Introducing new drugs and shorter regimen

Updates from Kyrgyzstan for DR-TB STAT call
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Our approach – RR-TB patient triage

- Early diagnosis of RR and resistance to SLDs using molecular tests
- Evaluation of clinical risk factors of resistance to SLI and FQ
- Early initiation of the most effective regimen for each RR-TB patient – shorter regimen or individualized containing new drugs
PREPARATORY WORK

1. Advocacy work resulted in support from MoH

2. Use of new drugs included in national guidelines

3. National plan for new drugs and regimens developed and endorsed by MoH

4. Triage approach and implementation of proposed regimens supported by inter-/national partners

5. Adverse event monitoring within MDR-TB program was revised and linked with PV authority
Site preparation I

1. One functional **diagnostic algorithm designed** and includes Xpert and HAIN SL tests

2. Specimen transportation, procurement of **consumables supported** by other partners considering KNCV approach

3. UNDP/GF supports triage approach – **drugs** for shorter and individualized regimens **procured**
Site preparation II

1. Clinical guide and SOPs developed
2. Access to all necessary monitoring tests supported by UNDP/GF in coordination with KNCV
3. Electronic data base developed
4. Training for clinical and laboratory staff provided
5. Patients’ enrolment for shorter regimen and regimen with new drugs started in January 2017
6. Continuous on job training and supervision provided
Introduction timelines in Kyrgyzstan

- July-Sept 2015
  - Site selection/assessment
  - Development of National plan
  - Estimation of drug needs

- Oct-Dec 2015
  - Adjustment of guidelines
  - Design of diagnostic algorithm and treatment regimens

- Jan-March 2016
  - Development of guide and SOPs
  - Adjustment of PV forms

- April-June 2016
  - On job training
  - Patient enrollment

- July-Sept 2016
  - Finalization of guide and SOPs
  - Training of clinical and laboratory staff

- January 2017
  - Development of guide and SOPs
Enrollment was started in early January 2017

- **Short treatment** regimen is introduced starting from two sites (Bishkek city, Chui oblast)
  - 30 patients enrolled

- **Individualized regimen** containing new and repurposed drugs is provided for patients from whole country. Treatment initiated in two leading TB clinics
  - 26 patients enrolled, majority from the waiting list, many of them in severe condition at the time of enrollment
Challenges

- Regulatory barriers
- Limited capacity and quality of outpatient care
- Inaccurate data for drug forecasting
Way forward

- Introduction of SL LPA
  - SL LPA test will be available in NRL starting from February 2017

- Expansion to other sites
  - HR and technical capacity building

- Adjustment of drug procurement
  - Analysis of enrollment (proportion of patients for each regimen, use of each individual drug etc.)

- Analysis of interim results
  - Dissemination of experiences
  - Revision of national policy