TBTEAM Meeting
Harare, 30/11-2/12
Update on TB/HIV collaborative activities in the African Region
By H. Wembanyama
MO TUB IST /CA
Outline of presentation

- AFRO TB/HIV epidemiology
- Regional TB/HIV targets and resolutions
- Guidelines: WHO policies
- Progress in implementation
- Enablers factors for nationwide scale-up
- Key challenges
- Conclusions
Linked to high rates of HIV infection: 82% of estimated HIV+ TB cases in Africa
### SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

**AIDS epidemic update. UNAIDS 2009**

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2001</th>
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<tr>
<td>Number of people living with HIV</td>
<td>22.4 million</td>
<td>19.7 million</td>
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<td>[20.8 million–24.1 million]</td>
<td>[18.3 million–21.2 million]</td>
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<td>Number of new HIV infections</td>
<td>1.9 million</td>
<td>2.3 million</td>
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<td>[1.6 million–2.2 million]</td>
<td>[2.0 million–2.5 million]</td>
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<td>Number of children newly infected</td>
<td>390 000</td>
<td>460 000</td>
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<td>[210 000–570 000]</td>
<td>[260 000–640 000]</td>
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<tr>
<td>Number of AIDS-related deaths</td>
<td>1.4 million</td>
<td>1.4 million</td>
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<td>[1.1 million–1.7 million]</td>
<td>[1.2 million–1.7 million]</td>
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• Globally, 1.1 M (13%) TB cases occurred in people living with HIV in 2010 (out of 8.8 M)
• 900,000 (82%) are in African Region. This represent 39% of the 2.3 M of new TB cases estimated in 2010
• 0.35 million TB deaths from TB (23% of all HIV deaths) among people living with HIV Globally
• People living with HIV are about 21-34 times more likely to develop TB and 6 times more likely to die during TB treatment
• TB is the "Achilles heel" of HIV care and treatment (major cause of death and can undermine the effectiveness of ART outcomes).
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• **Maputo TB resolution**: TB declared as regional emergency in 2005 (emergency plan including TB/HIV activities)

• **Abuja Declaration (2006)**:
  - 100% of TB patients have access to HIV testing and counseling services by 2010
  - 100% of eligible HIV positive TB patients access anti-retroviral treatment by 2010

• **Brazzaville 2007: A Regional Strategy** to control a dual epidemic

• **Kigali resolution 2009**: Member states called to intensified action for HIV prevention and tuberculosis/HIV co-infection control in the African Region
A. Establish the mechanisms for integrated TB & HIV services
1. Set up or strengthen a TB/HIV coordinating body effective at all levels
2. Conduct HIV and TB surveillance among TB and HIV patients respectively
3. Carry out joint TB/HIV planning
4. Conduct monitoring and evaluation

B. Decrease the burden of TB in PLHIV (Three Is for HIV/TB and earlier initiation of ART)
5. Intensify TB case finding and ensure quality TB treatment
6. Introduce TB prevention with IPT and ART
7. Infection control for TB in health care and congregate settings ensured

C. Decrease the burden of HIV in patients with presumptive and diagnosed TB
8. Provide HIV testing & counselling to patients with presumptive and diagnosed TB
9. Introduce HIV preventive methods patients with presumptive and diagnosed TB
10. Provide CPT for TB patients living with HIV
11. Ensure HIV prevention, treatment & care for TB patients living with HIV
12. Provide Antiretroviral therapy to TB patients living with HIV
Strengthened/improved mechanisms for collaboration between TB and AIDS control programmes

Increased access to TB prevention, case finding and treatment services among PLWHA.

Improved access to HIV prevention, testing and counseling, treatment and care services by TB patients and suspects,

Improved Partnerships, social mobilisation and funding

Promoting Operational Research
TB and HIV Publications

- Treatment of TB Guidelines 2009
- M&E Guidelines 2009
- Infection control policy 2009
- Antiretroviral Therapy for HIV infection in adults and adolescents 2010
- ICF/IPT Guidelines for people living with HIV in resource-constrained settings
Establish NTP-NACP collaborative mechanisms

- 41 countries have a TB/HIV plan compared to 22 in 2005
- 31 Countries have a road map to scaling up TB/HIV collaborative activities (Addis Ababa and Dakar meeting)
- 41 countries have notified TB/HIV data to WHO for global report in 2010
- Three Interlinked patient monitoring system for HIV, TB/HIV and MCH/PMCTC
Establishing the mechanisms for collaboration

Integration of TB-HIV Services

A Common TB and HIV Paradigm

- National TB Program
  - TB Services
    - Sputum collection
    - DOT
    - Treatment Support
    - Contact Tracing
    - LTBI Screening
    - IPT
  - Community Involvement

- National HIV Program
  - HIV Services
    - C&T
    - Antiretrovirals
    - OI Rx and Px
    - Adherence Support
    - Community Support
    - HIV Prevention

An Alternative TB and HIV Paradigm

- Collaboration of Programs
  - National TB Program
  - National HIV Program
  - Communication
  - TB Services
    - Sputum collection
    - DOT
    - Treatment Support
    - Contact Tracing
    - LTBI Screening
    - IPT
  - HIV Services
    - C&T
    - Antiretrovirals
    - OI Rx and Px
    - Adherence Support
    - Community Support
    - HIV Prevention

Integration of Services

Health Systems
Decentralization
Establishing the mechanisms for collaboration:
1. TB/HIV coordinating bodies
2. HIV surveillance among TB patients
3. TB/HIV joint planning
4. TB/HIV monitoring and evaluation

Which model of integration?
- TB
- HIV/Aids
- TB + ARV
- TB/HIV

Infectious disease chronic care unit
Tb patients
ARV follow-up
One stop service for TB-HIV co-infected

Community involvement
Decentralization
Health Systems
## Collaborative TB/HIV activities 2003-2010

**AFRO**

### Graph Description

- **Y-axis:** Number of Tested for HIV, HIV-positive, CPT, ART, Screened for TB, TB on ART register, IPT

### Table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Tested for HIV</th>
<th>HIV-positive</th>
<th>CPT</th>
<th>ART</th>
<th>Screened for TB</th>
<th>TB on ART register</th>
<th>IPT</th>
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<td>2003</td>
<td>41,449</td>
<td>14,766</td>
<td>8,517</td>
<td>863</td>
<td>798</td>
<td>60,930</td>
<td>7,921</td>
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<td>2004</td>
<td>46,092</td>
<td>29,359</td>
<td>15,148</td>
<td>3,901</td>
<td>60,930</td>
<td>47,615</td>
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<td>2005</td>
<td>140,713</td>
<td>73,332</td>
<td>52,963</td>
<td>20,033</td>
<td>128,558</td>
<td>28,808</td>
<td>22,211</td>
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<td>2006</td>
<td>285,826</td>
<td>147,406</td>
<td>137,760</td>
<td>60,958</td>
<td>326,382</td>
<td>47,976</td>
<td>23,100</td>
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<td>2007</td>
<td>510,013</td>
<td>260,319</td>
<td>186,377</td>
<td>74,633</td>
<td>729,626</td>
<td>61,530</td>
<td>15,357</td>
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<td>2008</td>
<td>664,034</td>
<td>312,218</td>
<td>228,987</td>
<td>93,729</td>
<td>1,044,730</td>
<td>80,733</td>
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<td>2009</td>
<td>816,338</td>
<td>370,245</td>
<td>284,977</td>
<td>134,881</td>
<td>1,984,948</td>
<td>158,563</td>
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<td>2010</td>
<td>876,918</td>
<td>388,137</td>
<td>287,443</td>
<td>158,563</td>
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HIV testing for TB patients, 2010

HIV testing for TB patients, by country, 2010

Percentage of notified TB cases with known HIV status:
- 0–14
- 15–49
- 50–74
- ≥75
- No estimate
ART for TB patients with HIV per WHO regions and selected countries, 2003-2010
CPT and ART for TB patients with HIV, 2003-2010

- Tested HIV-positive
- CPT
- ART

Number of TB patients (thousands)

Years: 2003 to 2010
WHO 2010 IPT/ICF Recommendations

• Use four symptom screen to rule in for IPT
• No need for TST or chest radiography
• Simplified algorithm
• HIV program leadership

• Result: South Africa in 2010: Uptake of IPT increased by more than five-fold in one year (from 23580 to 124,049)
PLHIV screened for TB, 2009

*Data as per October 2010*
People living with HIV receiving IPT, 2009

* Data as per October 2010
TB Infection Control—10 Keys Actions
Safety without Stigma

1. Involve community
2. Develop IC plan
3. Safe sputum collection
4. Cough hygiene
5. Triage TB suspects
6. Rapid diagnosis/treatment
7. Improve room ventilation
8. Protect health care workers
9. Capacity building
10. Monitor IC practices
WHO policy on TB infection control in health care facilities

- **Organisational activities**
  - Coordination and human resources
  - Surveillance and assessment
  - Civil society engagement and advocacy
  - Monitoring and evaluation
  - Operational research
- **Administrative controls**
  - Triage, cough etiquette, minimise hospital stay
- **Environmental controls**
  - Ventilation (natural and mechanical)
  - UV radiation
  - Health facility design and renovation
- **Personal protective interventions**
  - Respirators
  - Prevention and care package for HIV positive health workers

Established but still largely neglected...
Policy for TB infection control in hospitals
2007
(20 countries)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Have policy</th>
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Policy available
Key

- No report
- No policy
- Policy
Enablers for nationwide scale-up

- National plans and targets
- Participatory development of national policy
- Revision of TB and HIV technical manuals and guidelines
- National policy on HIV testing (PICT)
- Revision of recording and reporting formats

Nationwide scale-up of TB/HIV is possible
Other critical enablers

- Intensive, continuous training and supportive supervision
- Stakeholders engagement and community mobilization
- Effective and constant supply of commodities
Key challenges to implement TB/HIV collaborative activities

- Failure to recognise the importance and benefits of TB/HIV collaborative activities
- Weak health systems & inadequate health workforce
- Lack of integration of services
- Limited diagnostic capacity
- Centralised ART vs. decentralised TB services
- Low implementation of IPT due to national policy vacuum and reluctance in the absence of more sensitive technologies to exclude active TB
Conclusions

- Encouraging and rapid progress in implementation of HIV services for TB patients, yet few patients on ART
- Mismatch between policy and implementation in most countries
- TB/HIV services not fully integrated
- Implementation of Three I’s for HIV/TB is very low even in successful countries
- More resources are needed to scale-up TB/HIV collaborative activities in the Region
- The experience of expanding HIV services for TB patients should be used to accelerate the implementation of the Three Is
“TB-HIV remains one of the priority technical area in the Africa Region”

AACTB Members : first meeting
Harare 28-29