National Action Plan For Combating Multidrug-Resistant Tuberculosis

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

MDR-TB NAP Vision and Goals

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

Goals:
1. Strengthen domestic capacity to combat MDR-TB
2. Improve international capacity and collaboration to combat MDR-TB
3. Accelerate basic and applied research and development to combat MDR-TB

MDR-TB NAP – Scope

- Timely – impact within 3-5 years

- Strengthen existing efforts, collaborations, and programs

- Increase options for preventing TB infection, transmission, and disease

- Improve the diagnosis of TB: latent infection; drug-sensitive (DS) TB, multidrug-resistant (MDR) TB, and extensively drug-resistant (XDR) TB

- Improve treatment options for individuals with DS and M/XDR-TB

- Increase the capacity of TB endemic countries to conduct biomedical and clinical research in TB

MDR-TB NAP – Scope

Implementation of the MDR-TB goals set forth in this plan will also

1. Augment and accelerate achievement of the:

- WHO End TB Strategy
- Stop TB Partnership Global Plan to End TB
- U.S. Government Global TB Strategy 2015–2019
- U.S. President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) 3.0 – Controlling the Epidemic: Delivering on the Promise of an AIDS-free Generation
- WHO/Stop TB Partnership International Roadmap for Tuberculosis Research

2. Advance broader efforts to address antimicrobial resistance under the:

- National Action Plan for Combating Antibiotic-Resistant Bacteria
- Global Health Security Agenda
- WHO Global Action Plan on Antimicrobial Resistance

MDR-TB NAP Targets

By 2016

- Initiate appropriate treatment in 25% of patients with MDR-TB in 10 countries with the highest burdens of MDR-TB

By 2018

- Initiate appropriate treatment in 35% of patients with MDR-TB in 10 countries with the highest burdens of MDR-TB

By 2020

- Reduce by 15% the number of cases of MDR-TB in the United States

- Initiate appropriate treatment in 50% of patients with MDR-TB in 10 countries with the highest burdens of MDR-TB

- Reduce global TB incidence by 25% compared to 2015 levels

- Successfully treat at least 16 million TB patients in high-burden countries

- Achieve and maintain treatment success rates of 90% for individuals in high-burden countries with drug-susceptible TB

By the numbers: A snapshot of M&E for NAP

- 3 goals with 6 high level targets
- 9 objectives
- 18 sub-objectives
  - 108 milestones
    - 1, 3 and 5 year timeframes for most milestones
    - many milestones in Goal 2 by number of countries

MDR-TB NAP – Partnerships

The National Action Plan and achievement of its goals and objectives will depend on close collaboration with domestic and global partners in the fight against TB, including:

- Ministries of health
- WHO
- Stop TB Partnership
- Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria
- U.S. and global front-line health-care providers
- State and local public-health departments
- Non-governmental organizations
- Private-sector organizations
- Community leaders, patient engagement organizations
- Civil society
- TB survivors and other private citizens
- You

Process and Reporting

- Released December 22, 2015

- Launch Event January 7, 2016

- Goal 2 USG Meeting February 29, 2016

- Goal 1 CDC Presentation to Roundtable March 11, 2016

- Federal TB Task Force Meeting June 8, 2016

- Progress Report by September 30, 2016

- Annual Report every year in March

THANK YOU

Goal 1 Objectives

1.1 Upgrade TB surveillance to ensure complete and accurate detection of drug-resistant TB

1.2 Strengthen State and local capacity to prevent transmission of drug-resistant TB

1.3 Ensure that patients with drug-resistant TB receive treatment until cured

Goal 2 Objectives

2.1 Improve access to high-quality, patient-centered diagnostic and treatment services

2.2 Prevent MDR-TB Transmission

Goal 3 Objectives

3.1 Increase options for preventing TB infection, disease, and transmission

3.2 Improve tuberculosis diagnosis (latent infection, active DS and DR-TB)

3.3 Improve treatment options for persons with drug-sensitive and drug-resistant TB

3.4 Increase the capacity of TB endemic countries to conduct biomedical and clinical research in TB