

Decentralisation Of Multidrug Resistant Tuberculosis Care

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Prevalence of multidrug resistant tuberculosis among ...

Background: Multidrug-resistance is a substantial threat to global elimination of tuberculosis. Understanding transmission patterns is crucial for control of the disease. We used a genomic and epidemiological approach to assess recent transmission of multidrug-resistant (MDR) tuberculosis and identify potential risk factors for transmission.

Decentralisation of multidrug-resistant-tuberculosis care ...

Multidrug-resistant tuberculosis management in resource-limited settings. *Emerg Infect Dis* 2006; 12: 1389-1397. PubMed. 6 Toczek A, Cox H, du Cros P, Cooke G, Ford N. Strategies for reducing treatment default in drug-resistant tuberculosis: systematic review and meta-analysis. *Int J Tuberc Lung Dis* 2013; 17: 299-307. CrossRef | PubMed

MULTI-DRUG RESISTANT TUBERCULOSIS

Treatment of drug-resistant tuberculosis. Resistance to tuberculosis (TB) drugs is a formidable obstacle to effective TB care and prevention globally. Multidrug-resistant TB (MDR-TB) is multifactorial and fuelled by improper treatment of patients, poor management of supply and quality of drugs, and airborne transmission of bacteria in public ...

SUMMARY REPORT ON DECENTRALISED AND DEINSTITUTIONALISED ...

The decentralisation of the multidrug-resistant tuberculosis (MDR TB) programme to primary healthcare (PH) facilities in an Eastern Cape health district was implemented to improve the ...

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MULTI-DRUG RESISTANT TUBERCULOSIS

Background Drug resistant-tuberculosis is a growing burden on the South African health care budget. In response the National Department of Health implemented two important strategies in 2011; universal access to drug-sensitivity testing for rifampicin with Xpert MTB/RIF as the first-line diagnostic test for TB; and decentralization of treatment for RR/MDR-TB to improve access and reduce costs ...

Treatment of Drug-Resistant Tuberculosis. An Official ATS ...

2018 update WHO treatment guidelines for multidrug- and rifampicin-resistant tuberculosis. Tuberculosis (TB) strains with multidrug- and rifampicin-resistance (MDR/RR-TB) are more difficult to treat than drug-susceptible TB and threaten global progress towards the targets of the End TB Strategy set by the World Health Organization (WHO).

WHO | Treatment of drug-resistant TB

Decentralisation of multi-drug resistant tuberculosis (MDR-TB) services has resulted in improved access to care, with community-based treatment of MDR-TB shown to be more effective than centralised hospital-based care. Furthermore, increasing bed shortages resulted in the National Department of Health establishing MDR-TB policy guidelines in 2011.

Decentralisation of multidrug-resistant-tuberculosis care ...

Decentralisation of multidrug-resistant-tuberculosis care and management. Cox H(1), Ford N. Author information: (1)Médecins Sans Frontières, Cape Town, South Africa.

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Decentralisation of multidrug-resistant-tuberculosis care ...

Decentralisation of multidrug-resistant-tuberculosis care and management Multidrug-resistant (MDR) tuberculosis is an important medical and public health challenge, affecting an estimated 500 000 new patients each year. Recent progress in the development of new molecular diagnostic techniques¹ and the first new

Transmission of multidrug-resistant Mycobacterium ...

Of the estimated 480,000 cases of multidrug-resistant (MDR) TB, approximately 10% are either extensively drug-resistant (XDR)—with additional resistance to second-line drugs—or totally drug resistant. While TB is curable when patients adhere to the treatment regimen, MDR- and XDR-TB are more problematic.

WHO | Drug-resistant tuberculosis

The document includes recommendations on the treatment of multidrug-resistant TB (MDR-TB) as well as isoniazid-resistant but rifampin-susceptible TB. Methods Published systematic reviews, meta-analyses, and a new individual patient data meta-analysis from 12,030 patients, in 50 studies, across 25 countries with confirmed pulmonary rifampin-resistant TB were used for this guideline.

Cost outcome analysis of decentralized care for drug ...

Each year, approximately half a million new cases of multidrug-resistant (MDR) tuberculosis

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(TB) challenge global health (1,2).MDR TB is caused by Mycobacterium tuberculosis complex (MTBC) strains, resistant to at least isoniazid and rifampin (.In Europe, Ukraine is a hotspot of drug-resistant TB, with 6,564 laboratory-confirmed MDR and rifampin-resistant cases and the third highest burden of ...

Decentralisation of multidrug-resistant-tuberculosis care ...

Drug resistance is a major challenge in the control of Tuberculosis (TB), which itself remains a global public health concern. The incidence of Multi-drug Resistant (MDR) and Extensively Drug-resistant (XDR) TB is increasing, with an incidence rate of 70 per 100,000 people amidst a TB-HIV co-infection

Factors influencing the decentralisation of Multi-Drug ...

The Multi-Drug Resistant Tuberculosis:A Policy Framework on Decentralised and Deinstitutionalised Management for South Africa will continue to guide provinces in the complex process of decentralisation of drug-resistant TB care and treatment. We hope it will receive due consideration and support among

Assessing the Effect of Decentralization of Laboratory ...

Abstract Background: . The emergence of multidrug resistant Tuberculosis (MDR TB) continues to pose a public health threat globally, and complicates patients ' clinical management, especially in resource-poor settings that depend on donor funding for drug supply. The present study evaluated the prevalence of MDR TB among previously treated TB

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patients in Nairobi County, Kenya.

Multidrug- and Extensively Drug-Resistant Mycobacterium ...

Keywords: Decentralization, laboratory testing, drug-resistant tuberculosis Introduction

Previous treatment for tuberculosis (TB) is one predictor of drug resistance, including multidrug-resistance, which is defined as resistance to at least isoniazid and rifampicin 1 .

TB Online - Decentralisation of multidrug-resistant ...

Decentralisation of DR-TB care also implies deinstitutionalisation of care and treatment of patients. The Multi-Drug Resistant Tuberculosis: A Policy Framework on Decentralised and Deinstitutionalised Management for South Africa will guide provinces in the complex process of decentralisation of drug-resistant TB care and treatment.

Decentralisation Of Multidrug Resistant Tuberculosis

Multidrug-resistant (MDR) tuberculosis is an important medical and public health challenge, afflicting an estimated 500 000 new patients each year. Recent progress in the development of new molecular diagnostic techniques¹ and the first new antituberculosis drug registration in almost 40 years² provide reasons for optimism, but still, globally, less than 10% of individuals with MDR ...

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