

Tuberculosis prevention, care and control

A practical directory of new advances



Stop TB Partnership



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

http://www.stoptb.org/wg.dots_expansion/inat.asp

Driven by NTD demand

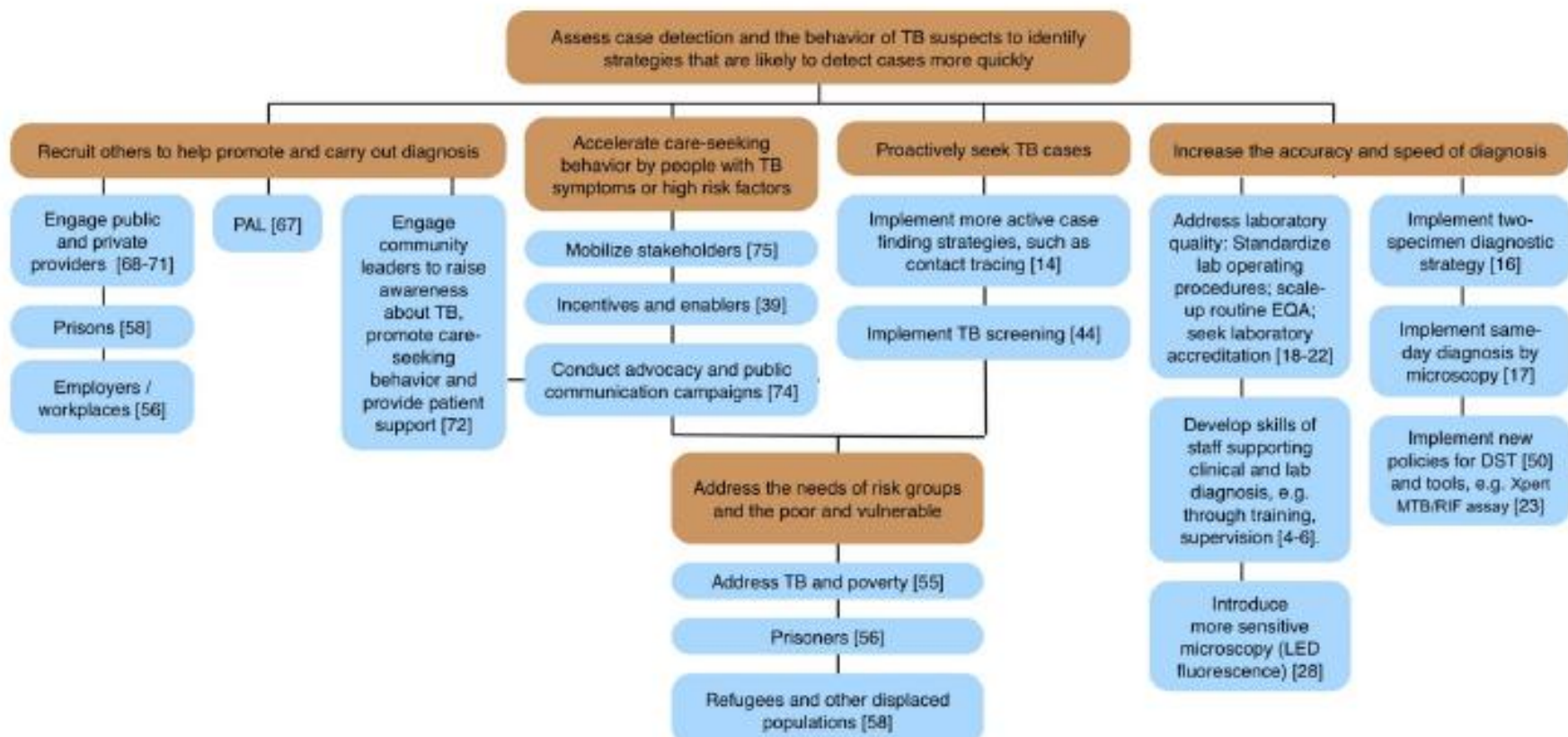
- Supports strategic planning efforts of NTP managers, staff and partners
- Practical guidance about what to consider before introducing a new advance
 - Evidence-base
 - Short- and long-term costs
 - Human resource and infrastructure requirements
- Describes 76 new tools and approaches endorsed by WHO since 2000
- Summarizes key evidence and relevant new international standards

Decision-making maps: starting from programmatic challenges

Map 2: Detecting TB cases earlier

As countries continue to improve TB treatment and address gaps in case detection, they simultaneously are looking for ways to detect and treat TB cases more quickly so as to decrease transmission and improve the outcomes of treatment. The map below highlights several advances in this Directory that could (depending on your priorities and context) help detect TB cases more quickly.

Important note Like most challenges faced in TB control, if you begin by assessing and understanding the characteristics of the problem and the behavior of populations at risk, you will be able to shape a more effective response and guide collaboration between partners and stakeholders.



Directory of approaches, considerations and guidance

Monitoring, evaluating and measuring the impact of the TB epidemic				Approximate costs to implement		
ID	Area of advance	Year	Description	Manage / supervise	Procure / Supply	Staff / Train
7	TB recording and reporting	2006	A standardized recording and reporting (R&R) system that allows assessment of treatment results is an essential component of the Stop TB Strategy. The recommended TB R&R system was revised to align the forms and registers with the Stop TB Strategy and is available for country adaptation (19). Computerized implementations of TB R&R forms, registers and quarterly reports are in use in countries. Some costs are associated with the production and distribution of revised forms or implementation of computerized systems.	••	••	••
8		2011	The Routine Data Quality Assessment tool can be used to routinely assess and improve the quality of TB data in R&R systems (20). Doing so requires some training of staff to conduct assessments and analyze their results.	•	•	••
9	Monitoring and evaluation	2004	New standard TB monitoring and evaluation indicators have been compiled for TB, including guidance on how to define indicators that can be compared over time and between different programs (21).	••	•	••



Evaluating investment requirements

Key to new advances

●	Implementing and sustaining this advance makes use of available resources with minor changes to their management and minimal (or no) new costs.
●●	Advance requires careful management attention during implementation, but activities (including supervision) may be incorporated into routine work over time. There are new costs associated with the advance, but they may be reduced by careful procurement and cost-sharing.
●●●	Advance places a great demand on management. New supervisory/operational tasks must be sustained over time. This advance may require specialized infrastructure and/or have high immediate and on-going costs.

Contents of the Document

- **Maps**
 - Detecting more TB cases
 - Detecting TB cases earlier
 - Detecting and managing drug-resistant TB
 - Addressing TB/HIV co-infection
- **Directory sections**
 - Organized by component of the Stop TB Strategy
- **References**
 - Linked to each new approach or tool defined (n=114)

- Hard copies can be ordered
- Document on CDs and downloaded from Stop TB website
- Library of 114 references, with links to documents, to be posted for one-stop search of information
 - Supporting information from partners