

HMTB

Know your status

What people living with HIV, community groups and activists need to know about TB and HIV co-infection.

- 1 Know your HIV and TB status
- 2 Know what services you are supposed to receive
- 3 Know who is supposed to provide you with services
- 4 Know what your government is supposed to put in place to deliver these services

WHAT SHOULD YOU & YOUR COMMUNITY DO?

Know your status:

- Be tested for HIV
- Be screened for TB regularly
- Visit the health facility near you and ask for an HIV test & ensure you are screened for TB at every visit to your health service provider

WHAT SHOULD YOUR SERVICE PROVIDERS DELIVER?

Offer HIV counselling & testing in all health care settings

- Record and register all patient information in both TB and HIV registers
- Keep up to date with new guidelines

WHAT SHOULD YOUR NATIONAL PROGRAMMES PUT IN PLACE?

Collaborative policy providing guidance on integrating TB and HIV

- Effective and harmonized monitoring and evaluation (M&E) systems are being implemented appropriately
- Develop and implement clear policies & guidelines
- Develop and implement support mechanisms for staff, including effective supervision

WHAT SHOULD RESEARCHERS DO?

Take up and implement TB/HIV research priorities considered crucial for improving TB and HIV control and to provide high quality and integrated TB/HIV interventions

- Ensure that TB/HIV research efforts are not duplicated and that findings are translated into policy
- Ensure that the TB/HIV community is engaged in research from the bottom up i.e. participatory research

PREVENTION

For your well being and that of your community, you should:

- Know about HIV and TB; symptoms, transmission, prevention, diagnosis and treatment and how they interact
- Have access to condoms in any health facility
- Have immediate access to ART, regardless of CD4, if you are living with HIV and have been diagnosed with TB
- Have access to isoniazid preventive therapy (IPT) if you are HIV positive and do not have active TB disease
- Be screened for TB and given treatment if you have active TB disease

PREVENTION

- Provide non judgmental, quality, support and information on HIV and TB; symptoms, transmission, prevention, diagnosis and treatment
- Provide IEC materials and information about support groups and networks
- Be respectful of patients and patients' right to confidentiality
- Provide condoms in all health facilities.
- Initiate ART in all TB patients as soon as possible
- Provide IPT where active TB disease has been ruled out
- Implement effective infection control measures (staff included) to prevent TB transmission in a health facility

PREVENTION

- Clear guidelines on ART for TB patients
- Clear guidelines on IPT
- IPT should be available in HIV and TB settings for all service providers (including private sector)
- Clear guidance on priority Infection control (IC) interventions to be implemented
- Clear policies on stigma & discrimination

PREVENTION

Improve TB prevention among people living with HIV by:

- Implementing optimal TB screening algorithms and providing preventive therapy
- Assessing the effectiveness of infection control measures
- Developing new TB vaccines effective for HIV-positive people



World Health Organization

WHAT SHOULD YOU & YOUR COMMUNITY DO?

DIAGNOSIS

- Be regularly screened for TB
- Have access to information about where and how you can access an appropriate diagnosis and treatment in a language that is understandable to you

WHAT SHOULD YOUR SERVICE PROVIDERS DELIVER?

DIAGNOSIS

- Provide appropriate diagnosis
- Where necessary, develop appropriate referral systems (taking into account geographic proximity)

WHAT SHOULD YOUR NATIONAL PROGRAMMES PUT IN PLACE?

DIAGNOSIS

- Clear guidelines on screening; appropriate tools in place
- Quality assured laboratories
- Laboratory services available
- Ensure that all health care providers are aware of diagnostics algorithm for smear negative and extra pulmonary TB

WHAT SHOULD RESEARCHERS DO?

Improve **DIAGNOSIS** of TB, including smear negative pulmonary TB and paediatric TB, among HIV-positive people

- Develop a Point of Care diagnostic
- Implement optimal TB diagnostic algorithms
- Develop multifunction diagnostic platforms & evaluate the most promising tools
- Biomarker research
- Include hard-to-diagnose cases like infants and children and PLHIV in research

TREATMENT

For your well being and that of your community, you should:

- Understand the benefits of drug adherence
- Discuss adherence problems with your service provider
- Consult your service provider if you are experiencing drug side effects
- Adhere to your drug regimen
- Know where and how to store drugs
- Understand the importance of good nutrition and healthy living when on treatment

TREATMENT

Your service provider should:

- Provide information so that patients understand the importance and benefits of drug adherence
- Develop treatment literacy materials with people living with HIV and TB
- Provide treatment support
- Provide appropriate care and treatment for drug side effects
- Put in place an effective procurement system so that drug stock-outs are avoided

TREATMENT

Improve treatment of HIV-positive TB patients, including children through:

- Adequate supply of drugs
- Clear supply & procurement systems in place

Improve **TREATMENT** of HIV-positive TB patients, including children through

- The provision of the optimal combination and timing of ART and anti-TB therapies
- The optimal prevention, diagnosis and management of IRIS
- The optimal prevention, diagnosis and treatment of drug resistant TB among HIV-positive people and their contacts

WHAT YOU AND YOUR COMMUNITY CAN DO

- Demand services - call for the Three Is to be provided by HIV services in your community
- Raise awareness in your community, about HIV associated TB; what is TB, signs & symptoms of TB, how to prevent TB, how to treat TB and how to stay healthy
- Form patient groups and networks to disseminate information and provide support to other people with TB
- Develop appropriate treatment literacy materials for people living with HIV, the community and health professionals to inform people about TB
- Use your community groups to solicit support from international organizations and funders to increase investment in TB
- Actively work to stop stigma and discrimination against people with TB and living with HIV

WHAT YOUR SERVICE PROVIDER CAN DO

- Raise awareness about TB/HIV in the community around your facility and about the importance of forming community/facility alliances
- Ensure, if possible that there is a health professional working at the facility that can be the point of contact for the community, who can also participate in community and patient group activities and can conduct community outreach work
- Ensure relevant IEC materials are accessible to everyone in local languages
- Implement specific responses for vulnerable groups (including prisoners, injecting drug users, women, men who have sex with men, transgender people, sex workers, migrants and refugees)

WHAT YOU AND YOUR COMMUNITY CAN DO

What should you do in your community?

- Ensure advocacy focal points are in place in both TB and HIV programmes
- Systematically engage with civil society and community groups
- Encourage the formation and provide support to patient groups and networks
- Ensure that people with HIV and TB patients (former and current) are involved in developing national plans and funding proposals
- Ensure that TB/HIV advocacy groups are able to access funds

WHAT CAN RESEARCHERS DO?

Improve scale-up of collaborative TB/HIV interventions through effective service delivery models, including community based interventions