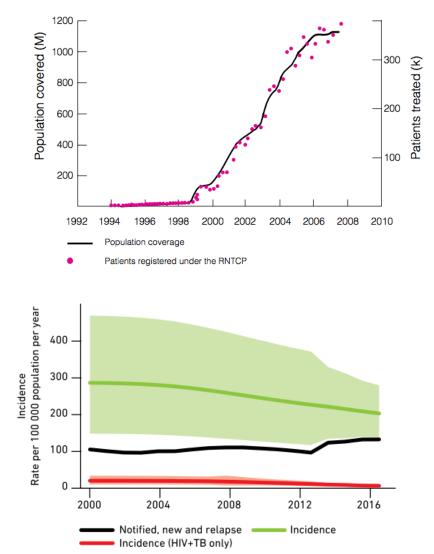
#### Modelling private sector engagement in India *and* What does UHC really mean to modellers? Nim Arinaminpathy, Imperial College London TB-Mac meeting 2019, Istanbul

## Talk outline

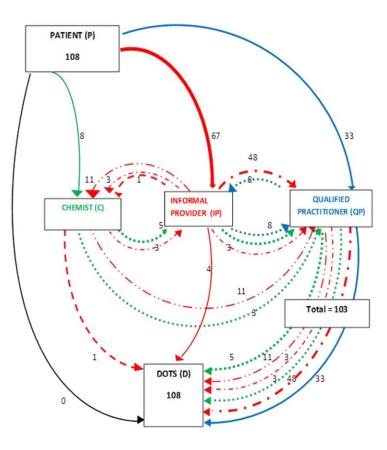
- Background: the private healthcare sector in India (and other South-Asian countries)
- Modelling the impact of private sector engagement
  - Why fixing the 'supply side' may not always be enough
- Broader reflections: what do we think UHC would mean, for TB transmission?

# Background

- India is the country with the world's largest TB burden
  - 25% of estimated incident cases in 2017,
  - 26% of estimated TB deaths
- Massive scale-up of public sector TB services in the 1990s, but...
- Still only slow declines in TB incidence



## The private healthcare sector in India

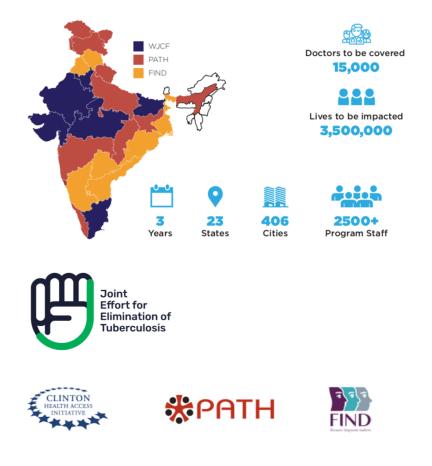


Kapoor at al (2012) PLoS ONE



# Engaging effectively with the private sector

- PSE forms important part of India's NSP
- BMGF pilots in India: Mumbai, Patna and Mehsana
  - 'Public-Private Support Agencies' to incentivize high-quality TB care in the private sector, and better reporting
  - Led to >40% increase in notifications
- Now country-wide expansion of these efforts (JEET projects)

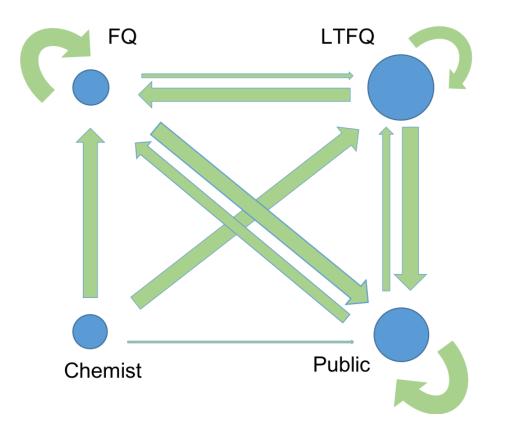


#### Private sector engagement as a microcosm of UHC

- "Initiate and sustain all patients on appropriate anti-TB treatment wherever they seek care, with patient friendly systems and social support"
  - India TB NSP, 2017 2025
- Govt supplies free, first-line TB treatment for diagnosed TB patients
- Social welfare support for all those on TB treatment
- Subsidised access to high-quality TB diagnostics
- How might all of these measures impact TB transmission?
- Modelling needs an understanding of the *patient journey* to TB treatment initiation

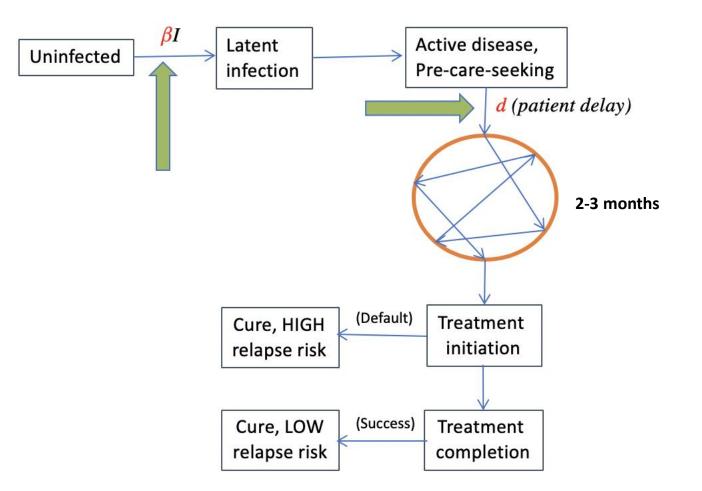
#### Patient movement through the healthcare system

Mumbai

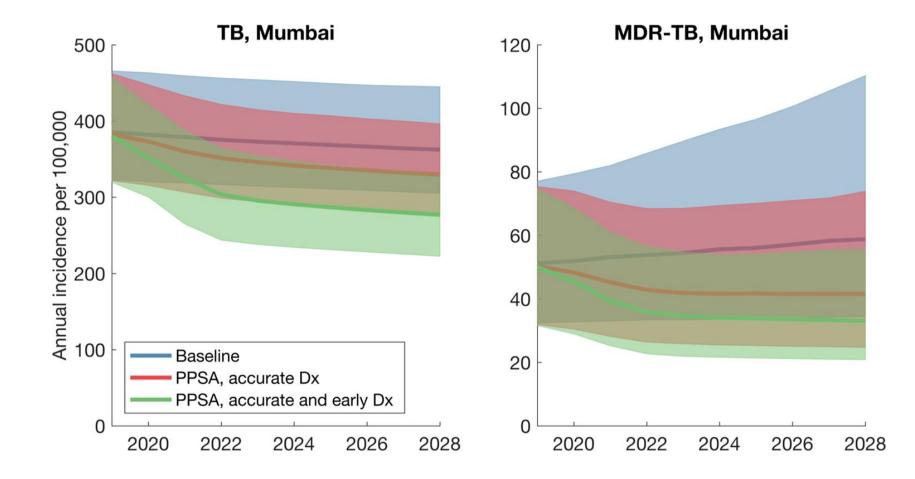


Analysis of data in: Mistry et al, PLoS ONE (2016)

# Modelling the potential impact of PSE

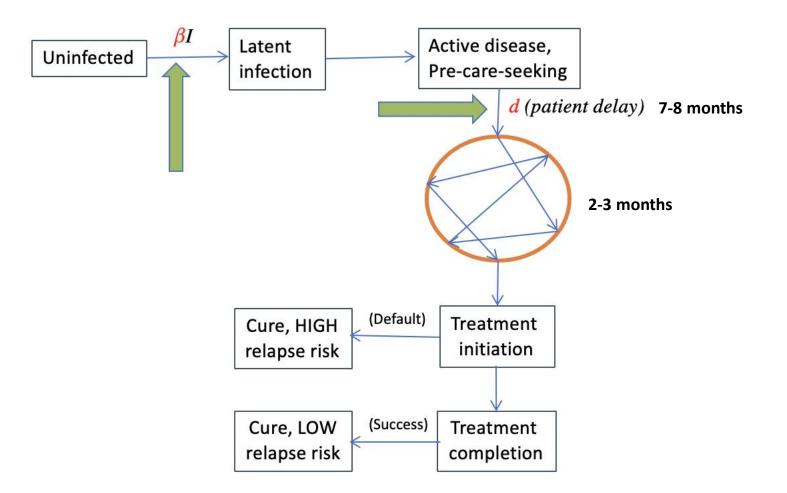


#### Modelling the potential impact of PSE

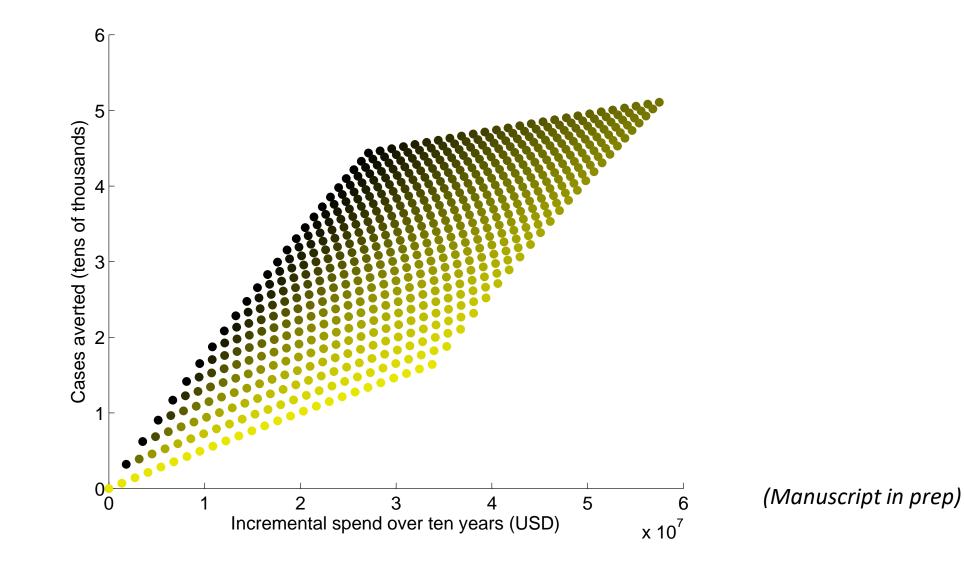


Arinaminpathy et al, *Scientific Reports* (2019)

# Modelling the potential impact of PSE

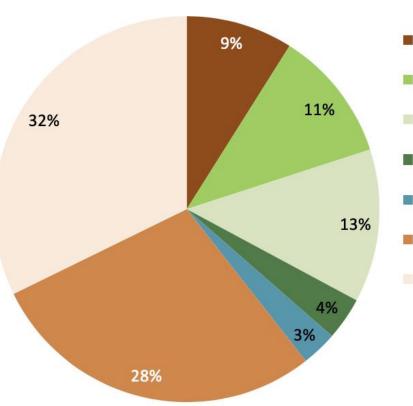


#### Formal or informal providers?



#### A recurrent picture

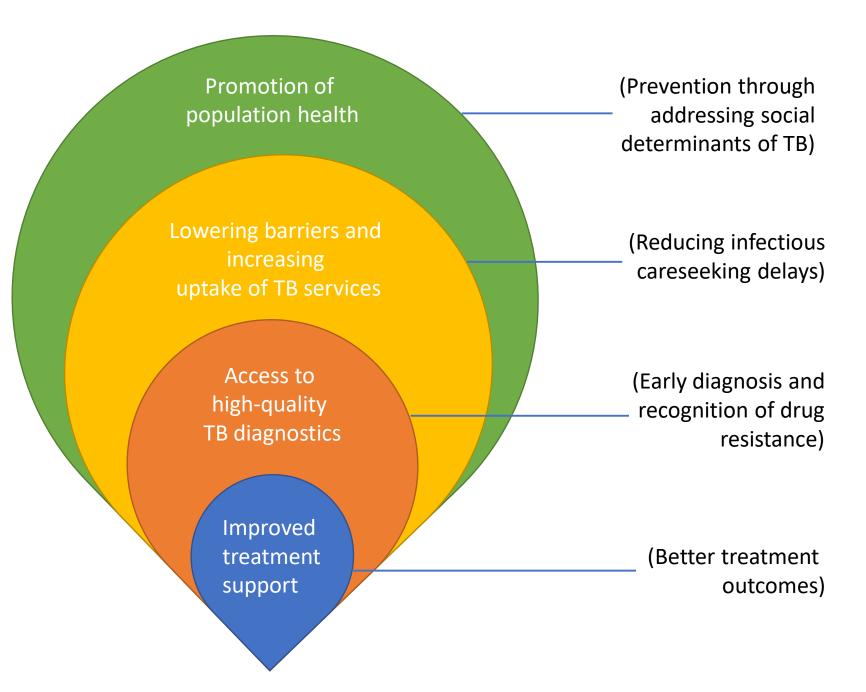
- If UHC is primarily a means of optimizing the 'supply side' of TB care, ....
- ...It may have only modest impact on TB burden
- But will be a *critical foundation* for future interventions





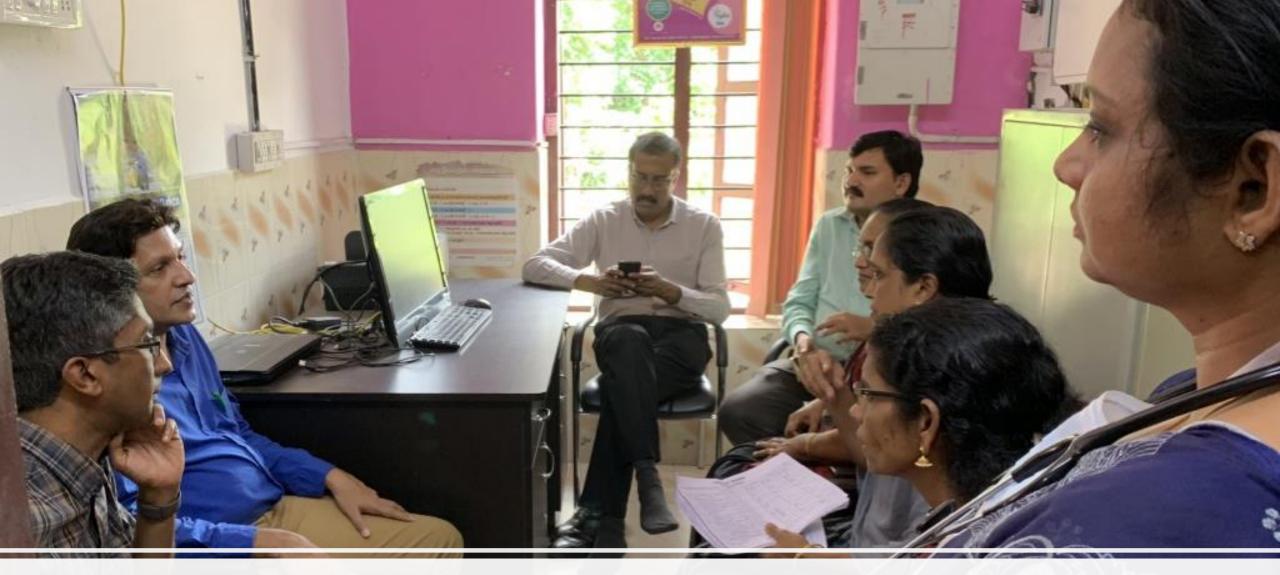
Gujarat prevalence survey, 2011

# UHC and TB transmission



#### UHC in TB: another angle





#### UHC in TB: another angle

#### Conclusions

- Private sector engagement is a critical foundation for TB control in India...
- But may not move the needle on incidence much by itself
- Similarly, if effect of UHC is limited to improved treatment outcomes, it may also have only a modest effect on TB burden
- In theory, more substantial impacts may result from:
  - Shortening the time from symptoms to first contact with a TB diagnostic test
  - Promoting health and alleviating social determinants to prevent TB
- Are these things we expect from UHC?
- Can we quantify these potential effects?