Workshop to accelerate the implementation of the
Three I's for HIV/TB and earlier initiation of ART

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Reporting and M&E of ART uptake in PLHIV with TB

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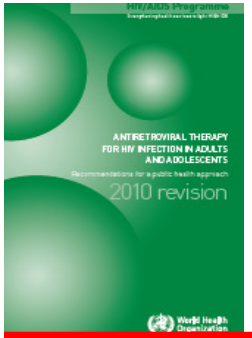
WHO THE STOP TB DEPARTMENT

World Health Organization



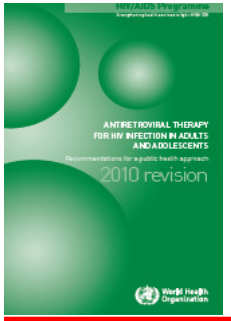
2010 WHO ART Guidelines

When to start?

1. All patients with CD4 counts ≤350 cells/mm3 irrespective of WHO clinical stage *(Strong recommendation)*
2. All patients in WHO clinical stage 3&4 irrespective of CD4 count *(Strong recommendation)*

HIV/TB co-infection

1. Start ART in all HIV-infected individuals with active TB, irrespective of CD4 count *(Strong recommendation)*
2. Start TB treatment first, followed by ART as soon as possible afterwards (and within first 8 weeks) *(Strong recommendation)*



Rationale

ART REDUCES TB INCIDENCE

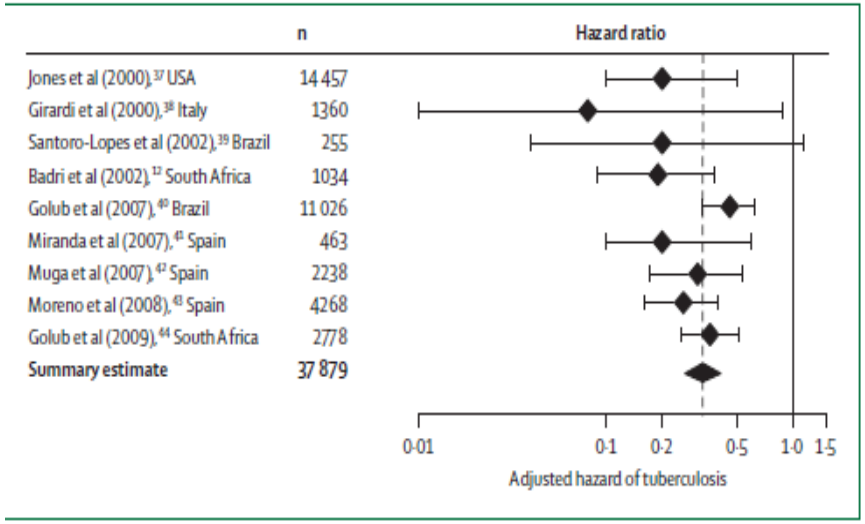


Figure 2: Adjusted hazards of tuberculosis, comparing HIV-infected patients receiving antiretroviral therapy with patients not receiving antiretroviral therapy

Lawn et al, Lancet Infect Dis 2010

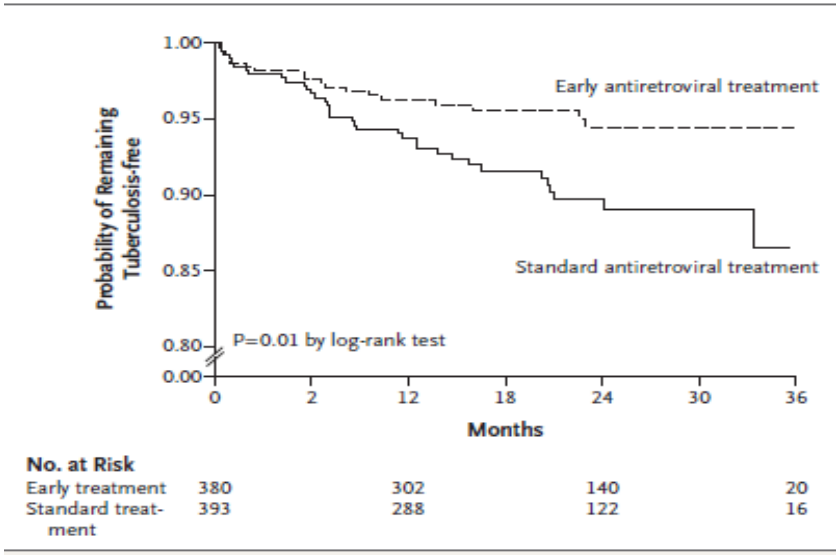


Figure 3. Kaplan–Meier Estimates of the Probability of Remaining Free from Active Tuberculosis in the Early-Treatment and Standard-Treatment Groups.

Severe et al, NEJM 2010 – CIPRA trial

Early ART reduces mortality and AIDS events

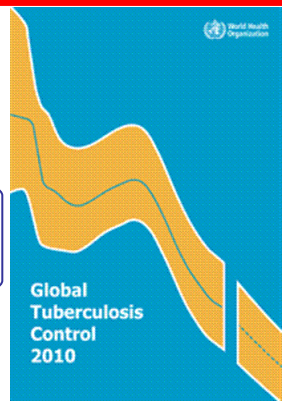
Study	Setting	Key Enrollment criteria	Arms	Median CD4 (IQR)	Primary endpoint	Findings
CAMELIA	Cambodia	Smear +, CD4 < 200	Imm vs. 8 weeks	25 (10 - 56)	Death	34% ↓death (p=0.004)
STRIDE	Multi national	Clinical TB, CD4 < 250	Imm vs. 8-12 weeks	77 (36 – 145)	AIDS or death	42% ↓ AIDS/death in <50 CD4 (p=0.02)
SAPIT	South Africa	Smear +, CD4 < 500	Imm vs. 8-12 weeks	150 (77 – 254)	AIDS or death	68% ↓ AIDS/death in <50 CD4 (p=0.06)

AIDS 2010 abstract THLBB106, CROI 2011 abstract 38, CROI 2011 abstract 39LB

Percentage of estimated HIV-positive incident TB cases that received treatment for TB and HIV (UNGASS 6)

Numerator: # of PLHIV with TB receiving ART and TB treatment in 2009:
-173 000 in UA (HIV) report
-140 000 in TB report

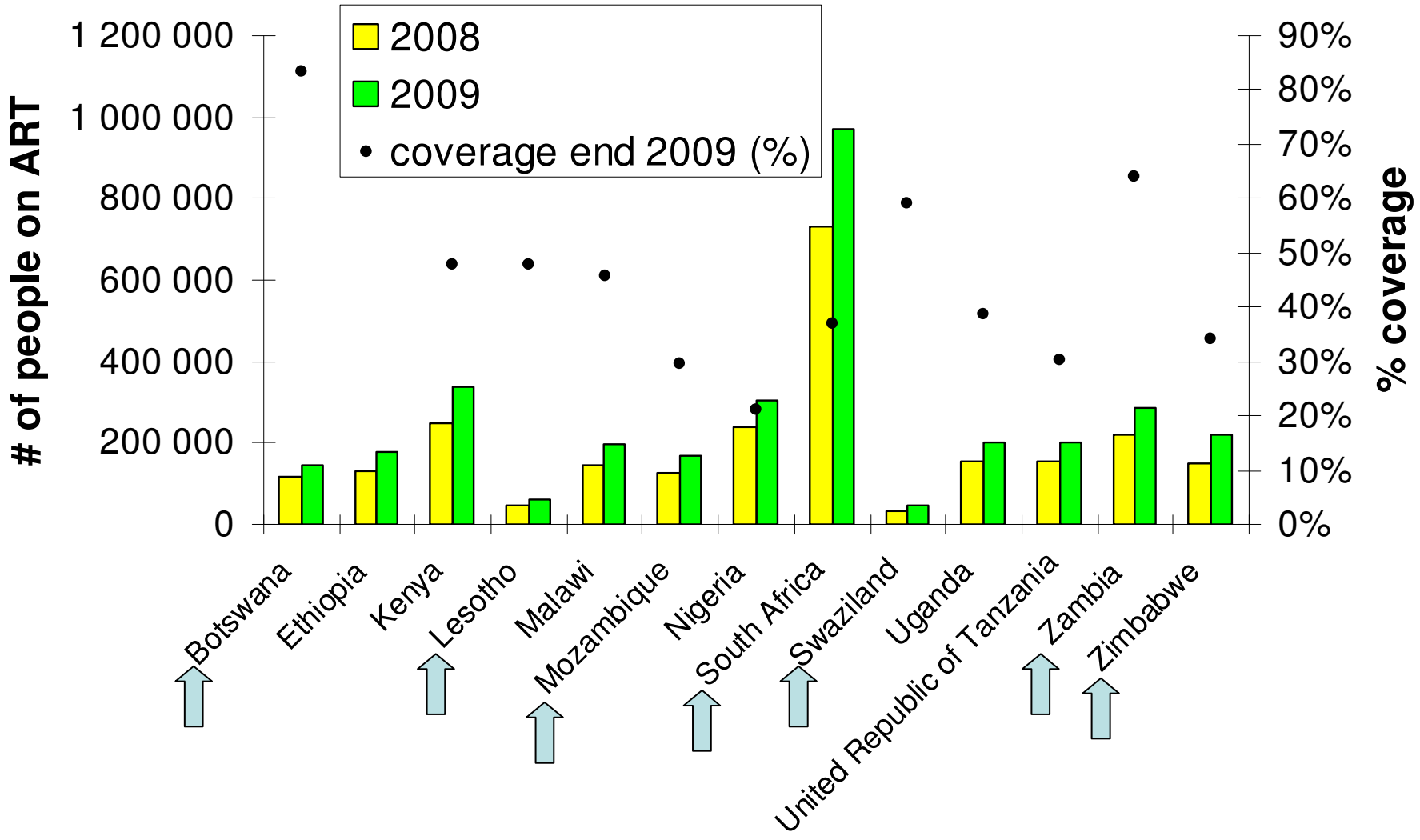
How to explain this difference ?



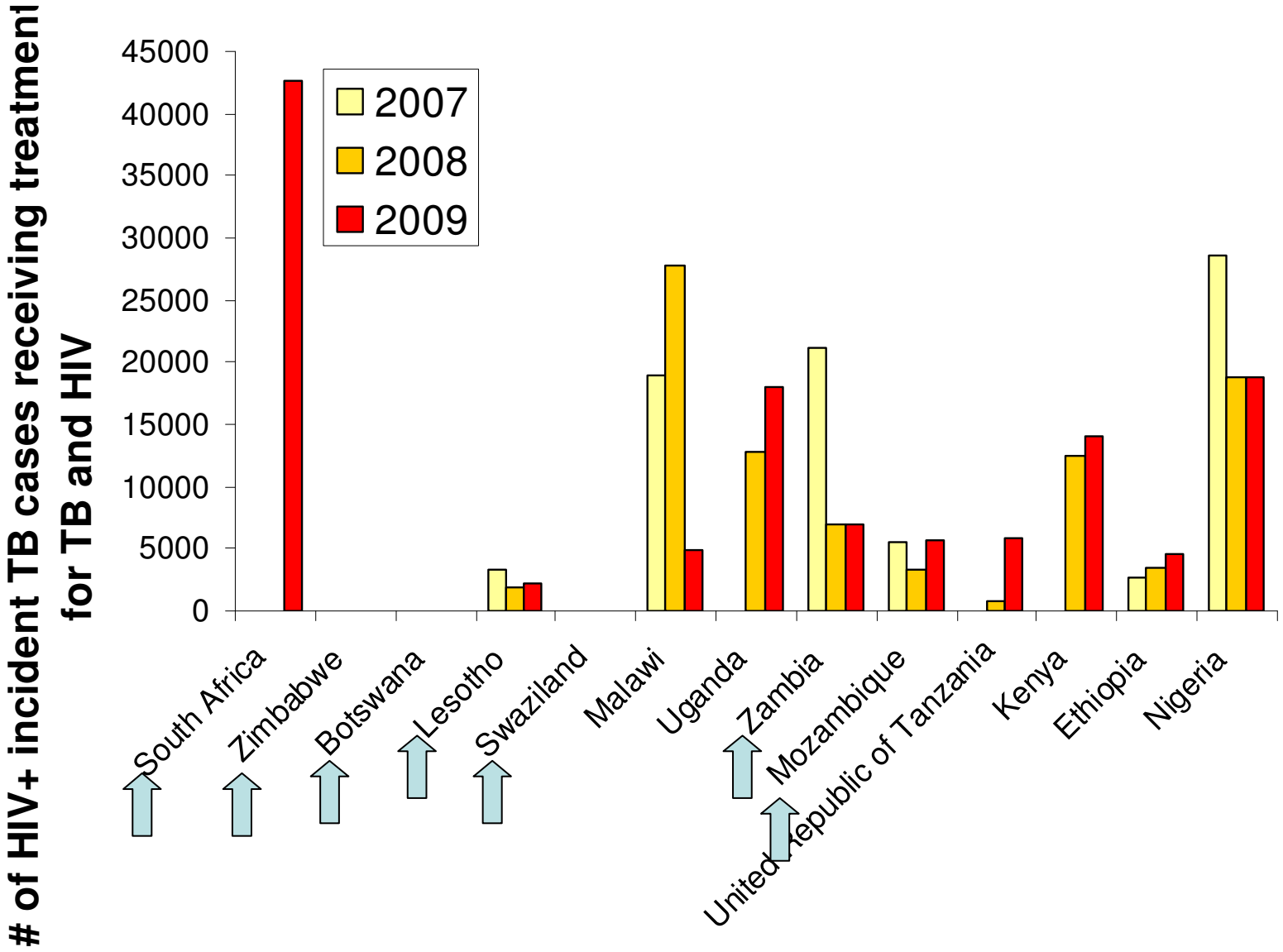
ART coverage		
	in PLWH in need	**in patients with TB/HIV**
2008	**28%**	**16%**
2009	**36%**	**17%**

How to interpret the lower coverage of ART in TB patients with HIV compared to PLHIV?

Number of people on ART – 2008, 2009
(numerator UNGASS 4 - coverage ART)



Number of HIV+ TB cases receiving ART and TB treatment (numerator UNGASS 6 - coverage ART/TB treatment)



Number of HIV+ TB cases receiving ART and TB treatment reports to WHO HIV dept and Stop TB 2009

Country	Total # reported HIV dept	Total # reported Stop TB	Estimated # of TB/HIV patients in country	Coverage %	HIV data source
Botswana		1,379	8,900	15	n/a
Lesotho	2,235	2,235	10,000	22	TB patient registers
Mozambique	5,622	5,622	62,000	9	ARV patient registers
Namibia		1,995	9,200	22	n/a
South Africa	42,576	48,314	280,000	15-17	Other tools
Swaziland		2,315	12,000	19	n/a
Zambia	6,951	10,009	38,000	18-26	TB patient registers
Zimbabwe			73,000	n/a	n/a

Conclusions

- Low coverage of ART among TB patients with HIV: not initiated or not reported?
- Inconsistent reporting to WHO HIV dept and Stop TB
- Trends analysis impossible
- Reconciliation of data between HIV and TB programmes urgently needed