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

NAMIBIA



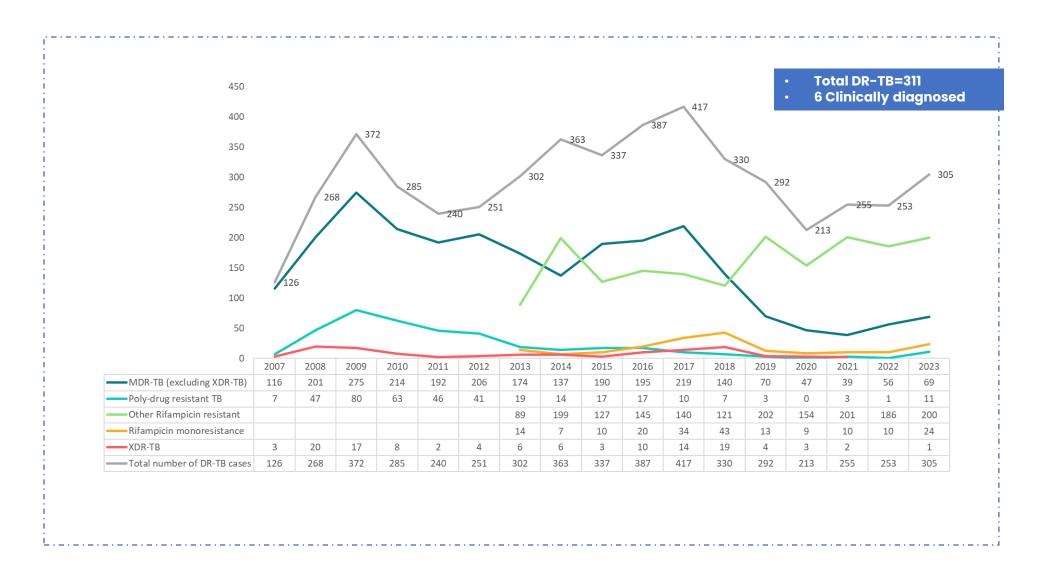
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Country Profile

- Population 3 million people
- Annual TB incidence rate 450/100000

Indicators	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Notified TB cases	11 938	11 145	10 610	10 049	9 944	9 154	8 855	8 100	8 016	6 755	6 864	8 869
% new TB cases tested for rifampicin resistance						4		88	65	87	100	89
% previously treated TB cases tested for rifampicin resistance						10		73	61	79	100	88
Notified MDR/RR-TB cases	192	210	283	350	320	360	409	323	289	213	260	252
Patients started on MDR-TB treatment	242	288	170	327	308	362	410	311	286	209	257	255
MDR/RR-TB cases in treatment outcome cohort	194	208	184	266	288	348	380	301	278	195		
Estimated MDR/RR-TB in notified pulm bac+ TB cases (best estimate)												290
Estimated MDR/RR-TB in notified pulm bac+ TB cases (low bound)												260
Estimated MDR/RR-TB in notified pulm bac+ TB cases (high bound)												310

Confirmed DR-TB notifications by year, 2007-2023



Context before Kigali meeting

Overview of the status of multidrug-resistant tuberculosis in the country before the Kigali meeting

- Estimated MDR/RR TB burden 560 cases annually (380-780)
- GeneXpert coverage 82%
- *Number of people dx: 260 annually*
- Number of people enrolled on treatment: 257
- Treatment success rate 71%

Description of the treatment protocols used before adopting the BPaL(M) regimen.

- Shorter all oral regimen
- Longer all oral regimen
- Individualized regimen

Main challenges faced with the previous treatment protocols.

- Long treatment duration
- Poor adherence to treatment
- Supply chain issues

Progress Made Since

Adoption of new guidelines and integration of the BpalM regimen.

- Preparations to revise guidelines
- 4th NSP launched, which include BPaLM adoption
- Training and capacity building of healthcare personnel on the new approach.
- Sensitization of health care workers and managements

Establishment of the necessary infrastructure to support the new regimen.

Quantification/forecasting of requirements done

Preliminary statistics and data on the results obtained

• 39 patients treated with BPaL, outcomes available for 22 patients treatment success rate 91%

Commitments and Roadmap

- Presentation of specific commitments made by the country during the Kigali meeting.
 - N/A
- Roadmap implemented to achieve these commitments.
 - N/A
- Progress in relation to the milestones and deadlines set in the roadmap.
 - N/A

Challenges and Obstacles Encountered

New challenges and obstacles encountered since the adoption of the BPaL(M) regimen.

 BPaL(M) Not yet fully adopted pending guidelines review and procurement of adequate stock, especially pretomanid

Strategies put in place to overcome these challenges.

- Guideline revision underway to be finalized in September 2024
- Forecasting for BPaLM already done in 2023
 - However, procurement pipeline is long

Additional needs identified for more effective implementation.

 Additional funds to procure medicines and buffer domestic resources to allay fears of wastage and expiry

Next Steps

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

- Review and update the DR-TB guidelines
- Strengthen coordination with pharmaceuticals to ensure adequate stock levels of the BPAL(M) drugs
- Capacitate Health care providers on the new guidelines including the BPALM regimen
- Build Laboratory capacity for DST to linezolid and Bdq

