

Facilitator Guide (FG1)

***TB DIAGNOSTICS GLOBAL POLICIES AND STRATEGIES***

SUMMARYOF MODULE AT A GLANCE

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| **Purpose of module:** | To provide participants with an overview of key considerations for implementing TB diagnostics at a country level | |
| **Total time of module** | 2 hours 5 minutes | |
| **CONTENT OUTLINE** | | |
| **Power point: TB Diagnostics Global Policies and Strategies** | Aim: provide a background on global TB strategies, policies and recommendations for adopting TB diagnostics at a country level  Learning objectives:   * Identify the End TB goals and targets * List key objectives for diagnostic services related to the End TB Strategy * List TB diagnostic technologies that are recommended by WHO * Describe process for adopting new diagnostics at country level | 1 hour |
| **Discussion Questions** | 1. What is the End TB target for reduction in the number of TB deaths by 2020? 2. What are the key objectives for diagnostic services related to the End TB Strategy? 3. Countries should adopt all WHO-recommended diagnostics in their national algorithm. True or false? 4. Name two technologies that are NOT recommended by WHO for diagnosis of active TB 5. Describe specific process to be considered when adopting new diagnostics at country level | 15 minutes |
| **Exercise 1: Diagnostic need calculation** | Aim: To understand the GLI planning tool and how to calculate estimated numbers of tests and facilities for each technology | 50 minutes |
| **Handout and exercise/prac­ticals in module:** | 1. Worksheet (W1:PM1) |  |
| **Additional resources or references:** | * World Health Organization. (March, 2016). Tuberculosis. <http://www.who.int/tb> * World Health Organization. (2016). Framework of indicators and targets for laboratory strengthening under the End TB Strategy <http://www.who.int/tb/publications/labindicators/en/> * World Health Organization. (2015). Implementing tuberculosis diagnostics: A policy framework <http://www.who.int/tb/publications/implementing_TB_diagnostics/en/> * Global Laboratory Initiative, Stop TB Partnership. (2017). GLI Model TB Diagnostic Algorithms http://stoptb.org/wg/gli/assets/documents/GLI\_algorithms.pdf * World Health Organization. (2015). WHO End TB Strategy <http://www.who.int/tb/post2015_strategy/en/> * New Diagnostic Working Group http://tbevidence.org/tb-diagnostics-pipeline/ |  |

Module notes

Slides 4-8 (TB statistics and global and regional progress and challenges)

Slide 4 Global TB Statistics – Slide should be updated to latest WHO data from <http://www.who.int/tb>

Slide 5 Regional/National TB statistics – Slide should be customised to include appropriate regional or national TB statistics from <http://www.who.int/tb/county/data/profiles/en>

Slide 6 Global progress and challenges in TB care – Slide should be updated to latest WHO data from <http://www.who.int/tb>

Slide 8 Slide should be customised to include appropriate regional or national progress and challenges in TB care

Slide 22 (TB diagnostic network structure and test menu) laboratory network structure and capacity at each level is country-specific. Therefore, the generic model presented in the slide should be adapted to country context and capacity

**Slide 23** (Global TB diagnostic pipeline)- slide shows the pipeline in 2016 / 2017, and should be updated to include diagnostics that are in developmenthttp://tbevidence.org/tb-diagnostics-pipeline/

**Slides 25-36** (Diagnostic algorithms) may want to consider printing out the five algorithms separately

Slides 37-39 (Processes for implementing new TB diagnostics)

Slide 37 outlines the WHO process to the development of a National Policy on TB

Slides 38 & 39 outlines country processes and local stakeholders and players should be involved

Slide 40 Exercise: Estimate your country’s need for TB diagnostics

EXERCISE: ESTIMATE YOUR COUNTRY’S NEED FOR TB DIAGNOSTICS

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| **Purpose of exercise:** | To understand the GLI planning tool and how to calculate estimated numbers of tests and facilities for each technology |
| **Preparation:** | * Perform the calculation using the Excel tool * Compare calculated requirements for each technology with current capacity and planned changes to capacity as outlined in NSP/NTLSP |
| **Materials required:** | Full list of materials participants need:   * Pens/marker * Flipcharts or other large piece of paper |
| **Total time of exercise:** | 50 minutes |
| **Feedback expected:** | Group discussion on any major differences between calculations for current capacity and planned changes to capacity as outlined in the NSP/NTLSP   * Are discrepancies due to incorrect assumptions in the calculation? * Does the planned capacity need re-considering? * Are better data for some variables needed to provide a better model? |

CONDUCTING THE EXERCISE

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| Read out instructions (shown above in “preparation”) | 2 minutes |
| Break into groups, give paper/marker to each group, and then groups should allot roles of note taker and presenter for end of exercise | 2 minutes |
| Discussion on calculations | 30 minutes |
| Report back to full group using flip charts | 10 minutes |
| Discussion questions posed to the group | 10 minutes |

Debriefing exercise/practical

Exercise will be wrapped up with a discussion covering the possibility of major differences between current capacity and planned changes to capacity, including the following questions:

• Are discrepancies due to incorrect assumptions in the calculation?

• Does the planned capacity need re-considering?

• Are better data for some variables needed to provide a better model?

Key messages from exercise/practical

It is important to consider the local context and country demographics and statistics based on existing data.

MODULE ANSWERS

1. What is the End TB target for reduction in the number of TB deaths by 2020?
2. Reduction in the number of TB deaths is 35% compared with 2015 (%). (Slide 8)
3. What are the key objectives for diagnostic services related to the End TB Strategy?
4. Increase access to rapid and accurate detection of TB
5. Reach universal access to DST
6. Strengthen quality of laboratory services (Slide 13)
7. Countries should adopt all WHO-recommended diagnostics in their national algorithm. True or False?
8. False – WHO-Recommended TB diagnostics should be adopted by countries according to local context, epidemiology and resources
9. Name two technologies that are NOT recommended by WHO for diagnosis of active TB?
10. Interferon-Gamma Release Assays (IGRAs)
11. Commercial serodiagnostic tests
12. Describe specific process to be considered when adopting new diagnostics at country level
13. Situational analysis, TWG, review of WHO policies, TWG to provide recommendations, determine need for country evaluation