Background and rationale

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ERR for TB care and control
Meeting of lead authors of a guide on ERR
Geneva, 27–28 April 2011



The WHO Global Task Force on TB Impact Measurement

- Mandate, 3 strategic areas of work, progress to date
- Next steps, priorities for 2011



Mandate and strategic areas of work

Task Force mandate (2006–2015)**

- To produce robust, rigorous, widely-endorsed assessment of whether 2015 targets are achieved at global level, regional and country levels
- To regularly report on progress towards impact targets in years leading up to 2015
- To strengthen national capacity in monitoring and evaluation of TB control

**Established in 2006 with increasing scrutiny and profile of estimates of TB disease burden and assessment of progress towards 2015 targets, alongside strong interest and willingness to contribute among multiple technical and financial partners and countries

2015 targets for global TB control



Halt and reverse incidence (MDG 6, Target 6.c)



 Halve prevalence and mortality rates compared with baseline of 1990

3 strategic areas of work defined December 2007**

- 1. Strengthening surveillance of cases and deaths in all countries
 - ultimate goal direct measurement of cases and deaths from notification and vital registration data
- National TB prevalence surveys in ≥ 21 global focus countries
- 3. Periodic review and revision of methods used to translate surveillance and survey data into estimates of disease burden

^{**}At second meeting of full Task Force; three TF subgroups also formed

Progress to date

General – across 3 areas of work







 WHO/Global Fund joint "TB impact measurement" team

Many partners engaged at international and national level



 Funding from USAID, Japan, Global Fund, Dutch government, TB CARE

1. Review/update of methods

- 18-month review by subgroup, mid 2008—end 2009
- Updated methods developed and agreed by subgroup, endorsed by full Task Force in March 2010
 - Updated parameter estimates based on literature reviews
 - Simplifications
 - e.g. case fatality rates estimated for 4 not 12 categories of cases
 - Incorporation of uncertainty in all estimates
 - Much fuller use of mortality data from vital registration systems
- Updated methods applied in
 - Short update to 2009 WHO global TB control report (December 2009)
 - 2010 WHO report on global TB control
 - TB component of Global Burden of Disease study

2. Strengthening surveillance Task Force framework (September 2008)

DATA QUALITY



- Completeness
- · No duplications, no misclassifications
- Internal and external consistency



IMPROVE

surveillance system

TRENDS

Do surveillance data reflect trends in TB incidence and mortality?



 Analyse time-changes in notifications and recorded deaths alongside changes in case-finding, case definitions, HIV prevalence and other determinants of changes in TB incidence and TB mortality



EVALUATE

trends and impact of TB control

ARE ALL TB CASES
AND DEATHS
CAPTURED IN
SURVEILLANCE DATA?



- "Onion" model
- Inventory studies
- Capture re-capture studies
- Prevalence surveys
- Innovative operational research



UPDATE

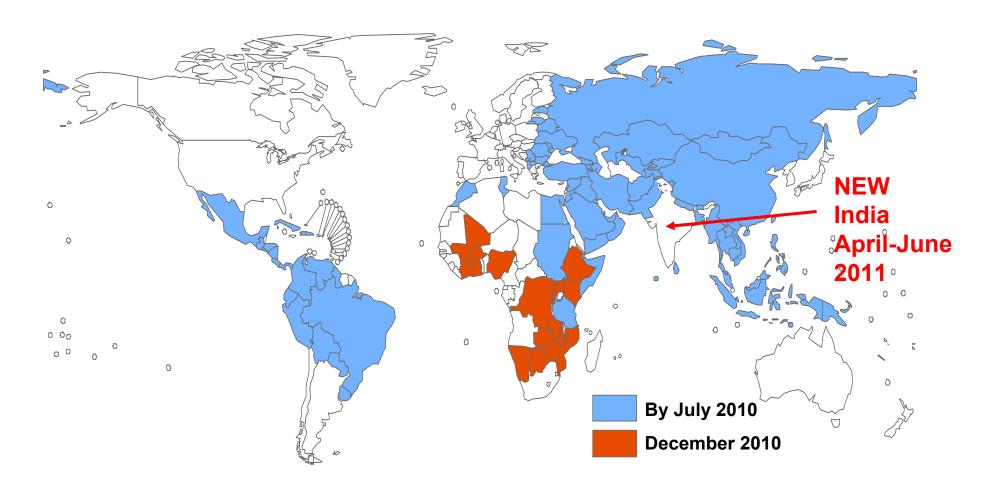
estimates of TB incidence and mortality

TB notifications ≈ TB incidence TB deaths in VR system ≈ TB mortality

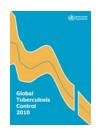


If appropriate, **CERTIFY**TB surveillance data as
direct measure of TB
incidence and mortality

Progress in applying Task Force framework since April 2009

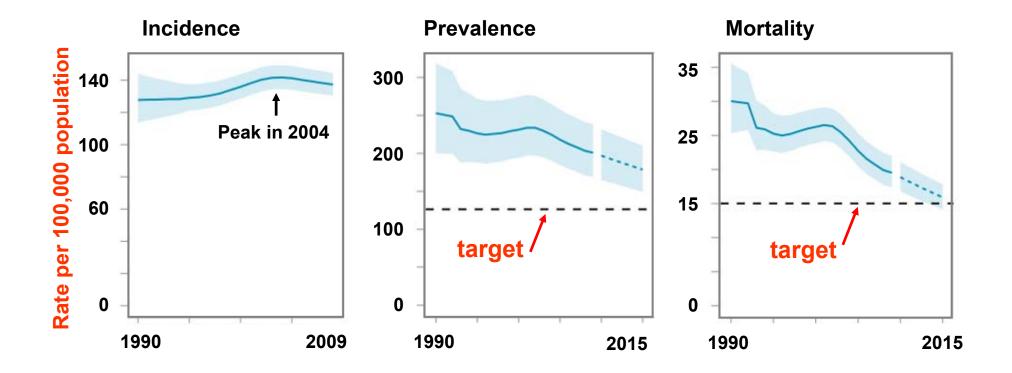


^{**}last 2 regional workshops based on joint WHO/GF approach to assessing surveillance systems and data, developed in 2010



Incidence, prevalence and mortality: global estimates



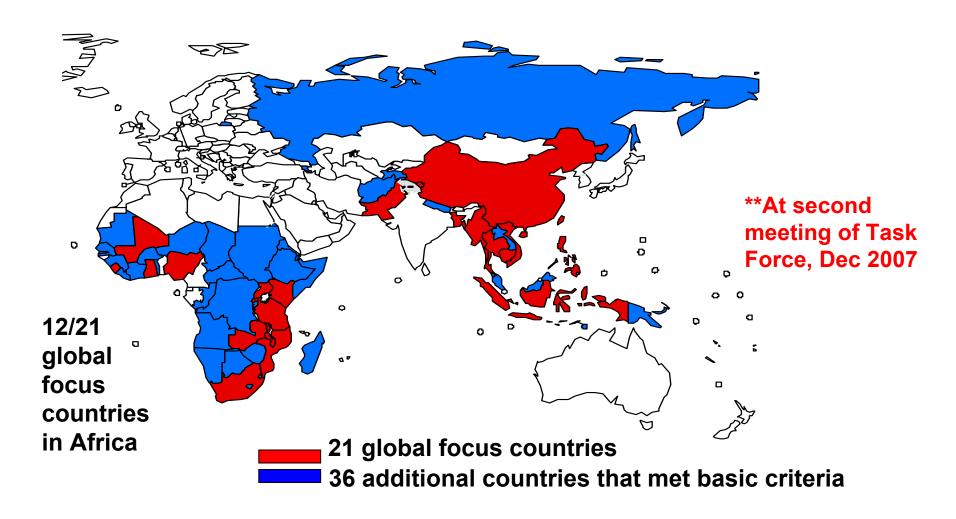


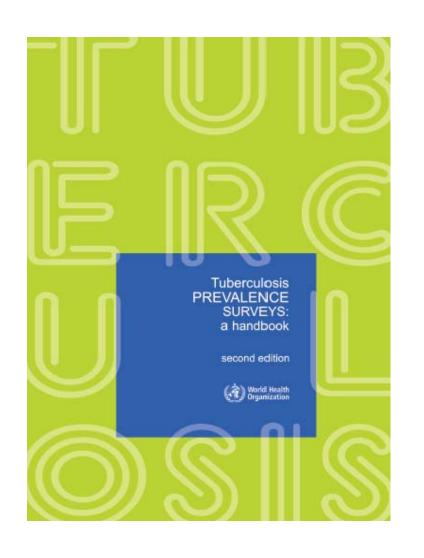
shaded area = uncertainty band



3. Prevalence surveys

Countries where TB prevalence surveys are recommended**





Second edition of Handbook "The Lime Book"

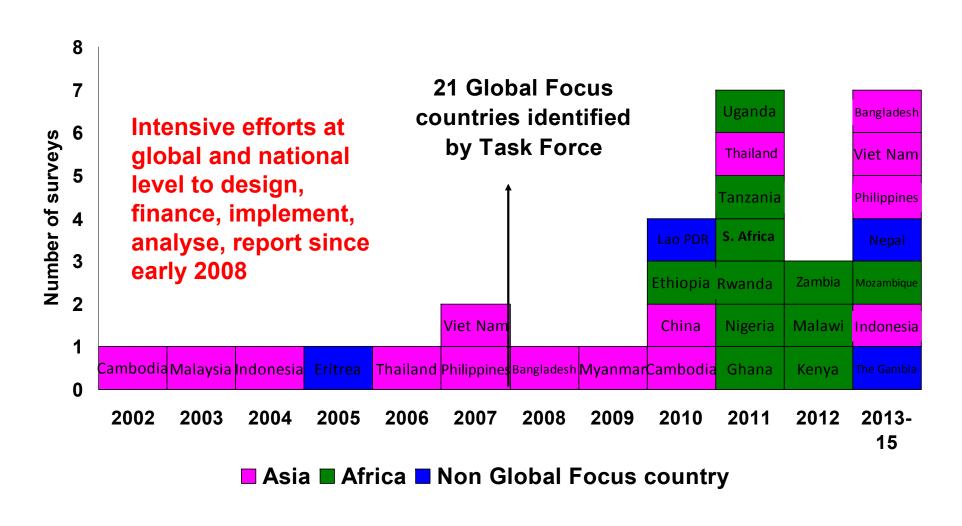
Major collaborative effort January 2010–February 2011

50 authors

15 agencies/ universities/research institutes and NTPs

Out in print May 2011

Prevalence surveys major global momentum



BREAKING NEWS 3 October 2010

Ethiopia Launched National TB Prevalence Survey

(first Sub-Saharan Africa TB disease prevalence survey in 50 years)

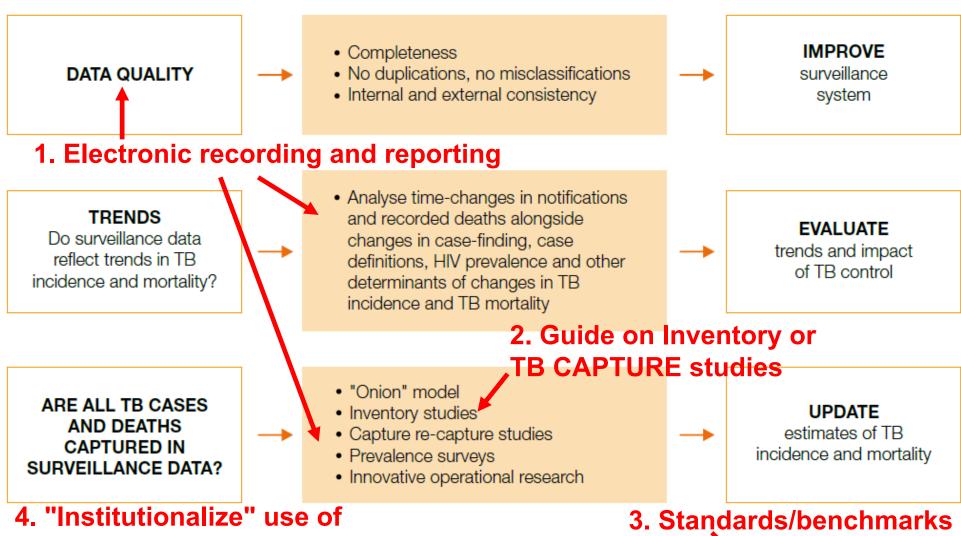


Next steps and priorities for 2011

Disease prevalence surveys

- 1. Widespread dissemination of "Lime Book"
- 2. Completion or start of surveys in global focus countries, with esp. emphasis on Africa
 - AFRICA: Ethiopia, Nigeria, Rwanda, Ghana, Tanzania, Kenya, South Africa
 - ASIA: Pakistan, Cambodia
- 3. Analysis + dissemination of results, lessons learned
 - Myanmar, China, Ethiopia, Cambodia
- 4. Asia-Africa and Africa-Africa collaboration
 - Training courses in Cambodia
 - Assistance by Asian survey coordinators to Africa
 - Assistance from Ethiopia to other African countries

Surveillance: 4 priorities for 2011

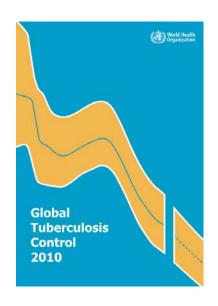


framework/tools + related strengthening of surveillance via GF grants

TB notifications ≈ TB incidence TB deaths in VR system ≈ TB mortality If appropriate, **CERTIFY**TB surveillance data as direct measure of TB incidence and mortality

For further details

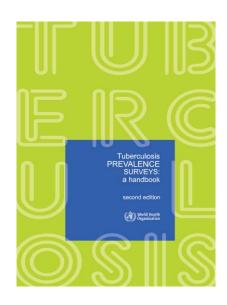
www.who.int/tb/advisory_bodies/impact_measurement_taskforce





2010 WHO global TB control report, pp 32-40 and Annex 1





Handbook on prevalence surveys, 2010, launched 2010, in print May 2011

WHO Stop TB Policy Paper No. 2: TB Impact Measurement, 2009