TB Infection Control
Actions needed at country level

M. Angélica Salomão
IST ESA TUB

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Outline

What is TB IC?

Why TB Infection Control?

TB/HIV Collaborative activities

The TB IC package

Action needed at country level
What is TB IC

- TB IC refers to prevention of TB transmission in health facilities (nosocomial transmission), congregate settings and household.

- Infection Controls take into account practices to be implemented with the purpose of reducing transmission in the above settings.
Why TB Infection Control
### Pooled estimates (reference general population)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>population</th>
<th>Outcome</th>
<th>Settings</th>
<th>Studies</th>
<th>Risk Ratio</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Health care workers</td>
<td>TB infection</td>
<td>Low income</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>5.77*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TB infection</td>
<td>High income</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>10.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TB</td>
<td>Low income</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>5.71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TB</td>
<td>High income</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>1.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Congregate</td>
<td>TB infection</td>
<td>High income</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2.74*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TB</td>
<td>High income</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>21.41*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household</td>
<td>TB infection &amp; TB</td>
<td>Low income</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1.73*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TB infection &amp; TB</td>
<td>High income</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>3.19</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*with outliers
Why TB infection control

- The outbreak of nosocomial MDR and XDR-TB with related deaths in health care workers in South Africa (2006) brought up to the international attention the inadequacies of TB infection control (IC) in health care settings.
TB/HIV Collaborative activities
TB/HIV Collaborative activities

1.1 To establish the mechanisms for collaboration between TB and HIV/AIDS Programmes;

1.2 To decrease the burden of Tuberculosis in people living with HIV/AIDS;

1.3 To decrease the burden of HIV in tuberculosis patients.
TB/HIV Collaborative activities
Decrease the burden of Tuberculosis in people living with HIV/AIDS

1. Establish intensified tuberculosis case finding

2. Introduce Isoniazid preventive therapy

3. Ensure tuberculosis infection control in health care facilities and congregate settings
..but

TB IC is a real cross cutting area in TB control. It involves:

1. Airborne IC
2. Occupational health
3. TB/HIV and MDR
4. .and above all the health system.
The TB IC package
## Package for Infection Prevention and Control of TB in Health Care Settings

### Programmatic Interventions
- **1** To identify and strengthen coordinating systems for planning and implementation at all levels
- **2** To conduct surveillance and assessment at all levels of the health system
- **3** To address ACSM, HR requirements and capacity building and engage the civil society
- **4** To conduct monitoring, evaluation
- **5** To enable and conduct research

### Administrative Strategies
- **6** To develop strategies to:
  - a) promptly sort TB suspects (triage) and
  - b) cohort them
  - c) implement cough etiquette practices
  - d) reduce hospital stay

### Engineering and Environmental Control Strategies
- **7** Natural Ventilation
- **8** Mechanical Ventilation
- **9** UVGI lights
- **10** Health facility revitalization

### Personal Protective Interventions
- **11** Respirators
- **12** Package of prevention and care for HCWs including IPT for HIV-infected health care workers
Actions needed at country level
Next steps

• Establish the IC bodies
  – Clear roles and responsibilities.

• How to market TB IC
  – Need for advocacy and IEC

• How to get high political commitment

• How to get the package implemented.

• Congregate settings and household are new fields

• Decide on country level targets

• How to step up TB IC in the community
• Thank you
• Merci
• Obrigada
• Grazie
• Ameseginalhu