Ethics of Tuberculosis Prevention, Care and Control

MODULE 11: CONCLUSION

[INSERT SPEAKER NAME DATE & LOCATION HERE]

Insert country/ministry logo here



TB CARE II

Objectives

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

- Discuss emerging ethical issues in TB prevention care and control
- Identify strategies and approaches to improve ethical TB management practices within your work

USAID TB CARE II PROJECT

Emerging Issues

- Palliative/end of life care in infectious, untreatable patients
- Treatment when safety profile of drugs is unclear
- Monotherapy in the era of non-treatable TB
- Compassionate use of TB drugs
- Catastrophic expenditures in TB patients
 - Have you seen the impacts of these in your setting? What other emerging ethical issues have you noted?

USAIDTB CARE II PROJECT

What does this training mean for you?

Individual Autonomy	Risks to Public Health
Rights to privacy	Transmission of TB
· ·	Risk of spread of drug-resistant TB

USAID TB CARE II PROIECT

Applying your training...... Instructions

INDIVIDUAL

GROUP

PLENARY

- Using the Ethics of TB Prevention, Care and Control Assessment Tool that you completed for your TB programme, select the area which you believe will be most improved by applying the ethical values and guidance

 Use Activity 6 Planning Tool in the Delegate Hand-out to plan actions you will take to achieve improvement in the area you selected and identify ways in which you can address gaps to achieve improvement in the following timeframes:

 Immediately
 At 1 month
 At 6 months?

 Review the partier that you identified in Obligation to provide
- Review the barrier that you identified in Obligation to provide access to TB services: Activity 4 Delegate Hand-out to assist with the identification of the component where you can have the greatest impact to assist you

Consider issues that you can directly impact on so that you can

USAIDTB CARE II PROJECT

Next Steps

- Return to your work setting with the completed Activity Planning Tool and actions that can be taken:
- Immediately
- Within 1 month
- Within 6 months
- Discuss key outcomes and planned actions with your line manager and others in programme as appropriate to garner support
- Continue to think critically and carefully about ethical TB prevention, care and control in your job!

Advocate for the importance of addressing ethics, human rights, equity and social dimensions in TB programmes

USAID TB CARE II PROJECT

References and Resources World Health Organization. Guidance on ethics of tuberculosis prevention, care and control. 2010 World Health Organization. Global Tuberculosis Report. 2014 World Health Organization. Global strategy and targets for tuberculosis prevention, care and control after 2015. 2015 United Nations Human Rights. General Assembly Resolution 217 A (III): Universal Declaration on Human Rights. 1948 united nations Human Rights. General Assembly Resolution 217 A (III): Universal Declaration on Human Rights. 1948 International Standards for TB Care, Third Edition, 2014 Zungu M, Malotle M, Do we know enough to prevent occupationally acquired tuberculosis in healthcare workers? Occupational Health Southern Africa. http://www.occhealth.co.zar/?wewArcise/1263. Accessed on 11 May 2015 United Nations Economic and Social Council. Stratucius principles on the Imitation and derogation of provisions in Council for International Organizations of Medical Sciences (CICMS) in collaboration with WHO. International Ethical Guidelines for Biomedical Research Involving Human Subjects. 2002 World Medical Association. Declaration of Helsinki. Ethical Principles for Medical Research Involving Human Subjects. 2002 Sagbatkon et al. BMC Medical Ethics 2013, 14-25. http://www.biomedcentral.com/1472-6939/14/25. Accessed Public Health Leadgrebin Scriptor.

Sagbaskeri et al. Biot. Medical Ethics 2013, 14:26. http://www.biombocumaic.com/in/12/26358/14/25. Accessed on 5 Mey 2014.

Public Health Leadership Society, Principles of the Ethical Practice of Public Health. 2002.

World Health Organization. Guidelines for the programmatic management of drug-resistant tuberculosis. 2011.

World Health Organization. Towards universal access to diagnosis and treatment of multidrug-resistant and extensively drug-resistant beneducings by 2015.

World Health Organization. Tuberculosis by 2015.

World Health Organization. Tuberculosis, ethics and human rights. WHO Regional Office for Europe Report of a regional workshop. Copenhagen, Denmark 16 October 2013.

Companion Handbook to the WHO Guidelines for the Programmatic Management of Drug-Resistant Tuberculosis. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2014. 21, Ethics in programmatic management of MDR-TB.

World Care Council/International Standards for TB Care. Patients' Charter for Tuberculosis Care. 2006.

USAID TB CARE II PROIECT

