



# Data analysis and use of data for action

WHO Global Task Force on TB Impact Measurement

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# WHO Global Task Force on TB Impact Measurement

#### NTPs of many countries







**KIT** Health

Convened by: GTB/TME

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The Global Fund



### **Mandate 2016–2020**

- 1. To ensure that assessments of progress towards End TB Strategy and SDG targets and milestones\* at global, regional and country levels are as rigorous, robust and consensus-based as possible
- 2. To guide, promote and support the analysis and use of TB data for policy, planning and programmatic action

\*i.e. TB incidence rate, number of TB deaths, percentage of TB-affected households facing catastrophic costs

# Five strategic areas of work 2016–2020

- 1. Strengthening national notification systems for direct measurement of TB incidence\*
- 2. Strengthening national vital registration systems for direct measurement of TB deaths
- 3. Priority studies to periodically measure TB disease burden, including
  - National TB prevalence surveys
  - Drug resistance surveys
  - TB patient/household cost surveys
  - Mortality surveys

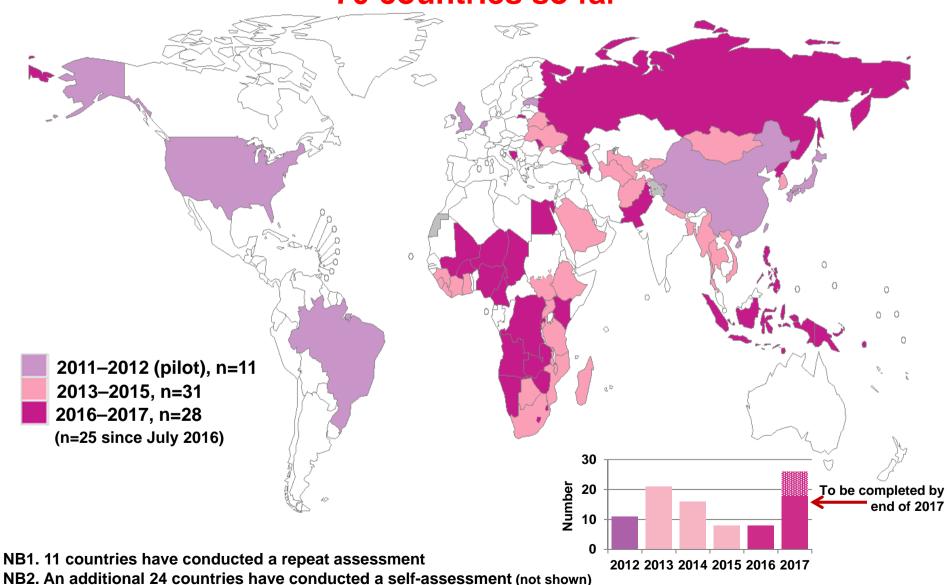
Selected countries Selected years

- 4. Periodic review of methods used by WHO to estimate the burden of TB disease and latent TB infection
- 5. Analysis and use of TB data at country level, including
  - Disaggregated analyses (e.g. age, sex, location) to assess inequalities and equity
  - Projections of disease burden and intervention impact
  - Guidance, tools, capacity building

#### TB epidemiological reviews

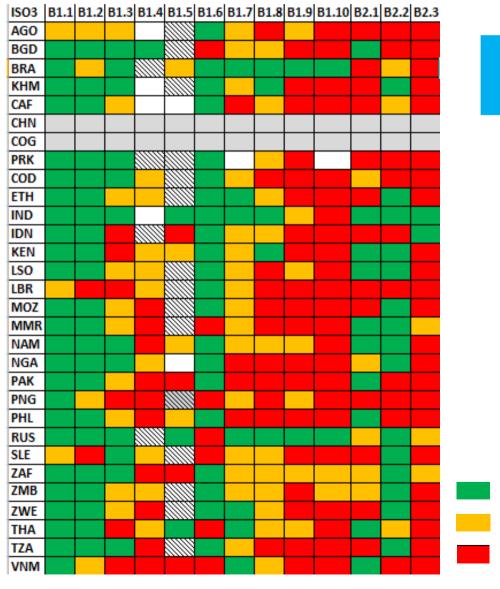
**TB** surveillance checklist

70 countries so far



#### Results, TB surveillance checklist

30 high TB burden countries (July 2017)



Rows = countries
Columns = standards

Implemented in 28/30 TB HBCs

(up from 19/30 in October 2016)

met
partially met
not met

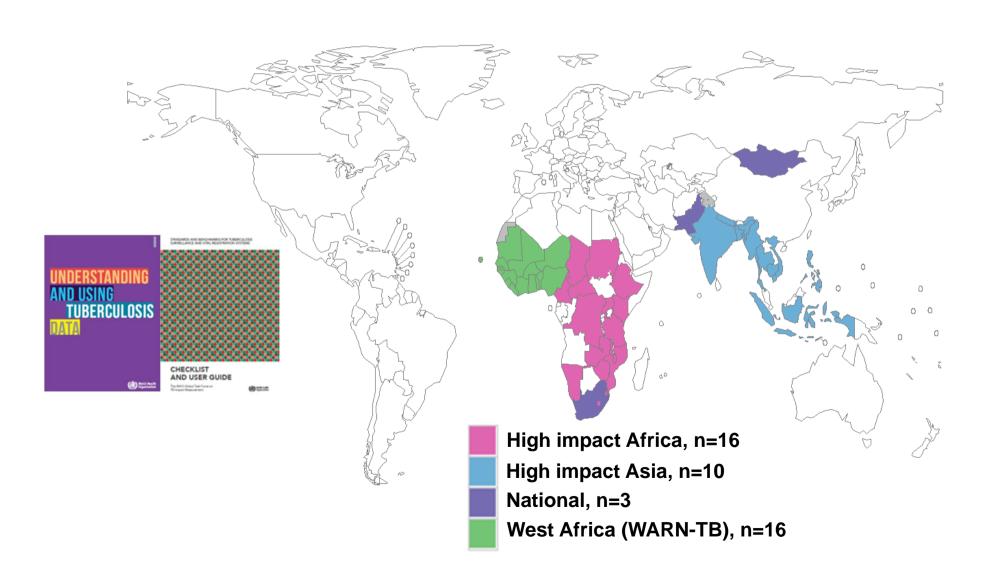
### Most common gaps

- 1. Detailed surveillance and epidemiological data
- 2. Capacity to analyse, use and interpret TB data
- 3. Electronic case-based surveillance
- 4. National vital registration system

### Regional and national workshops

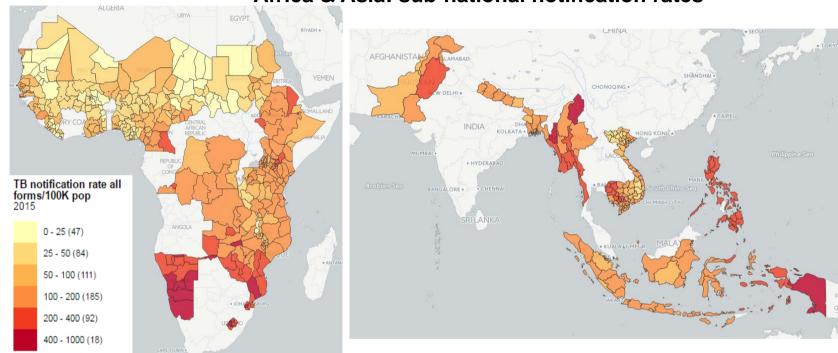
3 regional workshops, 45 countries since May 2016

With WHO/TDR, Global Fund, Challenge TB, Stop TB Partnership

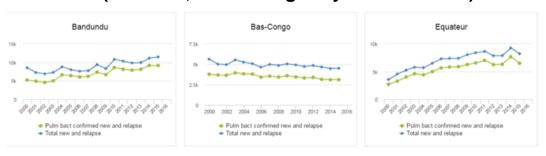


### WHO dhis2 platform Examples from dashboards

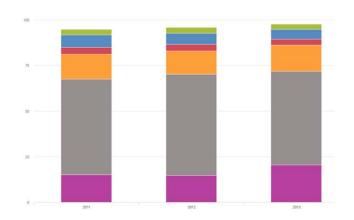




DR Congo: Provincial time series of notified cases (all forms, bacteriologically-confirmed TB)



Swaziland: Treatment outcomes, 2011–2013



### Tools for data use to guide action

- 1. Epidemiological reviews (TME)
- 2. Patient pathway analysis (Macalester/Linksbridge)
- 3. Diagnostic pathway analysis (FIND/LDR)
- 4. TB Screen (PSI)
- 5. Mathematical modelling (TB MAC)

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### How do we harness the power of this integrated package of tools?

- 1. Complete development of tools
- 2. Address existing data gaps
- 3. Coordination and provision of TA to countries across teams
- 4. Coordinated translation of findings into action including all stakeholders
- 5. Build national, regional and global capacity and produce guidance to implement and translate tools
- 6. Ensure the findings leverage and complement NSPs and grants





#### 1. Input: TB surveillance Finance data. Other (e.g. health TB surveys & studies (e.g. prevalence, cost, inventory) care seeking, DHS) data unit costs 2. Tools for data use to guide action: TB epidemiological Patient & diagnostic Screen TB: high risk & Modelling projections for allocative efficiency pathway analysis underserved groups reviews Implementation TB programme research reviews 3. Output: **National Domestic** Concept Grant strategic budget notes making plans prioritisation 4. Impact: Access to Case **Treatment** prevention & detection & adherence reporting care

**End TB Strategy targets**Incidence, mortality, patient costs, treatment outcomes