

TB/HIV

research priorities in resource-limited settings

Report of an expert consultation

**14–15 February 2005
Geneva, Switzerland**



© World Health Organization 2005

All rights reserved.

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 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 express 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.

The named editors alone are responsible for the views expressed in this publication.

Fabio Scano prepared this publication with contributions from Gijs Elzinga, Carole Francis, Gerald Friedland, Haileyesus Getahun, Rafael Lopez, Pierre-Yves Norval, Paul Nunn, Rose Pray, Mario Raviglione, Alasdair Reid and Igor Toskin.

Chair: Michel Kazatchkine

Co-chairs: Elisabeth Madraa, Ritta Dlodlo, Vija Riekstina, Filho Ezio Tsantos and Jeremiah Chakaya

Facilitators: Kevin De Cock, David Cohn and Alwyn Mwinga

Preparations for this workshop were conducted jointly by WHO's Stop TB Department and Department of HIV/AIDS and the UNDP/UNICEF/World Bank/WHO Special Programme for Research and Training in Tropical Diseases (TDR). We thank the Consortium to Respond Effectively to the AIDS/TB Epidemic (CREATE) for financial support.

The workshop participants:

Abraham Aseffa, Joseph Banda, Amie Bishop, Amy Bloom, Naomi Bock, Maryline Bonnet, Martien Borgdorff, Richard Chaisson, Jeremiah Muhwa Chakaya, Lucy Chesire, Rhehab Chimzizi, Gavin Churchyard, David Coetzee, David Cohn, Robert Colebunders, Liz Corbett, Kevin De Cock, Tobias F. Rinke de Wit, Ritta Dlodlo, Saidi M. Egwaga, Asma El Sony, Gijs Elzinga, Ezio T. Santos Filho, Gerald Friedland, Robert Gie, Enrico Girardi, Peter Godfrey-Faussett, Christy Hanson, David Hans-U. Haerry, Mark Harrington, Philip Hopewell, Michel Kazatchkine, N. Kumarasamy, Barbara Laughon, Elizabeth Madraa, Alberto Matteelli, Bess Miller, Veronica Miller, Alwyn Mwinga, Lisa Nelson, Andrew Nunn, Richard O'Brien, Charles Oster, Praphan Phanuphak, Vija Riekstina, Renee Ridzon, Mauro Schechter, Bertel Squire, Soumya Swaminathan, Jeroen Van Gorkom, Jay Varma, Charles Wells, Karin Weyer, Jintana Ngamvithayapong Yanai and Rony Zachariah.

WHO:

Stop TB Department: Katherine Floyd, Haileyesus Getahun, Pierre-Yves Norval, Paul Nunn, Rose Pray, Fabio Scano, Igor Toskin, Diane Weil, Brian Williams, Matteo Zignol and Mario Raviglione

Department of HIV/AIDS: Francesca Celletti, Charlie Gilks, Sandy Gove, Carla Obermeyer, Gilles Pomerol, Yves Souteyrand, Marco Vitoria and Jim Kim

UNDP/UNICEF/World Bank/WHO Special Programme for Research and Training in Tropical Diseases: Philip Onyebujoh and Robert Ridley.

For further information, please send an e-mail to tuberculosis@who.int and indicate the subject as "Attention: Fabio Scano".

Contents

Executive summary	1
Introduction	3
Approach to the research agenda.....	4
State-of-the-art summaries	5
➤ HIV testing for people with TB in the context of scaling up antiretroviral therapy: barriers to implementation and research priorities	
➤ Referral systems and models for TB programmes to contribute to delivering antiretroviral therapy: what are the operational research questions?	
➤ Human resource gaps: what can be done and what are the research questions?	
➤ How can the delivery of the TB/HIV package be tailored to injecting drug users?	
➤ Multi-drug-resistant TB and HIV: how great is the problem and what should be done?	
➤ Role of the community in delivering the TB/HIV package: what questions does operational research need to answer?	
➤ Approaches and challenges to conducting operational research	
➤ The perspectives of donors and partners	
Discussion group reports	10
A. Preventive therapy for TB	
B. Co-trimoxazole prophylaxis	
C. Antiretroviral therapy for people living with HIV/AIDS who have TB or develop TB	
D. Intensified case-finding	
E. Smear-negative TB	
Coordinating TB/HIV research.....	16
Conclusions	17

Executive summary

Global consensus has been achieved around the new interim policy on collaborative TB/HIV activities. However, the implementation of joint TB/HIV activities has not yet been scaled up. Updating research priorities specifically aimed at informing future policy and improving the implementation of joint TB/HIV activities in the context of antiretroviral therapy programmes should accelerate scale-up.

For this reason, the Secretariat of the Global TB/HIV Working Group of the Stop TB Partnership in collaboration with WHO's Stop TB Department and Department of HIV/AIDS and the UNDP/UNICEF/World Bank/WHO Special Programme for Research and Training in Tropical Diseases (TDR) convened an Expert Consultation on TB/HIV Research Priorities in Resource-limited Settings on 14–16 February 2005 in Geneva, Switzerland. The specific objectives of the Consultation were 1) to define TB/HIV research priorities and outline their research relevance, methods and feasibility in the context of programme activities and 2) to solicit and promote the building of TB/HIV research capacity at the country level through the involvement of national and international agencies.

Plenary presentations highlight major issues in implementing and evaluating joint TB/HIV activities. Community contribution to the delivery of the TB/HIV package, human resources, the relationship between multi-drug-resistant TB and HIV and special groups such as injecting drug users emerged as areas for which control strategies clearly need to be developed. In addition, research priorities were identified to accelerate the use of the policy on HIV testing in clinical settings and to integrate management strategies for people living with both TB and HIV.

Three discussion groups identified research priorities for five major areas.

- (1) Research priorities for preventive therapy for TB were identified with a distinction between the population and the individual levels.
- (2) Priority areas of research for co-trimoxazole prophylaxis include the role of co-trimoxazole in the context of antiretroviral therapy, delivery strategies and determining the efficacy of and optimal time for initiating co-trimoxazole prophylaxis among people living with HIV/AIDS and TB.
- (3) The major research priority area identified in relation to antiretroviral therapy for people living with HIV/AIDS who have TB or who develop TB is validating the optimal time for initiating antiretroviral therapy. Other research priorities include optimizing regimens and determining their efficacy and safety profile. Validating the definition of immune reconstitution inflammatory syndrome is also a priority.
- (4) Research priorities on intensified case-finding focus on ways to put this TB/HIV collaborative activity into operation to improve TB control.
- (5) The development of new tools and diagnostic algorithms is a top research priority to improve the diagnosis of smear-negative TB in adults and children.

During the Consultation, a wealth of evidence was presented on the implementation of collaborative TB/HIV activities. However, although many questions remain unanswered, participants felt that evaluating the implementation of the current policy package should be given more emphasis than generating more research questions.

The research priorities produced in this Consultation reflected a wide range of expertise and varying geographical needs. Participants felt that mechanisms to avoid redundancy of research should be identified and knowledge disseminated properly. An advocacy package, containing the identified research priorities, should be prepared to share the outcome of this Consultation with countries, stakeholders and research agencies.

Implementation of research priorities should capitalize on the financial momentum in which the Global Fund for AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria and the United States President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief, among others, are mobilizing more funds for treatment and research activities. Budgeting to fill the research gaps is therefore essential, and advocating for additional resources to conduct more research aimed at improving TB and HIV control is needed.

The umbrella of research priorities identified in this Consultation provides guidance on what needs urgent attention. Donor and partner agencies and countries should then take these up and should implement the research priorities they consider crucial for improving TB and HIV control in their settings as soon as possible.

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_29953

