

Tuberculosis Action Plan for WHO European Region 2016-2020, update on Implementation

15th WHO European Region National TB Programme Managers' meeting/ Wolfheze 2017

31 May 2017

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Outline of presentation

- An overview of epidemiological data
- Regional Action Plan
- Key activities
- Next steps

WHO European Region, 2015 data

323 000 people fell ill with TB



27 thousand TB/HIV

120 thousand RifRes-TB (all)

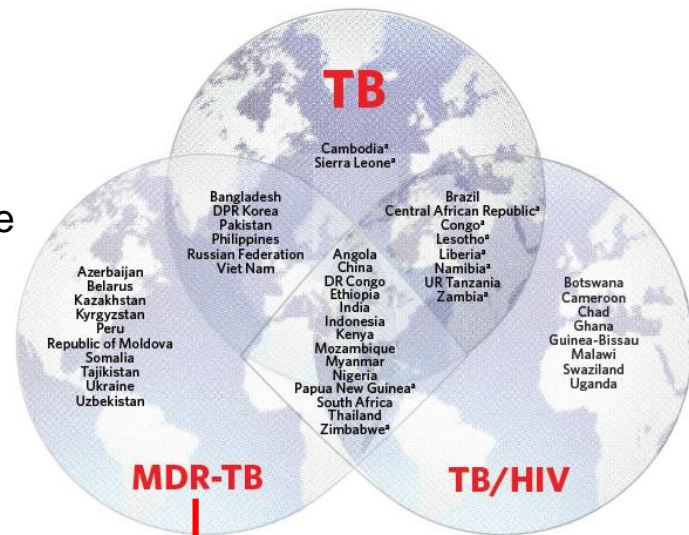
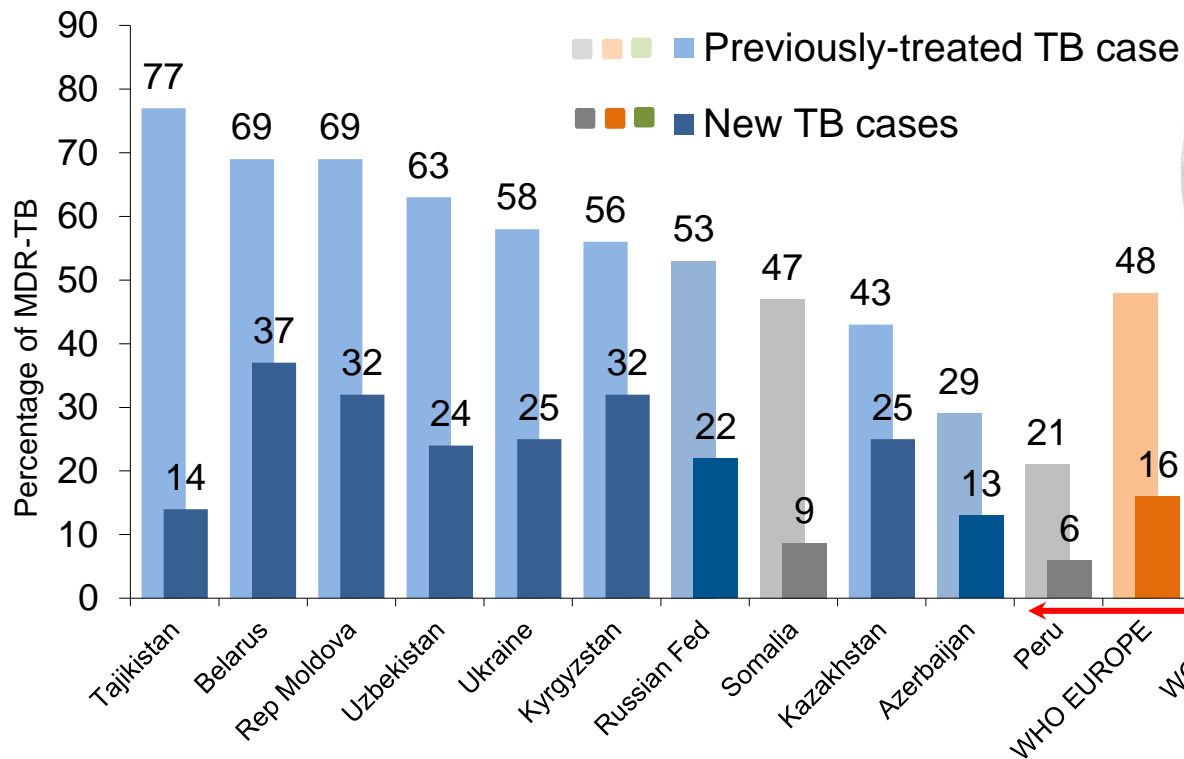
74 thousand MDR-TB among not.



32,000 people

DIED FROM TB

Multidrug resistant TB, 2015



1 of 6 new TB cases in the Region found with MDR-TB

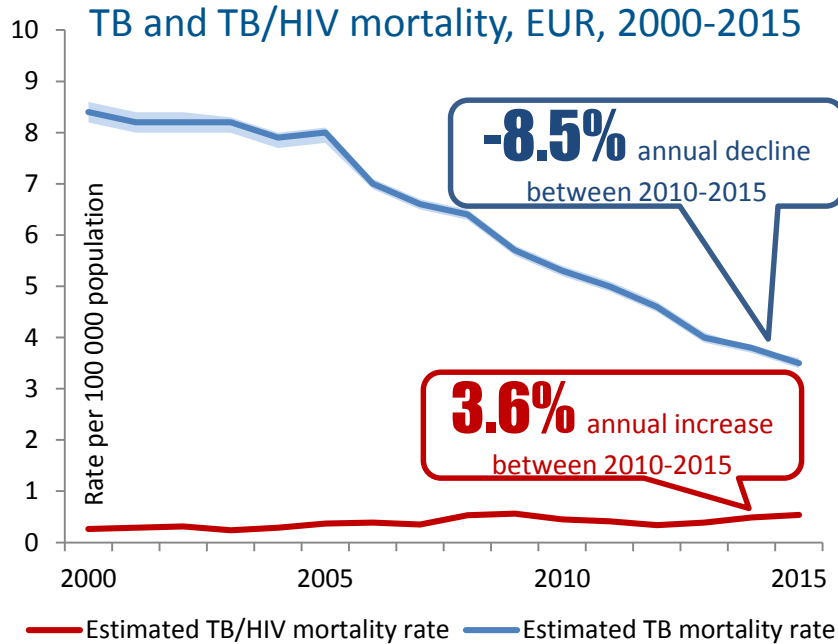


1 of 2 retreated TB cases in the Region found with MDR-TB

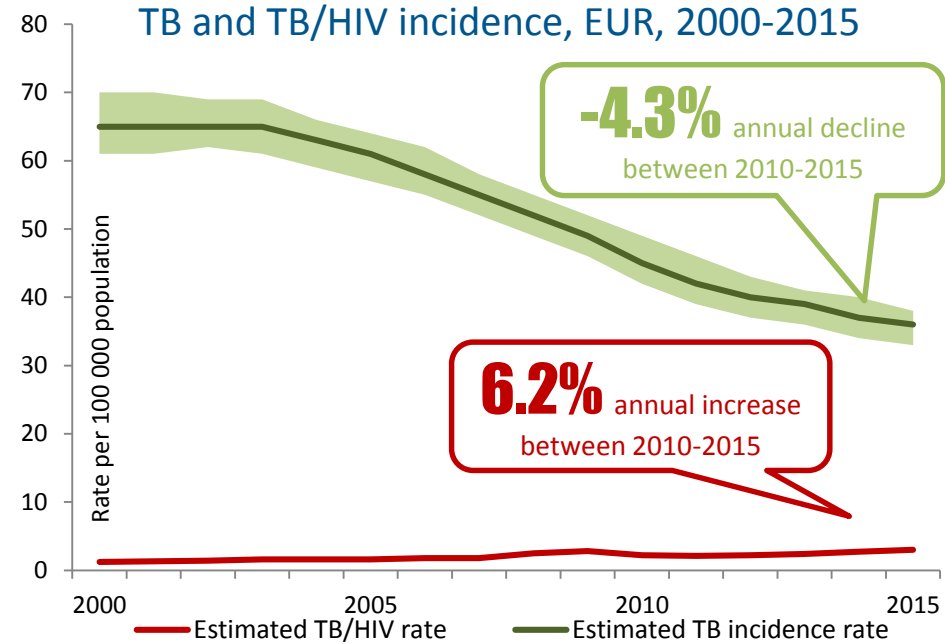


Global tuberculosis control: WHO report 2016. Geneva: WHO, 2016 (WHO/HTM/TB/2016.13)

Main impact indicators



Impressive decline in TB mortality combined with growing burden of TB/HIV mortality



WHO European Region has fastest decline in TB incidence, however ... still growing TB/HIV co-infection

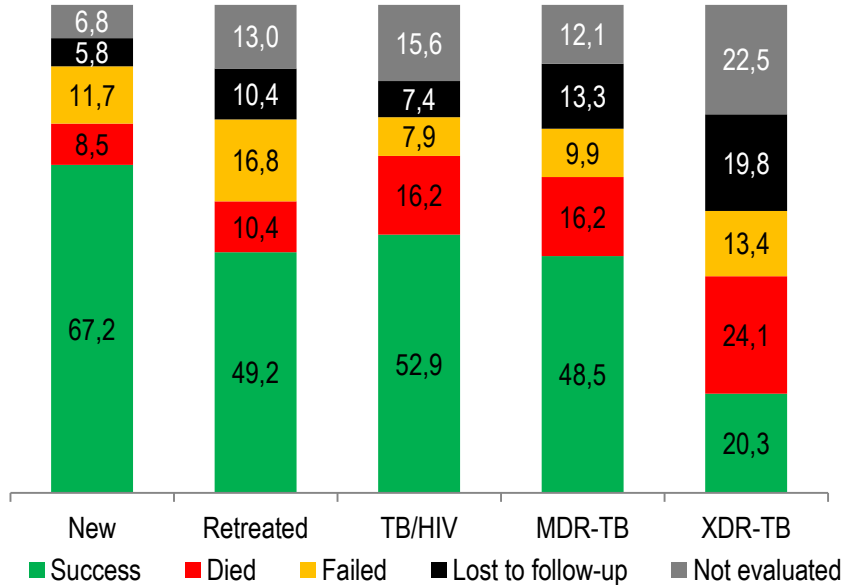
Consolidated Action Plan to Prevent and Combat M/XDR-TB

| Key indicators | 2011 | 2015 |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Approach to drug-resistant TB | Small-scale pilot projects | Nationwide integrated programmes |
| TB notification rate/100 000 | 40 | 36 |
| Drug-susceptible success rate (%) | 72 | 76 |
| MDR-TB detection rate (%) | 30 | 63 |
| MDR-TB treatment coverage (%) | 63 | Universal access |
| MDR-TB success rate (%) | 48 | 51 |

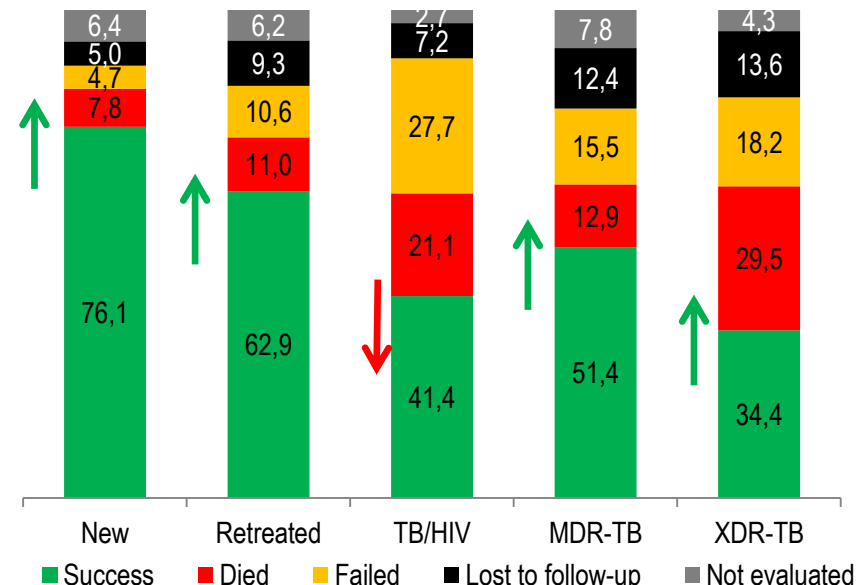
Source: Tuberculosis surveillance and monitoring in Europe 2017.
European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control / WHO Regional Office
for Europe.

WHO European Region treatment success

Treatment outcomes,
WHO European Region, 2011 data



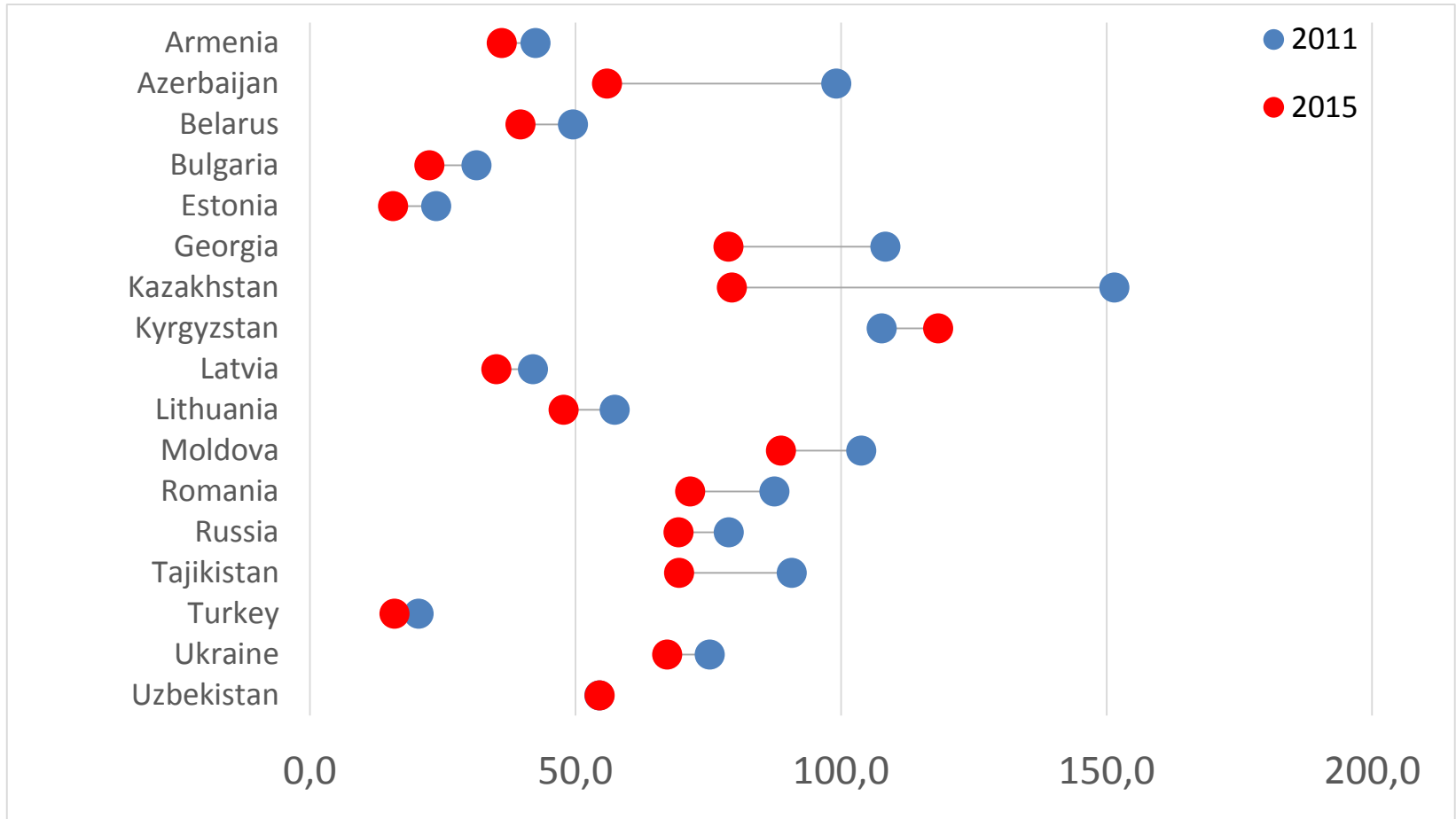
Treatment outcomes,
WHO European Region, 2015 data



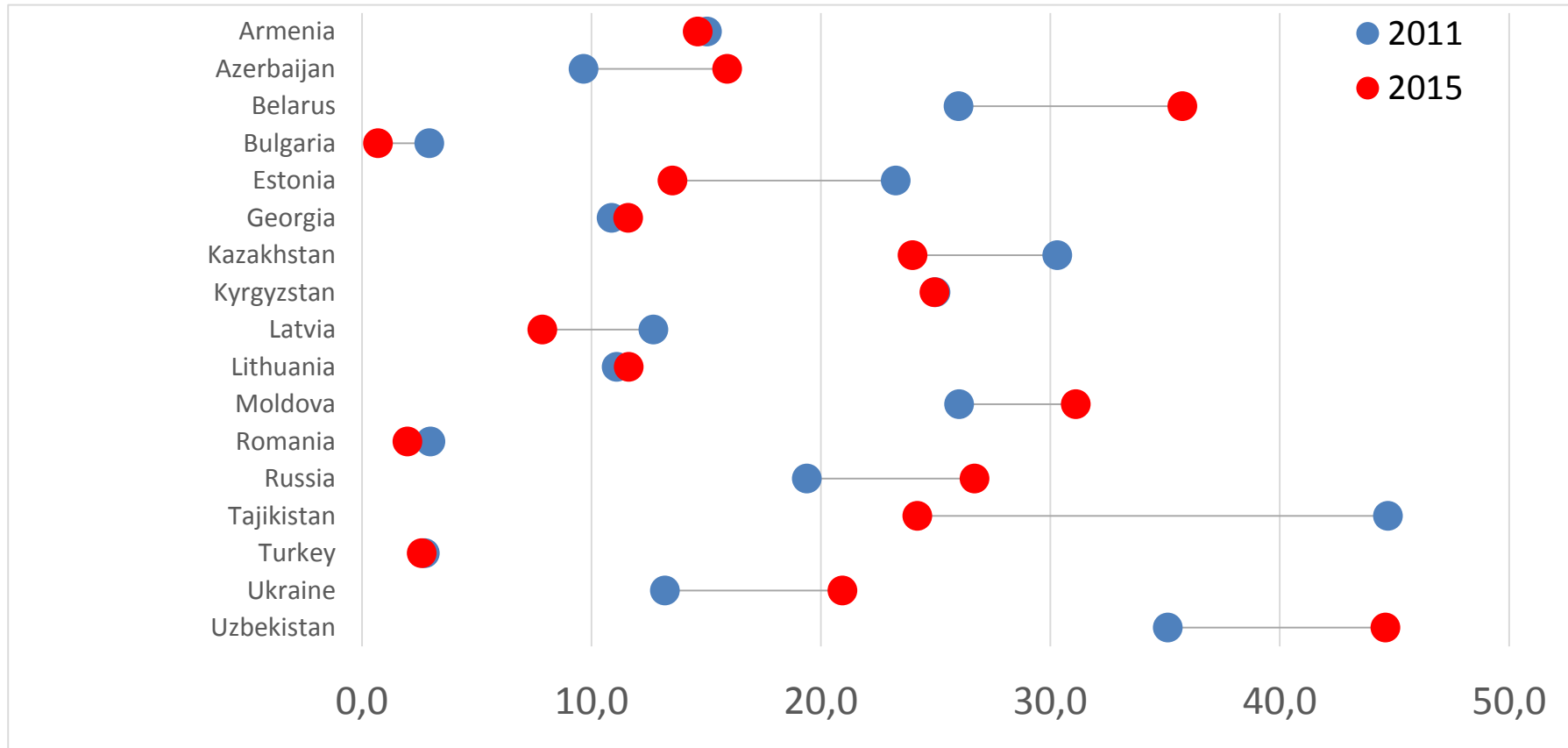
Treatment success rate was raised to 76%, 63% and 51% in new, previously treated and MDR-TB cohort respectively, which is a remarkable turning point for the Region that has a decline since the beginning of this millennium.

Source: WHO Europe / ECDC. Tuberculosis surveillance and monitoring in Europe 2017

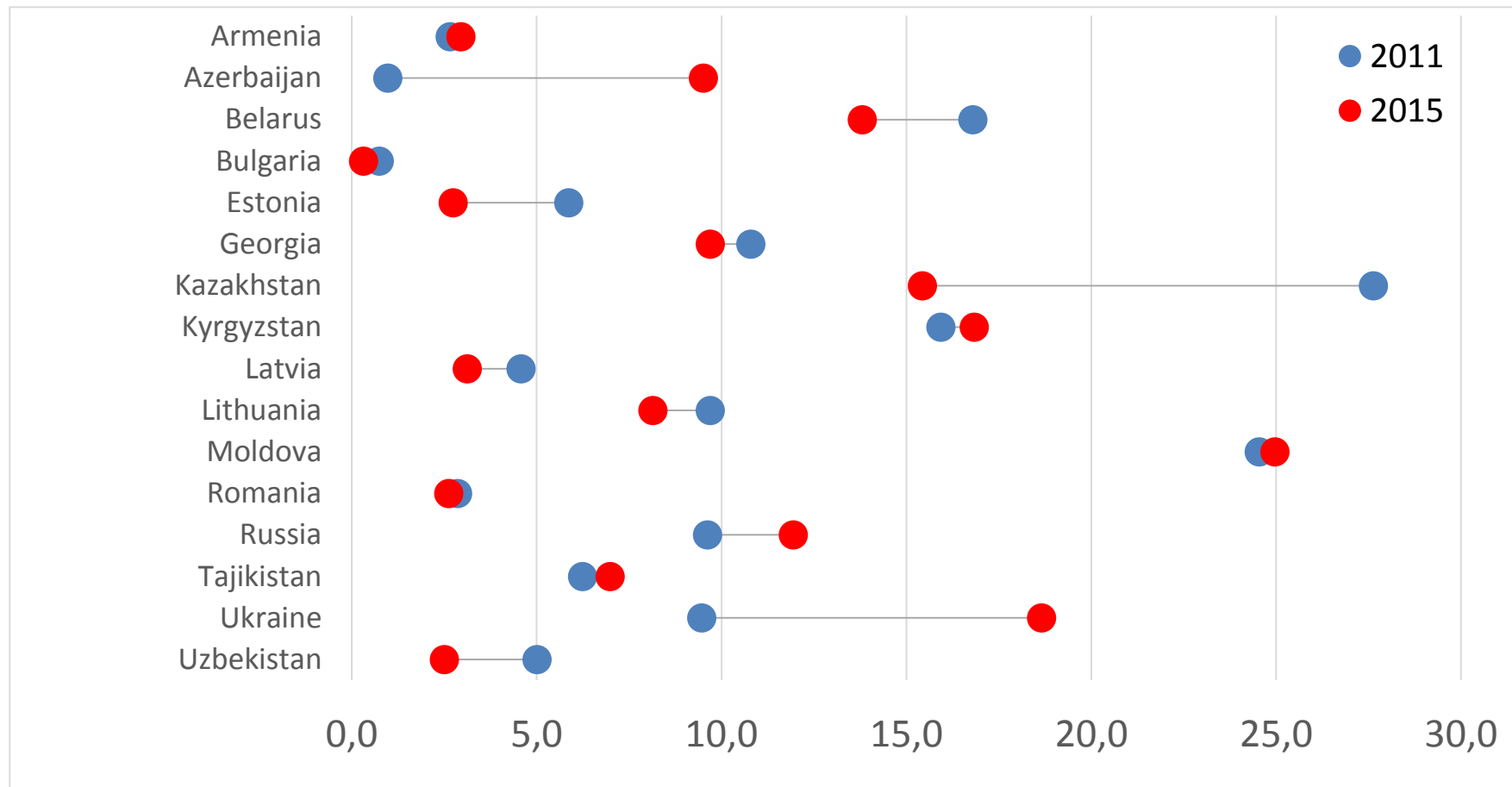
TB notification trend

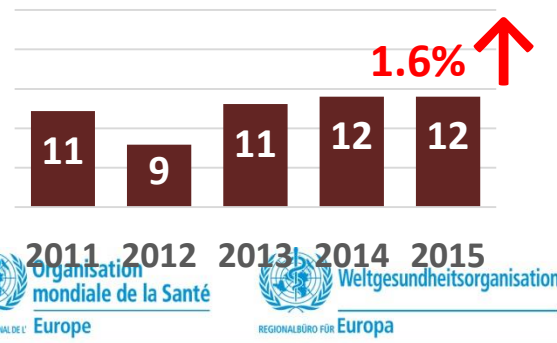
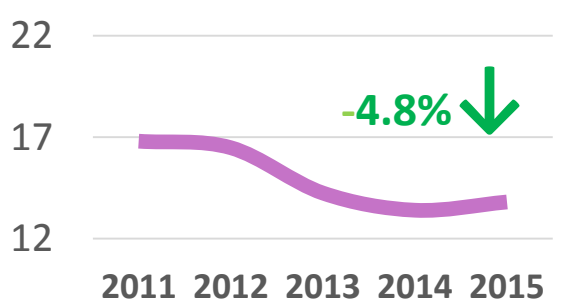
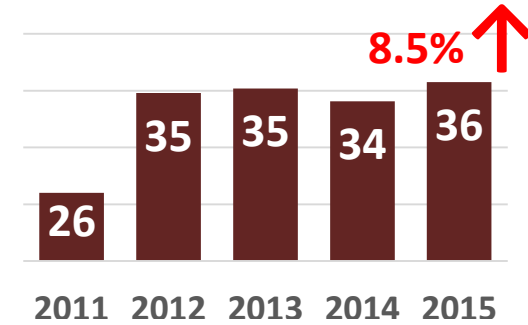
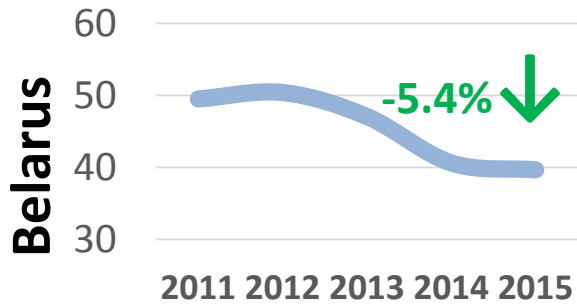
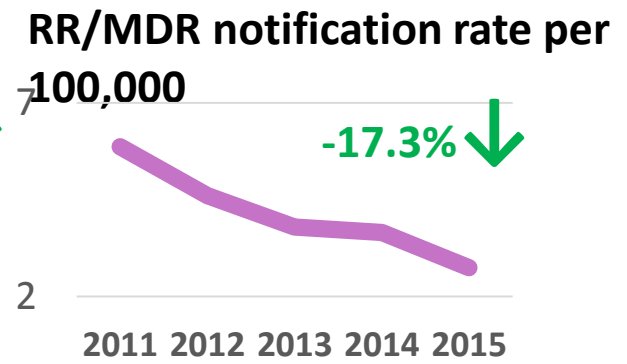
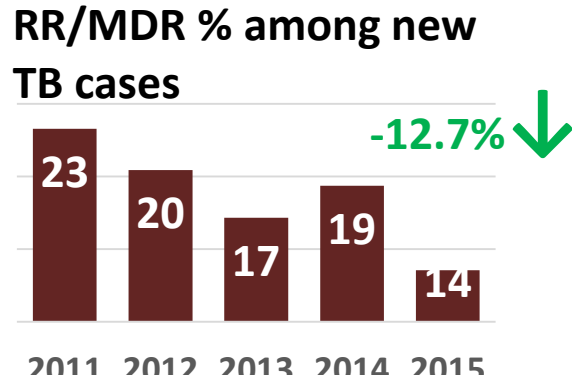
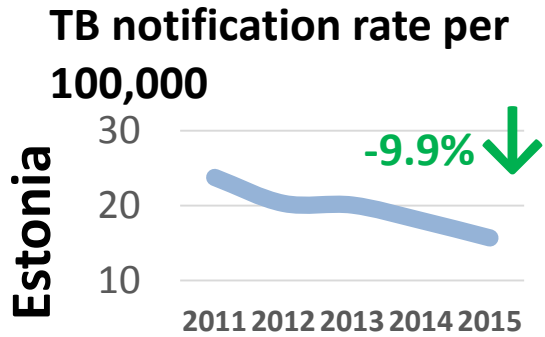


MDR percentage among new TB cases

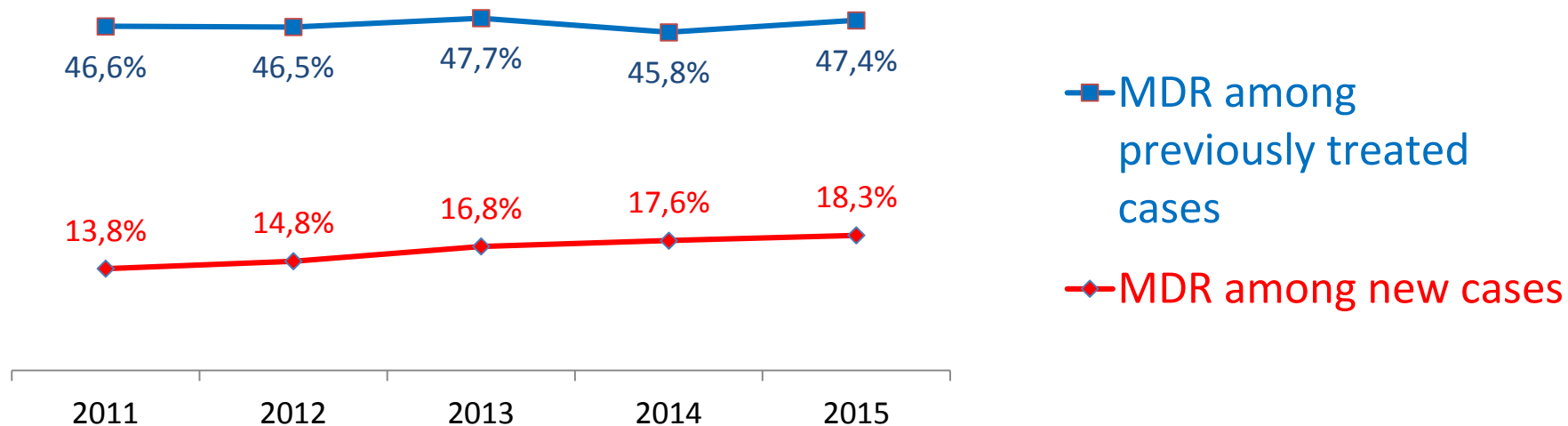


Trend of RR/MDR rate per 100,000



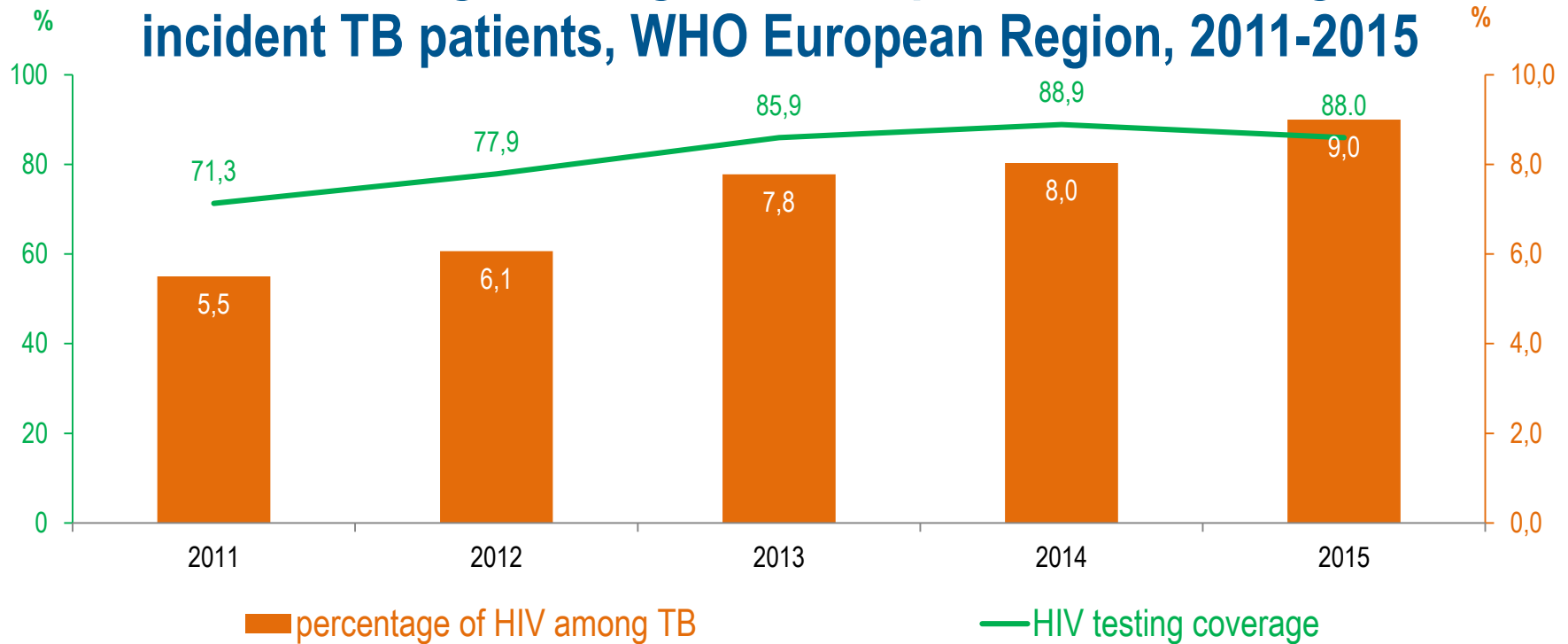


Percentages of notified MDR among new and previously treated TB cases, Europe, 2011–2015



Source: WHO Europe / ECDC. Tuberculosis surveillance and monitoring in Europe 2017

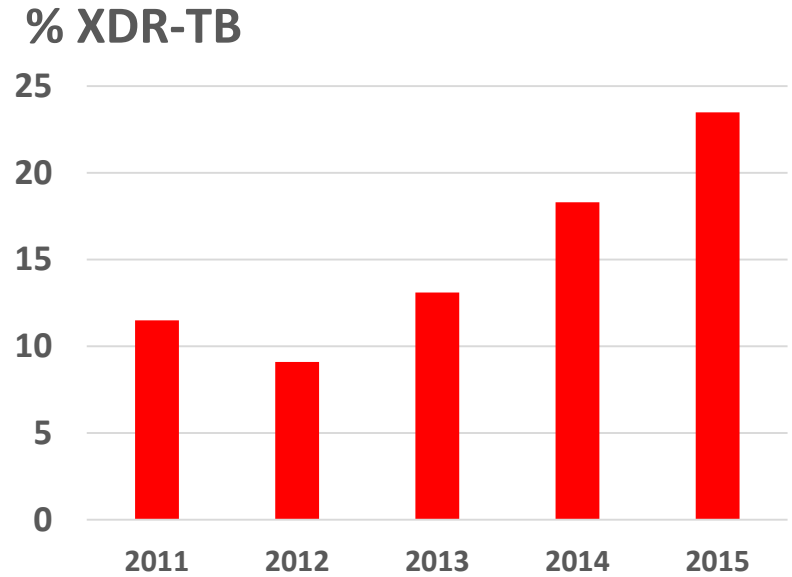
HIV testing coverage and HIV prevalence among incident TB patients, WHO European Region, 2011-2015



Source: WHO Europe / ECDC. Tuberculosis surveillance and monitoring in Europe 2017

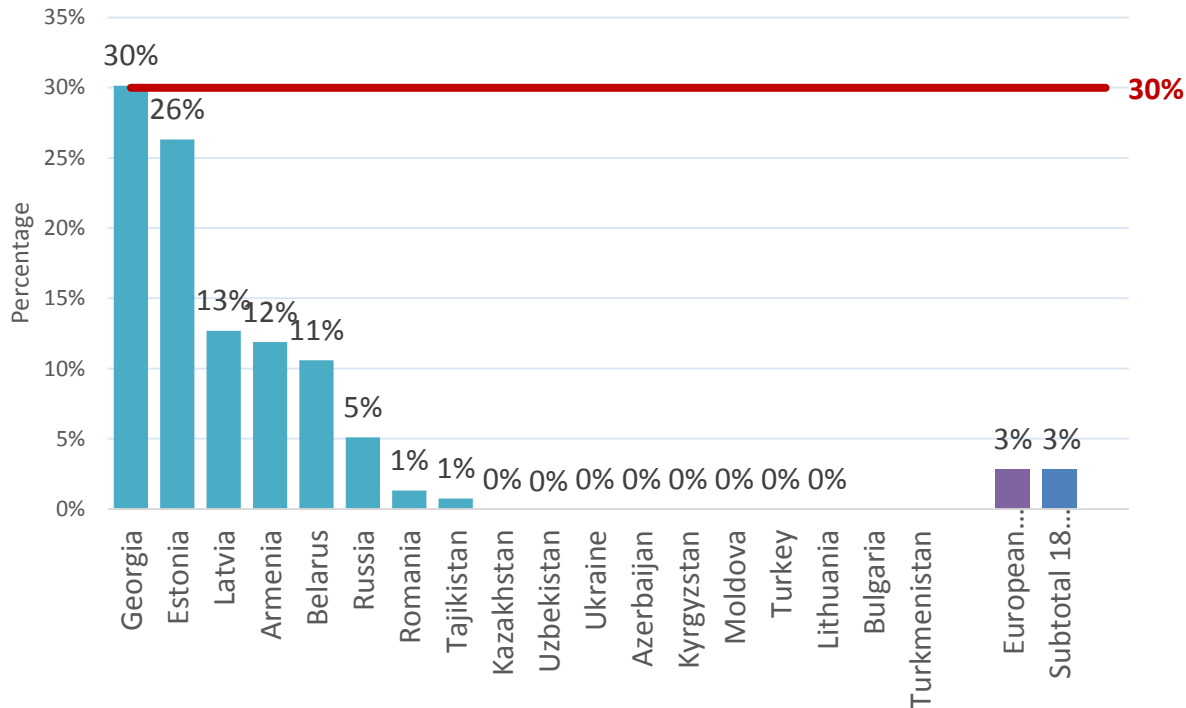
Trends of confirmed reported XDR-TB in WHO European Region

| | Countries reporting SLDST | Total MDR-TB | Total XDRTB |
|------|---------------------------|--------------|-------------|
| 2011 | 34 | 3439 | 394 |
| 2012 | 37 | 3912 | 357 |
| 2013 | 39 | 4375 | 574 |
| 2014 | 44 | 5393 | 987 |
| 2015 | 43 | 9159 | 2149 |



Source: ECDC/WHO TB Surveillance Report 2017

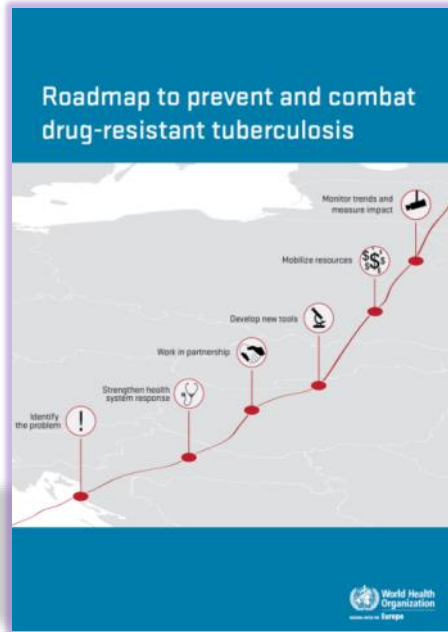
Treatment coverage with new TB drugs(%)



18 MSs reported on use of BDQ among M/XDR TB patients in 2015. Proportion of M/XDR patients receiving BDQ in 2015 among reporting countries is **2.8%**

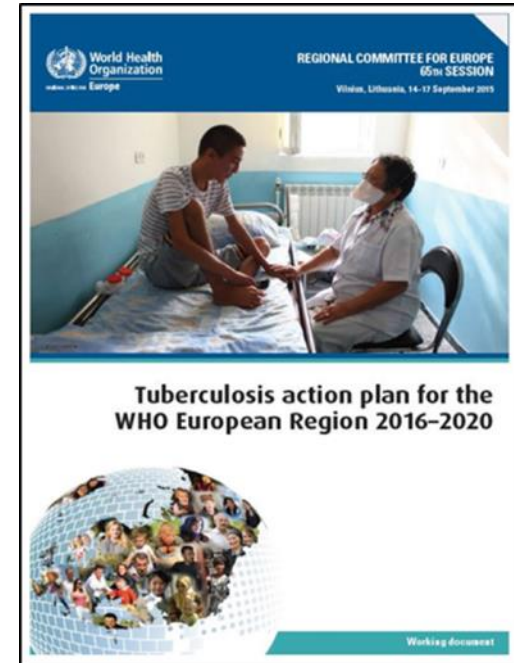
Source: WHO Europe / ECDC. Tuberculosis surveillance and monitoring in Europe 2017

2011-2015



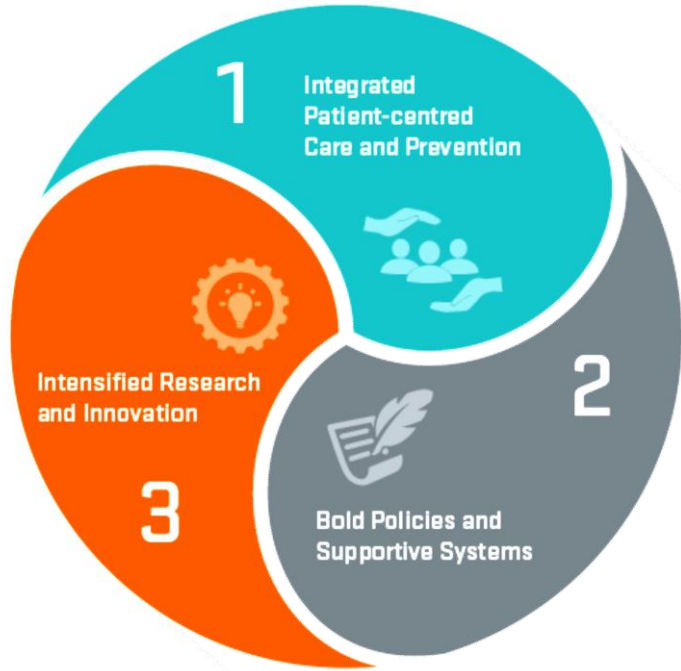
1 million TB patients cured
2.6 million lives saved

2016-2020



1.4 million TB patients` will be cured
3.1 million lives will be saved

Key strategic directions



1. Full scale-up of rapid diagnosis
2. Rapid uptake of new medicines
3. Expanding patient- and person-centred care
4. Shorter and more effective treatment regimens
5. Research for new tools
6. Intersectoral approach to address inequities

TB Action Plan Areas of intervention

INTEGRATED, PATIENT CENTRED CARE AND PREVENTION

- A. **Screening** of contacts and high-risk groups
- B. **Early diagnosis** of tuberculosis and universal DST and use of rapid tests
- C. Equitable access to **quality treatment** and continuum of care for all TB patients,
- D. Collaborative TB/HIV activities; and **management of comorbidities**
- E. **LTBI** and preventive treatment; and vaccination against TB

BOLD POLICIES AND SUPPORTIVE SYSTEMS

- A. Political commitment including universal health coverage **policy** with adequate **resources**
- B. Strengthened **health system** including **financing** mechanisms
- C. Regulatory frameworks for case-based **surveillance**, strengthening vital registration, quality and rational use of **medicines** and pharmacovigilance
- D. **Infection control** programme in all relevant health facilities and congregate settings
- E. **Community systems** strengthening and coordination with civil society
- F. Social protection, poverty alleviation and actions on other **determinants of TB** such as migration and prisons

INTENSIFIED RESEARCH AND INNOVATION

- A. **Discovery, development** and rapid uptake of new tools, interventions and strategies
- B. **Research** to optimize implementation and impact, and promote innovations

Key activities

1. Intensive technical assistance to countries
2. Programme and epidemiology reviews
3. New diagnostic algorithm, biosafety and maintenance
4. Capacity building/training activities
5. TBREP, Blueprint on model of TB care
6. Call for Good Practices on TB in prisons
7. Support to countries on The Global Fund application and implementation
8. European TB research Initiative
9. Financial sustainability assessments

Next steps

1. Continuous work with the countries (diagnosis, treatment and care and focus on TB/HIV coinfection through health system approach)
2. Exchange of good practices
3. Fostering research and innovation
4. Report to 68th WHO Regional Committee for Europe

Acknowledgements

Member States and partners, colleagues at WHO headquarters, Regional Office, notably Dr Andrei Dadu, Dr Arax Hovhannesian and WHO Country Offices



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