased implementation: sites selection, assessment of TB & HIV service delivery, development of an integration model (SOP), implementation, in depth monitoring
   - Currently in the formative assessment phase. Use of quantitative and qualitative analysis
   - Preliminary results from Honduras show some degree of TB and HIV collaboration in place but significant fragmentation, delays in diagnosis and treatment and loss to follow-up
   - Presentation of results/regional framework/tools at forthcoming TB/HIV Consultation
Ongoing regional initiatives

2. Development and piloting of Regional Infection Control practical guidelines based on WHO’s IC policy
   - Concrete steps for implementation of administrative, environmental and personal protection measures at national, sub-national and health facility levels, as well as in congregate settings and at the patient’s home
   - Piloted in El Salvador jointly by TB, HIV and health systems programs in collaboration with prison system
   - Results to be available during second semester of 2014
   - This will guide implementation of recommendations across the Region
3. TB/HIV: an integral part of TB Control in Big Cities

- This framework is being implemented in three cities in the Region in 2013: Lima (Peru), Bogotá (Colombia) and Guarulhos/Sao Paulo (Brazil)
- Fostering political commitment of national and local authorities; based on epidemiological data and mapping of formal and informal health providers; adaptation of health services to the needs of populations at risk for TB; inter-programmatic approach; and incorporation of TB patients in existing social protection schemes
- TB/HIV collaborative activities are an important component of the framework as rates of co-infection are highest in big cities
Conclusions

1. Despite progress in implementing TB/HIV collaborative activities, impact results still limited

2. Universal Health Access and focus on Health System Strengthening to push integration/synergies amongst Disease Control Programmes

3. Priorities: programmatic synergies, joint planning (GF), service delivery models (PHC oriented), metrics

4. Regional initiatives to foster local-level implementation and integration