TB Infection Control
Actions needed at country level

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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>
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<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
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
### 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