



## Increasing access to TB services as part of integrated care for people who inject drugs

## AIDS 2014 Workshop MOWS05 Room 109-110 Monday 21 July, 11:00-12:30

Background: People who inject drugs (PWID) are at increased risk of tuberculosis (TB), irrespective of HIV status, and HIV infection increases the risk still further. TB is a leading cause of mortality among HIV-positive PWID with rates several times higher than among others living with HIV who do not inject drugs. TB prevention, diagnosis and treatment are therefore included in the Comprehensive Package of harm reduction recommended by WHO, however, implementation remains poor. This workshop will introduce the upcoming new policy guidance on integrated TB, HIV, viral hepatitis and harm reduction services, and share successful models of integrated care for PWID. TB, HIV and harm reduction programme managers and non-governmental stakeholders will exchange the challenges preventing access to the prevention, treatment and care of TB for PWID and will have the opportunity to discuss practical solutions to reduce TB morbidity and mortality among PWID.

	AGENDA	
11:00 - 11:05	Introduction to workshop objectives	H Getahun, WHO, Switzerland
11:05 - 11:15	Overview of the upcoming WHO policy guidelines on the integrated management of TB, HIV and viral hepatitis for people who inject drugs	A Baddeley, WHO, Switzerland
11:15 – 11:30	Integrating TB services into harm reduction services in the Asian Pacific context	S N Tarmizi, MoH, Indonesia
11:30 – 11:35	Questions and answers	
11:35 – 11:50	Integrating TB services into harm reduction services in the Eastern European context	N Nizova, MoH, Ukraine and Z Islam, HIV/AIDS Alliance Ukraine
11:50 – 11:55	Questions and answers	
11:55 – 12:25	Facilitated panel discussion: enablers for integrated delivery	
12:25 – 12:30	Sum-up and conclusion	H Getahun, WHO, Switzerland