

Workshop

**Joint SEAR-WPR workshop
to plan the accelerated
implementation of
new WHO TB policies**

**1-4
APRIL
2025**

**Hanoi,
Viet Nam**

TB Diagnostic Section Overview

Patricia Hall-Eidson

Alexei Korobitsyn

Diagnostics Team

WHO Global TB Programme on TB and Lung Disease



TB Diagnostic Testing Section: Objectives



Review global TB testing priorities and regional progress toward universal patient access to diagnostic and drug susceptibility testing services



Learn about new WHO TB testing policy and operational guidance



Consider how new WHO guidance could strengthen region and country testing programs for target achievement

TB Diagnostic Testing Section: Agenda

Advances in Global & Regional Diagnostic Programmes and Policies



Policy Updates on Initial Detection of TB and Drug-Resistant TB using WHO-recommended Rapid Diagnostics with a Discussion of Country Experiences



Policy Updates on the Detection of Drug-Resistant TB Using Next Generation Sequencing with a Discussion of Country Experiences



Working Session on National TB Laboratory Strategic Planning: Identifying and Prioritizing New WHO Policy Guidance to Strengthen Testing Programmes

Global and Regional TB Testing Priorities and Progress



TB Diagnosis & the End TB Strategy



Global Tuberculosis Programme

PILLARS AND COMPONENTS

INTEGRATED, PATIENT-CENTRED CARE AND PREVENTION

Early diagnosis of TB including universal drug-susceptibility testing, and systematic screening of contacts and high-risk groups

Treatment of all people with TB including drug-resistant TB, and patient support

Collaborative TB/HIV activities, and management of co-morbidities and TB-associated impairment and disability

Preventive treatment of persons at high risk, and vaccination against TB

BOLD POLICIES AND SUPPORTIVE SYSTEMS

Political commitment with adequate resources for TB care and prevention

Engagement of communities, civil society organizations, and public and private care providers

Universal health coverage policy, and regulatory frameworks for case notification, vital registration, quality and rational use of medicines, and infection control

Social protection, poverty alleviation add 'other social determinants of TB'

INTENSIFIED RESEARCH AND INNOVATION

Discovery, development and rapid uptake of new tools, interventions and strategies

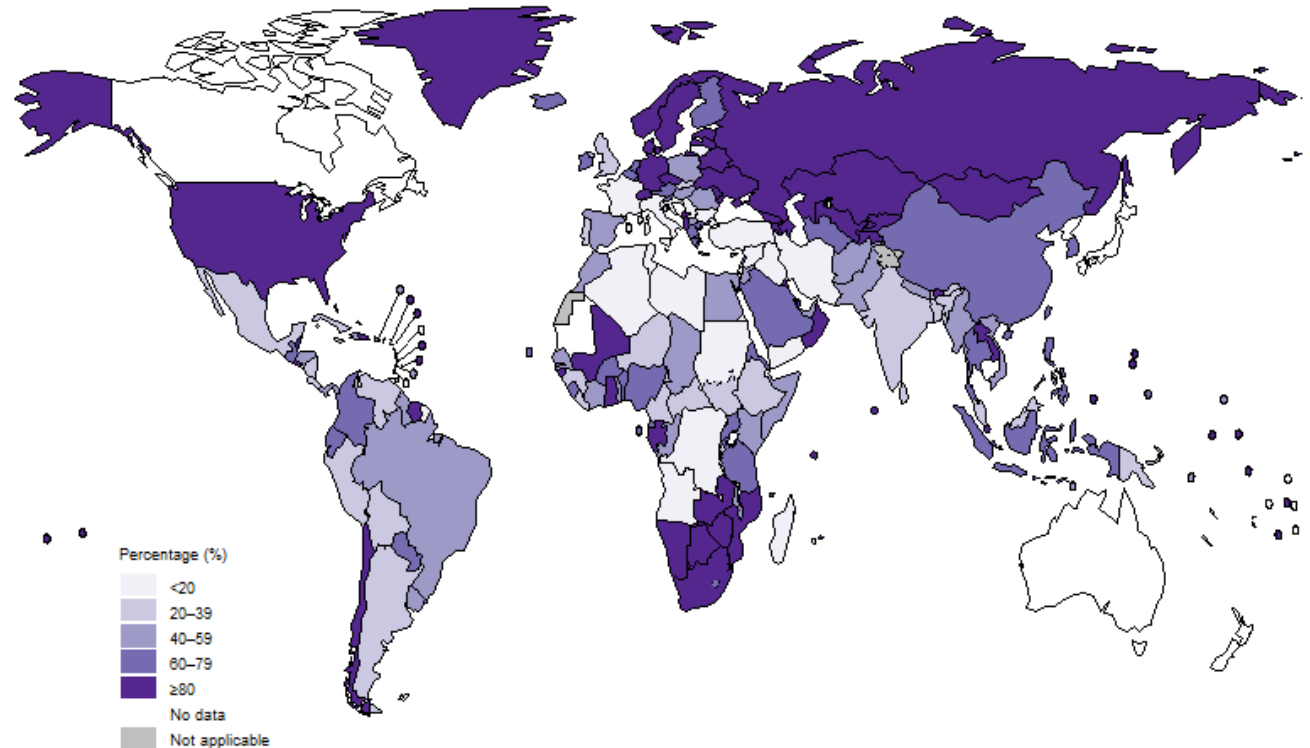
Research to optimize implementation and impact, and promote innovations

Global Data Highlight Opportunities for TB Testing

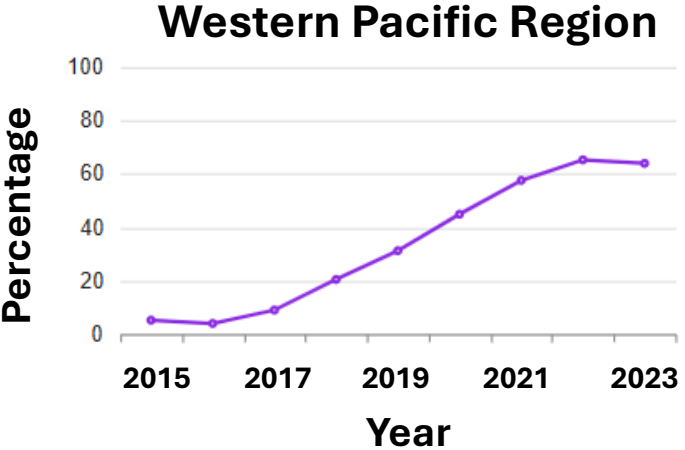
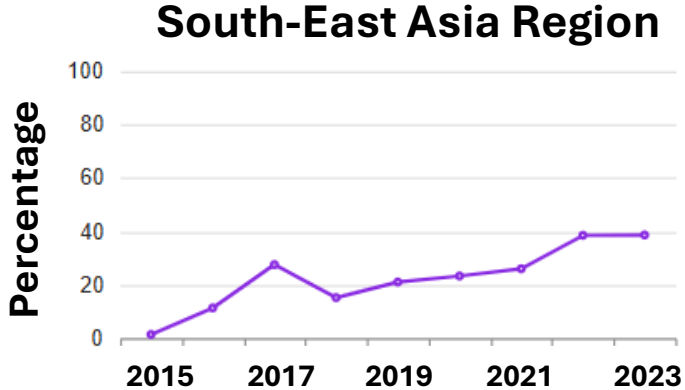
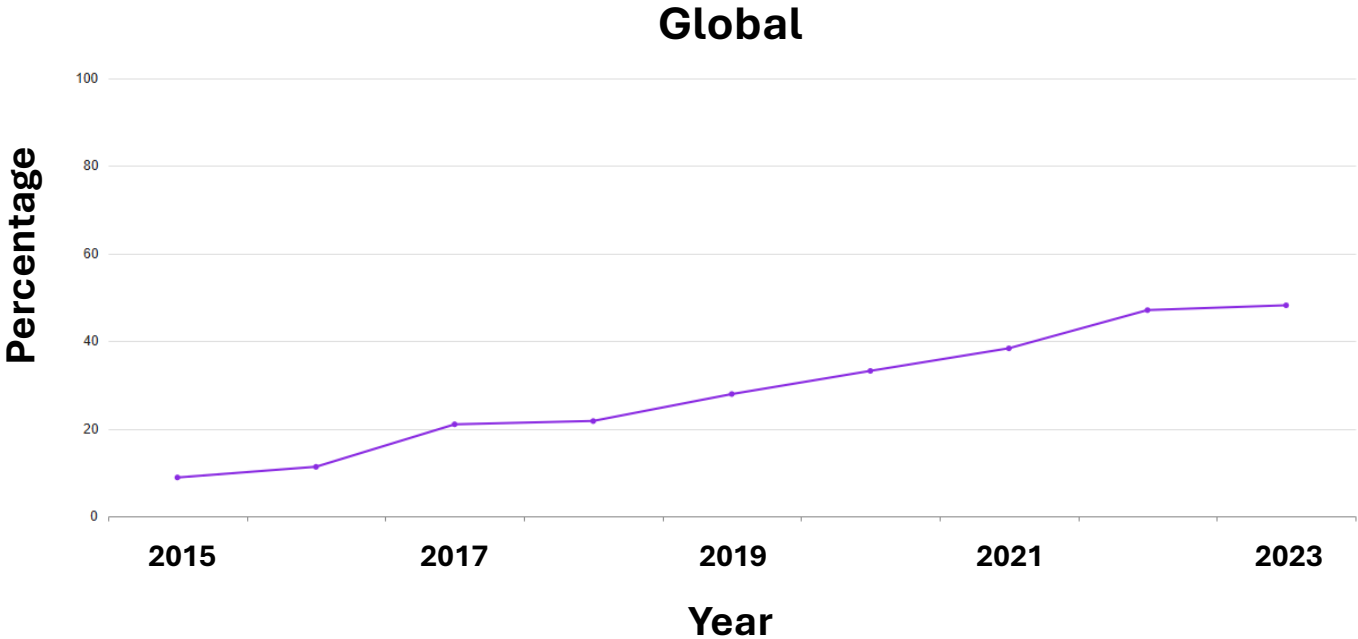
WHO Global TB Report

- ~1/4 World Infected
- ~10.8M Incident cases
- ~8.2M Notified cases
 - 48% notified cases tested with a WHO-recommended diagnostic
- ~400,000 MDR/RR TB cases
- <50% DR-TB cases diagnosed
- Drug Susceptibility Testing:
 - 79% tested for rifampicin resistance
 - 55% tested for fluoroquinolone resistance
 - Low rates of bedaquiline resistance testing globally

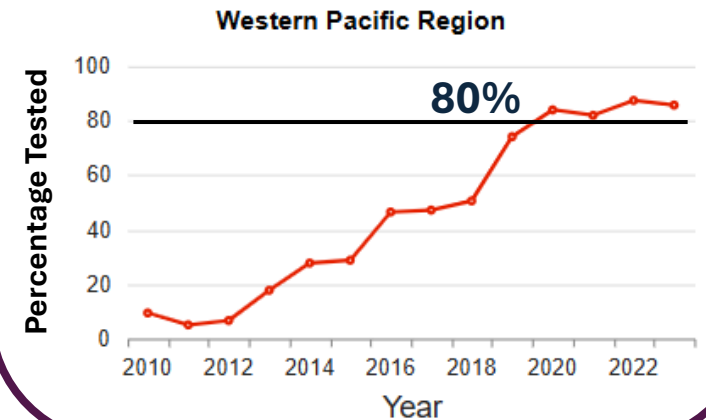
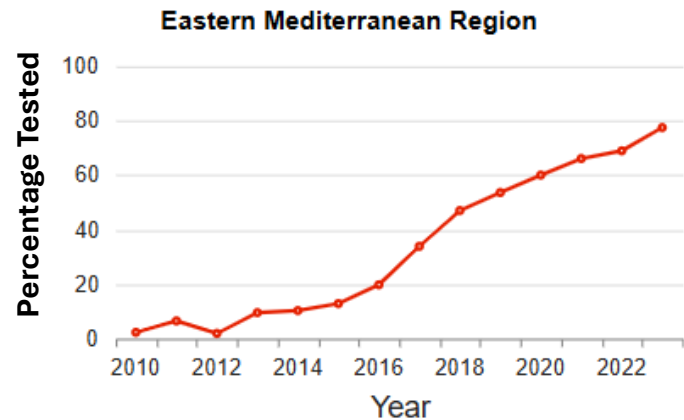
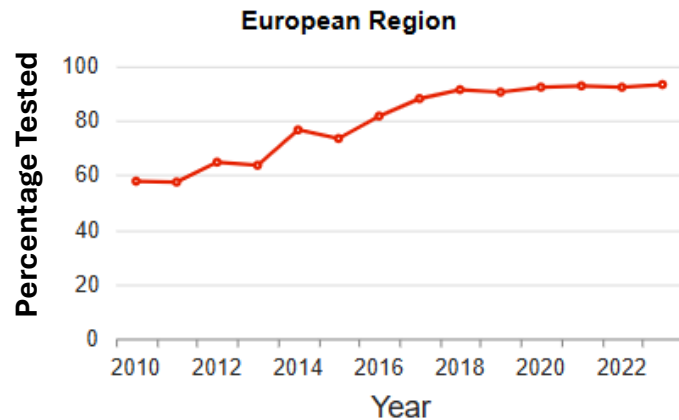
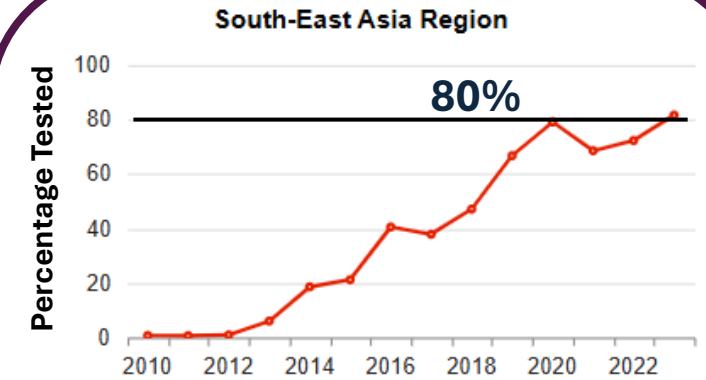
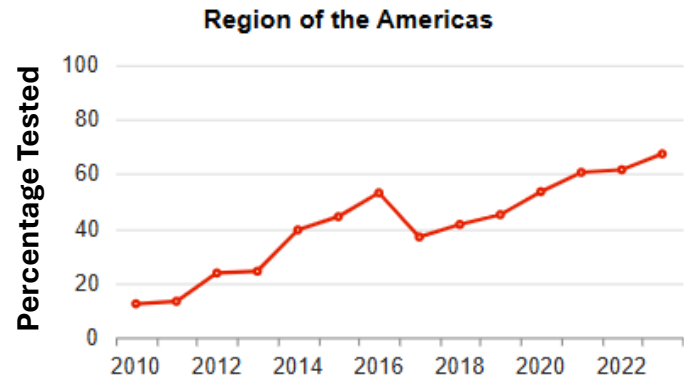
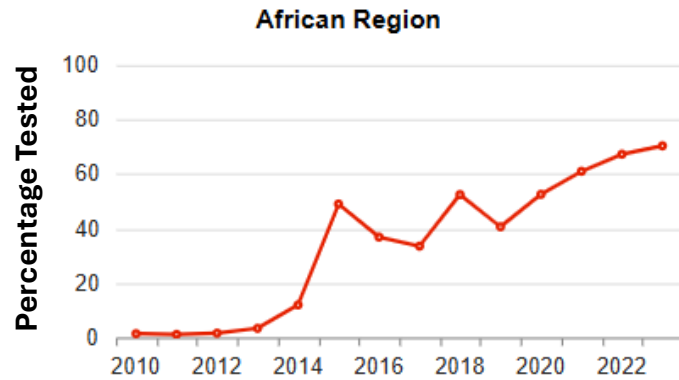
Percentage of people newly diagnosed with TB initially tested with a WHO-recommended diagnostic test



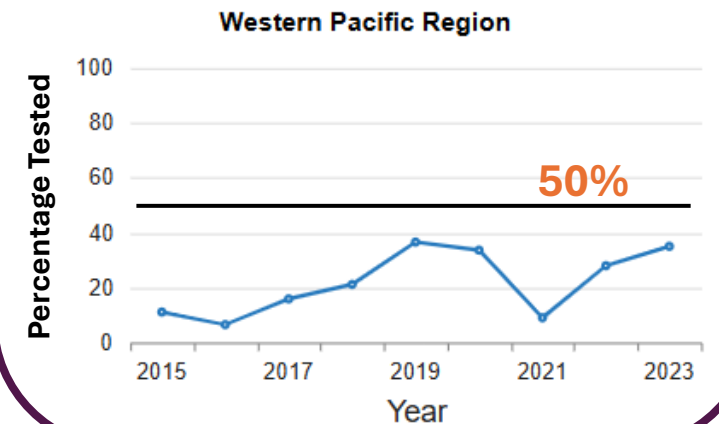
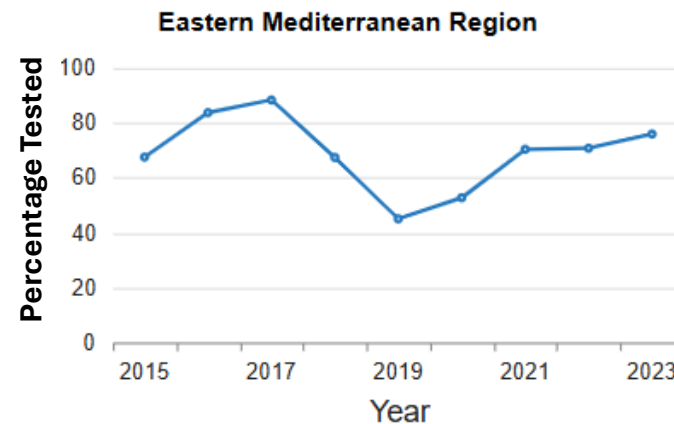
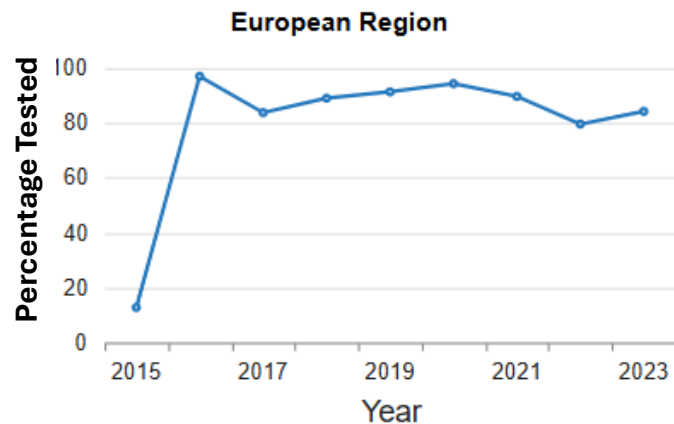
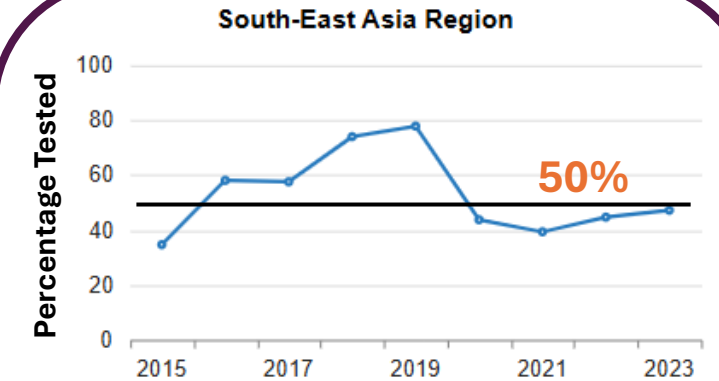
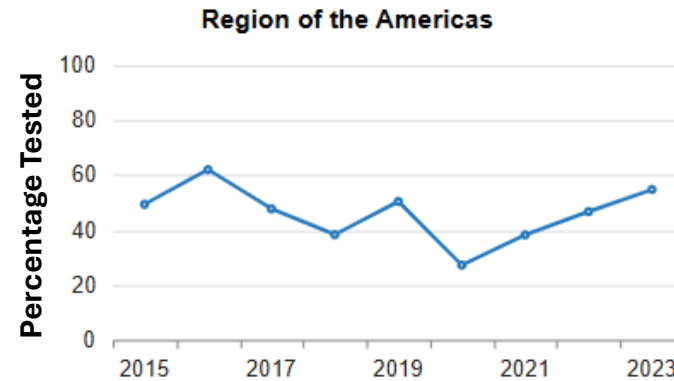
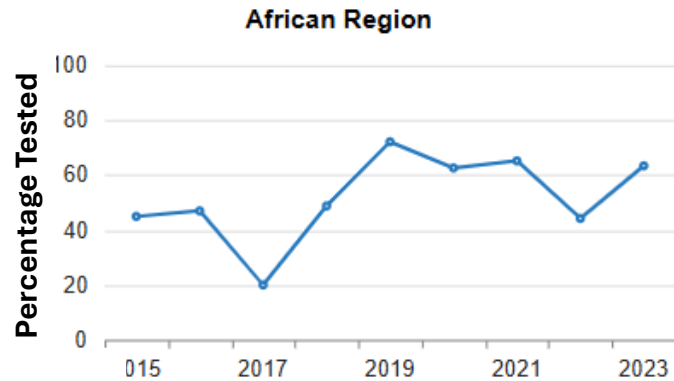
Region Highlights: WRD Testing



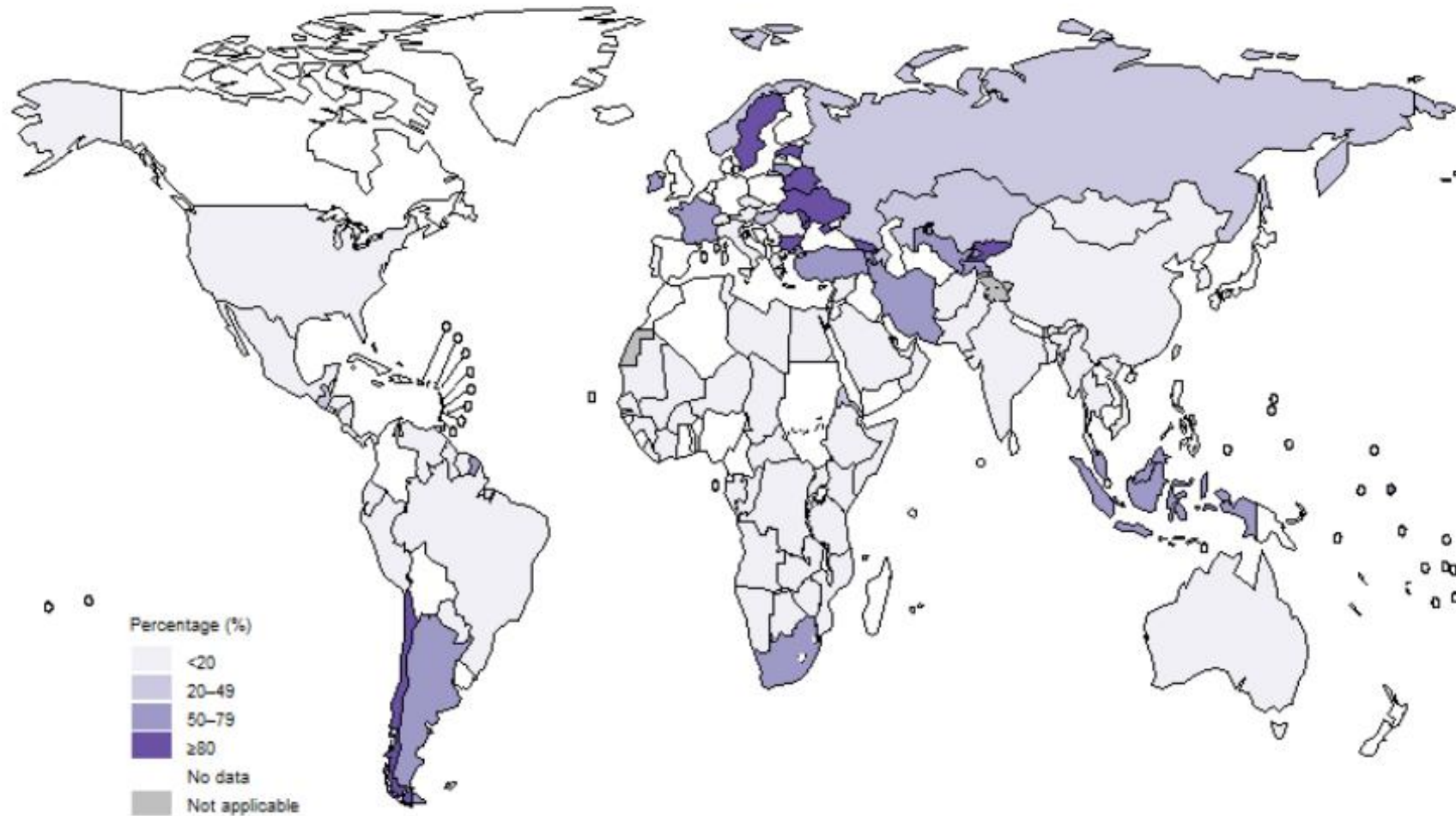
Region Highlights: Rifampicin Resistance Testing



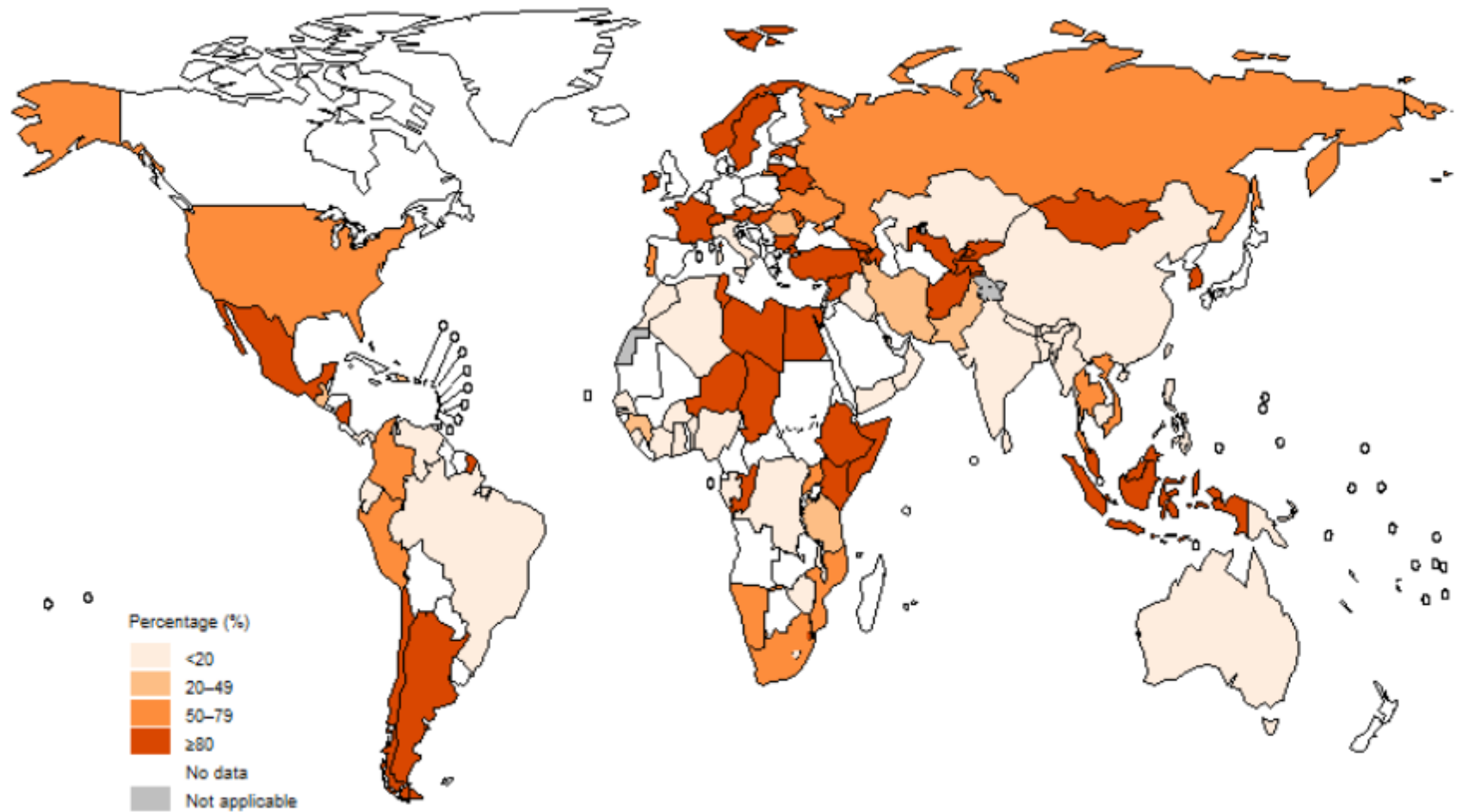
Region Highlights: Fluoroquinolone Resistance Testing



Global Bedaquiline Resistance Testing



Global Linezolid Resistance Testing



WHO Standard for Universal Access to Rapid TB Diagnostics



STEP 1

IDENTIFYING PRESUMPTIVE TB

Increase the number of people with presumptive TB in care

STEP 2

ACCESSING TESTING

Increase access to WRDs

STEP 3

BEING TESTED

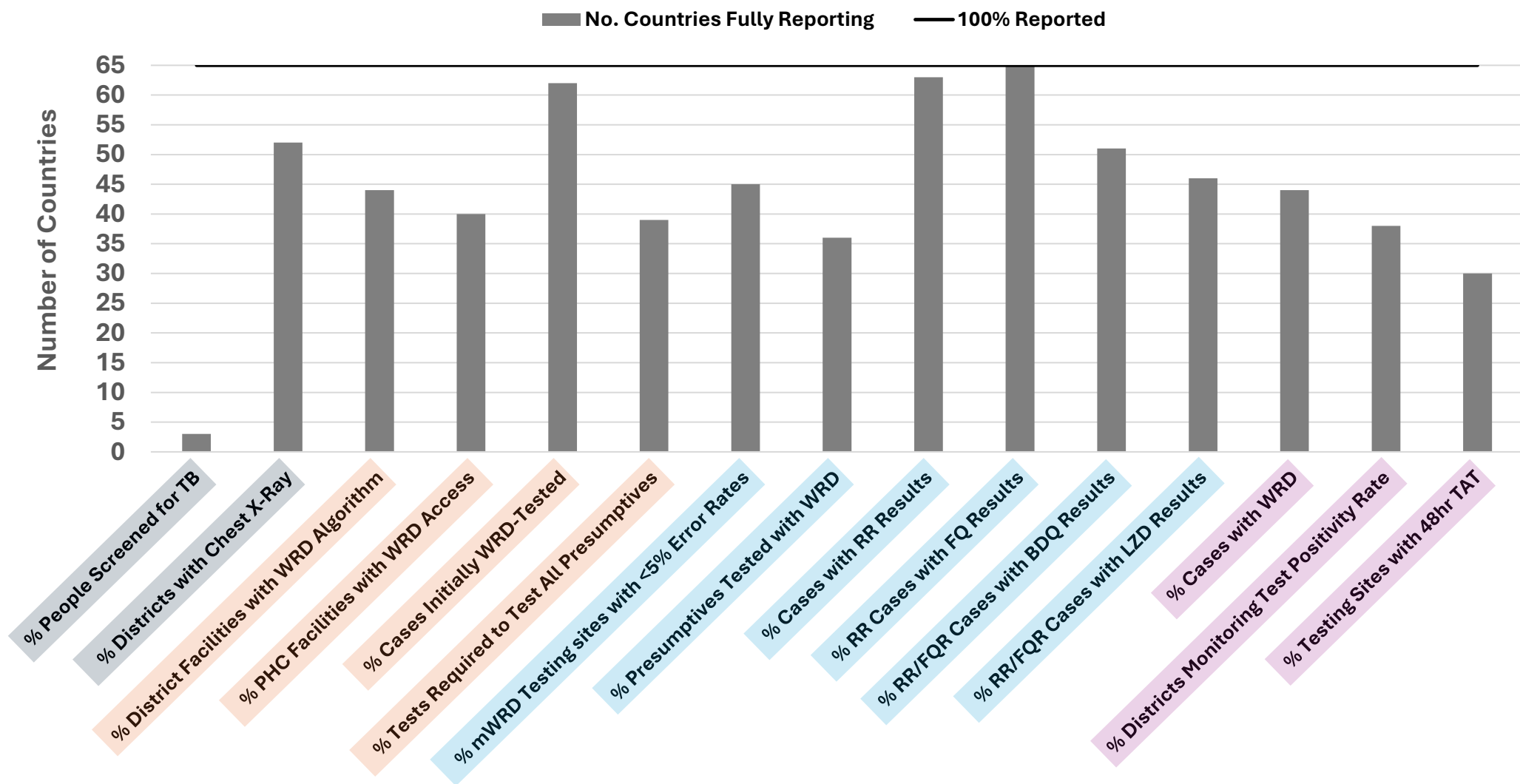
Increase WRD and drug resistance testing

STEP 4

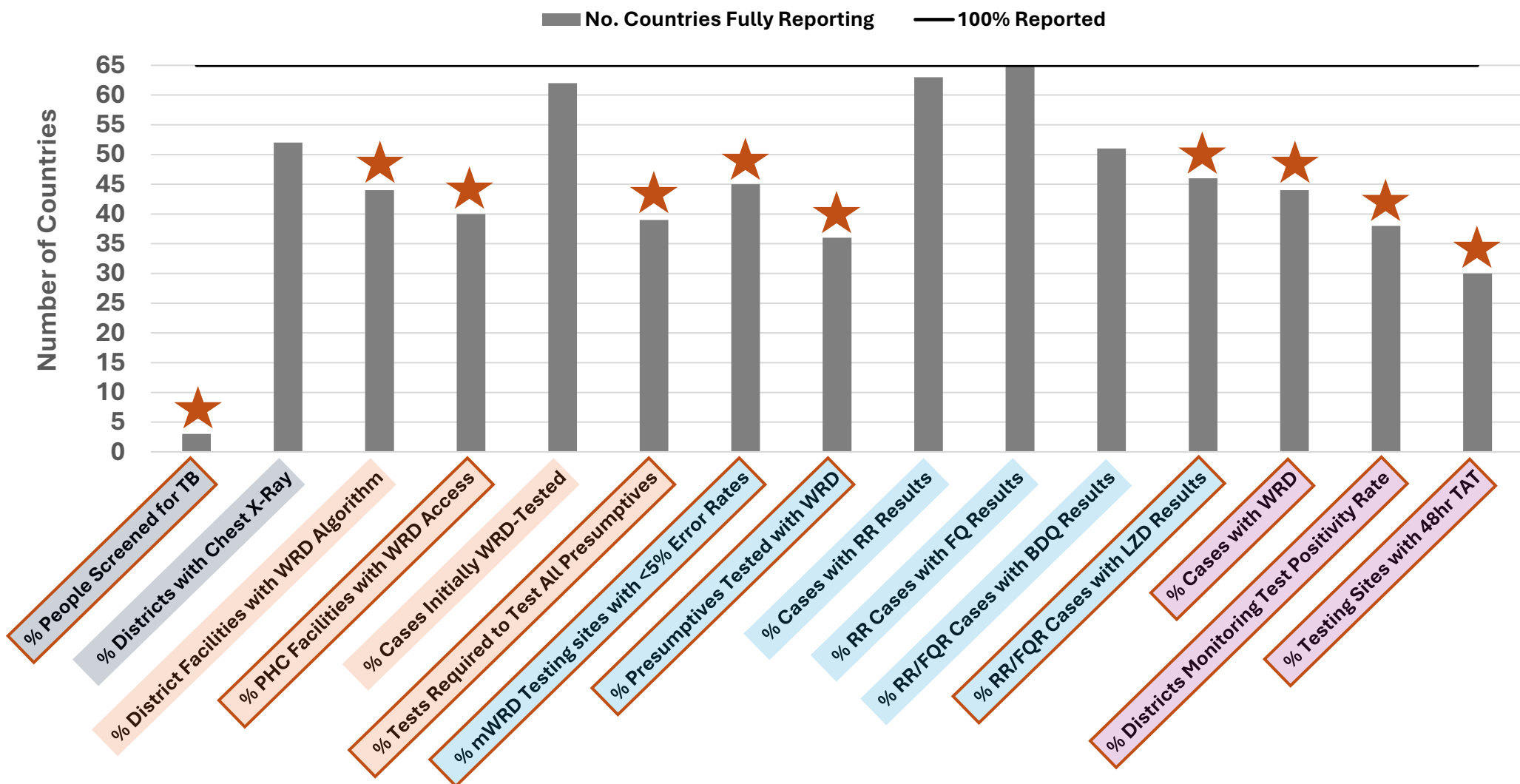
RECEIVING A DIAGNOSIS

Increase WRD-based diagnosis

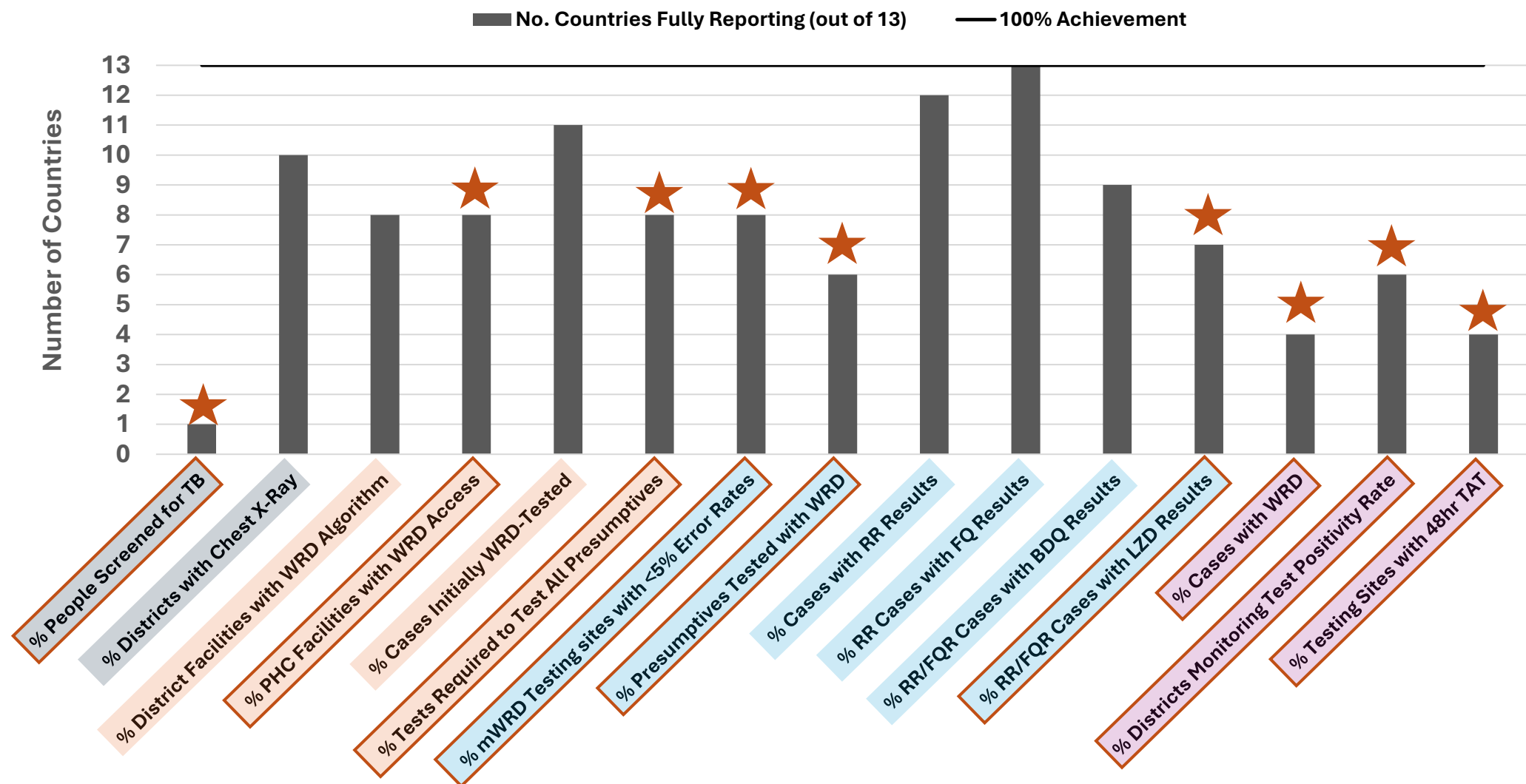
An Overview of Year 1 Global Reporting on the Standard



WHO Standard Reporting Highlights Information Gaps



Global Reporting Gaps Are Shared with SEAR and WPR



Summary of Global and Regional Data

- Access to WHO-recommended rapid diagnostic testing has increased over past years, but recently plateaued or declined
- Drug resistance testing has greatly advanced for rifampicin, with similar gains needed for other essential TB drugs
- WHO Standard for Universal Access to Rapid TB Diagnostics highlights:
 - Availability and importance of available TB patient data
 - Opportunities to improve availability or reporting of data on presumptive TB, PHC facilities, & testing program performance
- Advancing WHO policy on TB testing remains needed to strengthen case detection programs toward achieving universal services

Diagnostic Section: Next Steps

Questions?



```
graph TD; A[Questions?] --> B[New TB diagnostic policy guidance overviews and country experience sharing]; B --> C[Pulling it All Together: TB Diagnostic working session to consider country strengths for sustainability and gaps for prioritized support];
```

New TB diagnostic policy guidance overviews and country experience sharing

Pulling it All Together:

TB Diagnostic working session to consider country strengths for sustainability and gaps for prioritized support