Country experience of HIV/TB Collaboration and scaling up towards Universal Access

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Outline of the presentation

- HIV/TB situation in Thailand
- Country response to HIV/TB
- Lesson learnt & Barriers
- Challenges
- Conclusion
HIV/TB Situation in Thailand

- Rank 18\textsuperscript{th} on the list of 22 “high-burden” TB countries
- Generalized HIV epidemic state (1.09\% of pregnant women in 2006)
- High HIV prevalence among TB patients: estimated 11\% (WHO report 2008)
- TB is the most common OI for HIV infected persons (29\%)
- HIV is still driving the TB epidemic
Notification Rate Increased in High HIV Provinces, 2001-2005
Country Response to HIV/TB

In 2001:

Develop the integrated TB/HIV strategies

In 2002-3:

Activities relevant to the recommendation introduced in pilot sites
In 2004;

- The TB/HIV coordinating board was set up to issue policies and oversee collaboration between TB and HIV programmes.

- National operational guideline was developed

- National targets for TB/HIV collaborative activities were set up

- Joint planning; training
Integrated TB/HIV implementation in 2004-5

- Surveillance of HIV amongst TB patients
- Establish joint TB/HIV activities in TB and HIV clinics of public health facilities: case finding, case management and effective referral system between two clinics
- Supervision monitoring and evaluation (new recording/reporting system)

In 2006, expansion and cover all provinces in 2007

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2006</th>
<th></th>
<th>2007</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>target</td>
<td>result</td>
<td>target</td>
<td>result</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newly detected HIV</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>44,517</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>26,645</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newly detected HIV received</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>36,138</td>
<td>85%</td>
<td>23,593</td>
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<tr>
<td>TB screening</td>
<td></td>
<td>(81%)</td>
<td></td>
<td>(89%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TB registered patents</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>51,412</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>55,226</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIV testing in TB patients</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>26,552</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>37,764</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(52%)</td>
<td></td>
<td>(68%)</td>
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<tr>
<td>HIV infected TB patients</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>7,141</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>7,615</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIV/TB patients received</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>2,260</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>2,456</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ART during TB treatment</td>
<td></td>
<td>(31.7%)</td>
<td></td>
<td>(32.2%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIV/TB patients received</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>4,551</td>
<td>&gt;80%</td>
<td>5,074</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CPT</td>
<td></td>
<td>(64%)</td>
<td></td>
<td>(67%)</td>
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</tbody>
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Treatment outcomes of new smear positive TB patients in 2006.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Success</th>
<th>Fail</th>
<th>Died</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>TO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TB (HIV-, unknown)</td>
<td>81%</td>
<td>1.7%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>5.8%</td>
<td>2.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TB (HIV+)</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>2.1%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>5.5%</td>
<td>4.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>78.4%</td>
<td>1.8%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>5.7%</td>
<td>2.9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Lesson learnt & Barriers

- TB/HIV are hindering and posting more challenges towards the TB control targets
- Coordinating mechanisms for TB/HIV at all level are essential for the success in implementing integrated activities
- Consistently intensified supervision from all levels resulted in a high performance.
- Stigma and discrimination for dual diseases hamper the access to prevention, treatment, care and support services.
- The late diagnosis and treatment of AIDS patient has resulted in high TB death and low success.
challenges

- The effectiveness of the coordinating mechanism
- Inadequate intervention to reduce high death rate of HIV infected TB patients, for example the VCT for early diagnosis and treatment of AIDS
- Inadequate capacity among TB and HIV staff to provide HIV counseling, treatment and care
- The need for more intensive community involvement to accelerate access
- The need to engage all care providers for TB/HIV
Conclusion

- Thailand has high burden of TB especially among HIV positive patient with low treatment success.
- There is an urgent need to scale up the VCT program for early diagnosis and treatment of HIV infected patients to reduce the TB incidence and also the death rate.
- Although integrated TB/HIV mechanism and guideline do exist, and activities are in place to scale up prevention, treatment and care, the effective implementation at all levels are still a big challenges.
Thank you for attention