

New TB screening guidelines & recommendations from a civil society perspective

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15 June 2021

TB screening guidance updates for PLHIV

- 3 People living with HIV should be systematically screened for TB disease at each visit to a health facility
(existing recommendation: strong recommendation, very low certainty of evidence).

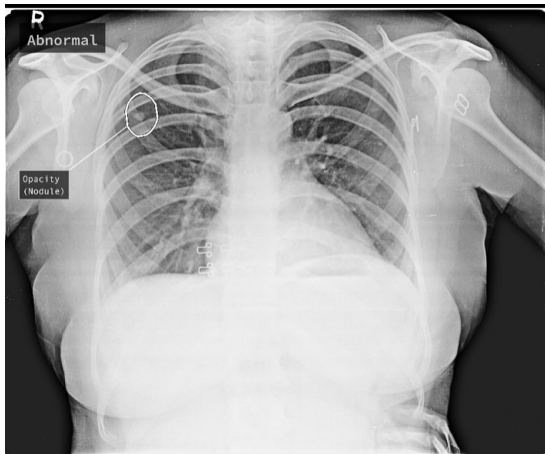


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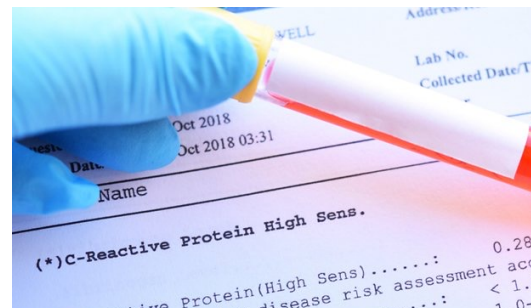


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Gap in guidance for children living with HIV

17 Among children younger than 10 years who are living with HIV, systematic screening for TB disease should be conducted using a symptom screen including any one of current cough, fever, poor weight gain or close contact with a TB patient
(new recommendation: strong recommendation, low certainty of evidence for test accuracy).

12 Among adults and adolescents living with HIV, C-reactive protein using a cut-off of >5mg/L may be used to screen for TB disease
(new recommendation: conditional recommendation, low certainty of evidence for test accuracy).

13 Among adults and adolescents living with HIV, chest X-ray may be used to screen for TB disease
(new recommendation: conditional recommendation, moderate certainty of evidence for test accuracy).

14 Among adults and adolescents living with HIV, molecular WHO-recommended rapid diagnostic tests may be used to screen for TB disease
(new recommendation: conditional recommendation, moderate certainty of evidence for test accuracy).

15 Adult and adolescent inpatients with HIV in medical wards where the TB prevalence is > 10% should be tested systematically for TB disease with a molecular WHO-recommended rapid diagnostic test
(new recommendation: strong recommendation, moderate certainty of evidence for test accuracy).

Slow uptake of WHO recommendations

- *"WHO has recommended use of the test since 2015, and a policy update was issued in 2019 (10). Among the 30 high burden TB/HIV countries, only 13 had a national policy and algorithm that includes the use of LF-LAM to assist in the diagnosis of TB in people living with HIV (Table 5.3), showing a slow adoption of this life-saving, easy-to-use diagnostic tool."*

- WHO Global Tuberculosis Report 2020

Fair pricing of screening and diagnostic tests

- *"Globally, 2.0 million new and relapse TB cases were identified by a WHO-recommended rapid diagnostic test in 2019, equivalent to 58% of all bacteriologically confirmed pulmonary cases."*

- WHO Global Tuberculosis Report 2020

Fair pricing is evidence-based pricing based on:

- **Cost-of-goods-sold (COGS)**: the cost of manufacturing a product, which includes materials, labor, overhead, and intellectual property royalties
- Plus **reasonable profit**
- With **volume-based price reductions** as economies of scale thresholds are reached

Updated TB Screening Principles include:

» **Principle 1:** *TB screening should always be done with the intention to follow up with appropriate medical care and ideally implemented where high-quality TB diagnostic and treatment services are available. **If a community lacks access to appropriate follow-up care but would benefit from TB screening, this should be an impetus for investment by national TB programmes in TB diagnosis and treatment services, in order to complement TB screening.***«