

# STEP UP FOR TB (SUFT 2024)

## Review of country TB policies

**STOP TB PARTNERSHIP**

**38<sup>th</sup> BOARD MEETING**

12–14 December 2024 • Abuja, Nigeria





**DO WE HAVE  
THE MOST  
UPDATED  
COUNTRY  
POLICIES TO  
END TB?**

# **STEP UP FOR TB (SUFT 2024)**

Everything starts with  
the proper TB policies in place

With Support from USAID  
43 countries surveyed In 2024.

Focusing on key TB policies.

TB policies can be seen  
and updated in real-time  
here: [suft.stoptb.org](https://suft.stoptb.org).





# FACTSHEETS LIST

→] Admin/Focal point login



- Factsheets >
- Trends >
- Data Tables >
- Interactive Map >
- Contact Us >

Select Country

All

Select Region

None

Since

2020

Until

2028

Show Results

Group by Region

## African Region

Country Code	Country	Year	Factsheet
AO	Angola	2024	Download
BW	Botswana	2024	Download

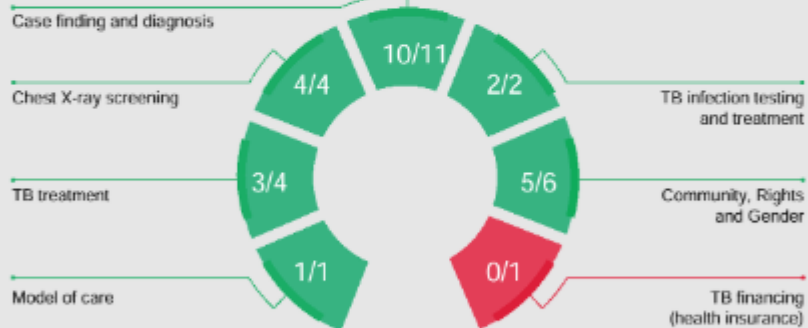
# TB policies 2024 in Nigeria

Step up for TB Policies Tracker. A survey of TB prevention, testing, and treatment policies and practices

## Nigeria country scorecard

The country scorecard reflects how many internationally recommended key policies are in place at the national level, based on the Stop Up for TB survey.

\*No data and "NA" included from the overall uptake score's denominator.



## Internationally recommended key policies uptake



## Key TB policies dashboard

National policies indicate...

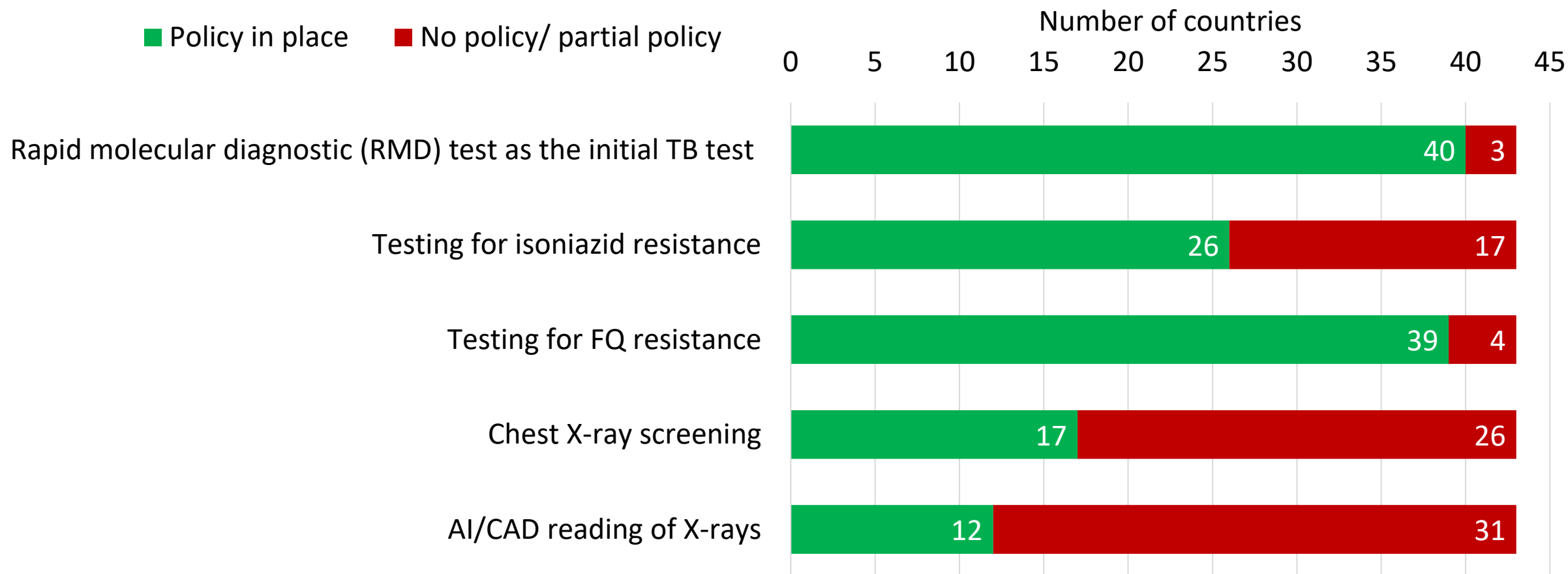
Case finding and diagnosis		
A rapid molecular diagnostic (RMD) test as the initial diagnostic TB test for all people with symptoms or X-ray abnormalities suggestive of TB	All adults and children with presumptive TB	<span style="color: green;">■</span>
	People from risk groups only	<span style="color: green;">■</span>
Primary Health Care (PHC) facilities have access to RMD testing	RMD testing	<span style="color: green;">■</span>
RMD for TB detection in children using stool testing and for extrapulmonary TB detection using non-sputum samples	RMD for TB detection in children using stool testing RMD for extrapulmonary TB using non-sputum samples	<span style="color: green;">■</span>
Use of presumptive TB registers		<span style="color: green;">■</span>
Lateral flow urine lipoarabinomannan assay (LF-LAM) test as an initial test in combination with RMD for people living with HIV (PLHIV) in	In-patient facilities / departments Out-patient facilities / departments	<span style="color: green;">■</span>
All bacteriologically rifampicin (RIF)-susceptible confirmed should be tested for isoniazid resistance		<span style="color: red;">■</span>
All bacteriologically rifampicin-resistant TB (RR-TB) confirmed should be tested for resistance to fluoroquinolones		<span style="color: green;">■</span>
All bacteriologically extensively drug-resistant TB (pre-XDR-TB) confirmed should be tested for resistance to bedaquiline and linezolid		<span style="color: green;">■</span>
Chest X-ray screening		
Country TB policies include Chest X-ray (CXR) as a primary tool in TB screening	CXR is included as a primary screening tool for TB in all districts CXR is included in the national TB screening and diagnostic algorithm to screen for TB in parallel to symptom screening (i.e. among individuals with or without symptoms) presumptive TB	<span style="color: green;">■</span>
Computer-aided detection (CAD) software used to interpret CXR for TB	CAD software CXR interpretation is indicated CAD software screens and triages TB in place of human readers / radiologists	<span style="color: green;">■</span>
TB treatment		
4-month regimen (2HPMZ/2HPM) for the treatment of drug-susceptible TB		<span style="color: red;">■</span>
9-month all-oral regimen for the treatment of multi drug resistant / rifampicin resistant TB (MDR/RR-TB) in adults		<span style="color: green;">■</span>
6-month (BPaLM) regimen for treatment of MDR/RR-TB and pre-XDR-TB in adults		<span style="color: green;">■</span>
4-month treatment regimen (2HRZ(E)/2HR) for the treatment of drug-susceptible TB in children		<span style="color: green;">■</span>
Model of care		
Initiation of drug-resistant TB treatment does not require hospital admission		<span style="color: orange;">■</span>
TB infection testing and treatment		
TB infection tests	Tuberculin purified protein derivative (PPD) skin test / interferon-gamma release assay (IGRA) test / Mycobacterium tuberculosis (Mtb)-specific antigen skin test	<span style="color: orange;">■</span>
A short regimen for treatment of TB infection can be routinely implemented	3HPMR/3R4THP	<span style="color: green;">■</span>
Community, Rights and Gender		
	TB Communities, Rights and Gender (CRG) Assessment	<span style="color: green;">■</span>
	Cested TB CRG Action Plan is validated	<span style="color: green;">■</span>
	TB community-led monitoring is recognized	<span style="color: green;">■</span>
Equitable, rights-based and gender responsive TB responses	TB stigma measurement is validated / recognized	<span style="color: green;">■</span>
	Legally registered and funded national TB Survivor network is recognized	<span style="color: green;">■</span>
	TB social contracting from domestic budget	<span style="color: grey;">■</span>
TB financing (health insurance)		
TB services are covered by the mandatory health insurance scheme		<span style="color: red;">■</span>

LEGEND Is this policy in place at the national level? ■ Yes ■ Partial ■ No ■ No data / Not applicable

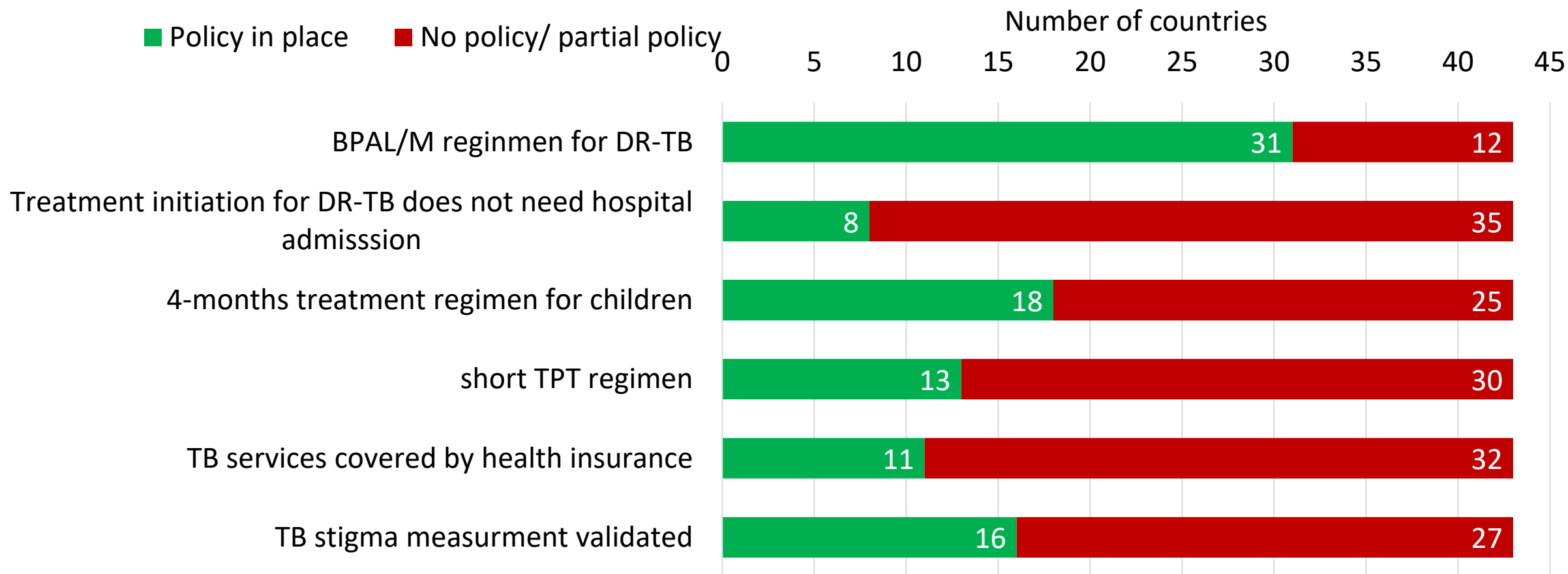
## SUFT 2024

- Expanded to 43 countries and 29 policies
- In general countries have better policies in lab diagnosis of TB, compared to screening, treatment and others
- Regions:
  - EECA doing better than other regions: 71% policies in place
  - South Asia and Western Pacific regions: 55% policies in place
  - Africa: 53% policies in place

## Selected policies on diagnosis of TB



## Selected policies on TB treatment, TPT, financing and stigma



# Thank you