

TB policies in Thailand

Step Up for TB 2020 Tuberculosis Policies in 37 Countries

A survey of prevention, testing, and treatment policies and practices

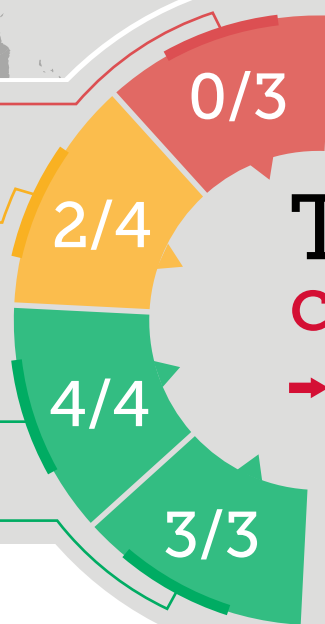


Diagnosing TB

Treating TB and Models of Care

Preventing TB

Procuring Medicines for TB



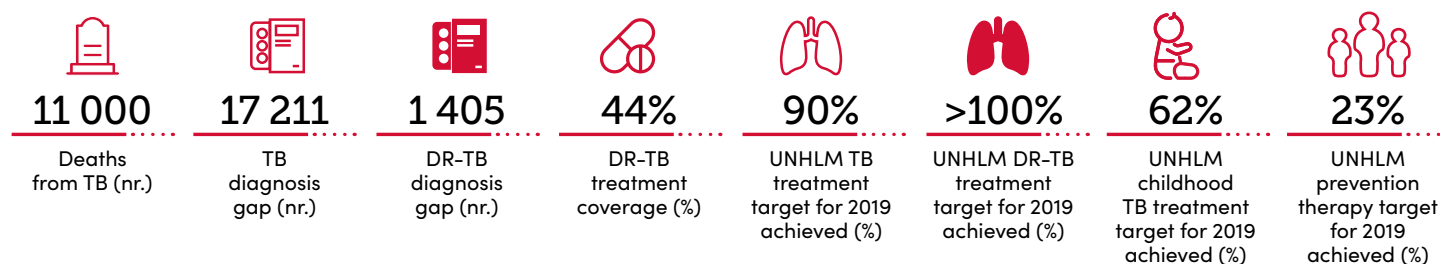
Thailand country scorecard

→ The country scorecard reflects how many of 14 internationally recommended key policies are in place at the national level, based on the *Step Up for TB 2020* report survey. "No data" and "N/A" excluded from the overall uptake score's denominator.

Internationally recommended key policies uptake



Key numbers in 2019*



Key TB policies dashboard

National policies indicate ...

Diagnosing TB	
... a rapid molecular diagnostic (RMD) as the initial test for TB	■
... urinary TB LAM for routine diagnosis of TB in people living with HIV (PLHIV) and the test is routinely used in both inpatient (IPD) and outpatient (OPD) settings**	■
... RIF and INH resistance testing for all people starting on treatment; at least FLQ resistance testing for all people with RR-TB; and DST methods available in country for RIF, INH, FLQs, Bdq, Dlm, Lzd, and Cfz, when these medicines are used for routine treatment ¹	■
Treating TB and Models of Care	
... decentralised DR-TB treatment to primary healthcare (PHC) facility and at home ^{2,**}	■
... routine use of injectable-free regimens for children with uncomplicated DR-TB	■
... use of a modified shorter all-oral regimen for eligible adults with DR-TB, either for routine use or operational research ³	■
... no limitation to the routine, ⁴ combined use of Bdq and Dlm ⁵ beyond 6 months**	■
Preventing TB	
... a shorter TB preventive treatment (TPT) regimen (3HP, 3RH, 4R or 1HP) ⁶	■
... household contacts of a person with bacteriologically confirmed DS-TB and DR-TB are investigated for signs and symptoms of TB**	■
... PLHIV are eligible for TPT	■
... household contacts of a person with bacteriologically confirmed DS-TB are eligible for TPT, regardless of age**	■
Procuring Medicines for TB	
Country is enrolled in the WHO Collaborative Registration Procedure (CRP) ⁷	■
Stringent regulatory authority (SRA) ⁸ approval and/or WHO Prequalification (PQ) ⁹ required for importation of TB medicines purchased with domestic funding	■
SRA and/or WHO PQ quality-assured product status required for procurement of locally manufactured TB medicines	■

LEGEND Is this policy in place at the national level? ■ Yes ■ Partial ■ No ■ No data

(*) Source: WHO and Stop TB Partnership (accessed 2020 Oct). (**) This data consists of two or more individual indicators. "No data" is used when there is "no data" for one or more of the individual indicators considered.

(¹) Abbreviations: rifampicin (RIF), isoniazid (INH), fluoroquinolone (FLQ), rifampicin-resistant TB (RR-TB), bedaquiline (Bdq), delamanid (Dlm), linezolid (Lzd), clofazimine (Cfz). (²) DR-TB treatment initiation and follow-up can be done at a PHC facility and medicines can be taken at home. (³) Modifications to the standardised shorter regimen (beyond the two medicine substitutions allowed by WHO) include replacing the injectable with bedaquiline or other modifications. (⁴) This excludes extensions beyond 6 months upon special approval (e.g. consilia or expert groups); it also excludes countries that allow extensions beyond 6 months, but for specific duration (e.g. 36 weeks). (⁵) Combined use of Bdq and Dlm could be limited to certain groups of patients. (⁶) 3HP: 3 months rifapentine plus isoniazid given weekly; 3HR: 3 months of rifampicin plus isoniazid given daily; 4R: 4 months of rifampicin given daily; 1HP: 1 month of rifapentine plus isoniazid given daily. (⁷) The CRP accelerates registration through timely sharing of medicine dossiers to national medicines regulatory authorities (<https://extranet.who.int/prequal/content/collaborative-procedure-accelerated-registration>). Data were collected through a desk review (<https://extranet.who.int/prequal/content/collaborative-procedure-accelerated-registration>). (⁸) For more information about SRAs: https://www.who.int/medicines/areas/quality_safety/quality_assurance/TRS1010annex11.pdf?ua=1 (WHO definition of SRA on page 356). (⁹) WHO PQ assesses medicines and active pharmaceutical ingredients to ensure they are safe, appropriate and meeting stringent quality standards: <https://extranet.who.int/prequal/content/what-we-do>.