

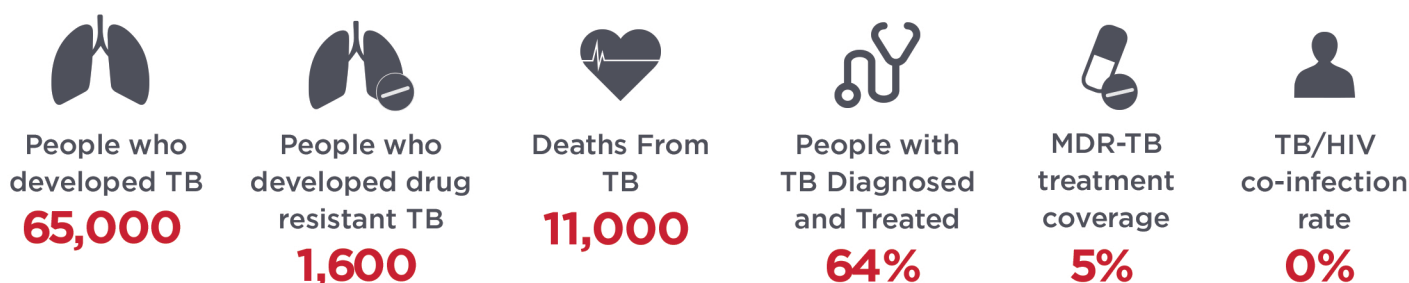
TB POLICIES IN AFGHANISTAN

Excerpted from the Out of Step 2017 report, a survey of tuberculosis prevention, testing and treatment policies and practices in 29 countries

AFGHANISTAN COUNTRY SCORECARD



KEY NUMBERS IN 2016 *



To read the full Out of Step report with results for all 29 countries, and to join our campaign telling governments to #StepUpforTB, visit www.stepupfortb.org



Stop TB Partnership

* Source: WHO (Accessed 2017 Oct)

AFGHANISTAN : KEY TB POLICIES DASHBOARD

Is this policy in place at the national level?

● Yes ● No ? Unknown

If Yes, is the policy being implemented?

● Yes ● Yes, but not widely ✕ No ? Unknown

DIAGNOSIS	- Xpert MTB/RIF is the initial TB diagnostic test for adults and children being investigated for TB	●
	- TB-LAM is used to diagnose TB in PLWHA with CD4 \leq 100 μ L or seriously ill	●
	- First-line DST (rifampicin and isoniazid) is done for all RR-TB cases or for people at risk of DR-TB	●
	- Second-line DST (fluoroquinolones & second-line injectable agents) is done for all DR- TB cases	●
MODELS OF CARE	- DS-TB treatment is started at the primary health care level*	●
	- DR-TB treatment is started at the district level*	●
	- Hospitalisation is NOT required for DS-TB treatment**	●
	- Hospitalisation is NOT required for DR-TB treatment**	●
	- ARV treatment is offered to all PLWHA ('test and start')	●
TB AND DR-TB TREATMENT	- New paediatric TB FDCs are the standard of care	?
	- National policy reflects WHO guidance on bedaquiline use for adults	✕
	- National policy reflects WHO guidance on delamanid use for adults and children	✕
	- National policy includes the WHO-recommended, 9-month (shorter) MDR-TB treatment regimen	?
MEDICINES REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT	- DR-TB medicines can receive accelerated registration	●
	- Unregistered TB medicines are available through Compassionate Use/other legal mechanisms***	●
	- Country is enrolled in WHO Collaborative Registration Procedure	●

(*) Including smear-positive individuals. In some countries exceptions are made for people who are smear-negative and on a case by case basis. (**) The implementation of the policy was not assessed for the hospitalisation questions. (***) Compassionate use, expanded access programmes, import waivers or other legal mechanisms.

To read the full Out of Step report with results for all 29 countries, and to join our campaign telling governments to #StepUpforTB, visit www.stepupfortb.org