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for HIV and COINFECTIONS in Europe

EACS European AIDS Clinical Society

Tuberculosis and HIV coinfection still a challenge in Central and Eastern Europe

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Pavlov First Saint Petersburg State Medical University

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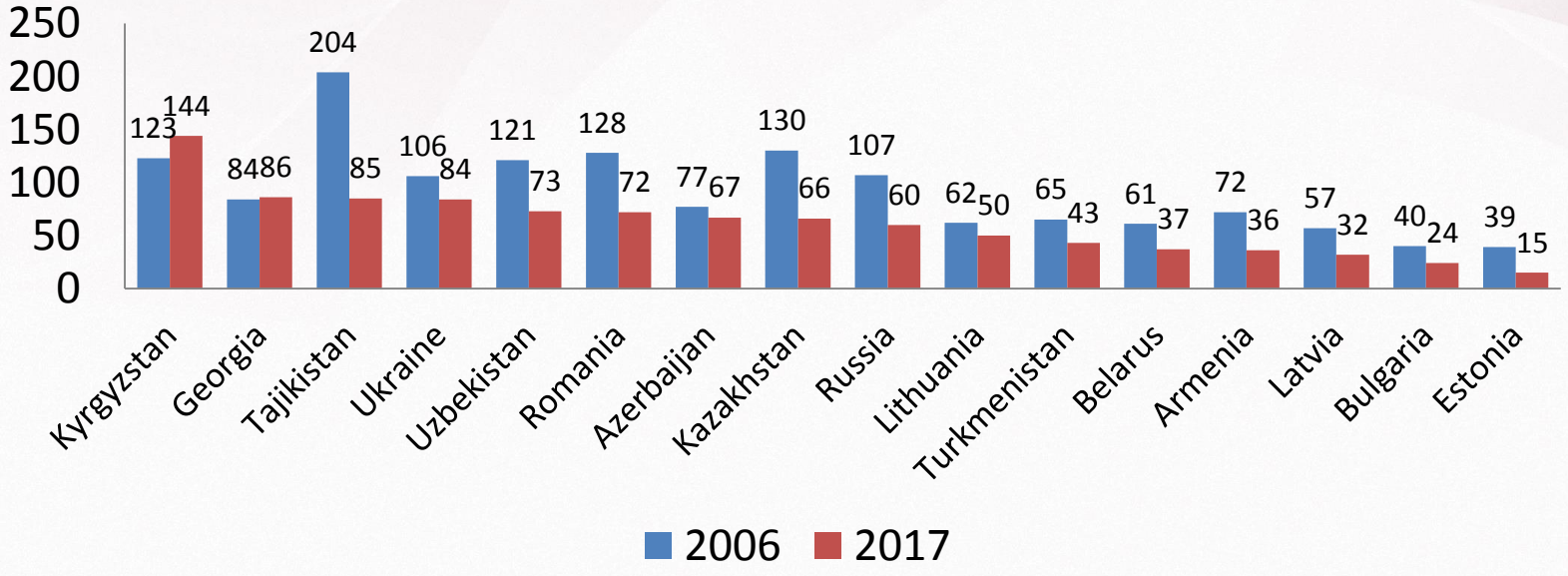
TB incidence estimates in the WHO European, 2006-2017, a rates per 100 000 population.



GLOBAL TUBERCULOSIS REPORT

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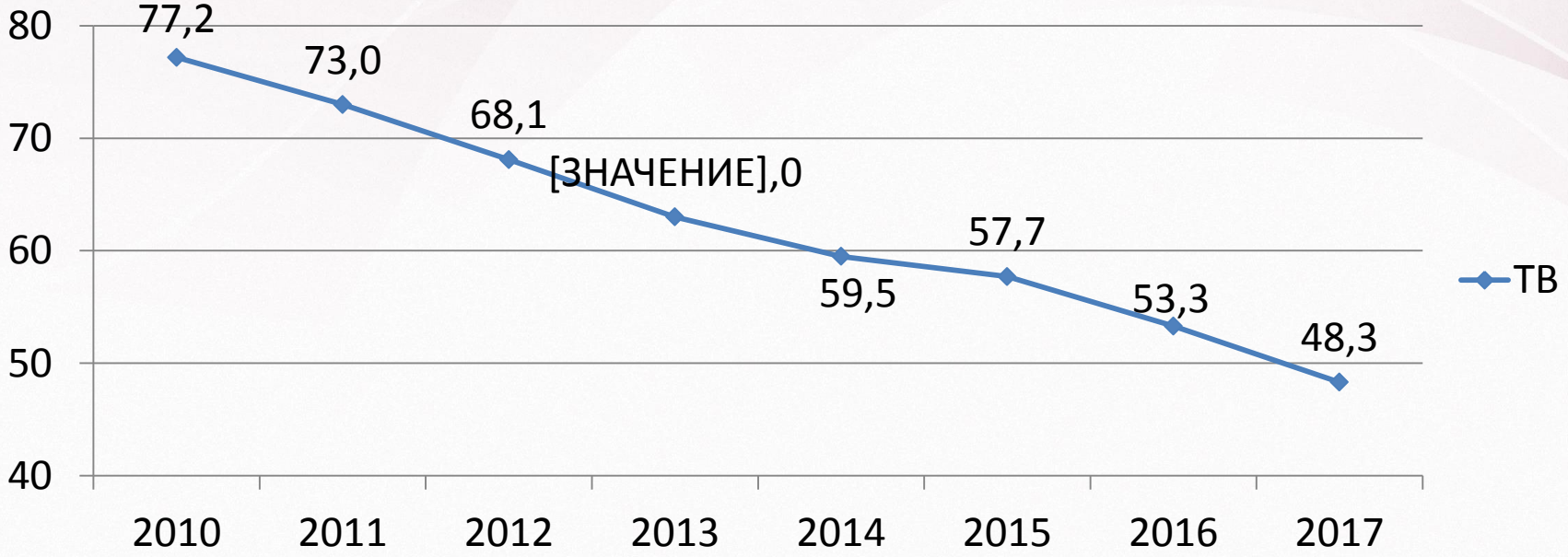
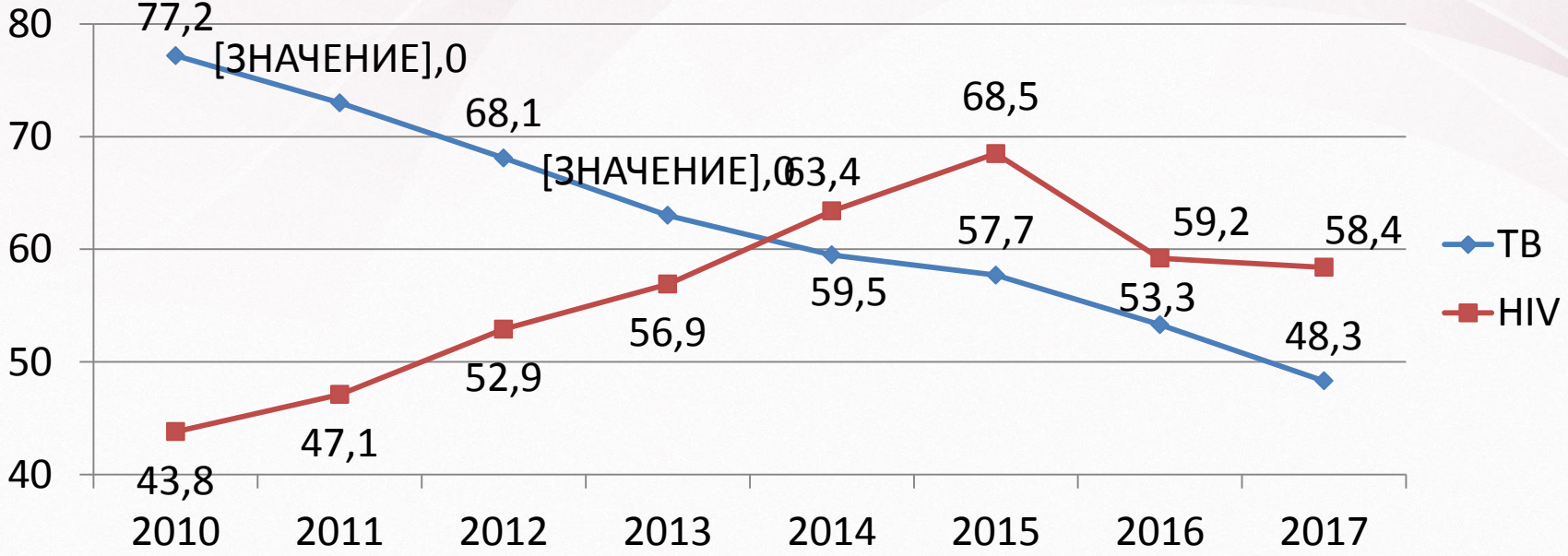
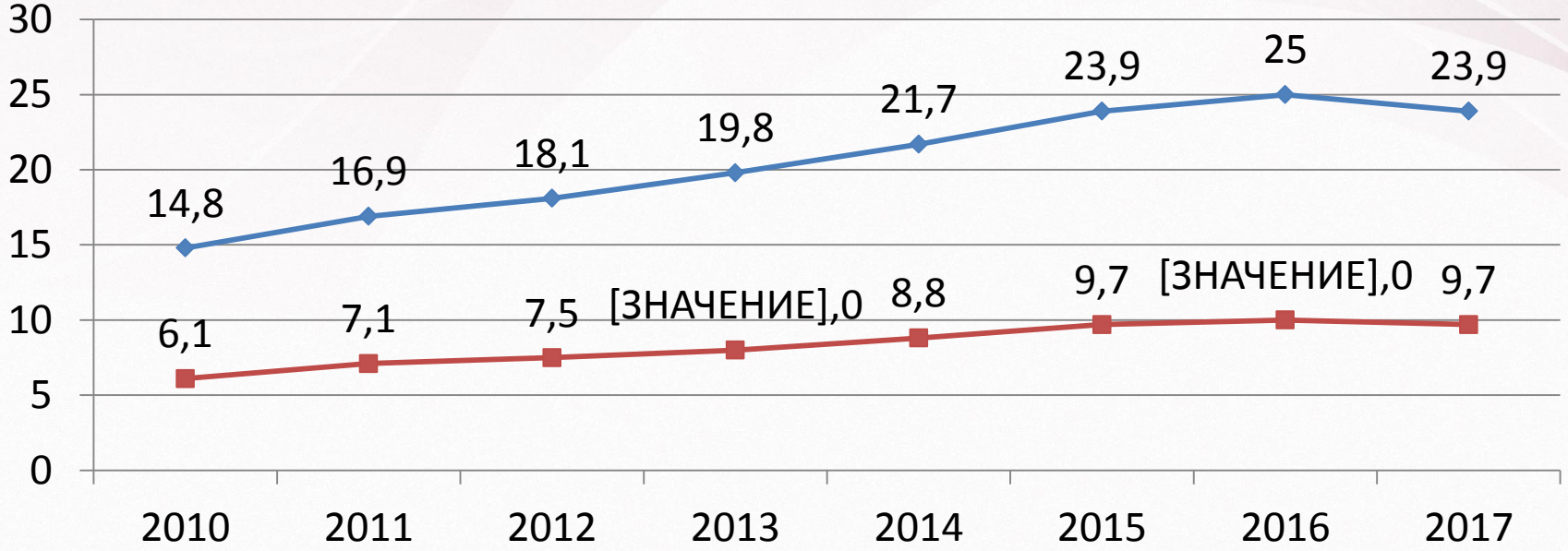
Incidence of TB, Russia, national data, 2010-2017



Incidence of TB and HIV-infection, Russia, national data, 2010-2017



Incidence and prevalence of TB/HIV, Russia, national data, per 100 000 population



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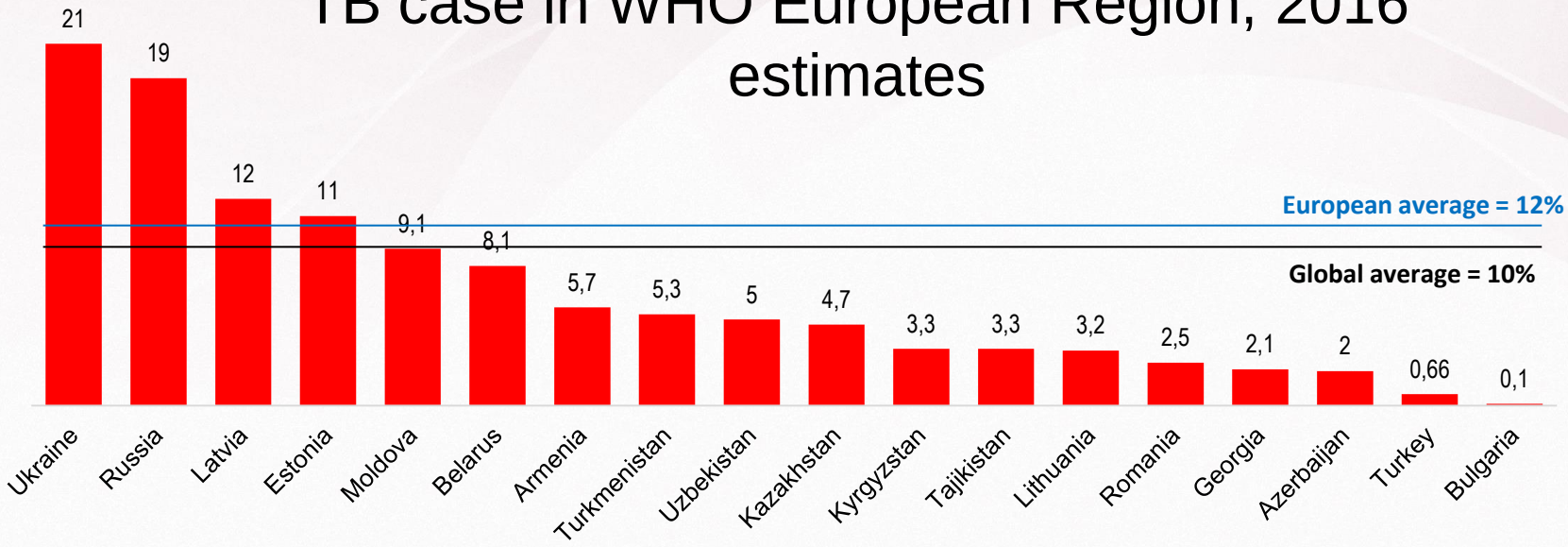
HIV/TB co-infection among new and relapse TB case in WHO European Region, 2016 estimates



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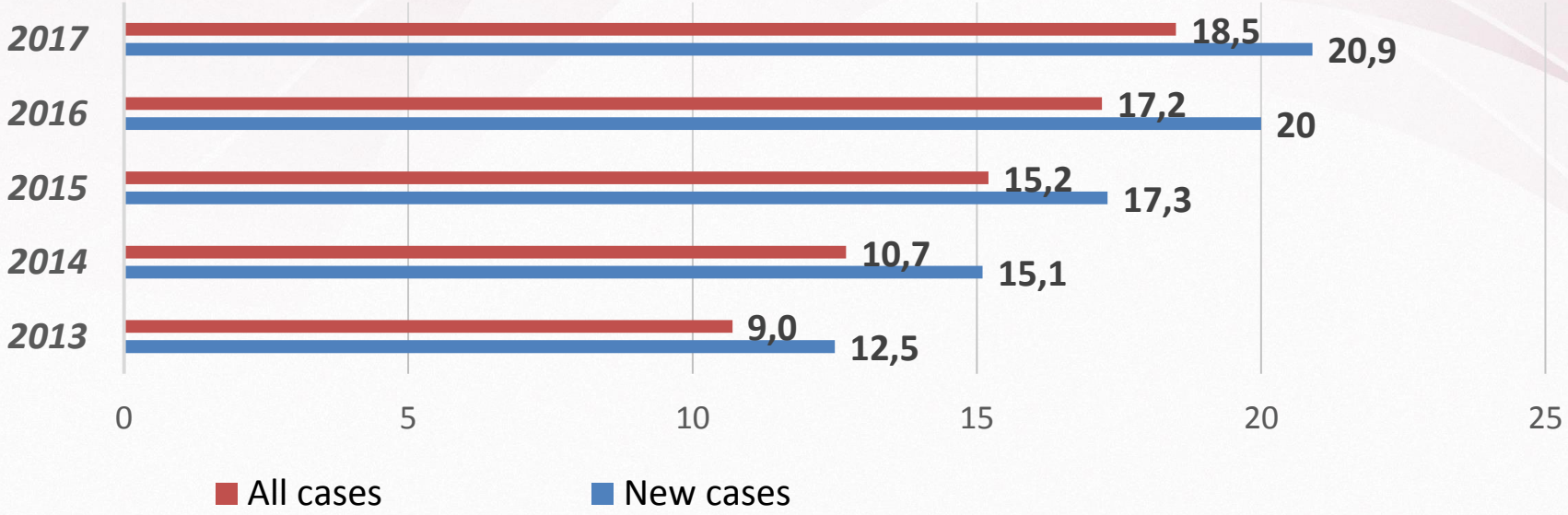
Proportion of TB/HIV among all and new cases of TB, Russia 2012-2017



ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОЕ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ БЮДЖЕТНОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ
ЦЕНТРАЛЬНЫЙ НИИ ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ И ИНФОРМАТИЗАЦИИ ЗДРАВООХРАНЕНИЯ
МИНИСТЕРСТВА ЗДРАВООХРАНЕНИЯ РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ

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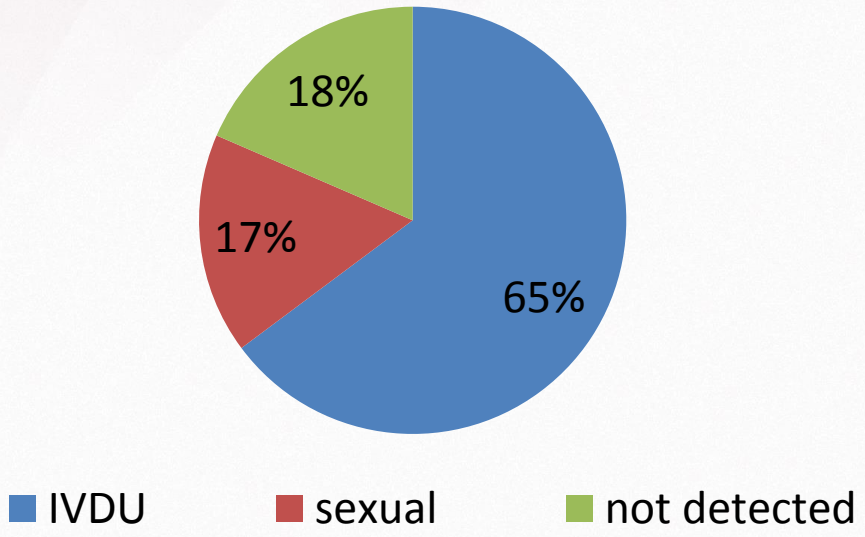
Roads of HIV transmission, TB/HIV patients, St Petersburg, 2016



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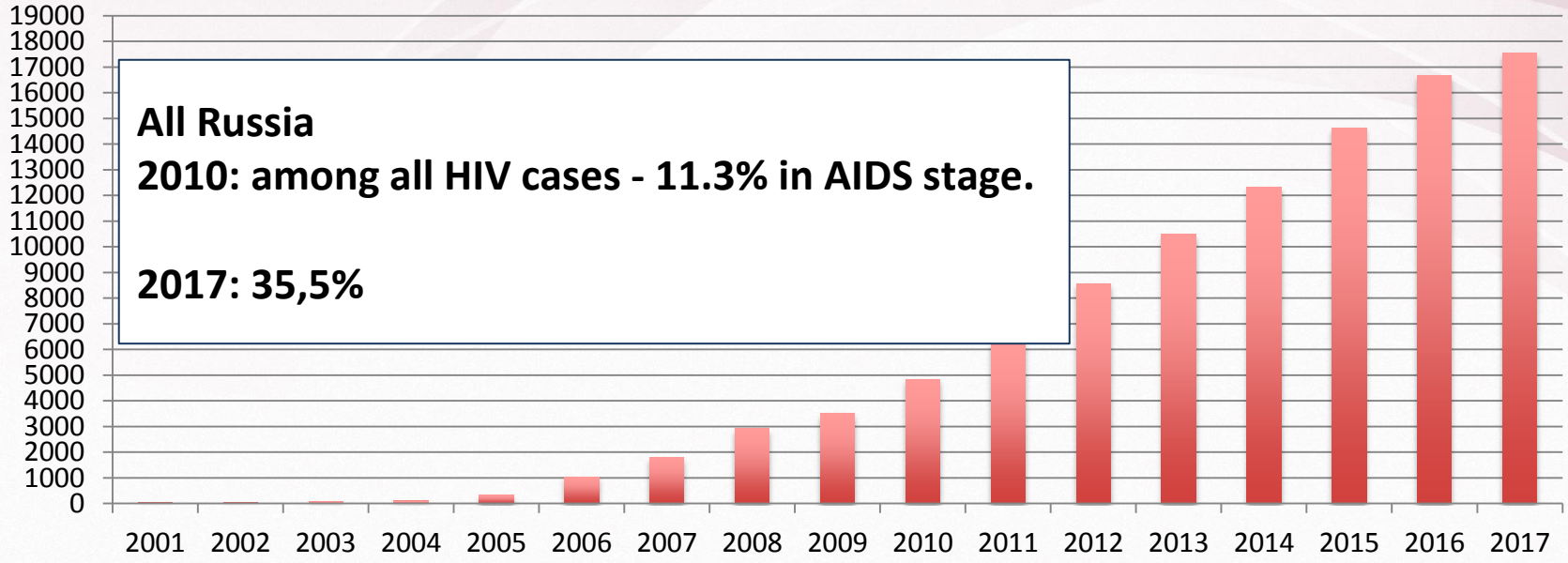
Number of patients on ART, St Petersburg



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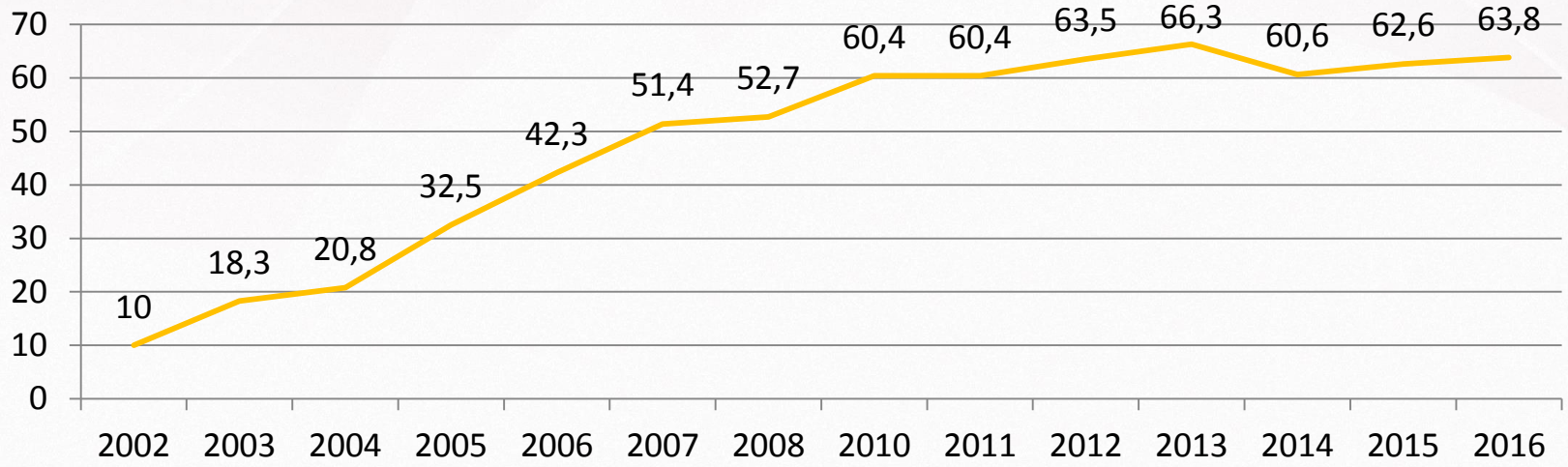
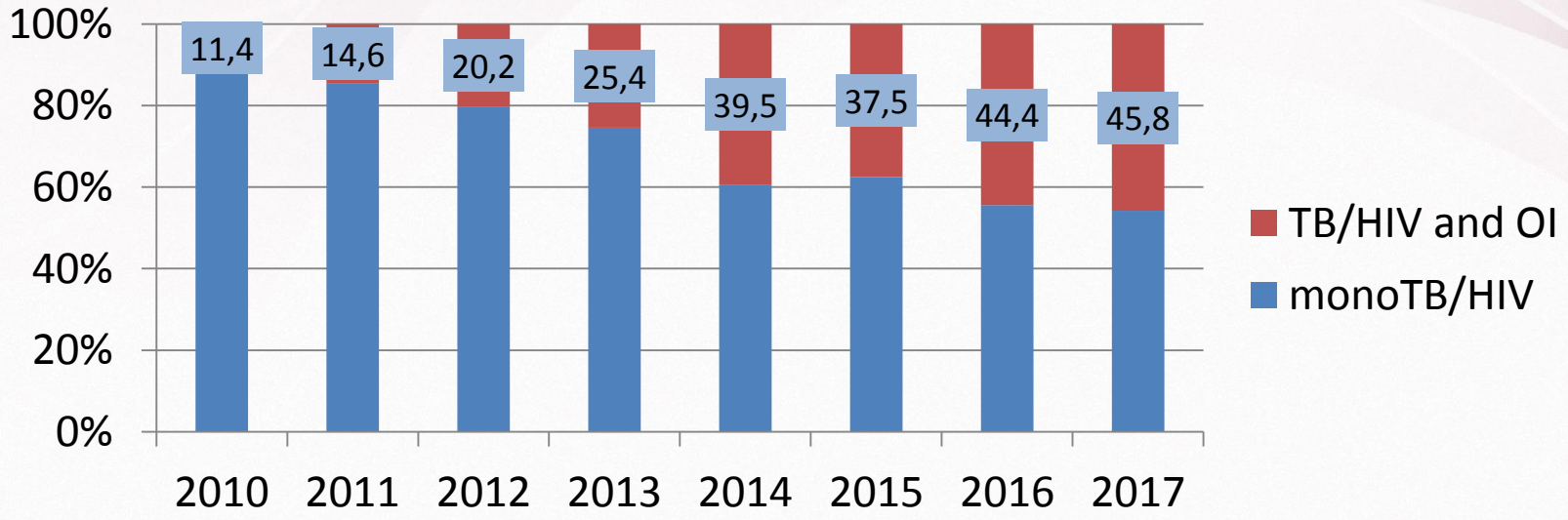
Proportion of TB/HIV patients with CD4 less than 200 cells, St. Petersburg

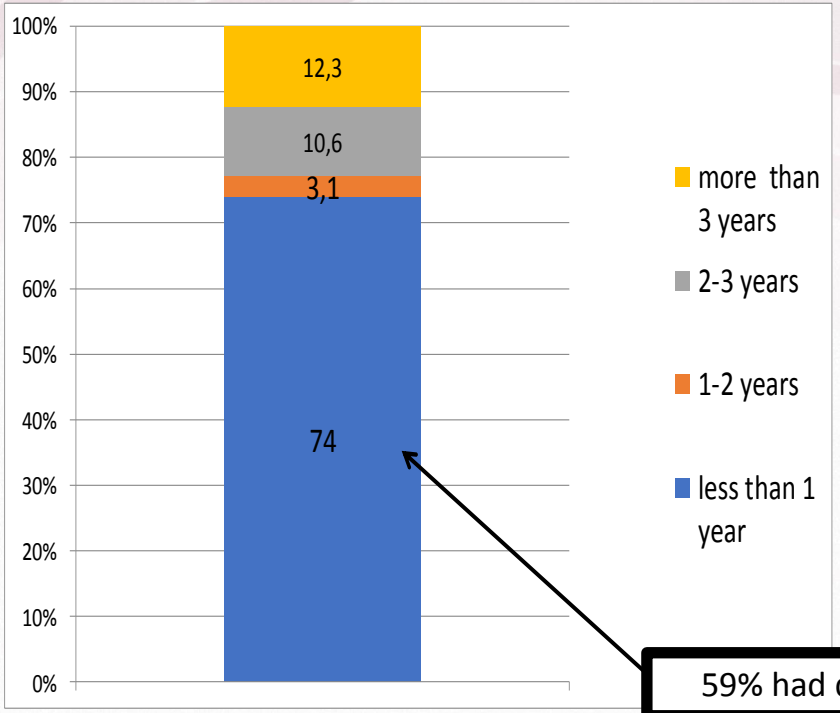


Proportion of comorbidity in TB/HIV patients, City TB hospital. St. Petersburg



TB detection in HIV population

Standard approaches to early detection of tuberculosis do not work in patients with advanced HIV infection.



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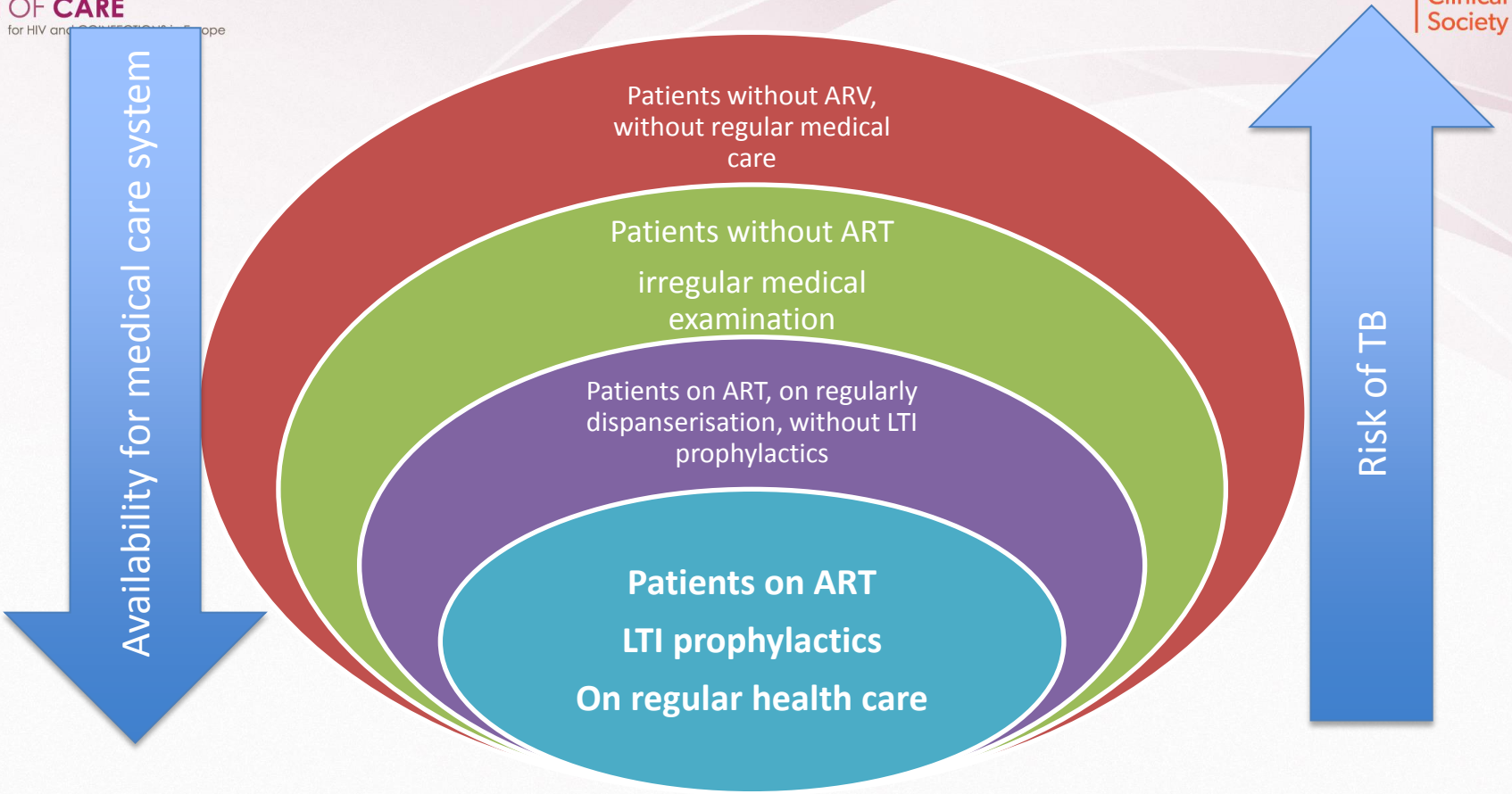
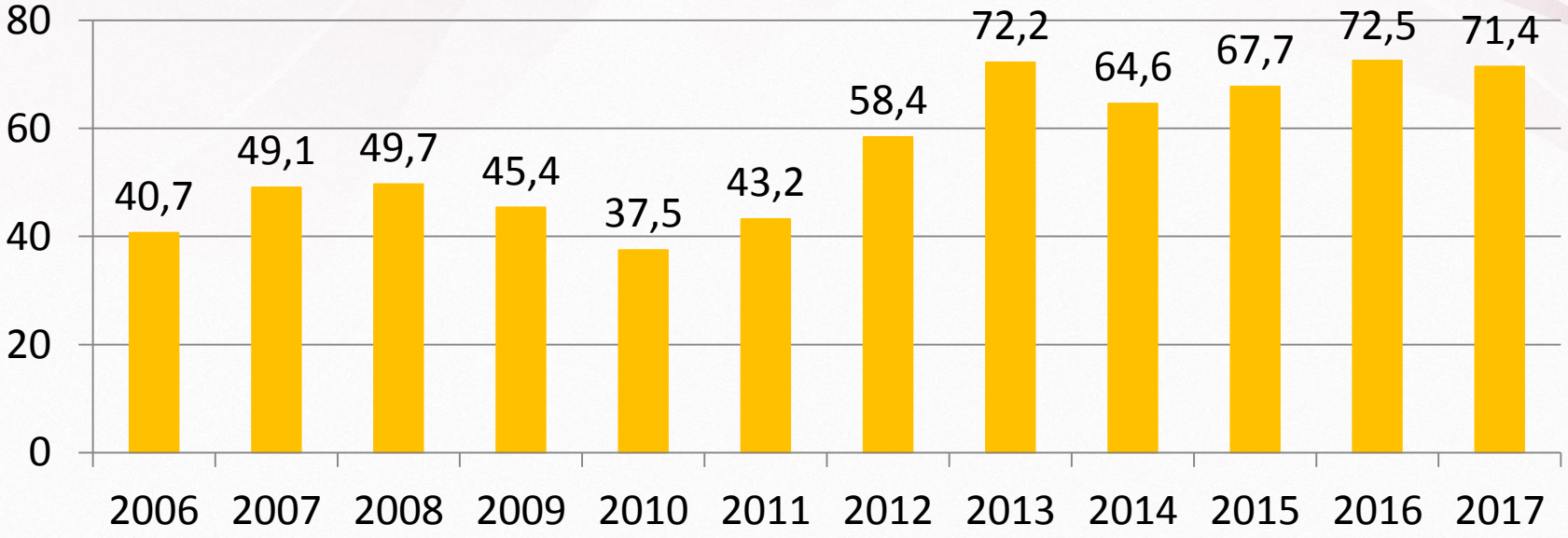


- 85% cases of TB/HIV in St Petersburg was detected among people, who knows their HIV status in 7-10 years, but was not on medical care and treatment.

Official medical system can not access to this group of patients

Proportion of MDR TB among all new cases of HIV/TB, St. Petersburg,City TB hospital, 2006-2017



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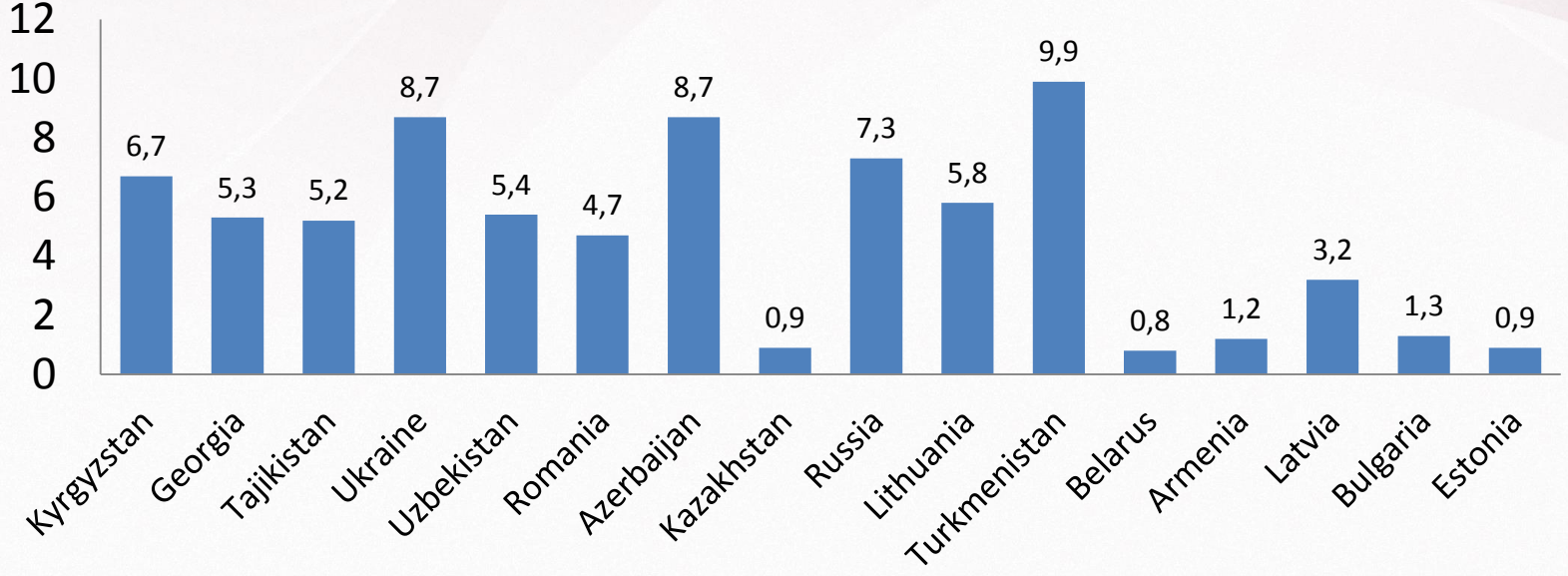
TB/HIV mortality estimates in the WHO European, 2017 a rates per 100 000 population.



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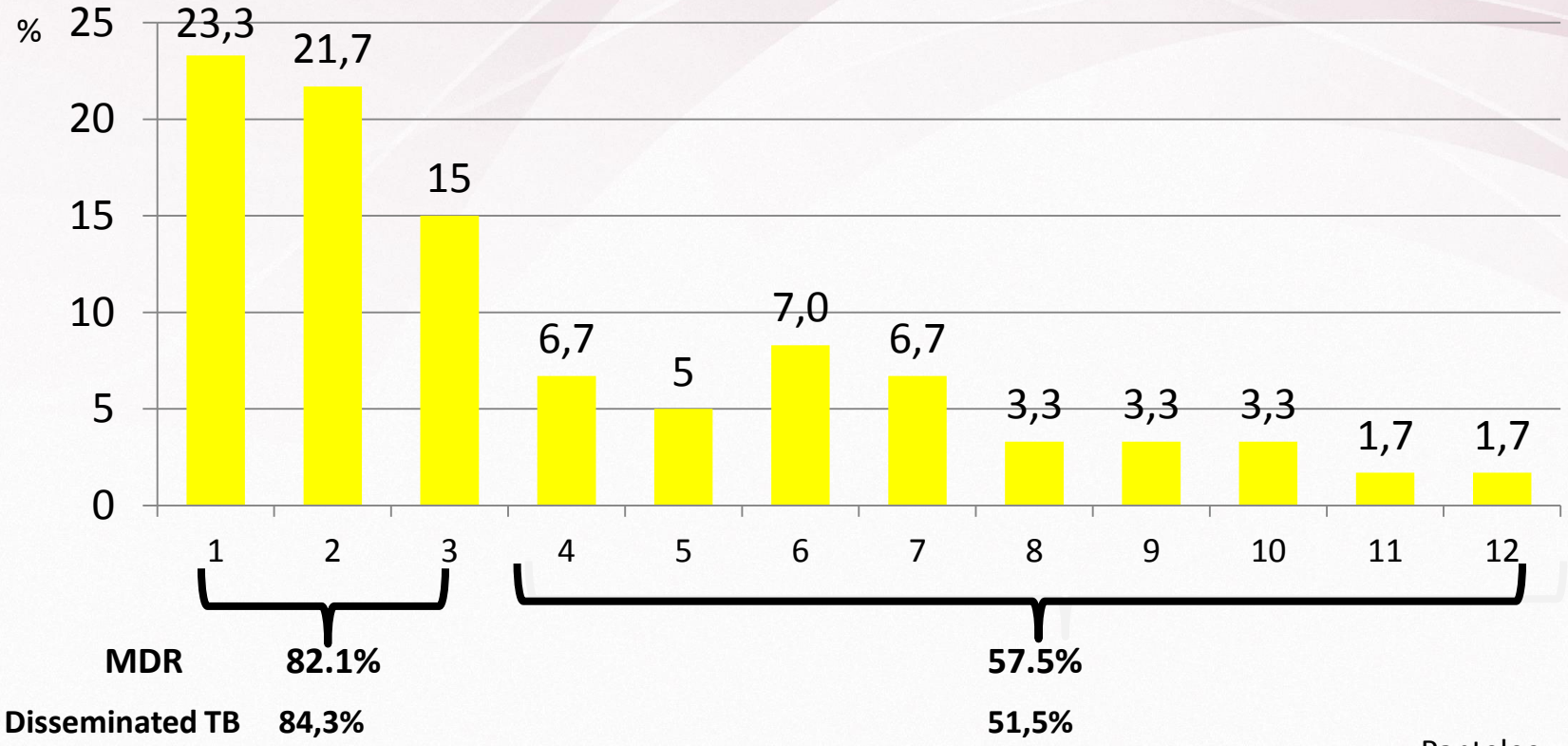
Mortality of TB/HIV patients on ART



Panteleev A., 2012

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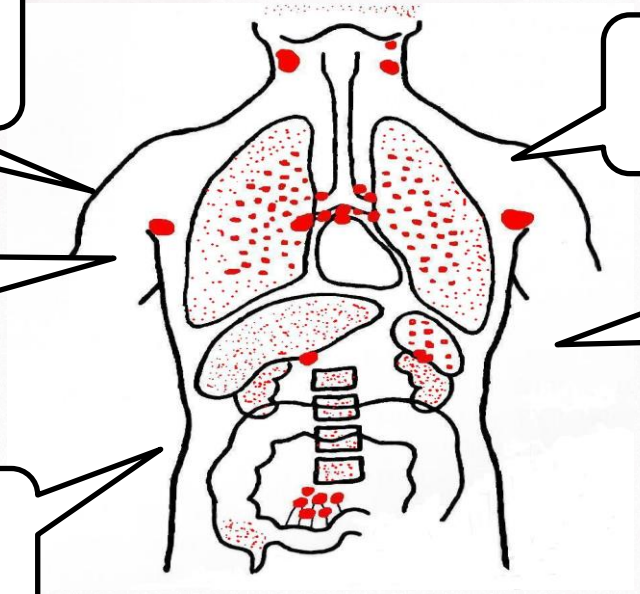
Patient with TB/HIV

TB dissemination (TB sepsis!)

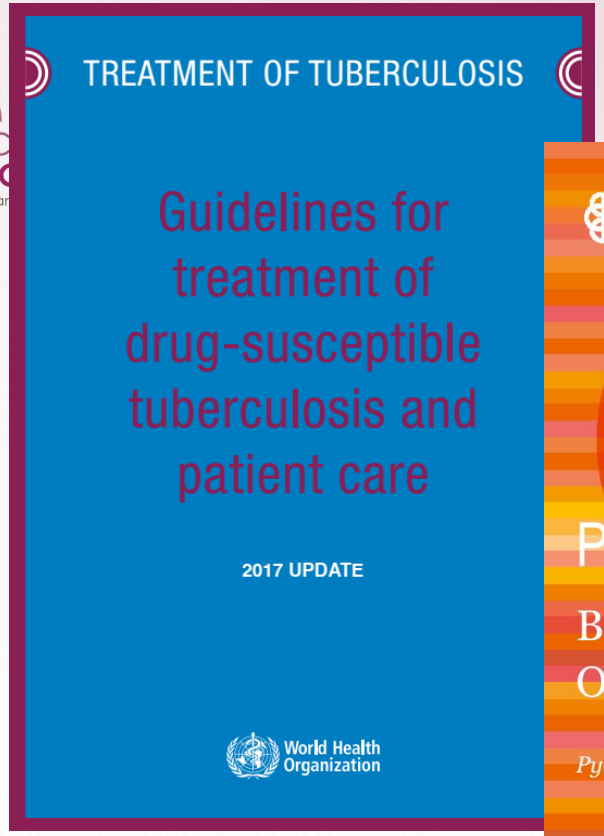
Drug addiction



Acute progression of TB

Low CD-cell count, absence of ART

Comorbidity


TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS
Guidelines for treatment of drug-susceptible tuberculosis and patient care
2017 UPDATE
World Health Organization

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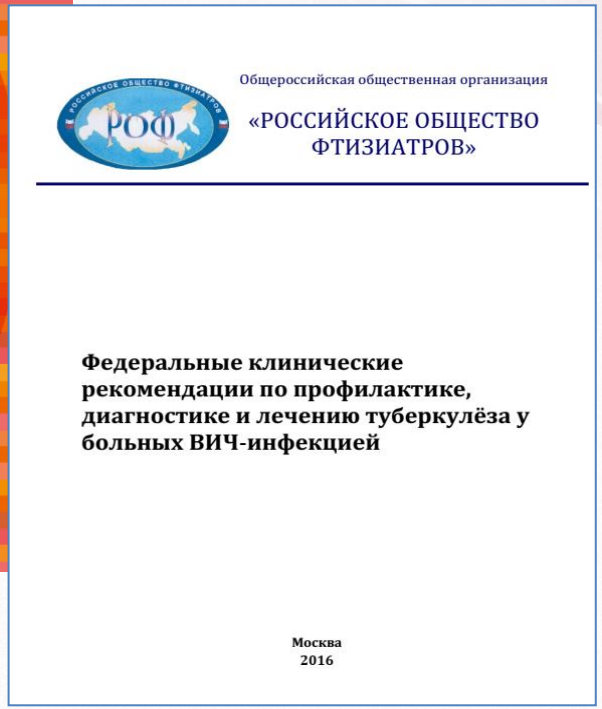
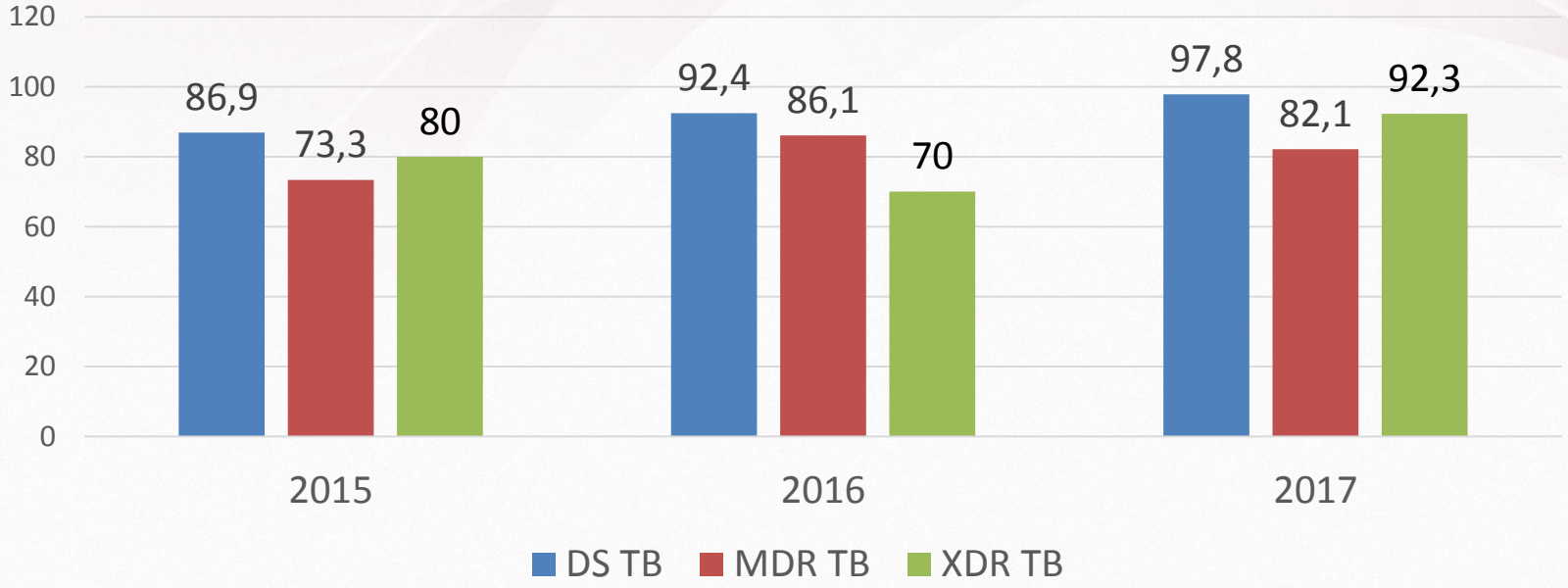
РЕКОМЕНДАЦИИ
Версия 9.0
Октябрь 2017
Русский

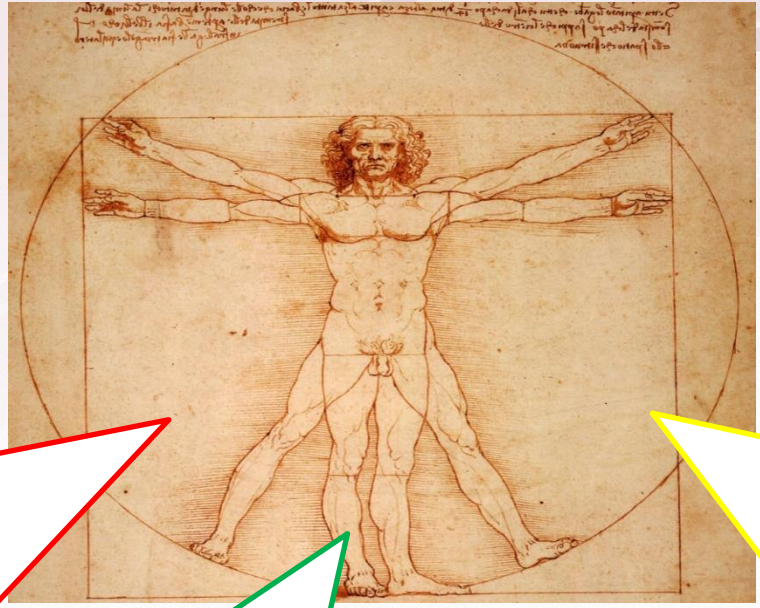

Общероссийская общественная организация
«РОССИЙСКОЕ ОБЩЕСТВО ФТИЗИАТРОВ»
Федеральные клинические рекомендации по профилактике, диагностике и лечению туберкулёза у больных ВИЧ-инфекцией
Москва
2016

Sputum smear negativation, new cases of TB/HIV, St. Petersburg cohort 2015-2017



Prevent TB:

1. To give ART
2. To know that patient has good compliance
3. Screening for TB
4. LTI treatment
5. To educate and inform patient



To treat TB:

1. To prescribe the correct modern treatment
2. To provide solution to the social and medical problems of patient
3. To educate and inform patient
4. To end TB treatment
5. To follow up patient

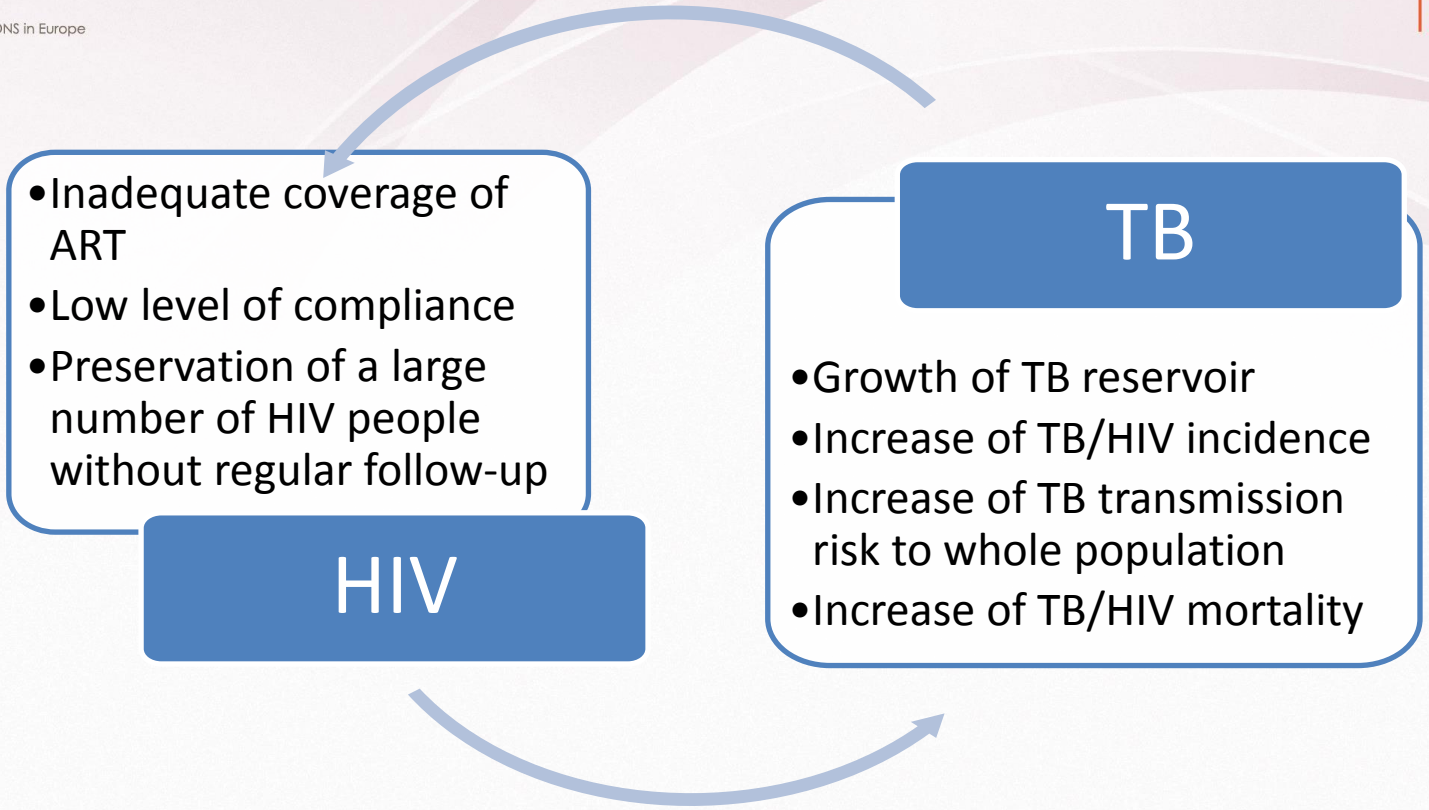
To detect TB timely:

1. To find patient
2. To educate doctor for TB/HIV guidelines
3. To have modern and quick TB detection methods
4. To educate and inform patient

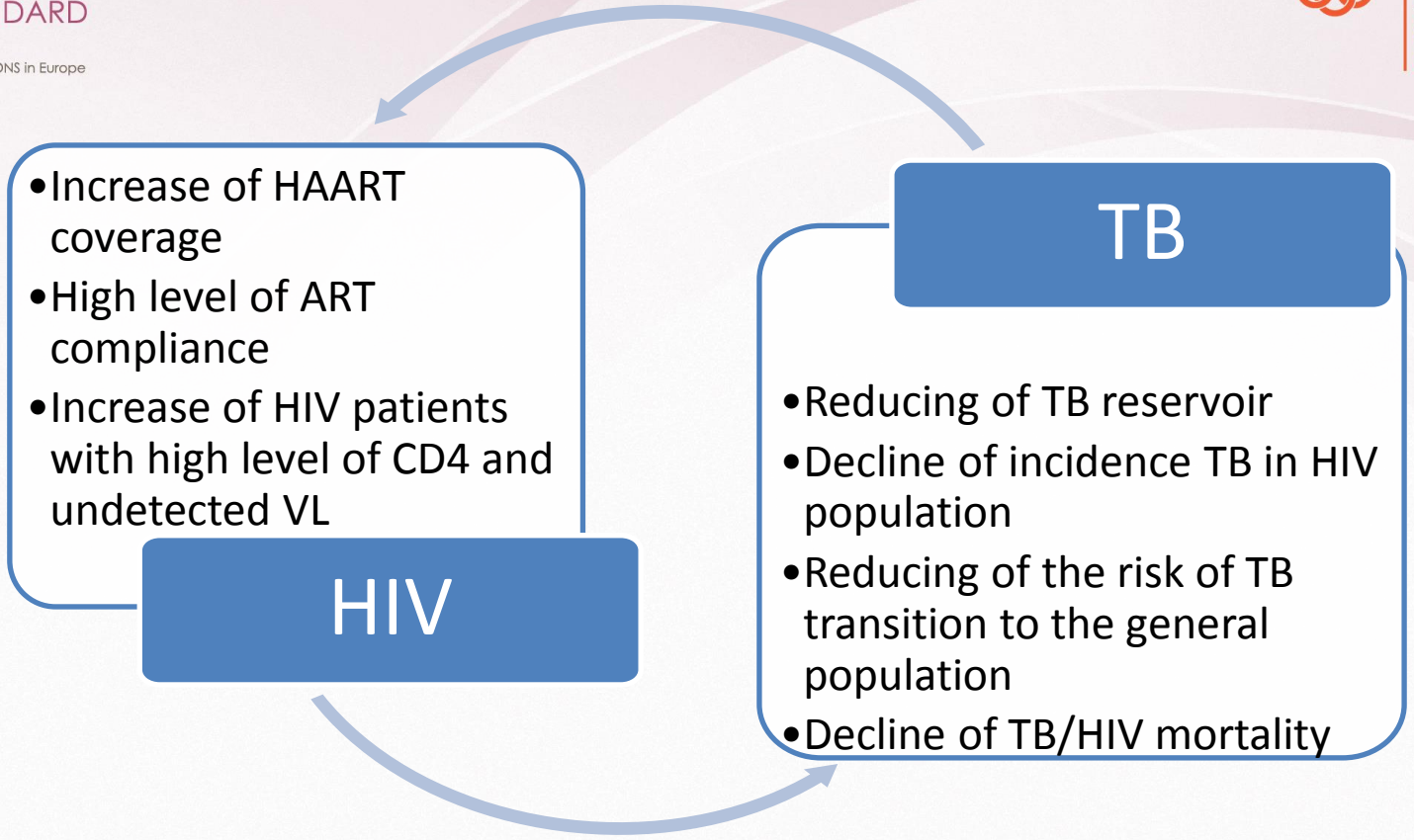
Problems of TB/HIV care

1. Lack of social care for HIV and TB/HIV patients
   - lack of access to the most vulnerable groups of HIV patients
2. High level of drug addition, intolerance of medical staff to socially-deviant forms of behavior,
   - impossibility to stay patients on the TB - and ART-treatment
   - difficulties of work of medical staff with active drug users
3. Low educational level and social apathy of patients
   - lots of myths about TB and TB/HIV among patients

Perspectives… (negative variant)



Perspectives… (positive variant)



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Aims of work

- Moving goals in work to the most vulnerable groups of HIV patients,
- Involvement of NGOs in identifying and accompanying HIV people who use drugs,
- Education of medical staff on how to work with drug users, patients with HIV-infection,
- Education of patients about TB and TB/HIV,
- Expansion of social support for patients with HIV/TB

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Conclusion

- TB is the most frequent secondary disease in HIV patients, realized in the form of a disseminated process with a high frequency of DR MBT, with a resulting high level of mortality.
- Low coverage of HAART, lack of social support, patient responsibility leads to a inadequate results of treatment of TB.
- Low social level of TB / HIV patients leads to a high frequency of discontinuations from treatment, potentiation of the TB and HIV drug resistance

Thank you!