TB REACH
New approaches in TB case detection

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TB case detection (2008)

- Estimated incidence: 9.4 million
  - About 95% drug susceptible
- Cases detected: 5.7 million

- Over 3 million undetected
  - A variety of reasons in different settings
- In addition, cases often detected late
Objective-1 of the Stop TB Strategy

- Achieve universal access to high-quality care for all people with TB
What is TB REACH?

• Funding initiative of Stop TB Partnership
• Promotes innovative approaches in early and increased TB case detection
• Funds projects up to US$ 1 million for 1 year – 2nd year extension is possible
• Stop TB Partners, CSOs and Governments can apply
Requirements for TB REACH application

• Projects in low income countries
  – per capita GNI ≤$2000
• Focussing on population with limited access
• Cost effectiveness criteria
  – Cost per additional case detected cannot be very high
• Multiple applications possible from countries
  – NTP support letter required
• Standard application form
• PRC selects applications for funding
TB REACH Wave-1

- TB REACH launched and Wave-1 funding announced in Jan 2010
- 192 applications received and 30 approved for funding:
  - 10 Govt. (including 7 NTP)
  - 20 non-Govt (CSOs)
- Total US$ 18.4 million committed
  - Individual project budget varies from US$ 150,000 to 1 million
- 40,000 additional ss+ TB cases to be detected
Lessons from Wave-1 applications

• Tremendous interest - unexpected high number of applications

• Funding dedicated to TB case detection triggered:
  – Innovative thinking to address local barriers
  – Development of new approaches
  – Attention to population with limited access and the poorest of the poor

• Commonly proposed interventions included:
  – active screening of risk groups
  – contact investigations
  – ICF in PLHA
  – laboratory interventions
  – PPM approaches
  – Outreach services to remote populations
  – ACSM
Implementation of Wave-1 projects

• 28 out of 30 projects have already started
• Monitoring of projects done by an independent agency (HLSP with KIT)
• First reports with figures on case detection expected in Jan 2010
Laboratory interventions in Wave-1 TB REACH projects

• 22 out of 30 projects include lab interventions

Types of interventions:
1. Addressing access barriers to laboratory
2. Strengthening existing lab network
3. Introduction of new technology and approaches
Wave-1 TB REACH projects
1. Addressing access barriers to laboratory

- Specimen collection points
- Specimen collection during outreach and active screening of population at risk
- Specimen / patient transport to laboratory using innovative and locally appropriate approaches
- Expansion of smear microscopy lab network by establishing new laboratories
- Mobile laboratories
- Inclusion of private laboratory in NTP network
Wave-1 TB REACH projects

2. Strengthening existing lab network

- Inputs in EQA, provision of equipment, training, etc
- Specimen tracking and communication of lab results using mobile-phone based electronic information system
Wave-1 TB REACH projects

3. Introduction of new technology & approaches

– LED FM
– GeneXpert at sub-district level and on mobile laboratory
– Front-loaded sputum collection
– Improving bacteriological diagnosis in children (use of culture, specimen collection by gastric and naso-gastric aspirate)
TB REACH Wave-2

• Wave-2 to be announced on 1st Dec 2010
• Opportunity for laboratory interventions focussed on population with limited access
  – Address access barriers to labs
  – Decentralization of laboratory networks
  – Innovations in sputum collection and transportation
  – Introduction of new technology
  – New approaches for diagnosis of TB in children & women
  – Innovative approaches and algorithms for active screening of at-risk population

• For more on TB REACH visit http://www.stoptb.org/global/awards/tbreach/
Thanks