#### National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention



### **Update on the Domestic Goal, National Action Plan for Multidrug-Resistant TB**

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## The National Action Plan (NAP) for Combating Multidrug-Resistant Tuberculosis (MDR TB)

**Vision:** The United States will work domestically and internationally to contribute to the prevention, detection, and control of MDR TB in an effort to avert tuberculosis-associated morbidity and mortality, and support a shared global vision of a world free of tuberculosis.

#### Goals:

- Strengthen domestic capacity to combat MDR TB;
- Improve international capacity and collaboration to combat MDR TB; and
- 3. Accelerate basic and applied research and development to combat MDR TB



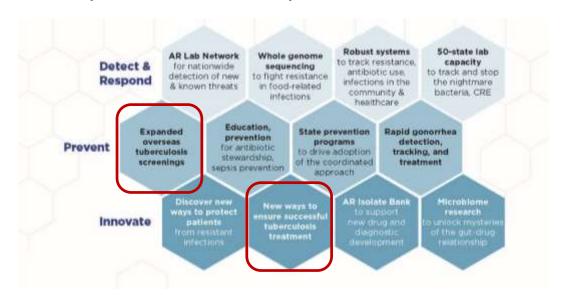
#### NATIONAL ACTION PLAN FOR COMBATING ANTIBIOTIC-RESISTANT BACTERIA

MARCH 2015



# FY 2016 Congress appropriated \$160 million for CDC's Antibiotic Resistance Solutions Initiative (AKA Combating Antibiotic-Resistant Bacteria - CARB)

- Transform how CDC and public health partners address and slow AR
- Empower the U.S. response



- 1.1 Upgrade TB surveillance to ensure complete and accurate detection of drug-resistant TB
- Within 1-3 years
  - Identify common language and protocols for reporting drug resistance to anti-TB drugs and
  - Identify requirements for creating electronic links between clinical laboratories and TB surveillance programs at the Federal , State, and local Levels

#### Within 5 years

- Capture national and State-level TB clinical data and case treatment
- Capture molecular test results from clinical laboratories

### Status: 1.1 Upgrade TB surveillance to ensure complete and accurate detection of drug resistant TB

- Activities to enhance drug resistant TB surveillance including capture of molecular test results and more detailed clinical information are underway
  - Funded by AR Solutions
- Development of standardized reporting also underway
- Developing improvements in molecular detection methods
  - Transition to next generation sequencing for molecular detection
  - Refine culture-based methods
  - Funded by AR Solutions

- 1.2 Strengthen State and local capacity to prevent transmission of drug resistant TB
- Within 1-3 years
  - Work with the National TB Controllers Association to develop surge capacity for controlling transmission of drug resistant TB
  - Explore ways to increase staffing at State and local health departments during TB contact investigations

#### Within 3-5 years

- Develop new tools to facilitate contact investigations including databases to help track contacts of patients with drug resistant TB to ensure they receive testing for latent or active TB and treatment, as needed
- Develop metrics for tracking TB transmission
- Develop indicators for measuring the impact of contact investigations (persons identified as contacts, screened, and treated)

### Status: 1.2 Strengthen State and local capacity to prevent transmission of drug resistant TB

- Finalizing new metrics for tracking TB transmission that can be applied to drug resistant TB as well as drug sensitive TB
- Unable to address surge capacity, increased staffing or development of other new tools without additional funding

- 1.3 Ensure that patients with drug resistant TB receive treatment until cured
- Within 1-3 years
  - CDC, State, and local TB programs will work together on plans for completion of therapy once MDR or XDR TB patients are released from hospital
- Within 3-5 years
  - CDC, State, and other Federal agencies will identify mechanisms for providing resources to or care for patients with MDR TB or XDR TB

#### Status: 1.3 Ensure that patients with drug resistant TB receive treatment until cured

- Assessing new technologies to improve efficiency of adherence monitoring
  - Launch clinical trial to evaluate electronic directly observed therapy (eDOT) for treating TB disease
  - Funded by AR Solutions
- Creating mini-stockpile of TB drugs to mitigate shortages that could result in interruption of treatment
  - Funded by AR Solutions
- No new funding available to provide additional resources to states for care of drug resistant TB patients

- 1.3.3 Improve completion of therapy for persons who travel in or out of the United States while on treatment for TB disease
- Within 1-3 years
  - CDC and others will explore ways to strengthen medical management of transnational TB disease cases
- Within 3-5 years
  - Work to identify mechanisms for improving case management for transnational TB cases
  - Work to develop a case definition for transnational TB disease cases
  - Work to establish indicators to measure treatment completion rates for transnational TB cases
  - Work to establish national baseline data to measure improvements in treatment completion rates
  - Explore the possibility of extending medical exams and treatment overseas to persons likely to remain in the US for 6 months or longer.

## Status: 1.3.3 Improve completion of therapy for persons who travel in or out of the United States while on treatment for TB disease

- Work done to develop a binational (US-Mexico) case definition for surveillance system
  - Evaluation in progress
  - Current surveillance indicators (e.g., treatment completion) can be applied to this case definition
- Exploration of the possibility of extending medical exams and treatment overseas to persons beyond permanent immigrants and refugees
  - Led by Division of Global Migration and Quarantine
  - Early in process
  - AR Solutions funding available
- No additional resources available to support NGOs (e.g., CURE-TB) that facilitate transnational case management

#### Thank you!

For more information, contact CDC 1-800-CDC-INFO (232-4636) TTY: 1-888-232-6348 www.cdc.gov

The findings and conclusions in this report are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

