

# Integrating collaborative TB and HIV services within a comprehensive package of care for people who inject drugs

**Consolidated Guidelines**  
Geneva, 2016

THE  
**END TB**  
STRATEGY



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## I. Acronyms

<b>AIDS</b>	acquired immunodeficiency syndrome
<b>APRI</b>	aminotransferase/platelet ratio index
<b>ART</b>	antiretroviral therapy
<b>ASSIST</b>	Alcohol, Smoking and Substance Involvement Screening Test
<b>CHB</b>	chronic hepatitis B
<b>CI</b>	confidence interval
<b>CPT</b>	co-trimoxazole preventive therapy
<b>DAA</b>	direct-acting antiviral (drug)
<b>DIH</b>	drug-induced hepatotoxicity
<b>DNA</b>	deoxyribonucleic acid
<b>FIB-4</b>	Fibrosis-4 score
<b>GRC</b>	Guideline Review Committee
<b>HBV</b>	hepatitis B virus
<b>HBsAg</b>	hepatitis B surface antigen
<b>HBeAg</b>	hepatitis B e antigen
<b>HCV</b>	hepatitis C virus
<b>HIV</b>	human immunodeficiency virus
<b>HTS</b>	HIV testing service
<b>IGRA</b>	interferon-gamma release assay
<b>IPT</b>	isoniazid preventive therapy
<b>LTBI</b>	latent TB infection
<b>MDR-TB</b>	multidrug resistant tuberculosis
<b>mh-GAP</b>	mental health Gap Action Programme
<b>NAT</b>	nucleic acid testing
<b>NGO</b>	nongovernmental organization
<b>NSP</b>	needle and syringe programme
<b>OST</b>	opioid substitution therapy
<b>PEP</b>	post-exposure prophylaxis
<b>PEPFAR</b>	President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief
<b>PrEP</b>	pre-exposure prophylaxis
<b>PWID</b>	people who inject drugs
<b>PWUD</b>	people who use drugs
<b>RCT</b>	randomized controlled trial
<b>RNA</b>	ribonucleic acid
<b>STI</b>	sexually transmitted infection
<b>TB</b>	tuberculosis
<b>TST</b>	tuberculin skin test
<b>UN</b>	United Nations
<b>UNAIDS</b>	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
<b>UNODC</b>	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
<b>WHO</b>	World Health Organization

## II. Definition of key terms

**People who inject drugs (PWID)** refers to people who inject psychotropic (or psychoactive) substances for non-medical purposes. These drugs include opioids, amphetamine-type stimulants, cocaine, hypnotics/sedatives and hallucinogens. Injection may be through intravenous, intramuscular or subcutaneous routes. The definition does not include people who self-inject medicines for medical purposes, or individuals who self-inject non-psychotropic substances (e.g. steroids or other hormones) for body shaping or to improve athletic performance.

**People who use drugs (PWUD)** includes people who use psychotropic substances through any route of administration, including injection, oral, inhalation, transmucosal (sublingual, rectal or intranasal) or transdermal. For the purposes of this document, the definition does not include the use of such widely used substances as tobacco, or beverages and foods that contain alcohol or caffeine.

**Prisons and closed settings.** For the purposes of this document, the term “prisons and closed settings” refers to all places of detention within a country. The terms “prisoners” and “detainees” refer to all those detained in criminal justice and prison facilities (including adult and juvenile males and females), during the investigation of a crime, while awaiting trial, after conviction, before sentencing and after sentencing. These terms also include those detained without charge, or those sentenced to compulsory treatment and to rehabilitation centres.

**Harm reduction,** for the purposes of this document, refers to an evidence-based approach to reducing the harms associated with drug use. WHO, in collaboration with the United Nations (UN) Office on Drugs and Crime and the Joint UN Programme on HIV/AIDS has defined a package of nine evidence-based interventions, referred to as the “comprehensive package” (1). This package comprises two drug-use specific interventions – needle and syringe programmes, and opioid substitution therapy and other evidence-based drug dependence treatment – plus HIV testing services; antiretroviral therapy; prevention and treatment of sexually transmitted infections; condom programmes; targeted information, education and communication; prevention, vaccination, diagnosis and treatment of viral hepatitis; and prevention, diagnosis and treatment of tuberculosis. In 2014, naloxone for the management of opioid overdose was added. Although the comprehensive package focuses primarily on injecting drug use, it also recognizes the importance of harm reduction interventions for PWUD but who do not inject and are in need of the services.

## III. Acknowledgements

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