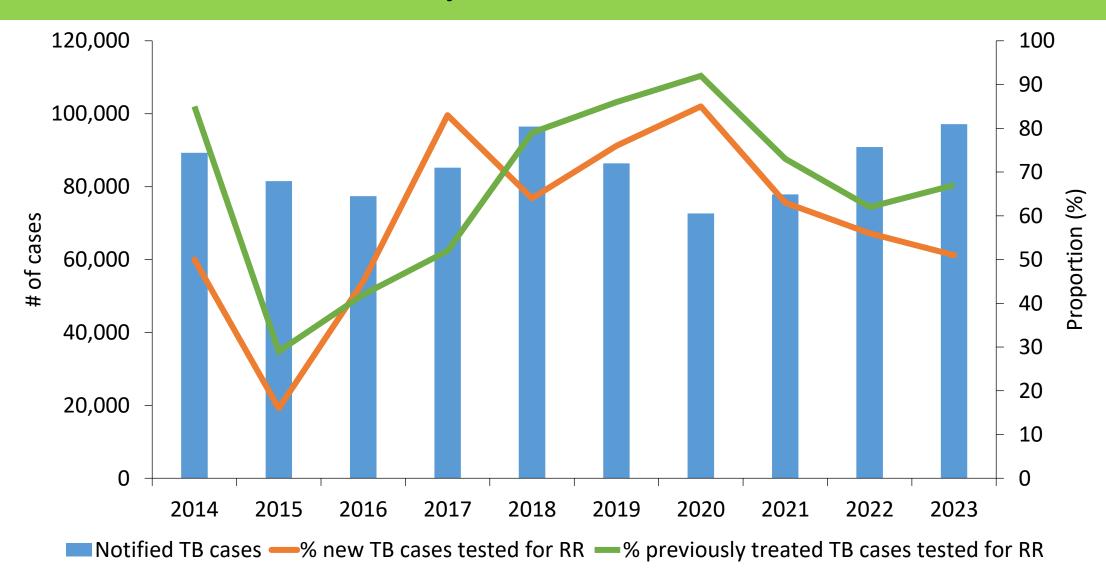
Follow up on rolling out BPaL(M) MDR TB regimen Kenya

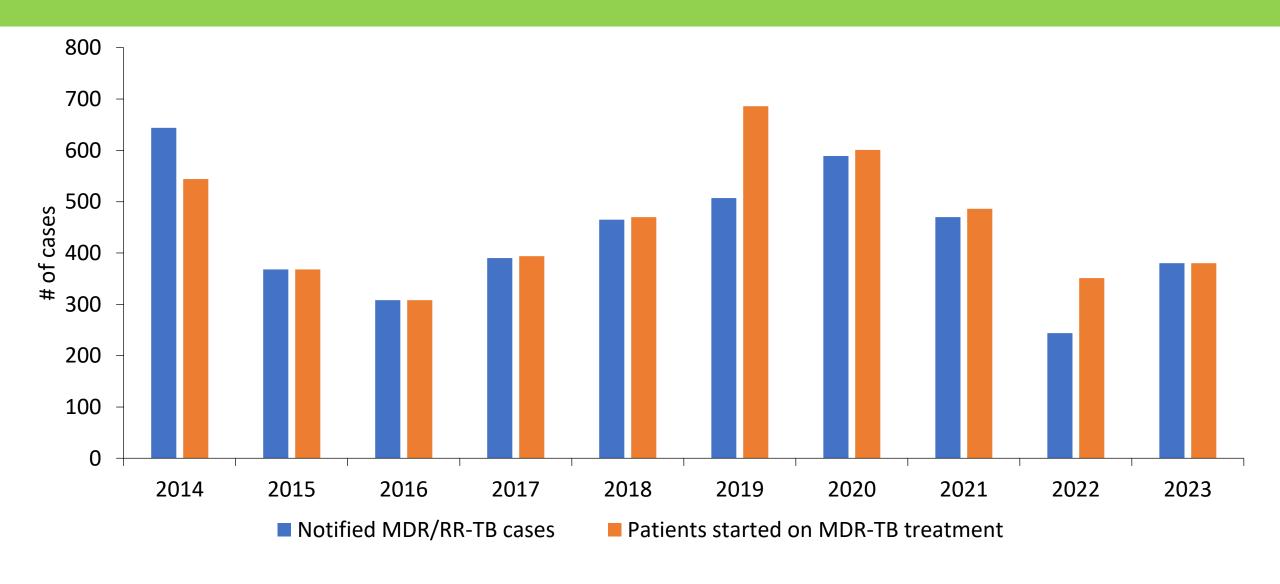


Presented by **Dr Farida Geteri**

Country MDR TB Profile

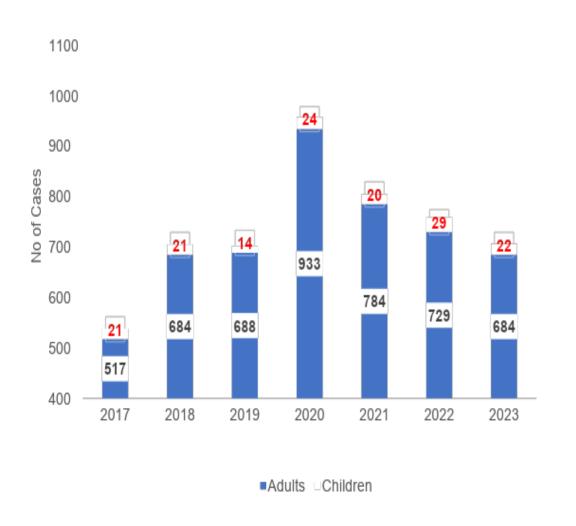


Notified MDR/RR cases vs cases initiated on treatment

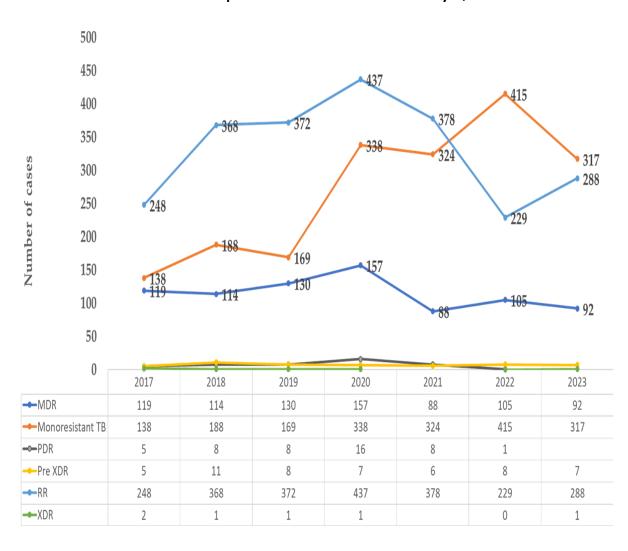


Kenya DR-TB landscape 2017- 2023

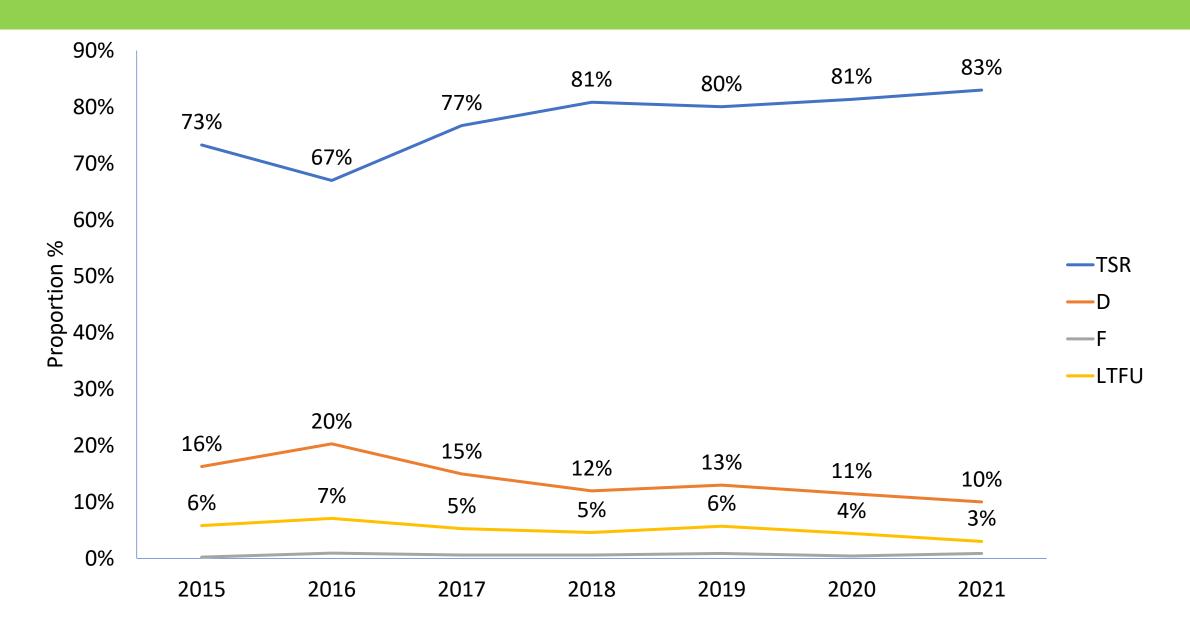
DRTB Trends in Case Finding in Kenya, 2017-2023



DRTB resistance patterns trends in Kenya, 2017-2023



Trends of DRTB outcomes in Kenya, 2015-2021



MDR/RR TB Regimen Implementation in Kenya

DRTB Regimen Transition

Longer regimen (injectables)

2006-2017

8 Km,Lfx,Cs,Pto,Z 12 Lfx,Cs,Pto,Z

> 20 MOS

OCT 2017

Shorter regimen (Injectables)

4-6 Km, Mfx, Cfz, Pto, H-inh, Z, E 5Mfx, Cfz, E, Z

> 9-11 MOS

IAN 2020

Longer oral regimen (Injectable free)

6Bdq,Lfx,Cfz,Lzd,Cs 12 Lfx,Cfz,Cs

> 18-20 MOS

JULY 2024

BPaL/M

6 BPaL/M

6 MOS

Challenges faced with the previous treatment regimens

Diagnostic challenges: laboratory commodity stockouts

Side effects: multiple drugs and longer treatment periods

Adherence: ADRs, pill burden, and duration of treatment

HCW: aDSM/pharmacovigilance

Delays in treatment initiation: drugs ordered on a case-by-case basis

Invasive treatment: injectables (2017) and individualized treatment with parenteral administration of drugs

Cost: the complexity and long duration of mgt was labour and resource-intensive

High Staff turnover/ capacity

DRTB BPaL/M Rollout Roadmap

1st July 2024

- Rollout of BPaL/M

May 2024

2023- 2024 April

- WHO
- Expert review & adoption of new recommendations

- Review & updating of **DRTB** guidelines +ratification
- Development of Training material, SOPS, and job aids
- F&Q and procurement of drugs and lab commodities
- -Review and updating M&E tools
- rGLC mission

- Draft and Dissemination policy documents
- Training of HCW on BPaL/M
- National TOT 147
- County-level training -187
- Sub-county level training – 967
- Health Facility level training- 10,891
- -Continued HCW sensitization & mentorship

2022

recommendation

Suggestions for improving the implementation of BPaL(M) and strengthening PMDT in the country

- Continue capacity building of HCWs and civil society
- Establish regional DRTB hubs
- Decentralize DRTB commodities
- Enhance integrated technical assistance
- M&E including analysis of treatment outcomes and other proxies for interim outcomes
- Conduct a BPaLM uptake survey for HCWs and patients
- Strengthen aDSM/ pharmacovigilance
- Documentation of the Rollout process

