

The Union

International Union Against
Tuberculosis and Lung Disease
Health solutions for the poor

DETECT Child TB

Strengthening Community and Primary Healthcare systems for Child TB.

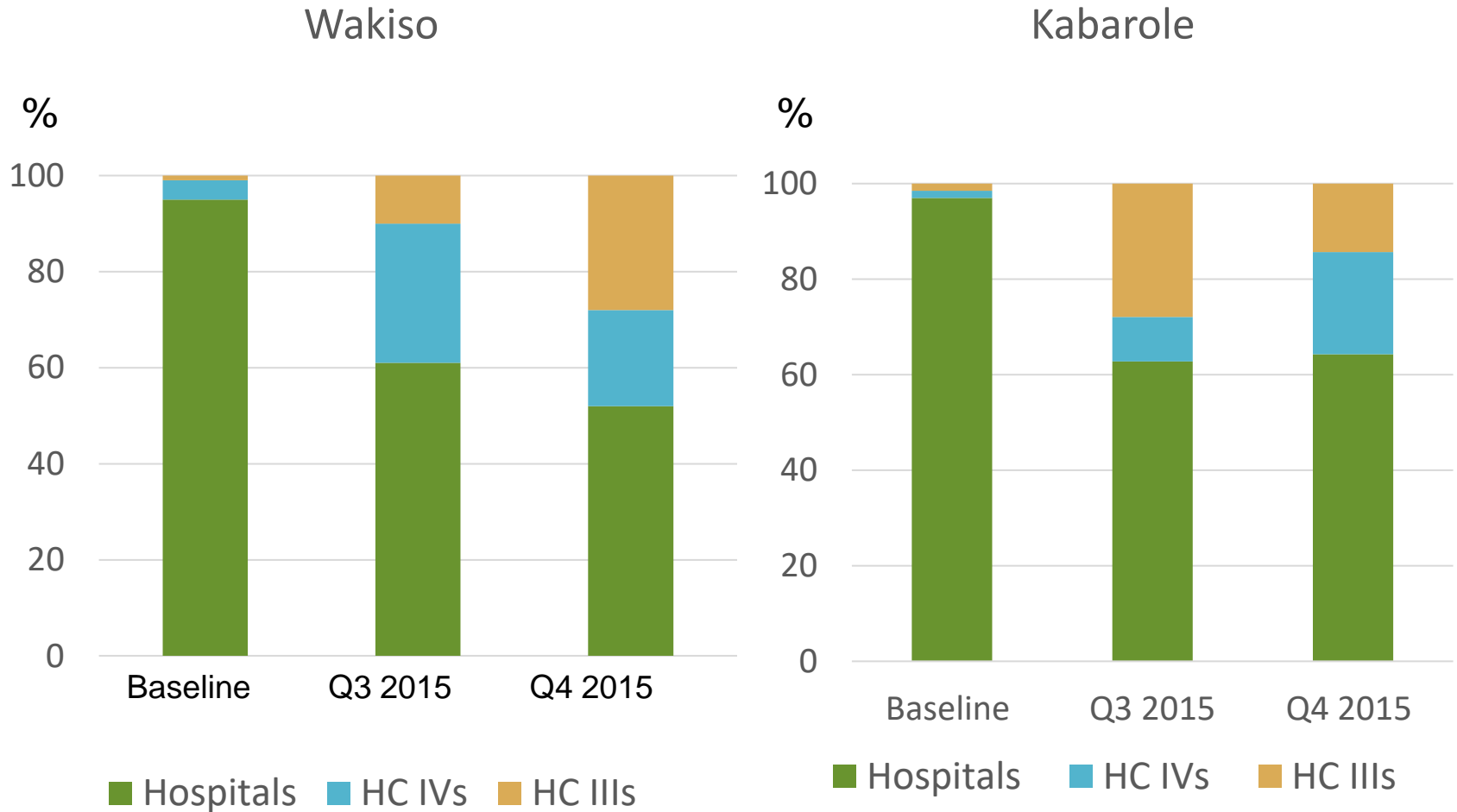
DETECT Child TB, Uganda: 2015-2016

- Pilot in two provinces – Wakiso (periurban) and Kabarole (rural)
- In collaboration with Uganda NTLP
- Partnership with Baylor-Uganda and MildMay Uganda
- Launched January 2015
- Baseline survey in April 2015:
 - no contact screening in public health facilities
 - > 95% child TB cases are diagnosed in large provincial hospitals
 - stock outs of single dose isoniazid
- Training of trainers June 2015 of 30 district healthcare workers – facilitate training of peripheral HCWs and provide mentorship
- 200 village health teams trained with job aides provided

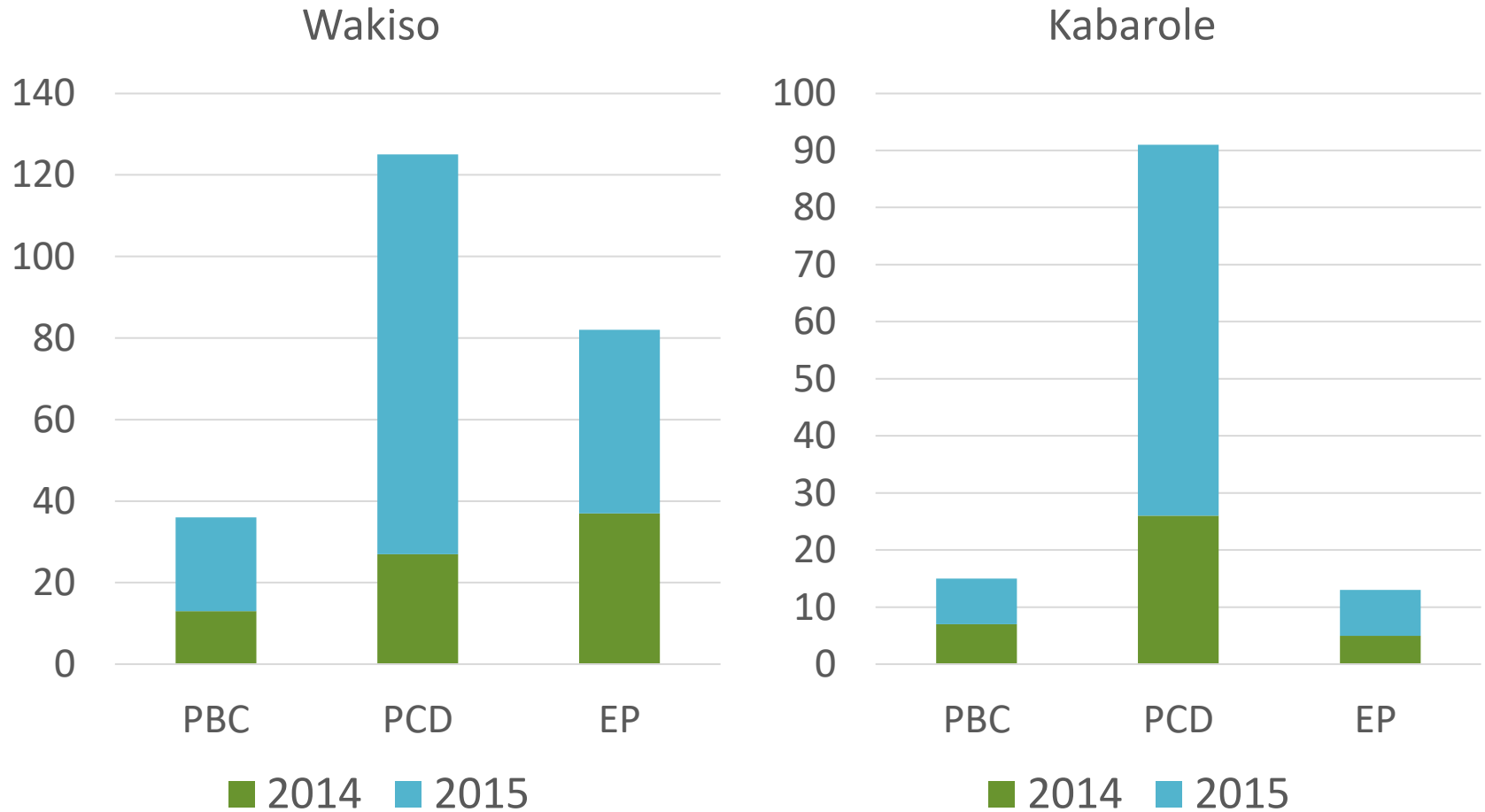
OBJECTIVES

- To improve the capacity of different levels of health facilities to detect child TB
- To increase TB case detection among household contacts of all ages
- To provide preventive therapy for eligible “at-risk” children according to national guidelines
- To improve treatment outcomes for children with TB.

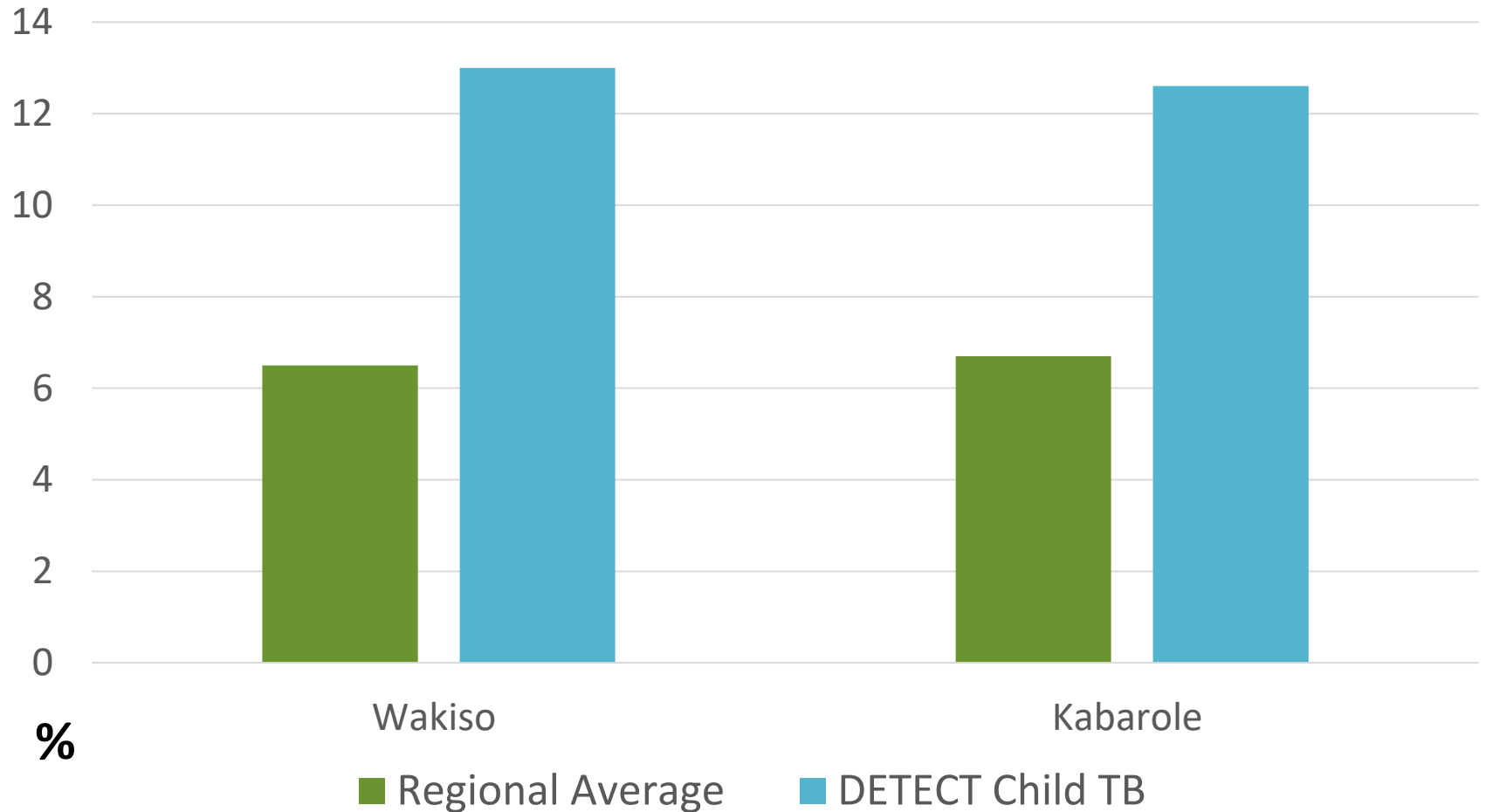
CHILD TB DIAGNOSIS BY LEVEL OF HEALTH FACILITY



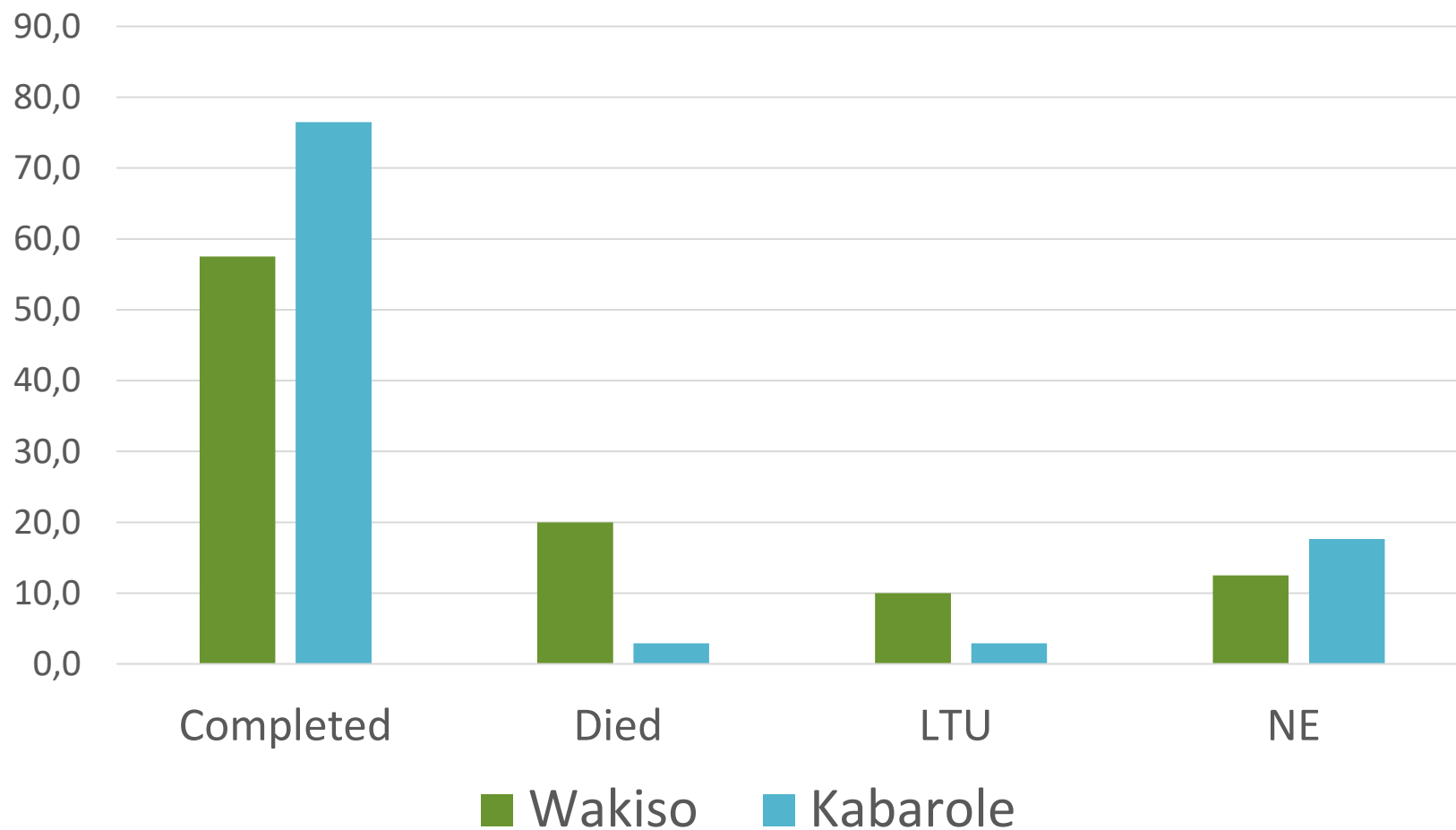
CHILD TB DIAGNOSIS BY DISEASE CLASS



REGIONAL VS. DISTRICT CHILD TB NOTIFICATION



TREATMENT OUTCOMES



WAKISO DISTRICT	2015			2016
	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
Total TB cases	360	381	395	542
Child TB cases (% of total)	28 (7.8%)	40 (10.5%)	38 (9.6%)	88 (16.2%)
Total contacts screened		135	532	438
<u>Child contacts</u>				
Total child contacts screened		81	312	237
Symptomatic		61	75	61
Evaluated (% of symptomatic)		14 (23%)	43 (57%)	58 (95%)
Diagnosed (% of evaluated)		2 (14%)	5 (12%)	6 (10%)
<u>Adult contacts</u>				
Total adult contacts screened		54	220	201
Symptomatic		67	39	50
Evaluated (% of symptomatic)		8 (12%)	23 (59%)	36 (72%)
Diagnosed (% of evaluated)		0 (0%)	1 (4%)	1 (3%)

ACHIEVEMENTS

- **Improved case detection and management of child TB.**
Compared to baseline, numbers of children diagnosed with TB more than doubled and treatment completion improved.
- **Increased capacity of health workers to diagnose and manage TB in children at lower level health facilities.** The proportion of children being diagnosed outside of the regional hospital has increased from <5% to around 40% in both districts.
- **On-line training introduced and well received.**
- **Health system strengthening** - the introduction of DETECT TB has coincided with an increased case detection of TB in adults.
- **Introduction of community-based contact screening of household contacts and preventive therapy.**
- **Strong support of the NTLP and procurement of INH**

CHALLENGES

- **Funding support needed for scale-up**
- **Sustainability**
- **Staff turnover**
- **Symptomatic contacts not attending for evaluation**
- **Availability of single dose isoniazid (unavailable until April 2016)**
- **Unsuitable treatment preparations for children**
- **Improving coverage of HIV testing**
- **Understanding barriers for families and health workers for improved access and care**

- **External evaluation November 2016**

LESSONS LEARNT

- Focus on clinical diagnosis empowers healthcare workers at primary healthcare facilities find and treat more children with TB.
- Focus on Health Systems Strengthening improves TB case finding both in adults and children.
- Provision of care at Primary Health Facilities improves treatment outcomes.

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