

Finding and treating people with TB in

Ethiopia

- Coordinated sputum collection centers in isolated areas provide access to services where they did not previously exist
- Nearly double the number of TB cases detected in first eight months of the project
- Combating stigma and education campaigns



Dawro Zone - The Dawro Zone of Southern Ethiopia is an extremely isolated area. Both landlocked and mountainous, the area is poorly accessible at best and the people of Dawro have only limited contact with health services. Given the challenges it was not surprising that Dawro's health services detected less than 20% of the estimated tuberculosis (TB) cases in 2009. Contributing factors included the lack of health facilities; the generally poor performance of those that did exist; a lack of communication and a correspondingly low level of counseling between local populations and health institutions; and a loss of focus on TB within the health system nationally. Inter Aide Ethiopia started work to remedy this situation in September 2010. Community volunteers and health workers have set up on-site sputum collection centers and referral systems with

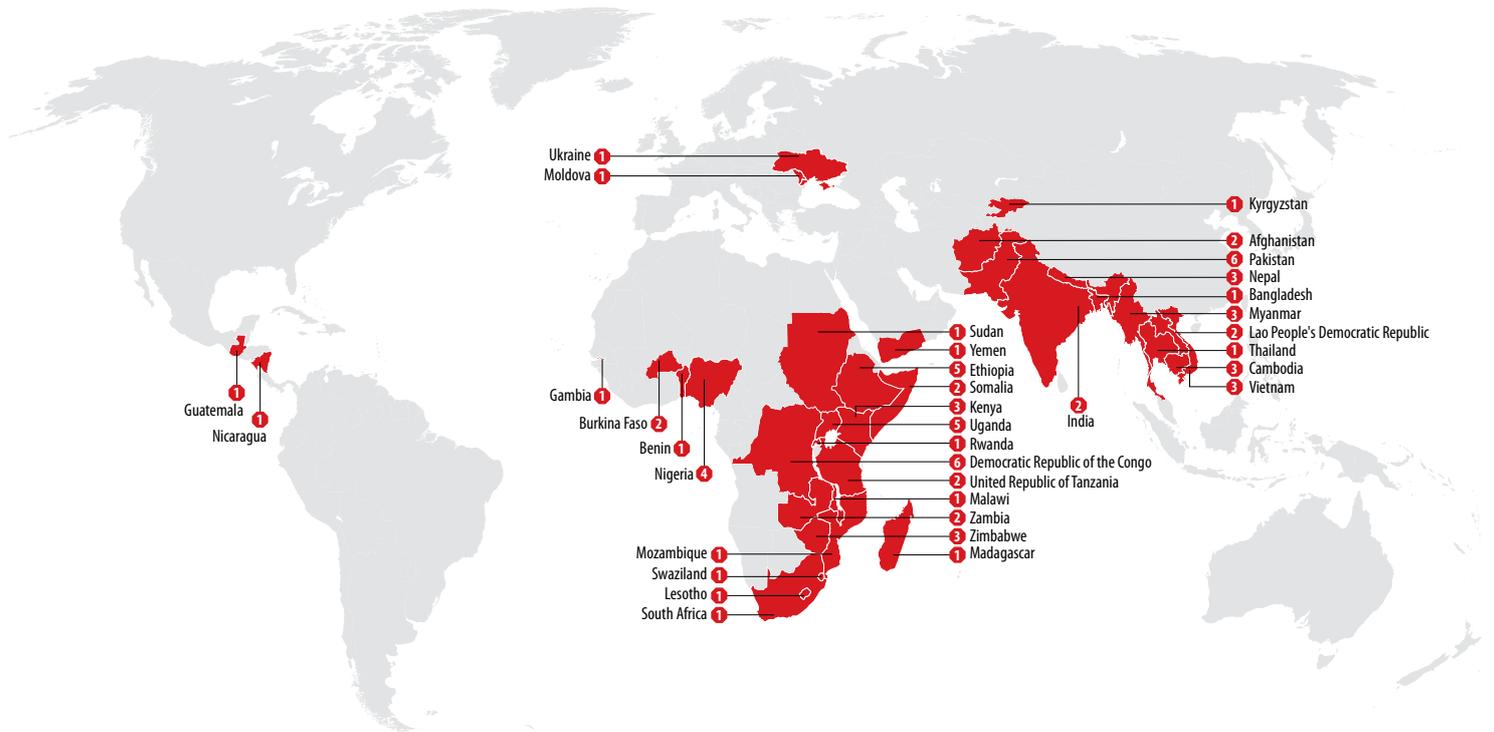
community mediators in isolated areas. The volunteers and health workers are also trained to conduct informational campaigns aimed at reducing stigma and improving understanding of TB. Diagnostic facilities were decentralized into hot spot areas in order to improve the quality of service provided to care seekers. The project also began an advocacy programme designed to reinstate TB as a major focus within the existing health care system. This integrated approach, as opposed to purely medical interventions, has produced some amazing successes.

So far there has been a 99% increase in new smear positive case detection in the first eight months of the project. These greatly improved numbers have helped to change the perception of the importance of TB control among health care providers and have strengthened their support for these new initiatives.



TB REACH

FINDING AND TREATING PEOPLE WITH TB IN THE WORLD'S POOREST COMMUNITIES



Finding 140,000 new cases means saving 70,000 lives and preventing 1.4 million new infections.

More than **nine million people** around the world become ill with tuberculosis (TB) each year. About one-third of them fail to get an accurate diagnosis or effective treatment and are more likely to die from this curable disease. TB REACH offers a lifeline to people among this missing 3 million by finding and treating people in the poorest, most vulnerable communities in the world. In areas with limited or non-existent TB care, TB REACH supports innovative and effective techniques to find people with TB quickly, avert deaths, stop TB from spreading, and halt the development of drug-resistant strains.

- TB REACH was launched in 2010 and will run until 2016, thanks to a **CAD\$ 120 million** grant from the Canadian International Development Agency.
- TB REACH is committed to getting funds to projects with a very short turnaround time.
- In its first 18 months, TB REACH committed nearly **\$50 million to 75 projects in 36 countries** aiming to find and treat more than **140,000** people with TB who would otherwise have gone undiagnosed.
- Finding 140,000 new cases means saving 70,000 lives and preventing 1.4 million new infections. Scaling up successful TB REACH projects would multiply these figures.

Stop TB Partnership

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