

Programul Național de Control al Tuberculozei
IMSP Institutul de Ftiziopneumologie „Chiril Draganiuc”

*Să ne unim pentru
a stopa
TUBERCULOZA*

24 martie 2017



TUBERCULOSIS

Global Tuberculosis Report 2016



**49 million lives saved
between 2000-2015**

TB deaths fell by 22%
in the same period



**1.8 MILLION
TB DEATHS**
INCLUDING 0.4 MILLION
TB DEATHS AMONG
PEOPLE WITH HIV*

**TB was one of the top ten
causes of death worldwide**

TB was responsible for more
deaths than HIV and malaria



**MDR-TB crisis with gaps
in detection and treatment**

Only 1 in 5 needing MDR-TB
treatment were enrolled on it



**US\$ 2
BILLION
GAP**

**Funding shortfall for
TB implementation**

Gap of over US\$1 billion
per year for TB research

➤ **49.000.000** vieți salvate

➤ reducere cu **22%** a numărului
de decese prin tuberculoză

➤ perioada 2000-2015

➤ Tuberculoză este printre

primele 10 cauze de deces din
lume

➤ Rezerve în depistarea

cazurilor cu **MDR TB**

➤ 125.000 au inițiat

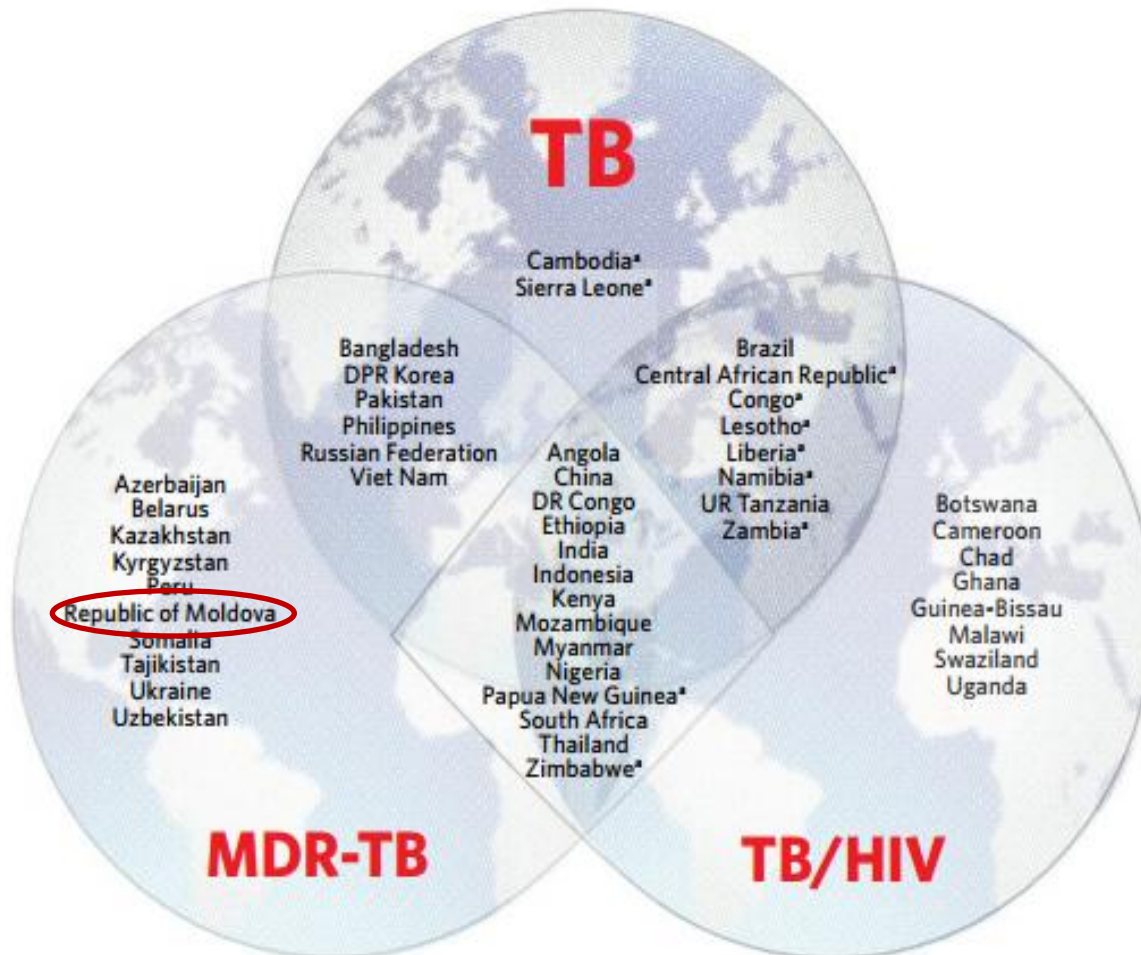
tratamentul MDR TB sau **1 din**

5 eligibili

➤ deficit anual de mai mult de

2 billion pentru activități de
control ale tuberculozei)

Countries in the three TB high-burden country lists that will be used by WHO during the period 2016-2020, and their areas of overlap



Data source: WHO, Global Tuberculosis report

:: The three TB high-burden country lists that will be used by WHO during the period 2016-2020

LIST	THE 30 HIGH TB BURDEN COUNTRIES		THE 30 HIGH TB/HIV BURDEN COUNTRIES		THE 30 HIGH MDR-TB BURDEN COUNTRIES	
Purpose and target audience	To provide a focus for global action on TB in the countries where progress is most needed to achieve End TB Strategy and SDG targets and milestones, to help build and sustain national political commitment and funding in the countries with the highest burden in terms of absolute numbers or severity, and to promote global monitoring of progress in a well-defined set of countries.		To provide a focus for global action on HIV-associated TB in the countries where progress is most needed to achieve End TB Strategy, UNAIDS and SDG targets and milestones, to help build and sustain national political commitment and funding in the countries with the highest burden in terms of absolute numbers or severity, and to promote global monitoring of progress in a well-defined set of countries.		To provide a focus for global action on the MDR-TB crisis in the countries where progress is most needed to achieve End TB Strategy targets and milestones, to help build and sustain national political commitment and funding in the countries with the highest burden in terms of absolute numbers or severity, and to promote global monitoring of progress in a well-defined set of countries.	
Definition	The 20 countries with the highest estimated numbers of incident TB cases, plus the top 10 countries with the highest estimated TB incidence rate that are not in the top 20 by absolute number (threshold, >10 000 estimated incident TB cases per year).		The 20 countries with the highest estimated numbers of incident TB cases among people living with HIV, plus the top 10 countries with the highest estimated TB/HIV incidence rate that are not in the top 20 by absolute number (threshold, >1000 estimated incident TB/HIV cases per year).		The 20 countries with the highest estimated numbers of incident MDR-TB cases, plus the top 10 countries with the highest estimated MDR-TB incidence rate that are not in the top 20 by absolute number (threshold, >1000 estimated incident MDR-TB cases per year).	
Countries in the list	<i>The top 20 by estimated absolute number (in alphabetical order):</i> Angola Bangladesh Brazil China DPR Korea DR Congo Ethiopia India Indonesia Kenya Mozambique Myanmar Nigeria Pakistan Philippines Russian Federation South Africa Thailand UR Tanzania Viet Nam	<i>The additional 10 by estimated incidence rate per 100 000 population and with a minimum number of 10 000 cases per year (in alphabetical order):</i> Cambodia Central African Republic Congo Lesotho Liberia Namibia Papua New Guinea Sierra Leone Zambia Zimbabwe	<i>The top 20 by estimated absolute number (in alphabetical order):</i> Angola Brazil Cameroon China DR Congo Ethiopia India Indonesia Kenya Lesotho Malawi Mozambique Myanmar Nigeria South Africa Thailand Uganda UR Tanzania Zambia Zimbabwe	<i>The additional 10 by estimated incidence rate per 100 000 population and with a minimum number of 1000 cases per year (in alphabetical order):</i> Botswana Central African Republic Chad Congo Ghana Guinea-Bissau Liberia Namibia Papua New Guinea Swaziland	<i>The top 20 by estimated absolute number (in alphabetical order):</i> Bangladesh China DPR Korea DR Congo Ethiopia India Kazakhstan Kenya Indonesia Mozambique Myanmar Nigeria Pakistan Philippines Russian Federation South Africa Thailand Ukraine Uzbekistan Viet Nam	<i>The additional 10 by estimated rate per 100 000 population and with a minimum number of 1000 cases per year (in alphabetical order):</i> Angola Azerbaijan Belarus Kyrgyzstan Papua New Guinea Peru Republic of Moldova Somalia Tajikistan Zimbabwe
% global total	8.4%	3.1%	87%	4.8%	8.4%	5.4%
Lifetime of list	5 years (review criteria and included countries in June 2020).		5 years (review criteria and included countries in June 2020).		5 years (review criteria and included countries in June 2020).	

DPR Korea, Democratic People's Republic of Korea; DR Congo, Democratic Republic of the Congo; HIV, human immunodeficiency virus; MDR, multidrug resistant; SDG, Sustainable Development Goal; TB, tuberculosis; UNAIDS, Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS; UR Tanzania, United Republic of

24 martie 2017

10 constatări -cheie ale OMS

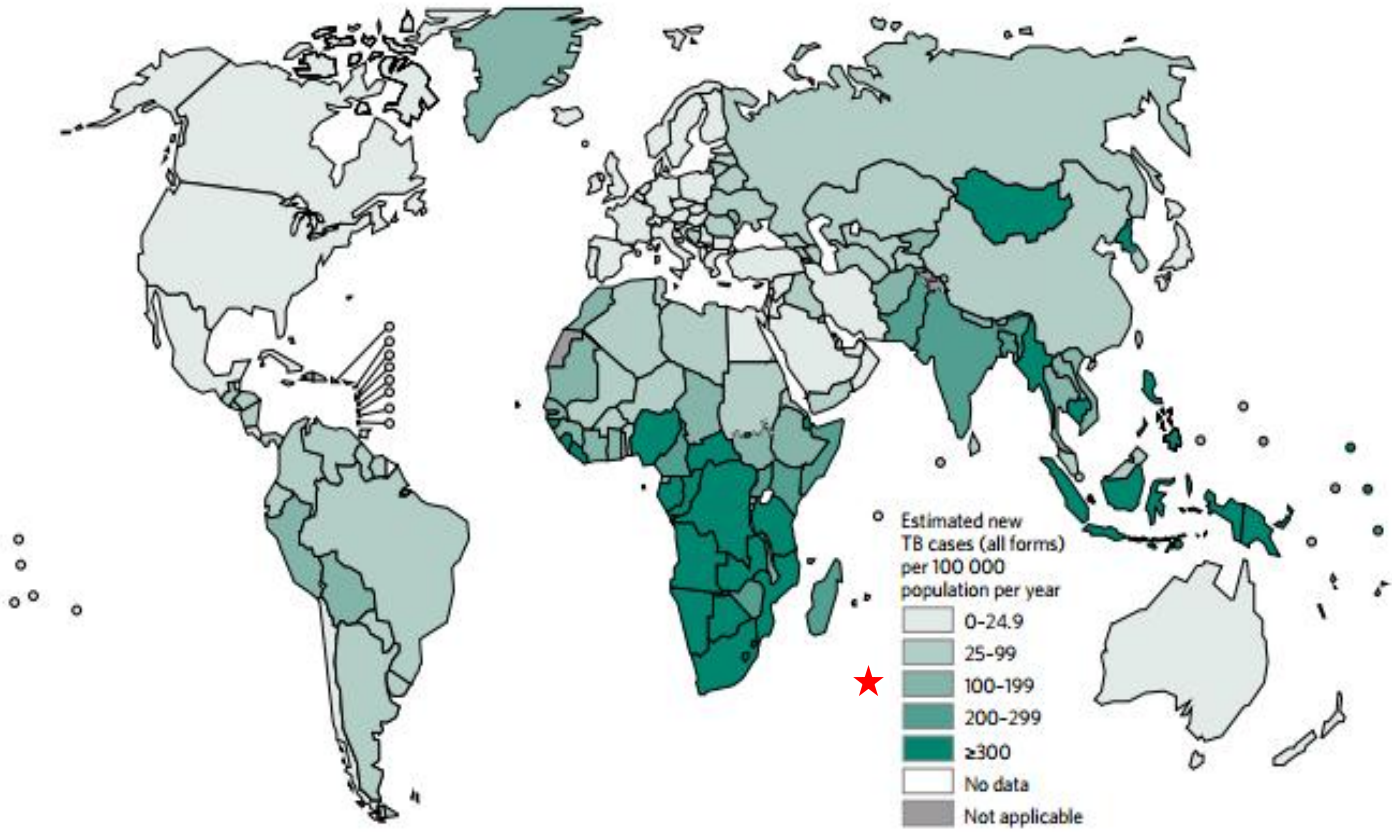


Povara TB

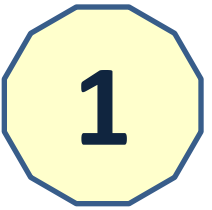
1

În 2015, în lume: au fost diagnosticate cu TB - **10,4** milioane persoane
60% din cazuri au fost cuprinse de 6 țări:
India, Indonesia, China, Nigeria, Pakistan, Africa de Sud

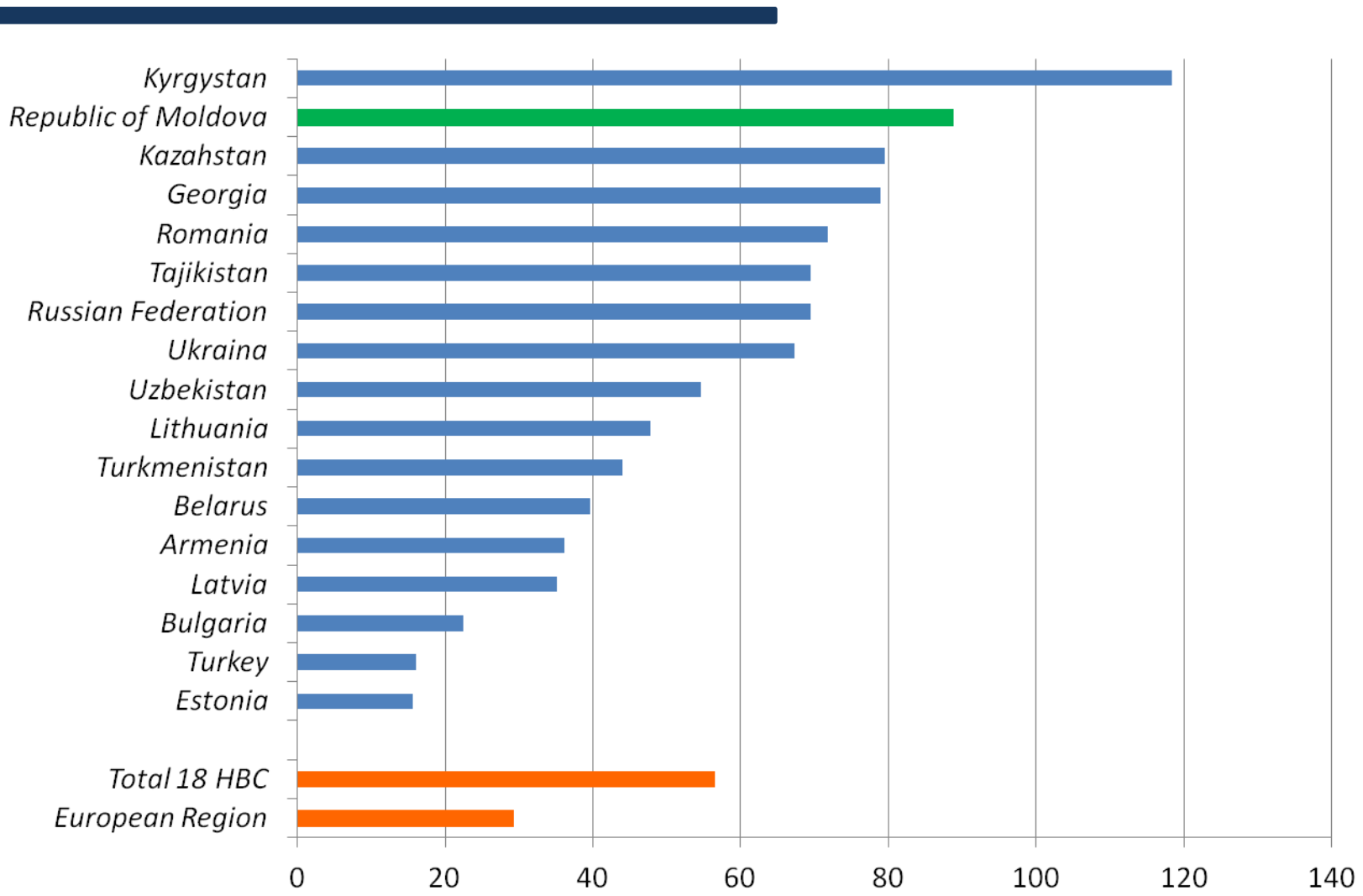
Estimated TB incidence rates, 2015



Data source: WHO, Global Tuberculosis report



Incidența globală prin tuberculoză, 18 țări Regiunea Europeană, a.2015 (100 mii populație)

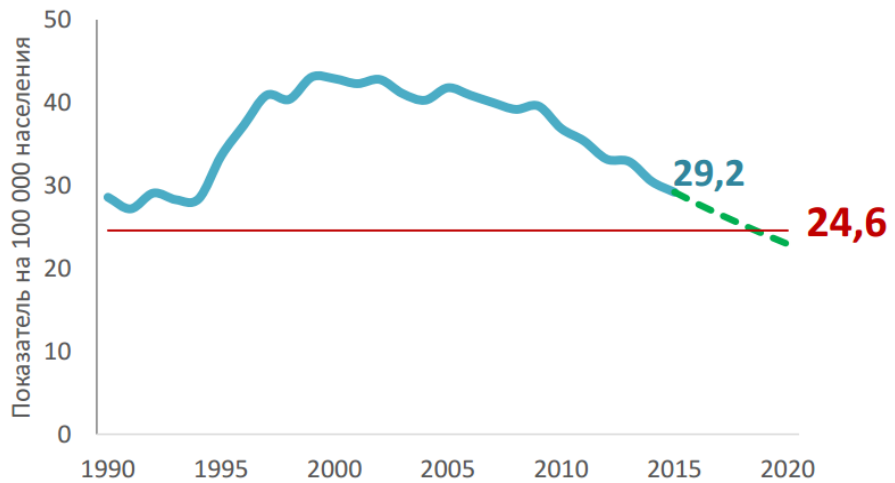


Data source: WHO, Global Tuberculosis report

1

Reducerea numărului de cazuri noi prin tuberculoză: la nivel mondial

Сокращается число новых случаев ТБ



- 4,7% новых случаев ТБ в год за период 2011 – 2015 гг.

Если эта тенденция продолжится, целевой ориентир в отношении регистрации случаев

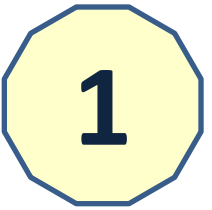
24,6 на 100 000 населения будет достигнут к 2019 г.

На пути к достижению!

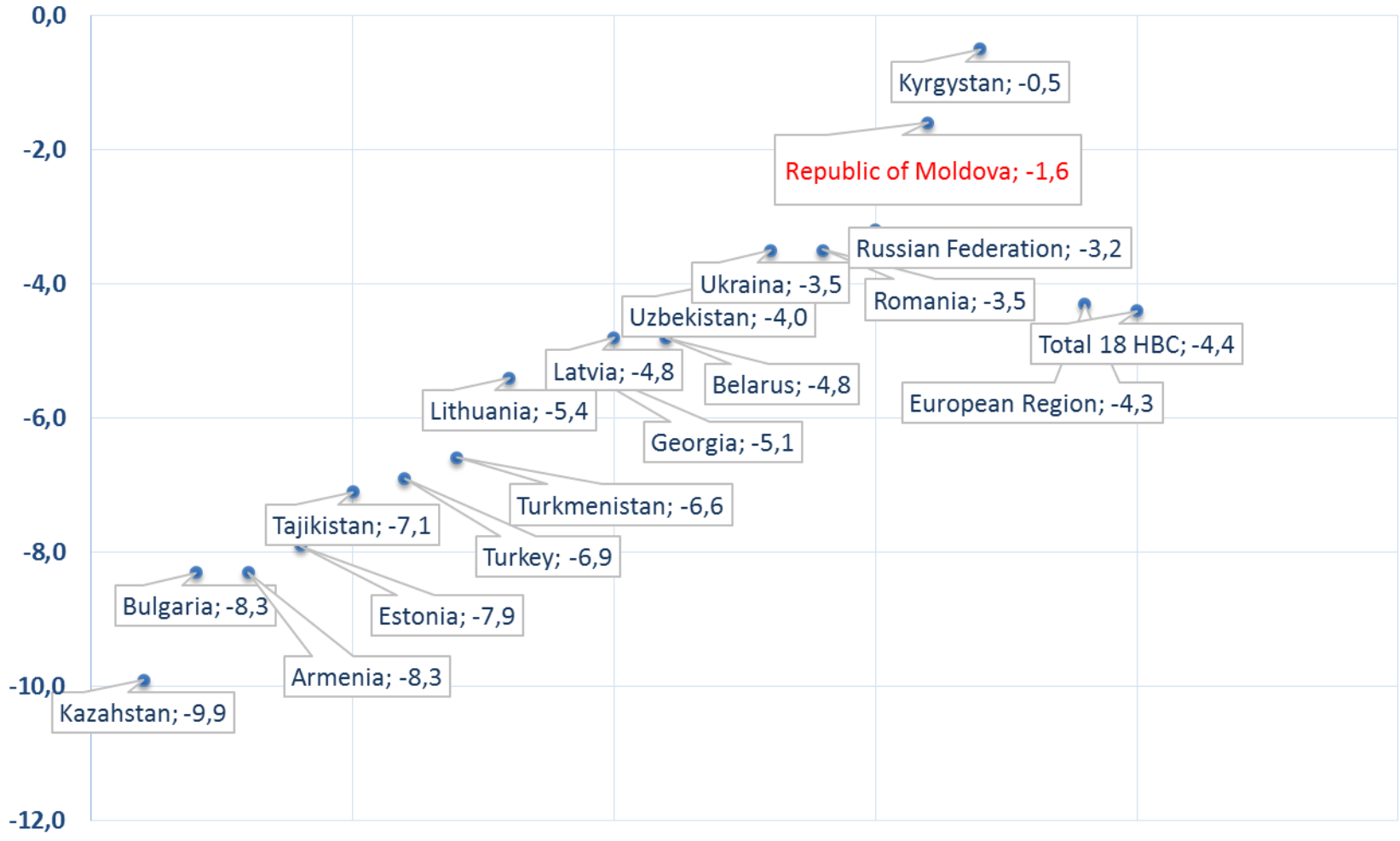
- Показатель регистрации ТБ (все страны)
- Прогноз, если существующая тенденция сохраниться
- Целевой ориентир

Источник: ЕРБ ВОЗ/ECDC Tuberculosis surveillance and monitoring in Europe, 2017.

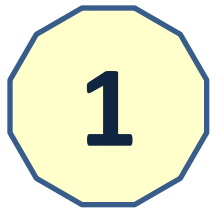




Reducerea numărului de cazuri noi prin tuberculoză: Regiunea Europeană (18 țări), media anuală aa.2011-2015



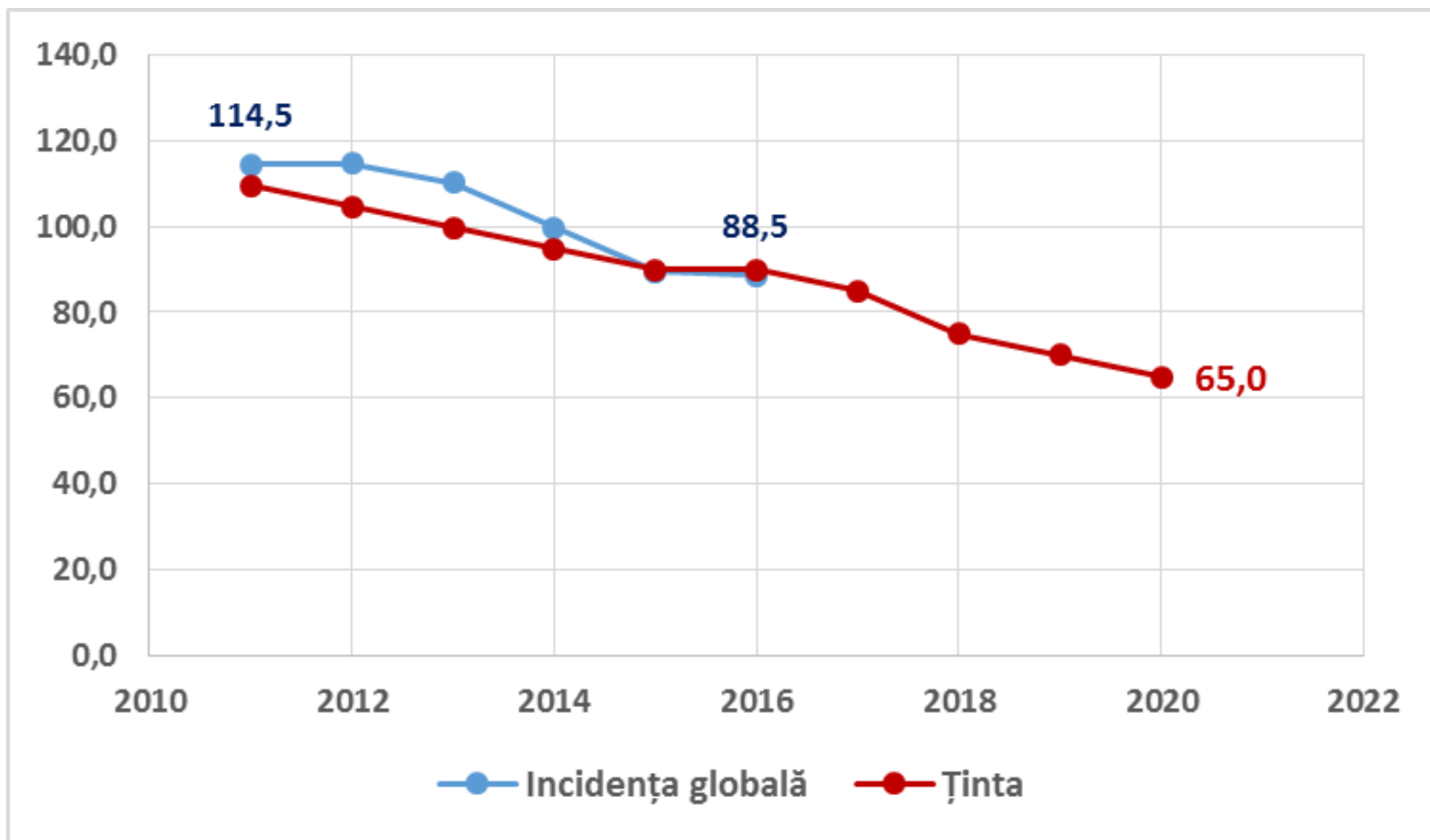
Data source: WHO, Global Tuberculosis report

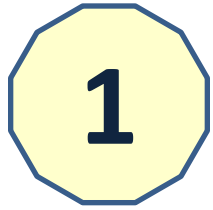


Obiectiv I PNCT 2016

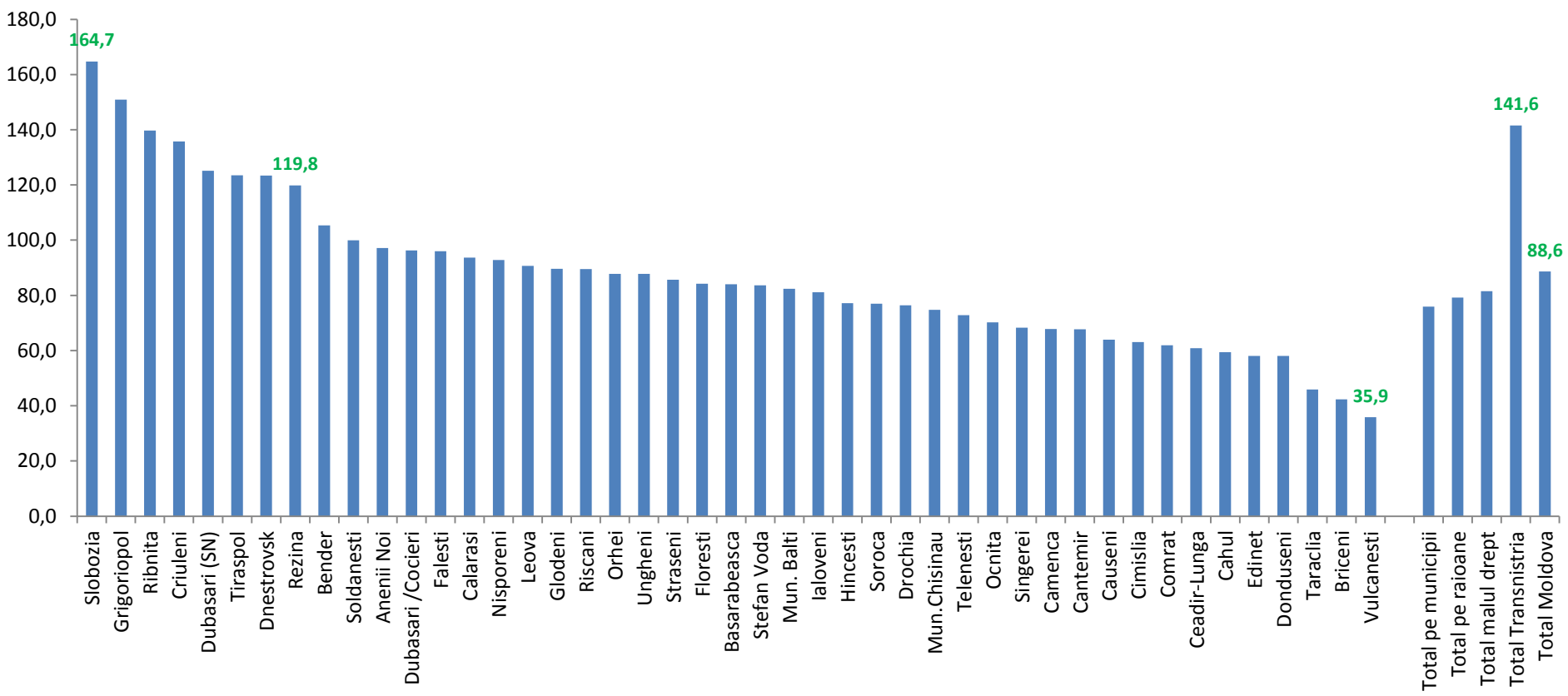
Asigurarea accesului universal la diagnosticul precoce al tuturor formelor de tuberculoză, cu depistarea către finele anului 2020 a cel puțin 85% din numărul total estimat de cazuri cu TB RR/MDR

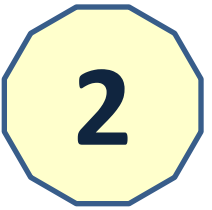
Incidența globală, Republica Moldova, 2010-2016





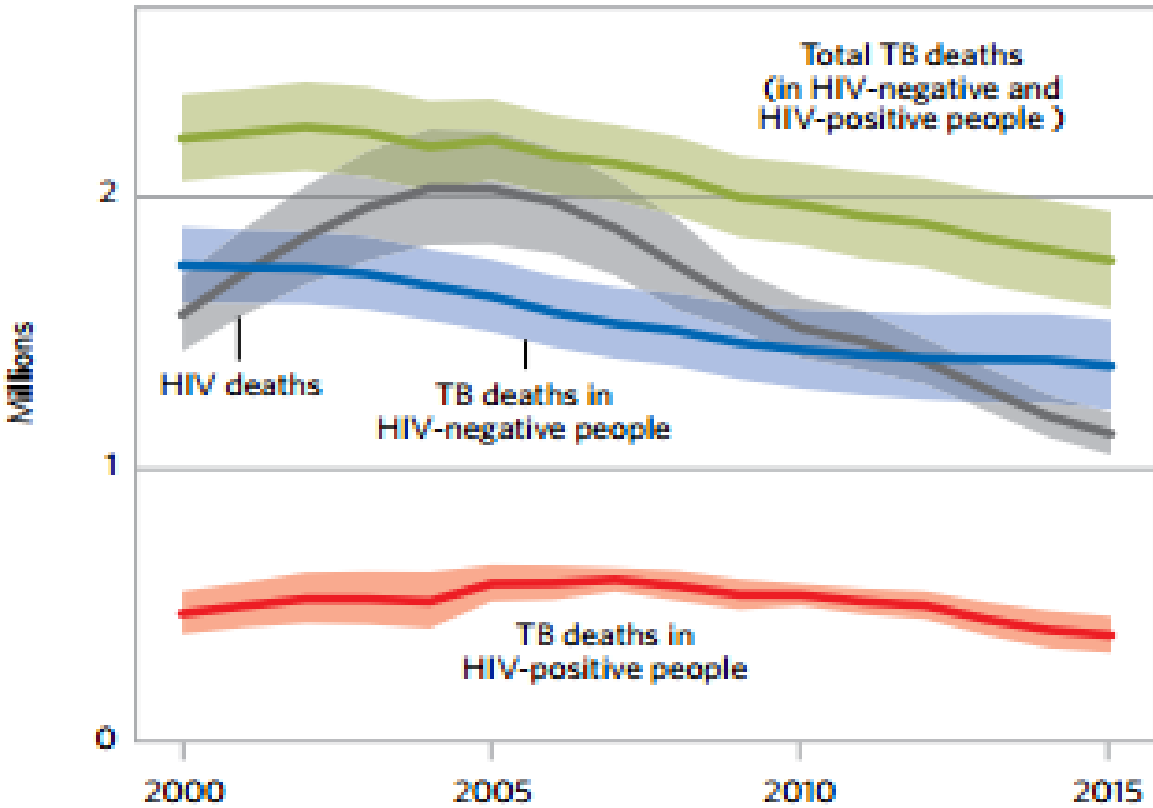
Incidența globală, Republica Moldova, 2016





În lume 2015: au decedat prin progresarea tuberculozei 1.8 mln persoane, inclusiv 0,4 mln persoane cu TB/HIV - 1,1 mln bărbați; 0,5 mln femei și 0,2 mln copii

Global trends in the estimated number of deaths caused by TB and HIV (in millions), 2000-2015.^{a,b}
Shaded areas represent uncertainty intervals.



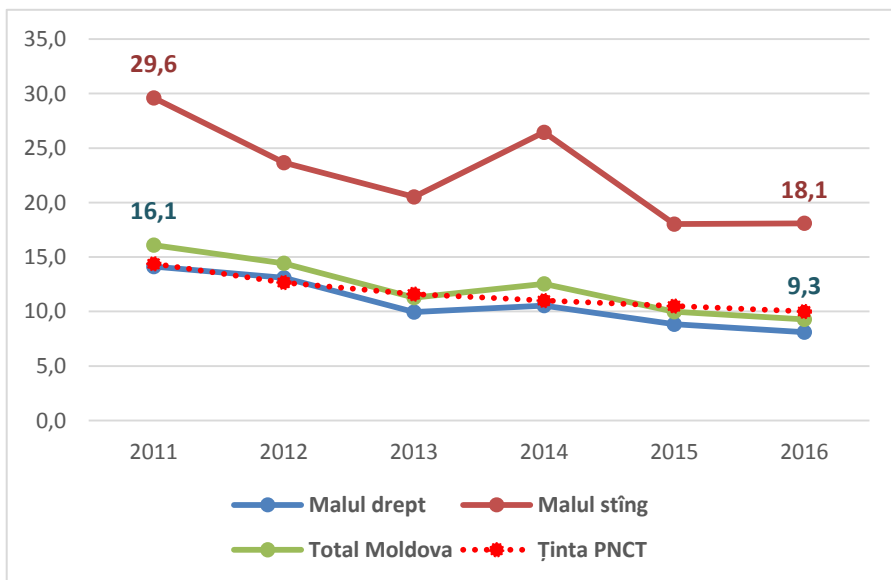
Data source: WHO, Global Tuberculosis report



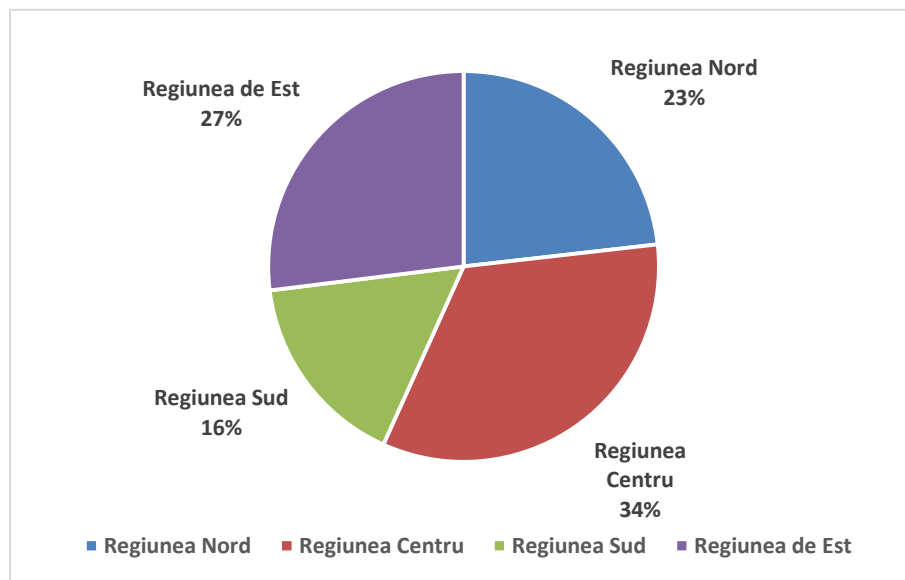
Obiectiv II PNCT 2016

Asigurarea accesului universal la tratament prin abordare centrată pe pacient, cu obținerea ratei de succes printre cazurile noi de tuberculoză pulmonară bacteriologic confirmate de cel puțin 85% și printre cazurile noi de TB RR/MDR nu mai joasă de 75% către anul 2020

Mortalitatea prin tuberculoză aa. 2011-2016

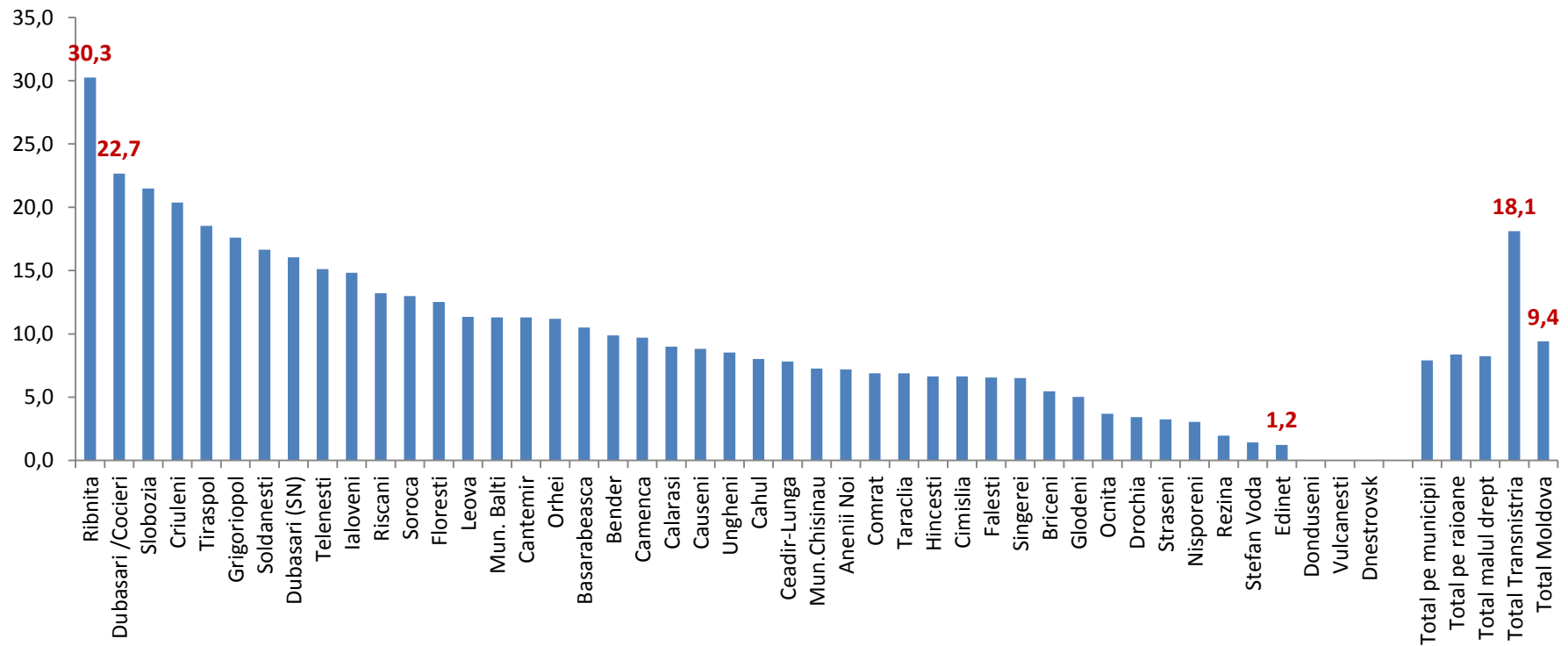


Ponderea cazurilor de deces prin tuberculoză per regiuni, 2016





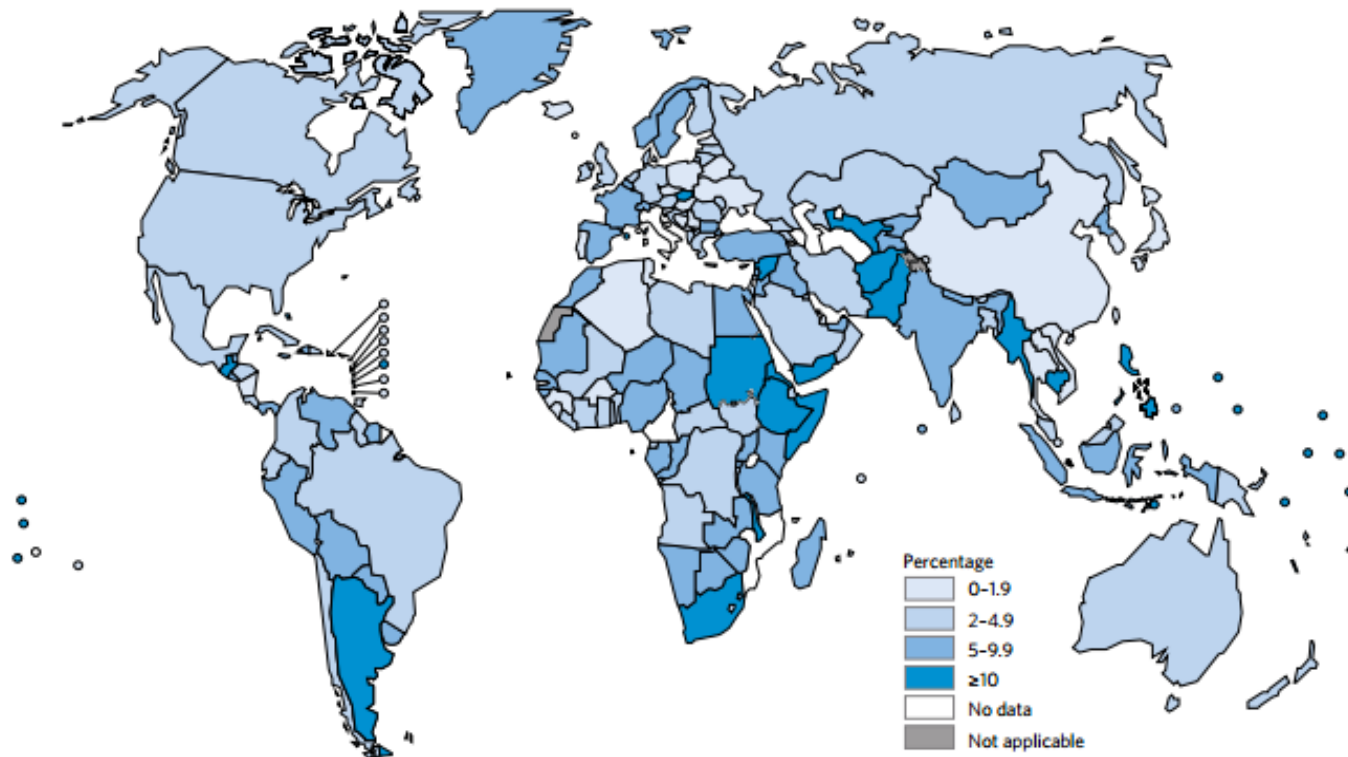
Mortalitatea prin tuberculoză, Republica Moldova, 2016



3

În lume, 2015: s-au îmbolnăvit de tuberculoză cca **1.000.000 copii** și **210.000** au decedat (inclusiv **40.000** cu HIV)

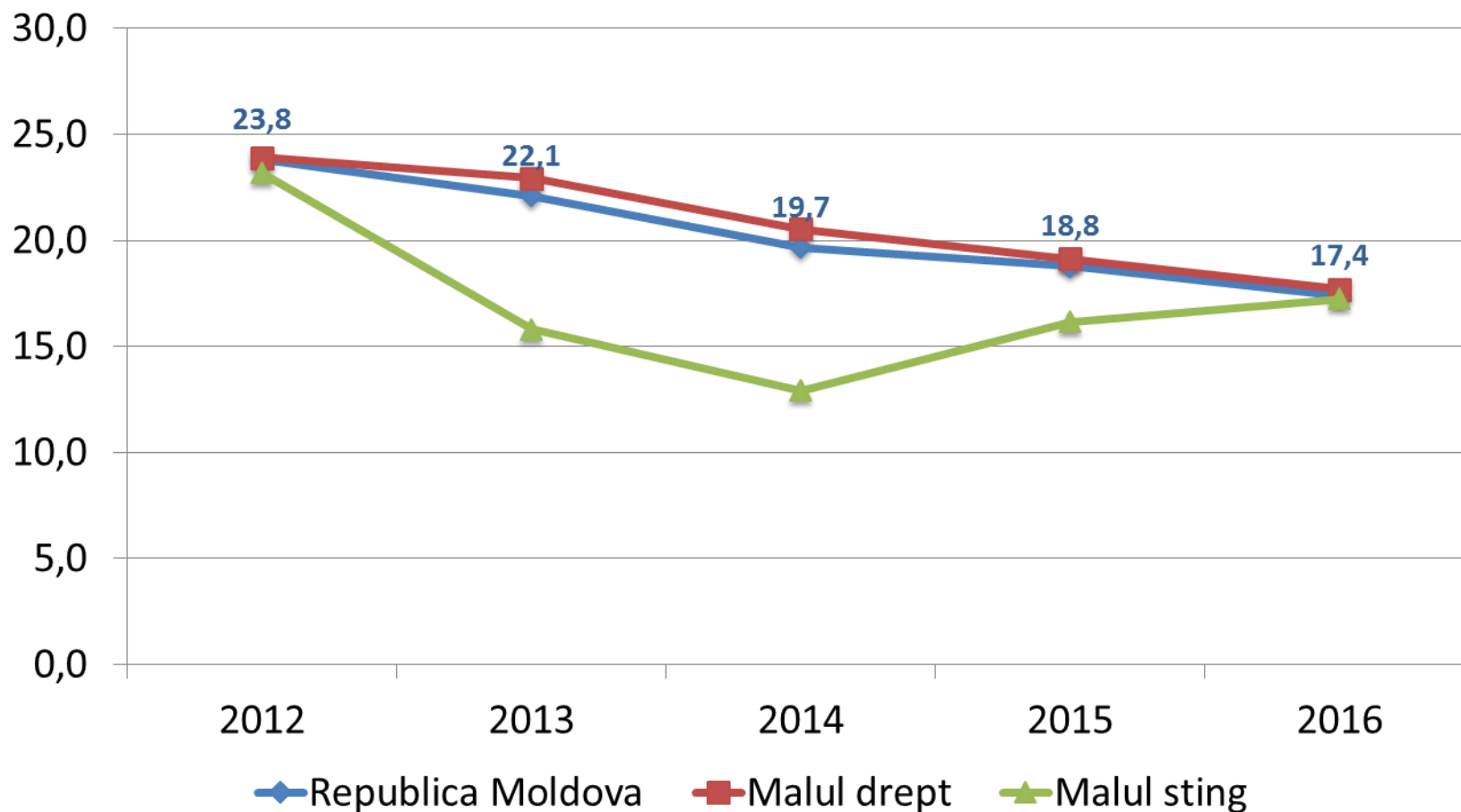
Percentage of new and relapse TB cases that were children (aged <15), 2015^a



^a 2014 data were used for 17 countries.

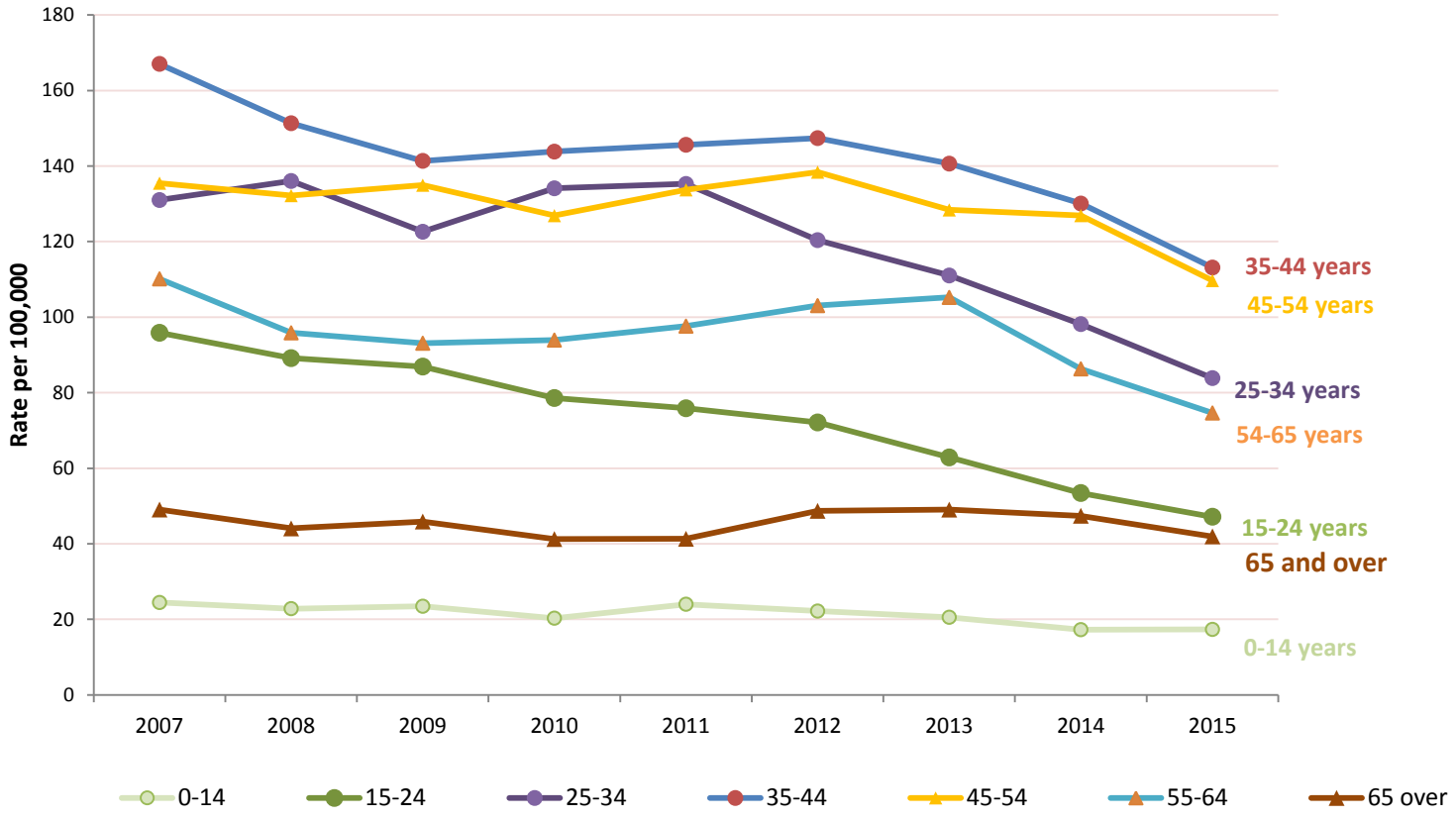
3

Incidența prin tuberculoză, copii 0-18 ani, Republica Moldova, aa.2012-2016 (100 mii populație)



3

Incidența prin tuberculoză, grupe de vîrstă, Republica Moldova, aa.2007-2015



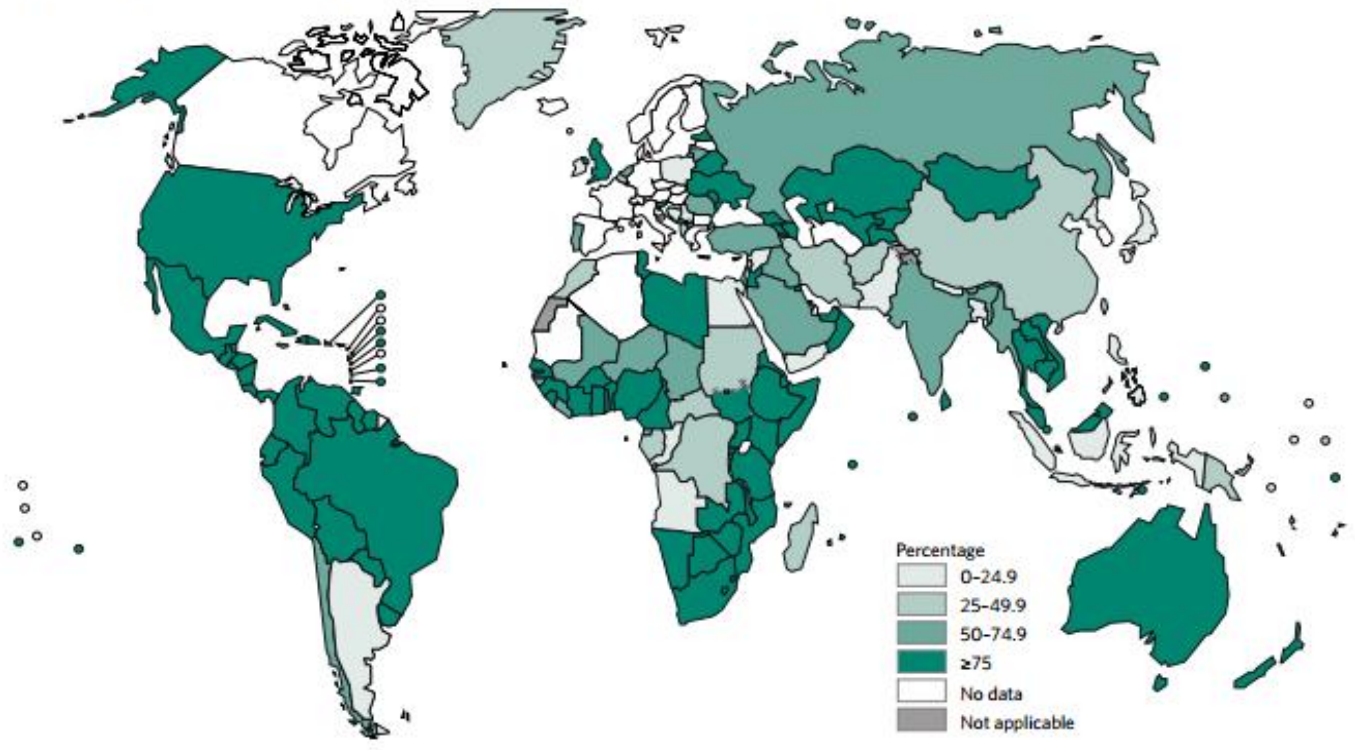
Data source: Global TB database

Povara TB/HIV

4

În lume, 2015: **35%** din decese survenite printre persoanele cu HIV au decedat prin **progresarea tuberculozei**
55% din pacienții TB își cunosc rezultatul la HIV
78% persoane cu TB/HIV au inițiat tratamentul ARV

Percentage of new and relapse TB cases with documented HIV status, 2015^a



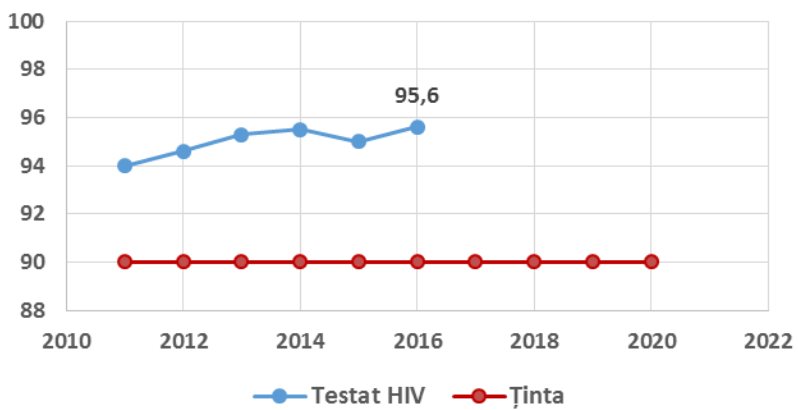
^a Data for the Russian Federation are for new TB patients in the civilian sector only.



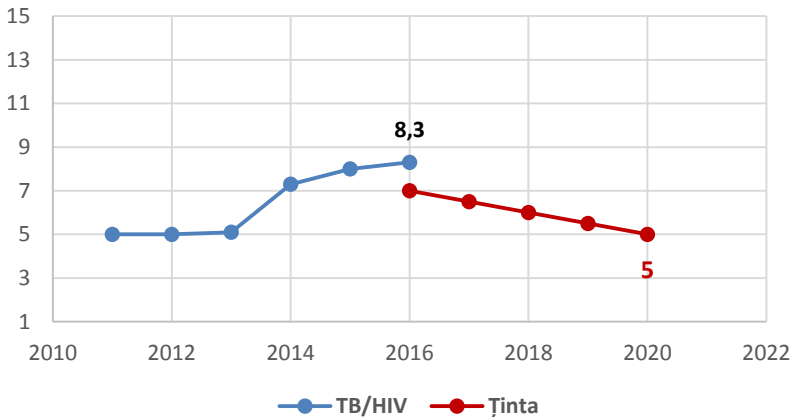
Obiectiv III PNCT 2016

Realizarea activităților sinergice cu alte programe naționale de sănătate și reducerea poverii TB/HIV până la 5%

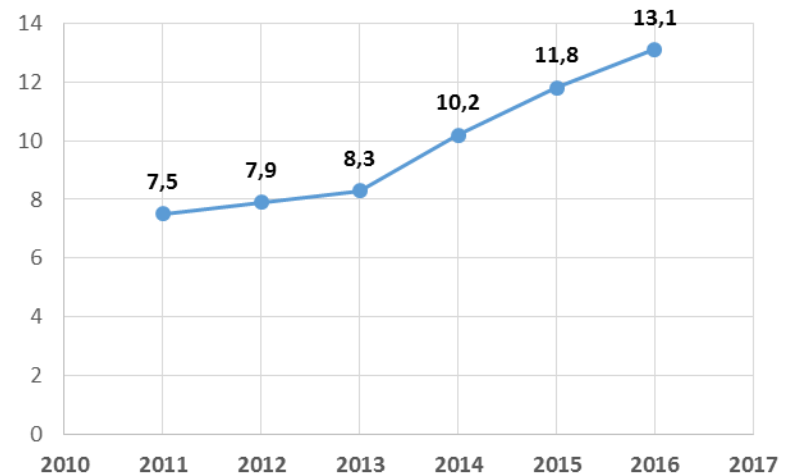
Rata de testare la HIV printre cazurile cu TB (%)



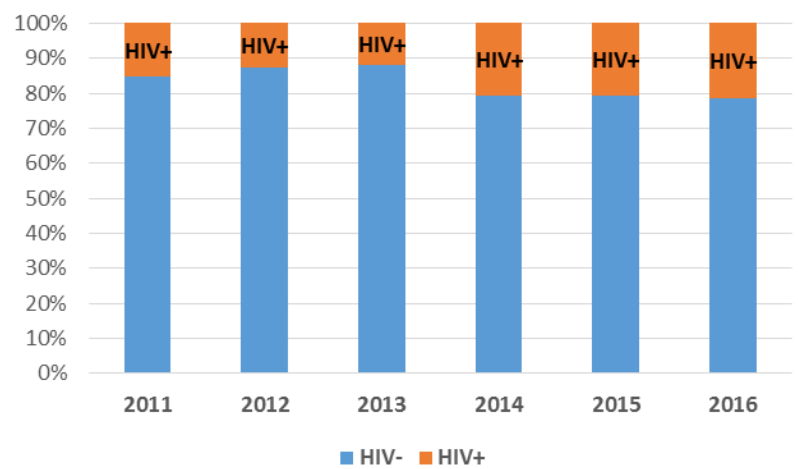
Ponderea HIV printre cazurile de TB



Ponderea HIV printre cazurile noi MDR TB (%)



Ponderea cazurilor HIV printre cazurile de deces TB

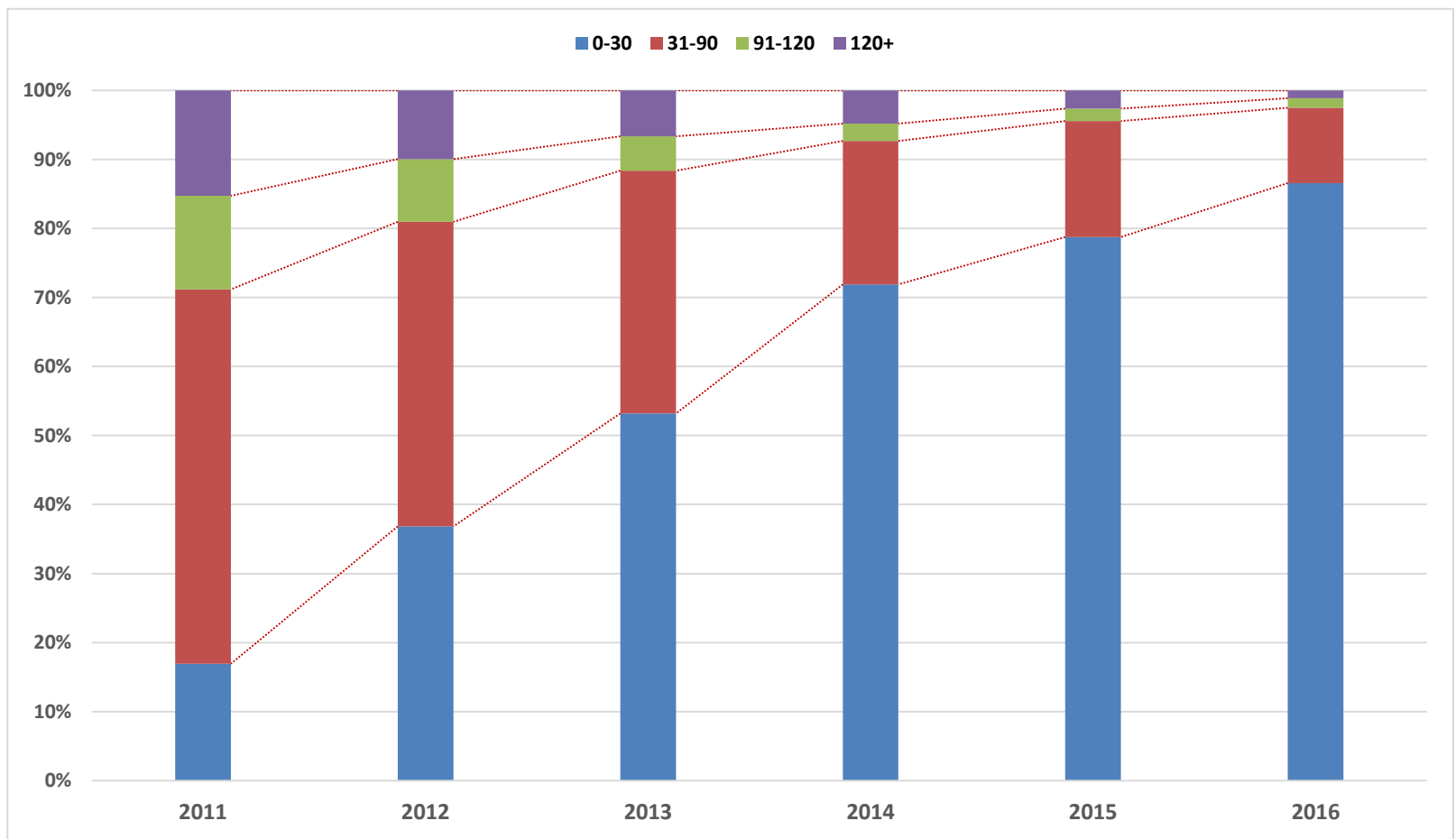


Metode de diagnostic



Către anul 2015: 15 țări au dezvoltat algoritme de diagnostic, prin aplicarea metodei Xpert

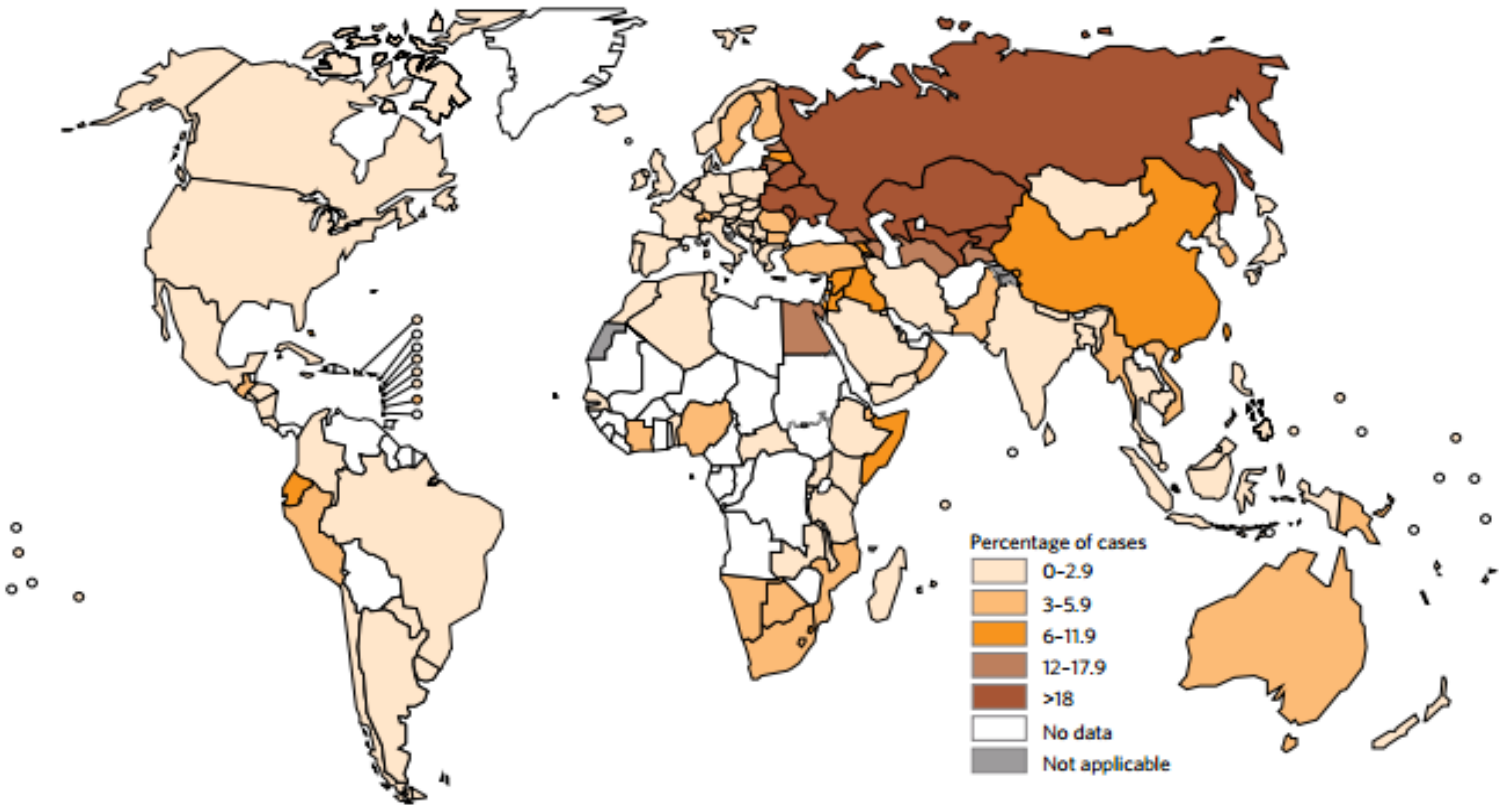
Durata medie de înrolare în tratament MDR TB în baza Xpert, Republica Moldova, a.2011-2016



6

Către anul 2015 - estimat 480.000 persoane cu MDR TB și adițional 100.000 RR TB (eligibile pentru tratamentul MDR TB)

Percentage of new TB cases with MDR/RR-TB^a

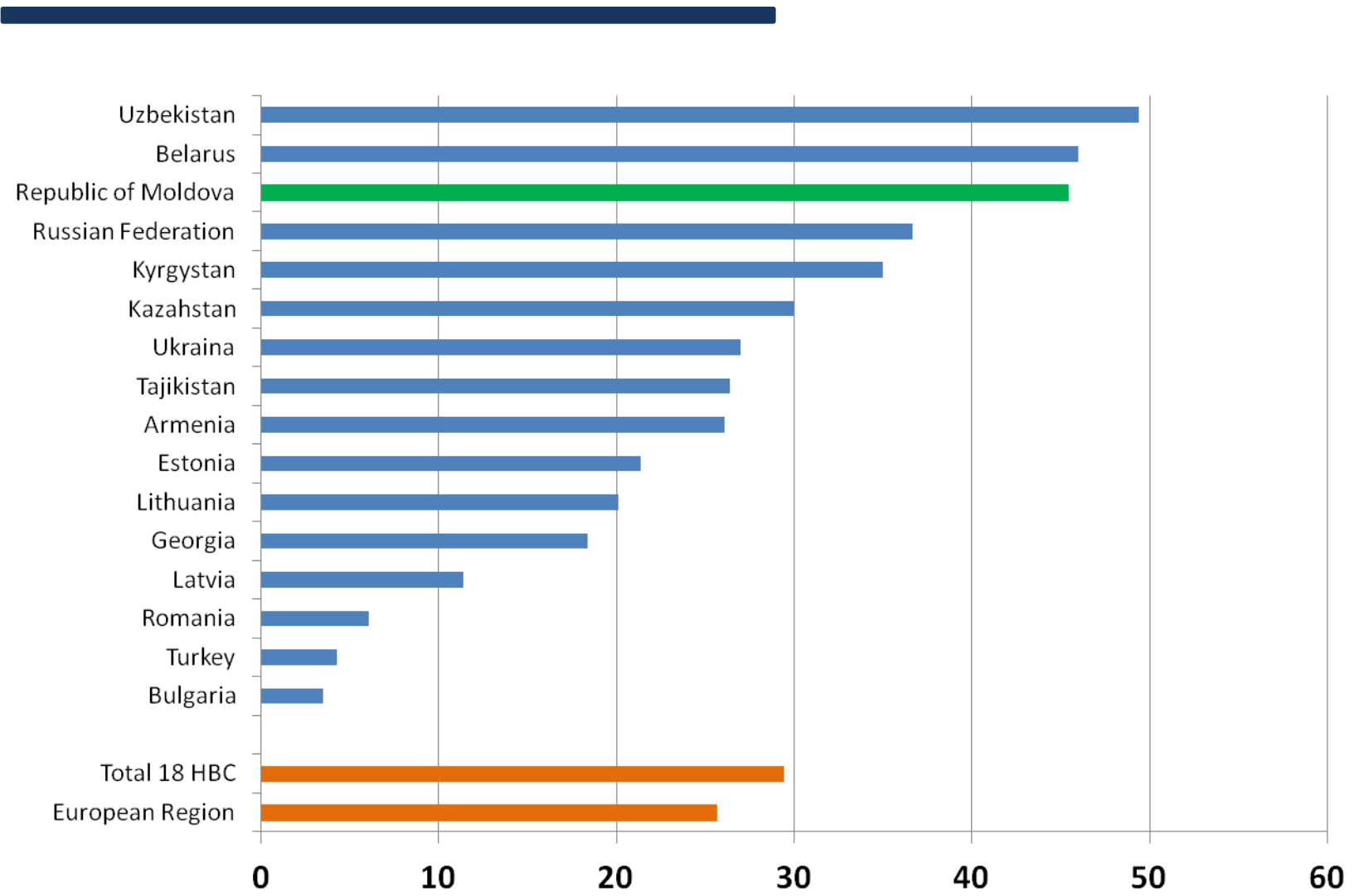


^a Figures are based on the most recent year for which data have been reported, which varies among countries. Data reported before the year 2001 are not shown.

Data source: WHO, Global Tuberculosis report



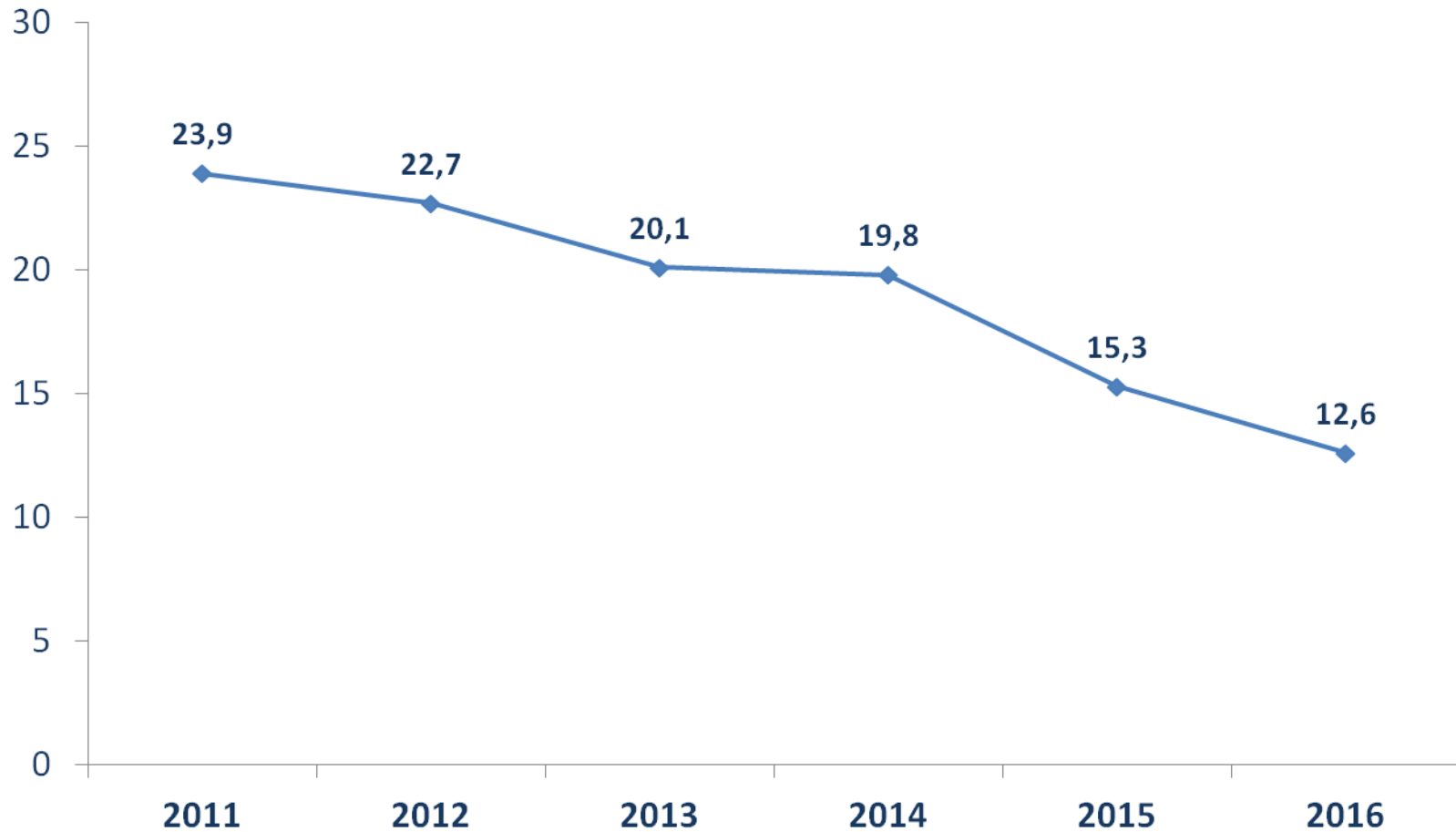
MDR TB printre toate cazurile de tuberculoză (cazuri noi și retratamente), 18 țări, 2015



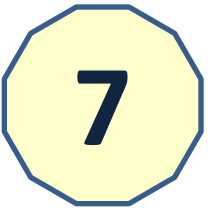
Data source: WHO, Global Tuberculosis report

6

Incidența MDR TB, Republica Moldova, a.2016 (100 mii populație)

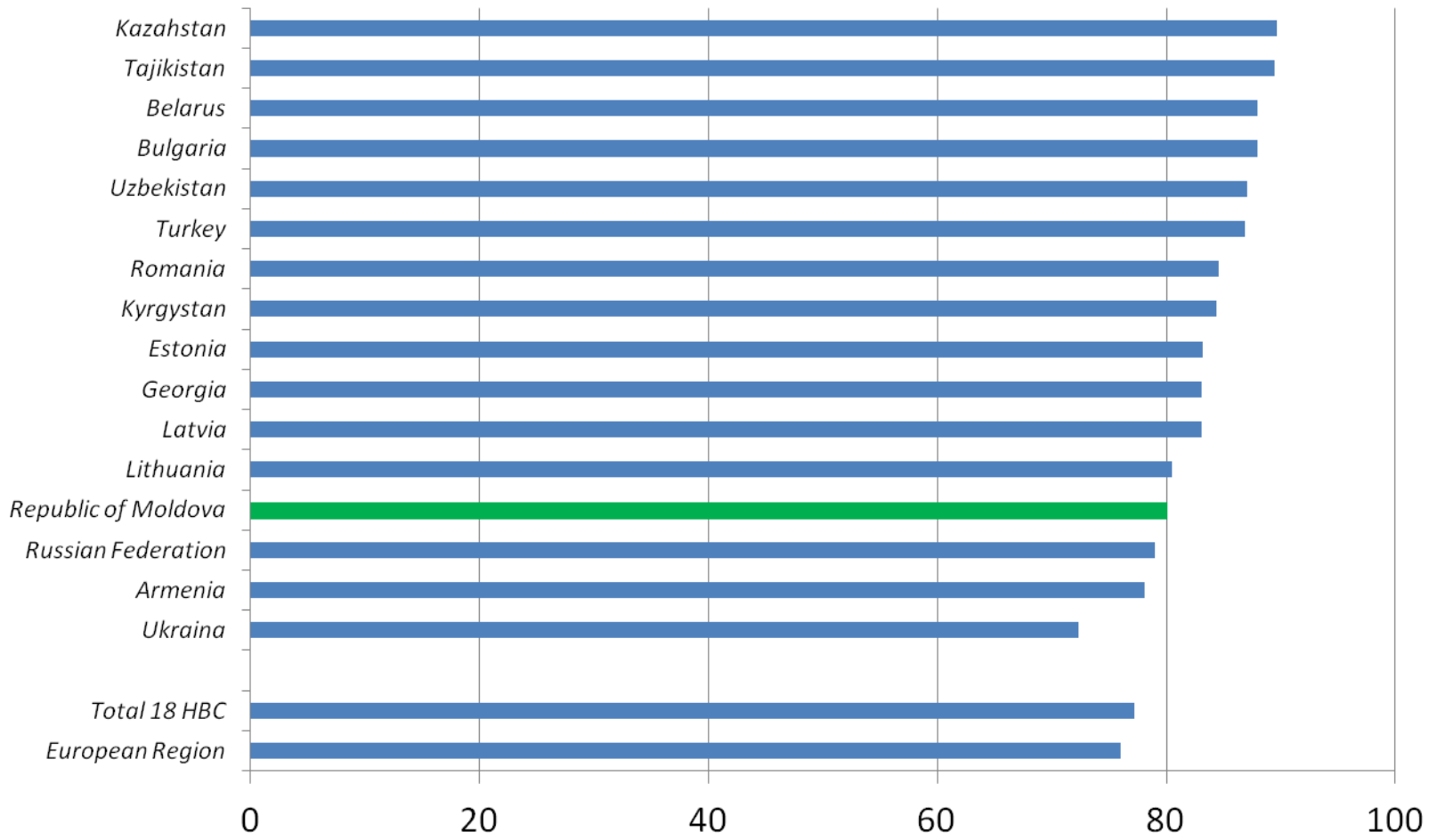


Rezultate de impact



Către anul 2015:
49.000.000 vieți au fost salvate (2000-2015)

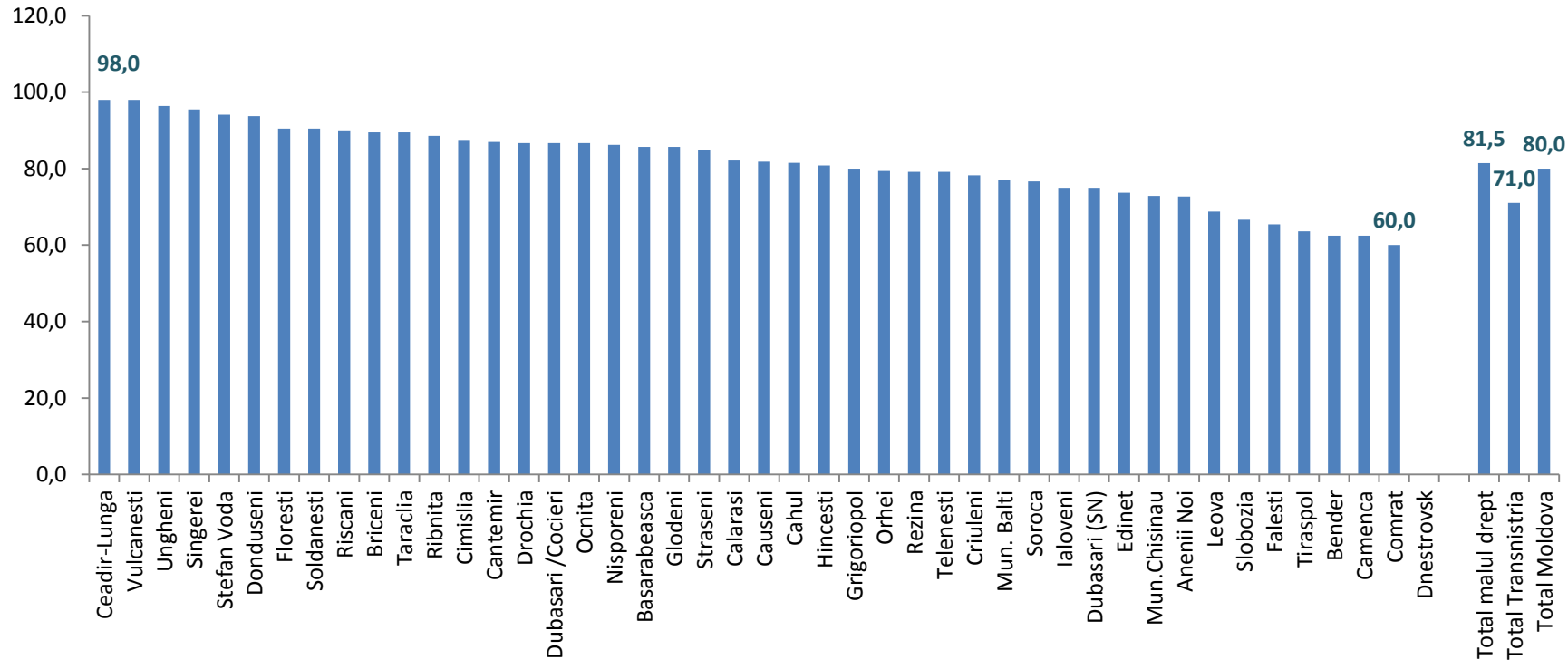
Rata de succes printre cazurile cu TB cu tuberculoză sensibilă, 18 țări, cohorta 2015

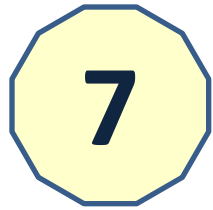


Data source: WHO, Global Tuberculosis report

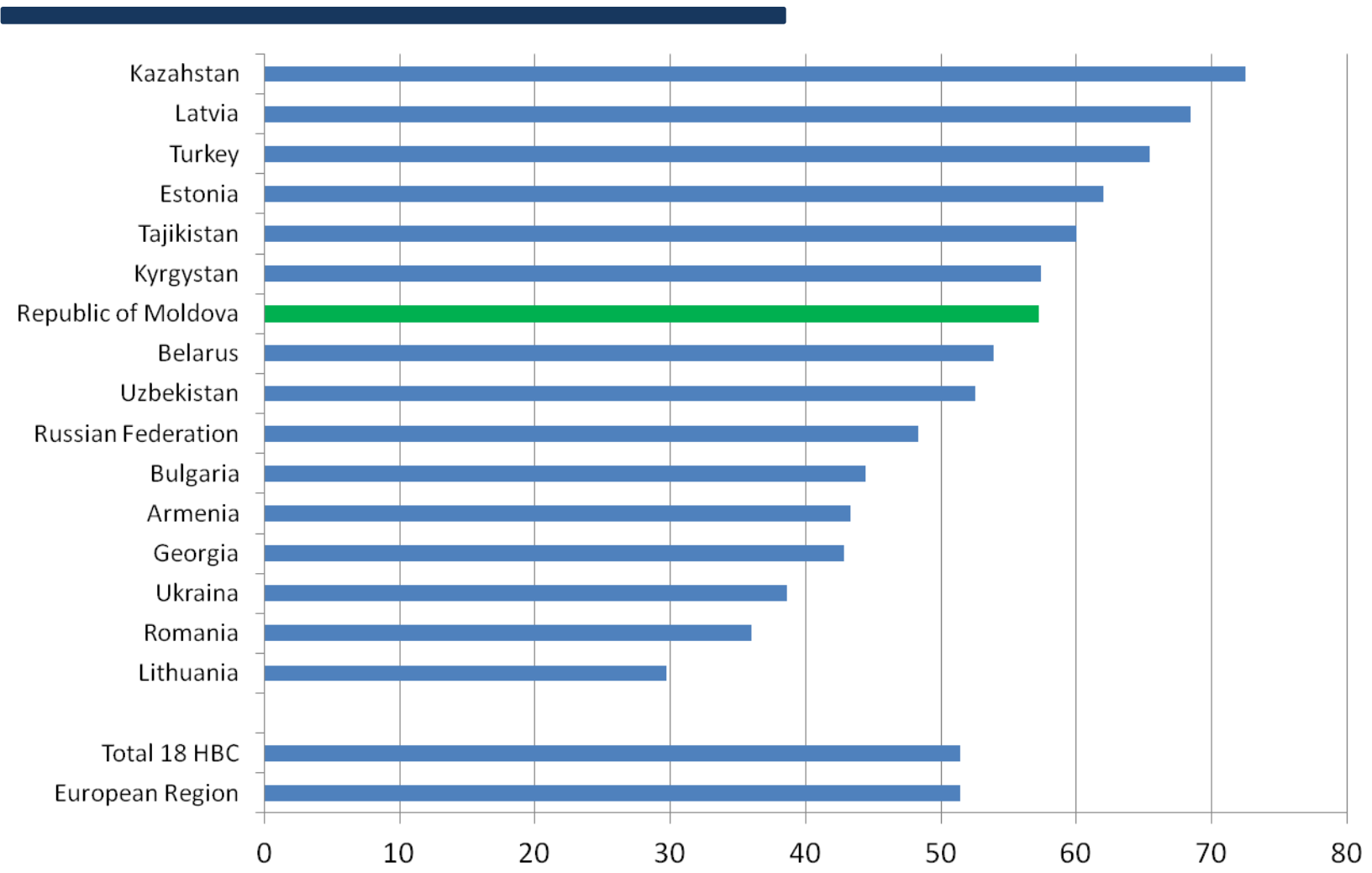


Rata de succes printre cazurile noi pulmonare bacteriologic confirmate, cohorta 2015, Republica Moldova

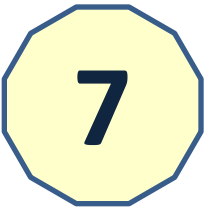




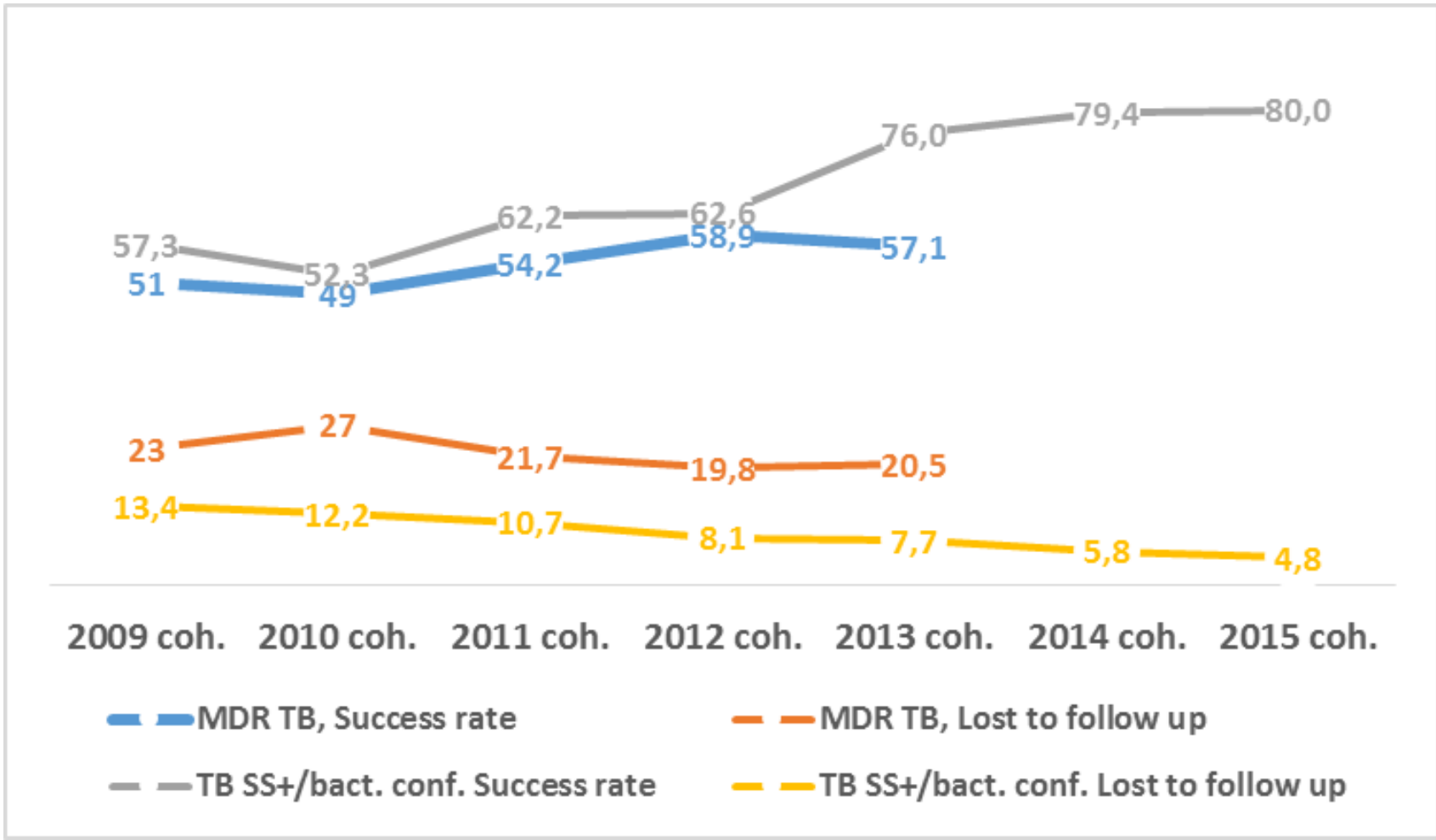
Rata de succes printre cazurile cu TB MDR, 18 țări, cohorta 2013



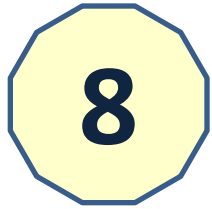
Data source: WHO, Global Tuberculosis report



Rezultate de tratament TB sensibilă și MDR, Republica Moldova, coh.2009-2015



Medicamente și regimuri noi de tratament:



- 23 țări din Africa și Asia au aplicat regimuri scurte de tratament
(87-90% rata de succes)

- 70 țări cu Bedaquiline; - 39 țări cu Delamanid

Republica Moldova:

- Linezolid (2014) – 598 pacienți
- Imipinem / Cilastatin (2014) – 194 pacienți
- Bedaquiline (2016) – 42 pacienți

9

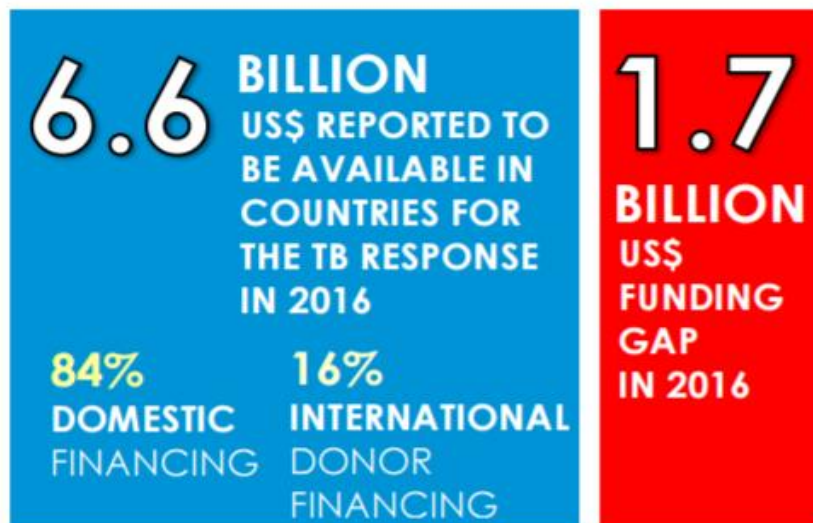
Medicamente, vaccine și metode de diagnostic noi - necesare pentru atingerea obiectivelor ambițioase a Strategiei End TB

- Nouă medicamente noi pentru TB sunt în faze de cercetare clinica;
- Treisprezece tipuri de vaccin sunt în studiile clinice, inclusiv pentru prevenirea infecției TB și prevenirea bolii TB la persoanele cu infecție latentă TB;

10

Finanțarea activităților pentru un control eficient al tuberculozei

8.3 BILLION US\$ REQUIRED PER YEAR FOR TB IMPLEMENTATION 



>1 BILLION US\$ FUNDING GAP FOR TB RESEARCH IN 2016

Vă mulțumesc pentru atenție!

