



Integration of multi-symptom screening and systematic community screening into existing community TB services



While still among

the world's 22 high-burden tuberculosis countries, Cambodia's tuberculosis (TB) incidence, prevalence, and mortality rates have steadily fallen over the past decade. Similarly, Cambodia's HIV infection rate has fallen below 10%. However, there are concerns that the TB case detection rate has fallen as well, resulting in under-diagnosis of TB. The Health and Development Alliance (HEAD) is a Cambodian NGO that received TB REACH Wave 4 funding to integrate multi-symptom screening and systematic community screening into existing TB services across three provinces – Kampong Chhnang, Prey Veng and Koh Kong.

Prior to this project, TB screening was limited due to a lack of financial and human resources. This meant that TB identification in these areas was often restricted to passive screening.



With support from TB REACH, the Health and Development Alliance was able to work with Village Health Support Groups to train and assist them in conducting community-based screening and contact investigation. In particular, this project focused on screening high-risk groups such as children, the elderly, people living with HIV, rural/hard to reach populations, women, diabetics and contacts of pulmonary TB patients diagnosed in the last two years.

From Q2 2014 to Q2 2015, the project screened over 37,000 people. Screening involved visiting schools, pagodas and other community centers to check for symptoms, collect samples and refer people for further testing. Individuals who couldn't provide samples, such as children and the elderly, were provided for through alternative testing arrangements, including checking lymph nodes, taking X-rays and conducting skin tests.

Through these screenings, this project identified over 1500 cases of TB and initiated treatment for these patients.

This project saw the Health and Development Alliance work successfully with the village health support groups (VHSG), health centers, operational districts and provincial health departments to achieve project goals.

Cambodia

Health and Development Alliance
(HEAD)



Stop  Partnership



TB REACH

FINDING AND TREATING
PEOPLE WITH TB
IN THE WORLD'S POOREST
COMMUNITIES



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More than nine and a half million people around the world become ill with tuberculosis (TB) each year. About one-third of them fail to get an accurate diagnosis or effective treatment and are more likely to die from this curable disease.

By supporting the many partners working in the field, TB REACH offers a lifeline to these people by finding and treating people in the poorest, most vulnerable communities in the world. In areas with limited or non-existent TB care, TB REACH supports innovative and effective techniques to identify people who have TB, avert deaths, stop TB from spreading, and halt the development of drug resistant strains.

TB REACH has supported a total of 142 projects in 46 countries. To date, 33 million people have been screened for TB in project areas, of which, 1.7 million have received TB treatment, accounting for 856,000 lives saved. Some projects have seen increases in TB notifications of more than 100%.

Our partners are providing evidence for new case finding approaches and are working with community and policy leaders as well as donors such as The Global Fund to integrate those approaches into national strategies that improve TB case detection.

TB REACH was launched in 2010 thanks to a CAD\$ 120 million grant from Global Affairs Canada.

TB REACH acts as a pathfinder, providing fast track funding for innovative projects, monitoring effectiveness and leveraging funding for scale up.

Stop TB Partnership

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