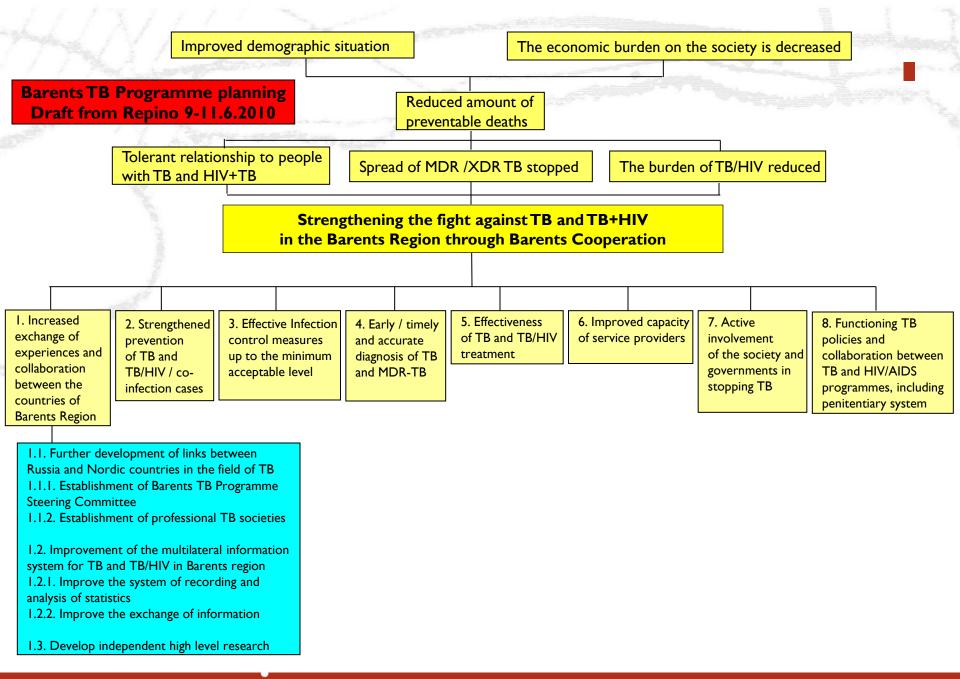
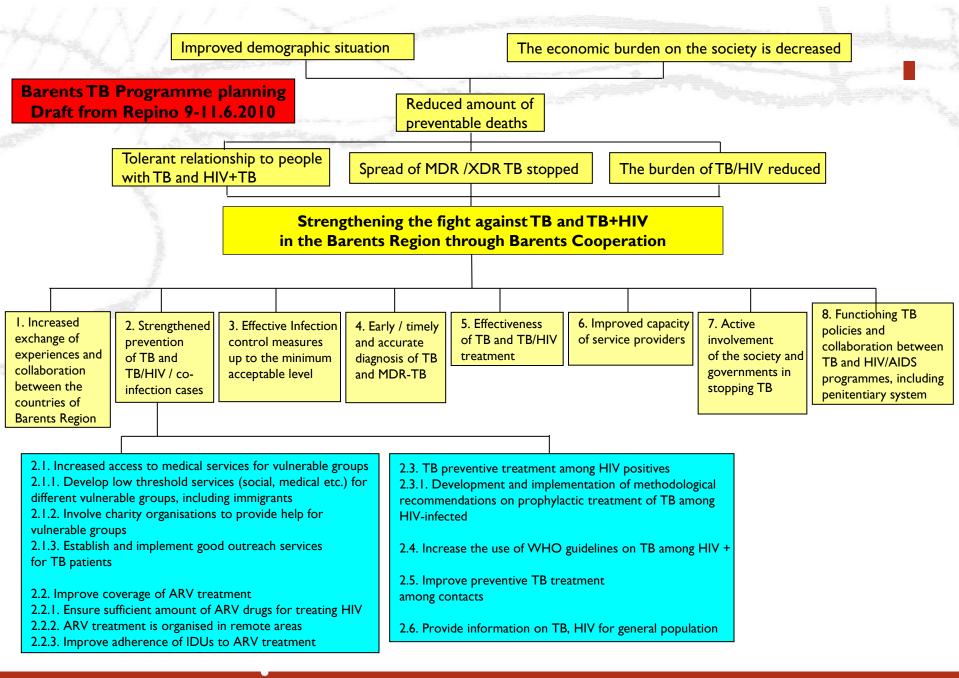
Barents TB Programme planning

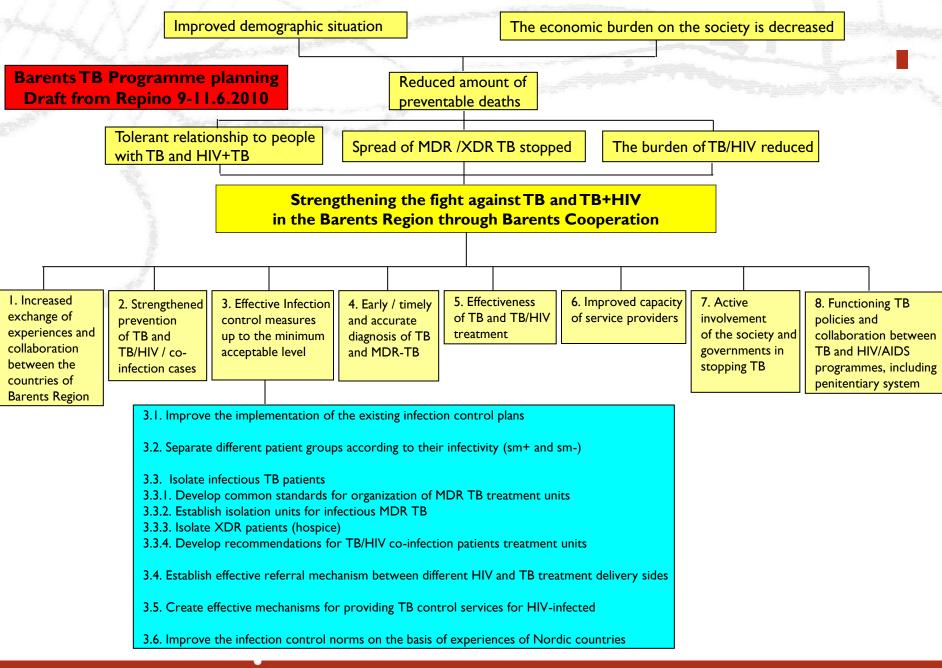


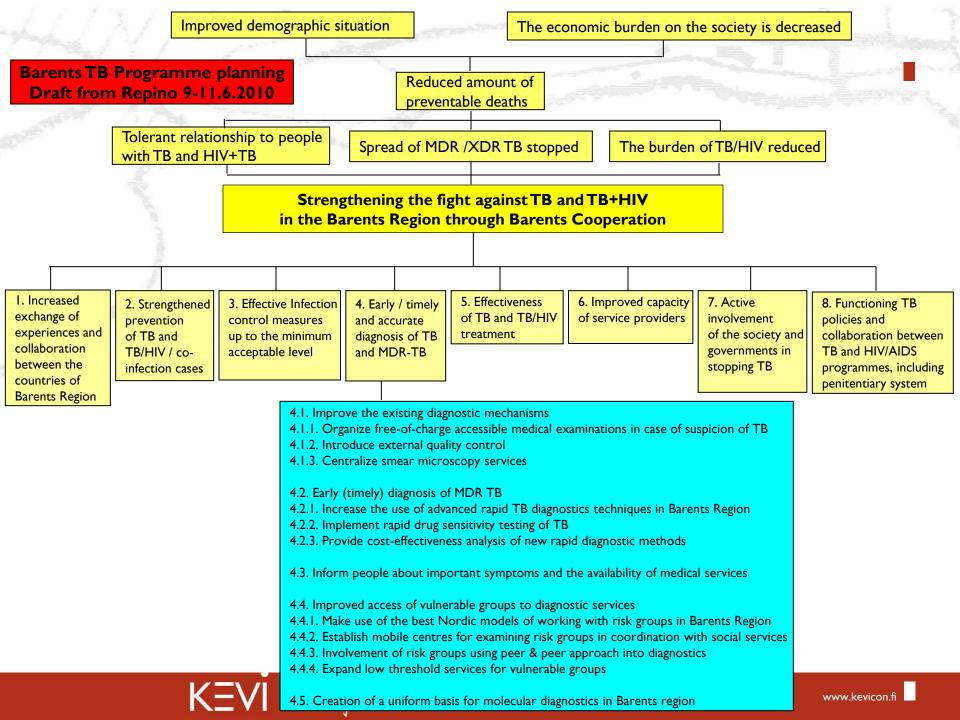
Repino 100610

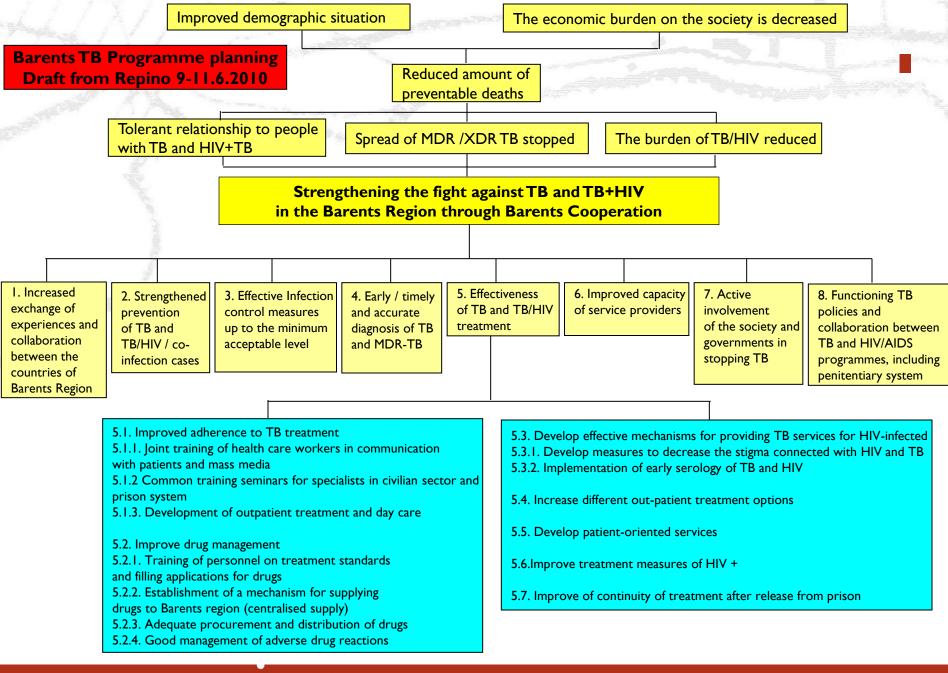


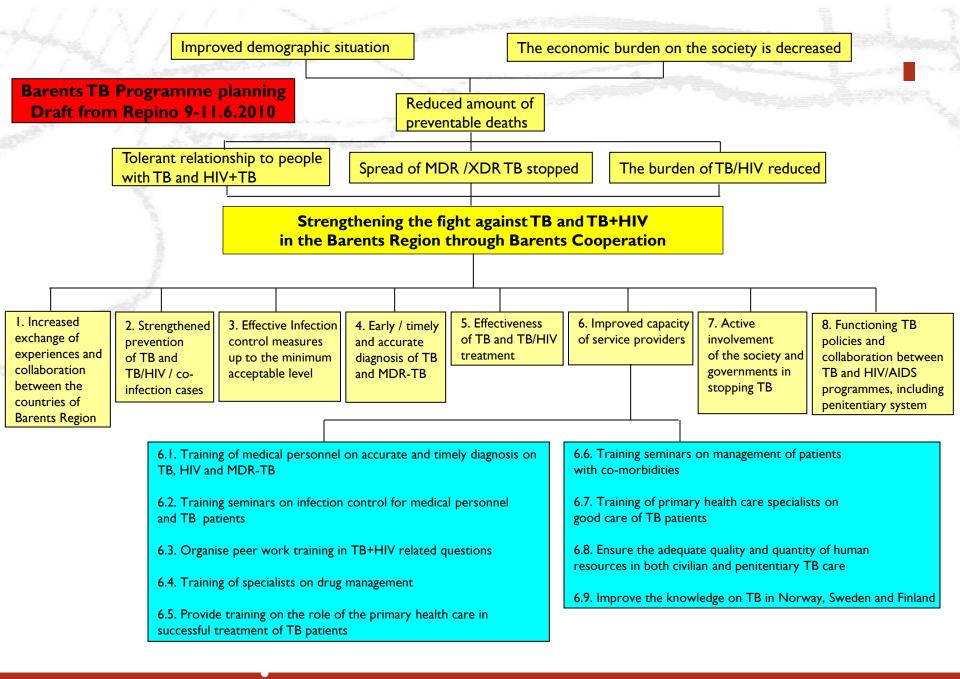


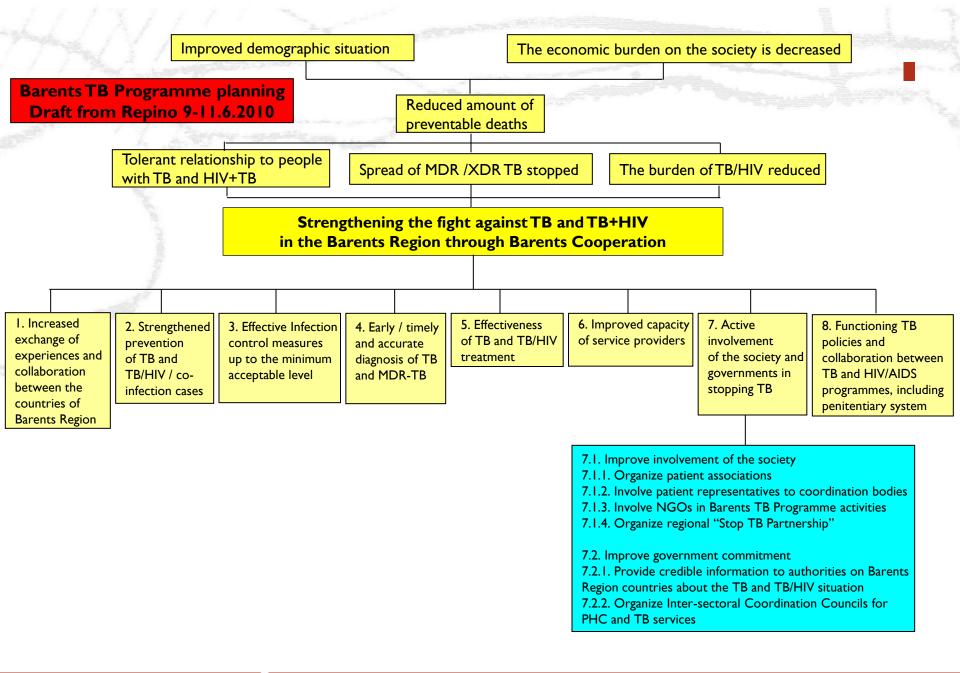


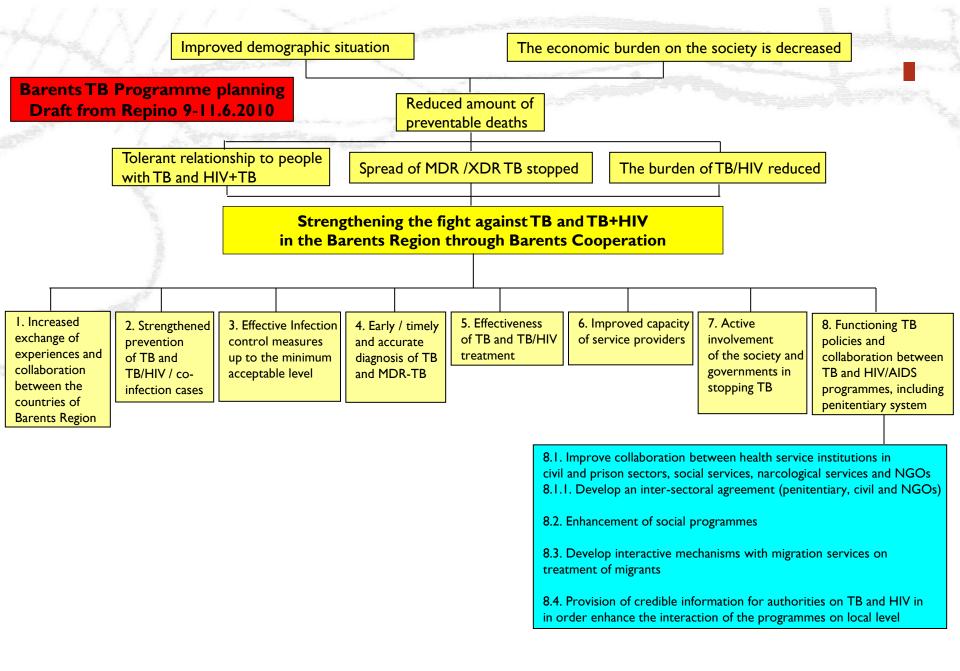












Proposals 100610 of the Repino working groups for

Overall objectives

Improved demographic indicators
the burden of TB/HIV reduced
Spread of MDR /XDR TB stopped
Reduced amount of preventable deaths among TB patients and HIV+TB patients
The economic burden on the society is decreased
Tolerant relationship to people with TB and HIV+TB

PURPOSE:

Strengthening the fight against TB and TB+HIV in the Barents Region through Barents Cooperation Effective TB control

An effective TB control system established and implemented



Results / Group I.:

- I. Improving TB diagnostics, including TB+HIV in the BR
- 2. Improved effectiveness of TB and TB+HIV treatment
- 3. The prevention of TB and TB+HIV is strengthened
- 4. Improved effectiveness of Infection Control measures up to the minimum acceptable level
- 5. Sufficient number of qualified medical staff
- 6. Committed government
- 7. Improved system of recording and analysis of statistics

Results / Group 2

- I. Prevention of co-infection cases
- 2. Uniform TB protocol in Barents region
- 3. Early diagnosis
- 4. High effectiveness of treatment
- 5. Sincere adherence
- 6. Effective infection control system

Results / Group 3

- I. Increased access to medical services for vulnerable groups
- 2. Early (timely) diagnosis of MDR TB
- 3. Good treatment outcomes
- 4. Good TB treatment adherence
- 5. Effective mechanisms for providing TB control services for HIV-infected organised
- 6. Effective infection control system is established
- 7. Active involvement of society in stopping TB

Results / Preparatory working group

- Improved early diagnosis
- 2. Improving adherence to treatment
- 3. More effective infection control measures
- 4. More effective treatment of TB patients
- 5. Enhanced capacity of service providers
- 6. Functioning TB policy interventions
- 7. Enhanced collaboration between TB and HIV/AIDS programmes, including Penitent. system



Result / Component I

- I.Improving TB diagnostics, including TB+HIV in the BR
 - I.I.Timely HIV detection
- 1.1.1. Organisation of educational work about illegal migrants
 - 1.2. Timely TB detection
 - 1.2.1. Improved diagnostic measures
 - 1.2.1.1. Introduce rapid methods of TB diagnostics
 - 1.2.1.2. Centralisation of microscopy
 - 1.2.1.3. Introduction of external quality control
 - 1.2.3. Develop interactive mechanisms with migration services on migration treatment
 - 1.2.6. HCW training on the diagnostics of TB and HIV infections

Result / Component 2

- 2. Improved effectiveness of TB and TB+HIV treatment
 - 2.1. Good adherence to HIV treatment
 - 2.2. Good adherence to TB treatment
 - 2.2.1. [Include] narcological support
 - 2.3. Effective TB treatment
 - 2.4. Adequate management of side effects
 - 2.5. Improved cooperation between the penitentiary and civil systems

Result / Component 3

- 3. The prevention of TB and TB+HIV is strengthened
 - 3.1.ARV treatment is organised in remote areas
 - 3.2. Preventive TB treatment among contacts
 - 3.3.TB preventive treatment among HIV positives



Result / Component 4

- 4.Improved effectiveness of Infection Control measures up to the minimum acceptable level
 - 4.1.Regulations on TB+HIV treatment
 - 4.2. Trained medical staff on the issues of IC
 - 4.3. Developed IC plan

Result / Component 5

- 5. Sufficient number of qualified medical staff
 - 5.1. Improved knowledge on TB in Norway, Sweden and Finland
 - 5.2. Adequate qualification of HCWs
 - 5.3. Wide implementation of new knowledge and practises

Result / Component 6

- 6.Committed government
 - 6.1. Good awareness of the Government

Result / Component 7

- 7. Improved system of recording and analysis of statistics
 - 7.1. Developed software on TB and TB+HIV monitoring
 - 7.2. Improved information exchange between the civil and penitentiary systems



- I. Prevention of co-infection cases
 - 1.1. Establishment of a ward for HIV and TB with strict infection control
 - 1.2. Use of WHO guidelines on TB cases among HIV cases
 - 1.3. Credible information for authorities on TB and HIV in order to integrate the programme
 - 1.4. Sufficient amount of ARV drugs for treating HIV

Result / Comp. 2

- 2. Uniform TB protocol in Barents region
 - 2.1. Increase exchange of experiences and collaboration between the countries of Barents Region
 - 2.1.1. Establishment of TB societies in regions of the Barents region
 - 2.1.2. Establishment of links between Russia and Scandinavian countries
 - 2.1.3. Establishment of mutual information system for TB in Barents region
 - 2.2. Credible information to authorities on Barents region countries about the situation with TB
 - 2.3. Independent high level research

Result / Comp. 3

- 3. Early diagnosis
 - 3.1. Develop actions to make the functions of the system more effective
 - 3.1.1. Organize free available medical examinations in case of suspicion of TB
 - 3.2. Training of medical personnel
 - 3.3. Enhance the work with risk groups
 - 3.3.1. Make use of the best Scandinavian models of working with risk groups in B.R.
 - 3.3.2. Establish mobile centres for examining risk groups in coordination with social services
 - 3.3.3. Involvement of risk groups using peer&peer approach
 - 3.4. Creation of a uniform basis for molecular diagnostics in Barents region
 - 3.5. Establish relevant health education campaigns
 - 3.5.1. Inform people about important symptoms and the availability of medical services



Result / Comp. 4

- 4. High effectiveness of treatment
- 4.1. Improved functions of drug management
- 4.1.1. Training of personnel on treatment standards and filling applications for drugs
- 4.2. Use of advanced rapid TB diagnostics techniques in Barents region
- 4.1.2. Establishment of a mechanism for supplying drugs to Barents region (centralised supply)
- 4.3. Development of outpatient treatment and day care
- 4.4. Inter-sectoral agreement (penitentiary, civil and NGOs)

Result / Comp. 5

- 5. Sincere adherence
- 5.1. Credible information for authorities about situation and money
- 5.2. Joint training in information dissemination (TB doctors and mass media)

Result / Comp. 6

Result

- 6. Effective infection control system
- 6.1. Development of new san-epid norms on the basis of experiences of Scandinavian countries
- 6.2. Introduction of the provision of information control into a uniform protocol on TB control



- 1. Increased access to medical services for vulnerable groups
- Develop low threshold services (social, medical etc.) for vulnerable groups
- Involve charity organisations to provide help for vulnerable groups
- Establish and implement good outreach services for TB patients
- Provide information on TB, HIV for general population

2. Early (timely) diagnosis of MDRTB

- To implement rapid testing of sensitivity of mycobacteria
- Economical cost-effectivity analysis of implementing new rapid diagnostic methods

3. Good treatment outcomes

- Training of specialists on drug management
- Adequate procurement and distribution of drugs
- Good management of adverse drug reactions
- Training seminars on management of patients with comorbidities
- Involving primary health care in outpatient treatment of TB patients
- Training of primary health care specialists on good care of TB patients
- Increase possible choice of treatment options on ambulatory phase

Objectives / Group 3

4. Good TB treatment adherence

- Common training seminars for specialists in civilian sector and prison system
- Reduce amount of defaulters among prisoners being released not continuing treatment in civil sector
- Improve collaboration between health service institutions in civil sector and prison sector
- Increase collaboration between NGO, social services and penitentiary system
- Enhancement of social programmes



- 5. Effective mechanisms for providing TB control services for HIV-infected organised
- Increase knowledge of people about HIV
- Strengthen primary prevention of HIV among population
- Implementation of early serology of TB and HIV
- Improve secondary prevention of HIV among vulnerable groups
- Expand low threshold services for vulnerable groups

6. Effective infection control system is established

- Development of methodological recommendations on prophylactic treatment of TB among HIV-infected
- Training seminars on infection control for medical personnel and TB patients
- Divide patient groups into infectious and non-infectious (sm+ and sm-); infectious MDRTB and non-infectious MDRTB in hospitals
- Build rooms with negative air pressure for patients with MDR TB
- Isolate XDR patients (hospice)
- Organising peer work training in TB+HIV related questions

7. Active involvement of society in stopping TB

- Training of peer educators, communication training
- Organise coordination councils/bodies for PHC and TB services
- Organise patient associations
- Organise partnership "Stop TB"

