Measuring TB burden and access to TB services for people who inject drugs in the WHO European Region, 2010 and 2011

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Outline of presentation

• Global and European burden and evidence
• Policy and TB/PWID indicators
• European data reported for 2010 and 2011
• Conclusion
### The global burden in 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Estimated number of cases</th>
<th>Estimated number of deaths</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All forms of TB</td>
<td>8.7 million (range, 8.3–9.0 million)</td>
<td>0.99 million (range, 0.84–1.1 million)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIV-associated TB</td>
<td>1.1 million (12%) (range, 1.0–1.2 million)</td>
<td>0.43 million (range, 0.4–0.46 million)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IDU-related HIV</td>
<td>3 million (19%) (range, 0.76–6.6 million)</td>
<td>No data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IDU-associated TB</td>
<td>No data</td>
<td>No data</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Excluding deaths among HIV+ve people
HIV in PWID per 100,000, 2011

Estimated HIV in TB cases per 100,000, 2011


TB and Multidrug and extensively drug-resistant TB, WHO, Copenhagen, Europe
PWID with HIV at higher risk of TB

• Up to 80% of PWID reported history of incarceration\(^1\)

• Up to 74% prisoners injected and up to 94% shared equipment while in prison\(^2\)

• PWID & ex-PWID found to be 5 times more at risk of TB/HIV after 23 months in prison than at time of admission\(^3\)

• The risk of MDR-TB in prisoners found to be around double the rate of the civilian population - RR 1.8 (1.5–2.2)\(^4\)

Policy guidelines for TB and HIV services for drug users

Joint Planning Service providers
National & local coordination body
Plans with roles, responsibilities & M&E
Human resources and training
Support to operational research

Package of Care
TB infection control plans in care settings
Case finding protocols at services drug users present
Treatment services for TB and HIV
Isoniazid prevention
HIV prevention (Harm Reduction Package)

Overcoming Barriers
Integrated services (Link TB/HIV treatment and harm reduction)
Equivalence of care in prisons
Adherence support measures
Comorbidity not to be used to withhold treatment
TB Indicators for PWID-Targeted Services

- Number of PWID-targeted services providing TB diagnosis and treatment (key indicator)
- TB infection control at PWID-targeted services
- Number of PWID-targeted services providing TB preventive therapy
- Assessment of PWID TB status by HIV treatment and care services
- PWID living with HIV starting isoniazid preventive therapy (IPT)

Stakeholders are urged to report TB/PWID data nationally
• Number of narcology services collaborating with the NTP through referral/diagnosis/notification of all TB cases

• Number of all TB cases contributed by narcology services through referral/diagnosis/notification

• Among new cases registered in the reporting how many were PWID

Stakeholders should work closely with TB Programmes
Analysis and methodology

Analysis and comparison of:

• The proportion of PWID among notified new TB cases versus PWID in the general population in 2010 and 2011

• Rates of notification of new TB cases among PWID versus the general population

• Reported collaboration and contribution by narcology services

Data sources:

• TB data and general population estimates: The Global TB Report 2012, WHO. TB data for PWID were provided by WHO Europe.


• Proportions and risk ratios were calculated for European countries where estimates and data were available for general population, PWID and TB cases that were PWID.
Collaboration between TB & Narcology Services

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Countries</th>
<th>Reported collaboration in 2010</th>
<th>Reported collaboration in 2011</th>
<th>Reported TB cases contributed by narcology services</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Republic of Moldova</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Romania</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russian Federation</td>
<td>150</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tajikistan</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

4 out of 54 European countries reported collaboration
Notification of new TB cases, 2010 and 2011

In brackets are the total number of new TB patients reported to inject drugs in 2010 and 2011 combined.
Proportion of PWID among New TB cases

- Estonia
- Kazakhstan
- Latvia
- Lithuania
- Romania
- Tajikistan
- The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
- Ukraine
- Uzbekistan

PWID per 100,000 population

- PWID per 100,000 gen. population
- PWID per 100,000 TB cases (2010)
- PWID per 100,000 TB cases (2011)
Interpretation of the results

• Higher rates of notification of new TB cases among PWID support evidence that PWID are at higher risk of TB.

• Lower rates might reflect lower environmental TB infection, limited reporting of drug-use data by TB services and/or inequitable access to TB services.

• Very low levels of reported collaboration between TB and narcology services.

• Few countries report TB patients that inject drugs.
Limitations

- Accuracy of PWID estimates
- Small numbers of TB/PWID reported in some countries
- Under-reporting and unlikely to capture the whole story
- Relies on TB services recognizing/reporting injecting drug use
- Biases related to PWID access to healthcare (e.g. fear of being reported & criminalization)
- Unclear if TB data from prisons is included each country
Conclusion

- Addressing TB among PWID is a public health priority.
- Harm reduction stakeholders should increase efforts to reach this at-risk group by including TB interventions in their services.
- Services should be scaled-up in a client friendly manner with due respect to basic human rights.
- Improved monitoring and reliable data on the TB burden and access to TB services for PWID is crucial.
Acknowledgements

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