

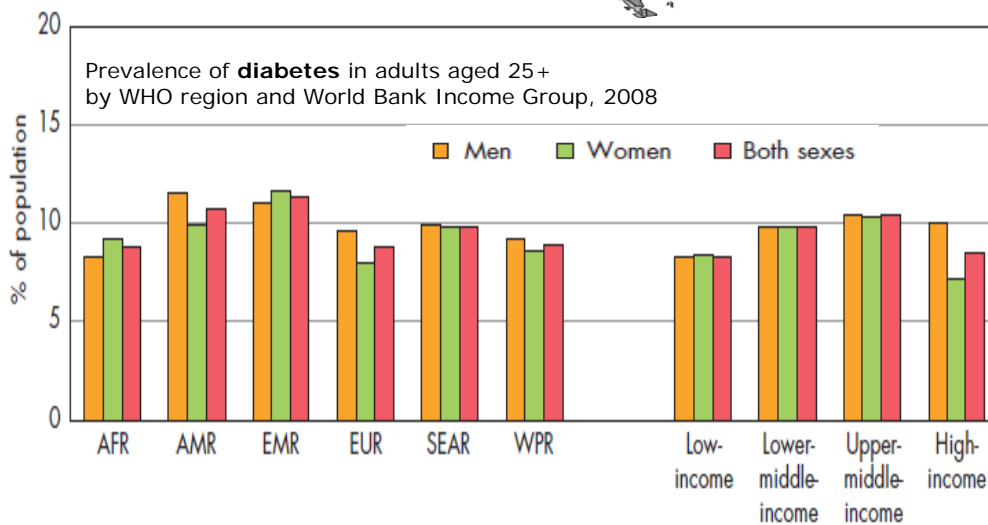
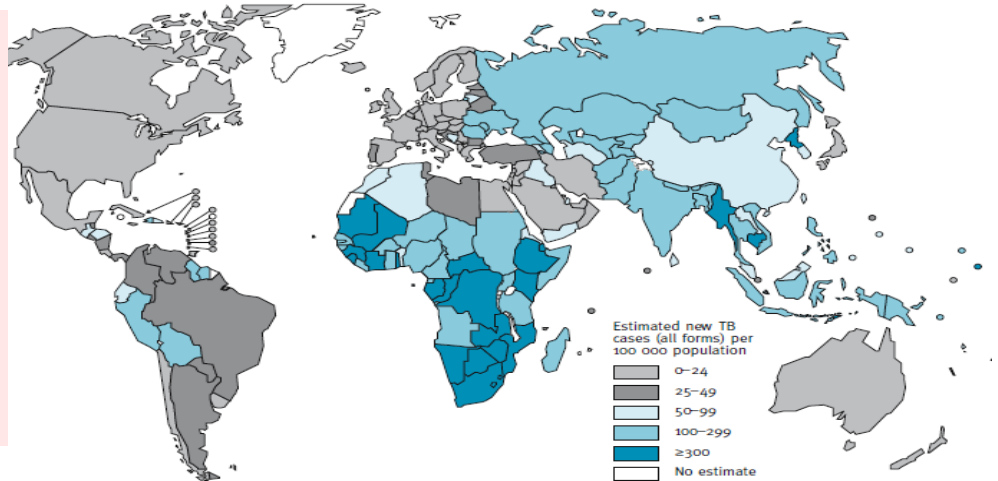


TUBERCULOSIS & DIABETES

COLLABORATIVE FRAMEWORK FOR CARE AND CONTROL OF TUBERCULOSIS AND DIABETES

TUBERCULOSIS FACTS:

- More than 9 million people fall sick with tuberculosis (TB) every year
- Over 1.5 million die from TB every year, which the vast majority of deaths in the developing world
- One in three people in the world is infected with latent TB. People infected with latent TB have a lifelong risk of developing and falling sick with active TB



DIABETES FACTS:

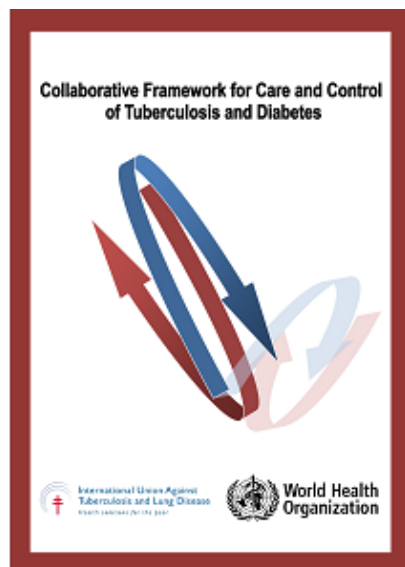
- 350 million people have diabetes
- Diabetes prevalence is similar in both high- and low-income countries
- Over 80% of diabetes deaths occur in low- and middle-income countries
- It is predicted that global diabetes prevalence will increase by 50% by 2030

THE LINKS BETWEEN TUBERCULOSIS AND DIABETES

- People with a weak immune system, as a result of chronic diseases such as diabetes, are at a higher risk of progressing from latent to active TB
- People with diabetes have a 2-3 times higher risk of TB compared to people without diabetes
- About 10% of TB cases globally are linked to diabetes
- A large proportion of people with diabetes as well as TB is not diagnosed, or is diagnosed too late. Early detection can help improve care and control of both

- All people with TB should be screened for diabetes
- Screening for TB in people with diabetes should be considered, particularly in settings with high TB prevalence
- People with diabetes who are diagnosed with TB have a higher risk of death during TB treatment and of TB relapse after treatment. WHO-recommended treatments should be rigorously implemented for people with TB/diabetes
- Diabetes is complicated by the presence of infectious diseases, including TB. It is important that proper care for diabetes is provided to those that are suffering from TB/diabetes

ACTION BY WHO AND PARTNERS



The World Health Organization, The International Union Against TB and Lung Disease (The Union), in collaboration with other partners, national TB programmes, and academia, developed the *Collaborative Framework for Care and Control of TB and Diabetes*, based on systematic reviews on the link between TB and diabetes.

The framework includes chapters on:

- Recommended collaborative activities for prevention and care of diabetes and tuberculosis
- Indicators for evaluating collaborative activities
- Implementing collaborative activities and evaluating their impact

To download a copy:

www.who.int/tb/publications/2011

THREE ACTION AREAS IN THE COLLABORATIVE FRAMEWORK

- A-	ESTABLISH MECHANISMS FOR COLLABORATION
1	Set up a means of coordinating diabetes and TB activities
2	Conduct surveillance of TB disease prevalence among people with diabetes in medium and high-TB burden settings
3	Conduct surveillance of diabetes prevalence in TB patients in all countries
4	Conduct monitoring and evaluation of collaborate diabetes and TB activities
- B-	DETECT AND MANAGE TB IN PATIENTS WITH DIABETES
1	Intensify detection of TB among people with diabetes
2	Ensure TB infection control in health-care settings where diabetes is managed
3	Ensure high-quality TB treatment and management in people with diabetes
- C-	DETECT AND MANAGE DIABETES IN PATIENTS WITH TB
1	Screen TB patients for diabetes
2	Ensure high-quality diabetes management among TB patients

WE WANT TO HEAR FROM YOU!

Several countries are planning to field test the TB and diabetes collaborative framework. WHO and The Union would like to encourage more countries to become involved and would also like to receive information about plans and outcomes of such initiatives.

Please contact for more information:

- WHO Stop TB Department: Knut Lonnroth lonnrothk@who.int
- WHO Department of Chronic Diseases and Health Promotion: Gojka Roglic roglicg@who.int
- The Union: Anthony Harries adharries@theunion.org

