



TB + Leprosy Free Majuro

PIHOA Meeting

Sept 4, 2018

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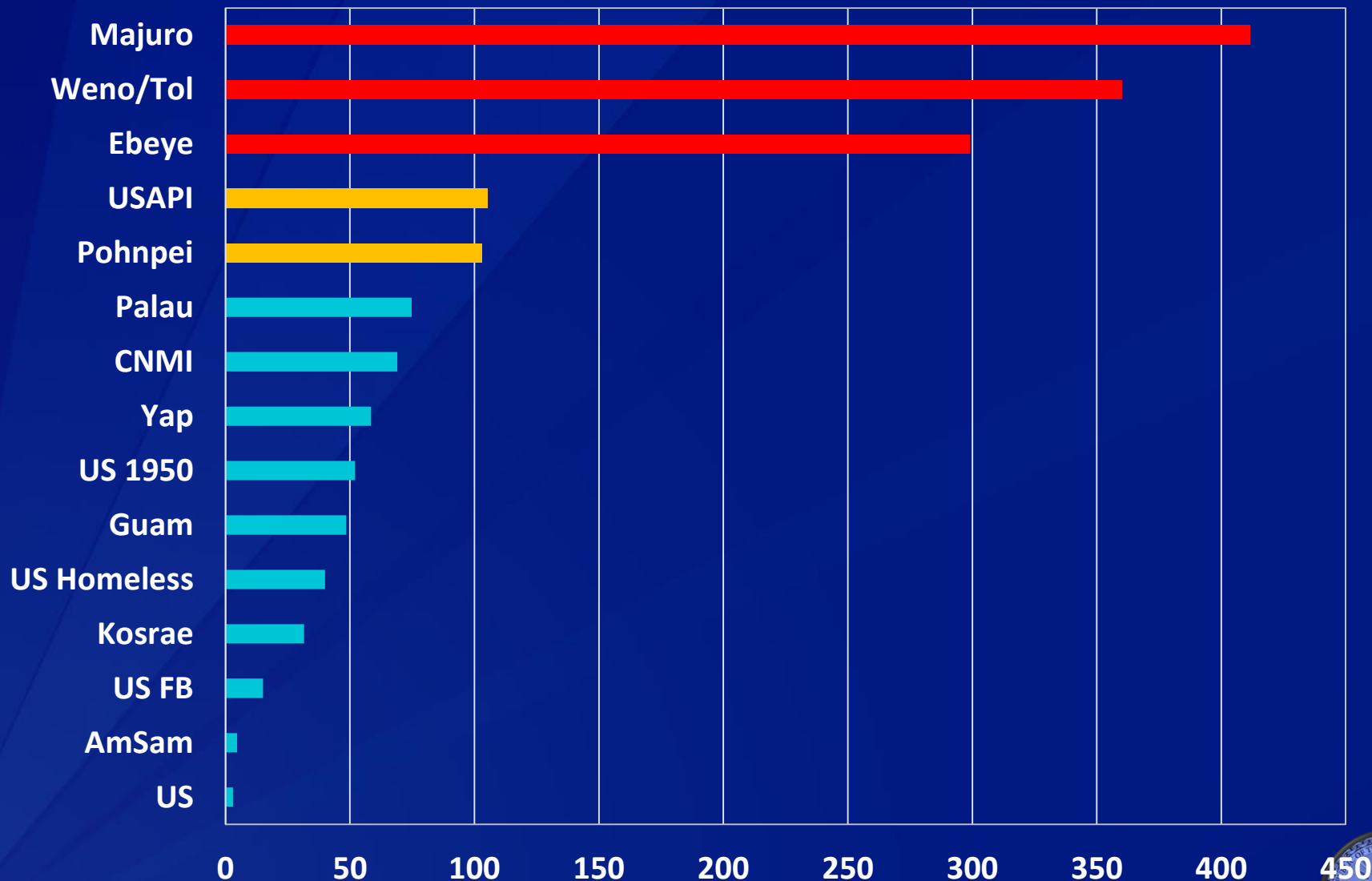
Majuro TB HD Goals:

- TB and ~~Leptospirosis~~!!!
- Reducing TB HD Transmission (Case Finding)
 - Household
 - Community
- Preventing TB (? Preventing Leprosy)
- Expanding TB HD Program Capacity
- Improving TB HD Case Management





TB in the Pacific: How do we stack up?

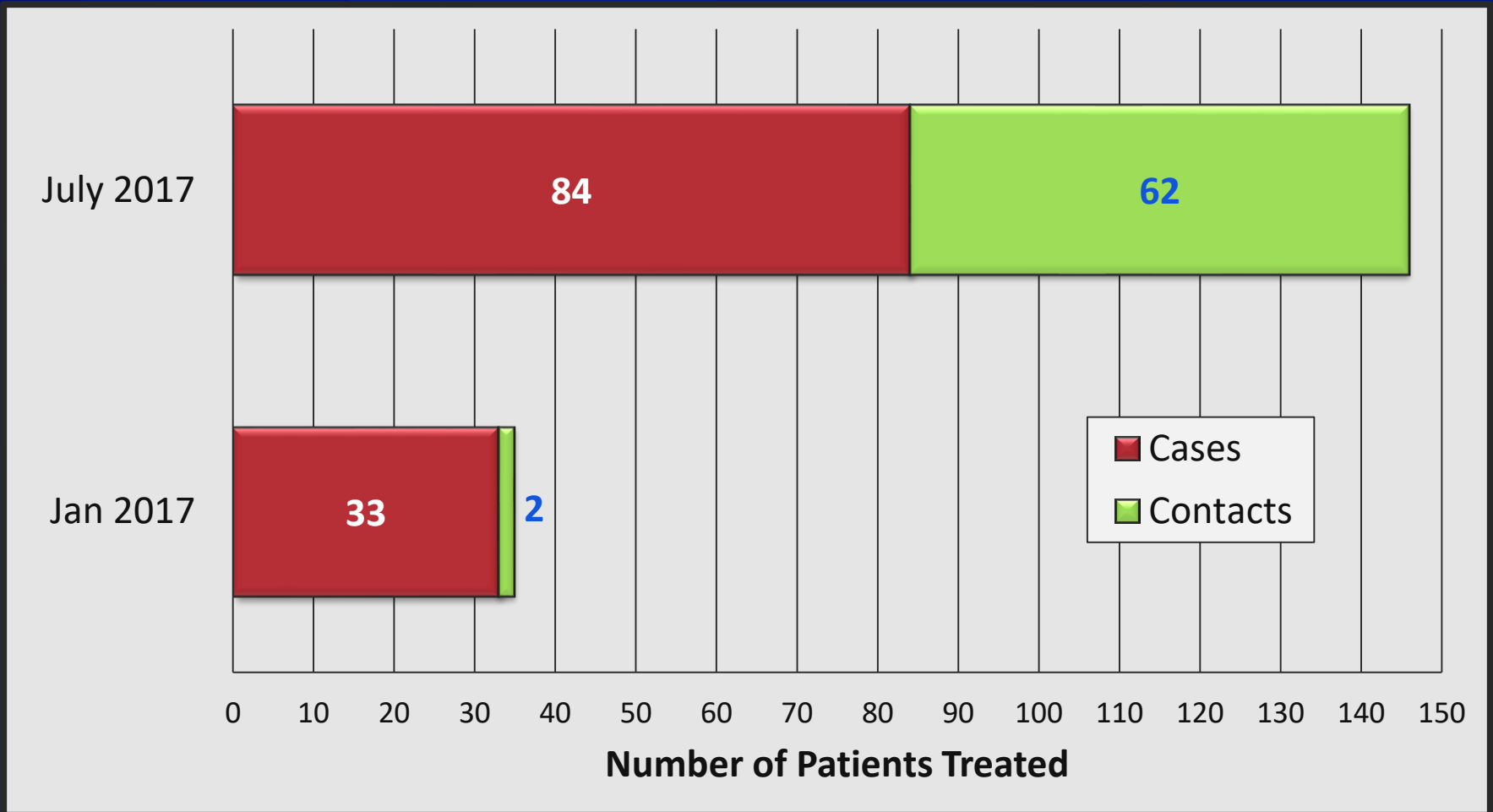


Source: Average TB Rate 2009 – 2015, EpiAnywhere





Ebeye TB Workload





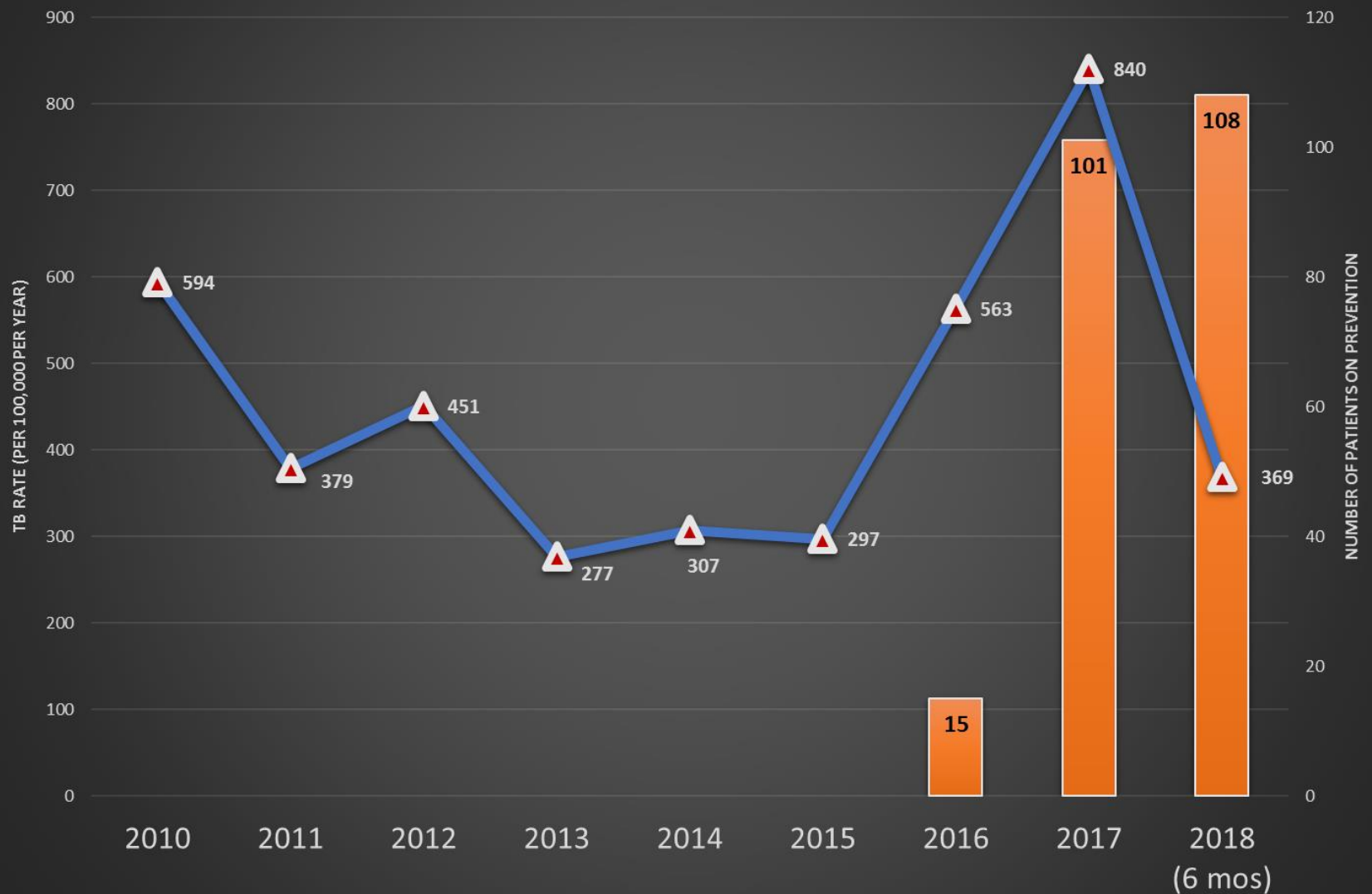
Ebeye TB Screening

Caution: Short-term Changes

Category	2010 to 2015 (average)	6 months after TB Free Ebeye	Percent change
TB Rate per 100,000	318		
TB Deaths (All cause)	15.3%		



Annual TB Incidence Rates, Ebeye RMI 2010-2018





TB + Leprosy Free Majuro



"Our Voyage towards TB and Leprosy Elimination in RMI"



TB + Leprosy Free Majuro: Strategy

- Screen 27,600 people, and treat all active and latent TB
- Screening will be for children and adults
- Screening began June 12 and is expected to last for 14-15 weeks, until mid-September
- TB treatment, follow-up care, and TB prevention activities continue until November 16
- Hansen's screening for adults and children over 2 y.o.
- Diabetes testing will be done for adults undergoing workup for TB, as well as adults referred for HD testing





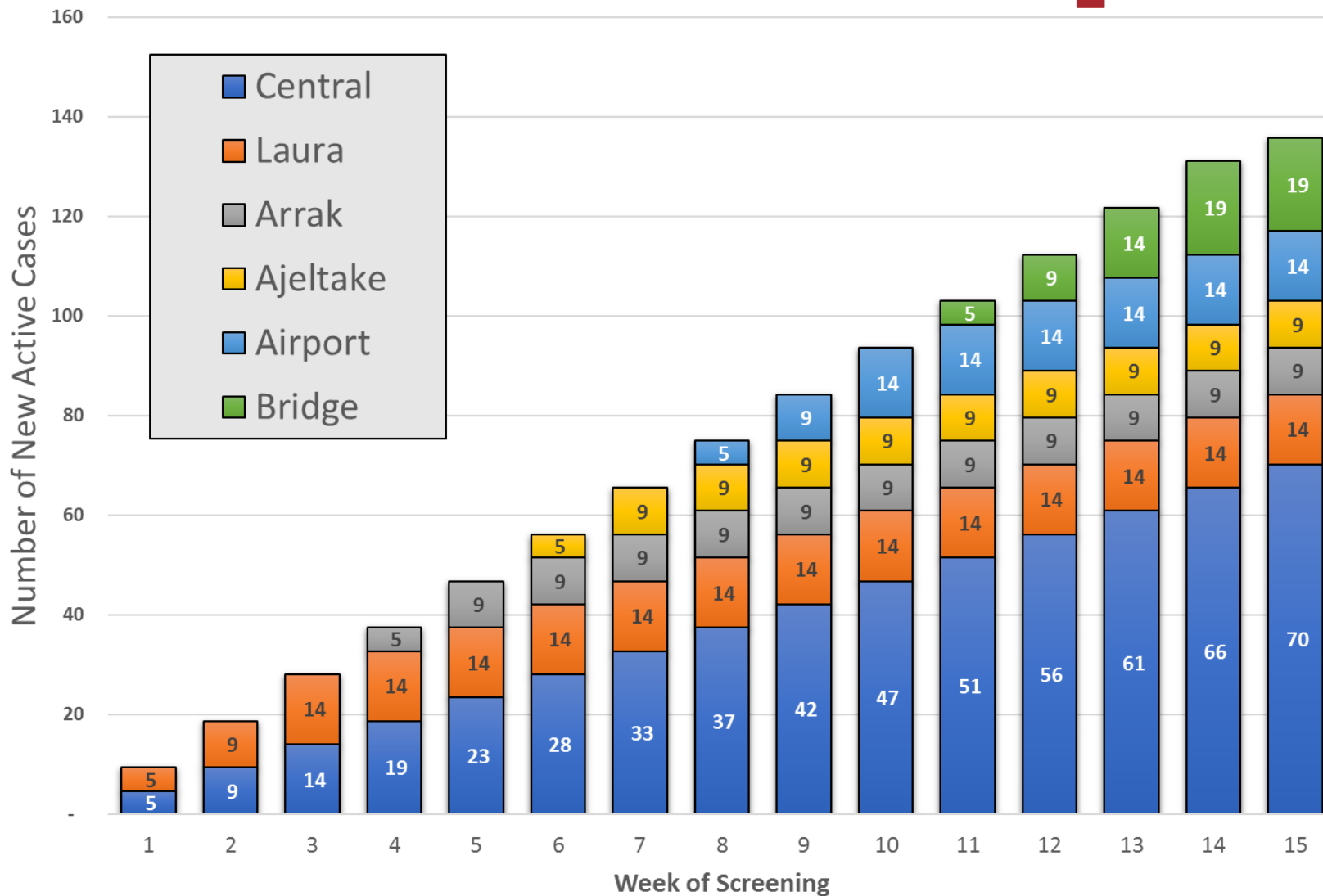
TB + Leprosy Free Majuro: Active TB

- Two teams will be screening a total of 250 to 300 people every day, using TB sx's, x-ray, +/- GXPT
- In 15 weeks, we expect to diagnose and treat 200+ TB cases. That is more TB cases than 40 US states diagnose and treat in a year (2016)

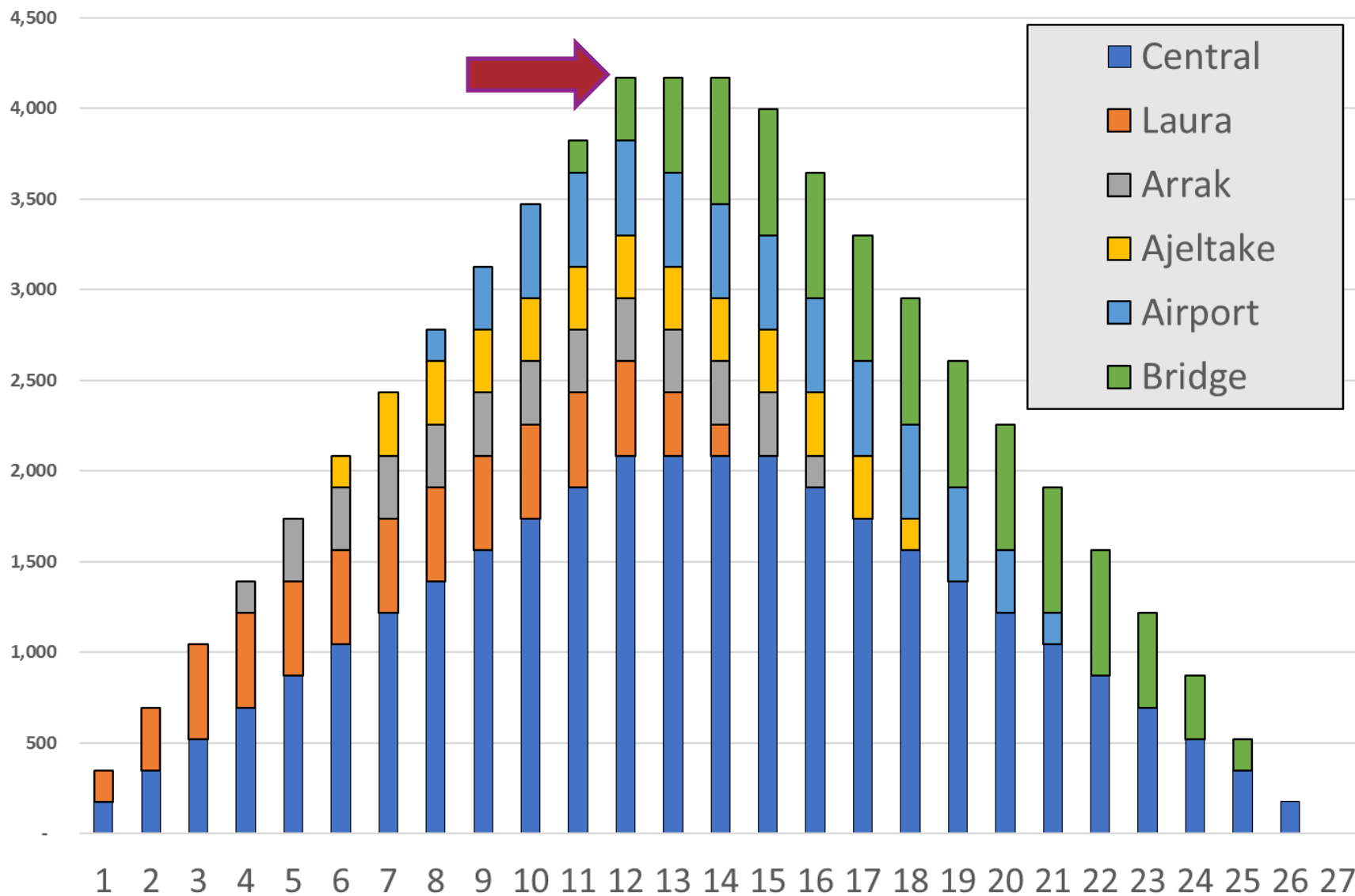




Field and Central Active TB Cases Workload (by week)



Field and Central Prevention Workload (by week)















TB Free Majuro Case Conference
Screening Site: DES
7/11/18

Lastname,
Firstname

Age

July 11, 2018

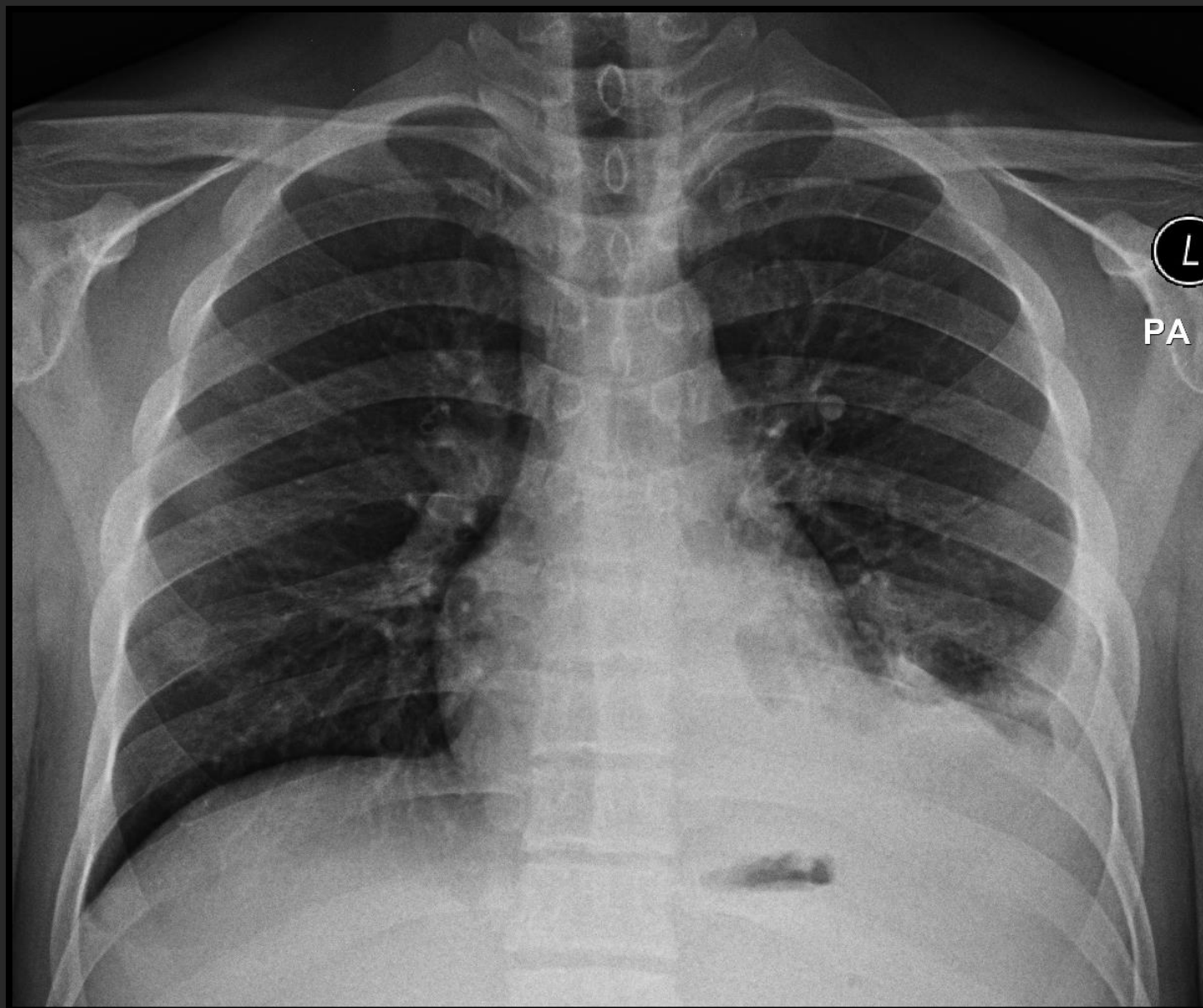






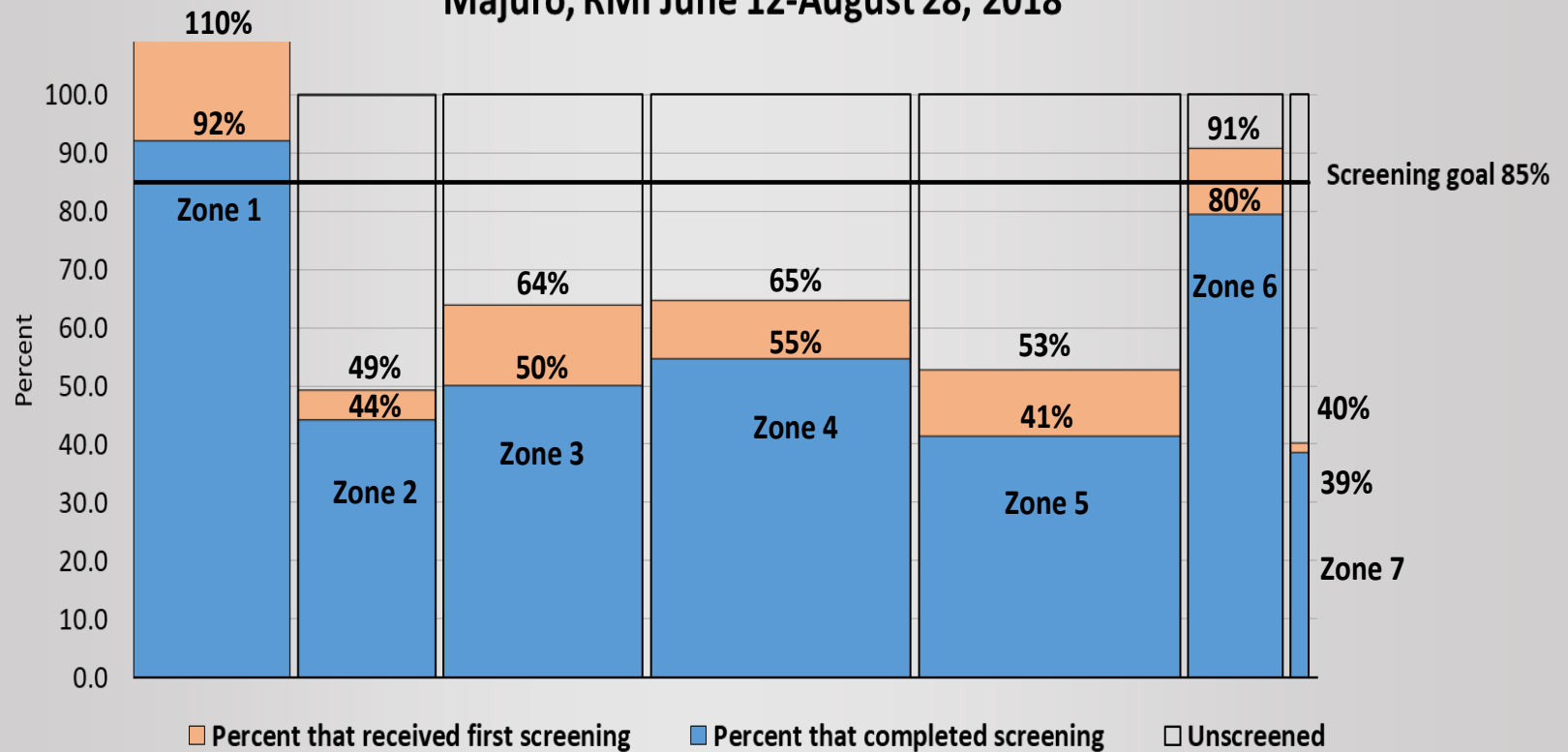






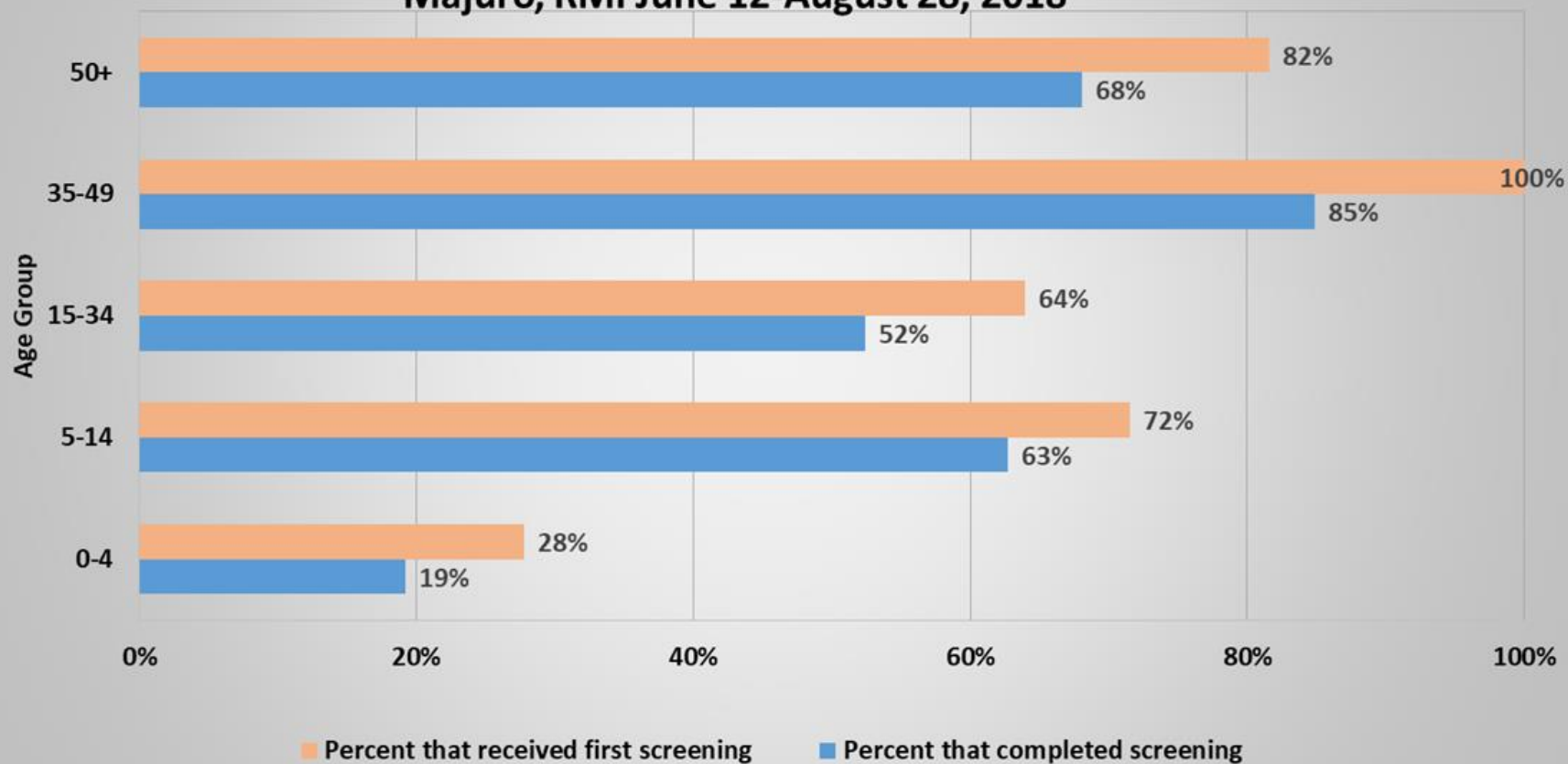
Figure 1. Screening Total for TB and Leprosy, Listed by Relative Zone Population

Majuro, RMI June 12-August 28, 2018



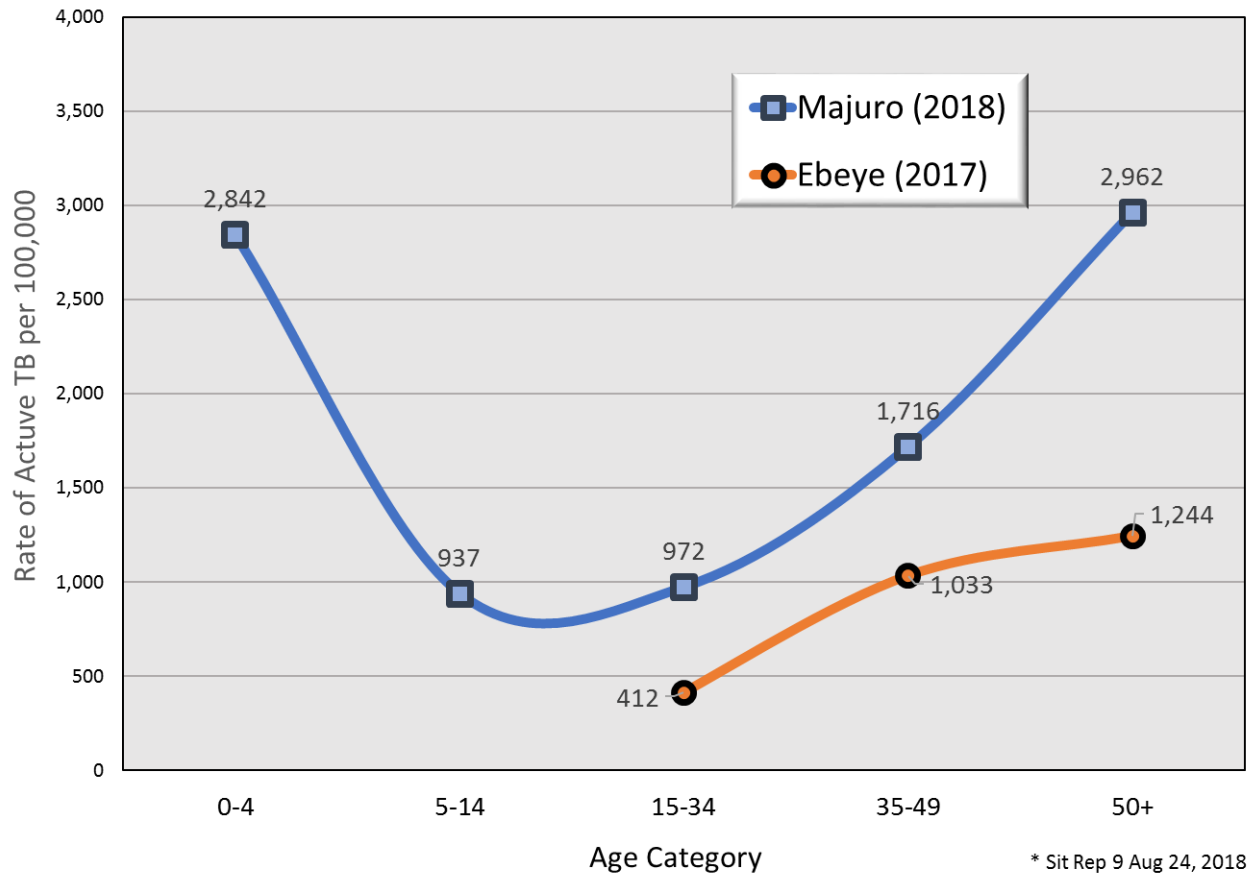
**Quality improvement is ongoing and weekly numbers are subject to change as data are appended*

Figure 2. Percent of Total Population Screened, Listed by Age Group
Majuro, RMI June 12-August 28, 2018***

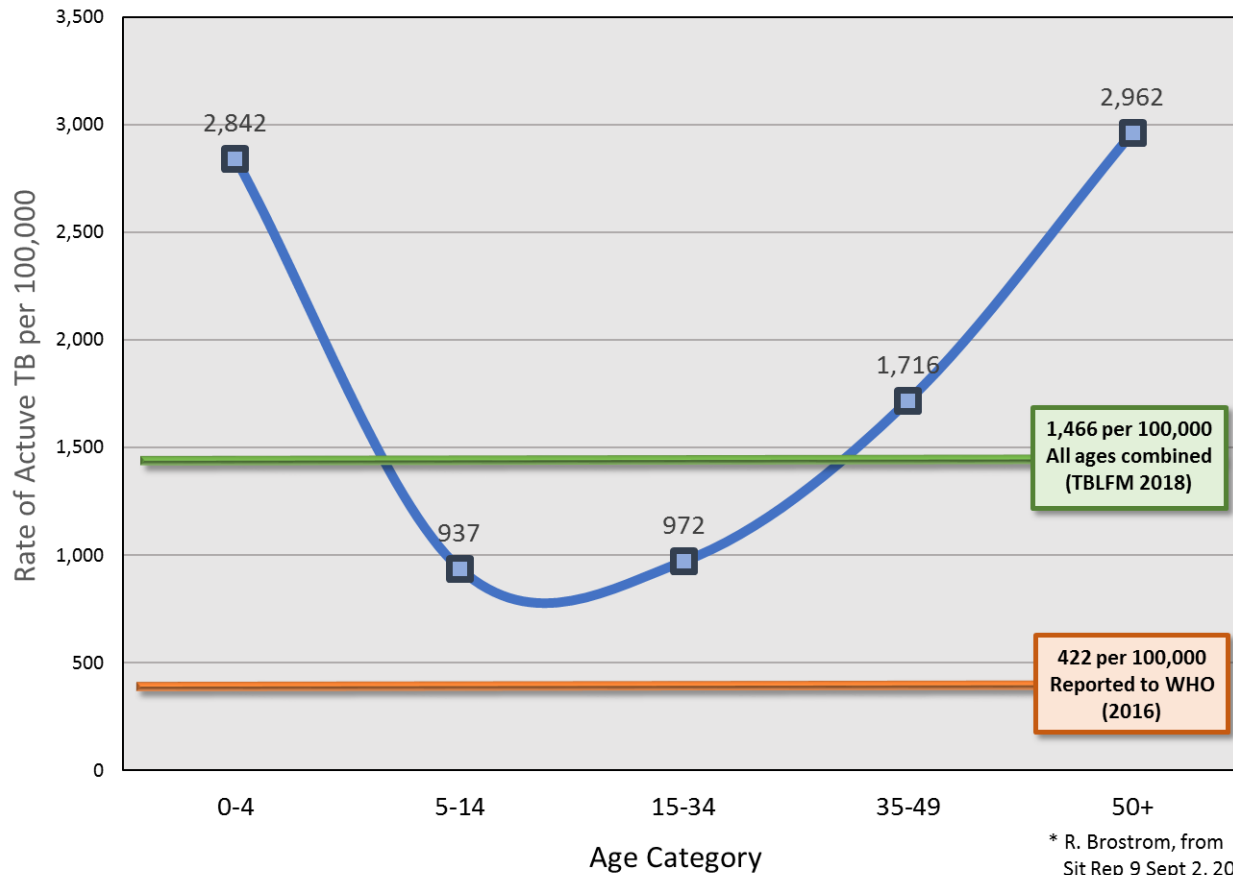


	Male					Female					Total	Percent
	0-4	5-14	15-34	35-49	50+	0-4	5-14	15-34	35-49	50+		
Screening process												
First screening (at home)	576	2598	3053	1385	1133	542	2631	3478	1833	1296	18,525	66% of total population reached
Completed screening	406	2266	2458	1125	940	368	2321	2894	1555	1086	15,419	Completed TST reading, exposure evaluation
Percent Complete	70%	87%	81%	81%	83%	68%	88%	83%	85%	84%	83%	82% completed second visit
Active TB												
Started Treatment	13	19	24	21	30	9	24	28	25	30	223	Average 25.0 new TB cases per week
Rate/100k	3,202	838	976	1,867	3,191	2,446	1,034	968	1,608	2,762	1,446	1,446/100,000 screened are diagnosed with active TB
Latent TB (sleeping TB)												
Latent TB diagnosis	0	155	866	550	468	0	166	741	482	384	3,812	This list includes medically ineligible
Percent Latent	0%	7%	35%	49%	50%	0%	7%	26%	31%	35%	25%	27% screened are diagnosed with latent TB
Recommended for LTBI	25	199	816	496	397	21	224	674	433	316	3,601	94% with LTBI are recommended for tx
Started latent TB treatment	6	194	784	477	345	4	211	667	416	289	3,393	Average 330 new LTBI treated per week
Percent Started	24%	97%	96%	96%	87%	19%	94%	99%	96%	91%	94%	94% recommended for LTBI have started tx
Leprosy												
Referred for evaluation	14	72	20	14	18	10	49	43	18	24	282	2% screened were referred for leprosy evaluation
New cases of leprosy	1	5	6	3	3	0	6	13	7	1	45	New leprosy case rate is 29.2 cases per 10,000 persons
Diabetes												
Identified with diabetes	-	-	27	143	214	-	-	36	137	196	753	26% screened have DM (A1c > 6.5 or prior DM)
New diagnosis of diabetes	-	-	20	76	70	-	-	28	70	54	318	9% screened were newly diagnosed
Percent Complete	-	-	74%	53%	33%	-	-	78%	51%	28%	42%	42% with diabetes are newly diagnosed

TB+Leprosy Free Majuro: TB Rate by Age Category (n=15,419)*



TB+Leprosy Free Majuro: TB Rate by Age Category (n=15,419)*





Progress Report for 8/04/18

- Site Selection: Schools chosen first, now Laura clinic and Y2YIH building
- Pharmacy: All meds available, no stockouts
- X-ray: 3 units operable
- Laboratory: 2000 GXPT on island
- Local Personnel: NGOs engaged 100 CHOWs
- Epi Systems: Amending to allow prevention cascade
- Cascade is unrelenting: 60% LTBI high target
- 70% Willing. The last 30% difficult





TB Program Upgrades to-date

- 3 New TB Nurses Hired
- 5 New DOTs
- Additional TB physician
- Meds for two years
- 2 DOT Vehicles*
- Clinic remodeling and expansion*
- Ebeye latent TB project*
- High-risk Atoll project*





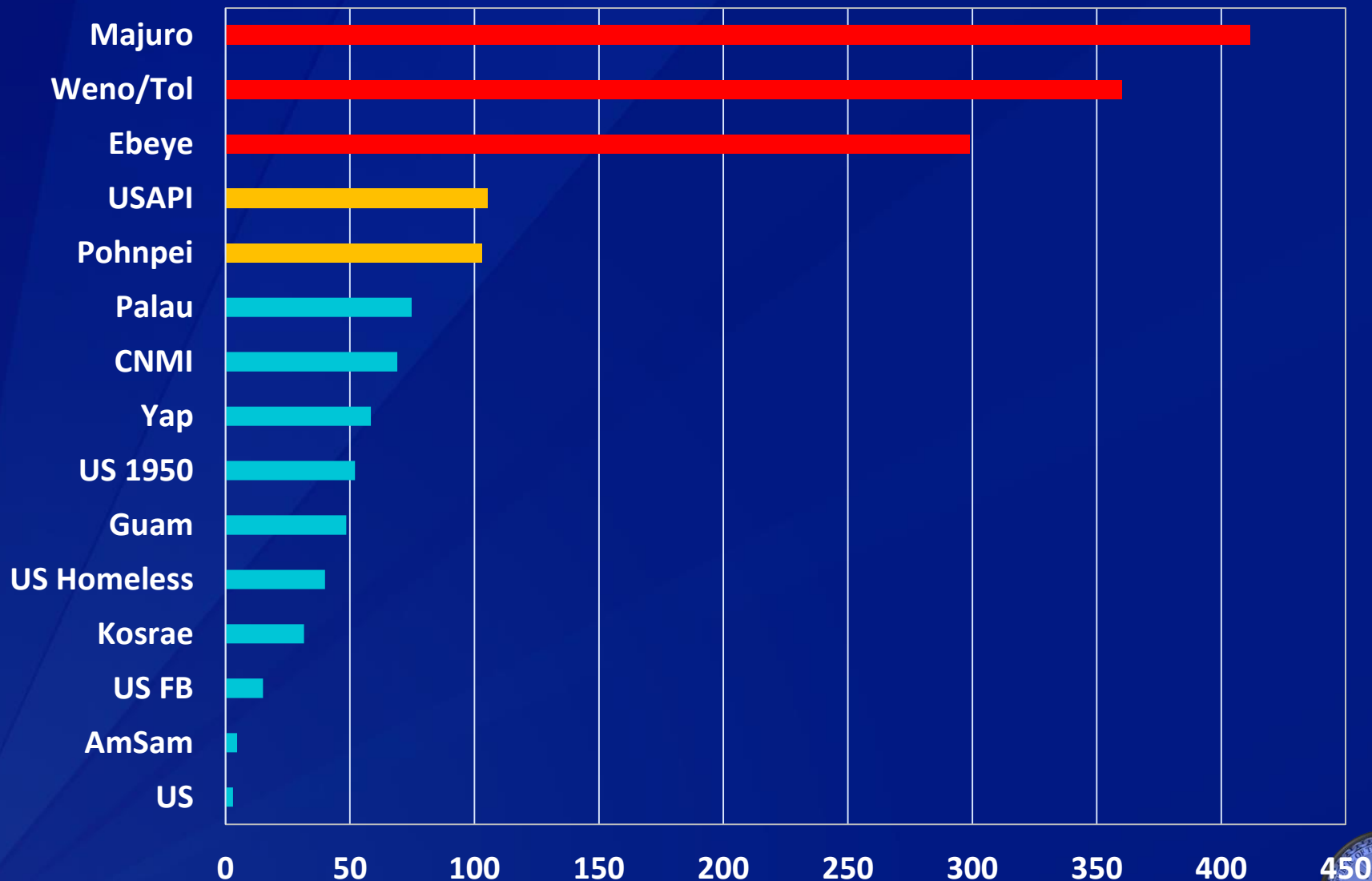
“Spin-Off” Downstream Benefits

- Hospital:
 - Improved TB Control with Staff/Training/Inpatient Ward
 - New lab equipment Xpert/CRP machines
 - Greatly expanded mobile x-ray capacity. Dosimeters.
 - Diabetes, Hansen’s, HIV, Surveillance program engaged
 - Remodeled Laura Clinic
- Community
 - Schools with newly airconditioned rooms
 - Schools with internet upgrades
 - Money staying on-island





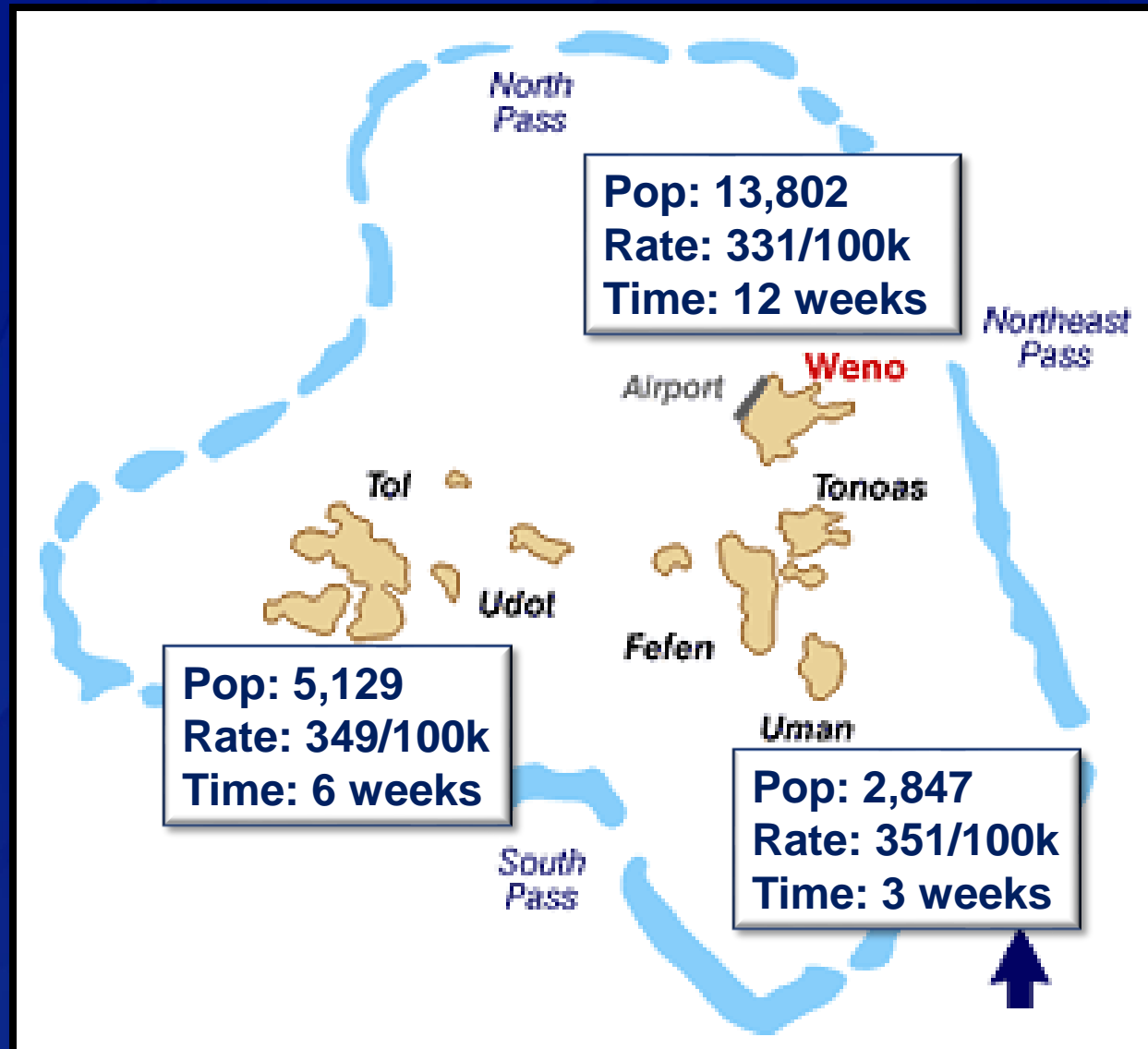
TB in the Pacific: How do we stack up?



Source: Average TB Rate 2009 – 2015, EpiAnywhere



TB-Leprosy Free Chuuk?





TB-Leprosy Free Chuuk?

Island	Population (2010)	8 yr TB Rate/100k	Est Active TB	Est Latent TB
Weno	13,802	343	118	2,705
Tol	5,129	377	48	1,005
Uman	2,847	390	28	558
Total	21,778	357	194	4,268



Ebeye Quarterly TB and LTBI Treatment Frequency Jan 2016-June 2018

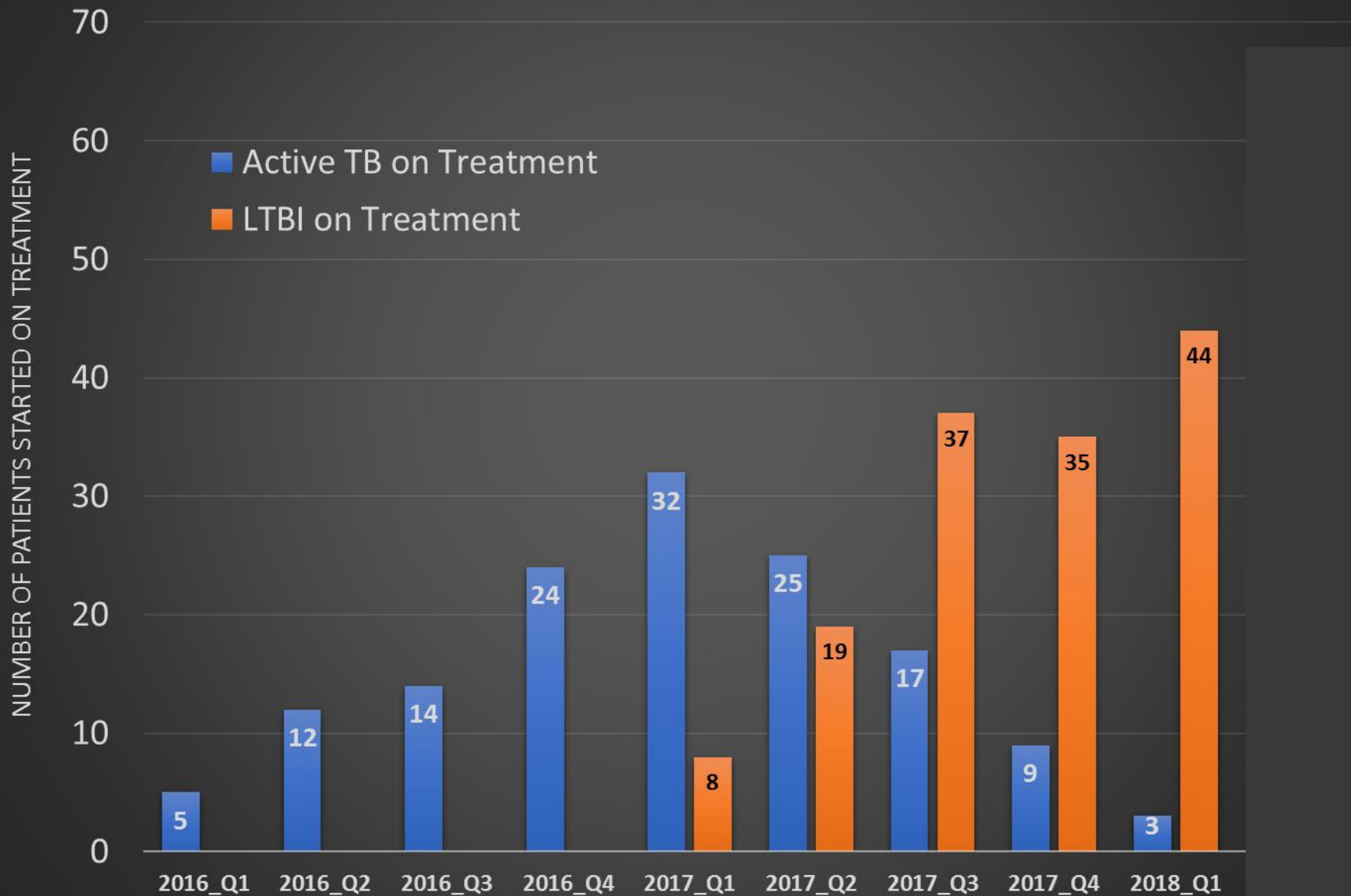


Figure 1. POST-2015 GLOBAL TUBERCULOSIS STRATEGY FRAMEWORK

VISION	A world free of tuberculosis – zero deaths, disease and suffering due to tuberculosis
GOAL	End the global tuberculosis epidemic
MILESTONES FOR 2025	75% reduction in tuberculosis deaths (compared with 2015) 50% reduction in tuberculosis incidence rate (less than 55 tuberculosis cases per 100 000 population) – No affected families facing catastrophic costs due to tuberculosis
TARGETS FOR 2035	95% reduction in tuberculosis deaths (compared with 2015) 90% reduction in tuberculosis incidence rate (less than 10 tuberculosis cases per 100 000 population) – No affected families facing catastrophic costs due to tuberculosis
PRINCIPLES <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Government stewardship and accountability, with monitoring and evaluation 2. Strong coalition with civil society organizations and communities 3. Protection and promotion of human rights, ethics and equity 4. Adaptation of the strategy and targets at country level, with global collaboration 	
PILLARS AND COMPONENTS	
1. INTEGRATED, PATIENT-CENTRED CARE AND PREVENTION <ol style="list-style-type: none"> A. Early diagnosis of tuberculosis including universal drug-susceptibility testing, and systematic screening of contacts and high-risk groups B. Treatment of all people with tuberculosis including drug-resistant tuberculosis, and patient support C. Collaborative tuberculosis/HIV activities, and management of comorbidities D. Preventive treatment of persons at high risk, and vaccination against tuberculosis 	
2. BOLD POLICIES AND SUPPORTIVE SYSTEMS <ol style="list-style-type: none"> A. Political commitment with adequate resources for tuberculosis care and prevention B. Engagement of communities, civil society organizations, and public and private care providers C. Universal health coverage policy, and regulatory frameworks for case notification, vital registration, quality and rational use of medicines, and infection control D. Social protection, poverty alleviation and actions on other determinants of tuberculosis 	
3. INTENSIFIED RESEARCH AND INNOVATION <ol style="list-style-type: none"> A. Discovery, development and rapid uptake of new tools, interventions and strategies B. Research to optimize implementation and impact, and promote innovations 	

Questions

Special thanks to:

RMI MOH

PIHOA

CDC

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