

A GLOBAL ACTION FRAMEWORK FOR TB RESEARCH

IN SUPPORT OF THE THIRD PILLAR OF WHO'S END TB STRATEGY





WHO Library Cataloguing-in-Publication Data:

A global action framework for TB research in support of the third pillar of WHO's end TB strategy.

1.Tuberculosis - prevention and control. 2.National Health Programs. 3.Research. I.World Health Organization.

ISBN 978 92 4 150975 6 (NLM classification: WF 20

© World Health Organization 2015

All rights reserved. Publications of the World Health Organization are available on the WHO website (www.who.int) or can be purchased from WHO Press, World Health Organization, 20 Avenue Appia, 1211 Geneva 27, Switzerland (tel.: +41 22 791 3264; fax: +41 22 791 4857; e-mail: bookorders@who.int).

Requests for permission to reproduce or translate WHO publications –whether for sale or for non-commercial distribution– should be addressed to WHO Press through the WHO website (www.who.int/about/licensing/copyright form/en/index.html).

The designations employed and the presentation of the material in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the World Health Organization concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. Dotted and dashed lines on maps represent approximate border lines for which there may not yet be full agreement.

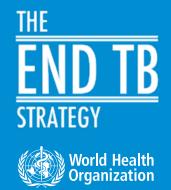
The mention of specific companies or of certain manufacturers' products does not imply that they are endorsed or recommended by the World Health Organization in preference to others of a similar nature that are not mentioned. Errors and omissions excepted, the names of proprietary products are distinguished by initial capital letters.

All reasonable precautions have been taken by the World Health Organization to verify the information contained in this publication. However, the published material is being distributed without warranty of any kind, either expressed or implied. The responsibility for the interpretation and use of the material lies with the reader. In no event shall the World Health Organization be liable for damages arising from its use.

Printed by the WHO Document Production Services Geneva Switzerland

A GLOBAL ACTION FRAMEWORK FOR TB RESEARCH

IN SUPPORT OF THE THIRD PILLAR OF WHO'S END TB STRATEGY



PREFACE

BREAKING THE TRAJECTORY OF THE TB EPIDEMIC THROUGH RESEARCH

Over the last 15 years, there was remarkable progress in the fight against TB. The Millennium Development Goals (MDG) target of halting and reversing TB incidence by 2015 has been achieved and 43 million lives have been saved. This progress has been possible thanks to a number of factors, including adoption and implementation of better strategies for TB care and control in most countries world-wide, associated with economic growth in many countries, as well as advances in research which allowed the roll out of new diagnostics and drugs for the first time in decades. However, TB is the top infectious disease killer alongside with HIV/AIDS, claiming 1.5 million lives every year and causing suffering to millions more.

As a result of the achievements in combating HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria within the context of the MDGs, the world is now turning its attention towards finishing the job and ending the three epidemics, as part of the new Sustainable Development Goals (SDG), the era of which will start on 1st January 2016. The new WHO End

TB Strategy, adopted by all WHO Member States at the World Health Assembly in May 2014, serves as a blueprint for countries to end the global TB epidemic. It sets targets to reduce TB incidence by 80% and TB deaths by 90% in 2030, and to eliminate catastrophic costs for TB-affected households by 2020.

To reach these ambitious targets, new revolutionary technology including rapid, simple, point-of-care diagnostics for infection and disease, shorter regimens for infection and disease, and eventually an effective vaccine, are needed. This requires much invigorated efforts in research, along a continuum that links upstream fundamental research to discovery and new tool development, and ultimately to operational and implementation research allowing innovative strategic approaches to be adapted to specific country needs. To facilitate this effort, the World Health Organization, under the leadership of Dr Christian Lienhardt, Dr Knut Lönnroth, Dr Richard Menzies and Ms Diana Weil, together with a wide range of experts and partner agencies, has developed this "Global Action Framework for TB Research" that sets the agenda for key stakeholders at global and national levels. The Framework describes how to strengthen TB research

in all countries, with special emphasis on middle-income countries carrying the largest burden of TB, and how to support and facilitate research at global level.

To achieve the vision of an invigorated and expanded TB research globally, every country needs to ensure that the principles contained in this Framework are adopted and put into practice. In practical terms, this means, first, the development of national strategic plans for TB research based on consensus on the top priorities including capacity-building. Second, it requires the establishment of mechanisms to ensure sufficient domestic funding for TB research, that can be complemented by international financing when necessary. Third, it also requires the mobilization of those public and private institutions that can contribute to research and its financing, the definitaion of novel ways of mobilizing resources, and the expansion of national and global interactions through the establishment of networks of researchers and institutions at national and international levels.

If all the principles that underpin the Framework are transformed into policies and practice in most countries world-wide, then the chances of breaking the trajectory of the TB epidemic and wiping out this ancient killer will increase exponentially over the next several years.

Dr Mario Raviglione

Director, Global TB Programme World Health Organization

TABLE OF CONTENTS

A C K N O W L E D G E M E N T S S U M M A R Y		
•	PART I	20
	Strengthening TB research in low- and middle-income countries most affected by TB	
•	PART II	44
	Supporting and facilitating research at global level	
•	PART III	54
	The role of WHO	
REF	ERENCES	61
ANN	NEX 1	62
Δ NI N	JEX 2	70

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The authors are extremely grateful to the participants of the Global Consultation on Research for TB Elimination that has established the basis for the present document, and are listed there-under. They acknowledge with gratitude the many persons who contributed to the development of the document.

Overall coordination

Christian Lienhardt, Dick Menzies.

Core writing team

Christian Lienhardt, Dick Menzies, Knut Lönnroth, Diana Weil.

Contributors and peer-reviewers

Ibrahim Abubakar, Hannah Akuffo, Stefano Aliberti, Manica Balasegaram, Anurag Bhargava, Delia Boccia, Erlina Burhan, Joseph Cavanaugh, Richard Chaisson, Muhwa Jeremiah Chakaya, Gavin Churchyard, Isabelle Cieren- Puiseux, Daniela Maria Cirillo, Frank Cobelens, Christoph Lange, José Roberto Lapa e Silva, David Lewinsohn, Davide Manissero, Harriet Mayanja-Kizza, Ruth McNerney, Charles S. Mgone, Valerie Mizrahi, Ya-Diul Mukadi, Payam Nahid, James Nicholas Newell, Viet Nhung Nguyen, Anders Nordström, Tom H.M. Ottenhoff, Roxana Rustomjee, Andreas Sandgren, Thomas Shinnick, Christine F. Sizemore, Melvin K. Spigelman, S. Bertel Squire, Beena Thomas, Rony Zachariah, Alimuddin Zumla.

Contributors to case-studies: Afranio Kritski, Andargachew Kumsa, Jeremiah Chakaya, Roberto Lapa, Andrew Ramsay, Roxana Rustomjee, Sudha Srinivasan.

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION:

WHO Regional Offices: Karam Shah, EMRO; Colleen Acosta, EURO; Mirtha del Granado, AMRO.

预览已结束,完整报告链接和二维码如下:

https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_27262



