



# Collaborative TB/HIV activities 2014

## Tables, Graphs & Maps

Source: Global Tuberculosis Report 2015

[http://www.who.int/tb/publications/global\\_report/en/](http://www.who.int/tb/publications/global_report/en/)



# The 2012 WHO Policy

## WHO policy on collaborative TB/HIV activities

Guidelines for national programmes and other stakeholders



## WHO-recommended collaborative TB/HIV activities

### A. Establish and strengthen the mechanisms for delivering integrated TB and HIV services

A.1. Set up and strengthen a coordinating body for collaborative TB/HIV activities functional at all levels

A.2. Determine HIV prevalence among TB patients and TB prevalence among people living with HIV

A.3. Carry out joint TB/HIV planning to integrate the delivery of TB and HIV services

A.4. Monitor and evaluate collaborative TB/HIV activities

### B. Reduce the burden of TB in people living with HIV and initiate early antiretroviral therapy (the *Three I's for HIV/TB*)

B.1. Intensify TB case-finding and ensure high quality antituberculosis treatment

B.2. Initiate TB prevention with Isoniazid preventive therapy and early antiretroviral therapy

B.3. Ensure control of TB Infection in health-care facilities and congregate settings

### C. Reduce the burden of HIV in patients with presumptive and diagnosed TB

C.1. Provide HIV testing and counselling to patients with presumptive and diagnosed TB

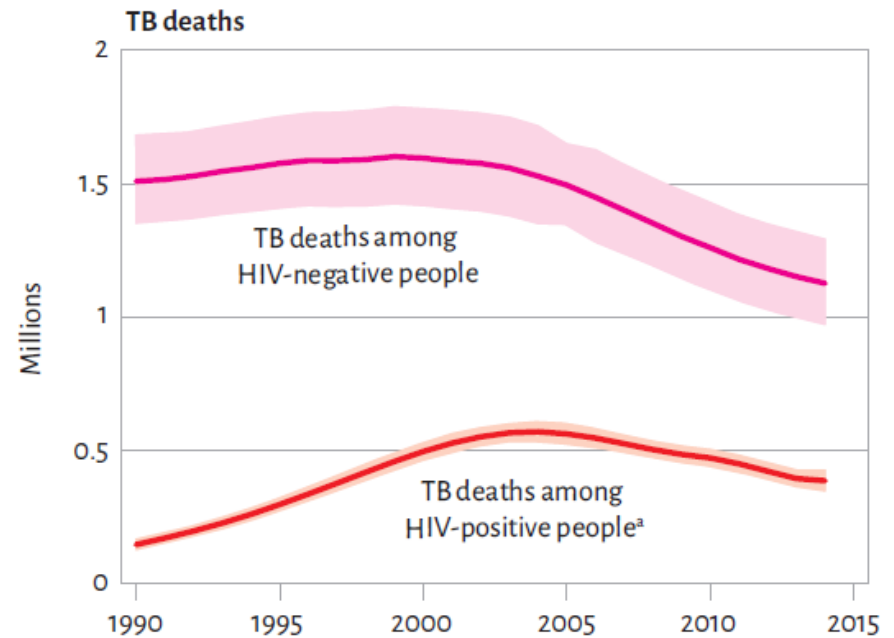
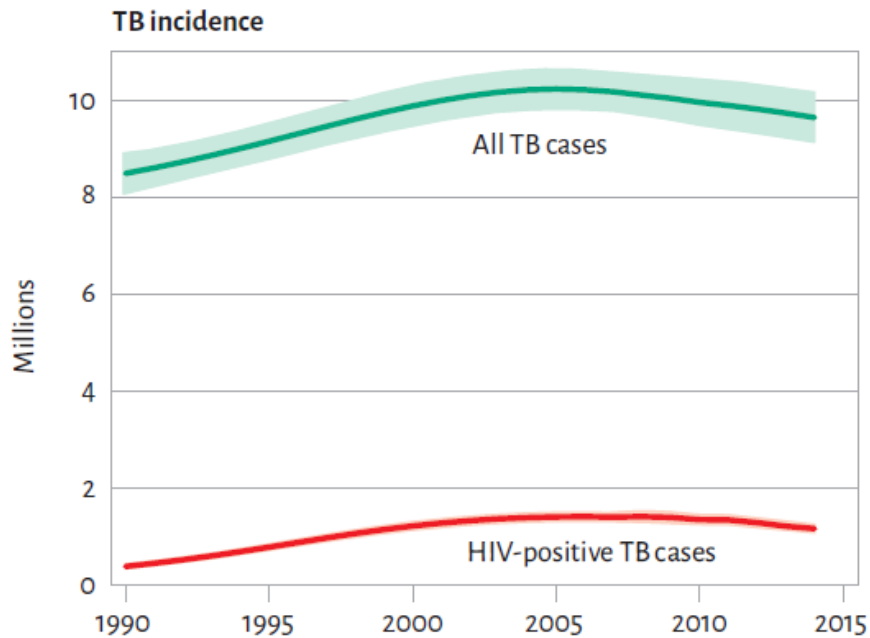
C.2. Provide HIV prevention interventions for patients with presumptive and diagnosed TB

C.3. Provide co-trimoxazole preventive therapy for TB patients living with HIV

C.4. Ensure HIV prevention interventions, treatment and care for TB patients living with HIV

C.5. Provide antiretroviral therapy for TB patients living with HIV

# Estimated absolute numbers of TB cases and deaths (in millions per year) 1990-2014



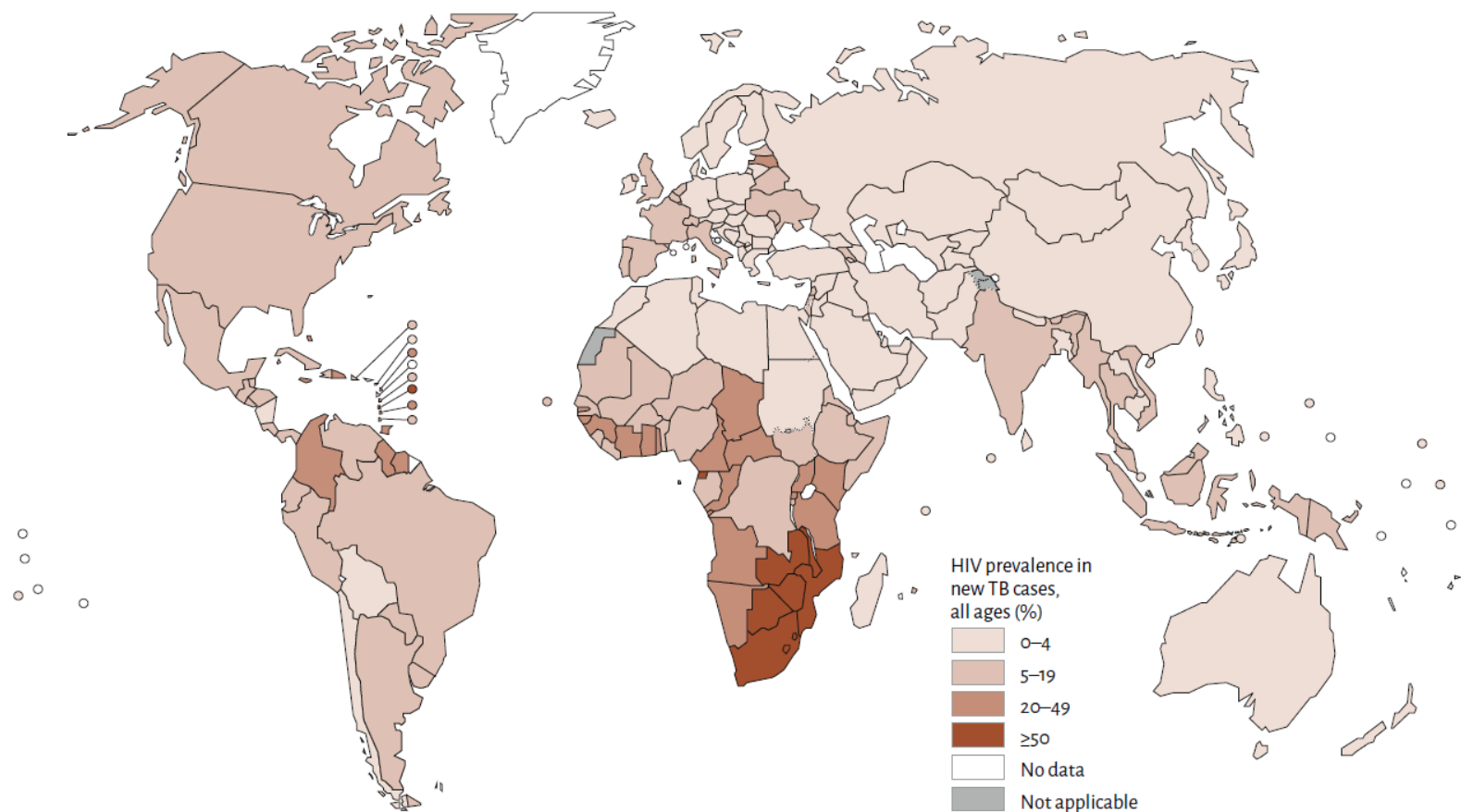
<sup>a</sup> HIV-associated deaths are classified as HIV deaths according to ICD-10.

# Cumulative number of lives saved by TB and TB/HIV interventions 2000-2014 (millions), globally and by WHO region

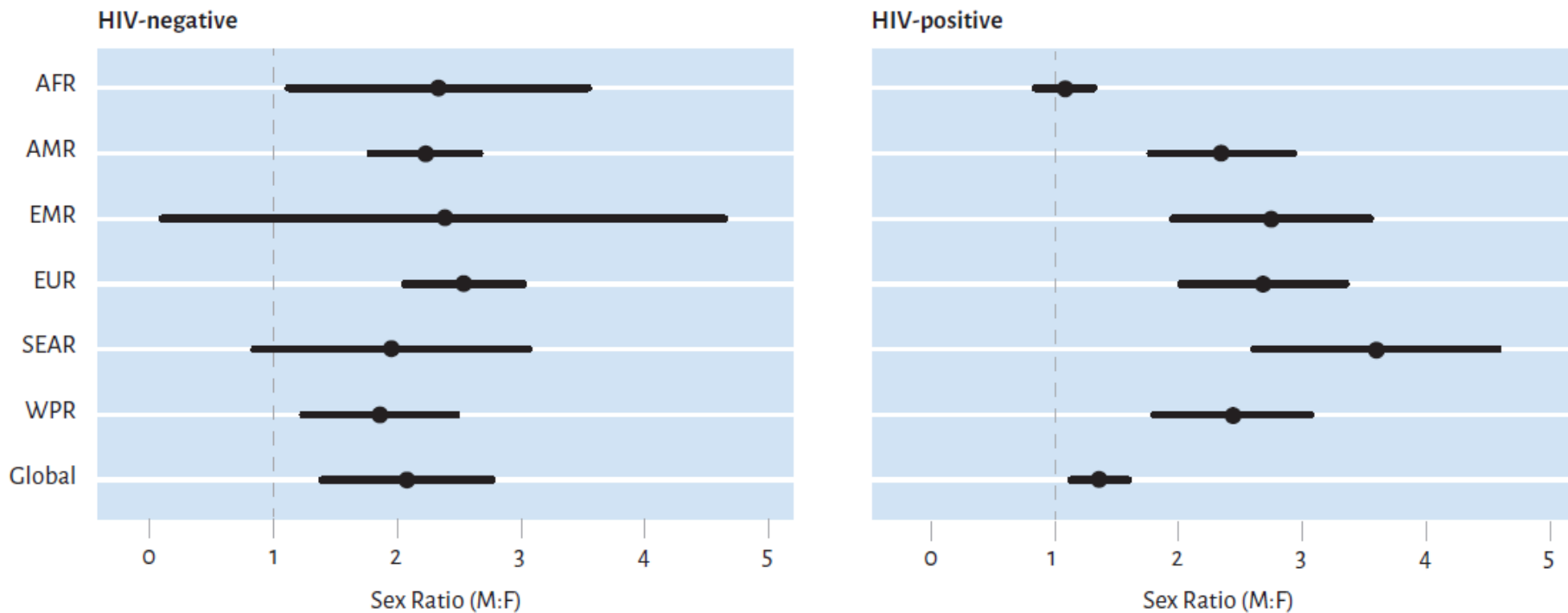
WHO REGION	HIV-NEGATIVE PEOPLE		HIV-POSITIVE PEOPLE		TOTAL	
	BEST ESTIMATE	UNCERTAINTY INTERVAL	BEST ESTIMATE	UNCERTAINTY INTERVAL	BEST ESTIMATE	UNCERTAINTY INTERVAL
AFR	4.2	3.4–5.1	5.9	5.3–6.5	10.1	9.0–11.2
AMR	1.4	1.2–1.5	0.31	0.28–0.33	1.7	1.6–1.8
EMR	2.6	2.1–3.0	0.06	0.056–0.075	2.6	2.2–3.0
EUR	2.1	1.9–2.4	0.13	0.12–0.14	2.3	2.0–2.5
SEA	15.7	13.7–17.7	1.6	1.4–1.8	17.3	15.3–19.3
WPR	9.2	8.3–10.0	0.29	0.27–0.32	9.5	8.6–10.3
<b>Global</b>	<b>35.2</b>	<b>30.9–39.4</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>7.6–9.2</b>	<b>43.5</b>	<b>39.2–47.8</b>

Best estimates are followed by 95% uncertainty intervals

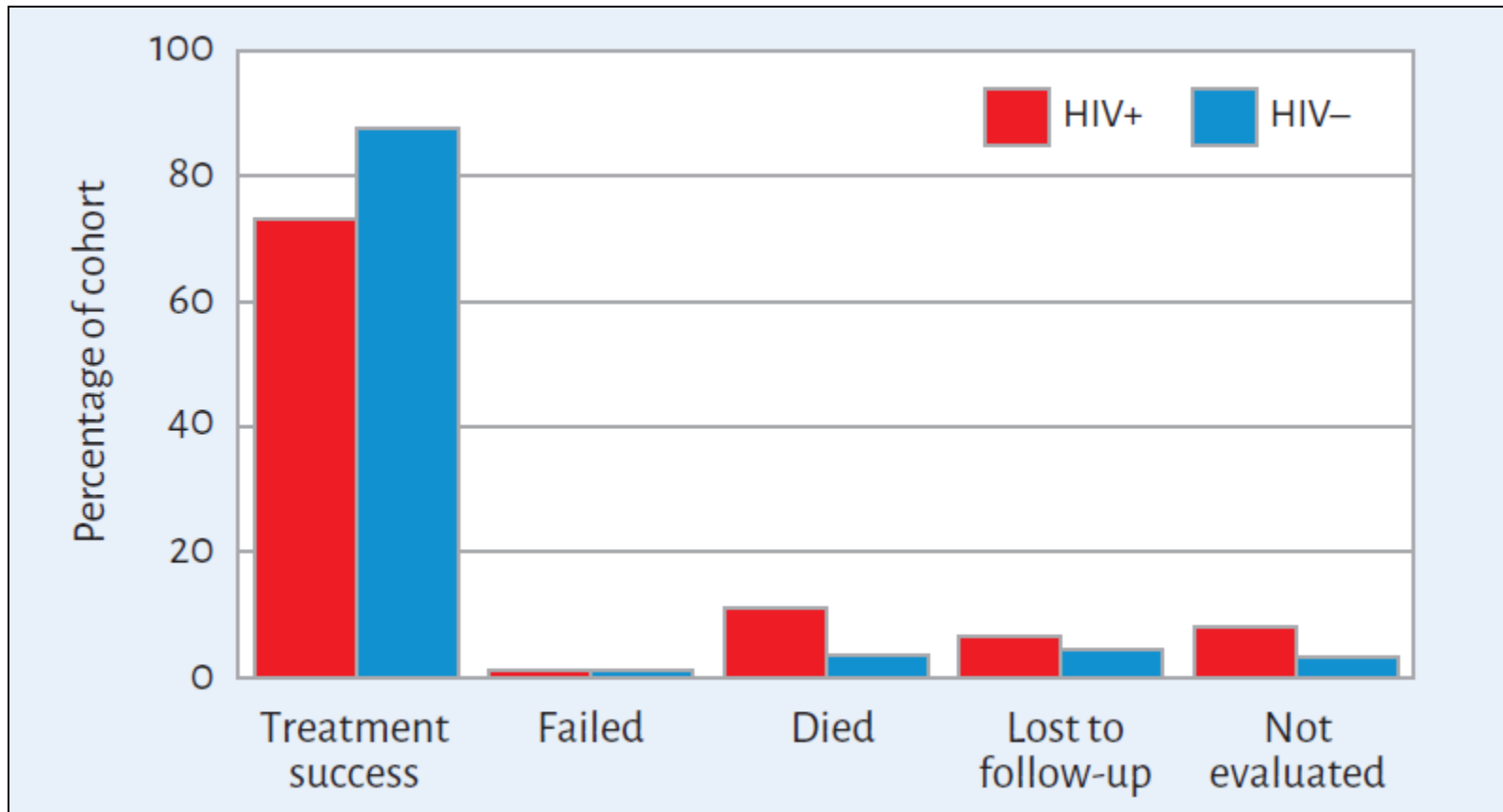
# Estimated HIV prevalence in new and relapse TB cases, 2014



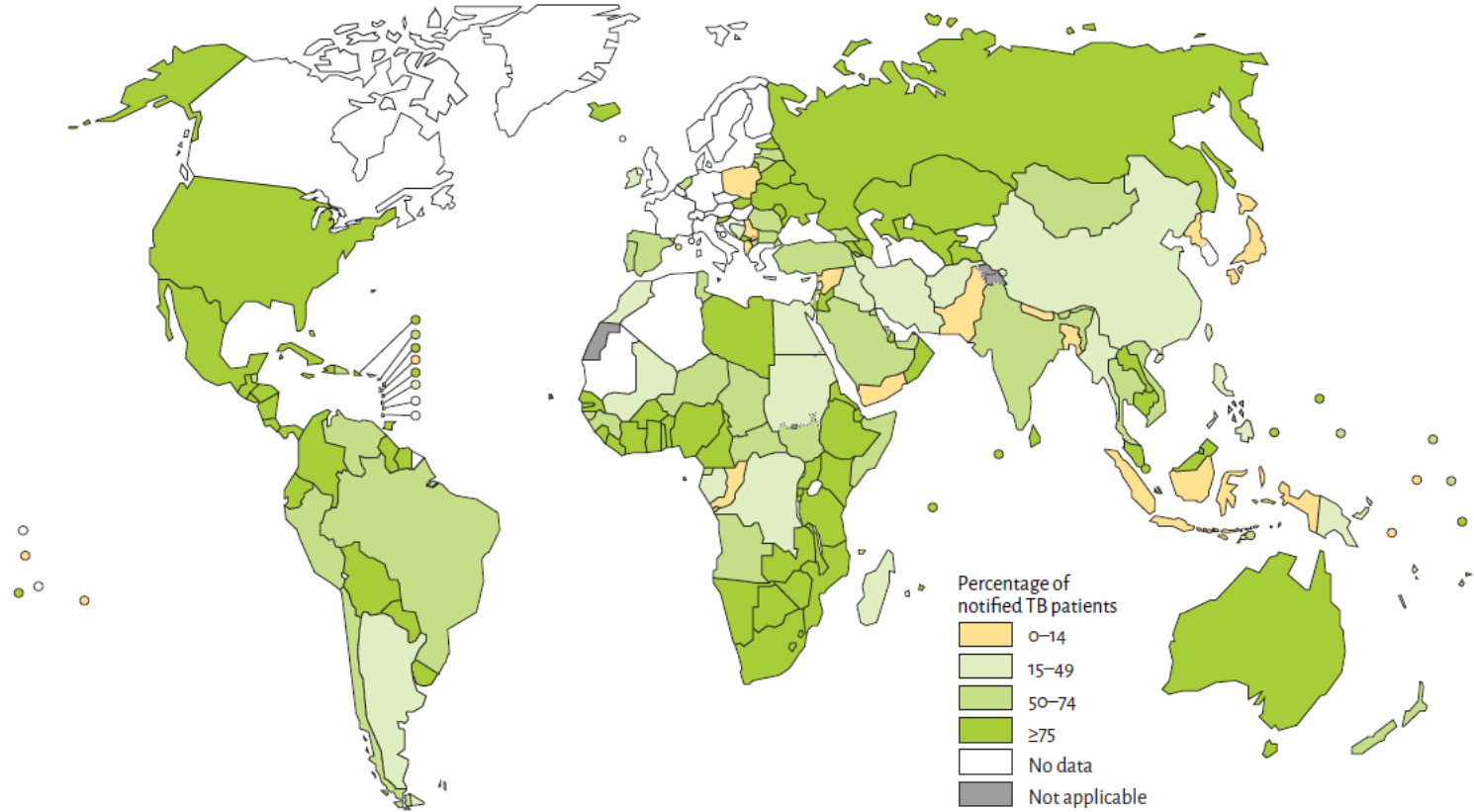
# Male to female ratios of TB deaths among adults (aged ≥15 years), globally and by WHO region, 2014



# TB treatment outcomes by HIV status, globally, 2013



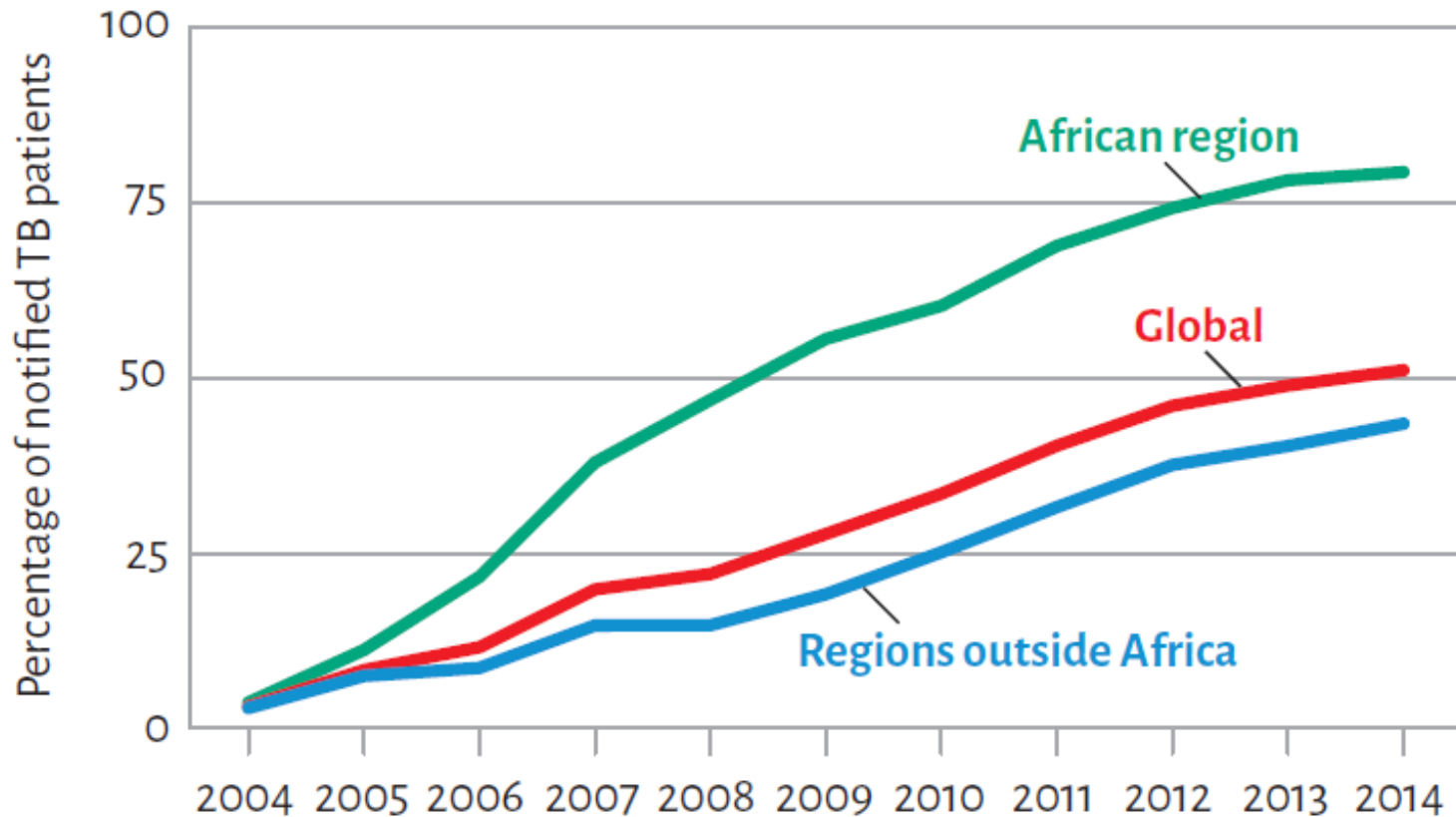
# Percentage of TB patients with known HIV status by country, 2014<sup>a</sup>



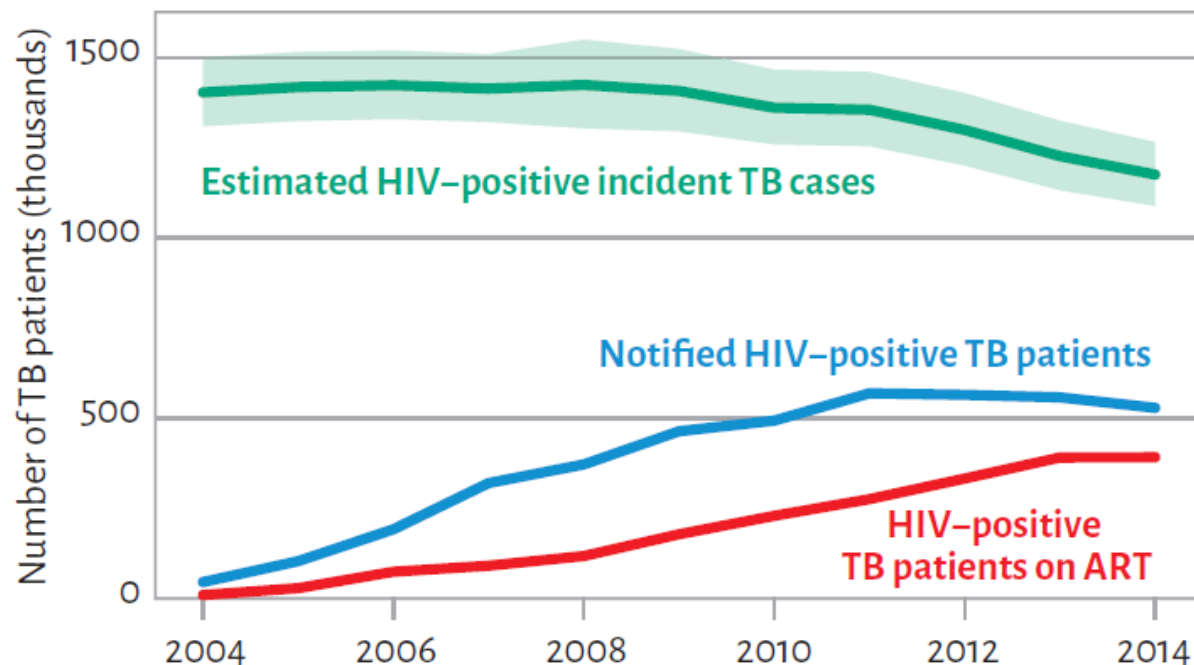
<sup>a</sup> Data for the Russian Federation are for new TB patients in the civilian sector only.



# Percentage of notified TB patients with known HIV status, 2004-2014



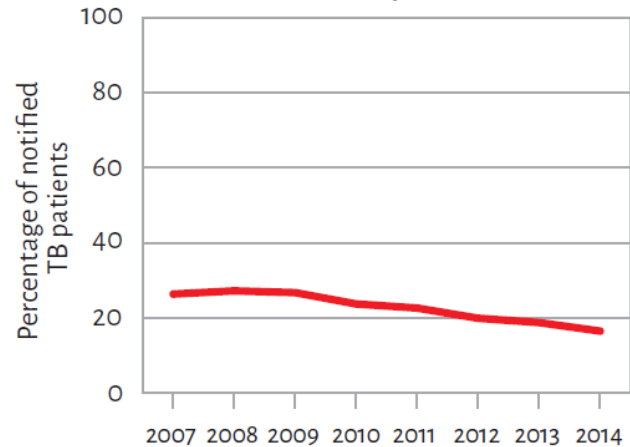
# ART enrolment among HIV-positive TB patients compared with the reported number of HIV-positive TB patients and the estimated number of HIV-positive people who developed TB<sup>a</sup>, 2004-2014



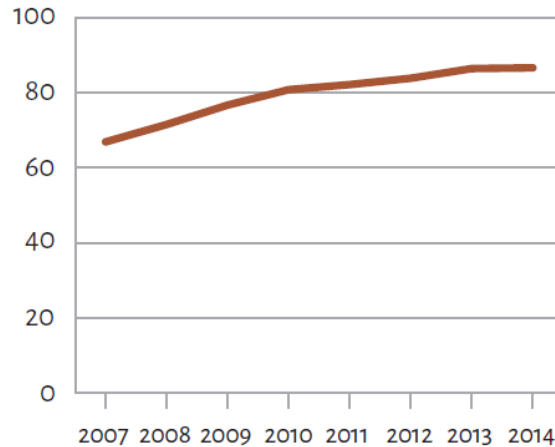
<sup>a</sup> Notified HIV-positive TB patients on ART includes new and relapse TB cases plus prevalent TB cases re-registered for treatment change (e.g. after treatment failure). Estimated HIV-positive incident TB cases includes only new and relapse TB cases.

# Percentage of notified TB patients with known HIV status who were HIV-positive, and percentage of notified HIV-positive TB patients enrolled on co-trimoxazole preventive therapy (CPT) and antiretroviral therapy (ART), 2007-2014

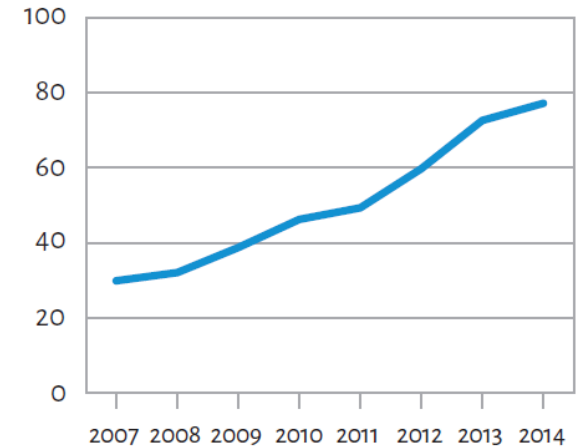
Notified TB patients with known HIV status who were HIV-positive



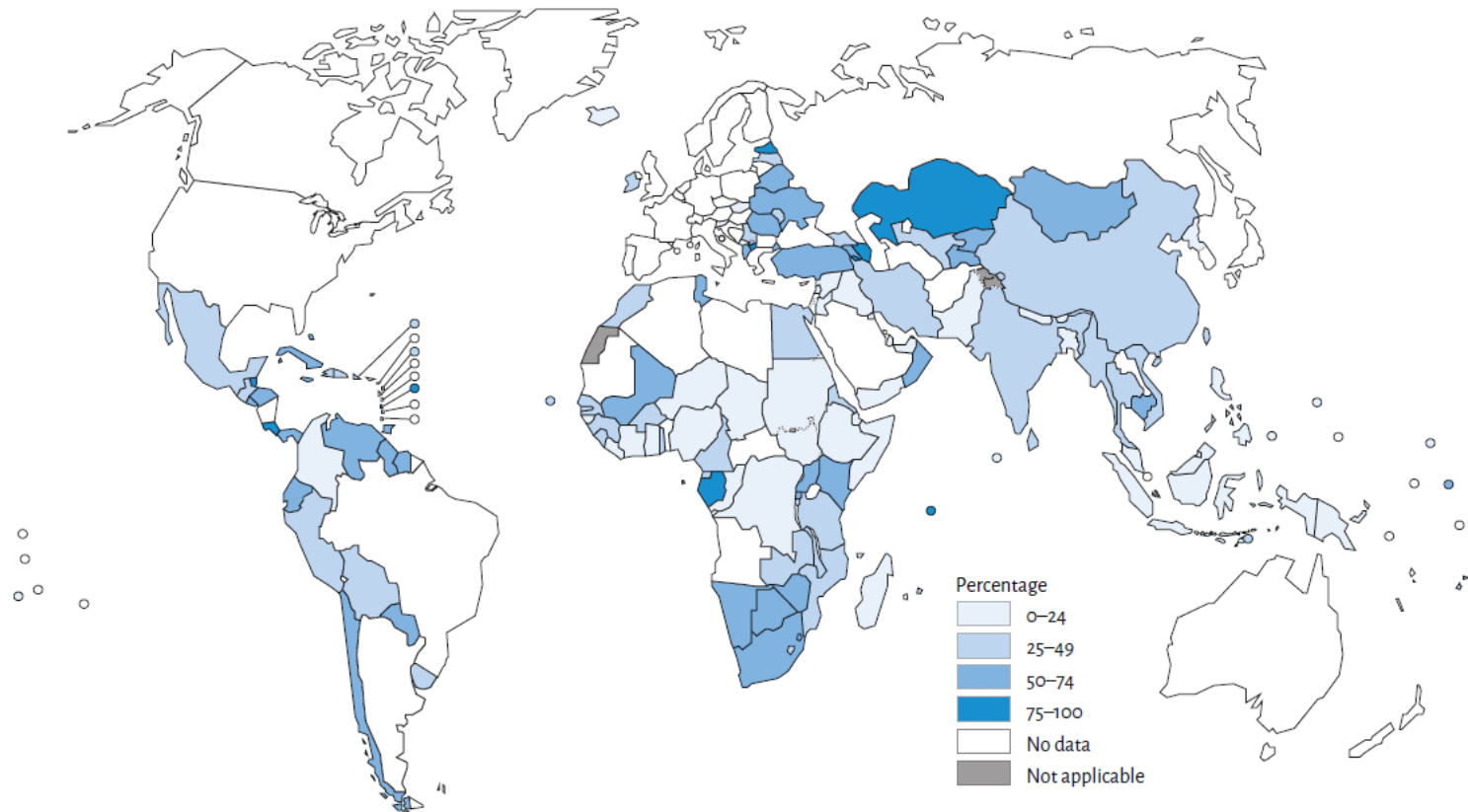
Notified HIV-positive TB patients started on CPT



Notified HIV-positive TB patients started on ART

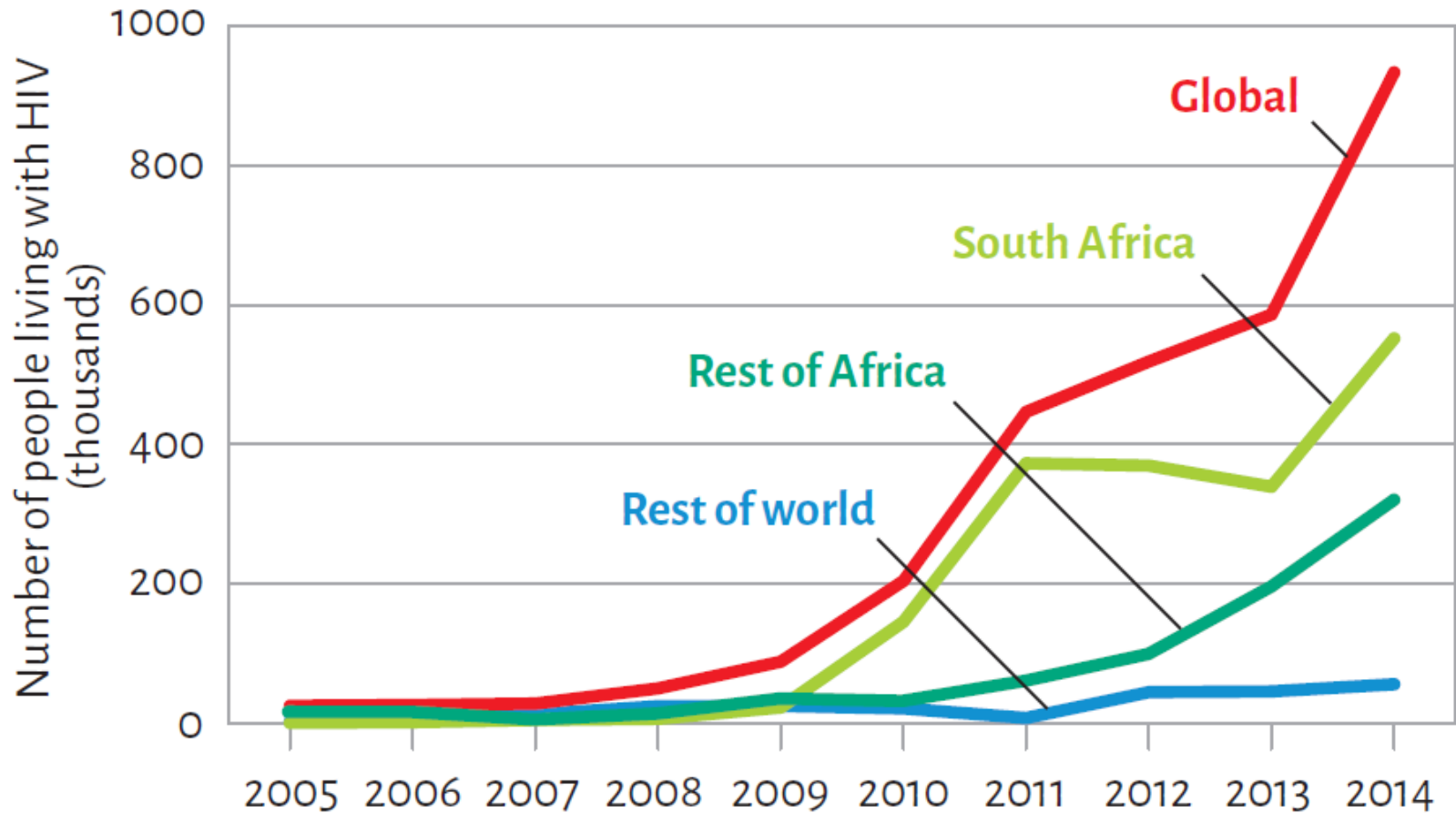


# Number of HIV-positive TB patients on ART as a percentage of estimated HIV-positive incident TB cases, 2014<sup>a</sup>



<sup>a</sup> The numerator (i.e. all notified HIV-positive TB cases on ART) includes all notified new, relapse and non-relapse retreatment cases. The denominator (i.e. estimated HIV-positive incident TB cases) includes new and relapse cases only.

# Provision of isoniazid preventive therapy (IPT) to people living with HIV, 2005-2014



# Collaborative TB/HIV activities per Region, 2014

	ESTIMATED HIV-POSTIVE INCIDENT TB CASES <sup>a</sup>		NUMBER OF NOTIFIED TB PATIENTS WITH KNOWN HIV STATUS	% OF NOTIFIED TB PATIENTS WITH KNOWN HIV STATUS	% OF TB PATIENTS WITH AN HIV TEST RESULT WHO WERE HIV-POSITIVE	% OF NOTIFIED HIV-POSITIVE TB PATIENTS STARTED ON ART	NUMBER OF HIV-POSTIVE TB PATIENTS ON ART AS % OF ESTIMATED HIV-POSITIVE INCIDENT TB CASES <sup>b</sup>	NUMBER OF HIV-POSITIVE PEOPLE PROVIDED WITH IPT	% OF PEOPLE NEWLY ENROLLED IN HIV CARE WHO WERE NOTIFIED AS A TB CASE THE SAME YEAR
<b>High TB/HIV burden countries</b>	<b>1 100</b>	<b>1 000–1 200</b>	<b>2 804</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>916</b>	<b>9.0</b>
AFR	870	790–950	1 064	79	39	77	37	876	9.1
AMR	36	34–38	169	74	13	63	20	29	8.4
EMR	12	10–15	68	15	2.4	63	7.9	0.5	20
EUR	20	18–21	200	62	8.2	58	31	21	32
SEAR	210	180–240	1 171	45	5.1	85	24	3.0	3.7
WPR	31	28–35	552	40	2.3	68	27	3.7	3.9
<b>Global</b>	<b>1 200</b>	<b>1 100–1 300</b>	<b>3 224</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>933</b>	<b>8.9</b>

Numbers in thousands except where indicated