HIV testing for TB patients and suspects: the gateway for HIV treatment and care

Svetlana Pak
KNCV Central Asia

16 – 17 July 2010
Vienna, Austria
Central Asia region profile:

- High prevalence of MDRTB

- HIV prevalence is low but increasing

- HIV among new TB cases increasing, for instance in Kazakhstan - 0.8% in 2003 till 1.2% in 2008
% of PLWHA died from TB, 2007 - 2009

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kazakhstan</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>44.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kyrgyzstan</td>
<td>48.8%</td>
<td>32.5%</td>
<td>39.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tajikistan</td>
<td>56.7%</td>
<td>95.5%</td>
<td>12.9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
(%) TB patients HIV tested in CA countries 2000-2008
TB-HIV patients on ART in Central Asia, 2005-2008


Kazakhstan: 7.7%, 15.8%, 10.3%, 12.2%
Kyrgyzstan: 3.8%, 3.8%, 3.8%
Tajikistan: 30.1%
Turkmenistan: 27.9%
Uzbekistan: 35.4%
TB/HIV collaborative activities in CA (MFS project): assessment findings

**TB-HIV policy:**
- National orders
- Protocols
- Guidelines
- TB-HIV collaborative activities plans

**Coordination body:**
- TB-HIV Technical Working groups
- TB-HIV national coordinators
TB/HIV collaborative activities in CA (MFS project): assessment findings

HIV care and treatment according to policy documents

- HIV Testing for all TB patients maintained by voluntary counseling
- ART
- CPT (TB/HIV patients)
- IPT (all PLWHA, incl. those who had TB in the past, TB contacts when contact is identified)
TB/HIV collaborative activities in CA (MFS project): assessment findings

**Practice:**
- Two vertical programs
- Lack of national TB-HIV strategy
- Poor understanding of NTP and NAP programs’ roles
- Poor collaboration
- Coverage of TB patients with HIV testing is still low and not maintained with voluntary counseling
TB/HIV collaborative activities in CA (MFS project): assessment findings

**Practice:**
- Lack of M&E
- Lack of surveillance system or it is not reliable.
- Lack of information exchange

**As a result:**
- Tuberculosis is diagnosed late.
- HIV care is not provided or provided too late.
- Most of TB-HIV patients died.
Example:

30.8% (2369 out of 7690) of TB patients were HIV tested in 2008.
Among them 48 (2.0%) TB patients had positive result of HIV test.
17 (35.4%) TB/HIV patients died.
Conclusion

• Providing HIV testing to TB patients allow timely start HIV treatment and provide adequate care to TB-HIV patients and save their lives.
Thank you !