



TB CASE FINDING IN COMMUNITIES: THE MALAWI EXPERIENCE

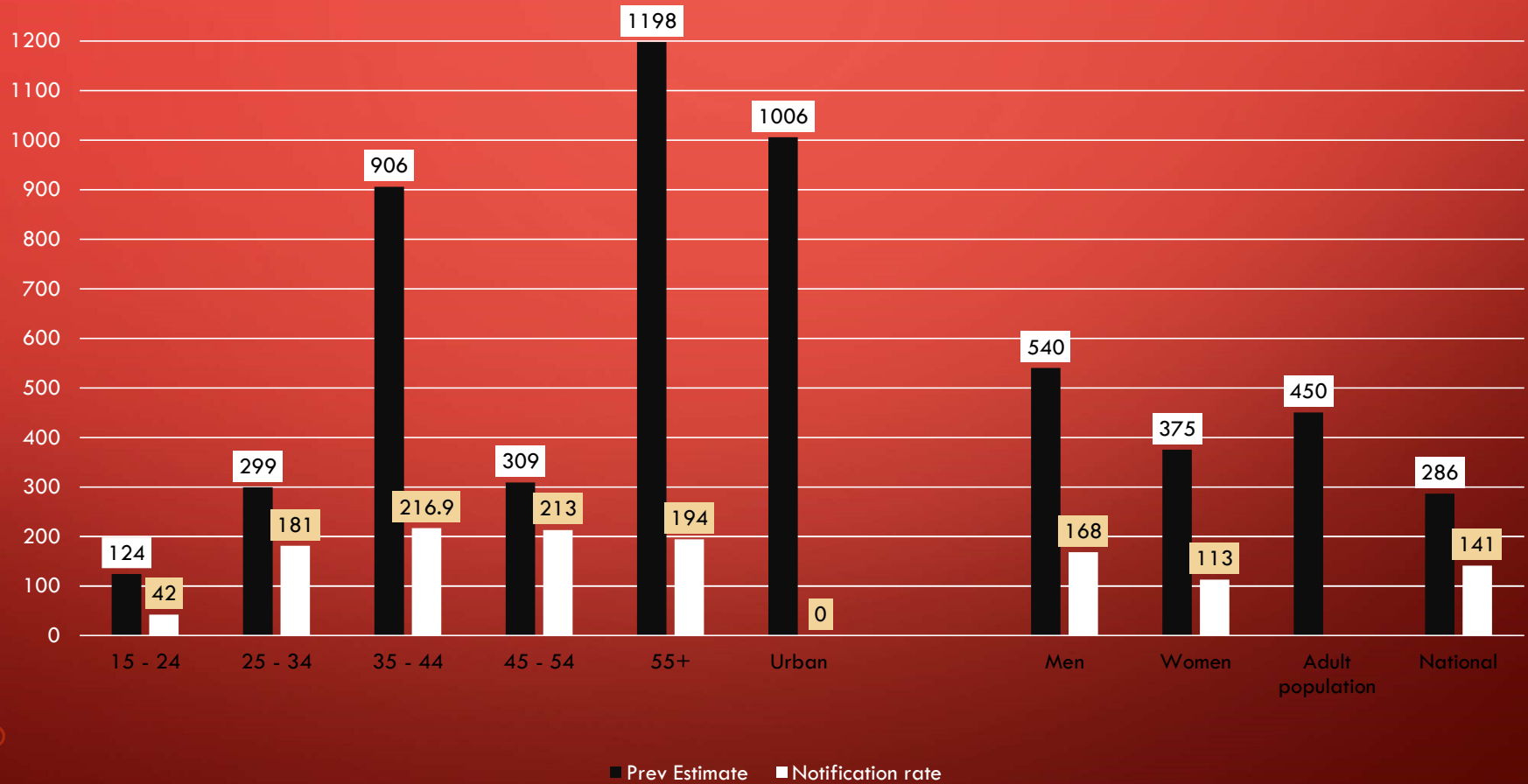
KUZANI MBENDERA

TB CONTROL IN MALAWI

- The trends of notified TB cases in Malawi showed a 2-5% annual decline beginning in 2005.
- Case notification rates in 2013 were 121/100,000 for all forms of TB and 42.9/100,000 for new smear positive cases.
- observed decline despite the expansion of;
 - new diagnostic facilities,
 - expansion of new TB diagnostics with better sensitivity (-ILED, GeneXpert) and
 - expansion of registration/initiation (BMU) sites
- The comparison of data from the TB prevalence survey and routine notification data showed 65% of smear positive TB cases were being missed.
- In 2013, 56% of newly registered TB patients were co-infected with HIV. Of those, 91% and 86% initiated on CPT and ART, respectively.
- Between 2005 and 2013 the rate of HIV co-infection declined from 70% to 56%, respectively

PREVALENCE SURVEY ESTIMATES

Estimates vs Notification rates for 2013 cohort



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- Mobile Diagnostic Units in Urban areas/ House to house screening
 - Screening of at risk populations
 - eHealth Platform

ACTIVE CASE FINDING DATA FOR Q4

District	Number of hotspots mapped	Number of hotspots trained and established	Number of hotspots conducting ACF	Number of Household members screened	Number of presumptives	Number of cases detected so far
Blantyre	30	30	30	567	181	12
Chikwawa	15	15	15	2805	93	9
Chiradzulu	10	10	10	4788	217	1
Lilongwe	10	10	10	2581	220	27
Mangochi	30	30	30	7783	320	15
Mulanje	40	40	40	981	305	5
Nsanje	35	35	35	4312	124	9
Mwanza	10	10	0	0	120	0
Total	180	180	170	23817	1580	78

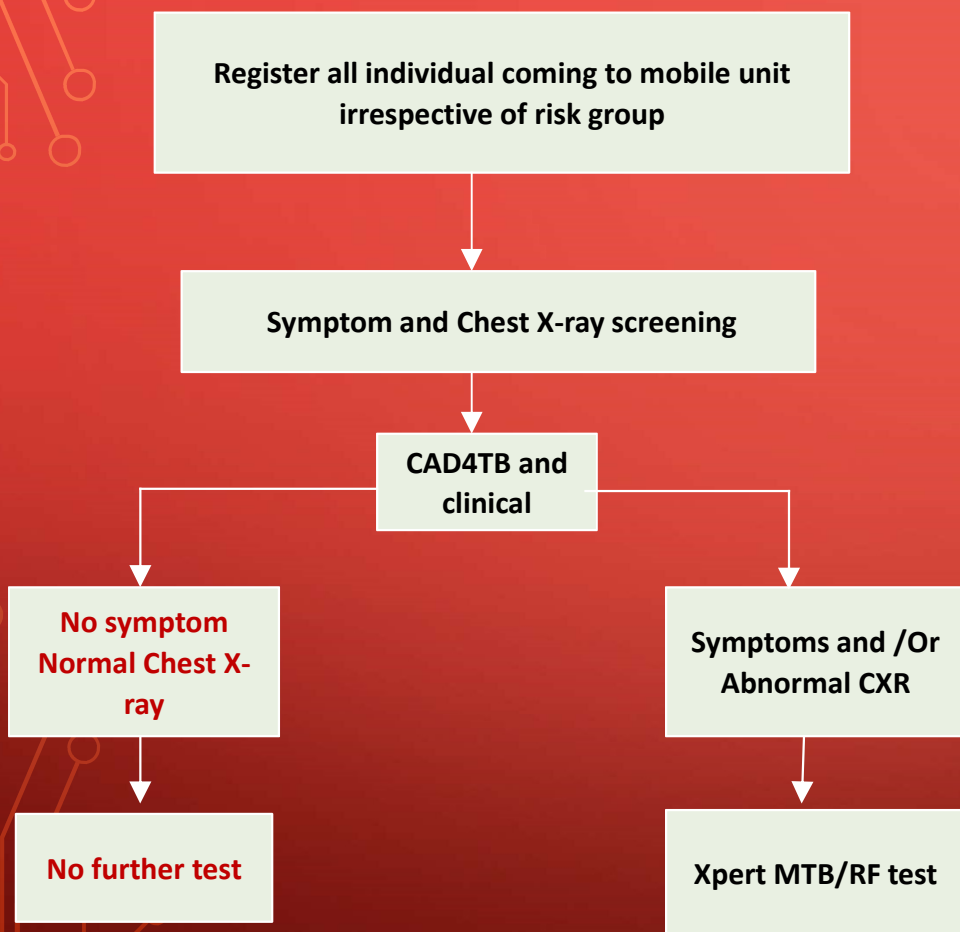
CASE DETECTION EFFORT IN OUR HEALTH FACILITIES

Period (quarter)	Year	OPD	microscopy	Xpert	total presumptive	% Presumptive TB
Jan-Mar	2017	3,506,245	26,489	8,842	35,331	1.01
Apr-June	2017	3,425,985	25,074	10,391	35,465	1.04
Jul-Sept	2017	2,465,198	24,890	10,265	35,155	1.43
Oct-Dec	2017	2,627,832	17,632	9,121	26,753	1.02
Jan-Mar	2018	3,618,899	21,958	12,082	34,040	0.94
Apr-June	2018	3,658,902	22075	16,384	38,459	1.05

Not doing very well against target of 5 %

Missing variables in current CMED Facility Registers -denominator

There is an opportunity to improve systematic TB screening in high volume facilities(challenge is related to volume of work vs limited staff with TB knowledge



- Operated in five districts
- Target population: Urban community- Prevalence survey
- Staff trained on basic TB and X-ray reading
- Refresher training on X-ray reading/interpretation planned in December
- Total screened since March to Sept 2018 = **33,073**
- Proportion of presumptive TB: **33%**
- The overall yield 705 per 100,000 per screened population
- Average number need to screen to get one TB case (NNS): 142(85-295)

Site	Clients screened	TB Presumptive	TB cases	TB cases per 100,000	Number need to screen(NNS)
Total	33,073	11,200	233	705	142

E HEALTH SYSTEM

Samples Collected

10112

Samples Tested

7813

TB+ Patients

402

Male Patients

272

Female Patients

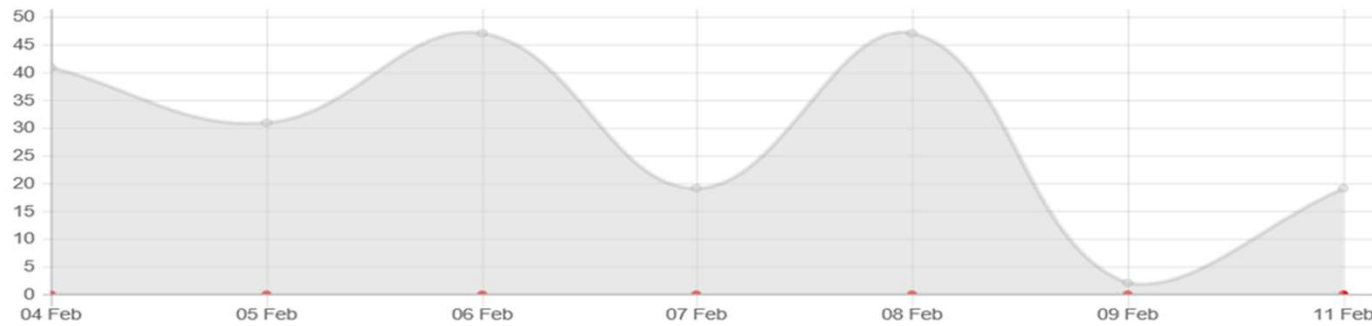
130

Negative Samples

7411

Sputum Status Samples Collected v Positive Samples

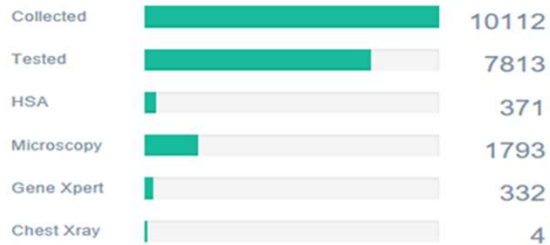
Malawi



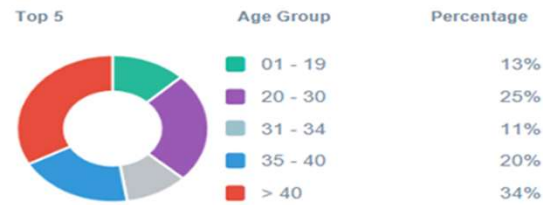
Patients Per District



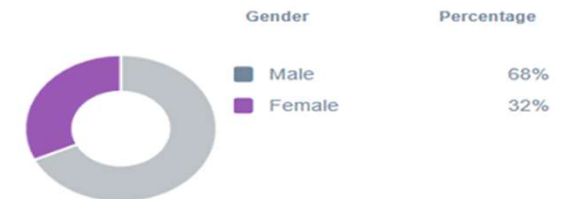
Sputum Sample Status



Age Aggregation



Gender Aggregation



CHALLENGES

- Not reaching screening targets especially in systematic Tb screening
- Difficulty determining geographical hot spots
- Lack of males participating in screening programs
- Lack of sub-national estimates and differentiation to heterogenous epidemic