E-DETECT TB
early detection & treatment of tuberculosis in europe

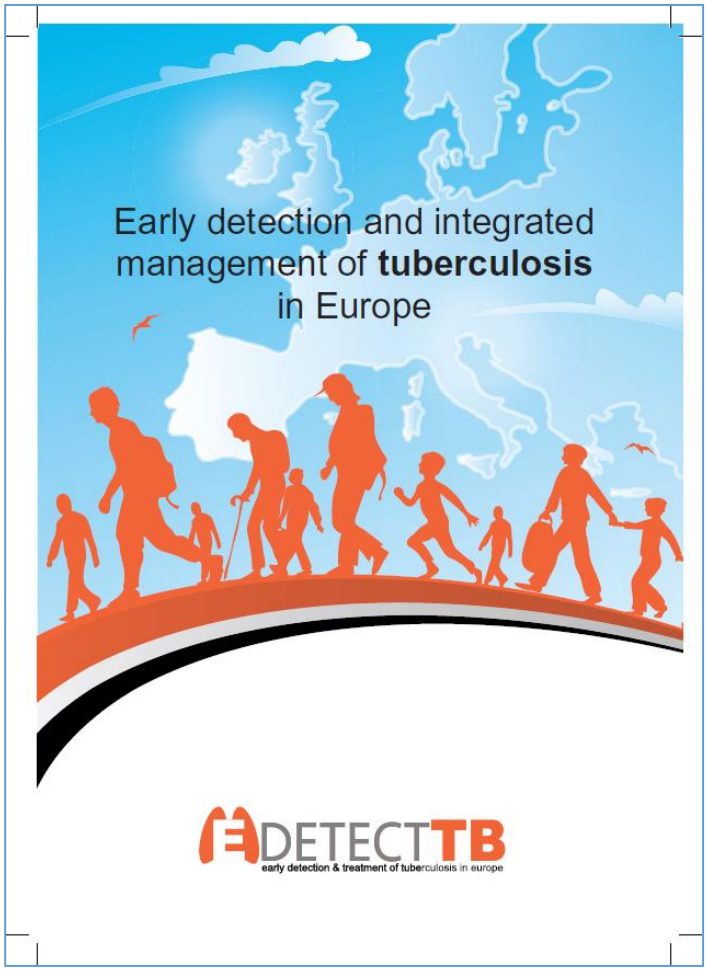
Early detection and treatment of TB in Europe

Wolfheze Workshops, The Hague| June 2th 2017

Gerard de Vries

This presentation is part of the project E-DETECT TB (709624) which has received funding from the European Union's Health Programme (2014-2020)

What is E-DETECT TB about?



“A practical programme of translational research”

It brings partners together, share their experiences and exploit new technologies and advances in knowledge to TB control.

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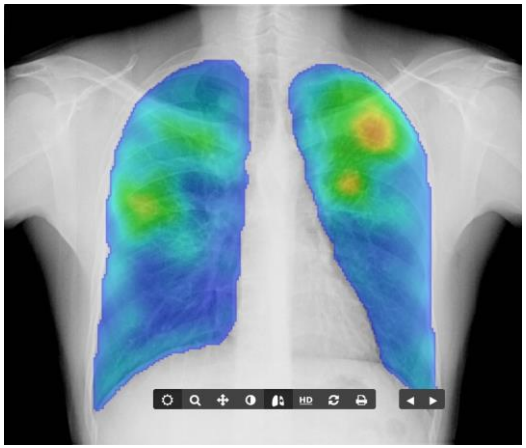
Work packages

- **WP1 Coordination**
- **WP2 Dissemination (www.e-detecttb.eu)**
- **WP3 Evaluation**
- **WP4 Outreach for early diagnosis and strengthened care integration:** Using a mobile x-ray unit equipped with computer-aided diagnostics and molecular tests to direct TB control in Romania and Bulgaria, and ensure appropriate support to complete treatment.



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Work packages

- **WP5 Migrant TB detection, prevention and treatment**: Actively screen new and settled migrants for active and latent TB infection in Italy ensuring that those testing positive are appropriately managed and generating the evidence to support future European policy.

- **WP6 Establishing a database of (migrant) latent and active TB screening in Europe** starting with Italy, Sweden, the Netherlands and the UK to inform epidemiological analysis and future interventions to control TB.

- **WP7 Supporting national TB programmes** to develop action plans and national TB control strategies by establishing an action framework.

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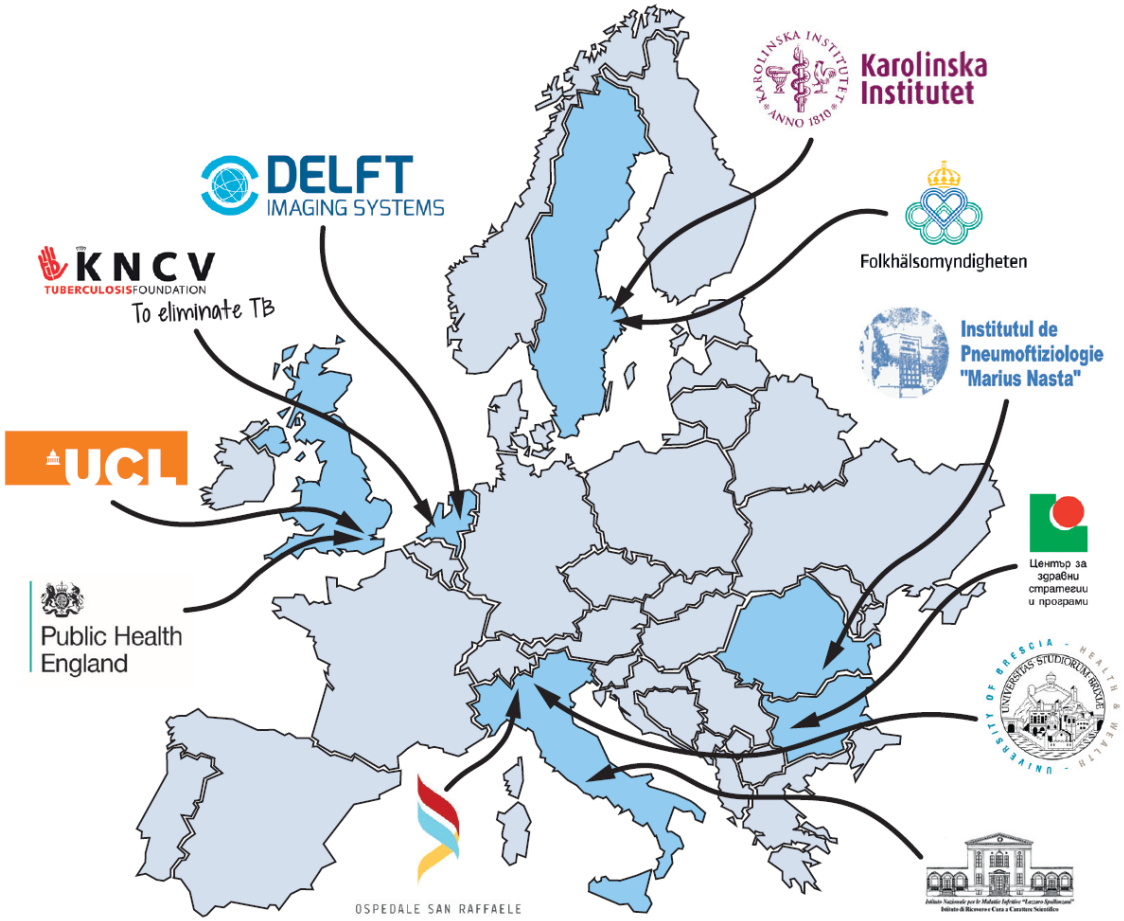
The E-DETECT TB consortium



University College London (London, United Kingdom)
Public Health England (London, United Kingdom)
Delft Imaging Systems (Veenendaal, The Netherlands)
Public Health Agency of Sweden (Stockholm, Sweden)
KNCV Tuberculosis Foundation (The Hague, The Netherlands)
Marius Nasta Institute of Pneumology (Bucharest, Romania)
Tsentar Za Zdravni Strategyi i Programi (Sofia, Bulgaria)
National Institute for Infectious Diseases (Rome, Italy)
Karolinska Institute (Stockholm, Sweden)
Ospedale San Raffaele (Milan, Italy)
University of Brescia (Brescia, Italy)

In collaboration with the 'Find & Treat' programme

FIND & TREAT

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1st Annual Meeting, 30th May 2017

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A Survey of national TB strategies and action plans in the EU/ EEA

Part of Work Package 7

Strengthening national TB programmes

Dominik Zenner and Simon Collin

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Aims and objectives

Support the development of action plans in member states, in close collaboration with ECDC and WHO, by taking best practice approaches from countries where E-DETECT TB partners have developed national and international strategies by:

1. *reviewing existing action plans and strategies*
2. *consensus meeting of national experts*
3. *developing a strategy development guide*

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Outline of WP 7

TB strategy prioritisation & support plan

Consensus and recommendations

Expert meeting

Survey

Policy review

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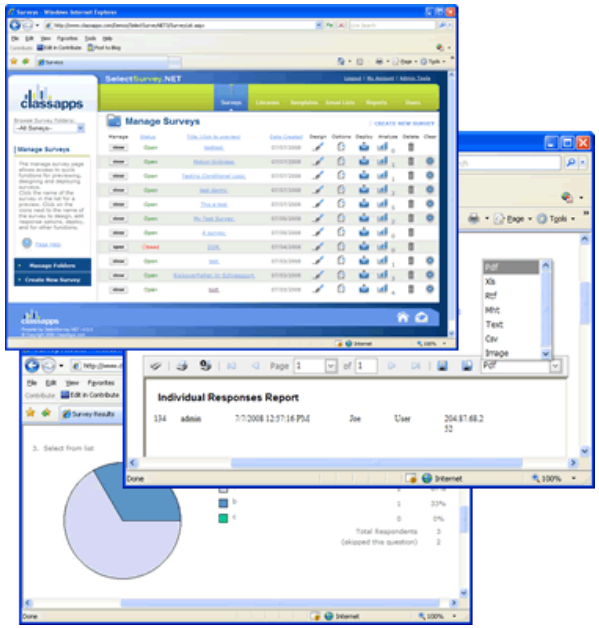
D7.1 – Survey

SelectSurvey.NET™



- Survey of national TB strategies and action plans
- Addressed to programme leads across EU/EEA
- Building on available information
- Facility to upload policy documents for review
- Aim is to get good overview of plans, including objectives, content, coverage, recommendations and implementation, including any barriers
- Results of the survey to fed back to programme leads and discussed at the expert meeting

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D7.1 – Survey

- Survey sent out to 30 EU/EEA national TB programme leads on 17th May
- 20% response rate (6/30) by 24th May – **aiming for 100% by 30th June**

86%

10: PRIORITY POPULATIONS - In relation to TB control in your country, which population groups do you think have the highest unmet need for TB case detection and treatment?

a) Please rate the level of unmet need for TB detection in the following vulnerable/high risk population groups:

	Low	Medium	High
Documented migrants			
Undocumented migrants			
Refugees			
Asylum seekers			
Homeless people			
People with alcohol problems			
People with drug problems			
People with mental health problems			
Current prisoners			
Former prisoners			
Minority ethnic groups			

90%

11: BARRIERS - Please indicate whether any of the following factors impede TB control in your country?

RECIPIENTS OF CARE

	Yes	No	Unsure
Vulnerable population groups have limited access to health facilities			
People in vulnerable/high risk groups lack knowledge about TB			
Acceptability of TB screening to vulnerable/high risk groups			
Low motivation to seek treatment in vulnerable/high risk groups			
Low motivation to adhere to treatment in vulnerable/high risk grc			
Health care system is not fully trusted by vulnerable/high risk grc			

BARRIERS: adapted from SURE 'Checklist for identifying factors affecting the implementation of a policy option'

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The team

- Dr Sarah Anderson - PHE
- Dr Gerard de Vries – KNCV
- Professor Ibrahim Abubakar - UCL
- Prof Knut Lonnroth – KI
- Dr Dominik Zenner – PHE
- Dr Simon Collin - PHE

Contact us at tbsection@phe.gov.uk

UCL

KNCV TUBERCULOSIS FOUNDATION
To eliminate TB

Karolinska Institutet

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