

TWO DISEASES, ONE FIGHT

The TB-HIV Co-infection



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**REACH THE
3 MILLION.**
FIND. TREAT. CURE TB.

Stop TB Partnership

LIVING WITH HIV, DYING FROM TB

TB is the leading cause of death among people living with HIV (PLHIV). One in five HIV-related deaths is caused by TB. Untreated TB in people with HIV can lead to death in weeks.

It is estimated that one-third of the 40 million people living with HIV/AIDS worldwide are co-infected with TB.¹ Around 75 per cent of co-infected patients live in the African Region. People living with HIV and infected with TB are 30 times more likely to develop active TB disease than people without HIV.² TB is also more difficult to diagnose in people living with HIV.

Weakening immune systems as a result of HIV, makes people more vulnerable to TB infection and increases the risk of activating latent TB. HIV makes it harder for the body to fight the damage caused by the active form of TB. The result is higher mortality.

The dual stigma associated with TB and HIV, often along with discrimination in health care settings, further limits access, particularly among high risk groups, such as people who inject drugs or people with a history of incarceration.

Rising drug resistance in TB is also a threat to people with HIV. Resources are needed for identification, treatment and prevention of drug resistant TB. Standard TB treatment interacts poorly with certain commonly used Anti-retrovirals (ARVs), adding to the challenge of addressing co-infection.

WHAT IS BEING DONE?

Globally in 2012, less than half of TB patients (2.8 million) were tested for HIV and accessed HIV prevention, treatment and care services, according to the 2013 Global Tuberculosis Report. Half of the estimated 1.1 million new cases of people with HIV-related TB were reached with treatment globally.³

Between 2005 and 2011 implementation of the collaborative TB/HIV activities saved an estimated 1.3 million lives but more needs to be done.

In 2013, The Global Fund streamlined the process for funding by requiring proposals from countries with high rates of co-infection to integrate TB and HIV programmes.

THE FIGHT AGAINST TB MEETS THE FIGHT TO END AIDS

The fight against the TB-HIV co-infection will need both political commitment and deep pockets of funding. An expansive effort which brings together national and local governments, researchers, advocates, affected communities, people living with HIV, people living with TB, and international donors and agencies, is required to address the twin TB-HIV challenge.

The fight against TB meets the fight to end AIDS. The TB movement is inspired and informed by the success stories of fighting the HIV epidemic driven by passionate advocates, community-based care, innovative research on ARVs, diagnostics and preventive measures. There is no reason people living with HIV should die from TB. We need to work together closer than ever before.

¹ <http://www.who.int/tb/challenges/hiv/faq/en/>

² <http://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs104/en/>

³ http://www.stoptb.org/wg/tb_hiv/assets/documents/TBHIV%20factsheet%202013%2024%2010%202013%20web.pdf

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©The Global Fund – John Rae, Romania 2004 (cover)
Riccardo Venturi, Afghanistan (top)
David Rochkind, India (left)
Vanessa Vick, Uganda (right)

THE STOP TB PARTNERSHIP

WHO WE ARE, WHAT WE DO

The Stop TB Partnership is recognized as a unique international body with the power to align actors all over the world in the fight against TB. The participation of a wide range of constituencies gives us credibility and the broad range of medical, social and financial expertise needed to defeat TB.

The Partnership is leading the way to a world without tuberculosis (TB), a disease that is curable but still kills three people every minute. Founded in 2001, the Partnership's mission is to serve every person who is vulnerable to TB and ensure that high-quality treatment is available to all who need it.

Together our more than 1200 partners are a collective force that is transforming the fight against TB in more than 100 countries. They include international and technical organizations, government programmes, research and funding agencies, foundations, NGOs, civil society and community groups and the private sector.

The TB/HIV Working Group, one of the seven working groups of the Stop TB Partnership, is a network of stakeholders from international organizations, donors, academia, nongovernmental and governmental organizations from a range of different countries. It is committed to reducing the global burden of HIV related TB through effective collaboration between National TB and AIDS Control programmes and other stakeholders.

THE STOP TB PARTNERSHIP ROADMAP

VISION

Our vision is a TB-free world. Our children will see TB eliminated in their lifetime.

MISSION

- To ensure that every TB patient has access to effective diagnosis, treatment and cure.
- To stop transmission of TB.
- To reduce the inequitable social and economic toll of TB.
- To develop and implement new preventive, diagnostic and therapeutic tools and strategies to stop TB.

REACHING THE 3 MILLION MISSED

In 2012, 8.6 million people fell ill with TB. More than 1.3 million people died. Every year 3 million people with TB are missing out on quality care. The vast majority of people dying of TB are missed. We need to reach them.

THE POST-2015 GLOBAL TB STRATEGY

The new Post-2015 Global Strategy and Targets For Tuberculosis Prevention, Care and Control, strives to end TB as a global pandemic (an average less than 10 tuberculosis cases per 100 000 population) and to cut the number of deaths from TB by 95% by 2035.

We must aim to increase the reduction in new cases from 2% per year today to more than 10% per year during the coming two decades. With the new post-2015 strategy, the world's nations have agreed to ambitious targets, and the strategy sets up new and innovative ways to fight the disease. The upcoming five-year Plan to Stop TB (2016-2020), an effort led by the Stop TB Partnership, will set the direction to achieve this strategy.