

29. Management of latent tuberculosis infection: from evidence to policy

Friday, 31 October 2014, 14:30 - 16:30



Type Symposium

Track Tuberculosis

Topic Public policy

Description Latent TB infection (LTBI) is responsible for most TB cases in low incidence countries. Reactivation TB significantly contributes to transmission in high burden countries. Diagnosis and treatment of LTBI decreases the overall TB burden, it is one of the key activities in low incidence countries and included in the post 2015 Global TB Strategy. WHO and ECDC are developing policy guidance, based on evidence, to position management of LTBI as a key intervention for TB elimination. The symposium will discuss the results and process of the policy development and debate their advanced utility.

Target audience Clinicians and public health practitioners working on TB, and policy makers responsible for national TB control activities

Objectives

1. To highlighting LTBI significance particularly in the context of post 2015 Global TB Strategy
2. To present and discuss the process and results of WHO and ECDC policy on LTBI
3. To summarize the research gaps for LTBI management and highlight research questions and hypothesis

Keywords Latent tuberculosis infection; policy; high risk populations; TST/IGRAs; preventive therapy

Coordinator(s) Alberto Matteelli (Italy), Andreas Sandgren (Sweden)

Chair(s)

Presentations

- 14:30 - 14:45 Latent tuberculosis infection beyond HIV positives: why is it important?
- 14:50 - 15:05 LTBI management: who should we target?
- 15:10 - 15:25 Treatment of LTBI: a systematic review and meta-analysis
- 15:30 - 15:45 Interventions to improve initiation, adherence and completion of LTBI treatment
- 15:50 - 16:05 WHO Policy guidance on LTBI management
- 16:10 - 16:30 Discussion