

REPUBLIC OF KENYA



MINISTRY OF HEALTH

Practical considerations towards injectable-free regimen implementation

Dr. Eunice N. Omesa MBChB, Msc.

PMDT consultant, Kenya

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Presentation Outline

1. End TB strategy
2. Practical considerations
3. Conclusion



A NEW STRATEGY

VISION

GOAL

A WORLD FREE OF TB

ZERO deaths, disease, and suffering due to TB

END THE GLOBAL TB EPIDEMIC

“Everyone with TB should have access to the innovative tools and services they need for rapid diagnosis, treatment and care. This is a matter of social justice, fundamental to our goal of universal health coverage. Given the prevalence of drug-resistant tuberculosis, ensuring high-quality and complete care will also benefit global health security. I call for intensified global solidarity and action to ensure the success of this transformative End TB Strategy.”

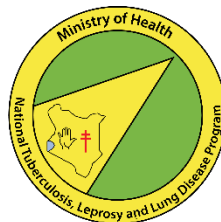


Margaret Chan
Director General
World Health Organization

TARGETS

	MILESTONES		SDG*	END TB
	2020	2025	2030	2035
Reduction in number of TB deaths compared with 2015 (%)	35%	75%	90%	95%
Reduction in TB incidence rate compared with 2015 (%)	20%	50%	80%	90%
TB-affected families facing catastrophic costs due to TB (%)	0%	0%	0%	0%

* The United Nations is in the process of defining a post-2015 development agenda. A set of "Sustainable Development Goals" (SDGs) are being developed for 2030; TB is proposed to be part of the agenda and goals.





PILLAR

1

This pillar puts patients at the heart of service delivery.

INTEGRATED, PATIENT-CENTRED CARE AND PREVENTION

- *Focuses on early detection, treatment and prevention for all TB patients including children.*
- *Aims to ensure that all TB patients not only have equal, unhindered access to affordable services, but also engage in their care.*

PILLAR 2



BOLD POLICIES AND SUPPORTIVE SYSTEMS

- *Strengthens health and social sector policies and systems to prevent and end TB.*
- *Supports implementation of universal health coverage, social protection, and strengthened regulatory frameworks.*
- *Addresses the social determinants of TB and tackles TB among vulnerable groups such as the very poor, people living with HIV, migrants, refugees and prisoners.*

This pillar requires intense participation across government, communities and private stakeholders.



PILLAR 3

This pillar on research is critical to break the trajectory of the epidemic and reach the global targets.

INTENSIFIED RESEARCH AND INNOVATION

- *Aims to intensify research from the development of new tools to their adoption and effective roll-out in countries.*
- *Pursues operational research for the design, implementation, and scaling-up of innovations.*
- *Calls for an urgent boost in research investments, so that new tools are developed, and made rapidly available and widely accessible in the next decade.*

Practical considerations



Practical considerations for injectable-free regimen

- Evidence review and recommendations:
 - Global
 - Regional
 - National level evidence
 - Country experience
 - Expert opinions and panels
- GRADE assessment method to evaluate the quality of evidence & translate to recommendations and policy implementation guidelines
 - Assess the certainty of evidence
 - Magnitude of benefits
 - Value and preferences
 - Consideration of resources
 - Feasibility, acceptability and equity



Practical considerations for injectable-free regimen

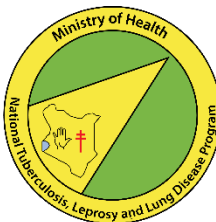
<i>Certainty</i>	<i>Definition</i>
High	Further research is very unlikely to change our confidence in the estimate of effect.
Moderate	Further research is likely to have an important impact on our confidence in the effect and may change the estimate.
Low	Further research is very likely to have an important impact on our confidence in the estimate of effect and is likely to change the estimate.
Very low	Any estimate of effect is very uncertain.



Practical considerations for injectable-free regimen

In country assessment: situation analysis and capacity

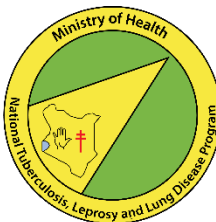
- Model of care: centralized or decentralized
- Human resource capacity
- Quality of Care management system
 - Quality of care indicators
 - Availability of Infrastructure and resources
 - Active drug safety monitoring system
- Procurement and supply chain management
 - Registration by the regulatory bodies
 - Accessibility of commodities
 - Budgetary allocations for new procurement secured. Need for political commitment in allocation of funds
 - Reforecasting and quantification





Practical considerations for injectable-free regimen

- Policy endorsement & stakeholder engagement
 - Subject matter experts
 - Patients community
 - Civil society organizations
- Roll out strategy plan
 - Phased in approach
 - Nationwide scale up
- Capacity building: National to sub-national level
 - Infrastructure
 - Health care workers
 - CoE





Practical considerations for injectable-free regimen

- Review of guidelines, SOPs and training curriculum
- Monitoring and Evaluation
 - Develop data systems to account for the new regimen
 - Revise monitoring and reporting tools for cohort analysis
- Technical assistance plan : Internal and external
 - Quarterly reviews
 - Continuous support and mentorship



Conclusion

- Offer the best treatment at the most opportune time, do not withhold treatment for later
- Patient centered care
 - Treatment
 - Psychological support



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End

