

Regional action plan on drug-resistant tuberculosis and Regional Committee resolution EUR/R61/R7

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Tuberculosis (TB) burden in the WHO European Region, 2010

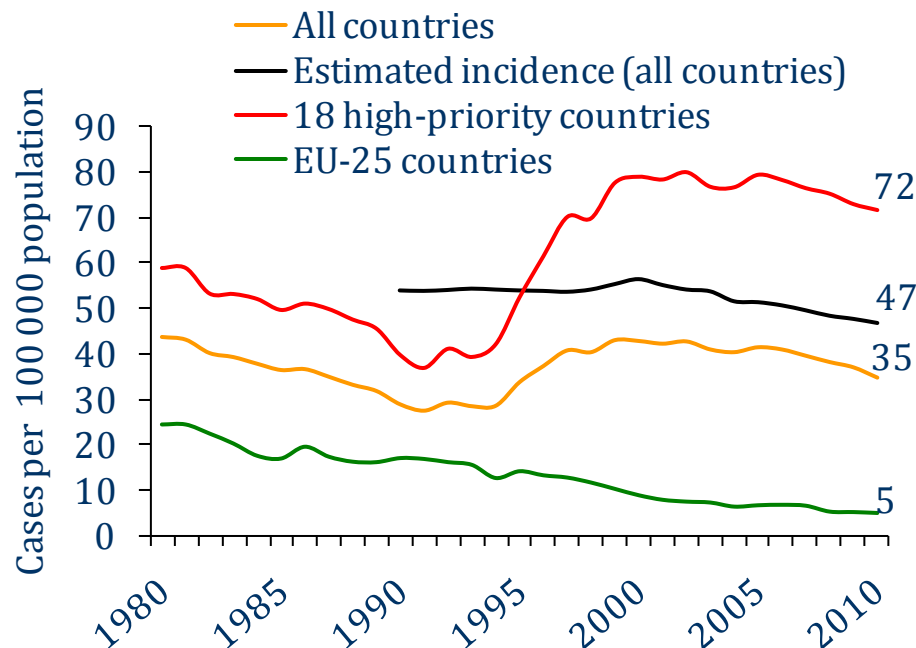
- **420 000** new TB cases per year (47 per 100 000 population)
- **81 000** (73 000–90 000) multidrug-resistant (MDR) TB cases
- **60 000** (48 000–75 000) deaths

Trends

- Incidence peak in 2000, then decline of 2% per year
- Millennium Development Goal (MDG) target on incidence and mortality: on track
- Prevalence falling, but MDG target not on track

Source: *Global tuberculosis control report 2011*. Geneva, World Health Organization, 2011 (WHO/HTM/TB/2011.16).

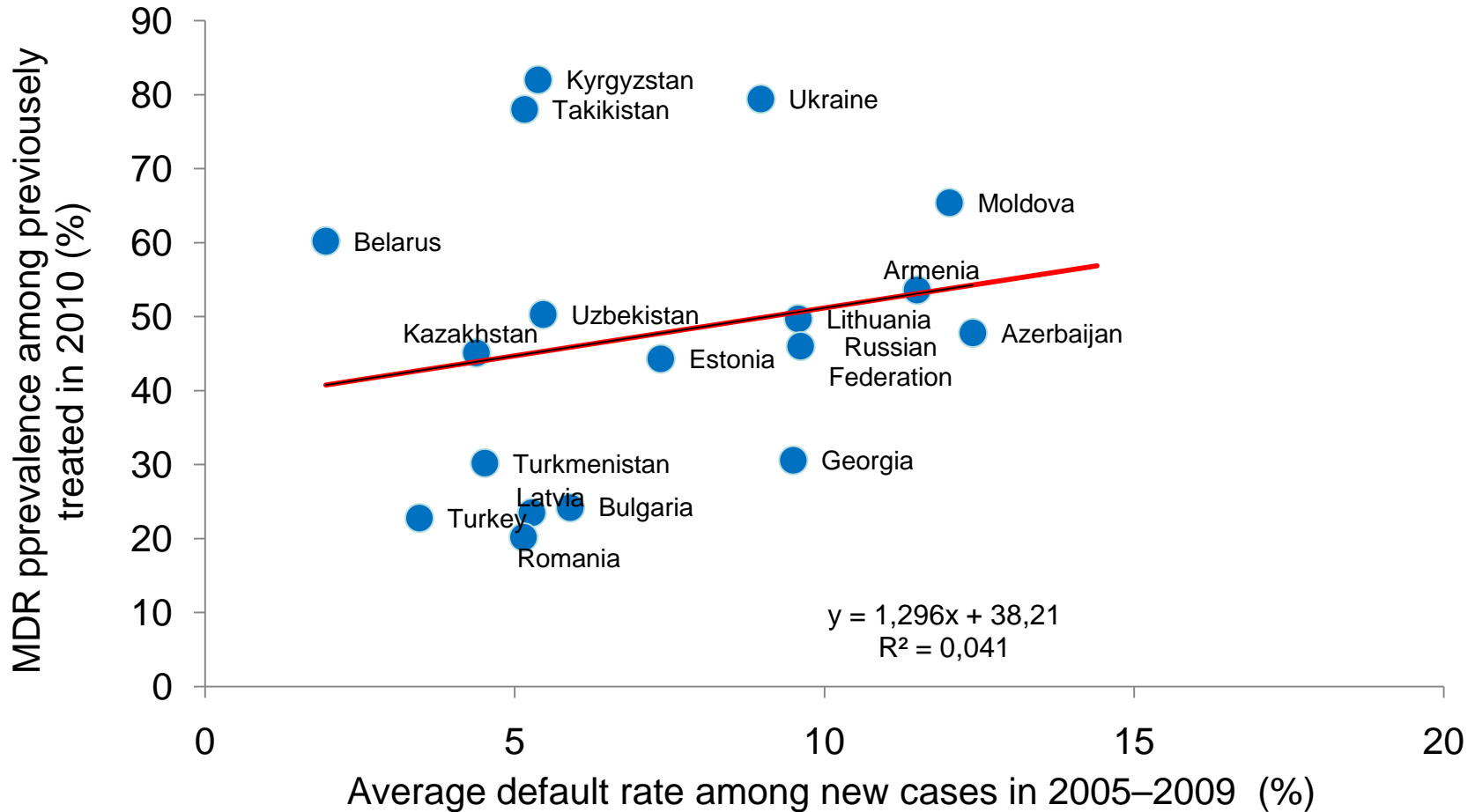
TB notification rate, 1980–2010



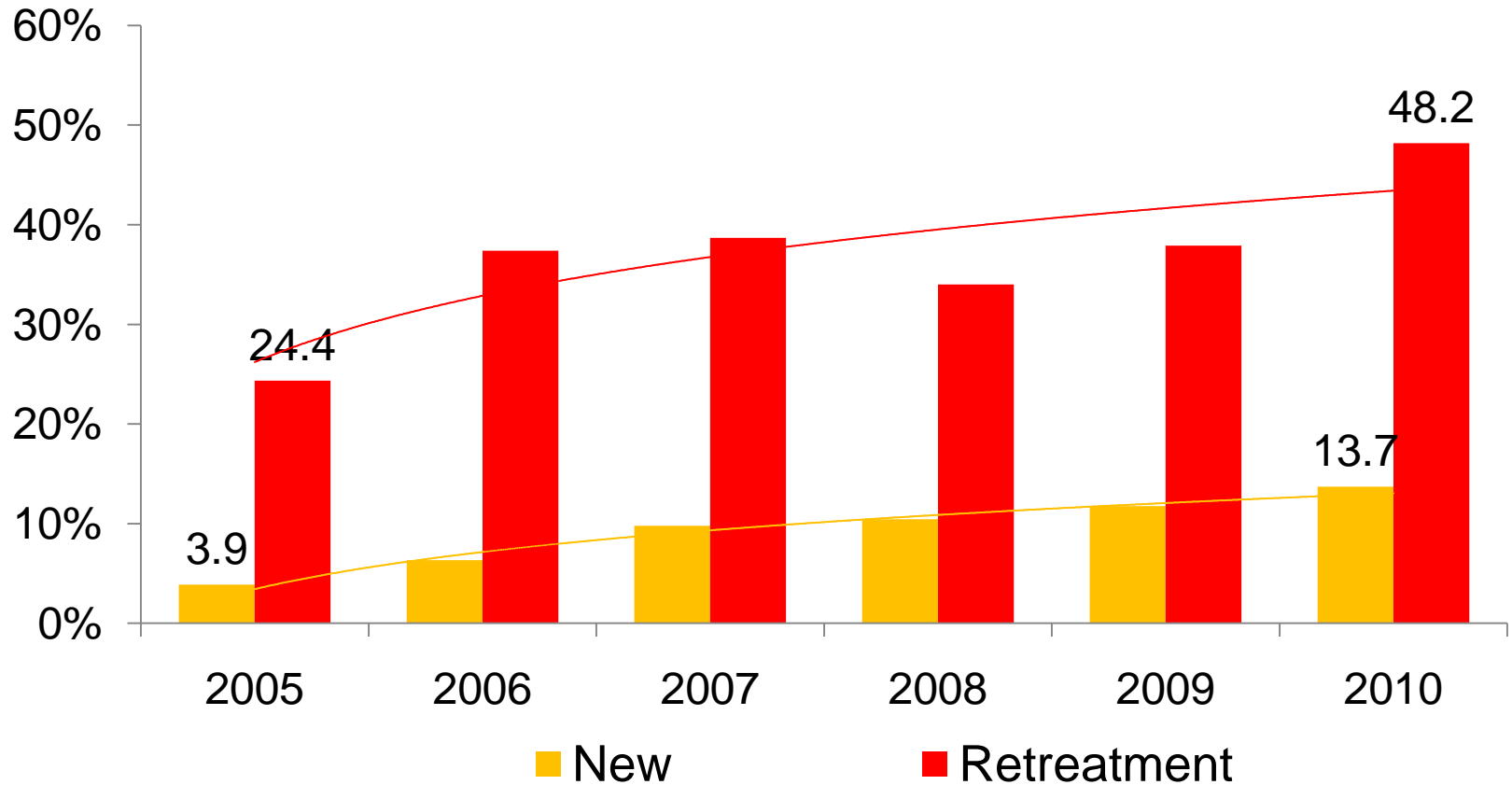
18 high-priority countries: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bulgaria, Estonia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan

EU-25 countries: countries belonging to the European Union (EU) as of 2004

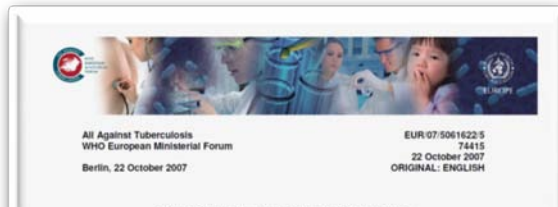
Correlation between treatment default and development of MDR-TB, 2005–2009



Percentages of notified MDR-TB cases among TB cases, WHO European Region, 2005–2010



Regional response



The Berlin Declaration on Tuberculosis

1. We, the Ministers of Member States in the European Region of the World Health Organization (WHO), meeting with the WHO Regional Director for Europe and high-level partners at the WHO European Ministerial Forum on Tuberculosis, held in Berlin on 22 October 2007, note with concern that tuberculosis (TB) has re-emerged as an increasing threat to health security in the WHO European Region.

- In 2005, there were 445 000 new cases of TB and 66 000 TB-related deaths in the Region.
- There are high TB incidence rates within the Region.
- Even in countries with a relatively low burden, there has been a reversal of the previous decline.
- Throughout the Region, the presence of TB is often related to social and economic factors and migration.
- Poor adherence to accepted TB control practices has created high levels of multi-drug resistant TB (MDR-TB) and extensively drug-resistant TB (XDR-TB).
- No new diagnostics, drugs or vaccines have been developed over the past several decades.
- Many countries in the Region face a shortage of competent and motivated human resources for TB control.
- In the Region, TB is the most prevalent cause of illness and mortality in people living with HIV/AIDS, and few countries address TB/HIV coinfection in a comprehensive manner.

• TB does not respect borders. • We note that, however the past decade, TB control efforts towards • of the Region has a high proportion of unfavorable business outcomes resulting from poor implementation of internationally accepted TB control strategies.

The use of readily available quality-controlled diagnostics and appropriate evidence-based control strategies needs to be further strengthened. • TB control strategies must be addressed.

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Overview of the Consolidated Action Plan to Prevent and Combat Multidrug- and Extensively Drug-resistant Tuberculosis (M/XDR-TB) in the WHO European Region 2011–2015

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 in the WHO European Region by 2015

Targets

- To decrease by 20 percentage points the proportion of MDR-TB among previously treated people with TB by the end of 2015
- To diagnose at least 85% of the estimated number of people with MDR-TB by 2015
- To treat successfully at least 75% of the notified people with MDR-TB by 2015



WHO Regional Committee resolution EUR/RC61/R7

Adoption of the Action Plan

Requests to Member States

- Harmonize national strategies in line with the regional Action Plan
- Identify and address social determinants and health system challenges
- Ensure early diagnosis and effective treatment to all
- Improve infection control and surveillance

- Involve civil society and partners
- Address the needs of special populations
- Monitor implementation of Action Plan

Call on civil-society organizations, partners, development agencies

- Full support for implementation

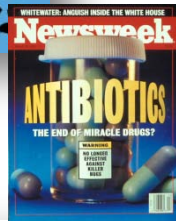
Primary health care, psychosocial support, effective health financing

Joint launch of the Action Plan



European strategic action plan on antibiotic resistance: 7 objectives

1. Strengthen intersectoral coordination
2. Strengthen surveillance of antibiotic resistance
3. Promote rational use and strengthen surveillance of antibiotic consumption
4. Strengthen infection control and surveillance in health-care settings
5. Prevent emerging resistance in veterinary and food sectors
6. Promote innovation and research on new drugs
7. Improve awareness, patient safety and partnership



Health 2020: a European policy framework for the 21st century



Strategic objectives

- Improving health for all and reducing health inequalities
- Improving leadership and participatory governance for health

Priority areas

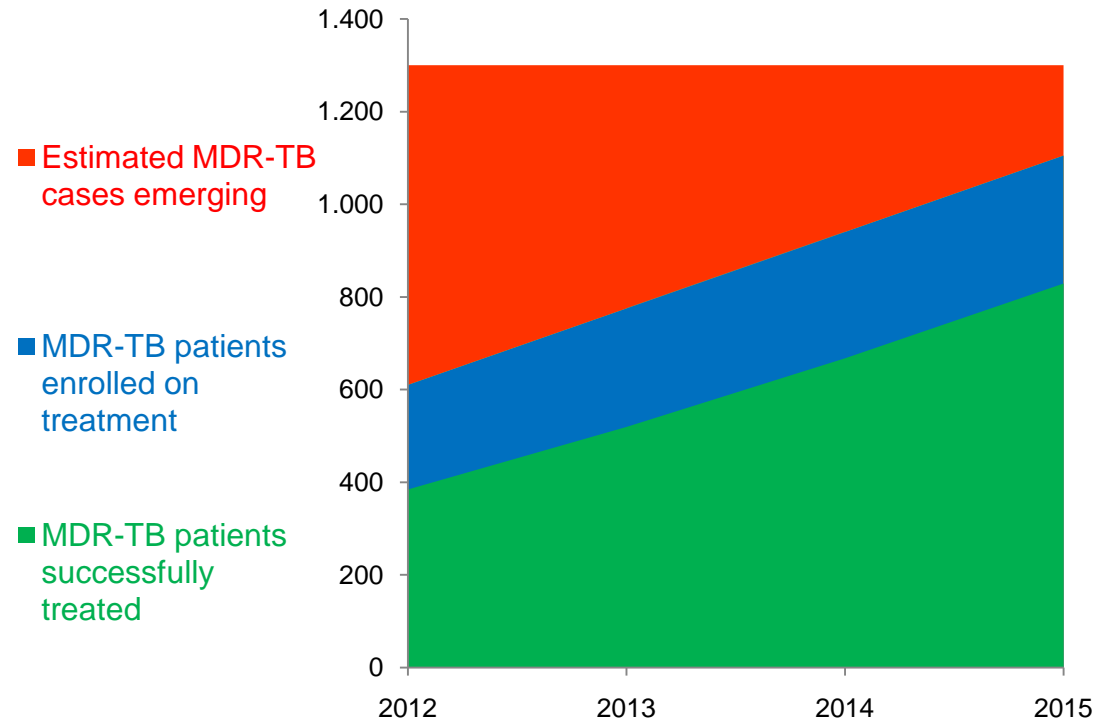
- Investing in health through a life-course approach and empowering people
- Tackling the Region's major health challenges of noncommunicable and communicable diseases
- Strengthening people-centred health systems, public health capacity and emergency preparedness, surveillance and response
- Creating resilient communities and supportive environments

Some major challenges for Romania

- ❑ Ensuring adequate resources for the treatment of all MDR-TB patients
- ❑ Centralizing the procurement of anti-TB drugs and gaining access to scale-saving international procurement mechanisms
- ❑ Ensuring adequate capacity of the TB central coordination unit for the treatment of all MDR-TB patients countrywide according to the European standards of TB care
- ❑ Delivering TB and MDR-TB services sustainably in collaboration with primary health care and the National Health Insurance House

Expected achievements of the Romanian action plan

- **3430 people with MDR-TB diagnosed and beginning treatment**
- **2400 people with MDR-TB treated successfully**
- 4500 MDR-TB cases prevented
- US\$ 250 million saved



Full coverage with drug-susceptibility testing to detect 80% of MDR-TB cases
Full coverage for treatment enrolment

Next steps in the WHO European Region

- ❑ Finalize comprehensive national MDR-TB plans in accordance with the regional Action Plan
- ❑ Assess health systems to identify bottlenecks and propose solutions
- ❑ Provide coordinated technical assistance as required
- ❑ Organize high-level visits to support implementation of the Action Plan
- ❑ Publish the annual TB surveillance and monitoring report by the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC) and WHO
- ❑ Establish an interagency TB coordination committee to follow up the implementation of the Action Plan