HIV-Associated Tuberculosis

ACHIEVEMENTS IN 2018

- 7.3 million lives saved of people with HIV through scale-up of collaborative TB/HIV activities since 2005
- 87% known HIV status among notified TB cases in the Africa, up from 14% in 2005
- 86% ART coverage among notified TB cases living with HIV, up from 36% in 2005
- 1.8 million PLHIV started TB preventive Treatment up from 26 000 in 2005

KEY CHALLENGES

- A third of AIDS deaths were due to TB
- 44% of all people with HIV-associated TB did not reach care according to reported data
- 15/30 countries with high burden of HIV-associated TB reported TPT for PLHIV attending HIV care

GLOBAL BURDEN IN 2018

- An estimated 862 000 people living with HIV (PLHIV) worldwide fell ill with TB in 2018.
- TB is the leading cause of death among people with HIV, accounting for some 251 000 people who died from HIV-associated TB in 2018 and about a third of AIDS deaths.
- Africa accounted for 84% of all TB/HIV deaths.
- Globally PLHIV were 19 times (15 – 22) more likely to fall ill with TB than those without HIV in 2018.
- 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 2018, 64% of new and relapse TB patients (4.3 million) had a documented HIV test, up from 60% (3.8 million in 2017).
- 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 early diagnosis and treatment.
- 8% of PLHIV newly enrolled in HIV care in 92 countries were notified with TB in 2018.

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 2018, some 410,000 (86%) were started on ART. This represents just 48% of the estimated global number of TB cases living with HIV, compared with 62% of all people living with HIV.

TB Prevention
- 1.8 million PLHIV started on TB preventive treatment (TPT) in 2018. 15 of the 30 high TB/HIV burden did not report initiating TPT amongst people attending HIV care. In the 66 countries, for which it could be calculated, TPT coverage was 49%, up from 36% in 2017.
- Among the countries who reported data on TB incidence among healthcare workers in 2018, 8 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.

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 works through direct consultation, offering evidence-based policy guidance that helps health officials, providers, affected communities, and supports donors to respond effectively to the threat of TB/HIV.

- 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)
- The consolidated guidelines on the use of antiretroviral drugs for treating and preventing HIV infection (2016)
- Algorithms for the management of people with HIV and suspected of having TB (2016)
- Integrating collaborative TB and HIV services within a comprehensive package of care for people who inject drugs: Consolidated guidelines (2016)
- Check list for periodic evaluation of TB infection control in health-care facilities (2015)
- Consolidated guidelines on HIV testing services (2015)
- 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)