

TB Epidemic in the Western Pacific Region

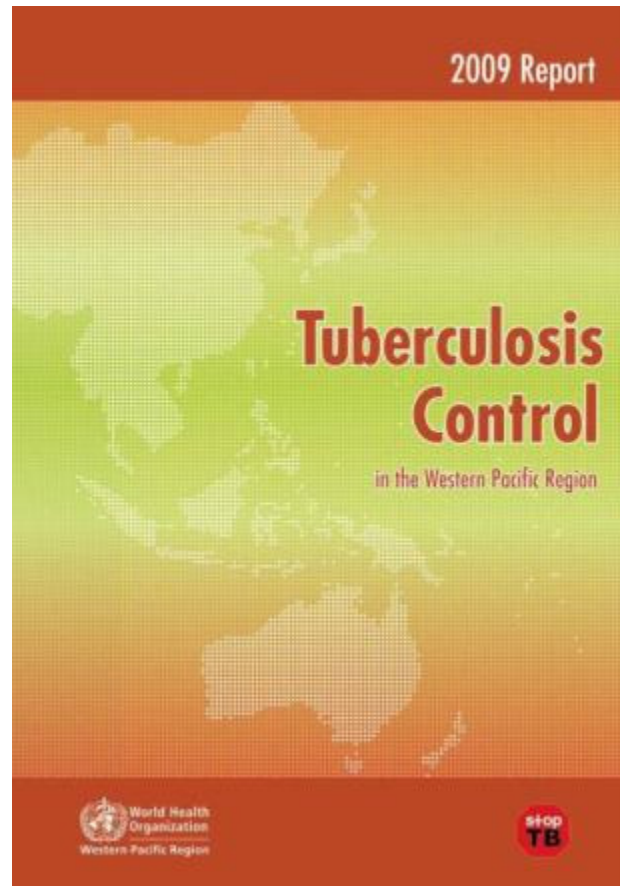
***Dr Tee Ah Sian
Director***

***Combating Communicable Diseases
WHO/WPRO***



World Health Organization, Western Pacific Regional Office

TB burden in the Western Pacific



World Health Organization, Western Pacific Regional Office

TB disease burden in the Western Pacific

**Estimate number of TB
(all forms)**

1.94 million
(109 per 100,000)

4 HBCs: Cambodia, China,
Philippines and Vietnam
account for 93% of cases

**Estimated number of
deaths due to TB**

0.26 million
(15 per 100,000)

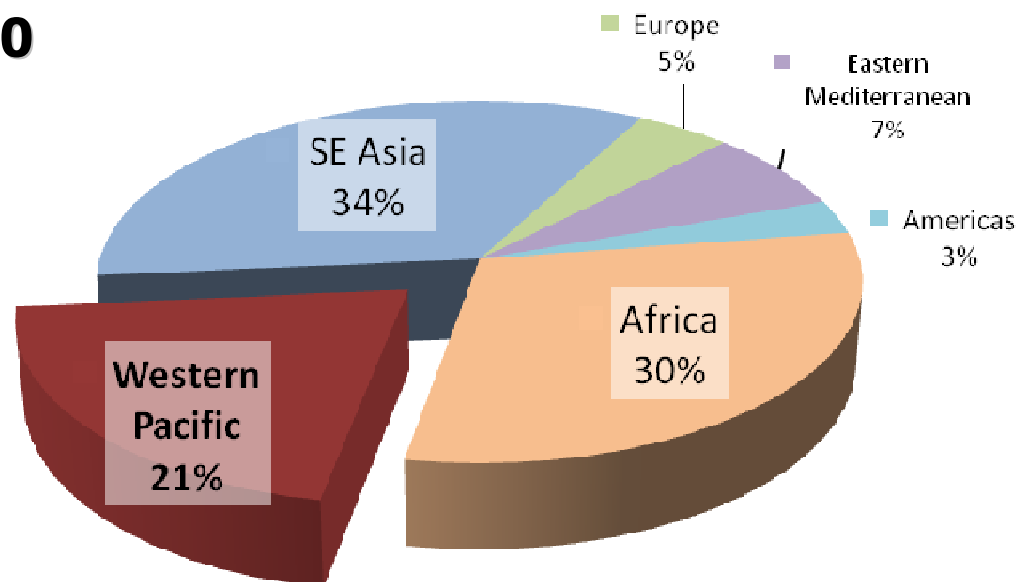
Multidrug-resistant TB

120,000

HIV-associated TB

45,000

Distribution of TB Case by Region



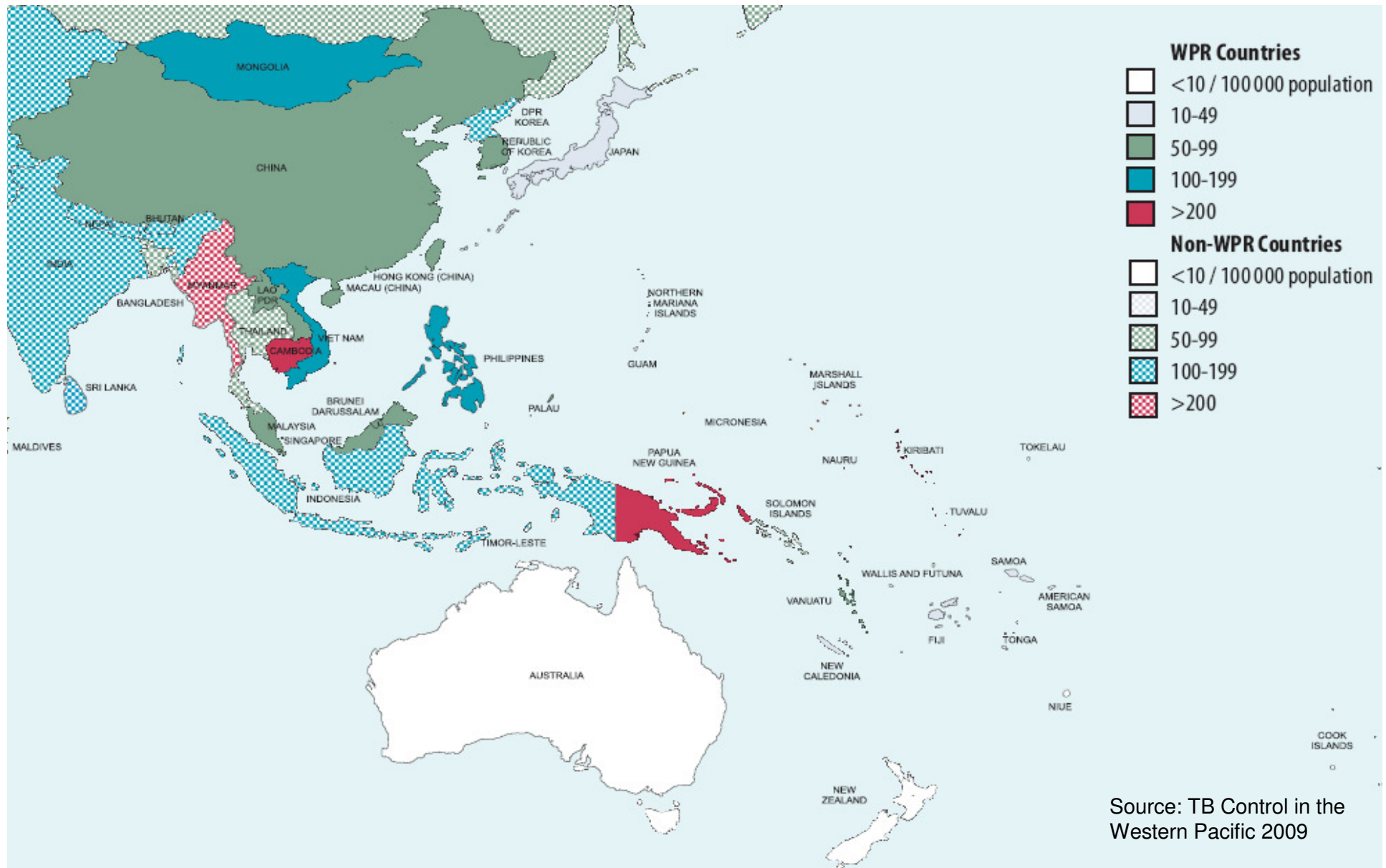
All estimates are for 2008.

Source: Global TB Control 2009 update (WHO),
except MDR-TB estimate from M/XDR-TB 2010
Global Report on Surveillance and Response

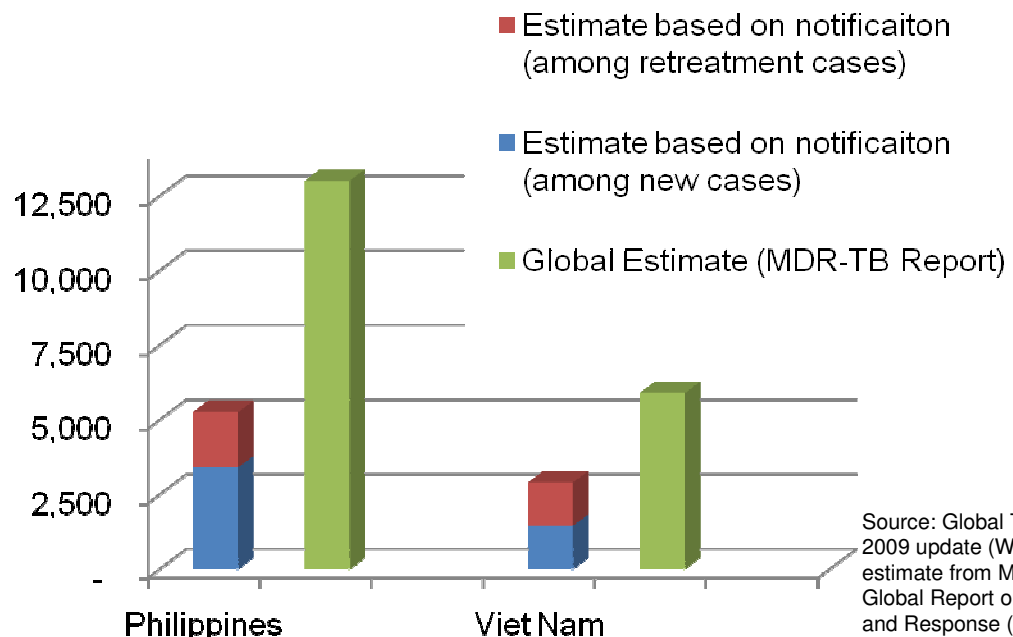
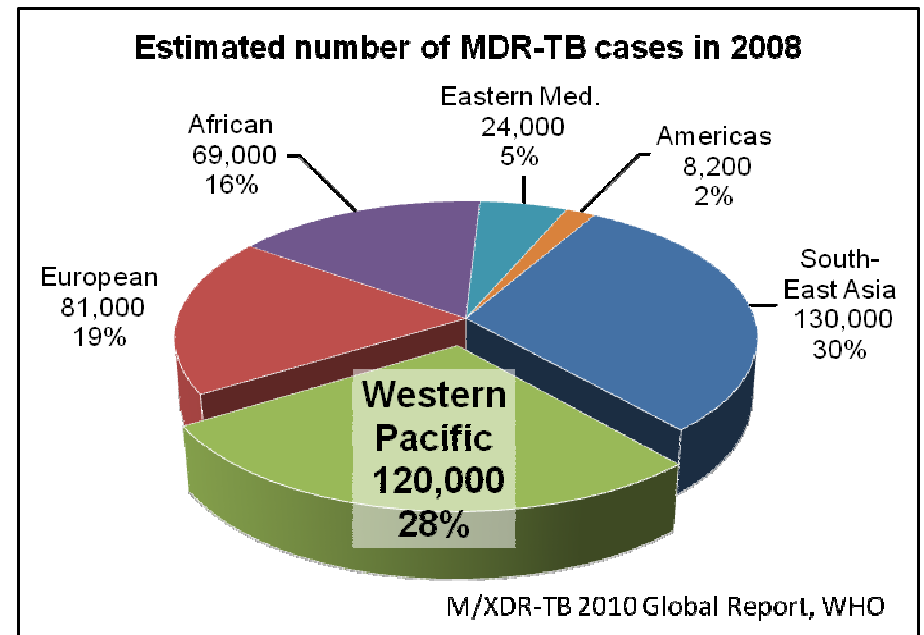
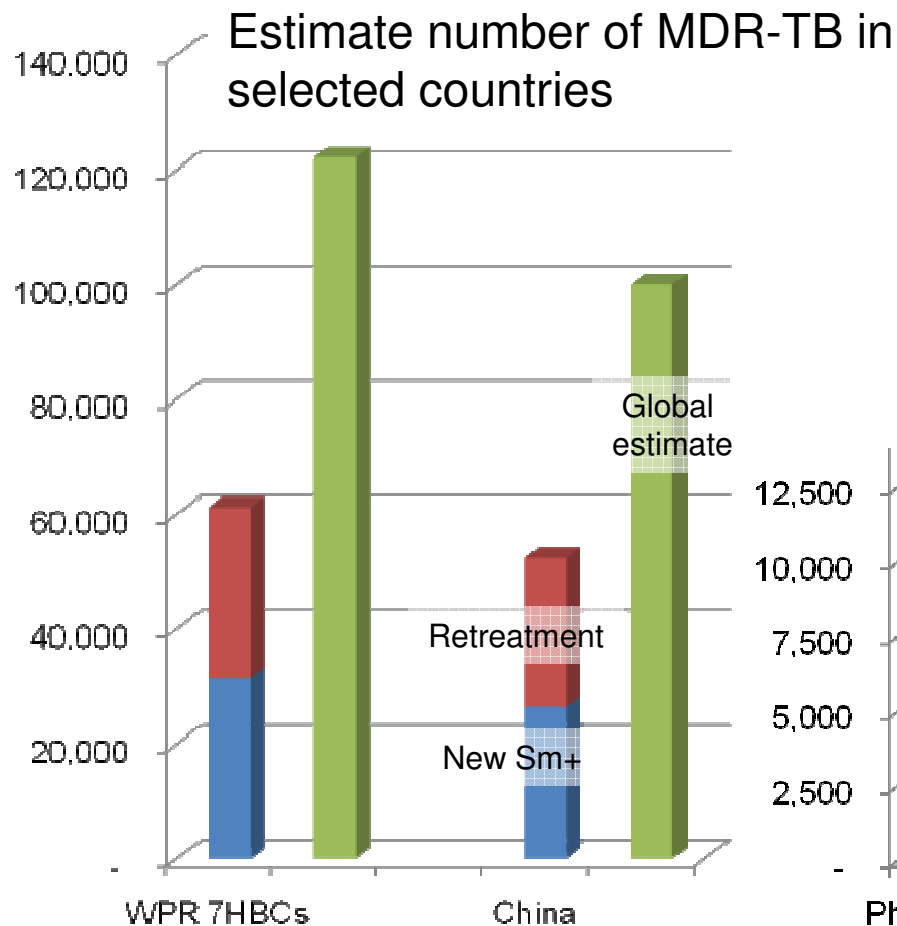


World Health Organization

TB notification rates (all TB)



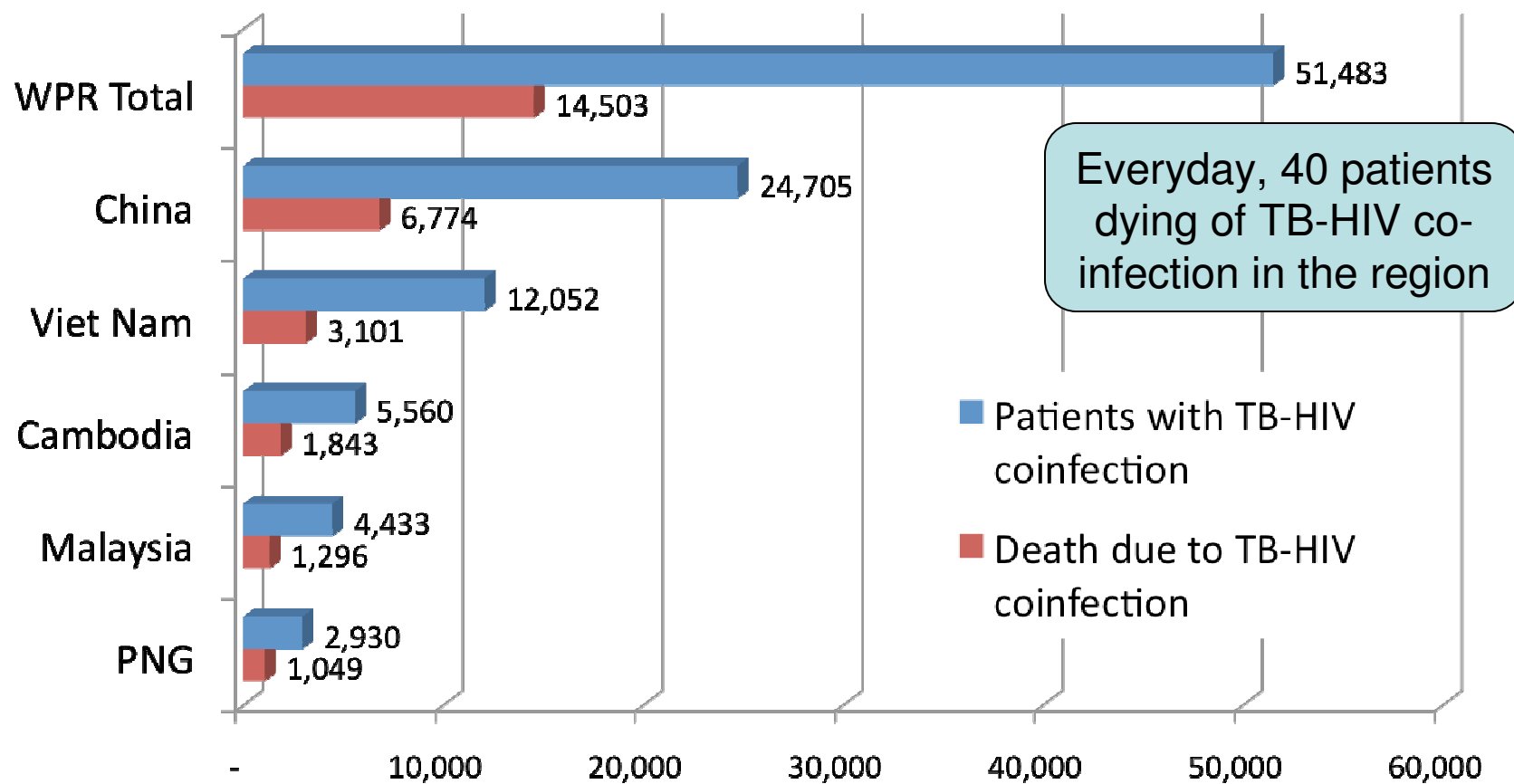
MDR-TB burden in the WPR



Source: Global TB Control 2009 update (WHO), MDR-TB estimate from M/XDR-TB 2010 Global Report on Surveillance and Response (WHO)



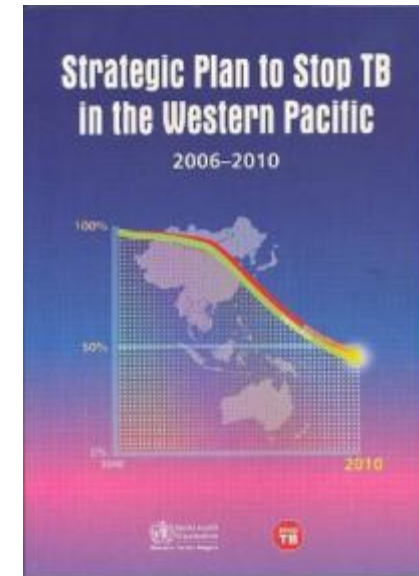
Estimated morbidity and mortality associated with TB-HIV co-infection in WPR



(WHO, Global TB Control, 2009)



World Health Organization, Western Pacific Regional Office



Achievement

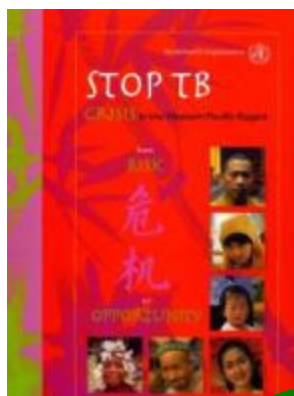


World Health Organization, Western Pacific Regional Office

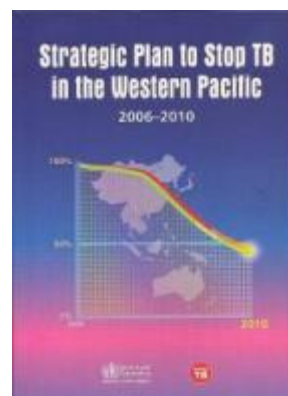
TB control in WPR: 2000-2010

Stop TB Special Project (2000 – 2010)

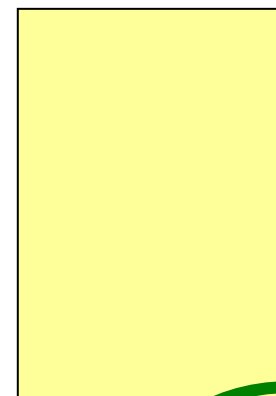
Regional Plan
2000-2005



Regional Plan
2006-2010



Regional Plan
2011-2015



TB Crisis

Intermediate
targets
“70/85/100”

Impact targets
“50/50”

**MDG
Reverse**
“50/50”

1999

2000

2005

2010

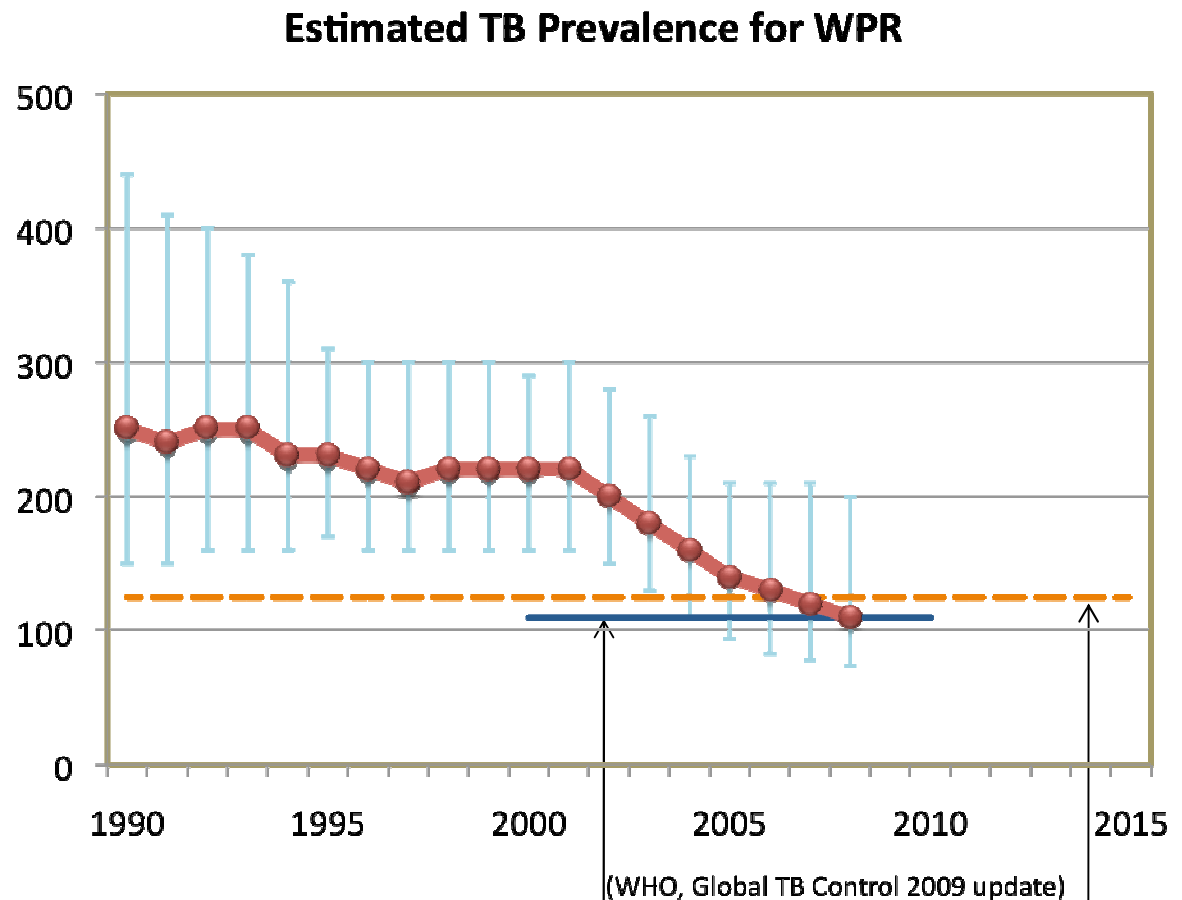
2015



World Health Organization, Western Pacific Regional Office

MDGs and Regional Targets: Halving TB Prevalence and Mortality

- Region is on track to achieve both MDG and Regional impact targets
- Achievement yet to be assessed in the coming years:
 - Prevalence surveys ongoing in China, Cambodia and Lao PDR
 - Uncertainty attached to the data and the estimation
- Nevertheless, significant challenges still ahead...



World Health Organization

Regional Target: Halving
relative to 2000 level by 2010

MDG Target: Halving
relative to 1990 level by 2015



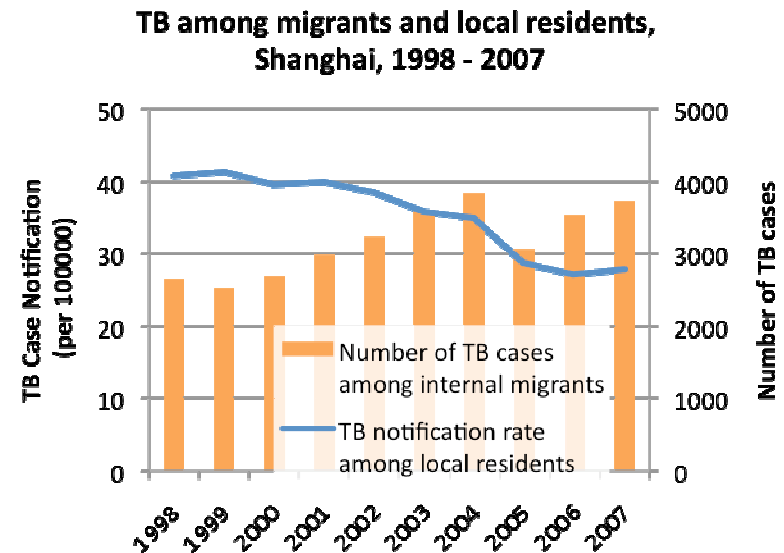
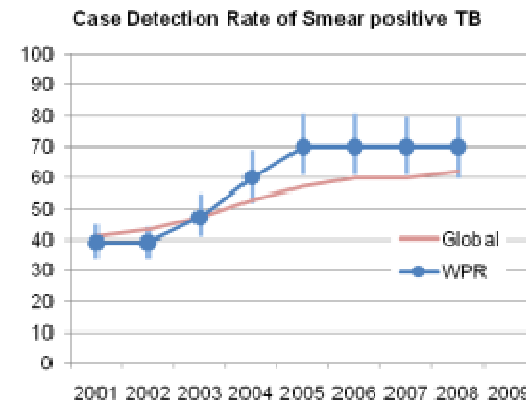
Challenges and the way forward



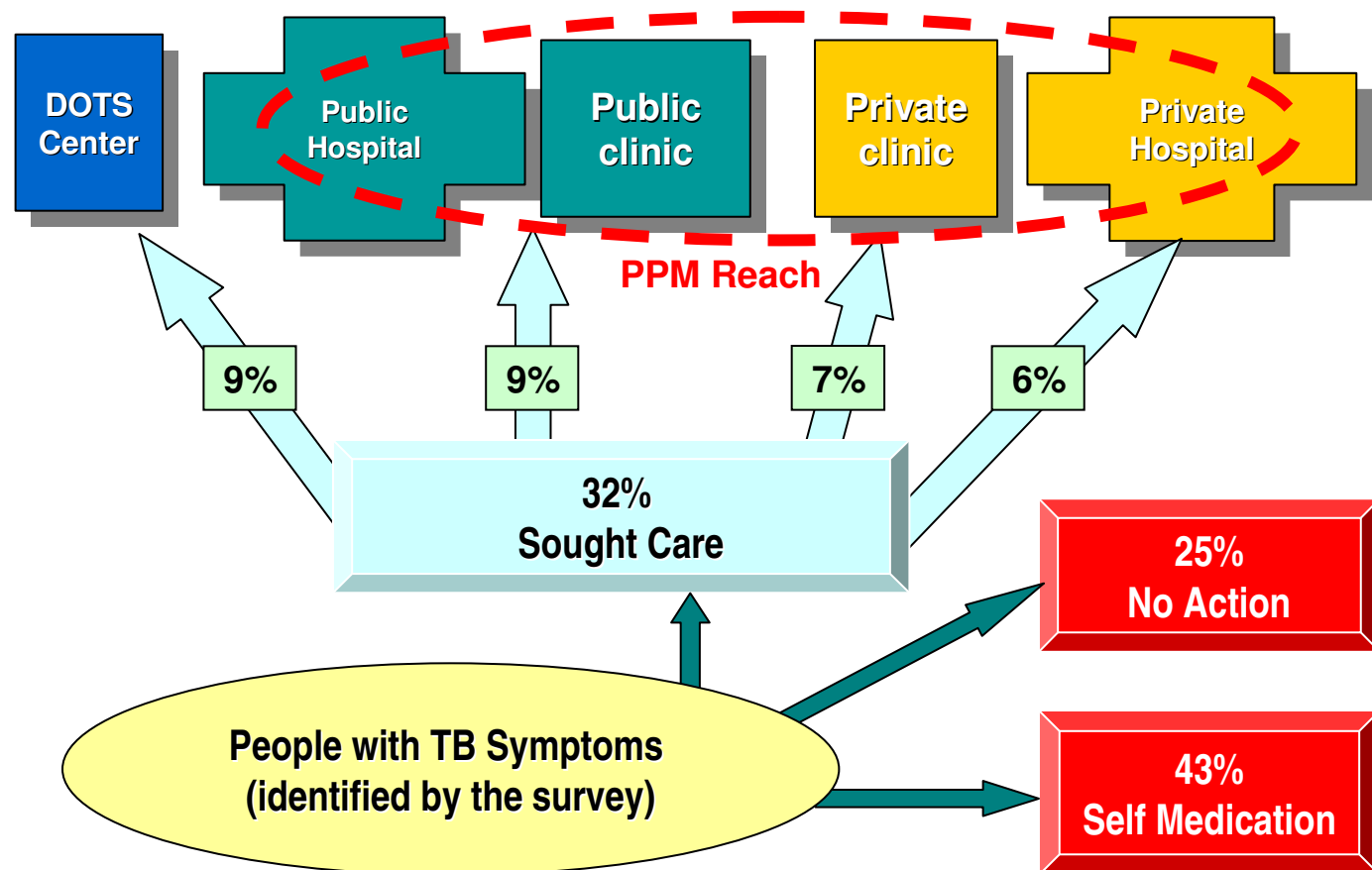
World Health Organization, Western Pacific Regional Office

Too many TB patients remain undiagnosed resulting in ongoing transmission in communities

- Case detection stagnating in most of the countries
- Emerging challenges
 - Migrant population
 - Urban poor
 - Emerging risk factors for TB
 - Aging, tobacco, diabetes
 - Growing private sector and changing patient health seeking behavior



Treatment seeking behavior in Philippines:



Nationwide TB Prevalence Survey 2007, Philippines



World Health Organization, Western Pacific Regional Office

Towards universal and equitable access to quality TB services

Regional Priorities:

- Early and increased case detection and reporting while maintaining high cure rates
- Further enhance Public-Private collaboration (PPM)
- Explore innovative approaches for active case finding among identified high risk population
- Expand the health system reach to the poor, marginalized, vulnerable and remote population
 - Building on the experiences of TB in prisons, drug addicts, community DOT, TB among urban poor
 - Address stigma associated with TB
- Social and financial risk protection of patients and families affected by TB

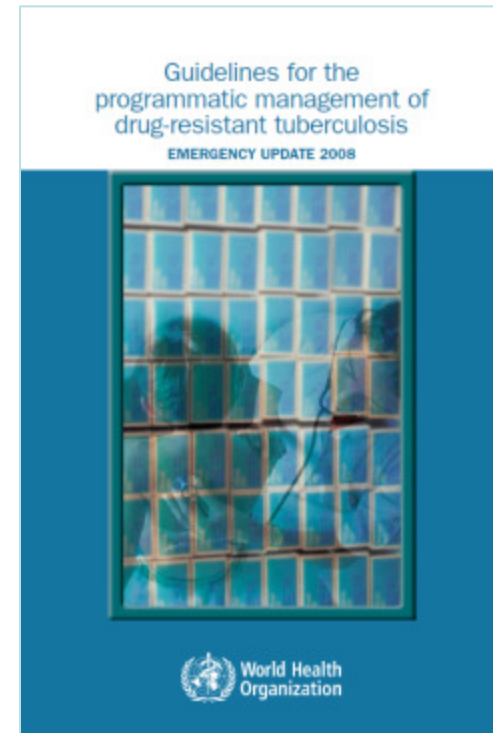


M/XDR-TB

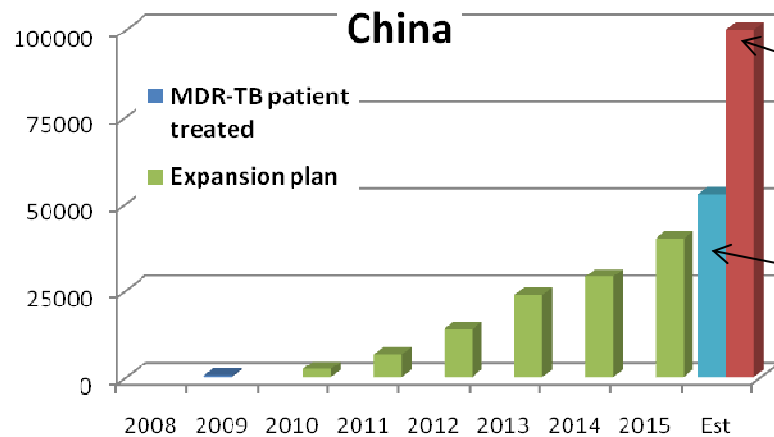
- Region carries 28% of Global burden
- Only 1% of all MDR-TB cases estimated in 2007 were treated under GLC conditions; progress too slow

Regional Priorities:

- Rapidly increase the capacity to diagnose including new MDR-TB diagnostic tools
- Scale up capacity to provide adequate treatment
- Increase availability of quality-assured second-line TB drugs
- Ensure appropriate infection control system and practices
- Ensure patient-centred approach to improve treatment adherence
- Address legal and ethical issues in managing TB patients

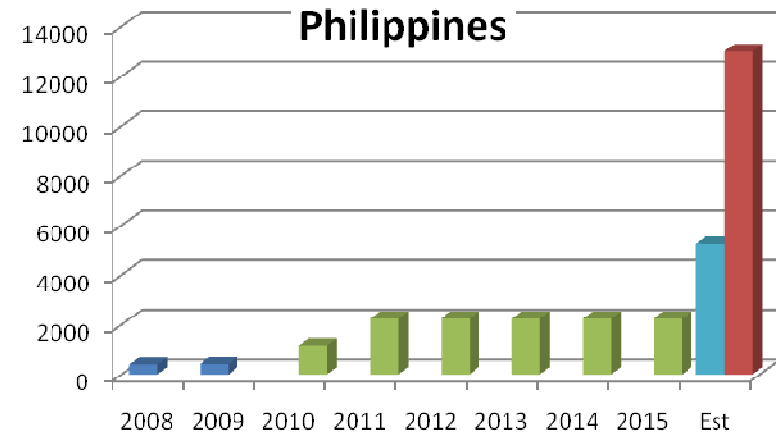
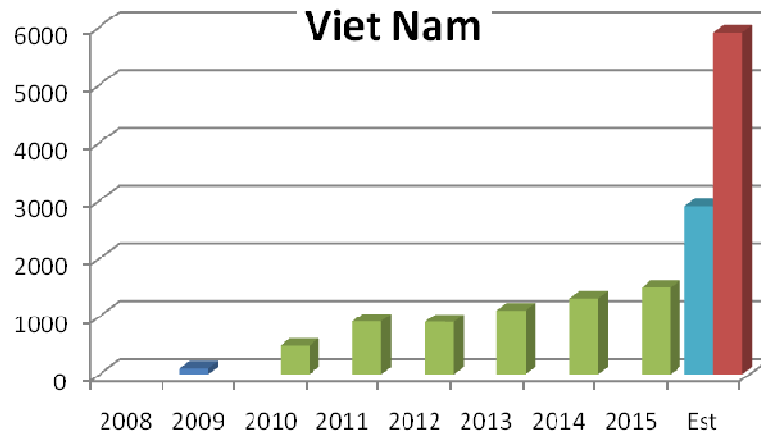


Towards universal coverage of Programmatic Management of Drug-resistant TB



Estimate in MDR-TB Global Report 2010

Number of MDR-TB cases calculated using the notification and % MDR-TB cases according to the DRS survey results



(MDR-TB Global Report 2010, Global TB Control 2009 update)



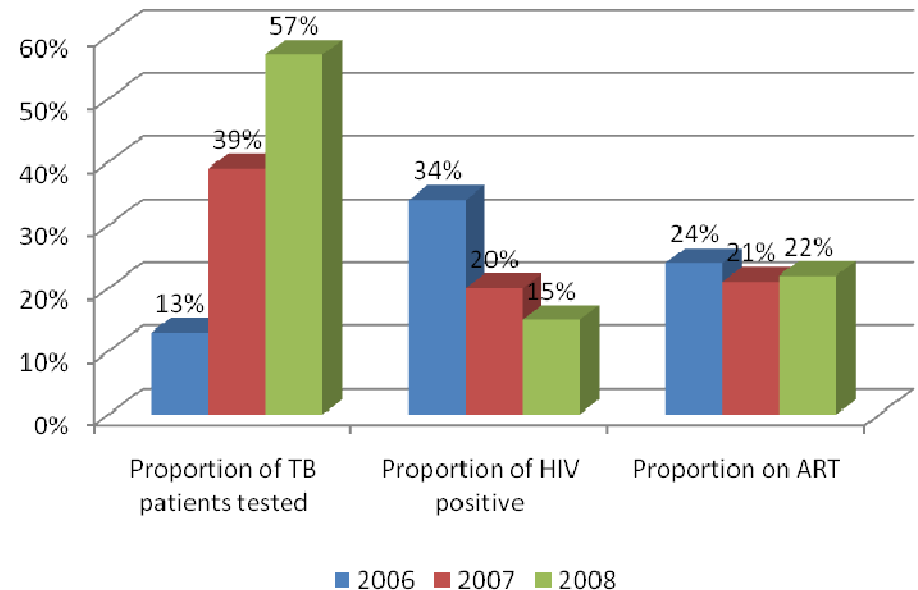
World Health Organization, Western Pacific Regional Office

(Source: MDR-TB treatment data from Global TB Control 2009 update, WHO, expansion plan information from NTPs/ GFATM proposal, MDR-TB estimate from MDR-TB Report 2010, WHO)

TB-HIV

- Only 11% of TB patients tested for HIV in the region
 - Cambodia made a progress reaching 57% in 2008
- ARV coverage still low
- Insufficient numbers of PLHIV screened for TB

Trends in TB-HIV indicators in Cambodia



Regional Priorities:

- Rapidly scale up:
 - HIV testing among TB patients
 - Ensure provision of ART for patients co-infected with TB and HIV
- Rapidly increase number of PLHIV screened for TB and offer Isoniazid Preventative Therapy (IPT)



TB laboratory strengthening

- Insufficient laboratory capacity for rapid scale up of MDR-TB response
- Insufficient human resource capacity
- Infection control and bio-safety requirements not met

Regional Priorities:

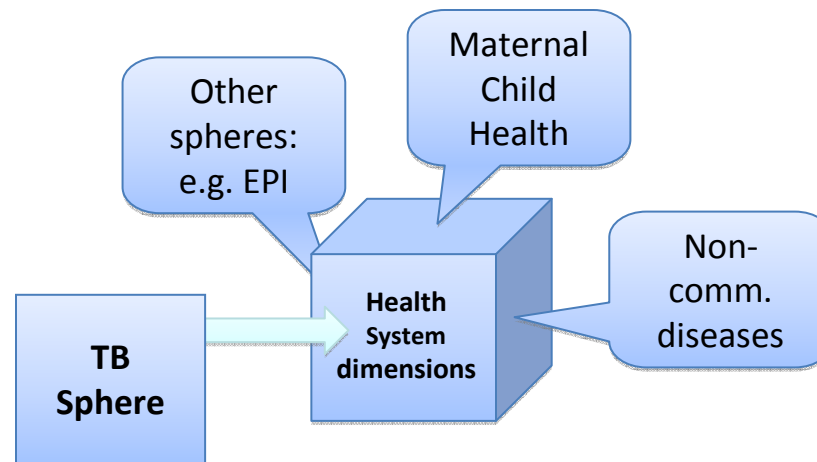
- Comprehensive national laboratory network plans
- Related human resource development (HRD) plans
- Strengthen supportive roles of Supra National Reference Laboratories
- Pilot and introduce new technologies
- Massive technical assistance



– How TB programmes have been contributing to the health systems?

– What are the opportunities for further effective links?

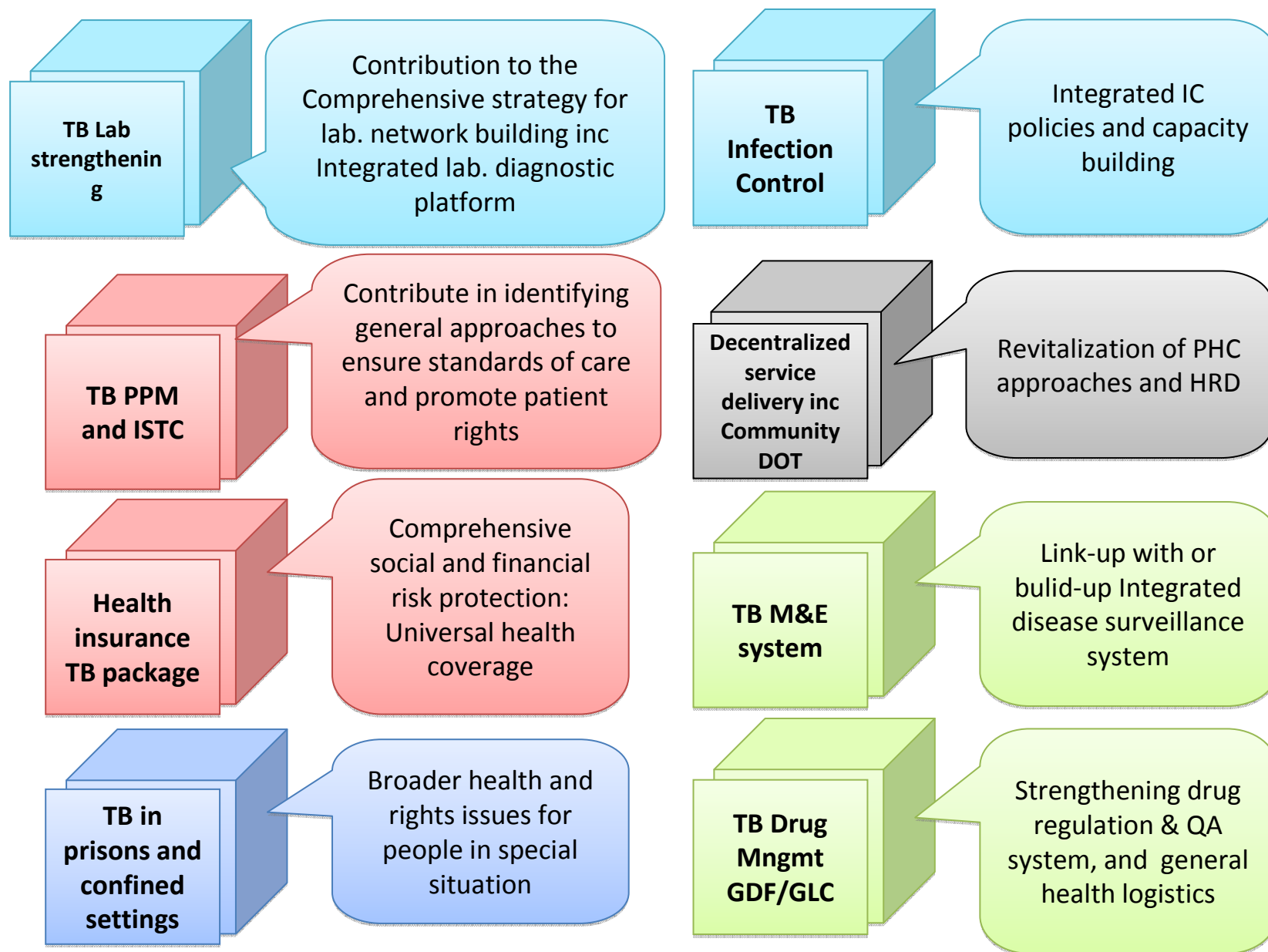
- Recognizing TB programme as one of the spheres in broader health system dimensions



- Input on the TB sphere should be linked/rooted inside the box and other health system dimensions.



Contribution of TB programmes and further opportunities for HSS



Regional Strategic Plan to control TB in the Western Pacific 2011-2015 (draft)

Vision : Elimination of TB as a public health problem

Goals: To reduce prevalence and mortality by half by 2015

Strategic Priorities

1. Ensuring universal and equitable access to TB care
2. Considerably scaling up PMDT
3. Strengthening TB-HIV collaborative activities
4. Laboratory strengthening
5. Developing cross-cutting strategies and interventions

The Strategic Plan to be:
Presented to the **Technical Advisory Group meeting** in July 2010, and
recommended for the endorsement by the Member States during
the **Regional Committee Meeting** in October 2010.



World Health Organization, Western Pacific Regional Office



*Towards a World
without Tuberculosis*

THANK YOU!
XIN CAM ON!

