HIV-Associated Tuberculosis

ACHIEVEMENTS IN 2016

- 6.2 million lives saved of people with HIV through scale-up of collaborative TB/HIV activities since 2005
- 82% known HIV status among notified TB cases in the Africa, up from 22% in 2006
- 85% ART coverage among notified TB cases living with HIV, up from 46% in 2006
- >1.3 million PLHIV started TB preventive Treatment up from 27,000 in 2006

KEY CHALLENGES

- 37% of deaths among people with HIV due to TB
- 54% of all people with HIV-associated TB did not reach care according to reported data
- 18/30 countries with high burden of HIV-associated TB did not report IPT for PLHIV newly enrolled in HIV care

GLOBAL BURDEN IN 2016

- An estimated 1 million people living with HIV (PLHIV) worldwide fell ill with TB in 2016.
- TB is the leading cause of death among people with HIV, accounting for some 370,000 people who died from HIV-associated TB in 2016.
- Africa accounted for 86% of all deaths.
- Globally PLHIV are 21 times (16 – 27) more likely to fall ill with TB than those without HIV.
- PLHIV face the threat of drug-resistant TB. If diagnosis is delayed there is increased risk of mortality from multidrug-resistant and extensively drug-resistant TB.
**Case Detection**

- Routine HIV testing should be offered to all patients with presumptive and diagnosed TB. Globally in 2016, **57% of new and relapse TB patients (3.6 million) had a documented HIV test**, up from 55% (3.4 million in 2015).
- Routine screening for TB symptoms of all PLHIV is essential for ensuring early detection. Scale-up of the latest algorithms and WHO-recommended rapid diagnostics such as Xpert MTB/RIF and LF-LAM are also crucial for fast-tracking diagnosis.
- **7% of PLHIV newly enrolled in HIV care in 90 countries were notified with TB in 2016.**

**Antiretroviral Therapy**

- Antiretroviral therapy (ART) is critical for reducing mortality. TB patients should receive ART within 2-8 weeks after TB treatment start. Of the reported cases in 2016, just over **400,000 (85%) were started on ART**. This represents **just 39% of the estimated global number of TB cases living with HIV**.

**TB Prevention**

- **More than 1.3 million PLHIV started on IPT in 2016.** **18 of the 30 high TB/HIV burden did not report IPT amongst people newly enrolled in HIV care.**
- Among 60 countries who reported data on TB incidence among healthcare workers in 2016, 7 countries reported more than a **two-fold increased risk of TB among healthcare workers**. This highlights the need to strengthen implementation of infection control measures in health care facilities, in particular those attended by people living with HIV.

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**MONITORING AND EVALUATION**

WHO monitors and evaluates global, regional and national data on burden and control efforts, and, together with key stakeholders shapes and stimulates global TB/HIV research.

Key global and national performance indicators for monitoring the response to HIV-associated TB can be found in the 2015 revision of *A guide to monitoring and evaluation for collaborative TB/HIV activities*. Latest guidance on integrated patient monitoring can be found in *Consolidated guidelines on person-centred HIV patient monitoring and case surveillance*.

WHO’s annual *Global TB Control Report* and the *Progress Report on the HIV/AIDS Response* include data on the key performance indicators on collaborative TB/HIV activities.

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**LATEST KEY GUIDANCE**

- Guidelines for treatment of drug-susceptible tuberculosis and patient care (2017 update)
- Guidelines for managing advanced HIV disease and rapid initiation of antiretroviral therapy (2017)
- Algorithms for the management of people with HIV and suspected of having TB (2016)
- Check list for periodic evaluation of TB infection control in health-care facilities (2015)
- Consolidated guidelines on HIV testing services (2015)
- The consolidated guidelines on the use of antiretroviral drugs for treating and preventing HIV infection (2016)
- Guidelines on the management of latent tuberculosis infection (2015)
- Integrating collaborative TB and HIV services within a comprehensive package of care for people who inject drugs: Consolidated guidelines (2016)
- The use of lateral flow urine lipoarabinomannan assay (LF-LAM) for diagnosis and screening of active TB in PLHIV - Policy Guidance (2015)
- WHO policy on TB infection control in health-care facilities, congregate settings and households (2009)