

The PASS-to-EndTB

The WHO's operational initiative on
Accelerating the implementation of TB
preventive treatment and systematic screening
(PASS/accelerator)



World Health Organization
European Region



Outline

- WHO knowledge hub
- The context and Regional response
- PASS scope of work: .net, workforce, and workspace
- Updates on country capacity building resources
- Overview of the ongoing operations



WHO TB Knowledge Sharing Platform

Access the modular WHO guidelines on tuberculosis, with corresponding handbooks and training materials.

BETA Version

Ask TB KaSPar, the AI search assistant

Search the WHO TB KSP

AI Search



Download WHO TB Knowledge Sharing Platform Application

Desktop Version



Mobile Version



Virtual tour



Consolidated Guidelines

WHO guidelines provide the latest evidence-informed recommendations on TB prevention and care to help countries achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the targets of the End TB Strategy.

Learn more →

Operational Handbooks

The WHO Operational Handbooks on tuberculosis provide users with practical "how to" guidance, with details essential for the proper implementation of the corresponding WHO guidance.

Learn more →

Training Catalogue

The WHO Training Catalogue on tuberculosis consists of online eLearning courses and other training materials to help users implement the corresponding WHO guidance.

Learn more →

Research and Innovation

WHO normative guidance on tuberculosis research and innovation seek to shape the research agenda and innovation landscapes to better detect, prevent and respond to tuberculosis.

Learn more →

Android



iOS



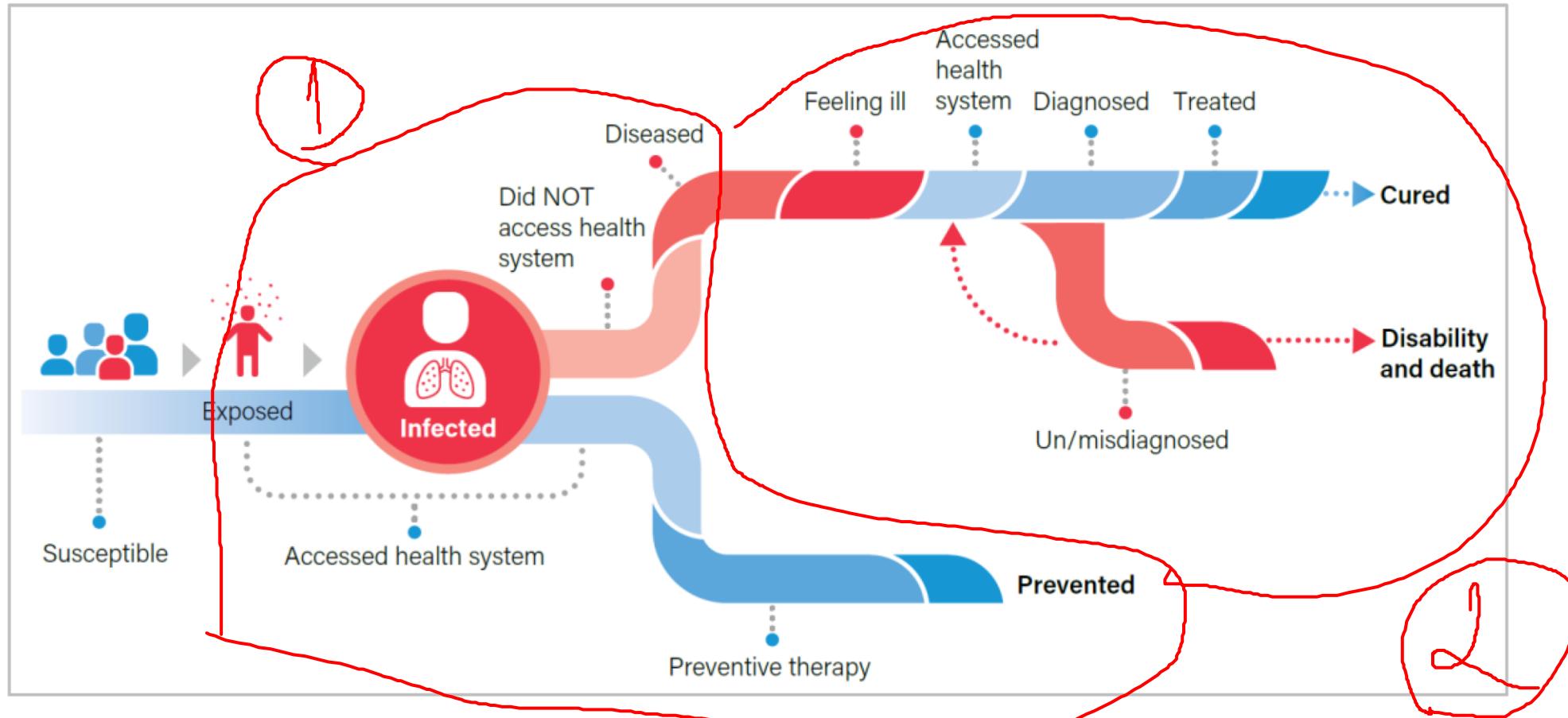
<https://tbksp.who.int>



World Health Organization
REGIONAL OFFICE FOR Europe



The setup of WHO technical support along TB patients' pathways





Consolidated Guidelines and Operational Manuals on Tuberculosis

Log in English

Consolidated Guidelines Operational Handbooks Training Catalogue Research and Innovation Quick Search Recommendations

Consolidated Guidelines

Search

(-) SHOW ALL (11) >

PREVENTION (2) >

SCREENING (1) >

DIAGNOSIS (2) >

TREATMENT (3) >

CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS (1) >

COMORBIDITIES (2) >

WHO consolidated guidelines on tuberculosis Module 1: Prevention Tuberculosis preventive treatment

WHO consolidated guidelines on tuberculosis Module 1: Prevention Infection prevention and control

WHO consolidated guidelines on tuberculosis Module 2: Screening Systematic screening for tuberculosis disease

WHO consolidated guidelines on tuberculosis Module 3: Diagnosis Tests for TB infection

WHO consolidated guidelines on tuberculosis Module 3: Diagnosis Rapid diagnostics for tuberculosis detection Third edition

WHO consolidated guidelines on tuberculosis Module 4: Treatment Drug-susceptible tuberculosis treatment

Сводное руководство ВОЗ по туберкулезу Модуль 4: лечение Лечение генерально-устойчивого туберкулеза

WHO consolidated guidelines on tuberculosis Module 4: Treatment Tuberculosis care and support

Guideline: Nutritional care and support for patients with tuberculosis

Joint WHO/UNAIDS policy guidelines on improving health system access to prevention, treatment and care services for HIV and TB

Module 5: Management of tuberculosis in children and adolescents

Log in English

Consolidated Guidelines Operational Handbooks Training Catalogue Research and Innovation Quick Search Recommendations

Operational Handbooks

(-) SHOW ALL (11) >

PREVENTION (3) >

SCREENING (1) >

DIAGNOSIS (2) >

TREATMENT (3) >

CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS (1) >

COMORBIDITIES (1) >

WHO operational handbook on tuberculosis Module 1: Prevention Tuberculosis preventive treatment

WHO operational handbook on tuberculosis Module 3: Diagnosis Tests for tuberculosis infection

WHO operational handbook on tuberculosis Module 6: Tuberculosis and comorbidities Mental health conditions

Войти Russian

Home

Search in recommendations

Recommendations map List of recommendations

FILTERS

Prevention 35

Infection control 18

TB preventive treatment 17 +5

Screening 17

Diagnosis 41

Treatment 45

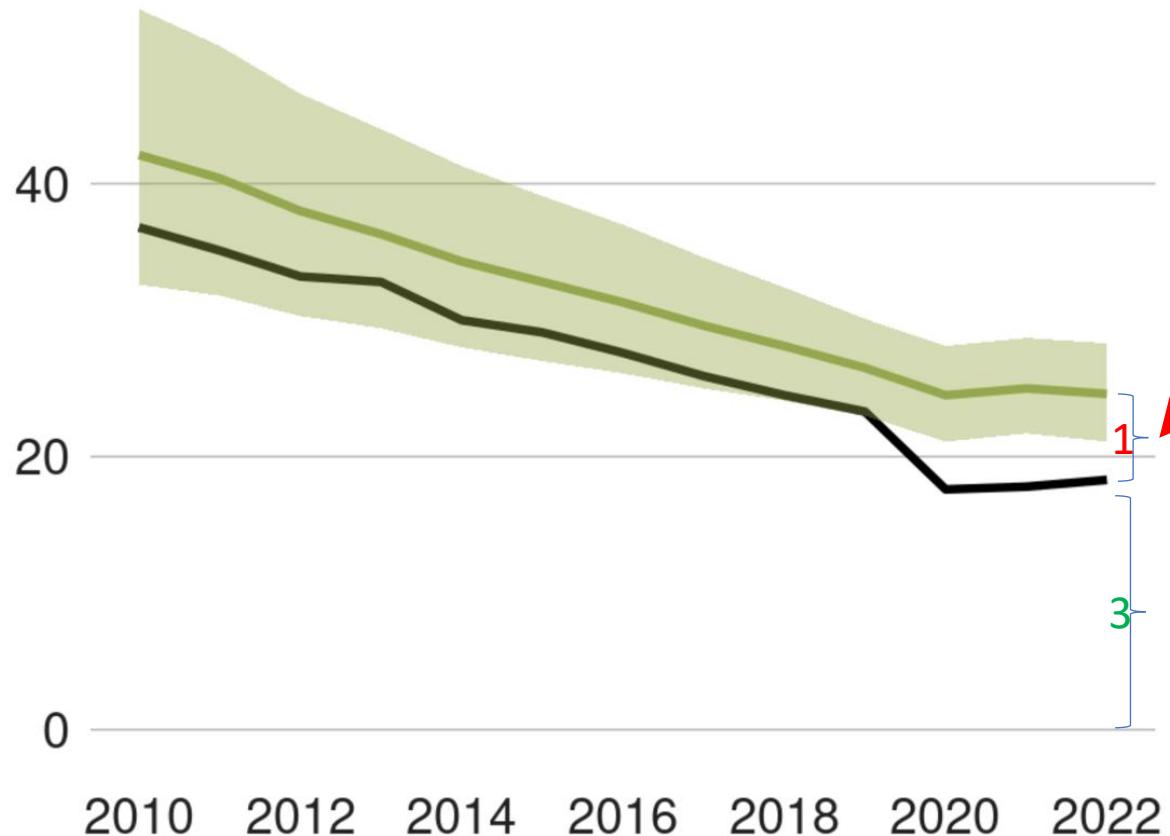
Management of tuberculosis in children and adolescents 23

Management of tuberculosis and comorbidities 39

TB burden



Incidence, New and relapse TB cases notified,
(Rate per 100 000 population per year)
WHO European Region



170 000 TB cases detected out of
230 000 incident TB cases

every 4th newly emerged patient remain undetected

NB!: There is an urgent need to recuperate the gap by intensifying active TB case finding

Emerging TB/HIV burden



**28
thousand**

New episode of TB/HIV
estimated in 2022 (range:
20,000-37,000)

12%

Estimated HIV prevalence
among incident TB cases in
2022 (range: 8.4-17)

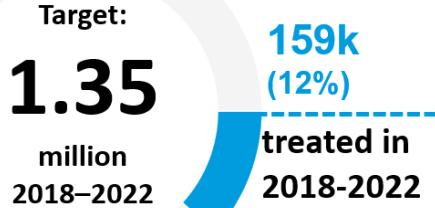
72%

Of estimated TB/HIV cases
have been detected by health
systems in 2022

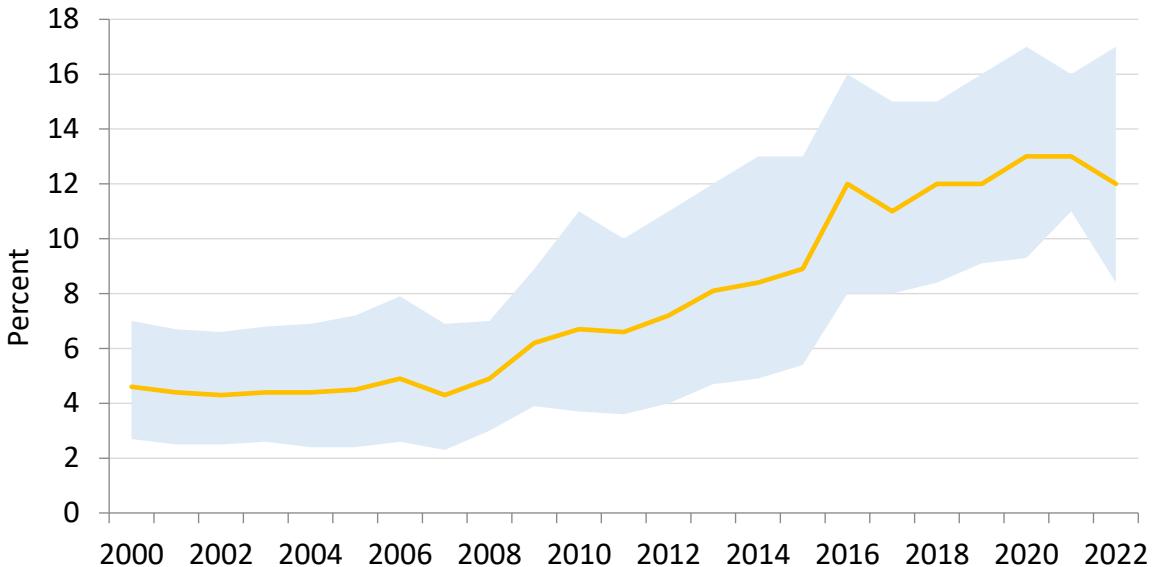
TPT enrolment among People living with HIV

UNHLM target follow up
2018-2022

2022,
only 22/53 countries reported (12/18 HPC)

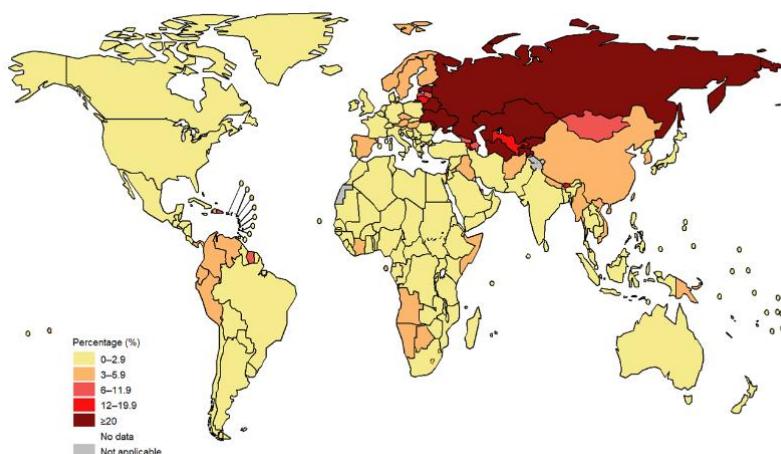
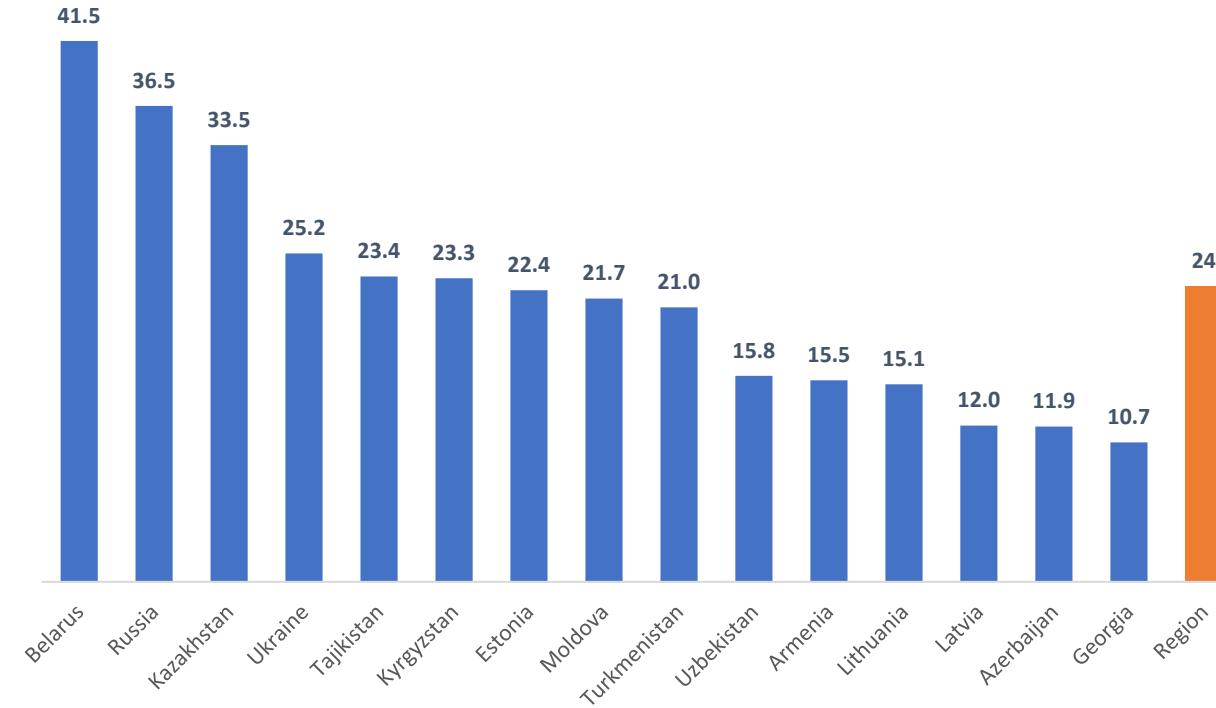


Estimated percent TB/HIV among people with new episodes of TB, 2000-2022, WHO European region



**NB!: increase of HIV prevalence among
TB is a mixed outcome of emerging
epidemic of and HIV poor TPT
coverage in PLHIV**

Percentage of MDR/RR-TB among new pulmonary TB cases in 2022 in high MDR-TB burden countries in the WHO European Region



Emerging MDR burden



65
thousand

32
thousand

24%

53%

RR-TB incident cases were estimated in the WHO European Region

MDR/RR-TB identified among new and retreated pulmonary TB cases in 2022

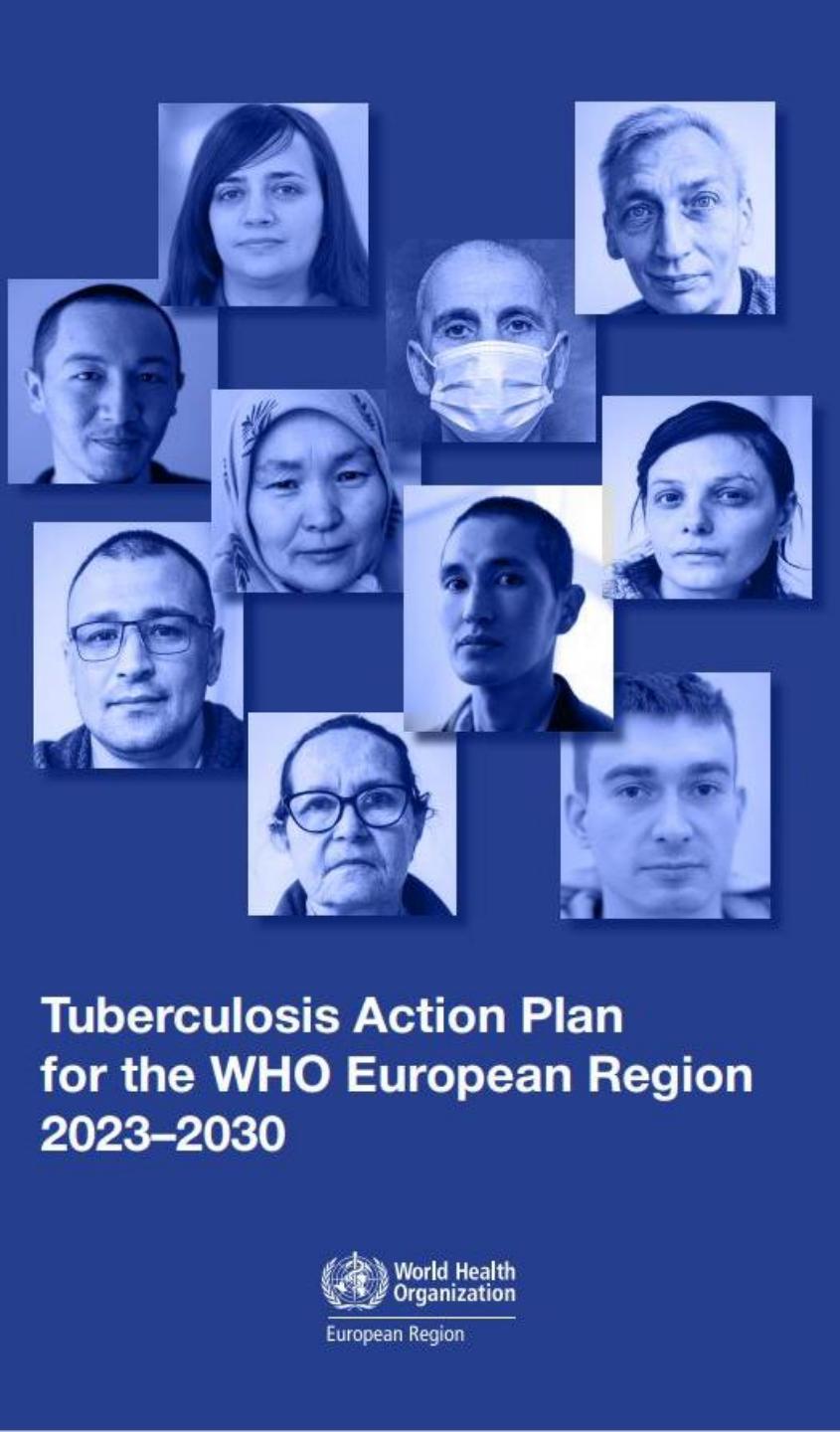
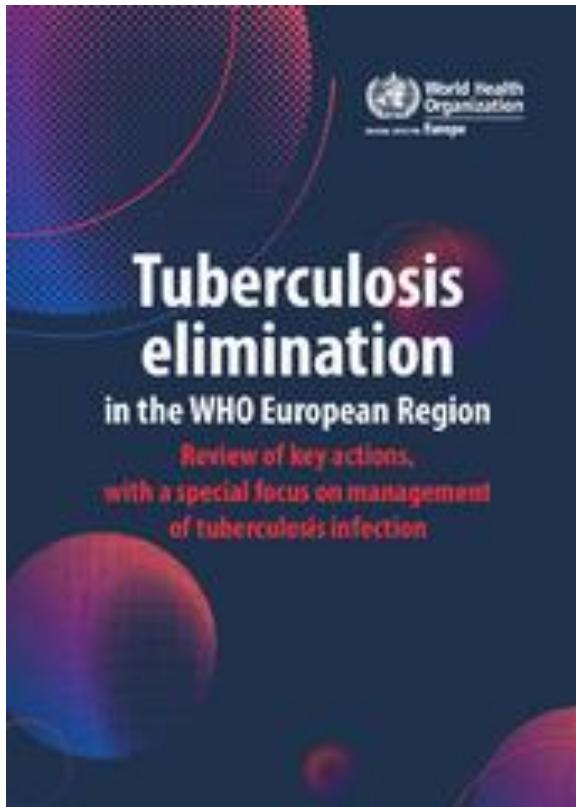
Of people newly notified with pulmonary TB in 2022 have MDR/RR-TB.

Of people notified with previously treated people notified with pulmonary TB in 2022 have MDR/RR-TB.



TUBERCULOSIS ACTION PLAN

FOR THE WHO EUROPEAN REGION 2016–2020



Tuberculosis Action Plan for the WHO European Region 2023–2030

World Health Organization
European Region

World Health Organization
REGIONAL OFFICE FOR Europe

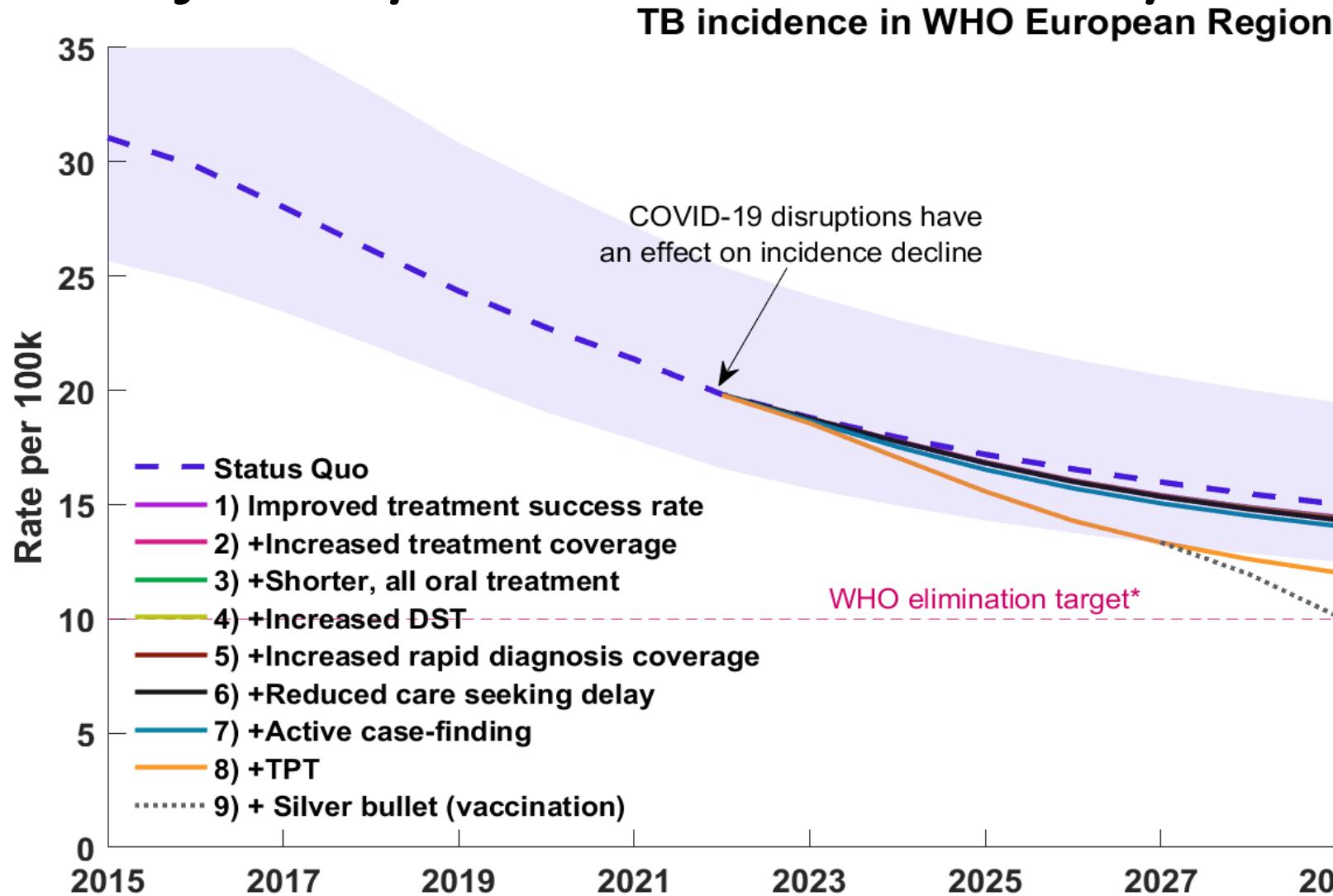
The Regional Plan to End TB in Europe by 2030

- ✓ 75% reduction in TB deaths
- ✓ 50% reduction in TB incidence rate
- ✓ 80% treatment success rate among RR/MDR-TB¹



**Tuberculosis Action Plan
for the WHO European Region
2023–2030**

Epidemic impact modeling when setting up trajectory to end TB in EURO by 2030



©AI generated

Tuberculosis action plan for the WHO European Region 2023–2030



WHAT

HOW

Renew commitment

Finish the unfinished agenda

Align with EPW, UHC and PHC

Put people at the center and leave no one behind

Intensify research, innovations

Use technologic advances and introduce rapidly

Context of COVID-19 and war in Ukraine

Regain losses, adjust approach, ensure continuity and full recovery to get back on track

Strategic and operational shifts to end TB in the Region by 2030

- Set up ambitious policies and resources for TB
- Expand service **delivery at PHC** and scale up alternative people-centered models of care
- Prioritize **key and vulnerable populations** and ensure equitable access to services
- Meaningfully **engage civil society** and affected communities in TB response
- Ensure universal **access to TB preventive treatment**, rapid molecular diagnosis, fully oral treatment for TB and DR-TB
- Accelerate introduction and use of new technologies and **research**
- Mainstream innovations used during COVID-19
- Plan contingency and resilience to future crises

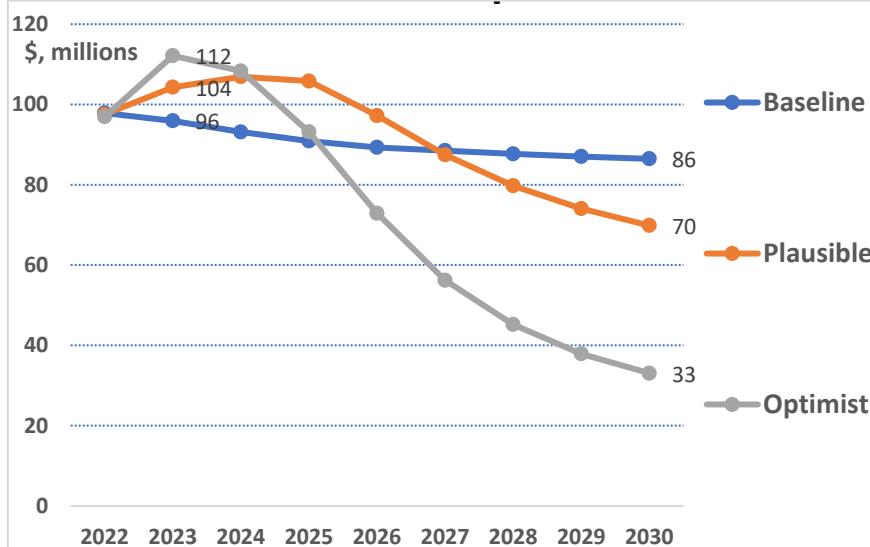
Tuberculosis Action Plan for the WHO European Region 2023–2030



M&E Framework

- 30 indicators linked to key areas of intervention under 3 pillars
- Global core 10 indicators (G)
- Additional 4 priority EURO indicators (E)
- 4 civil society engagement related indicators

Investment case in Europe



TB Regional Action Plan, 2023–2030

<https://www.who.int/europe/publications/i/item/9789289060240>



Pillar 1: Integrated people-centered care and prevention

People at the center

Comprehensive TB prevention

Systematic screening for TB

TB diagnosis

TB treatment and care

Pillar 2: Bold policies and supportive systems

Governance and Leadership

Health finance and UHC

Health workforce

Strategic information and Digital health

PSM

Pillar 3: Intensified research and Innovation

New interventions and strategies

Implementation research



Operational Planning of TB-RAP@2030 Istanbul # 1.0

Our work ▾

Newsroom ▾

Data ▾

Emergencies ▾

About us ▾

Regional meeting on the implementation of the Tuberculosis Action Plan for the WHO European Region 2023–2030 for high-priority countries

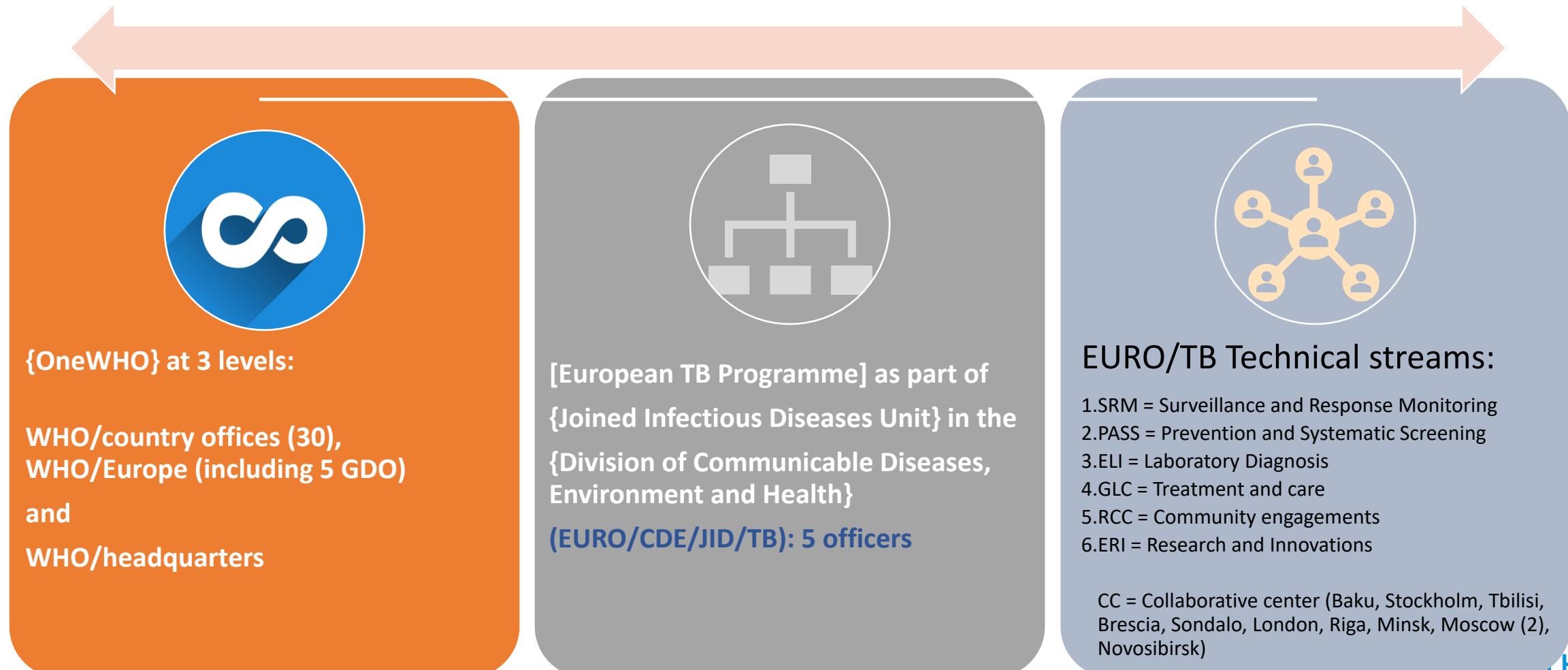
Regional meeting on the implementation of the Tuberculosis Action Plan for the WHO European Region 2023–2030 for high-priority countries

- 21 – 24 November 2022 Istanbul, Türkiye





TB programme at WHO/Europe (EURO/TB)





GEARING UP TOWARDS ENDING TB IN EUROPE:
REGIONAL WORKSHOP ON PREVENTION AND SYSTEMATIC SCREENING
(PASS-TO-ENDTB)



30 OCTOBER – 1 NOVEMBER 2023
İSTANBUL, TÜRKİYE



Launch of The initiative

* Supported by **USAID**



World Health
Organization
REGIONAL OFFICE FOR Europe



- National focal points (PASS/NFP): responsible for oversight and coordination of TB prevention and systematic screening within National TB Programme and at Primary Healthcare.
- The temporary advisors (PASS/TA) WHO certified masters in Prevention and Systematic Screening
- Technical partners USAID, GF and other supported projects, CSO
- Secretariat WHO/EURO/TB

EURO-TB launched ePASS-to-EndTB initiative

Hi EURO-TB, we launched The European Prevention and Systematic Screening Initiative to End TB: ePASS to End TB (who.int)

The new operational context in the WHO European Region, including recovery from the pandemic and the humanitarian crisis, coupled with the availability of new options for TB prevention, diagnosis, treatment, and service delivery, calls for an accelerated agile and fit-for-purpose response to ensure #EndTB by 2030 the WHO European Region.

Mathematical models show SS=systematic screening and TPT=TB preventive treatment are interventions with the highest-impact on TB epidemic and are the remaining ones in our arsenal that may accelerate #TB elimination.

More and more often countries return to WHO with an increased demand to accelerate technical support in these areas of intervention.

This initiative, [ePASS-to-#EndTB], run by WHO Regional Office for Europe and the Global TB Programme, is part of the joint USAID Global Health and WHO project "Regional Platform to End TB in Eastern Europe". It focuses on:

1. TPT: expanding TB preventive treatment for vulnerable populations;
2. IPC: strengthening infection prevention and control measures; and
3. SS: improving systematic screening for active TB cases in vulnerable populations.

read more here [The European Prevention and Systematic Screening Initiative to End TB: ePASS to End TB \(who.int\)](https://www.who.int/europe/health-topics/tuberculosis)

Start a post

Closed workspace <https://eurotb.net/pass-workspace>

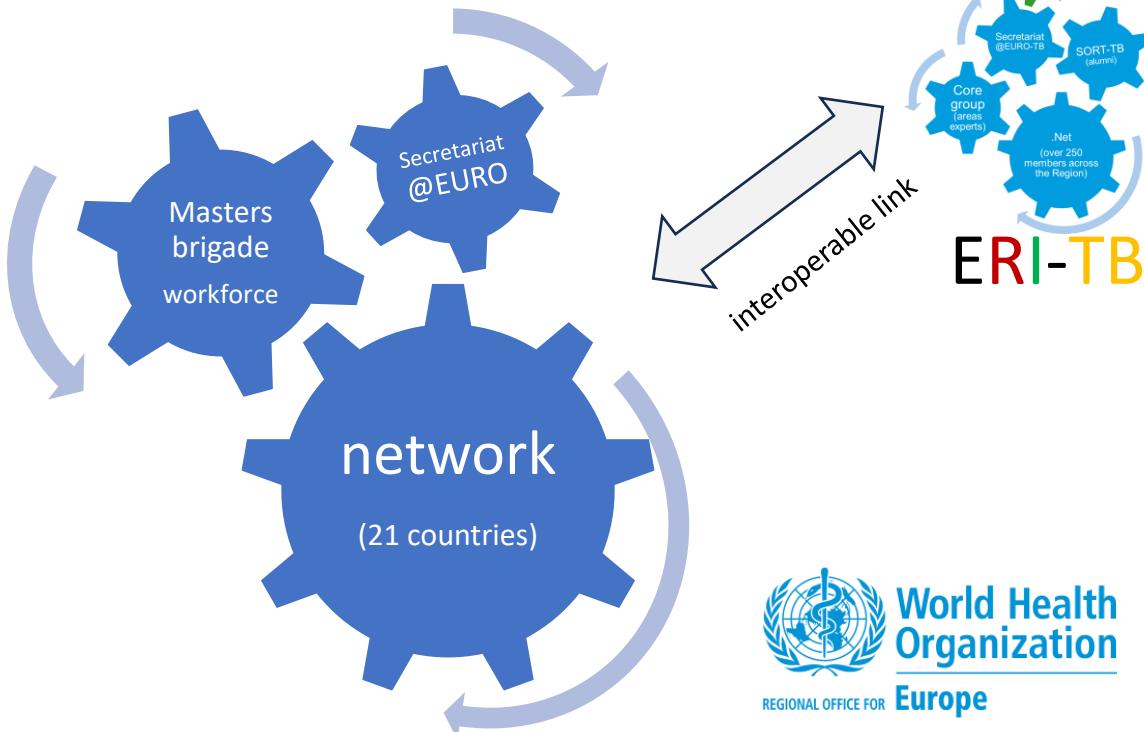
Public domain <https://www.who.int/europe/health-topics/tuberculosis>



WHO certified Temporary Advisers (PASS/masters)

Purposes: Accelerate ending TB by

1. *Service package:* addressing the active TB case detection gaps by (a) specifying systematic screening and (b) intensifying it among key and vulnerable populations, and
2. *Service package:* strengthening infection control measures
3. *Service package:* expansion of TB preventive treatment among at-risk populations using safe, efficient and people friendly regimens/approach





Communication

- 3 launching manuscripts
 - Policy viewpoint @IJID: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijid.2024.02.023>
 - Landscape inventory @IJTLD: <https://doi.org/10.5588%2Fijtldopen.24.0350>
 - Practices and barriers @BMJ: //bmjresp-2024-002802
- landing webpage @WHO: <https://eurotb.net/pass>
- Country/Regional cases @UNION/Open (4 in pipelines)
- Events/operations posting on web, social.media
- Webinars (GTB + UCL.uni + Brescia.uni, NSB.ru and MSK.ru)
- end-to-end encrypted calls (@TEAMS and @SIGNAL)

The European Prevention and Systematic Screening Initiative to End TB: PASS to End TB

The European Prevention and Systematic Screening Initiative to End TB

WHO Ukraine with @WHO Europe started national consultations to improve the fight against #tuberculosis in #Ukraine aimed to revise Ukraine's national policy on systematic screening and preventive treatment of TB considering economic feasibility and constraints due to the war.



Hi EURO-TB, please consider the UNITAID's donation of rifapentine for more access here
Donation of rifapentine

The Unitaid has established the Early Market Access Vehicle (EMAV), to be led by the Aurum Institute NPC under the IMPACT4TB project. The goal of the EMAV is to accelerate access to the groundbreaking paediatric dispersible formulation of Rifapentine from Lupin Limited in a wide set of countries.

Unitaid and The Aurum Institute NPC hereby invite interested governments and partners to see more

SHAMYRADOVA, Leyli 07-Jun 9:07 PM
Thank you Andrei. I will clarify with our national TB programme. Leyli

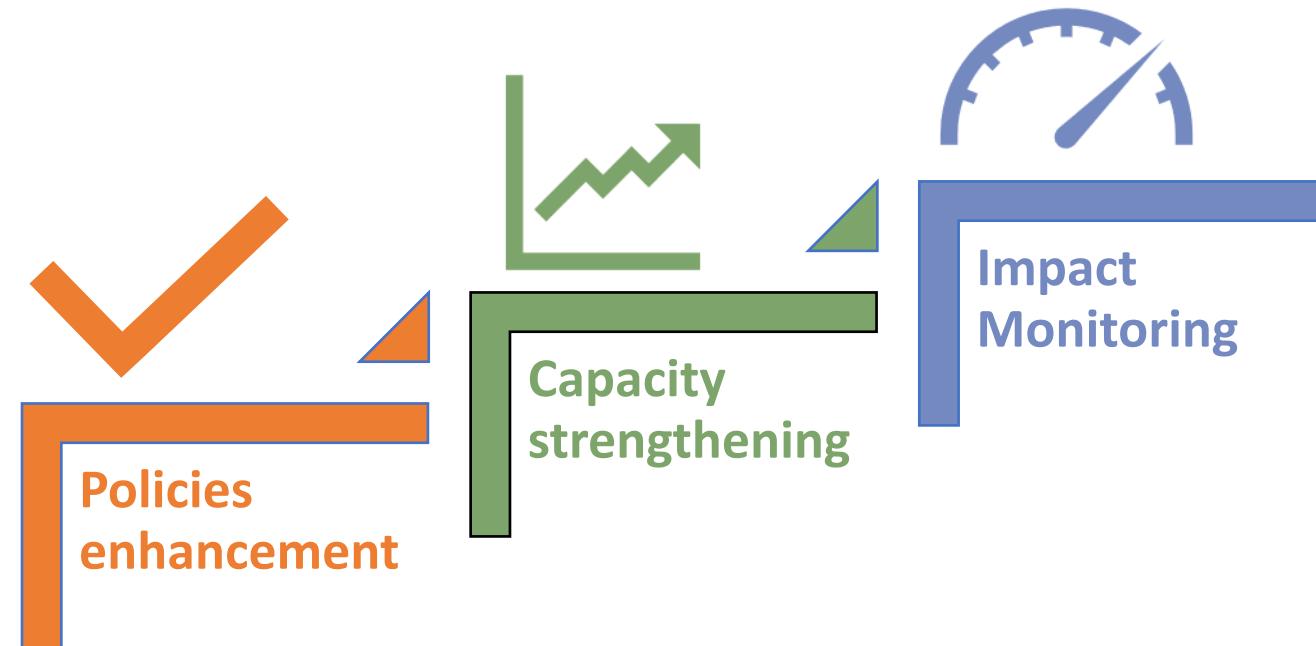
DADU, Andrei 08-Jun 10:52 AM
Let us know whether support is needed



PASS/accelerator: Operational framework

The [workforces] aim to **advise on**, and **support with** {the implementation of services delivery standards in prevention and systematic screening (PASS)} by:

1. **policy adaptation to the country context ***
2. **in-country implementation and capacity building (.edu), and**
3. **response and impact monitoring****
4. **Research and innovations *****



* (a) review of service delivery practices;

* (b) analysis of cascade of care data, and

* (c) mathematical modelling;

** PPA cascade of care

*** DR-TPT under Operational Research Conditions (PTOR)



WHO calls national counterparts to nominate focal points at NTP on: (1a) preventive treatment, (1b) infection prevention and control and (2) systematic screening, either combining or separating the roles and responsibilities, unless those exists already.

National focal points and WHO temporary advisors should complement each-other and collaborate within their areas of responsibilities and beyond, such as diagnosis (3), treatment (4), and equity for vulnerable and at risk (5).

Interoperable collaboration should be extended across health systems building blocks such as (a) governance, (b) financing, (c) medicines, (d) workforce and (e) information. The inclusive engagement on civil societies and affected communities will only enrich collaboration toward ending TB at all levels.



(Country) support groups = masters' brigades are composed by, but not limited to, a tandem of two temporary advisors (lead expert and operational specialist) to mentor and support countries along implementation cycles.



The secretariat at WHO validates and ensure the quality of the technical support



The country masters' brigades are predefined by the secretariat in consultation with national counterparts and in/with cooperation of partners.



PASS country support groups will operate in annual shifts with a potential one-year extension, followed by intercountry an/or technical areas rotation.

Partners are respectfully encouraged to cooperate in their operational framework and compliment PASS implementation groups.



Ongoing operations

subregion	ISO3	country	status	delivery	action
Balkans	BUL	Bulgaria	rejected	no funds	close
Balkans	MKD	Macedonia	suspended	no funds	fundraise and reanimate
Balkans	ROM	Romania	rejected	funds repurposed	fundraise and reanimate
Balkans	TUR	Turkey	rejected	funds repurposed	fundraise and reanimate
Baltics	EST	Estonia	rejected	no funds	close
Baltics	LVA	Latvia	rejected	no funds	close
Baltics	LTU	Lithuania	rejected	no funds	close
central Asia	KAZ	Kazakhstan	active	delivered	follow up
central Asia	KGZ	Kyrgyzstan	suspended	no funds	reanimate
central Asia	TJK	Tajikistan	suspended	no funds	follow up
central Asia	TKM	Turkmenistan	active	planned	follow up
central Asia	UZB	Uzbekistan	active	on track	follow up
east Europe	BLR	Belarus	active	on track	follow up
east Europe	MDA	Moldova	active	on track	follow up
east Europe	RUS	Russia	rejected	funds repurposed	close
east Europe	UKR	Ukraine	active	on track	follow up
south Caucasus	ARM	Armenia	active	on track	follow up
south Caucasus	AZE	Azerbaijan	not started	planned	initiate
south Caucasus	GEO	Georgia	active	delivered	close
central Europe	CZA	Czechia	rejected	funds repurposed	close
west Europe	FRA	France	interested	no funds	follow up
central Europe	HUN	Hungary	suspended	no funds	reanimate
east Mediterania	QAT	Qatar	suspended		follow up via EMRO
latin America	COL	Colombia	interested		negotiate via PAHO

Search

Activity

Teams

Discover

Your teams

- JID @ EURO
- EURO-TB
 - General
 - Events
 - ! Digital Health
 - ! Research
 - @_UKN-329 @ UCL
 - @ Albania
 - @ Armenia
 - @ Azerbaijan
 - @ Belarus
 - @ Czechia
 - @ Georgia
 - @ Kazakhstan
 - @ Macedonia
 - @ Moldova
 - @ Montenegro
 - @ Poland
 - @ Romania
 - @ Russia
 - @ Slovakia
 - @ Syria (northwest)
 - @ Tajikistan
 - @ Turkmenistan
 - @ Ukraine
 - @ Uzbekistan
- \$ CBS-TB @ eLearning
- \$ USAID @ Central Asia
- \$ USAID @ East Europe

1. Prevention

2. Screening

3. Diagnosis

4. Treatment and Care

5. Equity

B. Health Workforce

1. Prevention

Posts Files +

Reply

DADU, Andrei 7 Jun 17:03

Donation of rifapentine

CALL FOR EXPRESSION OF INTEREST for Early Market Access Vehicle for 150 mg functionally scored (FS), dispersible tablet (DT) paediatric formulation of Rifapentine for TB prevention.

Hi EURO-TB, please consider the UNITAID's donation of rifapentine for more access here [Donation of rifapentine](#)

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Unitaid and The Aurum Institute NPC hereby invite interested governments and see more

SHAMYRADOVA, Leyli 7 Jun 21:07

Thank you Andrei. I will clarify with our national TB programme. Leyli

DADU, Andrei 8 Jun 10:52

Let us know whether support is needed

Reply

DADU, Andrei 24 May 16:37

Edited

- Events

Posts Files Notes calendar +

+ New

Upload

Edit in grid view

All Documents*

EURO-TB network, a virtual space for collaboration

eurotb@who.int

2016.10.15=ERI-TB#1@E... February 2

2017.01.17=ERI-TB#2@E... February 2

2019.08.23=ERI-TB=CG4... February 2

2019.12-10=mSTR@Kyiv October 5, 2023

2020.03.09=ERI-TB=CG5... February 2

2020.05.19-21=14TAG-T... April 15, 2021

2020.07.24=ERI-TB=CG6... February 2

2020.10.21-24=UNION... October 12, 2020

2020.11.03-05=1prevent... April 15, 2021

2020.12.09=14TAG-TB... April 15, 2021

2020.XX.XX mSTR imple... July 18, 2023

2021.02.10-11=TB_contc... February 10, 2021

2021.05.18-20=15TAG-T... May 20, 2021

2021.02.24-25=EU-TB.n... March 3, 2021

2021.03.22=WTBD@EU... March 23, 2021

2021.04.15=2Screen-TB... May 14, 2021

2021.05.18-20=15TAG-T... May 20, 2021



WHO Regional Office for Europe

UN City
Marmorvej 51
Copenhagen Ø
Denmark

eurotb@who.int

www.who.int/europe



WHO_Europe



facebook.com/WHOEurope



instagram.com/whoeurope



youtube.com/@eurotb



Общий обзор рекомендаций по профилактическому лечению ТБ (ПЛТ)

18 рекомендаций по 4 важнейшим компонентам маршрута профилактического лечения ТБ:

- 1. Выявить людей, подвергающихся риску: ВИЧ-инфицированные, контактные, с клиническими показаниями и другие группы риска**
- 2. Исключить активную форму ТБ: скрининг для выявления симптомов, радиографические методы исследования органов грудной клетки**
- 3. Тесты на ЛТИ: Интерфероновый тест на ТБ (IGRA), туберкулиновые кожные пробы (ТКП) и С-реактивный белок (СРБ)**
- 4. Варианты ПЛТ: 6Н, 4R, 3НР, 3RH, 1НР, 36Н, 6Lfx (для контактов с РУ-ТБ)**

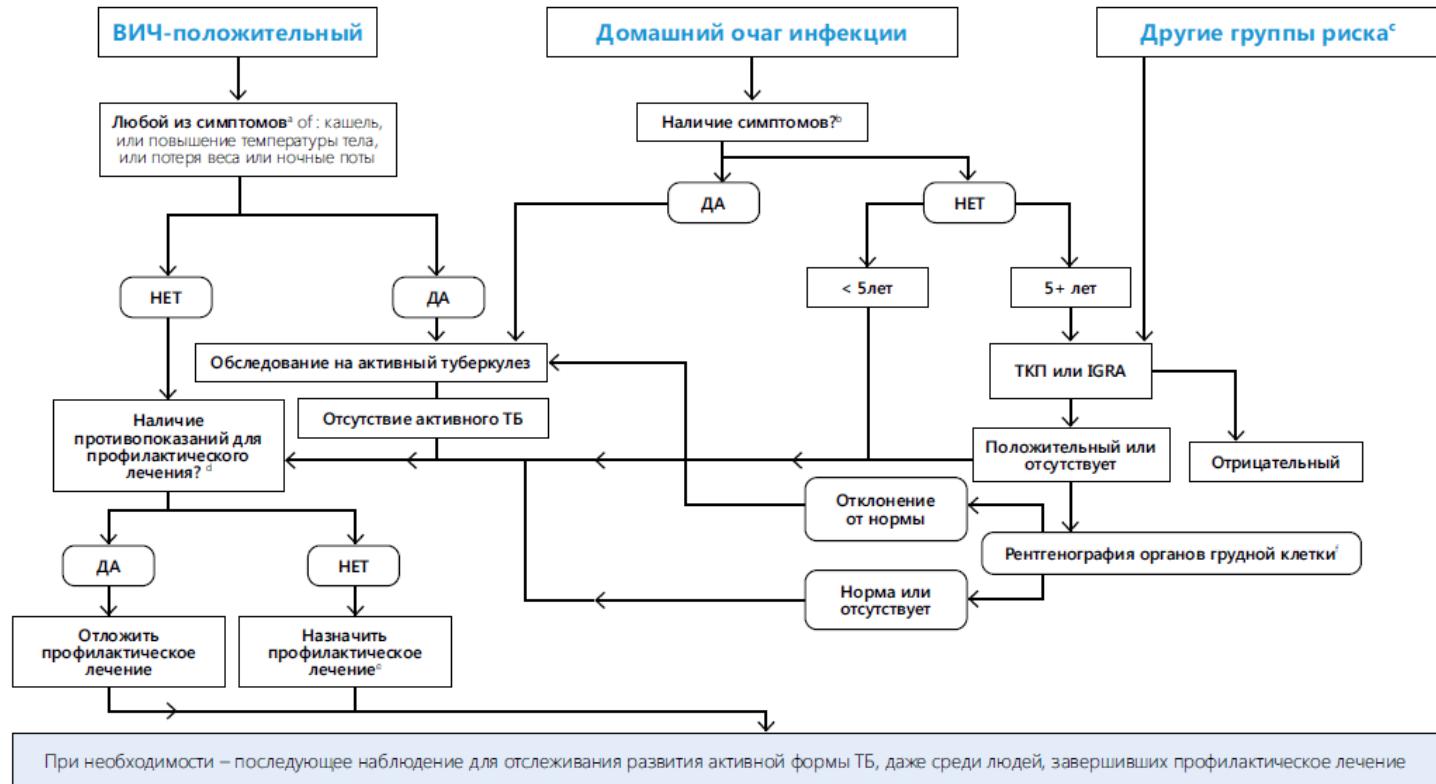


<https://www.who.int/publications-detail/who-consolidated-guidelines-on-tuberculosis-module-1-prevention-tuberculosis-preventive-treatment>





Алгоритм скрининга на ТБ и ПЛТБ



а. У детей в возрасте младше 10 лет это любой из следующих симптомов: кашель, повышение температуры тела, контакт с больным ТБ в анамнезе, жалобы на снижение массы тела или подтвержденный факт снижения массы тела ($>5\%$) со времени последнего посещения, либо выравнивание кривой роста на графике, либо з-показатель соответствия массы тела возрасту менее -2 . Детям в возрасте до 1 года, живущим с ВИЧ, следует проводить профилактическое лечение ТБ только в том случае, если они контактировали с больными ТБ в пределах домохозяйства. Тесты ТКП и IGRA позволяют выявить ЛЖВ, которым наиболее показано профилактическое лечение. Рентгенография органов грудной клетки может быть назначена ЛЖВ, получающим АРТ, до начала лечения ЛТИ.

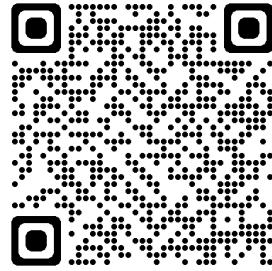
б. Любые жалобы на кашель, повышение температуры тела, ночные поты, кровохарканье, потерю веса, боли в груди, одышку и утомляемость. У детей в возрасте младше пяти лет должны также отсутствовать такие симптомы, как анорексия, плохой аппетит, отставание в росте и развитии, снижение активности и желания играть.

с. В том числе силикоз, дисплазия, терапия ингибиторами ФНО, подготовка к трансплантации или другие риски, о которых говорится в национальных руководствах. У людей, которые относятся к этой категории, также должно быть исключено заболевание ТБ в том случае, если имеются соответствующие клинические проявления.

д. Включая гепатит (острый или хронический), симптомы периферической нейропатии (в случае использования изониазида), регулярное и чрезмерное употребление алкоголя. Туберкулез в анамнезе и текущая беременность не являются противопоказанием.

е. Включая гепатит (острый или хронический), симптомы периферической нейропатии (в случае использования изониазида), регулярное и чрезмерное употребление алкоголя. Туберкулез в анамнезе и текущая беременность не являются противопоказанием.

ф. Рентгенография органов грудной клетки может быть проведена ранее или в рамках интенсивного выявления случаев ТБ.



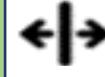
18 рекомендаций и 3 утверждение о надлежащей практике



Административный контроль



- **Сортировка людей с признаками и симптомами ТБ или без активной формы ТБ**



- **Разделение потоков лиц с респираторными симптомами**



- Безотлагательное начало **эффективного противотуб.лечения** людей с активной формой ТБ



- **Респираторная гигиена**

Контроль окружающей среды



- Системы бактерицидного ультрафиолетового облучения верхней части помещений (**БУФ ВЧП**)



- **Системы вентиляции**

Защита органов дыхания



- **Противоаэрозольные респираторы** в рамках **программы защиты органов дыхания**



Группы населения, подлежащие скринингу



Проведение систематического скрининга на ТБ настоятельно рекомендуется среди:

1. Лиц, находившихся в домашнем и близком контакте с больными ТБ
2. Людей, живущих с ВИЧ
3. Шахтеров, подвергшихся воздействию пыли двуокиси кремния
4. Лиц в местах лишения свободы



Для этих групп населения:

- ✓ Скрининг должен проводиться **всегда**
- ✓ Вопрос в том, как – с помощью каких **инструментов и алгоритмов, модели реализации**, с какой **периодичностью**
- ✓ ПЛТ должно проводиться, **когда это необходимо**
- ✓ **Мониторинг и оценка** должны проводиться для мониторинга результатов скрининга и непрерывного ответа на вопросы о реализации программы скрининга



Группы населения, подлежащие скринингу

Проведение систематического скрининга на активный ТБ **условно рекомендуется** среди:

- Людей с **нелеченными фиброзными поражениями** на рентгенограмме органов грудной клетки
- Людей с факторами риска развития ТБ, обращающимися за медицинской помощью, в странах с **распространенностью ТБ $\geq 0,1\% = 100/100.000$ населения**
 - Недостаток питания, диабет, ТБ в анамнезе, хронические болезни легких и другие
- Групп населения со **структурными факторами риска** развития ТБ и ограниченным доступом к медицинской помощи
 - Бедное городское население, бездомные, беженцы, мигранты и другие уязвимые или маргинализированные группы
- Общего населения в странах с распространенностью **ТБ $\geq 0,5\% = 500/100.000$ нас.**

Для этих групп населения необходимо:

- ✓ Взвешивание преимуществ и рисков скрининга
- ✓ Рассмотрение затрат на другие противотуберкулёзные и медицинские меры
- ✓ Определение приоритетности групп риска, которые несут наибольшее бремя или являются наиболее уязвимыми в конкретных условиях



Рекомендации: инструменты для скрининга



Скрининг по 4 симптомам, рекомендованный ВОЗ (W4SS)

- Любой из симптомов: кашель, лихорадка, ночное потоотделение, потеря веса
- Рекомендуется проводить при каждом посещении врача



C-реактивный белок

- Общий маркер воспаления, может быть использован в качестве теста по месту оказания медицинской помощи
- Повышает специфичность скрининга, особенно среди тех, кто еще не получает АРТ



Рентгенография органов грудной клетки и CAD

- Повышает чувствительность скрининга особенно среди тех, кто регулярно получает АРТ
- CAD рекомендуется только для лиц в возрасте 15 лет и старше



Быстрые молекулярные тесты

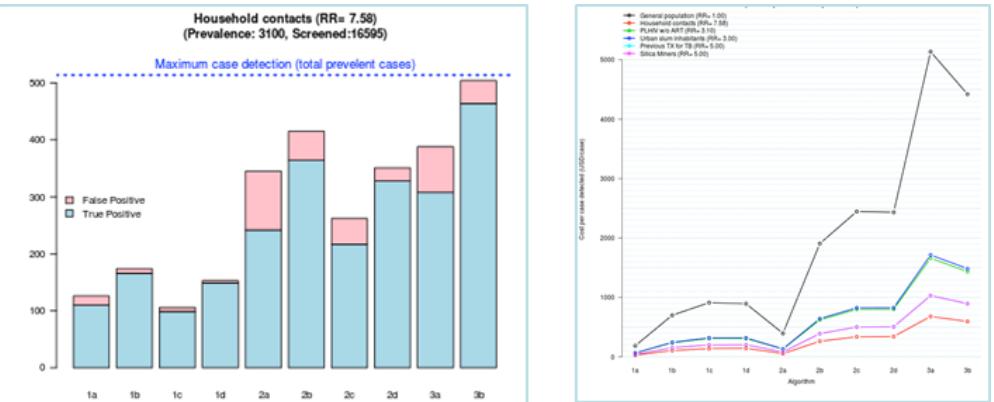
- Могут использоваться для скрининга всех людей, живущих с ВИЧ
- Настоятельно рекомендуются для пациентов с острыми состояниями и стационарных пациентов в рамках стратегии «тестируй и лечи» в качестве ориентира для лечения



Цифровые инструменты для планирования и реализации



- *Prevent TB* – приложение облегчает обзор и обследование контактов, а также начало и ведение профилактического лечения
- *ScreenTB* – веб-инструмент для моделирования эффективности и действенности скрининговых алгоритмов среди различных групп населения
- *CAD для выявления ТБ* – веб-инструмент для помощи странам во внедрении и калибровке ИИ



This screenshot of the 'CAD for TB screening' web interface shows an ROC curve for a selected sub-population. The top navigation bar includes links for 'Instruction', 'Upload data', 'ROC curve', 'Table for decision making', 'Subpop: ROC curve', and 'Subpop: Table for decision making'. The main area displays an ROC curve with points labeled with patient IDs. A note at the top says: 'Note: this ROC is for [subpopulation: hiv, group: 1] that are selected in the side panel'. Below the graph, there are dropdown menus for selecting variables like 'hiv' and 'patient', and input fields for 'TB prevalence per 100 000 in sub-population' (1150) and 'Cost for confirmatory TB test per diagnosis (in US\$)' (13). A legend indicates: 'True Positive' (green dot), 'False Positive' (red dot), 'True Negative' (blue dot), and 'False Negative' (orange dot).