TB REACH Wave 6
Key References and Publications

Note: This is not an exhaustive list of references and publications. Applicants are encouraged to do a further review of the literature, including especially including national and local experiences, on specific interventions being proposed in their application.

TB REACH grantees have published nearly 40 peer-reviewed manuscripts. Find the full list here.

Stop TB Partnership Publications
- 90-90-90 The Tuberculosis Report for Heads of State and Governments (Link)
- The Global Plan to End TB 2016-2020 (Executive Summary and Full Text)
- Improving Tuberculosis Case Detection: A compendium of TB REACH case studies, lessons learned and a monitoring and evaluation framework (Link)
- Data for Action for Tuberculosis Key, Vulnerable and Underserved Populations (Link)
- Out of Step Report 2017: TB policies in 29 countries (Link)
- Out of Step Report 2015: TB policies in 24 countries (Link)
- Unite to End TB: Every word counts (Link)
- Key Population Briefs
  - Children (Link)
  - Health Care Workers (Link)
  - People Living With HIV (Link)
  - Miners (Link)
  - Mobile populations (Link)
  - People who use drugs (Link)
  - Prisoners (Link)
  - Rural populations (Link)
  - Urban populations (Link)
  - Indigenous Populations (Link)

Global Laboratory Initiative (GLI), hosted by the Stop TB Partnership
- Guide to TB Specimen Referral Systems and Integrated Networks (Link)
- Planning for country transition to Xpert MTB/RIF Ultra Cartridges (Link)
- Training Package on Xpert MTB/RIF (Link)
- Model TB Diagnostic Algorithms (Link)
- Other GLI Training Packages (Link)
- Laboratory Diagnosis of Tuberculosis by Sputum Microscopy (Link)

World Health Organization (WHO) Publications and Resources
- Global TB Report 2016 (Link and Country Profiles)
- Systematic Screening for Active Tuberculosis: Principles and recommendations (Link)
- Systematic Screening for Active Tuberculosis: An operational guide (Link)
- Understanding and using tuberculosis data (Link)
- Recent Diagnostic Policy
  - WHO Meeting Report of a Technical Expert Consultation: Non-inferiority analysis of Xpert MTB/RIF Ultra compared to Xpert MTB/RIF (Link)
Xpert MTB/RIF assay for the diagnosis of pulmonary and extrapulmonary TB in adults and children: WHO Policy update (Link)

Xpert MTB/RIF implementation manual: Technical and operational ‘how-to’ (Link)

Chest radiography in tuberculosis detection. Summary of current WHO recommendations and guidance on programmatic approaches (Link)

The use of molecular line probe assays for the detection of resistance to isoniazid and rifampicin (Link)

The use of molecular line probe assays for the detection of resistance to second-line anti-tuberculosis drugs: Policy guidance (Link)

The use of lateral flow urine lipoarabinomannan assay (LF-LAM) for the diagnosis and screening of active tuberculosis in people living with HIV: Policy update (Link)

Implementing tuberculosis diagnostics: A policy framework (Link)

- Guidelines for treatment of drug-susceptible tuberculosis and patient care (2017 update) (Link)
- Treatment guidelines for drug-resistant tuberculosis (2016 update) (Link)
- Recommendation on 36 months isoniazid preventive therapy to adults and adolescents living with HIV in resource-constrained and high TB and HIV-prevalence settings: 2015 update (Link)
- Childhood TB: Training Toolkit (Link)
- Statement on the use of child-friendly fixed-dose combinations for the treatment of TB in children (Link)
- Considerations for adoption and use of multidisease testing devices in integrated laboratory networks (Link)
- Private Sector for Health. Private healthcare in developing countries.

Contact investigation

- A score to predict and stratify risk of tuberculosis in adult contacts of tuberculosis index cases: a prospective derivation and external validation cohort study (Link)
- Contact investigation for tuberculosis: a systematic review and meta-analysis (Link)
- Comparative Meta-Analysis of Tuberculosis Contact Investigation Interventions in Eleven High Burden Countries (Link)

Engaging Private Healthcare Providers

- Private Sector for Health. Private healthcare in developing countries (Link)
- Involving private health care providers in delivery of TB care: global strategy (Link)
- Engaging all health care providers in TB control: guidance on implementing public-private mix approaches (Link)
- Improving tuberculosis services in Mumbai (Link)
- Engaging the private sector to increase tuberculosis case detection: an impact evaluation study (Link)
- Achieving Systemic and Scalable Private Sector Engagement in Tuberculosis Care and Prevention in Asia (Link)
- Quality of tuberculosis care in high burden countries: the urgent need to address gaps in the care cascade (Link)
- WHO Global Meeting on Public-Private Mix for TB Care and Prevention. Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, 14-16 February 2017 – Meeting Presentations, Background Resources etc. (Link)
- Public-private mix for tuberculosis care and prevention. What progress? What prospects? (Link)
- Patients with tuberculosis in the private sector: counting the uncounted (Link)
- Public–private mix for tuberculosis care and control: a systematic review (Link)
- Engaging the private sector to increase tuberculosis case detection: an impact evaluation study (Link)
- Tuberculosis control: business models for the private sector (Link)
TB and gender

General (not country-specific) publications:

- Tuberculosis, Gender and Human Rights. Technical Brief (Link)
- Sex Differences in Tuberculosis Burden and Notifications in Low- and Middle-Income Countries: A Systematic Review and Meta-analysis (Link)
- Gender assessment tool for national HIV and TB responses (Link)
- Gender and Tuberculosis. Discussion Paper (Link)
- Gender-related barriers and delays in accessing tuberculosis diagnostic and treatment services: a systematic review of qualitative studies (Link)
- Barriers and Delays in Tuberculosis Diagnosis and Treatment Services: Does Gender Matter? (Link)
- Tuberculosis in Women. WHO Factsheet (Link)
- Prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of tuberculosis in children and mothers: evidence for action for maternal, neonatal, and child health services (Link)
- Women and Tuberculosis: Taking a Look at a Neglected Issue (Link)
- A systematic review on the role of gender in tuberculosis control (Link)
- Gender and TB: socio-cultural aspects (Link)
- Gender differences in delays in diagnosis and treatment of tuberculosis (Link)
- Gender and tuberculosis: cross-site analysis and implications of a multi-country study in Bangladesh, India, Malawi, and Colombia (Link)
- Gender and tuberculosis research: status of the field and implications for research (Link)
- Gender differences in tuberculosis: a prevalence survey done in Bangladesh (Link)
- Gender and tuberculosis (Link)
- Gender and tuberculosis: a comparison of prevalence surveys with notification data to explore sex differences in case detection (Link)

A select list of country-specific publications:

- Health care workers' gender bias in testing could contribute to missed tuberculosis among women in South Africa (Link)
- Tuberculosis and gender in the Asia-Pacific Region (Link)
- Gender patterns of tuberculosis testing and disease in South Africa (Link)
- Gender Differences in Health Care Seeking Behaviour of Tuberculosis Patients in Chandigarh (Link)
- Gender differences in notification rates, clinical forms and treatment outcome of tuberculosis patients under the RNTCP (Link)
- Gender difference in treatment seeking behaviors of tuberculosis cases in rural communities of Bangladesh (Link)
- Tuberculosis and gender: Exploring the patterns in a case control study in Malawi (Link)
- Gender and tuberculosis control. Perspectives on health seeking behavior among men and women in Vietnam (Link)
- Longer delays in tuberculosis diagnosis among women in Vietnam (Link)