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Changing the tide

Consolidated Action Plan to Prevent and Combat Multidrug- and Extensively Drug-resistant Tuberculosis in the WHO European Region 2011–2015

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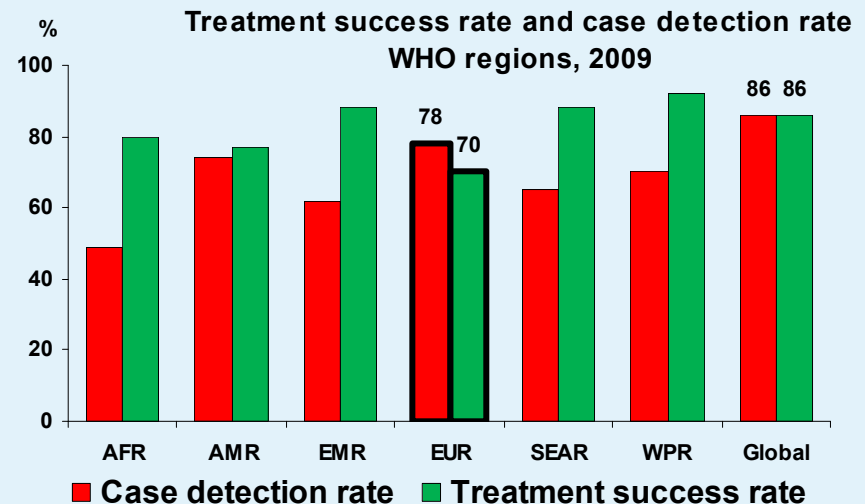
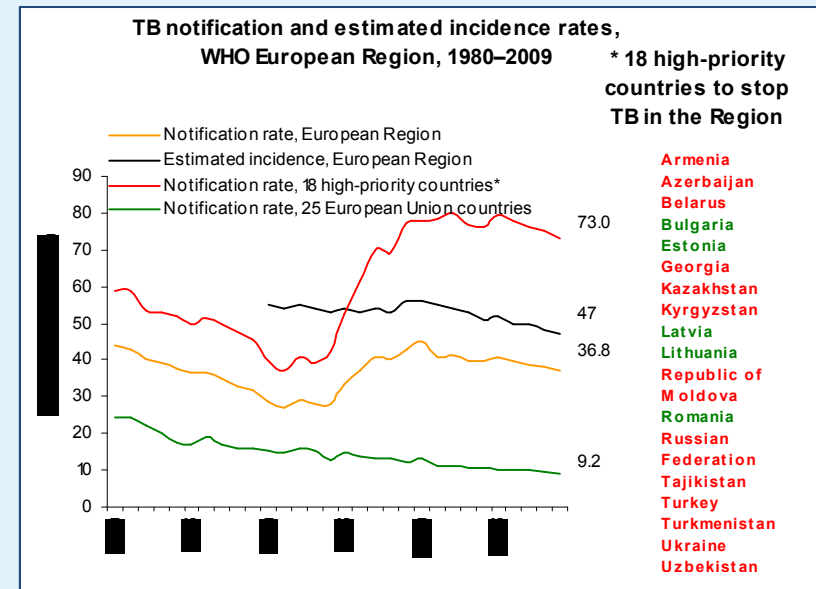
Outline of the presentation

- The tuberculosis (TB) and multidrug-resistant TB (MDR-TB) situation in the world and in the WHO European Region
- Key challenges in the prevention and control of multidrug- and extensively drug-resistant tuberculosis (M/XDR-TB)
- The Consolidated Action Plan to Prevent and Combat M/XDR-TB in a nutshell
- Regional initiatives
- The case of Azerbaijan
- The WHO Regional Committee for Europe resolution on M/XDR-TB

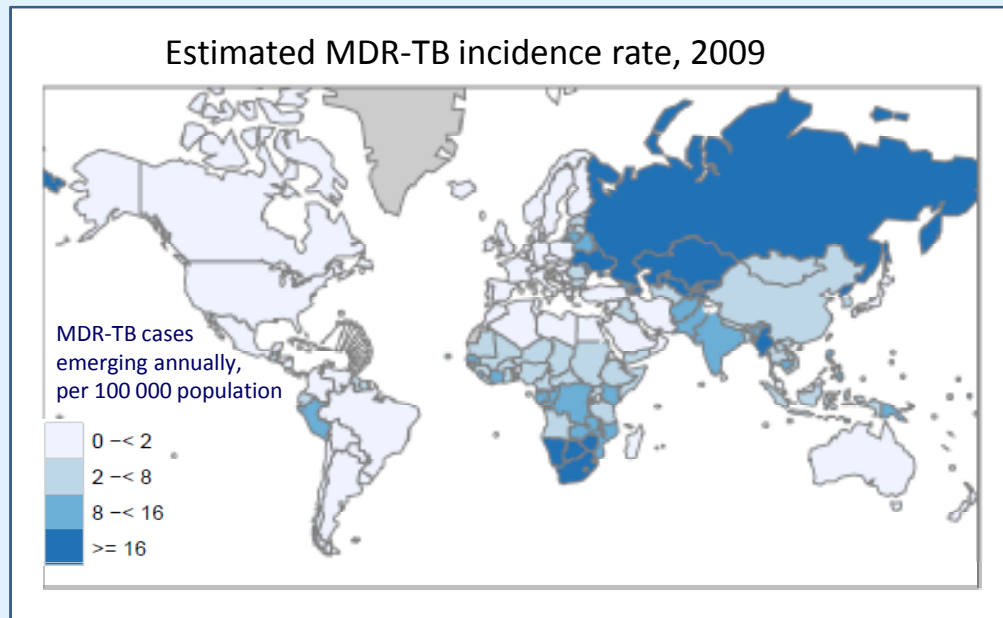
TB burden in the Region

- 420 000 cases estimated, 330 000 notified (5.6% of the global burden in 2009)
- 46 000 deaths due to TB
- Majority of TB patients (87%) and deaths (92%) from the 18 high-priority countries of the Region
- Highest case detection rate (78%) and lowest treatment success rate (70%) among all WHO regions
- HIV/TB prevalence 5.3 %
- TB risk factors in Europe (population attributable fraction):
 - HIV: 6–15%
 - smoking: 21–29%
 - diabetes: 14–15%
 - alcohol: 14–35%

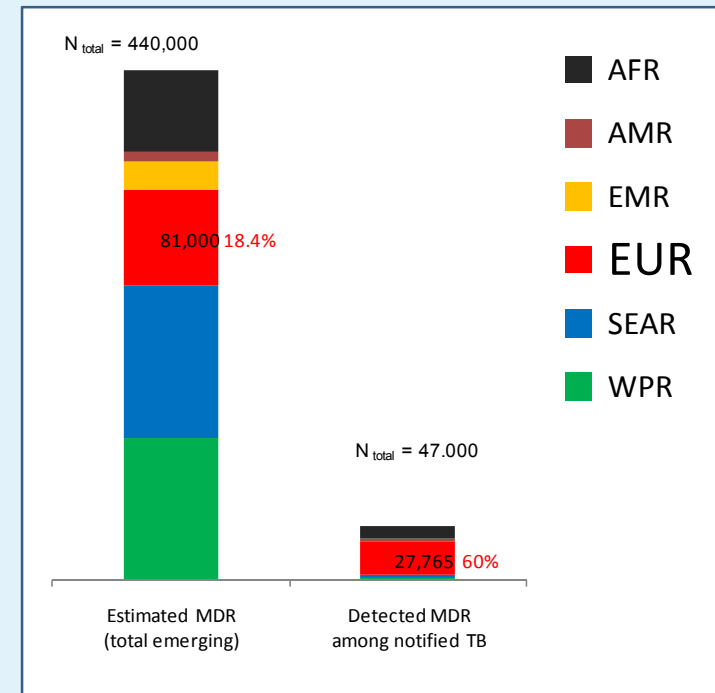
Sources: *Global tuberculosis control 2010*. Geneva, World Health Organization, 2010; *Tuberculosis surveillance in Europe 2009*. Stockholm, European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control, 2011; Creswell J et al. Tuberculosis and non-communicable diseases: neglected links and missed opportunities. *European Respiratory Journal*, 2011, 37(5):1269–1282.



MDR-TB burden, European Region and the world



- 15 out of 27 high-MDR-TB burden countries in the WHO European Region (81 000 patients annually)
- In 2009, only 27 765 MDR-TB patients notified (1/3 of estimates) due to limited access to diagnosis
- Treatment success rate of MDR-TB cohort in the Region 57.4% only (global figures unknown)



Sources: *Towards universal access to diagnosis and treatment of multidrug-resistant and extensively drug-resistant tuberculosis by 2015*. Geneva, World Health Organization, 2011; *Tuberculosis surveillance in Europe 2009*. Stockholm, European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control, 2011.

Key challenges in prevention and control of M/XDR-TB

- Health system failure to prevent emergence and spread of drug-resistant TB
 - Late diagnosis of TB and M/XDR-TB
 - Inadequate treatment of TB and subsequent acquired resistance
 - Poor infection control and contact tracing
- Insufficient capacity to treat M/XDR-TB patients
 - Models of care not cost-effective, nor patient friendly
 - Difficult access to expensive second-line drugs
 - Lack of new medicines

What is new about the Action Plan?

- Prompt diagnosis including newly endorsed molecular diagnostic techniques
- Equitable access to adequate treatment
- Health system approach to MDR-TB prevention and control
- Emphasis on involvement of civil society organizations
- Identifying and addressing social determinants
- Working in partnership, twinning of cities/programmes
- Robust monitoring framework, accountability and follow-up
- Facilitating development of new drugs and tools

Overview of the Action Plan

Goal

- To contain the spread of drug-resistant TB by achieving universal access to prevention, diagnosis and treatment of M/XDR-TB in all Member States of the WHO European Region by 2015

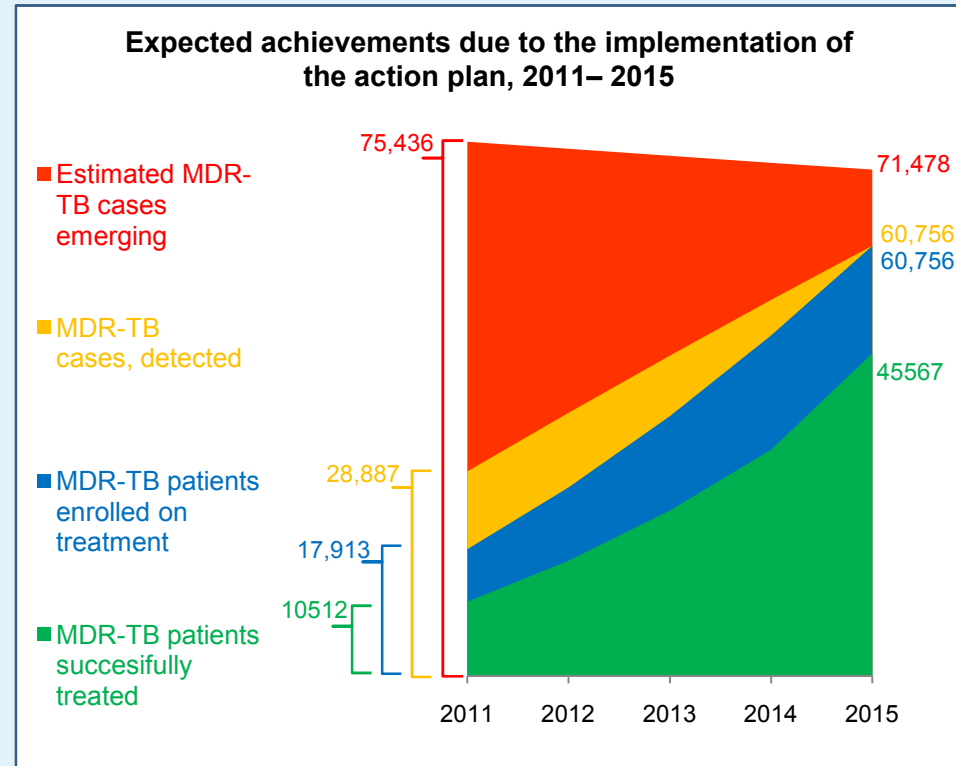


Targets

- To decrease by 20 percentage points the proportion of MDR-TB among previously treated patients by end 2015
- To diagnose at least 85% of estimated MDR-TB patients by 2015
- To treat successfully at least 75% of patients estimated to be suffering from MDR-TB by 2015

Expected achievements of the Action Plan

- **225 000 MDR-TB patients diagnosed**
- **127 000 MDR-TB patients treated successfully**
- 250 000 MDR-TB cases averted
- 13 000 XDR-TB cases averted
- 120 000 lives and US\$ 5 billion directly saved by treating M/XDR-TB



Areas of intervention

1. Prevent the development of M/XDR-TB

- Identify and address social determinants, improve adherence to treatment, improve health financing and involved primary health care services

2. Scale up access to early diagnosis

- Strengthen TB laboratory network, facilitate introduction of new diagnostic technologies, break system barriers to access

3. Scale up access to effective treatment

- Ensure sufficient quantity of quality second line drugs, improve management of adverse reactions and promote production of new drugs

4. Scale up TB infection control

- Assess, plan and improve airborne infection control in health care and congregate settings

Areas of intervention (cont.)

5. Strengthen surveillance

- Electronic recording and reporting, improve quality of data and capacity to use data

6. Expand management capacity of the programmes

- Adapt new policy guidance, improve human resources, foster partnership and coordination, ensure ethics and human rights

7. Address the needs of special populations

- Ensure TB/HIV collaborative activities, specific action for children, prisoners, migrants and hard-to-reach populations

Regional initiatives

- Regional Green Light Committee
- Regional laboratory initiative
- TB technical assistance mechanism (TBTEAM)
- Partnership with the Global Fund
- Country assessment and trouble shooting in collaboration with partners, including European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control
- Cross-border TB initiative
- Steering group for the Action Plan and Berlin follow-up

Case of Azerbaijan

- Renewed commitment of Ministry of Health and new TB programme manager appointed
- Revision and approval of new national TB control policies and guidelines
- Parallel reporting system phased out
- Full access to first- and second-line drug susceptibility testing for all patients
- Embarking on countrywide implementation of GeneXpert rapid molecular diagnosis of TB and MDR-TB
- Full collaboration with the WHO Regional Office for Europe, the United States Agency for International Development, and other partners
- Preparation for making round 11 proposal to the Global Fund

WHO Regional Committee resolution on M/XDR-TB

adopts the Consolidated Action Plan and

urges Member States

- to harmonize as appropriate their national health strategies and/or TB/MDR-TB response plans based on the Regional Plan
- to identify and address determinants and health system challenges leading to emergence of drug-resistant TB
- to provide universal access to early diagnosis and effective treatment of MDR-TB patients
- to address the needs of special populations
- to closely monitor and evaluate implementation of the actions outlined in the Action Plan

requests the Regional Director

- to provide leadership, strategic direction and technical support for implementation of the Action Plan
- to facilitate the exchange of experiences and know-how among Member States
- to establish a platform to strengthen partnership for prevention and control of TB and M/XDR-TB
- to assess progress in the prevention and control of M/XDR-TB every other year starting from 2013 and report back to the Regional Committee



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Thank you

WHO REGIONAL COMMITTEE FOR EUROPE – 61ST SESSION

Baku, Azerbaijan, 12–15 September 2011

COMITÉ RÉGIONAL DE L'OMS POUR L'EUROPE – 61^E SESSION

Bakou (Azerbaïdjan), 12–15 septembre 2011

WHO-REGIONALKOMITEE FÜR EUROPA – 61. TAGUNG

Baku (Aserbaidschan), 12–15. September 2011

ЕВРОПЕЙСКИЙ РЕГИОНАЛЬНЫЙ КОМИТЕТ ВОЗ – 61-я СЕССИЯ

Баку, Азербайджан, 12–15 сентября 2011 г.

