

## **HIV and Tuberculosis: overcoming the fatal interaction**

*Satellite Symposium of the XVI International AIDS Conference, Toronto, Canada.  
August 13, 2006 from 14:45-18:00 in Room 4*

### ***Agenda***

#### ***Organisers***

*Stop TB and HIV Departments of World Health Organization, International AIDS Society  
and Forum for Collaborative HIV Research*

#### ***Key note speaker***

*Stephen Lewis, UN Secretary General's Special Envoy on HIV/AIDS in Africa*

#### ***Co-chairs***

*Helene Gayle (President, International AIDS Society) and Kevin DeCock (Director of HIV/AIDS  
Department, WHO)*

#### ***Convener***

*Paul Nunn, Stop TB Department, WHO*

**Background:** Tuberculosis is among the biggest killers of people living with HIV even in the era of increased access to ART. Tuberculosis incidence and recurrence rates, even if reduced by ART, remain high in people living with HIV (PLHIV). The risk of developing active TB disease in PLHIV with latent infection increases up to 15% annually, in contrast to a life time risk of 10% among HIV negatives. PLHIV have significant increases in the incidence of smear-negative pulmonary and extrapulmonary TB, which are difficult to diagnose and have inferior treatment outcomes, including excessive early mortality. ART is currently initiated in late stages of HIV disease after which time much of the burden of TB has already been experienced. Therefore, the aspirations that ART scale-up would substantially reduce TB incidence among PLHIV may not be realistic. However, there are additional measures and interventions that need to be carried out to address the burden of TB among PLHIV. These collaborative TB/HIV activities build on sound collaboration between HIV and TB control programmes to deliver comprehensive and integrated TB and HIV prevention, treatment and care through the primary health care system. The experience of TB control programmes has been instrumental in informing ART scale-up programmes. Therefore, accelerated implementation of these activities, strengthening and maximising the programmatic synergies of TB and HIV are crucial to address the problem of HIV associated TB.

**Objectives:** The satellite symposium has the following specific objectives;

- Highlight the importance of TB prevention, diagnosis and treatment as a care issue for PLHIV and share experiences and strategies that work.
- Review emerging threats, problems and solutions for the management of TB in PLHIV.
- Demonstrate the potential role of TB control programmes in scaling up HIV prevention, treatment and care services.
- Highlight the priorities and the recent advances in research on TB/HIV issues.

#### **Speakers and Topics**

Time	Topic	Speaker
14:45-14:50	Welcoming note by convener	Paul Nunn (Stop TB, WHO)
14:50-15:00	Introductory remarks by co-chairs	Helene Gayle (IAS) Kevin De Cock (HIV/AIDS, WHO)
15:00-15:15	Key note speech: reflections on TB	Stephen Lewis (Canada)
15:15-15:30	Tackling TB and HIV epidemic: problems and solutions	Paul Nunn (Stop TB, WHO)
15:30-15:45	Role and potential of TB control programs to scale-up HIV prevention, treatment and care services	Liz Corbett (London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, Zimbabwe)
15:45-16:15	Discussion	
16:15-16:45	Tea Break	
16:45-17:00	Reflections on TB: personal experience	Lucy Chesire (Kenya)
17:00-17:15	Global TB/HIV research priorities and recent developments	Richard Chaisson (John Hopkins University, USA)
17:15-17:30	National scale-up of collaborative TB/HIV activities in Uganda	Elizabeth Madraa (Ministry of Health, Uganda)
17:30-18:00	Discussion	
18:00	Closing	