

### Epidemiological burden and response monitoring<sup>1</sup>

<b>Main impact indicators</b>	Number	Rate per 100 000
<b>TB burden estimates</b>		
Incidence (including HIV+TB)	16 000	84.00
Mortality (including HIV+TB)	1 163	5.96
Incidence (HIV+TB only)	420	2.20
Mortality (HIV+TB only)	63	0.32
Incidence (RR/MDR-TB <sup>a</sup> only)	940	4.82

<b>TB detection and care</b>	Number	%
Total TB new and relapses detected	14 225	88.9
Pulmonary TB	11 791	82.9
Bacteriologically confirmed	9 970	78.2
TB detected with rapid diagnostics	0	0
Successfully treated	12 304	84.7

<b>MDR-TB detection and care</b>	Number	%
RR/MDR estimates (new TB)		3.0
RR/MDR estimates (previously treated TB)		12.0
RR/MDR estimates (notified pulmonary TB)	670	
Tested for RR/MDR-TB	7 748	51.0
Detected with RR/MDR-TB from estimates	576	86.0
RR/MDR-TB started SLD <sup>b</sup> treatment	569	98.8
Successfully treated (RR/MDR-TB only)	206	35.9

<b>HIV/TB detection and care</b>	Number	%
TB cases tested for HIV status	10 605	74.6
HIV/TB cases detected from estimates	273	65.0
HIV/TB cases on ARV <sup>c</sup>	263	96.3
Successfully treated (HIV/TB only)	185	68.5
<b>HIV diagnosis and care</b>		
Newly diagnosed HIV cases	–	–
HIV cases started IPT <sup>d</sup>	–	–

<sup>a</sup> RR/MDR = rifampicin-resistant multidrug-resistant TB.

<sup>b</sup> SLD = second-line drug.

<sup>c</sup> ARV = antiretroviral treatment.

<sup>d</sup> IPT = isoniazid preventive therapy.

### Major challenges

Romania is one of the 18 high-priority countries to fight tuberculosis (TB) in the WHO European Region and has the highest TB incidence among the countries of south-eastern Europe. Government commitment, demonstrated by the approval of the national strategic plan to prevent and control multidrug and extensively drug-resistant TB (M/XDR-TB) for 2015–2020, and two TB grants from the Global Fund and the Norwegian Financial Mechanism are paving the way towards decreases in TB and multidrug-resistant TB (MDR-TB) incidence. Major programmatic challenges were described by the national TB programme (NTP) review, the most important being reform towards a new person-centred model of delivery and financing of TB services.

### Achievements

Achievements in collaboration with WHO are:

- development of national guidelines on the management of TB in children;
- development of national guidelines on HIV-associated TB;
- update of the TB laboratory diagnostic algorithm, laboratory country network, standard operating procedures and quality assurance;
- assessment of the legal and regulatory framework for centralized procurement of anti-TB drugs;
- evaluation of infection control measures and development of a specific implementation plan;
- monitoring of the programmatic management of drug-resistant TB through a Green Light Committee (GLC) mission in May 2016;
- design of a new model of delivery and financing of TB services, to be tested in a pilot area;
- revision of the TB-related terms of reference of health providers at different levels of care and development of a human resource plan;
- revision and update of guidelines on Practical Approach to Lung Health;
- collaboration with the Ministry of Health of Montenegro on the transfer of a patient with extensively drug-resistant TB (XDR-TB) and treatment at the National Institute of Pulmonology "Marius Nasta" in Bucharest; and
- capacity-building of the NTP central unit through participation in TB-related international conferences and training courses.

<sup>1</sup> European TB surveillance and monitoring report in Europe 2017. Copenhagen: WHO Regional Office for Europe; 2017 (<http://www.euro.who.int/en/health-topics/communicable-diseases/tuberculosis/publications/2017/tuberculosis-surveillance-and-monitoring-in-europe-2017>).

**WHO activities**

Planned WHO activities are to:

- provide technical assistance for the pilot implementation of the new model of delivery and financing of TB services
- monitor the programmatic management of drug-resistant TB through GLC
- build capacity through TB-related international conferences and training courses.

**Main partners**

WHO's main partners are:

- Ministry of Health;
- National Public Health Institute;
- National Health Insurance House;
- National Institute for Lung Diseases "Marius Nasta";
- Romanian Angel Appeal (a nongovernmental organization that is the principal recipient of the Global Fund grant);
- Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria;
- Centre for Health Policies and Services (a nongovernmental organization that is implementing Global Fund-supported projects); and
- European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control.