LTBI Care app

- One-quarter of the world’s population is estimated to have LTBI and scale-up of programmatic management is critical to end TB epidemic.
- WHO with support from the European Respiratory Society has developed a mobile application to facilitate its implementation.

Why is the app needed?
- Monitoring and evaluation is an essential component of the programmatic management of LTBI.
- However, systematic monitoring and evaluation of the programmatic management of LTBI remains weak in many countries.
- Biggest challenges include existence of multiple paper-based registers; fragmentation of monitoring and evaluation systems.

What are the purposes of the app?
- Help health care workers to collect client-level variables on-site using a mobile device.
- Help health care workers manage and monitor at-risk populations who need management of LTBI.
- To facilitate monitoring and evaluation by presenting indicators in real-time on an online dashboard.

Who is the app for?
- Medical staff and health care workers belonging to the national TB programme as well as those in the private sector
- National TB, HIV, and other relevant programmes involved in policy decision making
- Other governmental and non-governmental organizations engaged in LTBI surveillance

Main features of the app
- Ability to record client-level data related to LTBI off-line and synchronized later to the central database.
- Generate unique identifiers based on demographic information.
- Real-time visualization of standardized indicators at the facility, sub-national and national level on an online dashboard.
- Record geospatial information and map clients.
- Using DHIS2 platform and interoperable with other data systems.

What needs to be considered for adaptation in countries?
- At least the following factors need to be considered:
  - Existence of national unique identifiers
  - Method to generate unique identifiers and use of biometric information
  - The organizational hierarchy (i.e. health facilities, administrative areas and other geographical areas used in data collection and data analysis.)
  - Linkage with the existing TB or other electronic surveillance systems
  - Implementation of DHIS2 systems
  - National LTBI policy (e.g. at-risk populations, LTBI testing and treatment recommended.)