Xpert MTB/RIF use in people at risk of MDR-TB

MDR-TB Working Group
Persons requiring Xpert MTB/RIF

- Person who have been treated with anti-TB drugs and in whom pulmonary TB is suspected, that is, all retreatment categories (failure, default, relapse)

- Person suspected of having pulmonary TB at risk of harbouring MDR-TB bacilli (risk groups as defined in current WHO guidelines for DR-TB management)

- Any other person suspected of having TB and considered at higher risk of MDR-TB as per national policy/guidelines
Person at risk of MDR-TB*

Xpert MTB/RIF; HIV test offered

TB, Rif resistance

Enrol on MDR-TB treatment Regimen; Culture, H and SL DST

TB, no Rif resistance

Enrol on relevant treatment regimen

No TB

Appropriate further clinical management

* 1. All retreatment categories;
2. MDR-TB risk groups as defined in WHO guidelines for PMDT;
3. any person at higher risk of MDR-TB as per national policy
Key Principles

• WHA resolution 2009 states that universal diagnosis and treatment of MDR-TB should be achieved by 2015

• Countries should aim at providing treatment for all cases detected according to WHO policy and guidelines using quality-assured drugs

• While capacity for treatment is being built, the public health benefit of diagnosing MDR-TB (infection control, for example), even in the absence of treatment, should be considered by countries

• Access to ARVs should not be delayed in HIV positive cases while diagnostic procedures are performed