



Compendium of WHO guidelines and associated standards:

ensuring optimum delivery of the cascade
of care for patients with tuberculosis

Second edition - June 2018

POLICY
 END TB STRATEGY
 SCREENING
 EARLIER DETECTION
 DIAGNOSIS
 TREATMENT
THE COMPENDIUM
 DRUG-RESISTANCE
 XDR-TB
 TB/HIV
 MDR-TB
 TB IN CHILDREN
 PALLIATIVE CARE
 MONITORING & EVALUATION
 COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT
 LTBI
 COMORBID CONDITIONS
 PATIENT CARE AND SUPPORT
 COMMUNITY
 DIGITAL HEALTH
 ETHICS
 INFECTION CONTROL

THE
END TB
 STRATEGY



World Health
Organization

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ISBN 978-92-4-151410-1

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Suggested citation. Compendium of WHO guidelines and associated standards: ensuring optimum delivery of the cascade of care for patients with tuberculosis, second edition. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2018. Licence: CC BY-NC-SA 3.0 IGO.

Cataloguing-in-Publication (CIP) data. CIP data are available at <http://apps.who.int/iris>.

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Printed in Spain

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Foreword

Tuberculosis (TB) is the single leading infectious cause of mortality. Ending the TB epidemic is one of the targets of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) that requires intensive action by all countries, especially those with a high TB burden. The World Health Organization (WHO) End TB Strategy encompasses a package of interventions organized around the three pillars of integrated patient-centered care and prevention, bold policies and supportive systems and intensified research and innovation that should be adapted at country level. The End TB strategy requires the implementation of a combination of biomedical, public health and socioeconomic activities to accelerate the decline in global TB incidence and mortality rates while addressing all of the determinants of the TB epidemic with high-level commitment and a multisectoral approach.

The Global Ministerial Conference in Moscow in November 2017 created a new wave of hope for tackling several of the major hurdles hampering progress in the response to TB. The Moscow Declaration to End TB set out the commitments by Member States, and calls for specific actions by WHO and by partners, including civil society, at global and country level. These actions include ensuring sufficient and sustainable financing, pursuing science, research and innovation while recognizing that acceleration of progress toward the goal of ending TB requires action across the health sector and beyond. The Moscow Declaration also called for the development of a multisectoral accountability framework for TB that can be used to galvanize and sustain political commitment and action on TB at both global and national levels.

The global TB response is on the brink of a new era and the Moscow Declaration has helped to pave the way for the UN General Assembly High-Level Meeting on TB to be held in New York in September 2018. The UNGA High Level Meeting represents a unique opportunity to raise the profile of TB and secure the political commitment at the level of Heads of State to catalyze change towards reinvigorated and transformative TB efforts.

The Compendium of WHO TB guidelines and associated standards has been updated as a necessary guide to facilitate access to quality-assured diagnosis, treatment and care for all persons affected by TB.

Dr Tereza Kasaeva
Global TB Programme

Acknowledgements

This compendium of WHO guidelines and associated standards was produced by Christopher Gilpin and Alexei Korobitsyn under the co-ordination of Karin Weyer. Overall guidance was provided by Mario Raviglione.

Contributions for the development of the document were received from Annabel Baddeley, Annemieke Brands, Monica Dias, Dennis Falzon, Haileyesus Getahun, Philippe Glaziou, Malgosia Grzemska, Yohhei Hamada, Ernesto Jaramillo, Knut Lönnroth, Fuad Mirzayev, Linh Nguyen, Kefas Samson, Lana Syed, Hazim Timimi, Mukund Uplekar, Wayne van Gemert, Diana Weil, Karin Weyer, and Matteo Zignol all from WHO's Global TB Programme.

The development and publication of this document has been made possible with the support of the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). Funding through the USAID-WHO Consolidated Grant No. GHA-G-00-09-00003/US 2015-826 is gratefully acknowledged.

Abbreviations

aDSM	active TB drug safety monitoring and management
ART	antiretroviral therapy
BCG	bacille Calmette–Guérin
CPT	co-trimoxazole preventive therapy
CXR	chest X-ray
DOT	directly observed treatment
DST	drug-susceptibility testing
EPTB	extrapulmonary tuberculosis
FDC	fixed-dose combination
IGRA	interferon gamma release assay
LF-LAM	lateral flow urine lipoarabinomannan assay
LPA	line probe assay
LTBI	latent tuberculosis infection
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MDR-TB	multidrug-resistant tuberculosis
NGO	nongovernmental organization
NTP	National tuberculosis programme
RR-TB	rifampicin-resistant tuberculosis

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