



TB/HIV in the WHO European Region

Accelerating advocacy on TB/HIV
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Presentation outline

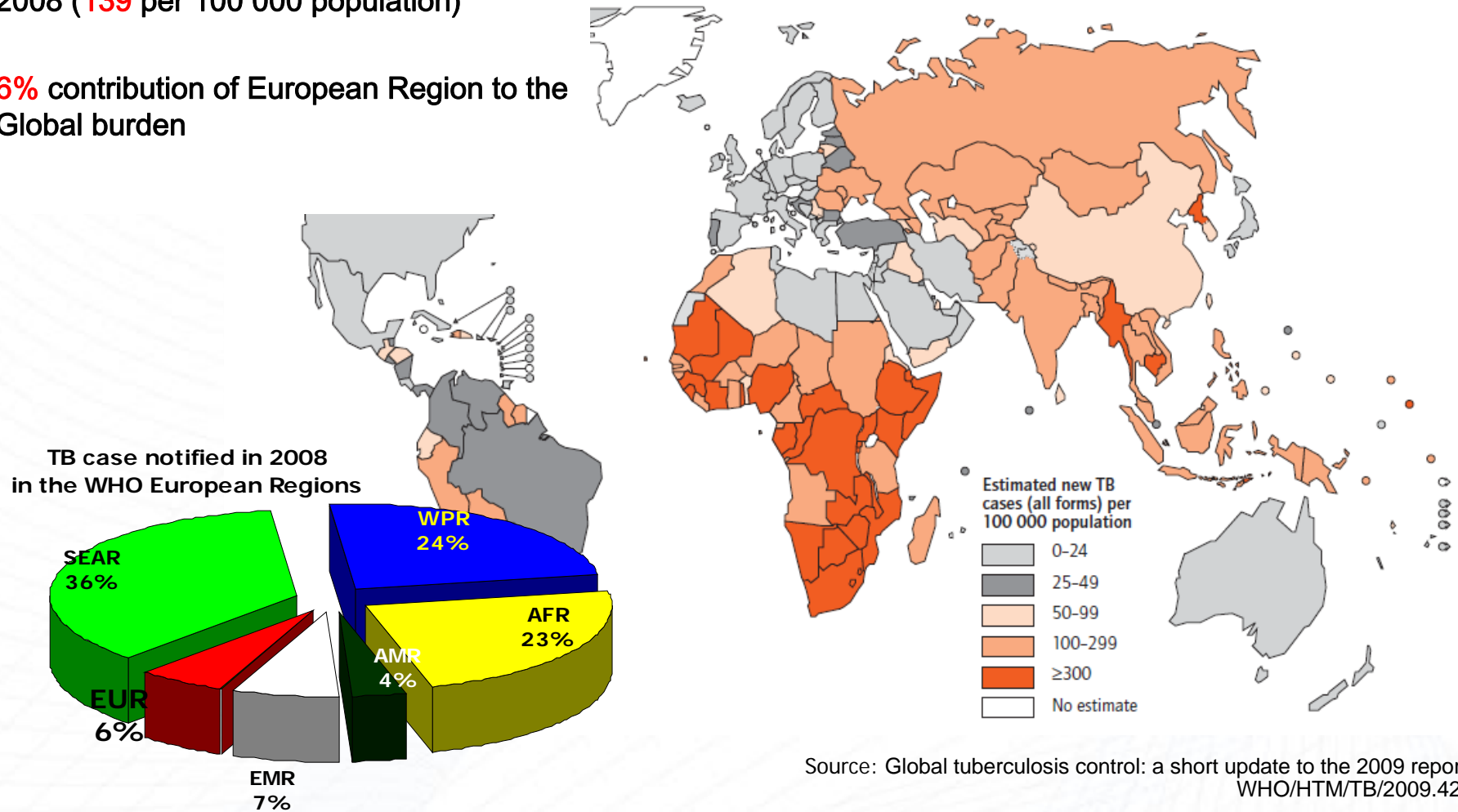
- Epidemiology in WHO European Region
 - TB, HIV & HIV/TB
 - Regional specificities
-

Surveillance: most important impact TB indicators

Indicator	What to measure	How to measure
Incidence rate (/100,000)	$\frac{\text{New TB cases estimated in one year}}{\text{Total midyear population}} \times 100,000$	x determinants coefficient
Notification rate (/100,000)	$\frac{\text{New TB cases notified in one year}}{\text{Total midyear population}} \times 100,000$	Notifications of TB
Case detection rate (%)	$\frac{\text{New TB cases notified in one year}}{\text{New TB cases estimated in one year}} \times 100$	Reports TB case finding
Prevalence rate (/100,000)	$\frac{\text{New and old TB cases estimated in one year}}{\text{Total midyear population}} \times 100,000$	TB prevalence survey
Mortality rate (/100,000)	$\frac{\text{TB deaths in one year}}{\text{Total midyear population}} \times 100,000$	Vital registration

Global & European Region TB burden (2008)

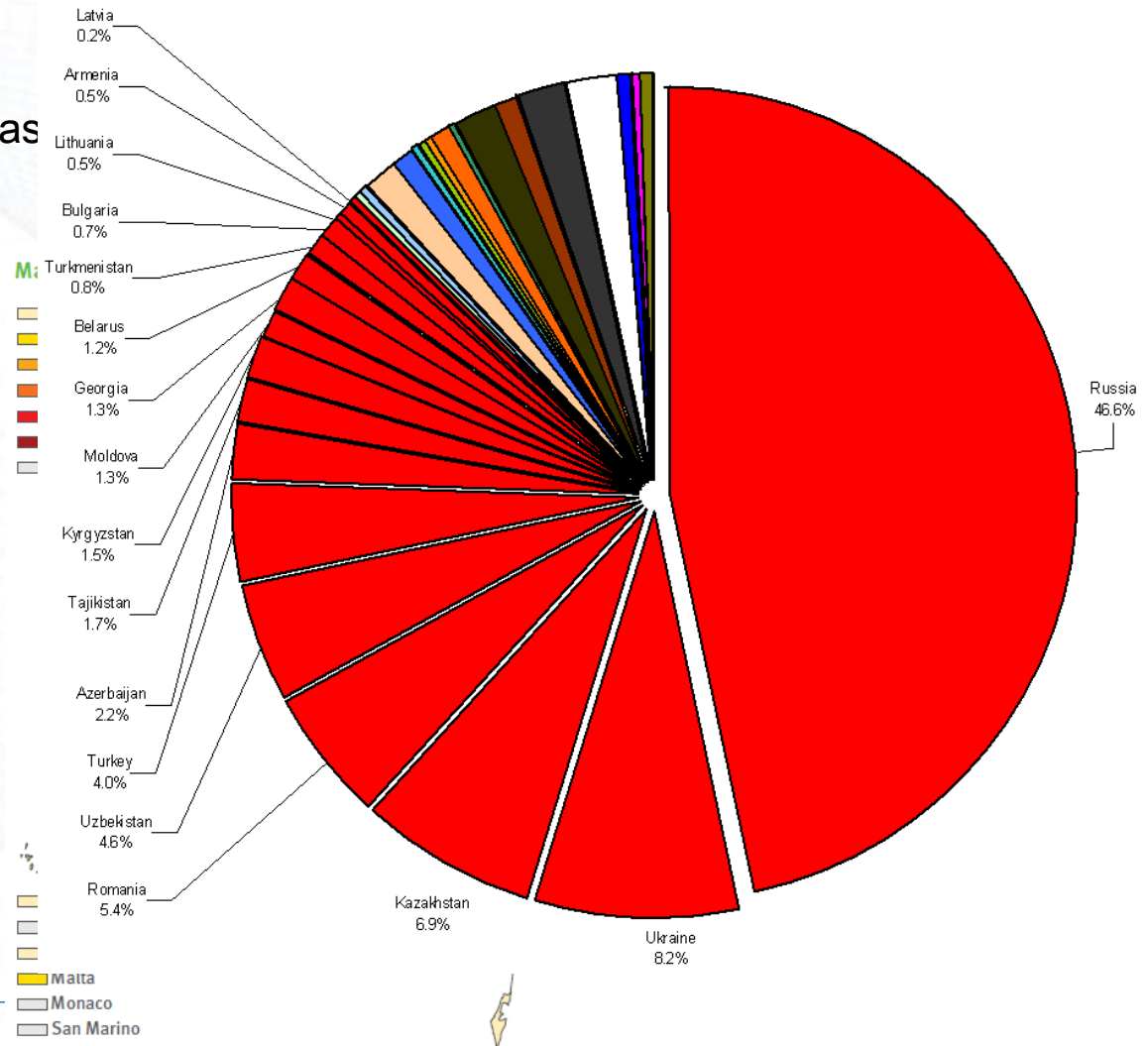
- **9.4 mln** new TB cases estimated globally in 2008 (**139** per 100 000 population)
- **6%** contribution of European Region to the Global burden



TB burden WHO European Region (2008)

- In 2008, 50 (of 54) countries from the Region reported a total of **461,645** TB cases
- The overall TB notification rate was **52.2** per 100,000 population
- 46%** notified cases from Russia
- 87.6%** contribution of 18 HPC the Regional TB burden

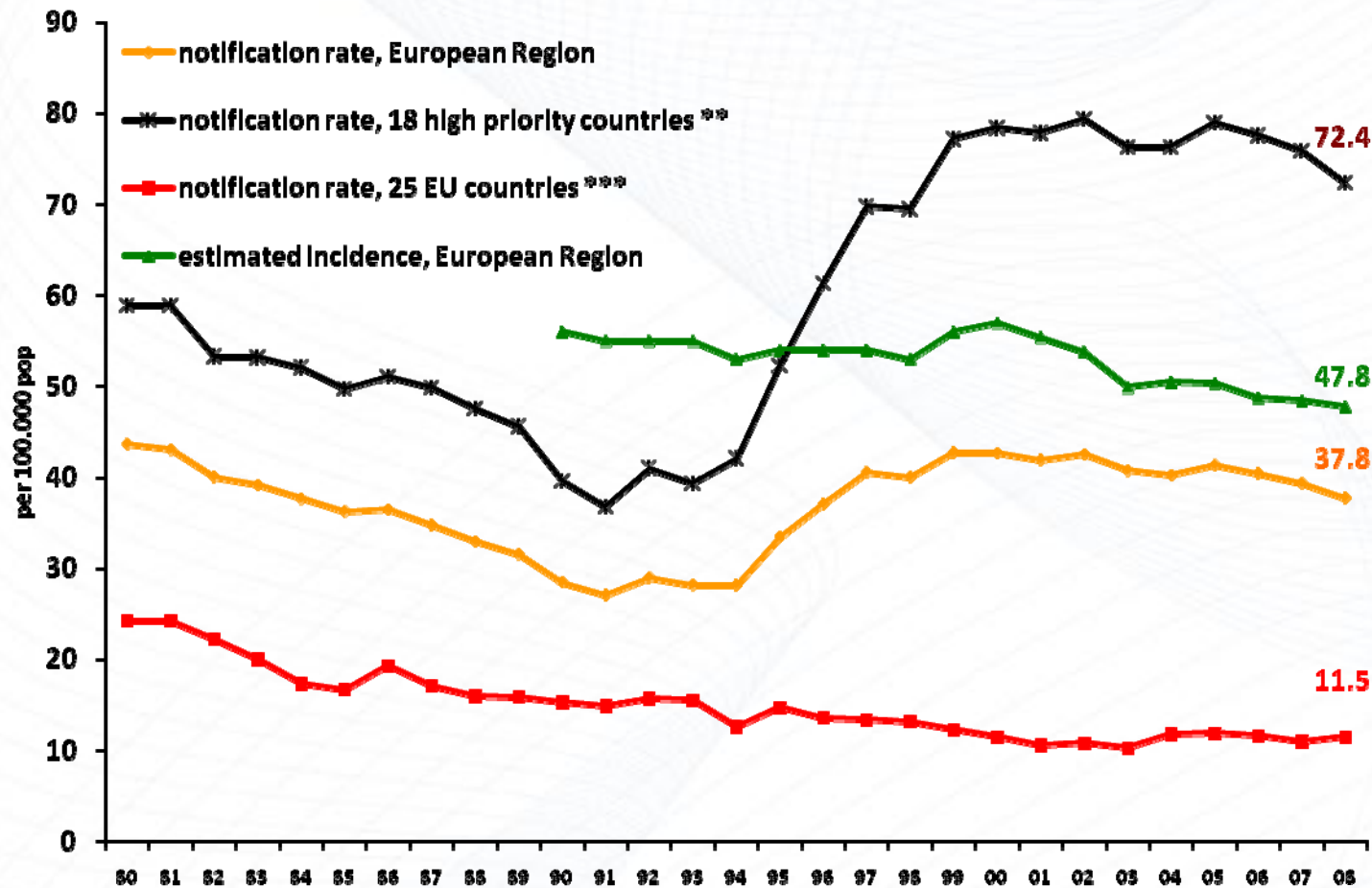
All TB cases notified in the European Region in 2008



* Data from Kosovo (in accordance with Security Council Resolution 1244 (1999)) is not included in the figures reported for Serbia



TB notification* rate and estimated incidence WHO European Region (1980-2008)



** 18 High Priority Countries

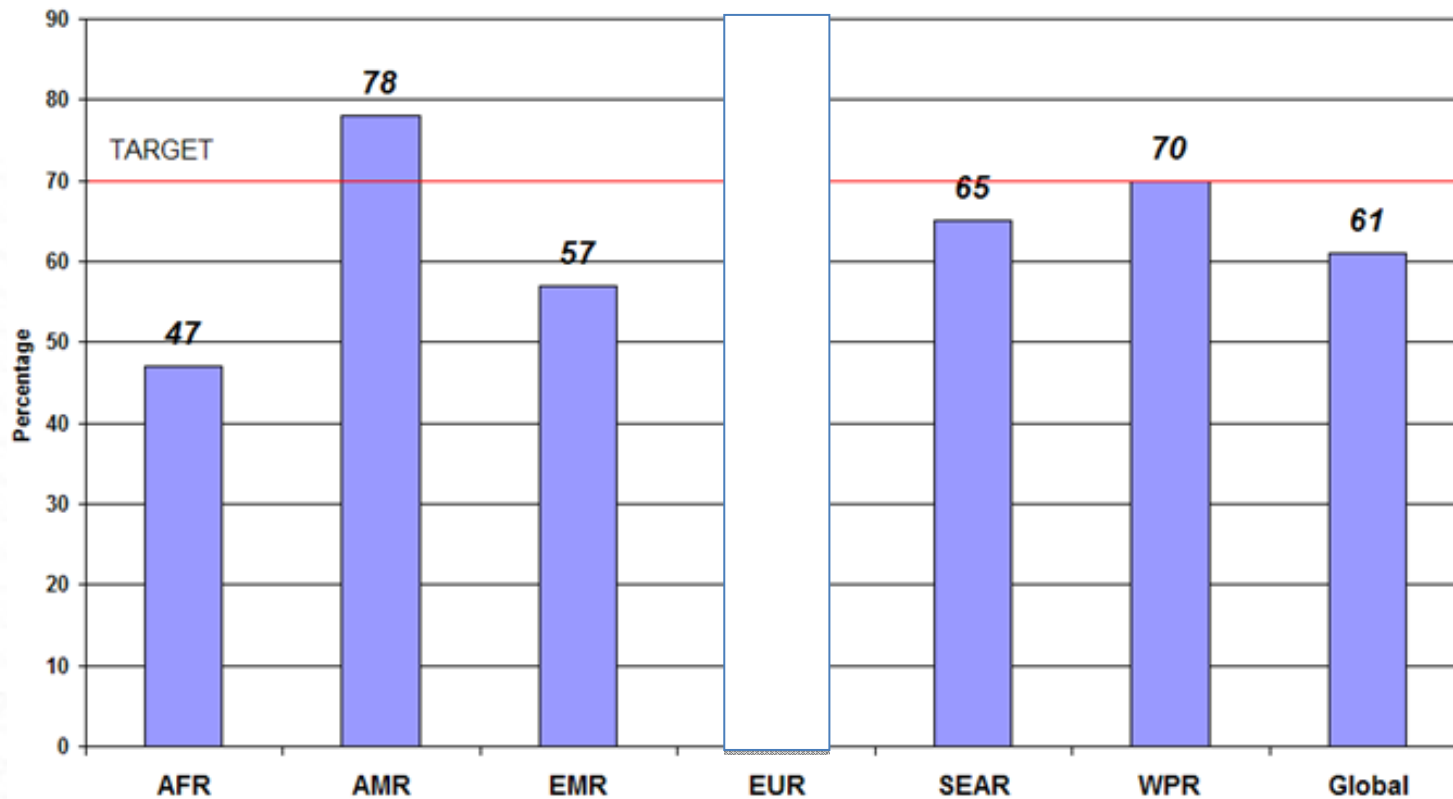
- Armenia
- Azerbaijan
- Belarus
- Bulgaria
- Estonia
- Georgia
- Kazakhstan
- Kyrgyzstan
- Latvia
- Lithuania
- Moldova
- Romania
- Russian Fed.
- Tajikistan
- Turkey
- Turkmenistan
- Ukraine
- Uzbekistan

* Newly notified episodes (TB cases) = new cases + relapses

*** excluding Bulgaria and Romania that become EU in 2007

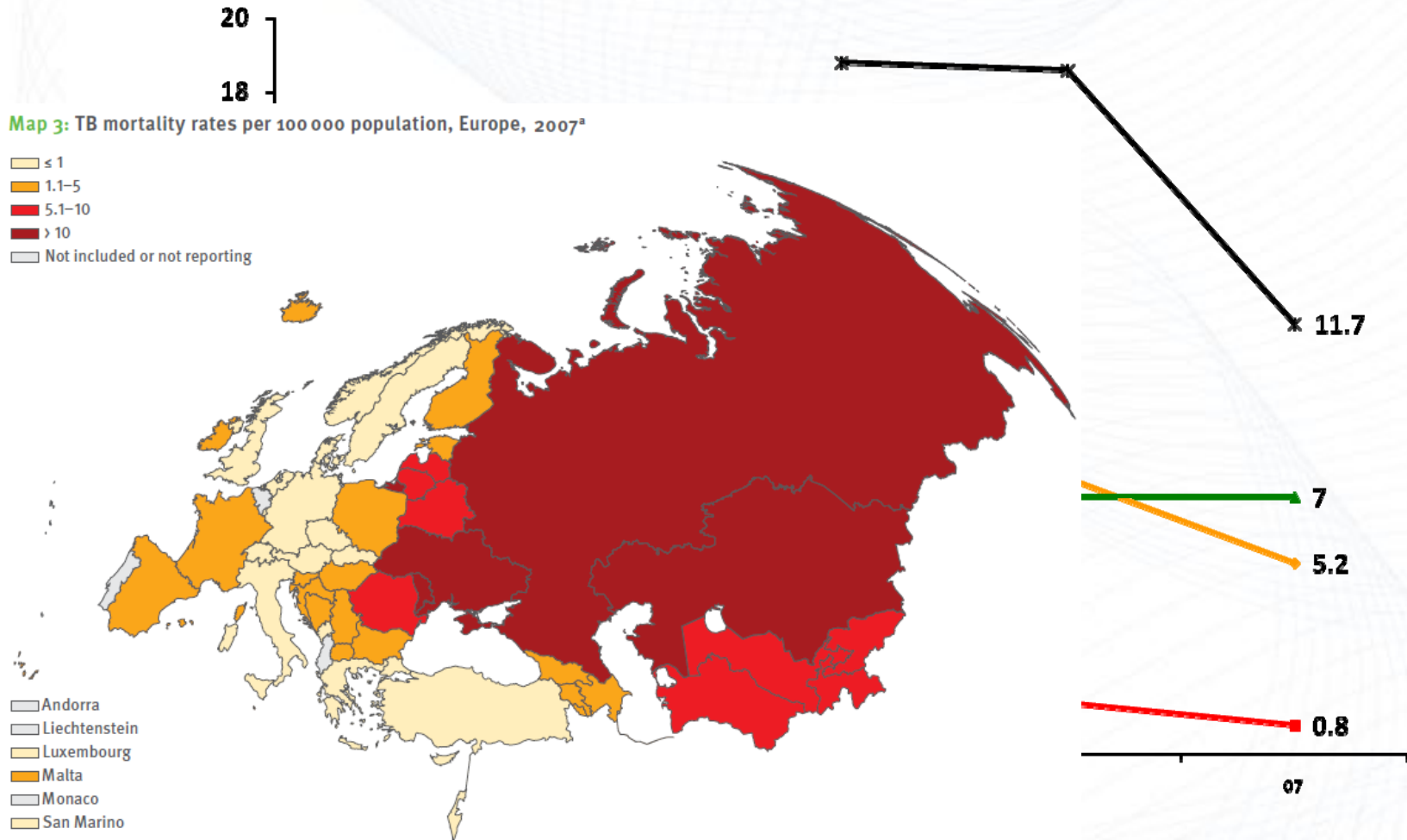


Case Detection Rates WHO Regions (2008)



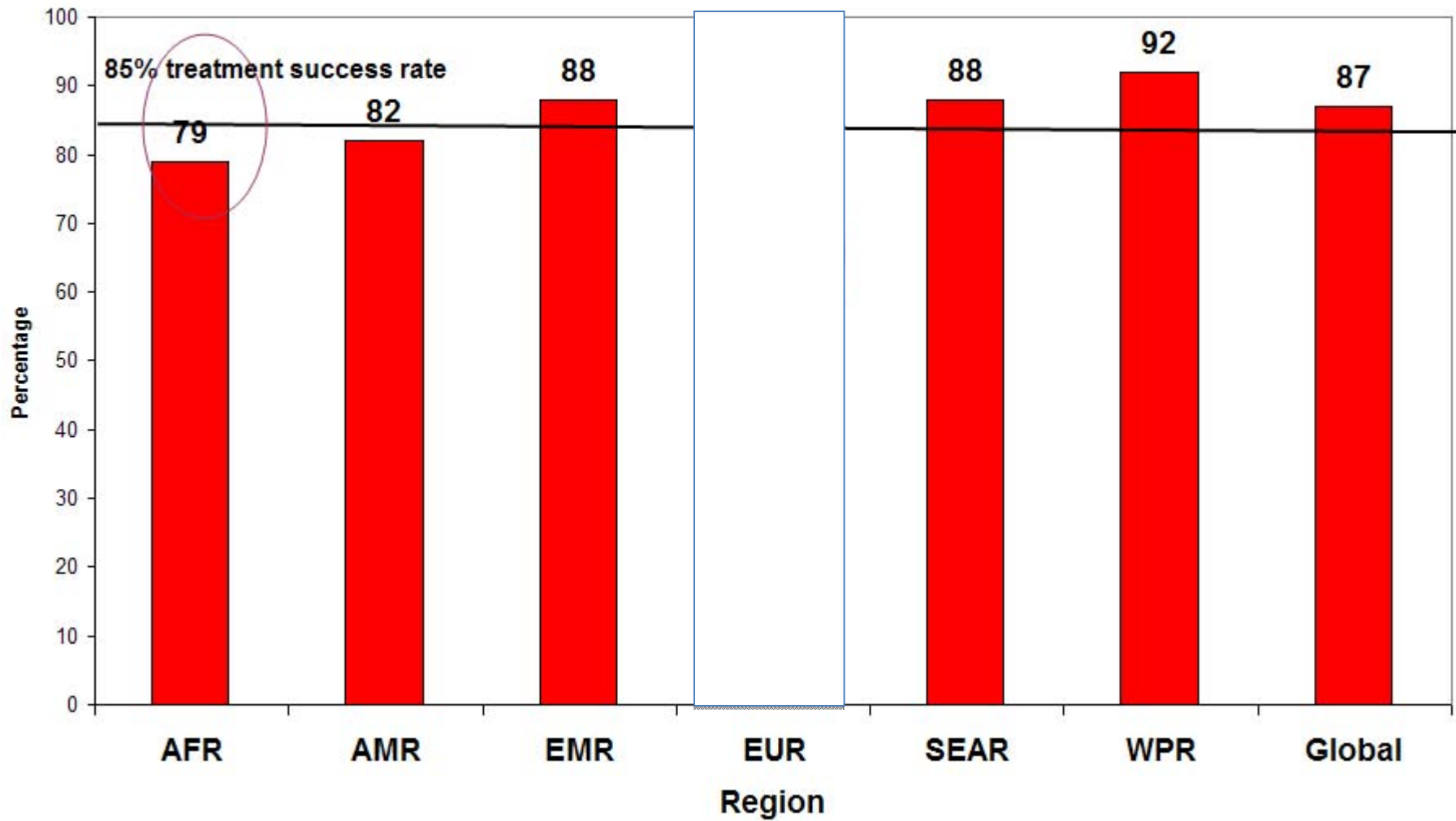
Overall, about 61% (5.5 million) of the estimated number of incident cases detected
Case-detection has been stagnating globally since 2006.

Notified and estimated TB mortality rates WHO European Region (2003-2007)



^a Data from Kosovo (in accordance with Security Council Resolution 1244 (1999)) is not included in the figures reported for Serbia

Smear Positive treatment success rates 2007



TSR (average in EUR) in 2005: 52/71
TSR (average in EUR) in 2006: 55/70

Estimated number of MDR-TB cases (2009)

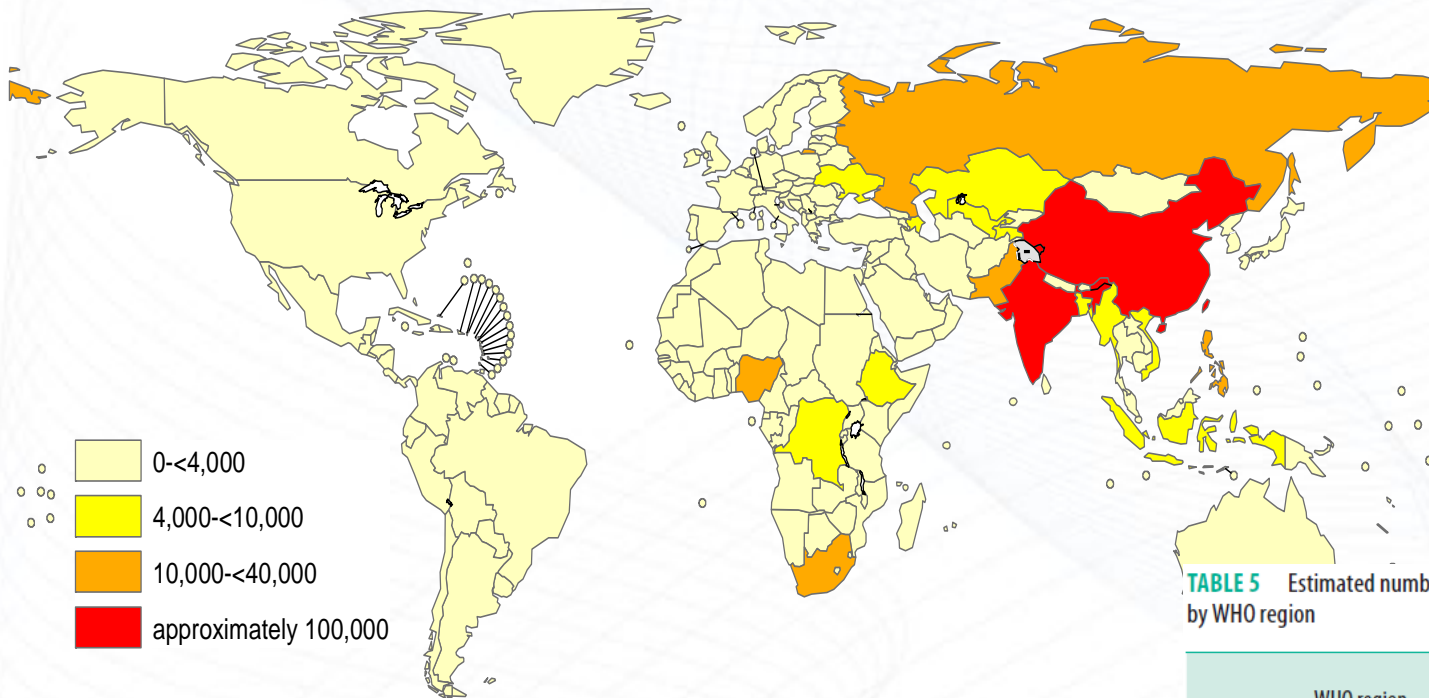


TABLE 5 Estimated number of MDR-TB cases (primary and acquired) in 2008, by WHO region

WHO region	Estimated number of MDR-TB cases (primary and acquired) in 2008 (95% confidence interval)
African	69 000 (53 000–110 000)
Americas	8 200 (7 300–9 300)
Eastern Mediterranean	24 000 (11 000–81 000)
European	81 000 (73 000–90 000)
South-East Asia	130 000 (110 000–170 000)
Western Pacific	120 000 (100 000–140 000)
Total	440 000 (390 000–510 000)

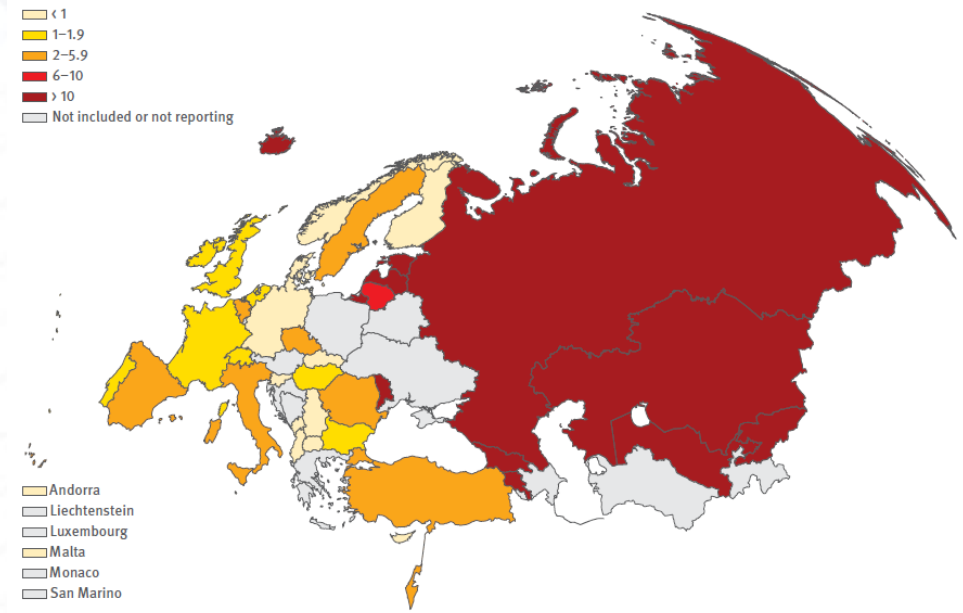
Among all incident TB cases globally an estimated 3.6% are MDR-TB

MDR-TB prevalence WHO European Region (2008)

Estimated MDR prevalence, among all TB cases	19.1% (81,000 cases)*
Notified MDR prevalence, among all TB cases	18.1 % (18,365 cases)**
Detection Rate of all MDR-TB cases	22.7 %

Out of 27 countries that account for 85% of all MDR-TB cases, 15 are in the European Region

Map 7: Percentage of notified TB cases with primary multidrug resistance, Europe, 2008*

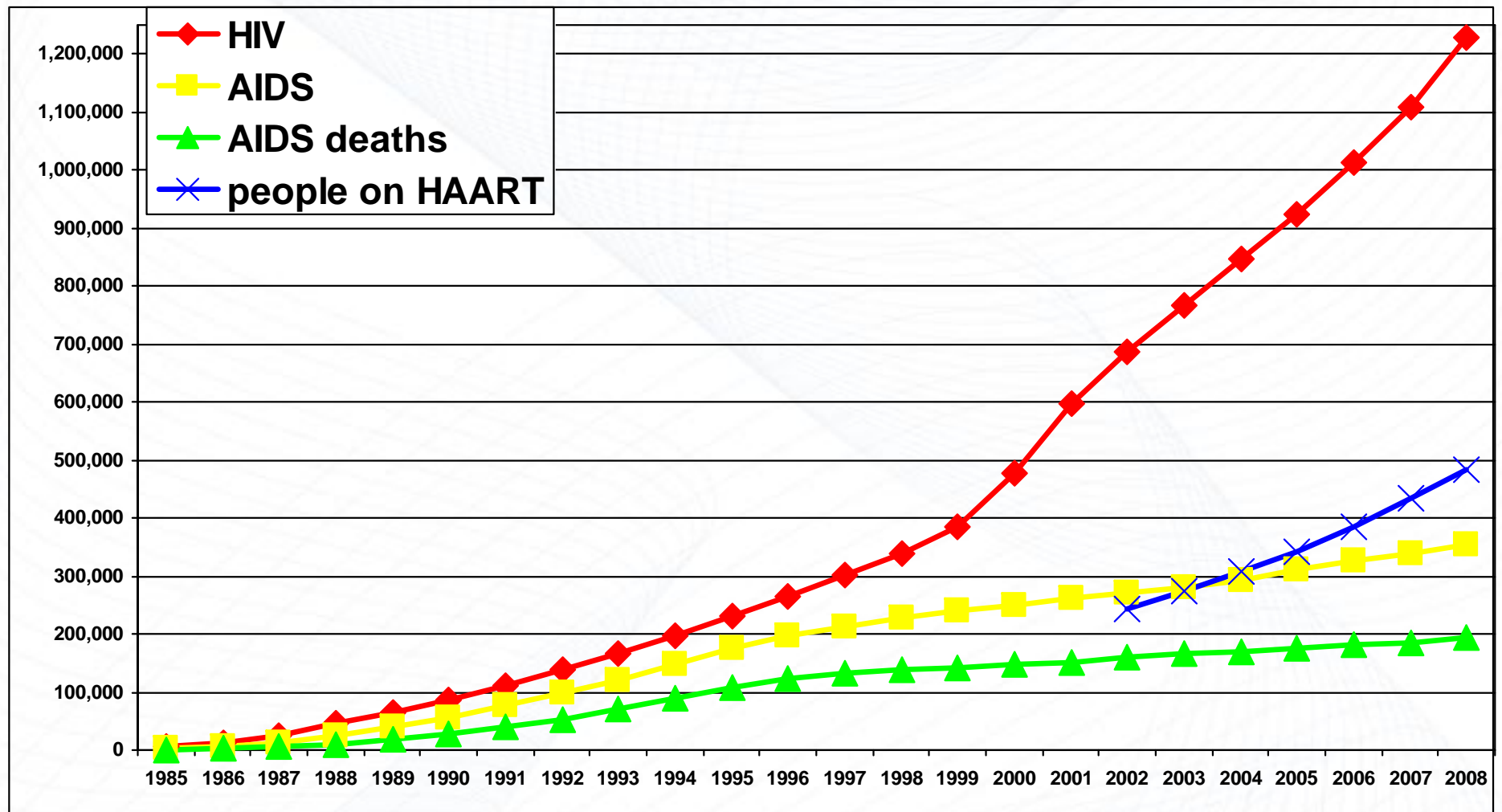


* M/XDR-TB: 2010 global report on surveillance and response (WHO/HTM/TB/2010.3)

** TB surveillance in Europe 2008: report (ISBN 978-92-9193-207-8; ECDC, 2010)

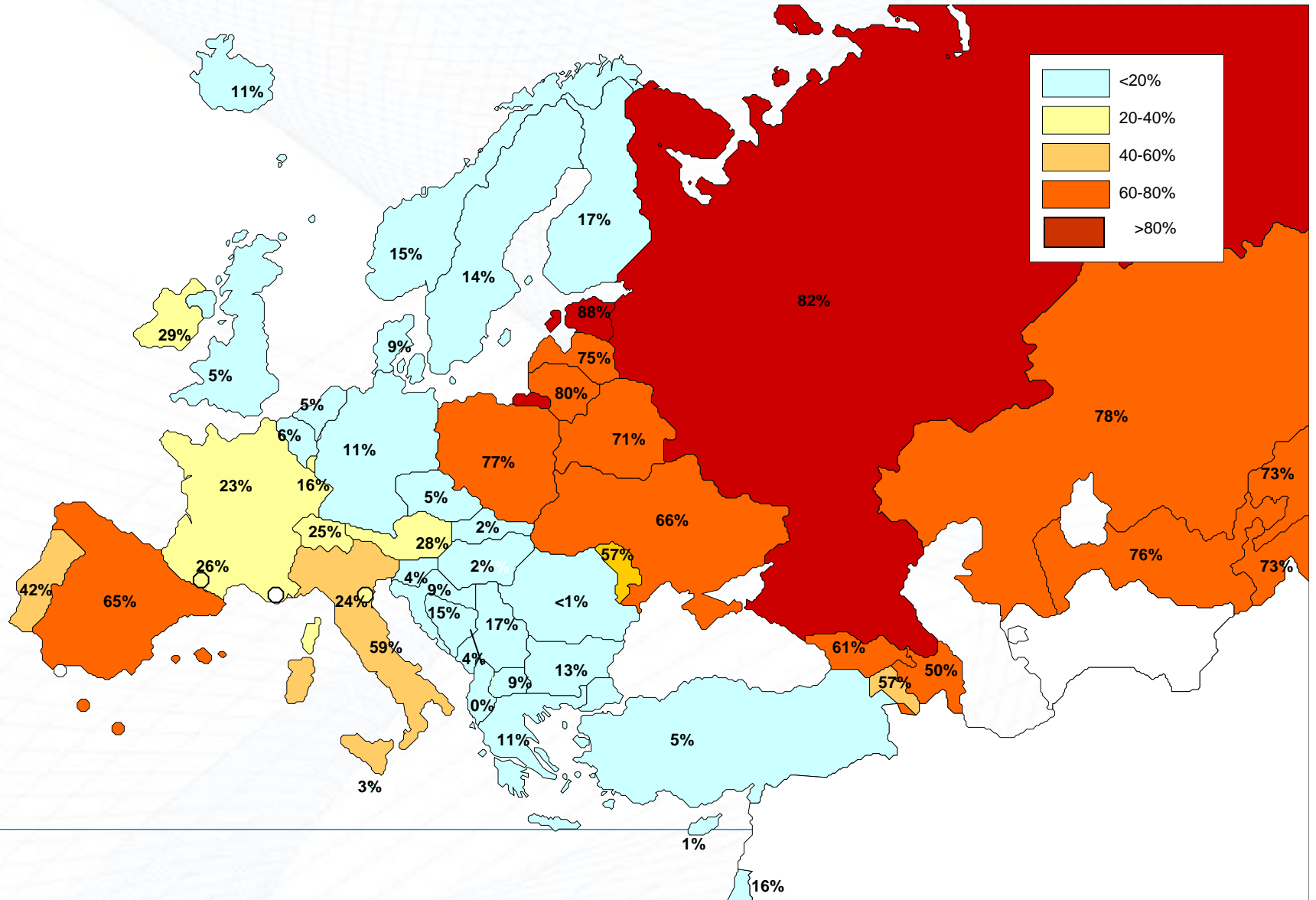
*** Data considered reliable if 50% of all cases were culture-positive, and 80% of them had reported DST results.

Cumulative number of reported HIV/AIDS cases in WHO European Region 1985-2008

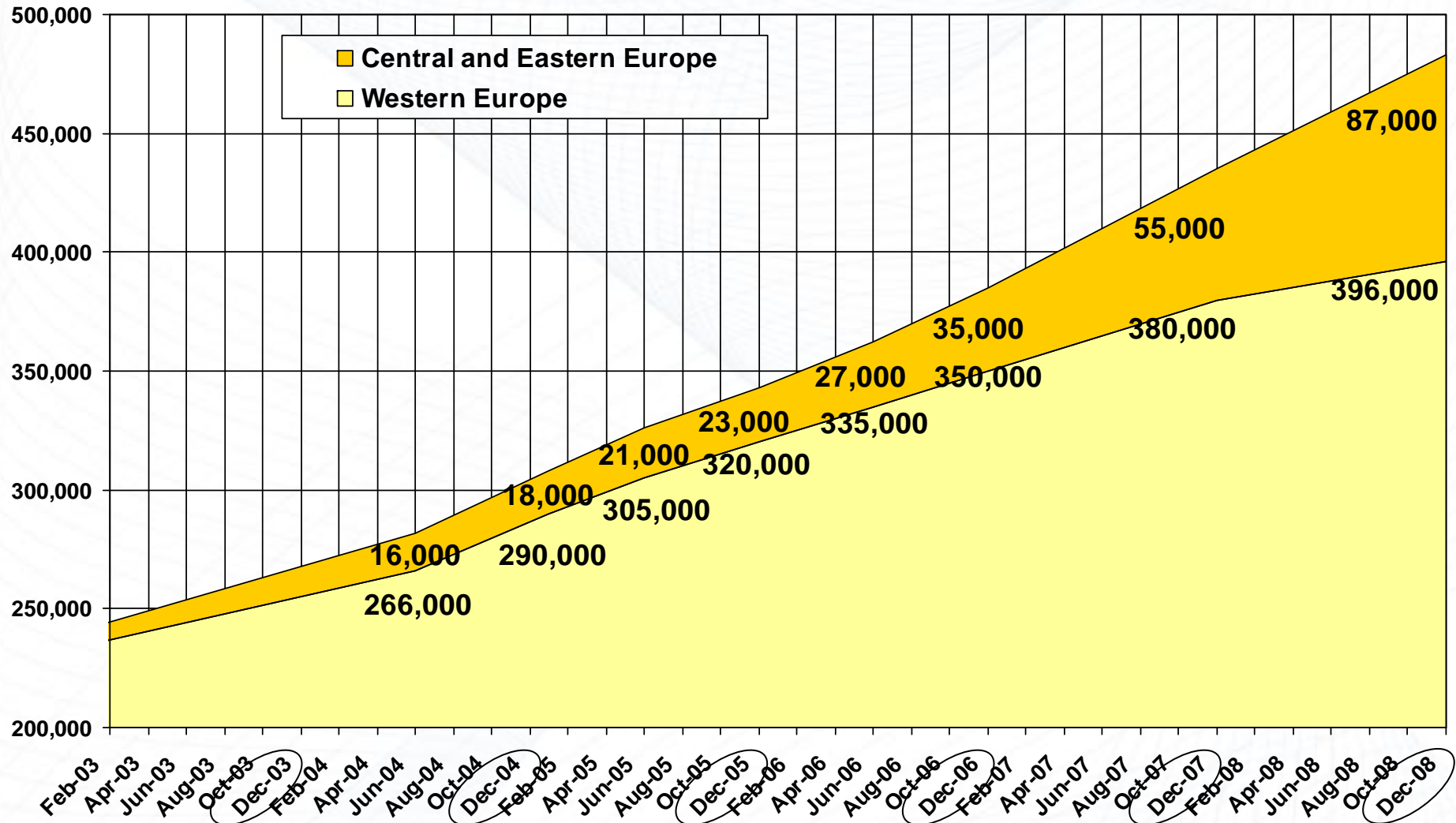


IDU as % of all HIV/AIDS cases with known transmission route

NOTE: % of AIDS cases in countries not reporting HIV: France, Italy, Spain Sources: WHO/ECDC, national reports.

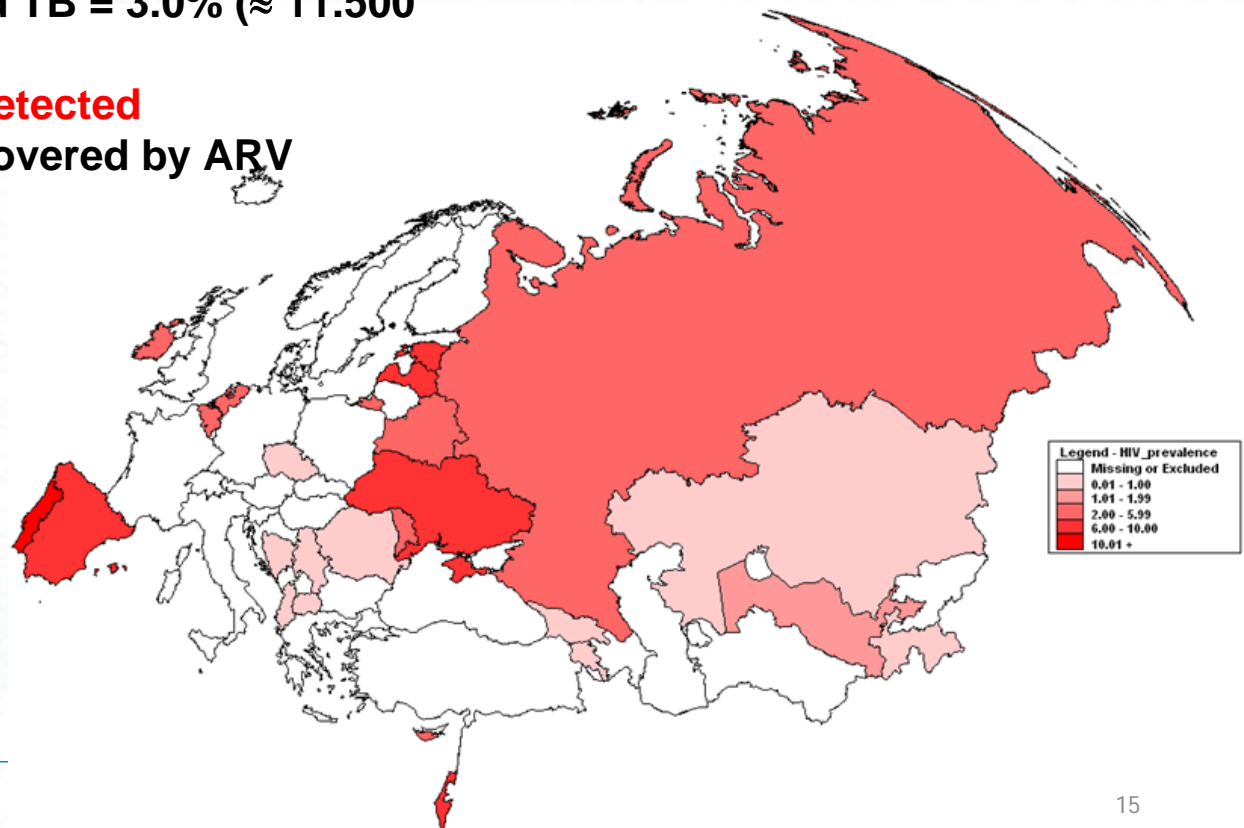


Scaling up treatment in Europe



TB/HIV co-infection WHO European Region (2008)

- Оценочная распространённость ВИЧ-инфекции среди случаев ТБ = 5.6% (\approx 23.800 people)
- HIV testing coverage = **79%** (\approx 357.000 patients)
- HIV prevalence among tested TB = 3.0% (\approx 11.500 patients)
- **48% of TB/HIV patients are detected**
- **28% of TB/HIV patients are covered by ARV treatment**



HIV testing and treatment in TB patients, by WHO Regions (2008)

	HIV case finding among TB patients						TB case finding among PLHIV		
	Number of TB patients with known HIV status (thousands)	% of notified TB patients tested for HIV	% of tested TB patients HIV-positive	% of estimated HIV-positive TB cases identified by testing	% of identified HIV-positive TB patients started on CPT	% of identified HIV-positive TB patients started on ART	Regional distribution of estimated TB among HIV-positive (%)	Number of HIV-positive screened for TB (thousands)	Number of HIV-positive people provided IPT (thousands)
AFR	636	45	46	27	73	30	78	729	26
AMR	113	49	15	45	36	67	2.7	48	12
EMR	22	5.4	4.1	5.8	39	55	1.1	12	0.7
EUR	357	79	3.3	48	61	28	1.7	205	9.2
SEA	94	4.1	18	9.3	54	35	13	300	0.2
WPR	152	11	7.0	24	55	28	3.1	90	0.7
Global	1374	22	26	25	71	32	100	1384	48

Regional challenges

- Both epidemics spread within vulnerable “most at risk populations” i.e. drug users, prisoners and migrants
- Out of the system, poor access to services, marginalized and stigmatized
- Low uptake of HIV testing, limited access to ART
- Limited collaboration between the vertical HIV and TB programmes (drug dependence, STIs, viral hepatitis)
- Lack of integration between HIV and TB services