Standards/benchmarks that need to be attained for a country's surveillance data to be considered a direct measure of TB disease burden

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Main purpose of checklist

TB surveillance data and systems must meet certain (pre-defined as far as possible) standards to be able to provide data of sufficient quality and coverage so that:

• TB incidence can be measured directly from TB notifications
• TB mortality can be measured directly from vital registration records
Task Force framework

DATA QUALITY
- Completeness
- No duplications, no misclassifications
- Internal and external consistency

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

ARE ALL TB CASES AND DEATHS CAPTURED IN SURVEILLANCE DATA?
- "Onion" model
- Inventory studies
- Capture re-capture studies
- Prevalence surveys
- Innovative operational research

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

IMPROVE surveillance system

EVALUATE trends and impact of TB control

UPDATE estimates of TB incidence and mortality
If appropriate, CERTIFY TB surveillance data as direct measure of TB incidence and mortality
Standards

- Essential features
- Minimum set of core variables
- Output data quality attributes
- System coverage
- Key components (TISAT)
Pilot testing

- Brazil – Ana
- China – Chen Wei
- Egypt – Amal
- Estonia – Vahur
- Japan – Kazuhiro and Norio
- Kenya – Kevin
- US – Lori and Emily
- UK – Laura, Michelle and Ibrahim
- The Netherlands – Connie and Nico
- Thailand - Emily
Agenda

• Lessons learned from field testing
• Value of S&B for Global Fund
• Revise the checklist
• Discuss the process to be used to apply checklist in practice
• Plan of work