Objectives

Upon completion of this module, you will be able to:

• Understand the global burden of TB-related disease
• Describe why a human-rights, person-centred approach should be applied in the management of TB

Background*

• Estimated 9 million people who developed TB in 2013
  • 56% in South-East Asia and Western Pacific Regions
  • 25% in African Region
• Between 1990 and 2013:
  • 45% decrease in TB mortality rate
  • 41% decrease in TB prevalence rate

*WHO: Global Tuberculosis Report 2014
Post 2015 Global TB Strategy

VISION
A TB-free world
Zero deaths, disease and suffering due to TB

GOAL
End the global tuberculosis epidemic

MILESTONES FOR 2025
75% reduction in TB deaths (compared with 2015)
50% reduction in TB incidence rate (less than 55 TB cases per 100,000 population)
No affected families facing catastrophic costs due to TB

TARGETS FOR 2035
95% reduction in TB deaths (compared with 2015)
90% reduction in TB incidence rate (less than 10 TB cases per 100,000 population)
No affected families facing catastrophic costs due to TB

*WHO: Global strategy and targets for tuberculosis prevention, care and control after 2015. 2015

Principles of post-2015 Global TB Strategy

* Government stewardship and accountability, with monitoring and evaluation
* Strong coalition with civil society organizations and communities
* Protection and promotion of human rights, ethics and equity
* Adaptation of the strategy and targets at country level, with global collaboration

*WHO: Global strategy and targets for tuberculosis prevention, care and control after 2015. 2015

WHO Guidance on Ethics of TB Prevention, Care and Control

* Can assist National TB Programmes (NTPs), TB service providers, policy makers, civil society and other stakeholders in implementing TB prevention, care and control efforts in an ethical manner
* Addresses a broad range of ethical issues that arise in NTPs, ranging from informed consent and isolation to health care workers’ rights and obligations, and clinical and epidemiological studies
* Raises consciousness about ethics in TB control and in practice
Goal of TB care and control programmes

- Achieve universal access to high-quality diagnosis and patient-centred treatment
- Reduce the human suffering and socioeconomic burden associated with TB
- Protect public health, including protecting poor and vulnerable populations from TB, TB/HIV, and MDR-TB
- Support development of new tools and enable their timely and effective use
- Protect and promote human rights in TB prevention, care and control

Objective for comprehensive TB strategy

- Provide proper treatment of infected individuals
- Ensure prevention of new infections
  - Effective care and control programme
  - Infection control
  - Vaccination
  - Appropriate population screening
  - Improvement in socio-economic factors known to increase risk of TB

**TIME FOR QUESTIONS**