

Finding and treating people with TB in

Nepal

- Migrants and other groups at risk are screened near the Nepal-India border to detect cases early
- More than 115,000 people screened and nearly 700 cases detected in the first nine months of the project
- Project cuts down transmission rates by screening contacts of TB cases



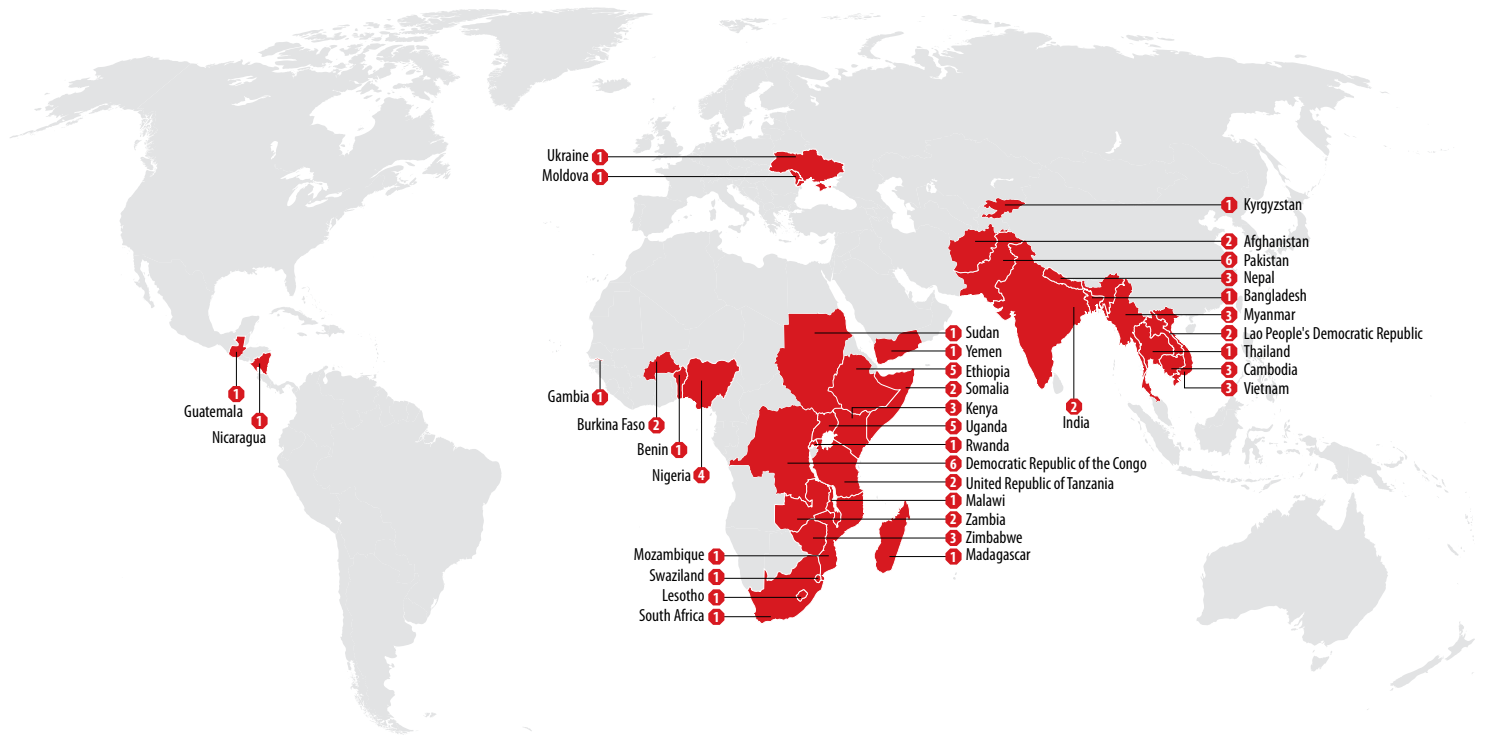
Rupandehi district - After four years working in Mumbai, India, 55 year old Dev Raj Tiwari returned to his home in Western Nepal. Illness had made it impossible for him to continue working and, the medical care he had thus far received having given him no relief, he had come home to die. While Mr. Dev was away in India, his home district of Rupandehi had begun to benefit from a campaign against tuberculosis (TB) through the services of FHI360 to screen migrants returning to Nepal. The project identifies these vulnerable, sometimes remote and isolated communities, ensuring appropriate TB treatment through innovative, active case detection conducted by workers sent directly into the targeted areas. Migrant workers, among the groups less likely to seek out health services, are contacted at the Nepal-India border, rather than waiting for them to seek out health services on their own. Other risk groups for TB such as injecting drug users and sex

workers are also targeted for screening. Additionally, contacts of TB cases are also sought out and tested, helping to cut down on the transmission of disease. FHI360 staff workers, learning of his symptoms, collected sputum samples from Dev and quickly identified TB disease. Although both Dev and his neighbours believed TB to be incurable, staff workers reassured him that his disease could be treated successfully. With careful follow-up for treatment compliance, Dev regained his strength and in the second month of treatment his sputum test was negative for TB. He is well on his way to being cured. He considers his recovery to be a miracle and has become a strong community advocate for TB screening. In the nine months since the project began, FHI360 has been able to screen over 50,000 migrants and about 66,000 other patients, finding nearly 700 cases of TB which might otherwise have gone undetected.



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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