

MDR-TB in the Western Pacific Region

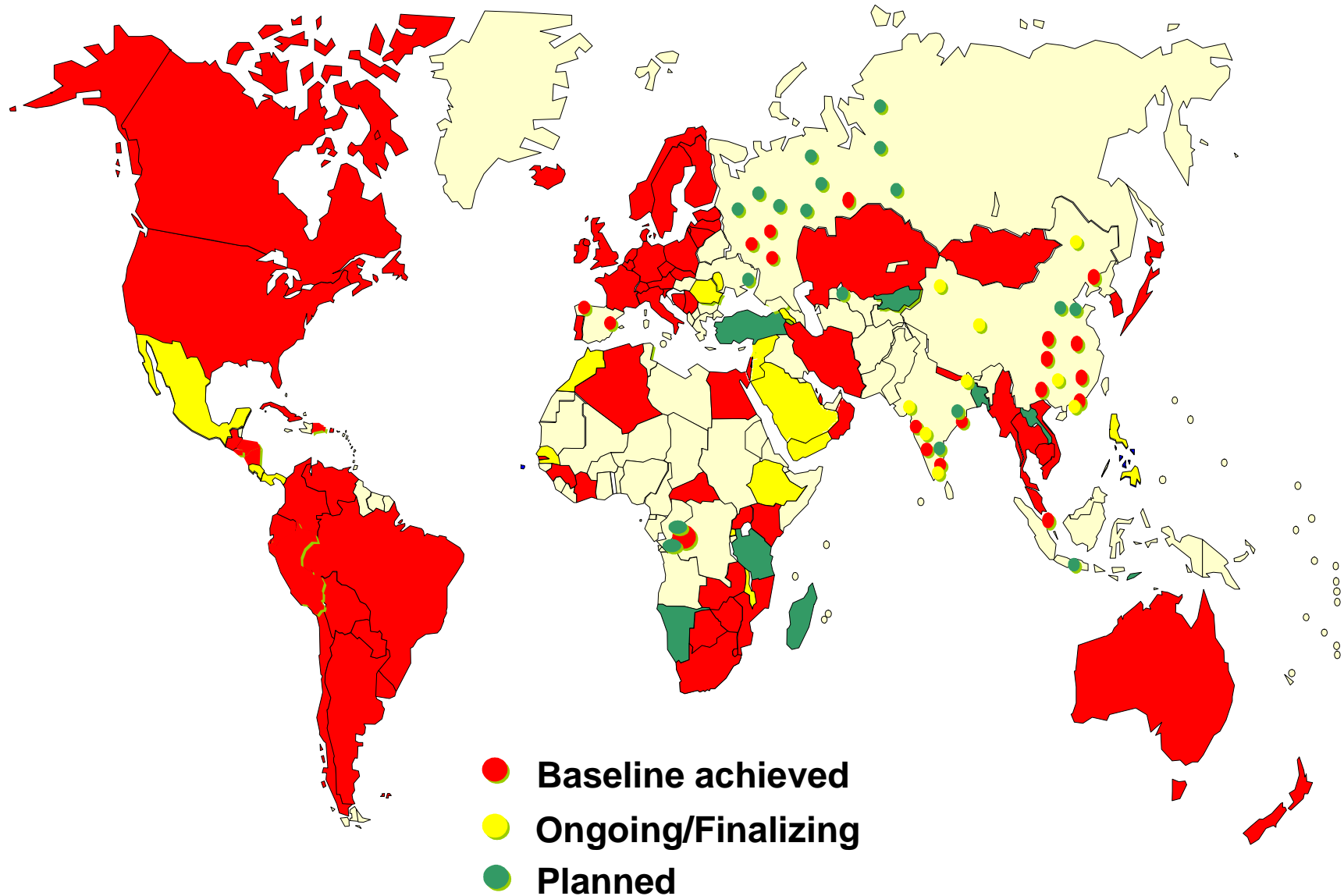
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Coverage of the Global Project on Anti-TB Drug Resistance Surveillance



Situation in HBCs

	New TB cases (%)	Previously treated TB cases (%)
Cambodia	0	3.1
China*	5.3	27
Mongolia	1 (1999)	48 (2004)
Philippines	4	21
Rep. Korea	1.9	15
Viet Nam	2.7	19
WPR*	4.2	26

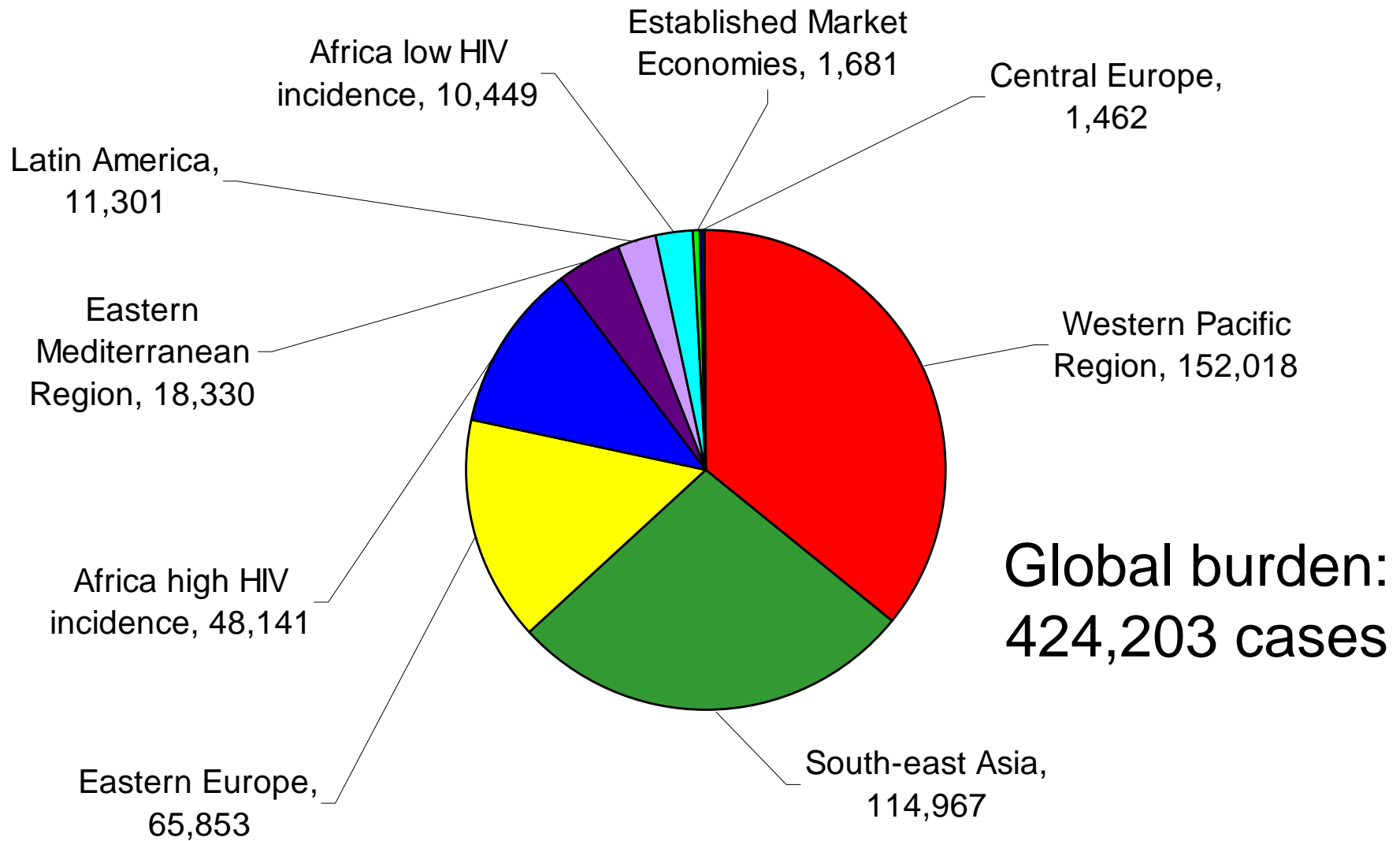
*Source: Zignol et al. JID 2006, 194:479-485

Drug Resistance in Malaysia

- Result of sensitivity test on MTB isolates done by National PHL, Sg Buloh

	2004	2005	2006
No. of isolates tested	4,147	5,493	6,386
No. of monoresistant	NA	472	539
No. of MDR-TB	13	17	42

Estimated MDR-TB Cases by Region



Re-treatment outcomes in the WPR, (2004 cohort)

	Failure + death rate (%)	Treatment success rate (%)
Ret for relapse	6	84
Ret after failure	24	64
Ret after default	8	49

Re-treatment cases in WPR

	Re-treatment cases in 2005 (%)	Estimated MDR-TB among re-treatment (%)
China	17	27 (*)
Rep Korea	20	15
Western Pacific Region	14	26 (*)

*Source: Zignol et al. JID 2006, 194:479-485

XDR-TB

XDR-TB Among MDR-TB Isolates by Region 2000–2004

Geographic Region	Total MDR- TB isolates	XDR TB
Industrialized nations	821	53 (6%)
Latin America	543	32 (6%)
Eastern Europe	406	55 (14%)
Africa and Middle East	156	1 (<1%)
Asia (other than Republic of Korea)	274	4 (1%)
Republic of Korea	1,298	200 (15%)
Total	3,418	345 (10%)

Resistance to second line drugs

- **Documented XDR-TB cases**
 - Korea
 - Japan
 - Philippines
 - Viet Nam
 - Australia
 - New Zealand
- **High level of resistance to Ofx** among MDR-TB in the Philippines
- Low levels of resistance to Ofx and Km among MDR-TB in Viet Nam (3rd drug resistance survey)

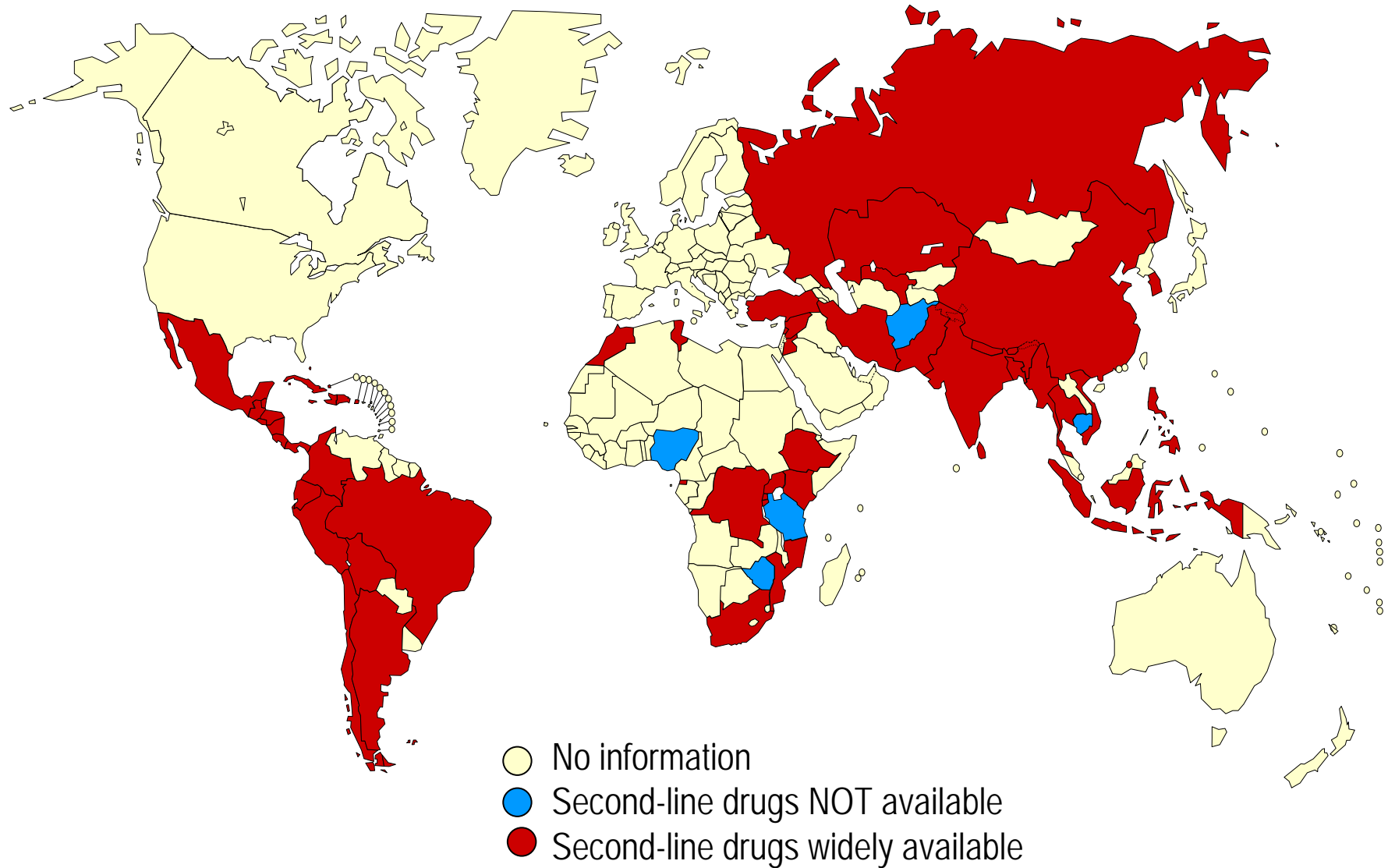
Routine DST data in WPR

- 20,805 patients tested with DST in 2005
- Most of regional routine DST performed in
 - Malaysia
 - Singapore
 - Hong Kong, China
 - Australia
 - Macao, China
 - New Zealand
- 173 MDR-TB cases (0.8% of those tested)

Limitations of drug resistance surveillance in WPR

- China does not have countrywide data
- Quality of the data on previously treated cases
- Lack of repeat surveys to assess trends
- Several countries in WPR have not implemented drug resistance surveillance
- Very limited data on resistance to second-line drugs (fluoroquinolones and injectables)

Second-line drug use, October 2004



Revision of the MDR-TB component of the Global Plan 2006-2015

Incorporates:

diagnosis and treatment of XDR-TB, as requested by
the Global XDR-TB Task Force (October 2006)

universal access¹ to DST, as requested by the
resolution EB120.R3 approved by the WHA (May 2007)

¹ Access at a minimum of 80% coverage.

Source: Proceedings of a Technical Meeting for the Development of a
Framework for Universal Access to HIV/AIDS Prevention, Care,
Treatment and Support in the Health Sector.
www.who.int/entity/hiv/universalaccess2010/concept_Dec05.pdf.

Expected impact and cost of the updated plan on MDR/XDR-TB

- Universal access to diagnosis and treatment will be achieved by 2015 for all MDR-TB patients in the 25 most highly-affected MDR-TB/XDR-TB countries, and 1.2 million lives will be saved by 2015 (134,000 over the next two years).
- Countries and technical agencies need US\$ 2.15 billion over the next two years to implement this plan

Progress

- GLC projects in:
 - Philippines
 - Mongolia
 - Cambodia
 - Viet Nam
 - China
- Regional training courses on MDR-TB
- Center for excellence: Tropical Disease Foundation, Makati City, Philippines

Conclusions

- SLD testing incorporated in DRS
- QA of SLD testing
- Laboratory capacity
- Infection control
- Provider-initiated testing and counselling for HIV, revision of the regional framework on HIV-TB, incorporating MDR-TB and HIV