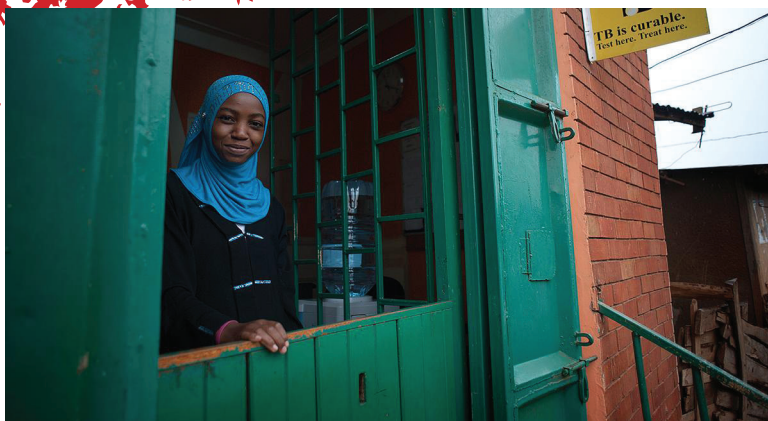


International Union
Against Tuberculosis
and Lung Disease
(The Union)

Uganda

Slum Partnerships Respond to TB in Kampala (SPARK-TB) Project



Of the nine million

tuberculosis (TB) cases each year, the World Health Organization (WHO) estimates that three million cases are not diagnosed or identified. While Uganda has made good progress in improving access to TB diagnosis and clinical services in Uganda, one in three cases of TB still go undiagnosed or untreated every year.

Private clinics supported by the SPARK TB and SPARK TB plus projects

Through a SPARK TB Project, the International Union against Tuberculosis and Lung Disease (The Union) collaborated with the National TB and Leprosy Program (NTLP) in its quest to address the undiagnosed cases of TB and to focus on those residing in the slums of Kampala, Uganda's largest city. In 2014, these philanthropic organizations extended the humanitarian project to urban slums in four additional districts: Wakiso, Mukono, Buikwe and Jinja.

In Uganda, TB incidence in the urban slums is high, a problem fueled by congestion and poor housing conditions, including inadequate ventilation. In addition, the majority of people living in these areas did not have access to TB services prior to the SPARK TB Project. Mainly found at large public health facilities, TB services were far from most slum dwellers.

Funded with TB REACH Wave 2 and Wave 4 grants, The SPARK TB Project was later expanded and renamed the SPARK TBplus project. Its objectives were to equip private clinics located in the urban slums with modern clinical facilities, to teach private health workers how to diagnose and treat TB, and to improve communication and advocacy for TB control in the communities served by these private clinics. It also aims to provide trainees with regular mentorship, guidelines and job aids, to reinforce the skills that they have learned.

A functional laboratory quality-assurance system was set up for the private clinics that had laboratories. The humanitarian project improved access to the Xpert® MTB/RIF (Xpert) test by providing three private clinics with Xpert machines and cartridges.

A community healthcare worker carrying out TB screening

Government National Medical Stores supported private clinics by giving them free TB medicines so that they could treat their TB patients. In addition, the project built the capacity of community healthcare workers to carry out community mobilization, screening and referral of symptomatic patients to health facilities. It also provided adherence support to patients started on TB treatment.

During the three years of implementation of SPARK TB and SPARK TBplus in Kampala, 110 private clinics were engaged. By the end of June 2015, 2655 TB patients had been identified, all of whom were put on treatment. Among these patients, 80% successfully completed their treatment. In the one year of implementation of SPARK-TBplus in the four districts, 110 private clinics were engaged, and 440 TB patients were identified and treated.

As a result of the successful implementation of the SPARK TB and SPARK TBplus projects in all of the five districts, the National Tuberculosis and Leprosy Control Program, with funding from Global Fund, is scaling up the intervention to ten additional districts.

Stop TB Partnership



TB REACH

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



Government of Canada **Gouvernement du Canada**

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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