

# TB disease burden estimation in children: an overview of progress

Childhood TB subgroup: annual meeting  
Barcelona, 27 October 2014

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# Acknowledgements

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- TB CARE





# WHO Global Task Force on TB Impact Measurement

[www.who.int/tb/advisory\\_bodies/impact\\_measurement\\_taskforce](http://www.who.int/tb/advisory_bodies/impact_measurement_taskforce)

National TB Programmes of many countries  
& key technical and funding agencies



# Task Force mandate (2006–2015)

- Produce robust, rigorous, widely-endorsed **assessment of whether 2015 international TB targets are achieved**
  - Promoting direct measurement of TB disease burden
- **Regularly report on progress** towards impact targets in years leading up to 2015
- **Strengthen national capacity** in monitoring and evaluation of TB control

# What do we offer countries?

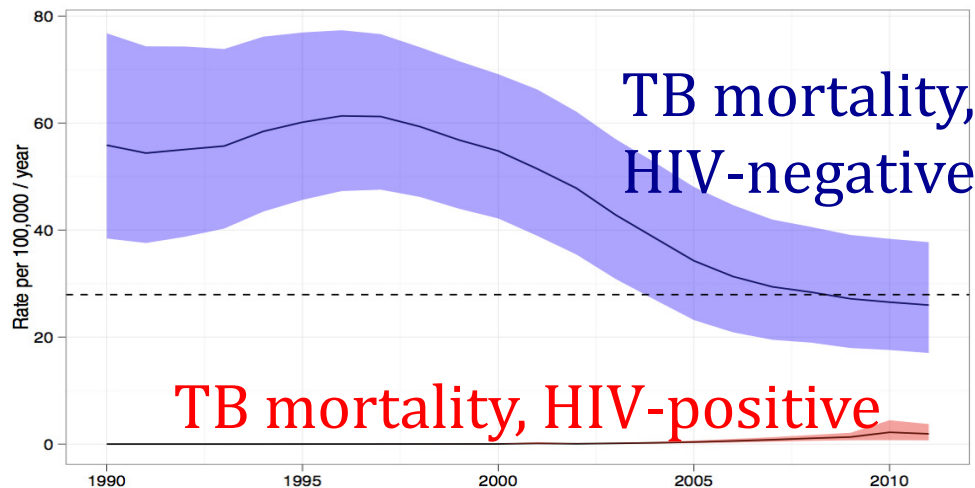
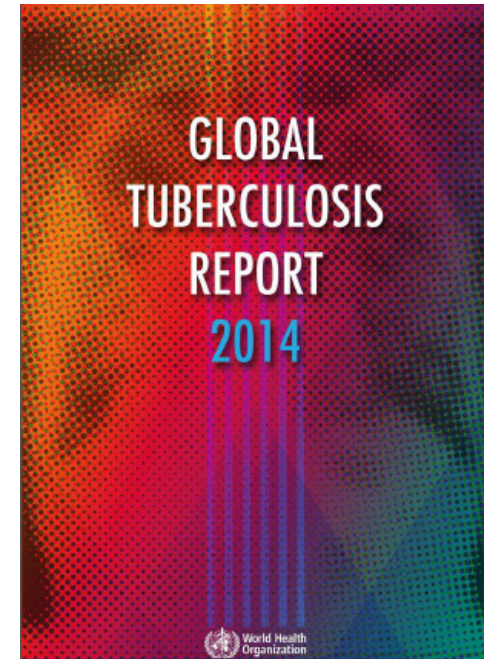
## INDONESIA

HIGH TB BURDEN | HIGH HIV BURDEN | HIGH MDR-TB BURDEN

### Estimates of TB burden<sup>a</sup> 2011

	NUMBER (thousands)	RATE (per 100 000 population)
Mortality (excludes HIV+TB)	65 (29-120)	27 (12-48)
Prevalence (includes HIV+TB)	680 (310-1 200)	281 (130-489)
Incidence (includes HIV+TB)	450 (370-540)	187 (155-222)
Incidence (HIV+TB)	15 (11-20)	6.2 (4.4-8.3)
Case detection, all forms (%)	70 (59-85)	

Quantify the level of TB burden

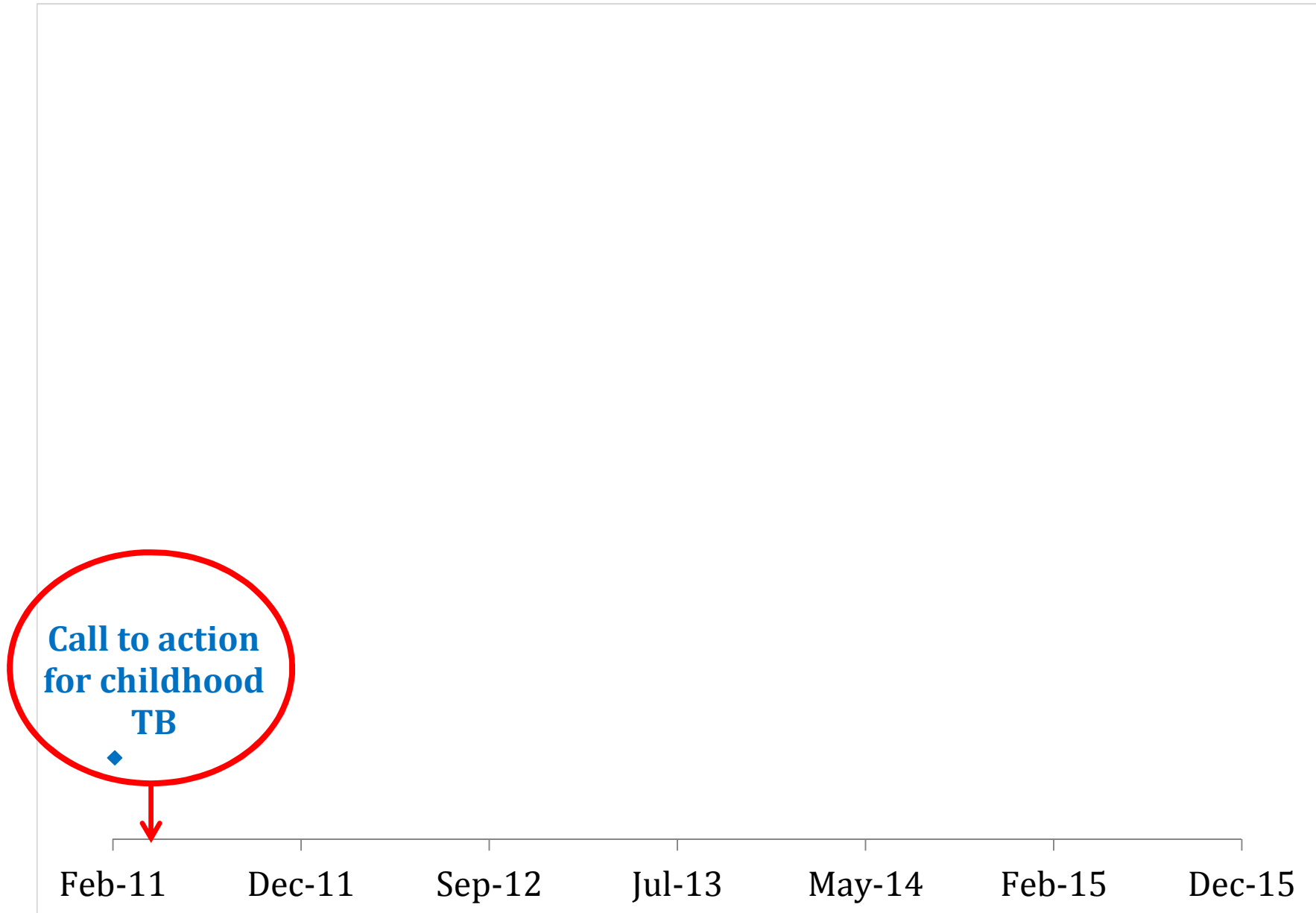


Monitor effectiveness of control programs by quantifying trends

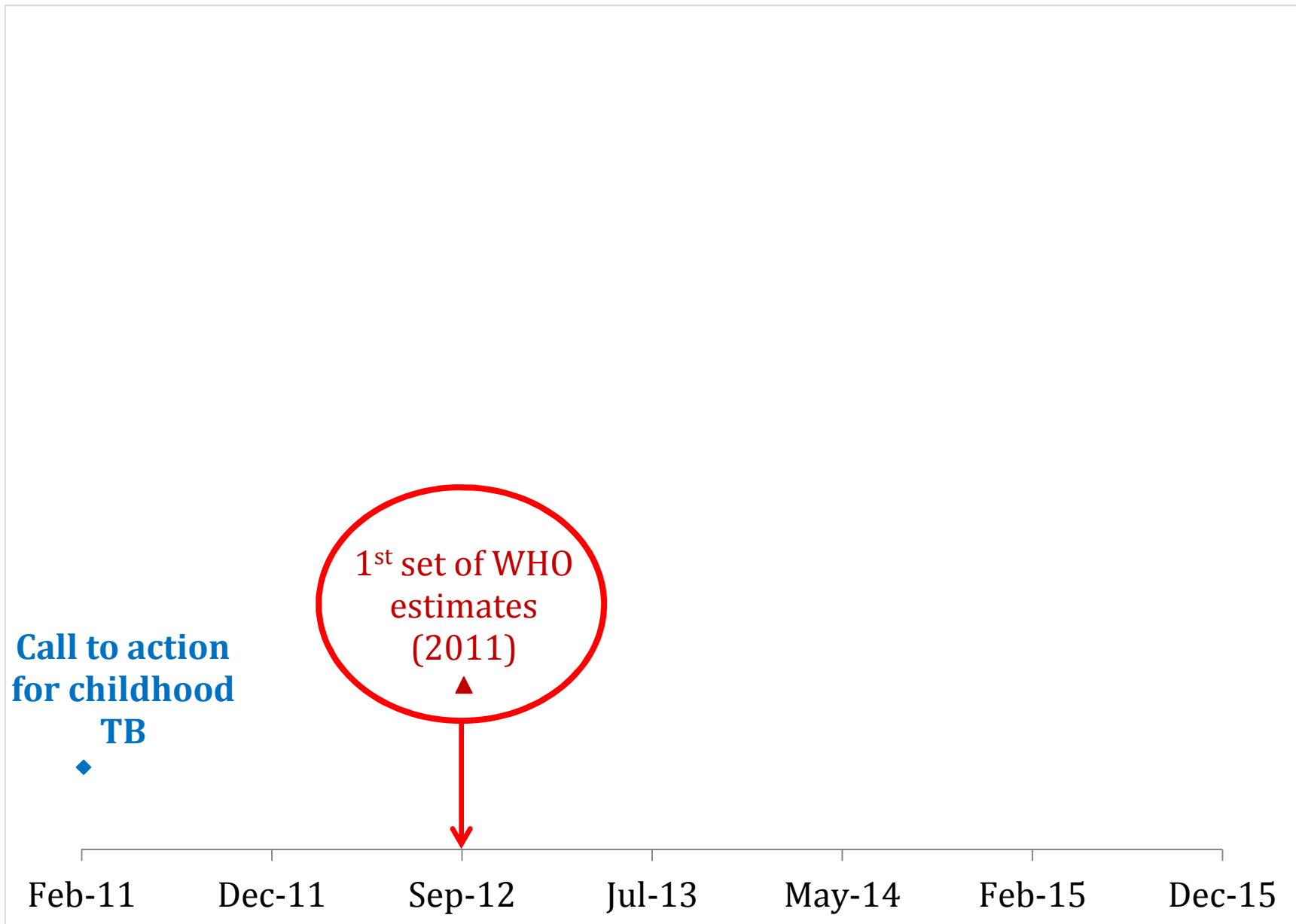
# What makes paediatric TB disease burden estimates problematic?

- Lack of gold-standard, point-of-care, diagnostic tool (difficulties with case definitions)
- Neglect of recording and reporting of the "non-infectious" childhood TB cases
- Scarcity of robust, nationwide data on children

# Paediatric TB disease burden: past, present, future

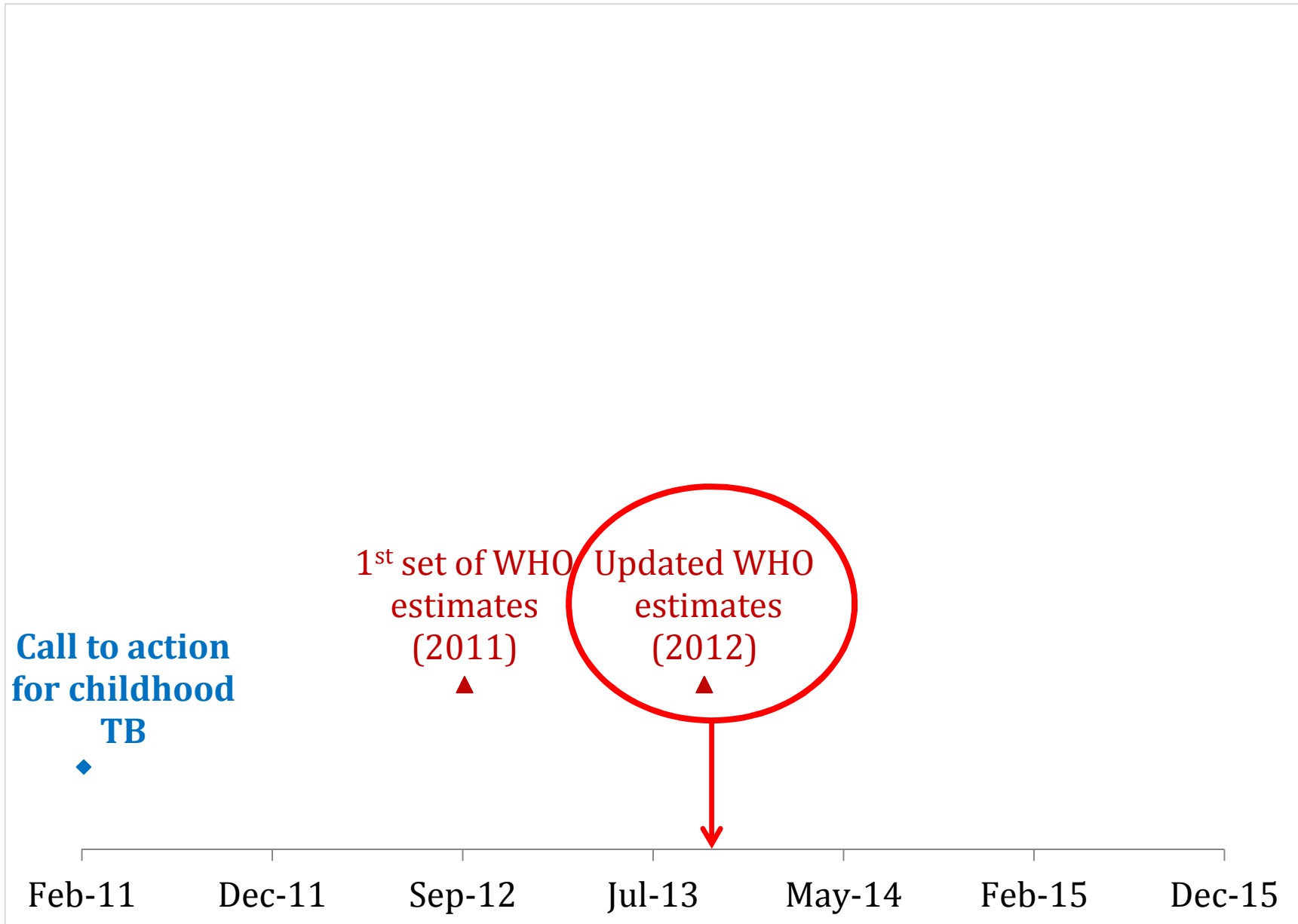


# Paediatric TB disease burden: past, present, future

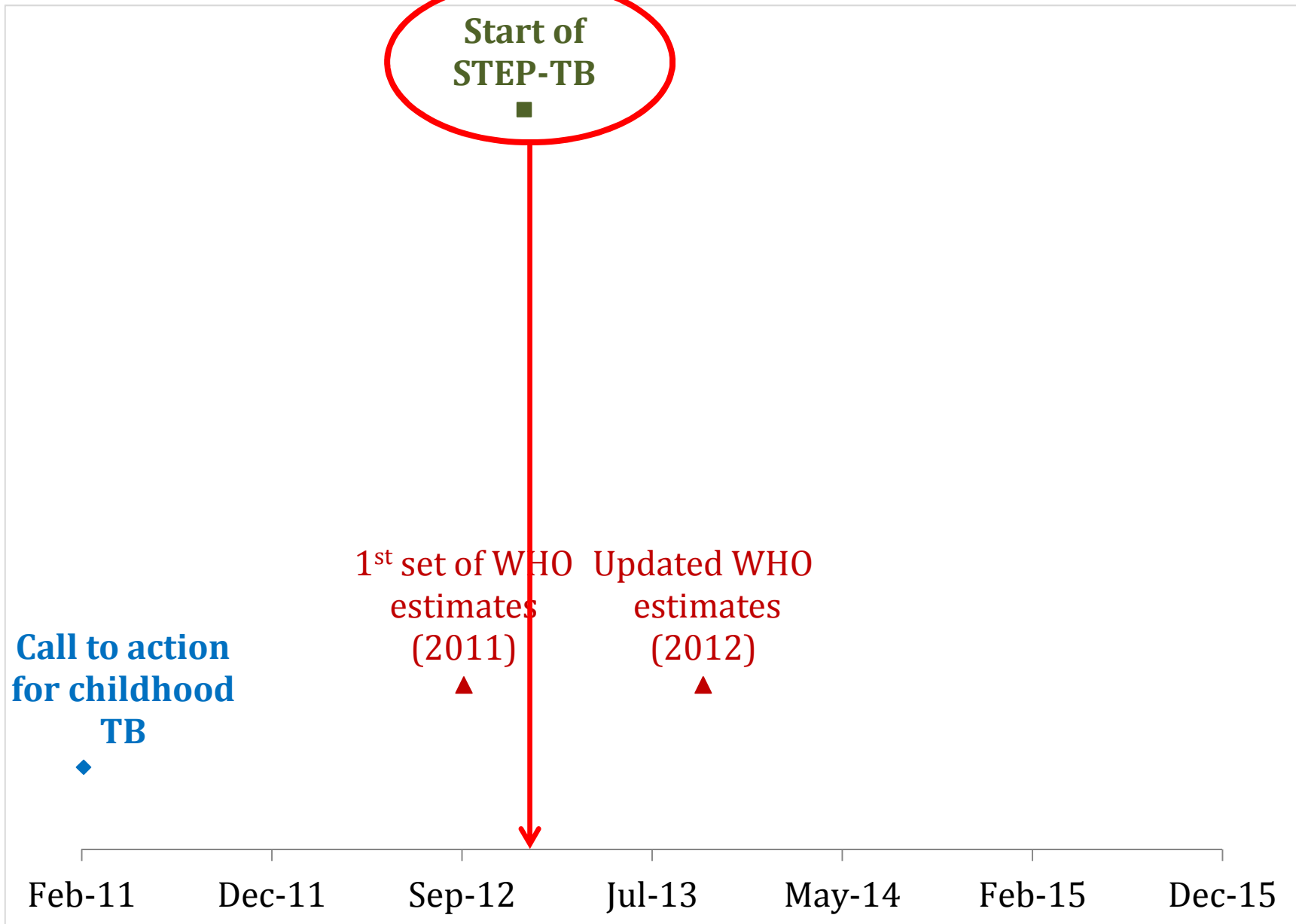




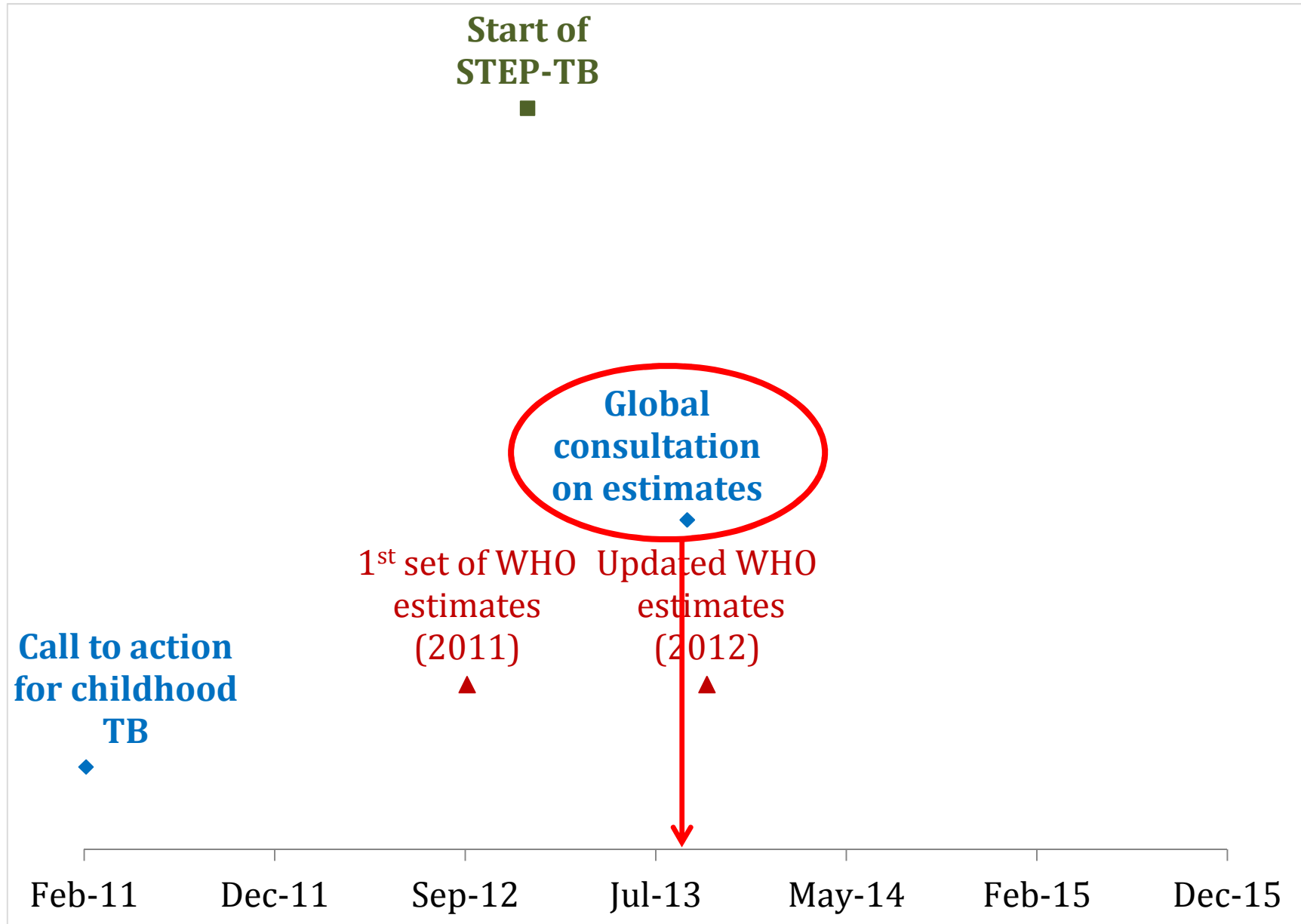
# Paediatric TB disease burden: past, present, future



# Paediatric TB disease burden: past, present, future



# Paediatric TB disease burden: past, present, future



# Global Consultation on Paediatric Tuberculosis: Disease Burden Estimation and Quantification of Its Drug Market

25-26 September, 2013

*Hosted by the Speeding Treatments to End Paediatric Tuberculosis (STEP-TB) Project  
Sponsored by USAID and UNITAID*

## Objectives

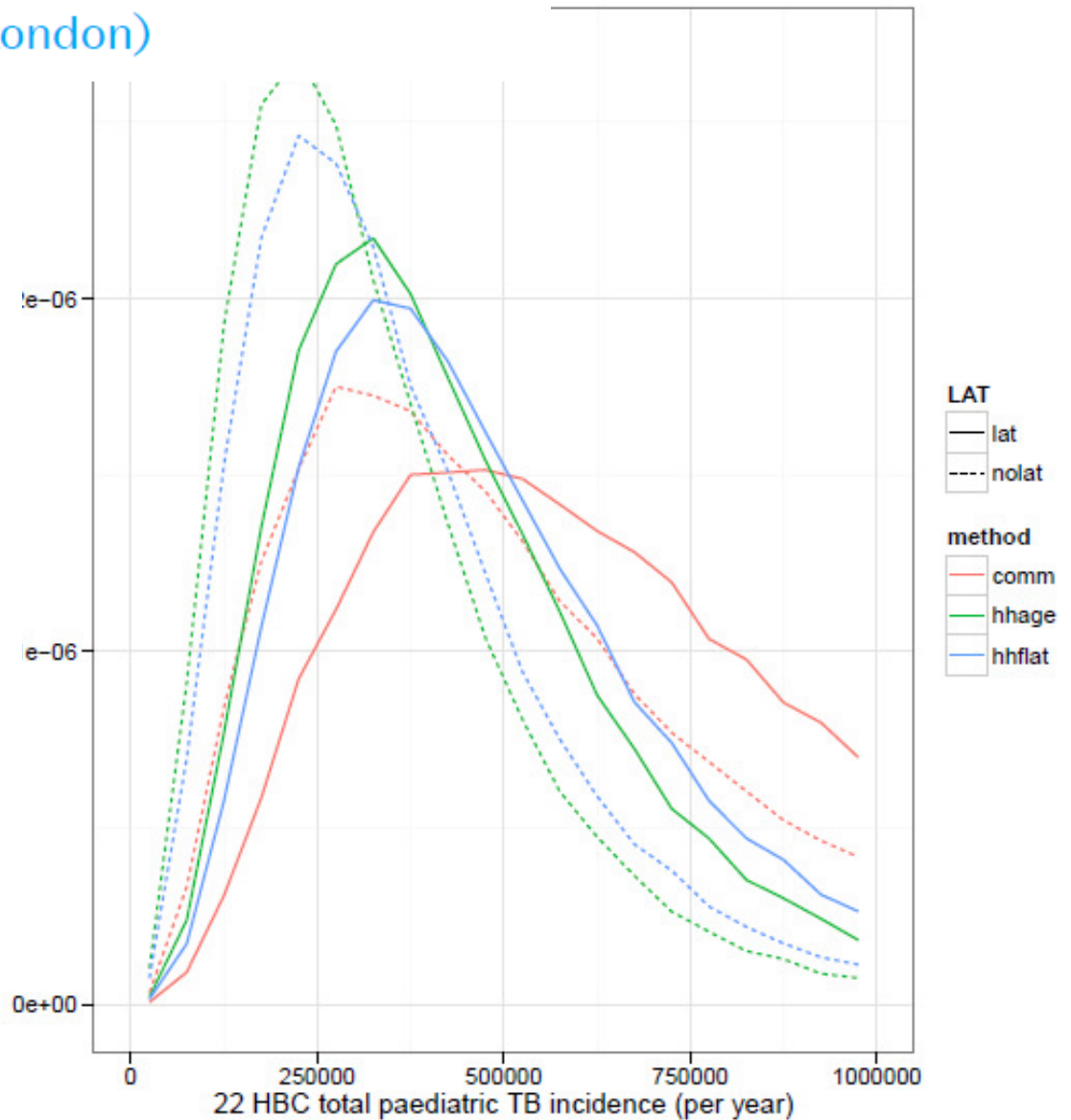
1. To review available data and **highlight gaps**
2. To **review analytical methods** and epidemiological indicators
3. To **define and prioritise specific actions** that can be taken by TB Alliance, WHO, and other participating organizations
4. To **catalyse efforts to strengthen routine surveillance** and promote consensus in disease burden estimation



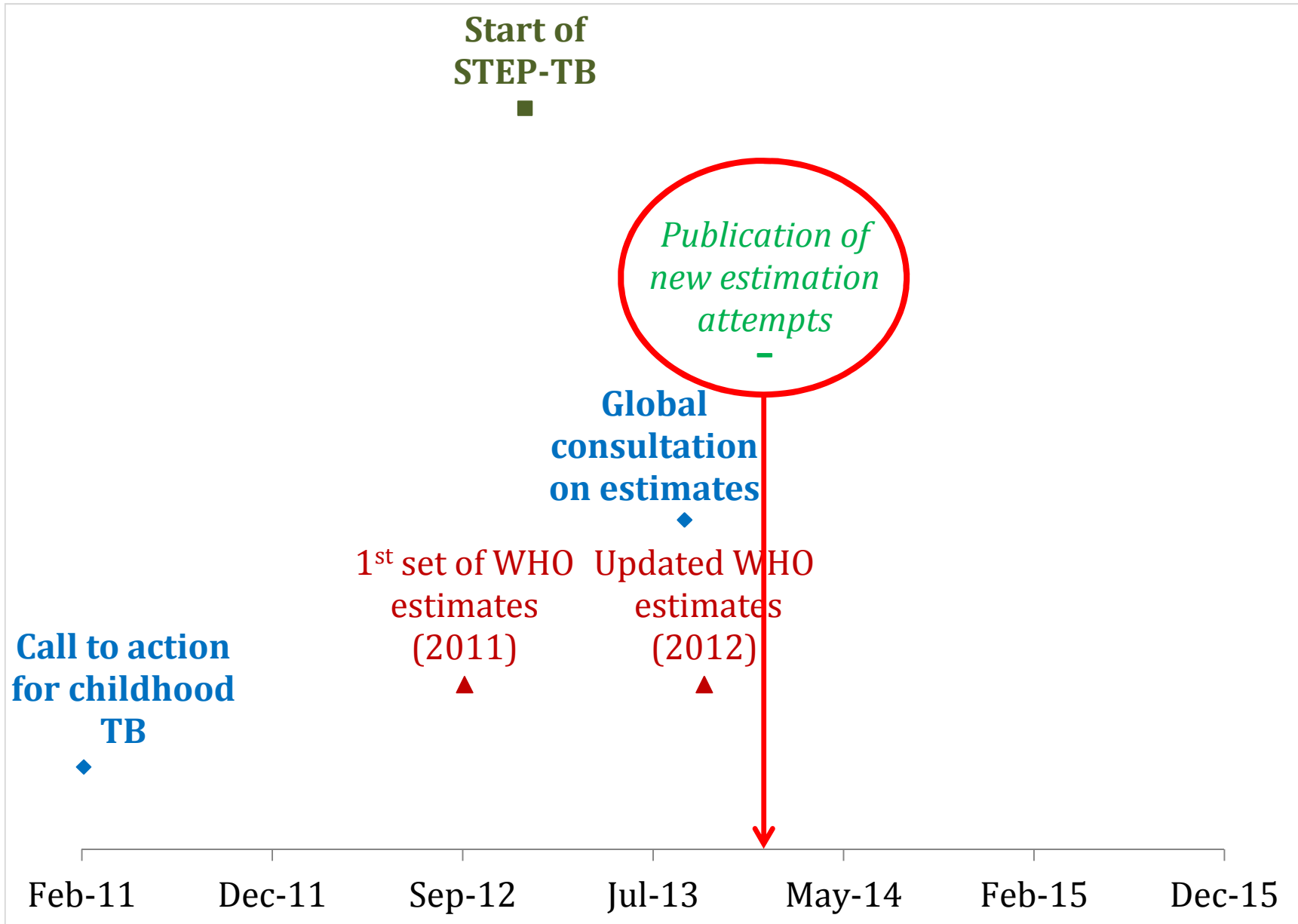
# A modelling approach to estimating the burden of paediatric TB

Pete Dodd (University of Sheffield)  
& James Seddon (Imperial College London)

- Ongoing **complementary analytical work** to increase our understanding and **build a richer, more consistent picture**
- Not based on TB case notifications
- Deterministic model: pool of children at risk, adult disease, child infection, child disease
- Largely consistent results



# Paediatric TB disease burden: past, present, future



# Independent attempts to estimate TB incidence

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## Incidence of multidrug-resistant tuberculosis disease in children: systematic review and global estimates

*Helen E Jenkins, Arielle W Tolman, Courtney M Yuen, Jonathan B Parr, Salmaan Keshavjee, Carlos M Pérez-Vélez, Marcello Pagano, Mercedes C Becerra,\* Ted Cohen\**

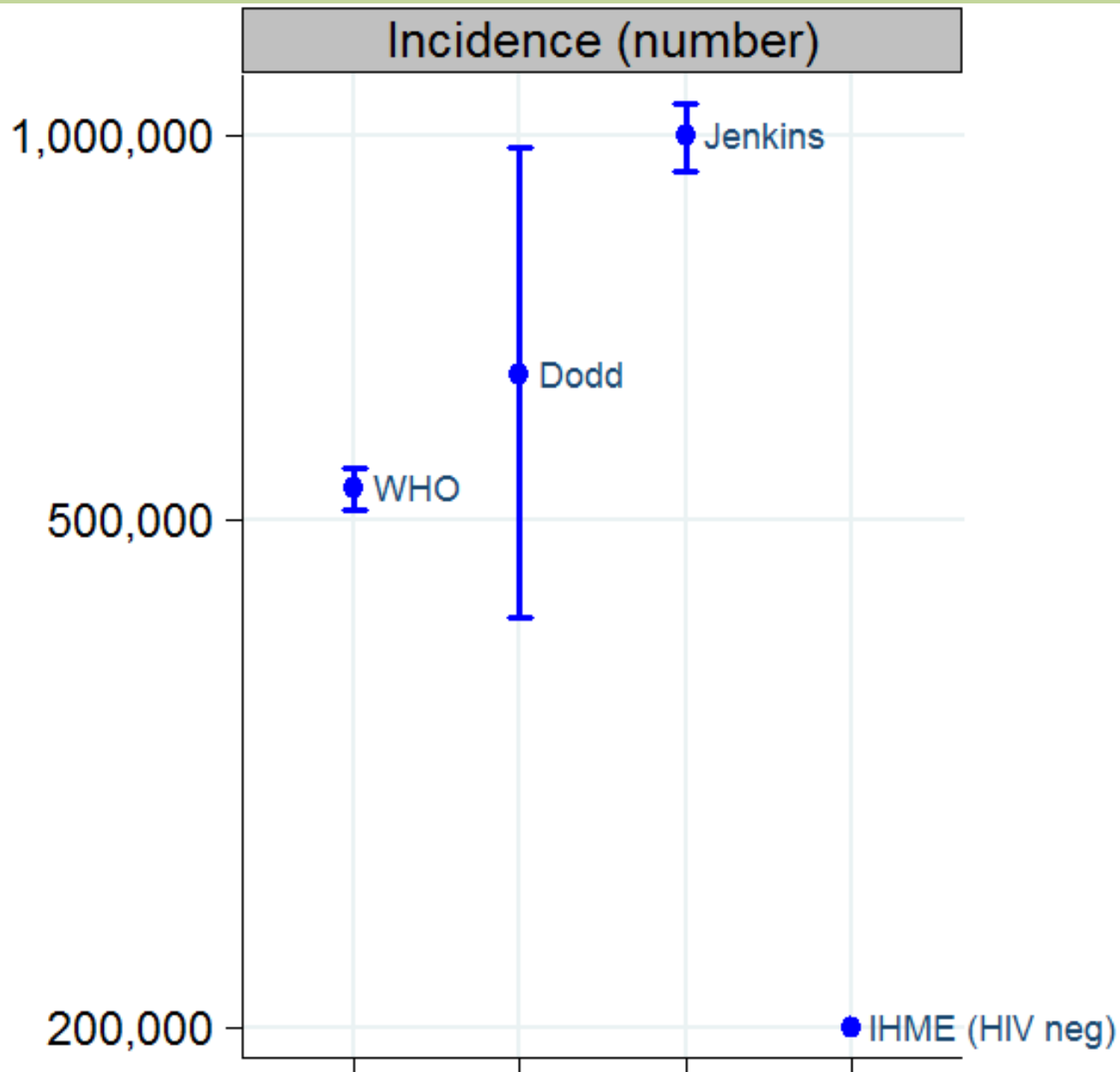
## Burden of childhood tuberculosis in 22 high-burden countries: a mathematical modelling study

*Peter J Dodd, Elizabeth Gardiner, Renia Coghlan, James A Seddon*

## Global, regional, and national incidence and mortality for HIV, tuberculosis, and malaria during 1990–2013: a systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2013

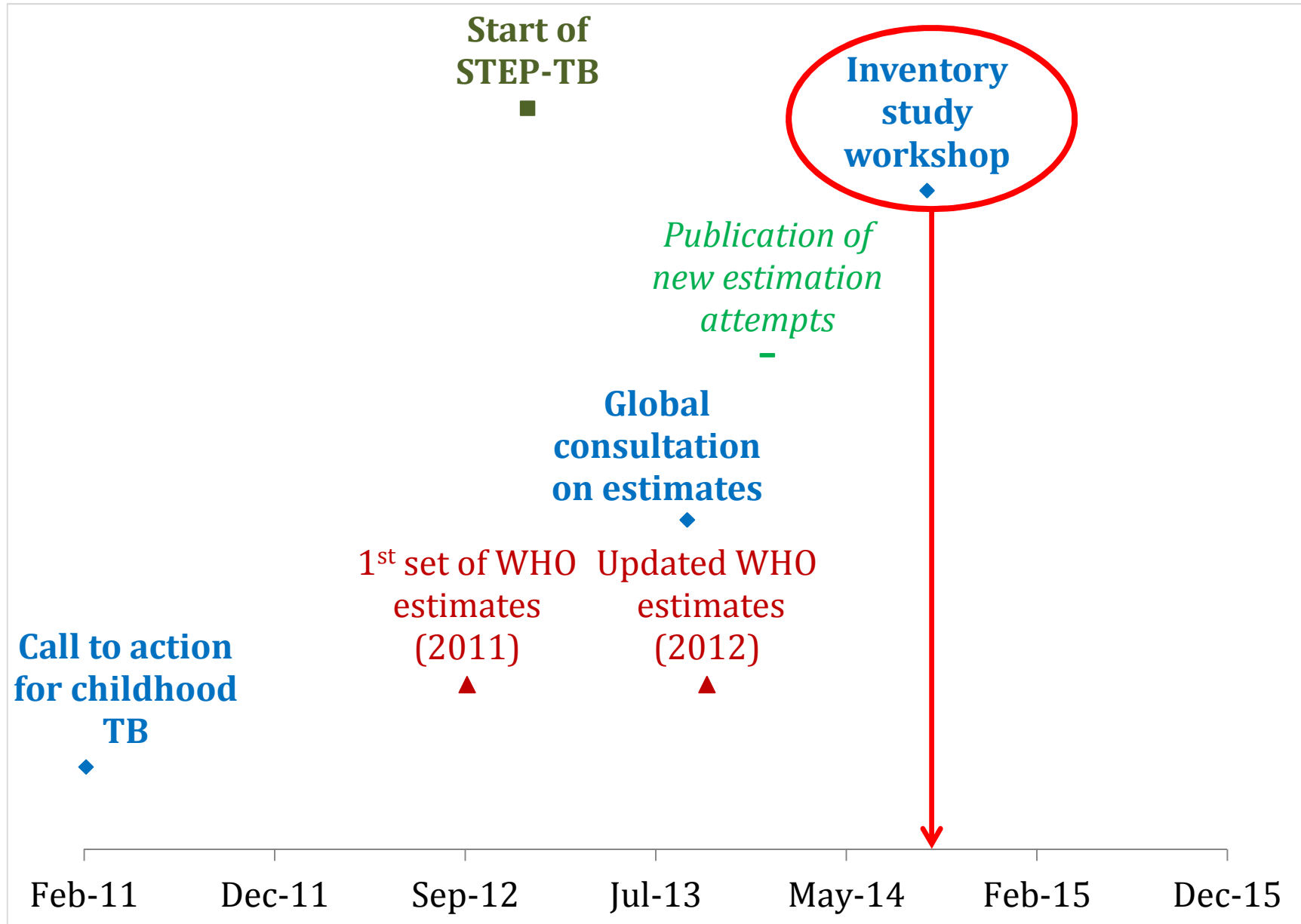
*Christopher J L Murray\*, Katrina F Ortblad, Caterina Guinovart, Stephen S Lim, Timothy M Wolock, D Allen Roberts, Emily A Dansereau, Nicho*

# Heterogeneous findings, many data gaps





# Paediatric TB disease burden: past, present, future



# Design and protocol development workshop: TB inventory studies to measure under-reporting of TB cases

24-26 September, 2014

## Objectives

1. To **explain and promote the role and value** of inventory studies to TB care and control
2. To **explain (i) major alternative study design & (ii) key issues concerning the implementation and analysis** of inventory studies
3. To **facilitate the development of a draft protocol outline** for a TB inventory study



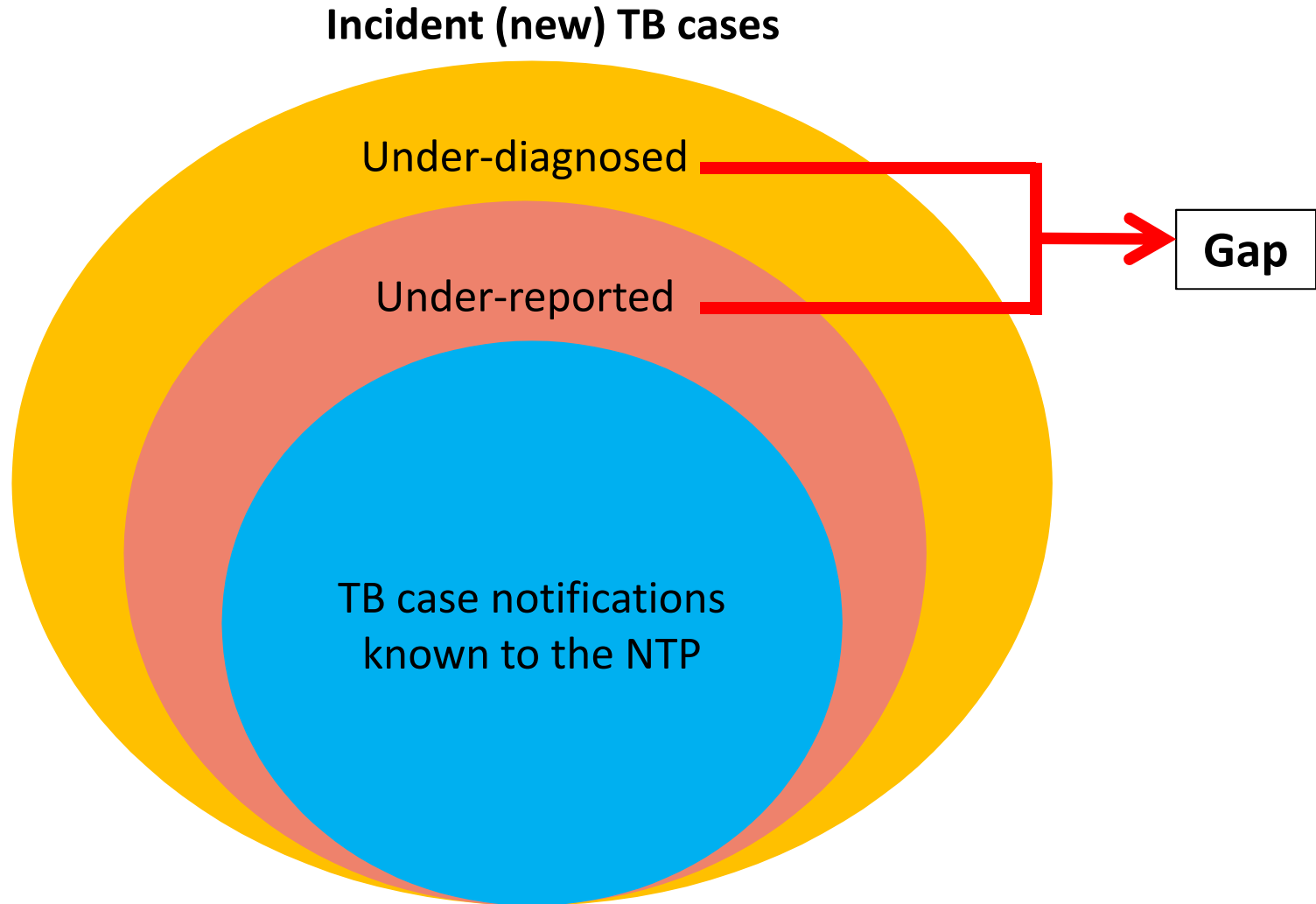
TB CARE I



**USAID**  
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

# Getting to TB incidence

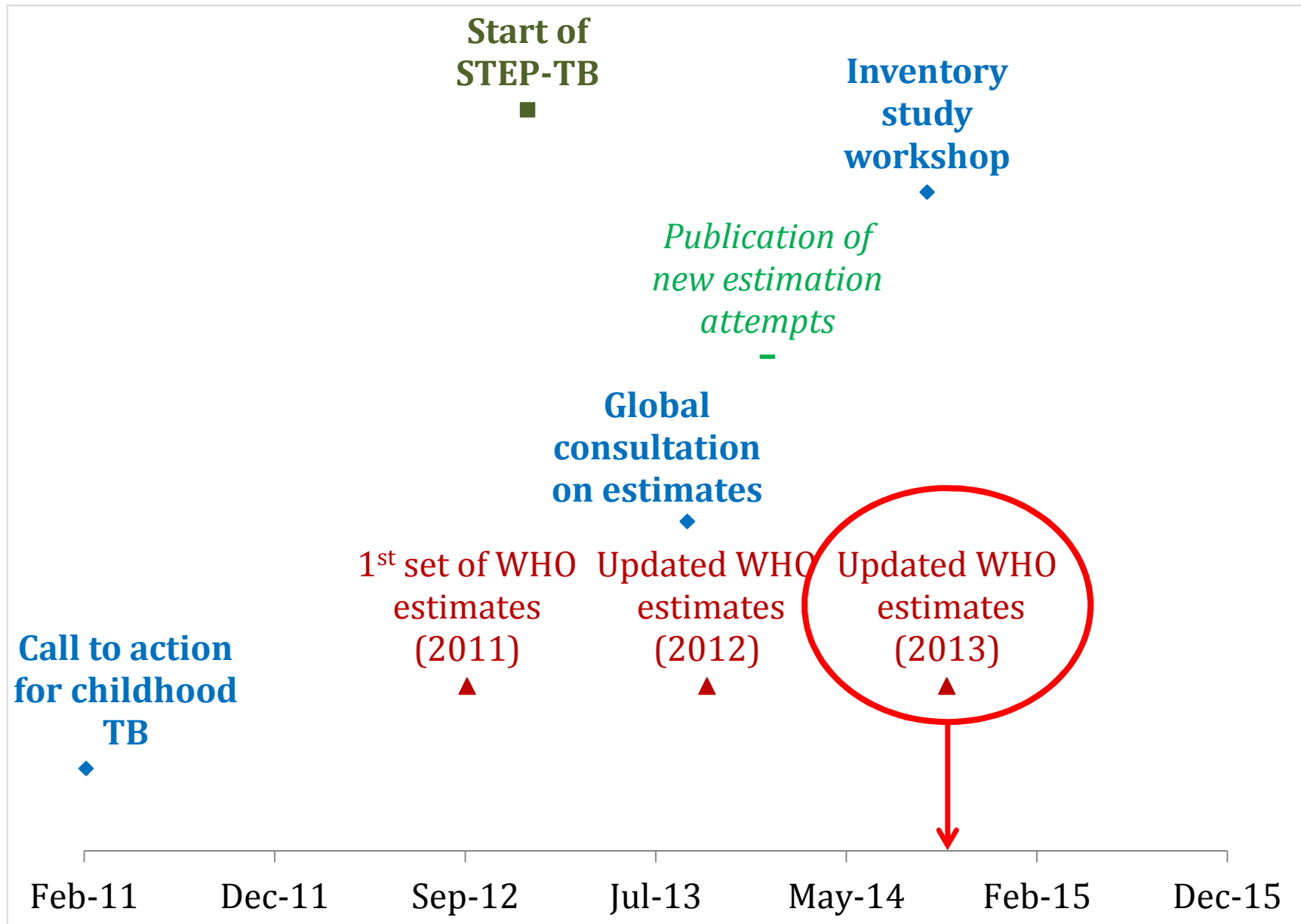
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# Summary of key decisions, timelines and requirements

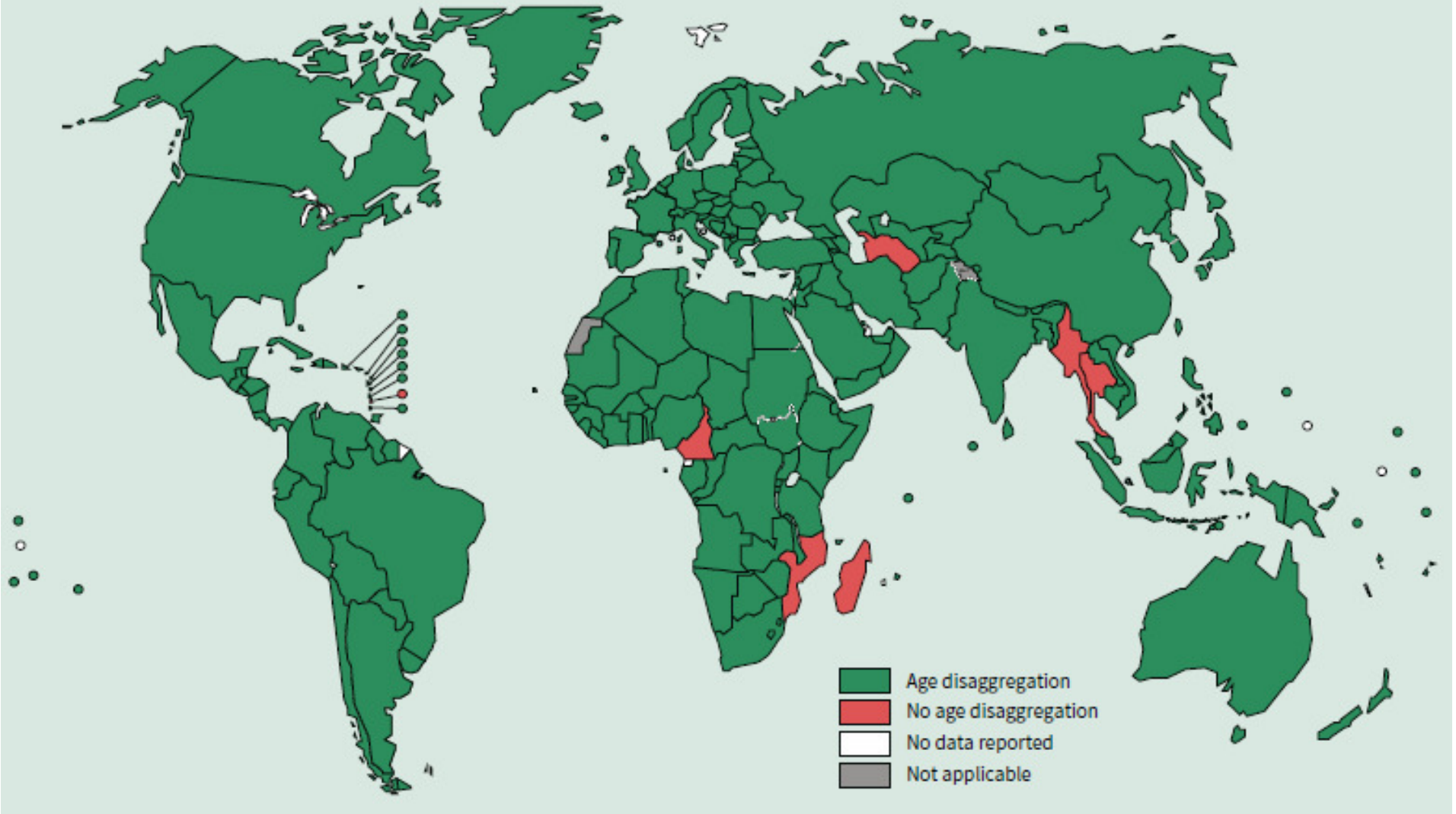
	China	Indonesia	Pakistan	Philippines	Thailand	Viet Nam
<i>Objectives</i>	Under-reporting (retrospective)	Under-reporting (prospective)	Under-reporting (prospective)	Data quality assessment (NTP and non-NTP)	Under-reporting (retrospective & continuous)	Under-reporting & incidence (prospective)
<i>Case definitions</i>	Bact-conf (all ages)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All-form TB</li> <li>Bact-conf</li> <li>Children</li> </ul>	Children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All-form TB</li> <li>Bact-conf</li> <li>Children</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All-form TB</li> <li>Bact-conf</li> <li>Children</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All-form TB</li> <li>Bact-conf</li> <li>Children</li> </ul>
<i>Timelines</i>						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Protocol</li> <li>Study end</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Q1 2015</li> <li>Q4 2015</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Q4 2014</li> <li>Q4 2015</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Q4 2014</li> <li>Q4 2015</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Q2 2015</li> <li>Q4 2016</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Q4 2014</li> <li>Q4 2015</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Q4 2014</li> <li>Q4 2015</li> </ul>
<i>Support required</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>TA</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>TA</li> <li>Funding</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>TA</li> <li>Funding</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>TA</li> <li>Funding</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>TA</li> <li>Funding</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>TA</li> <li>Funding</li> </ul>

# Paediatric TB disease burden: past, present, future



# Incidence *data source* (2013)

Reporting of new and relapse TB case notifications disaggregated by age, 2013



# Incidence *estimation* (2013)

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- *Method I:*
  - Age-disaggregation is now only requested for totals of all-form (bacteriologically-confirmed and clinically diagnosed), new and relapse case notifications (estimated total: 300 000)
  - Ratio of child to adult case notification is used to age disaggregate total TB incidence (all ages)
- *Method II:* results from Dodd et al
- Ensemble approach is used to combine the two independent methods

Estimated total incidence:

**550 000 (95% CI 470 000 – 640 000)**

6% of total 9 million incident cases are children

# Incidence

## *next steps*

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### ***Short-term***

- Further complementary mathematical modelling work
  - disaggregation of incidence by HIV status
- Generation of new, nationwide data (particularly on informing the gap between notifications and real incidence)

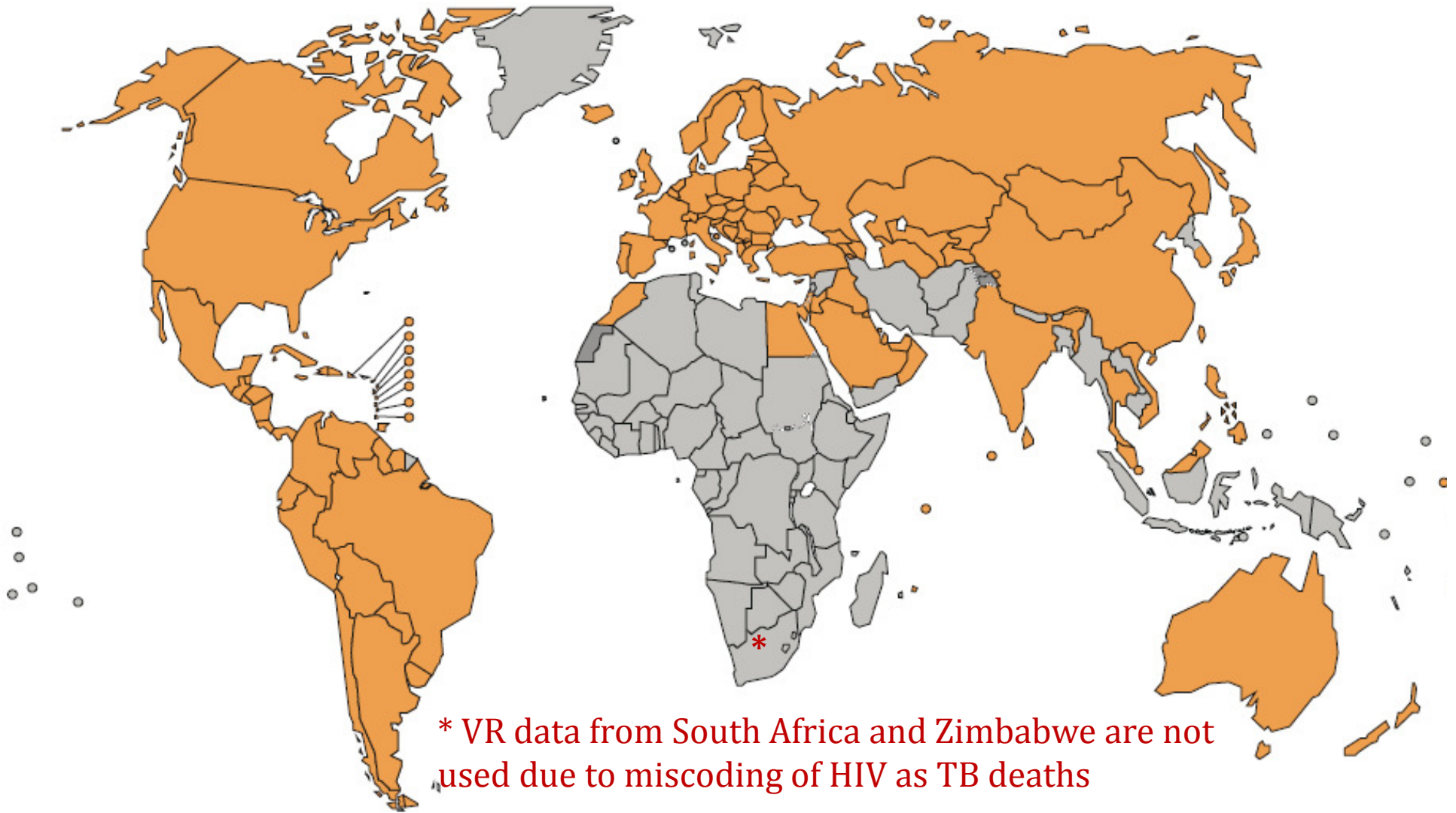
### ***Longer-term***

- Promote the use of case-based electronic recording & reporting (*getting to the under-reported*)
- Strengthening links outside the NTP network e.g. paediatricians (*getting to the under-reported*)
- TB integration in MCH programmes (*getting to the under-diagnosed*)



# Mortality *data source* (2013)

Countries (in orange) for which TB mortality is estimated using measurements from vital registration systems (n=124) and/or mortality surveys (n=2, India and Viet Nam)



\* VR data from South Africa and Zimbabwe are not used due to miscoding of HIV as TB deaths

# Mortality *estimation* (2013)

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- Underlying cause of death is TB (excludes TB deaths among PLHIV)
  - ICD-10: codes A15-A19
  - ICD-9: codes 010-018
- Adjust reported  $d$  deaths from VR:  $d_a = \frac{d}{c(1-g)}$   
where  $c$  denotes system coverage and  $g$  proportion of ill-defined causes
- *For countries with VR data*: use adjusted reported paediatric TB deaths  $d_a$
- *For countries without VR data*: use statistical modelling (including multiple imputation) to predict the ratio of paediatric to adult adjusted TB deaths and disaggregate totals (all ages)

**80 000 (64 000 – 97 000) TB deaths (HIV-negative)**

**7% of total 1 100 000 TB deaths (HIV-negative)**

# Mortality

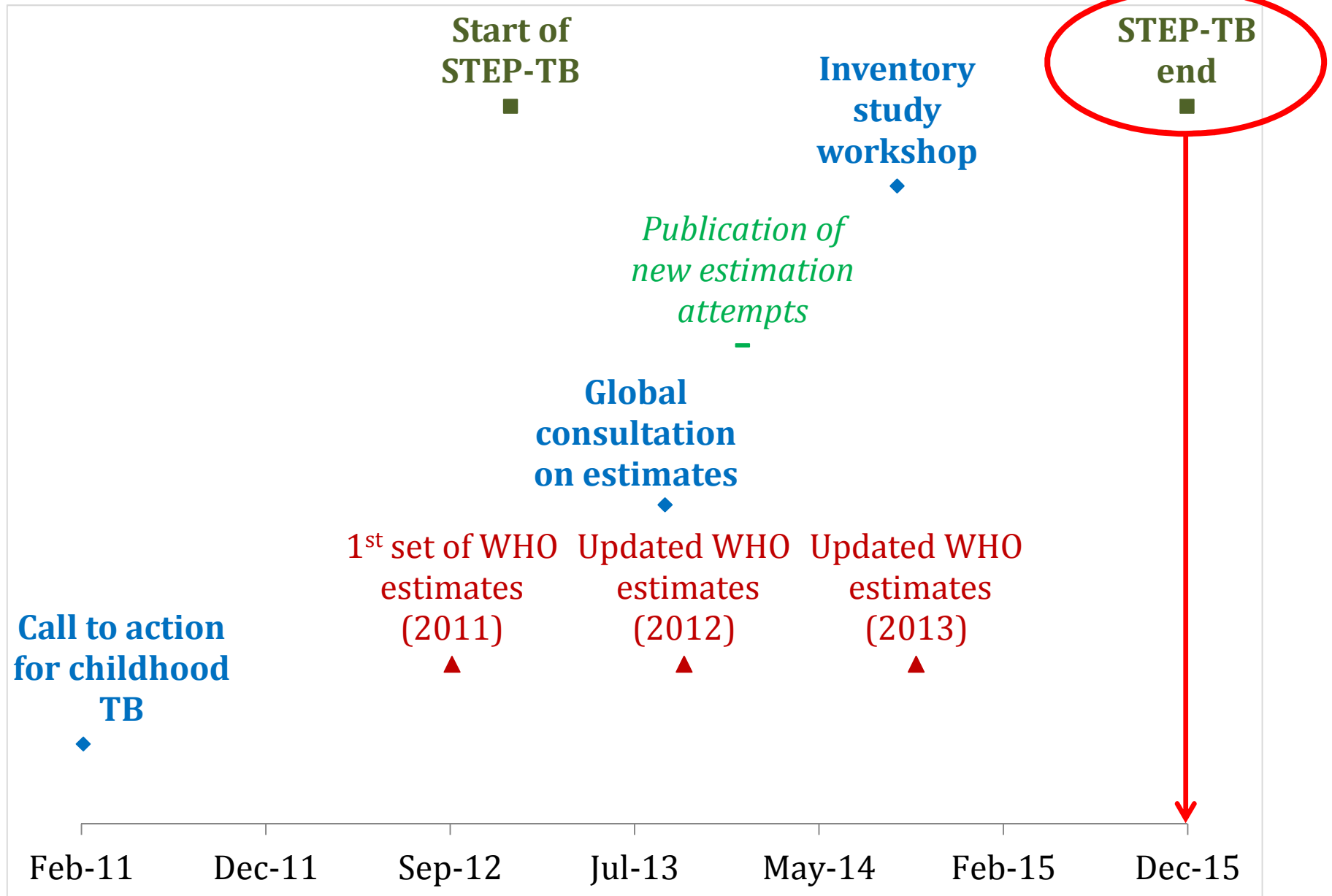
## *next steps*

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- Additional analytical work
  - Mathematical modelling (e.g. TB deaths in HIV co-infected children)
- Collaboration with CHERG\*: investigate options to quantify the miscoding of TB deaths in VR systems (e.g. due to pneumonia, malnutrition, HIV/AIDS)
- Investigate options for "correcting" VR data from South Africa and Zimbabwe
- Advocate for the development of and investment in VR systems
  - Allows for a direct measurement of mortality: level of & time trends
  - Serving many health programmes, not only TB
  - Interest from funding agencies: Global Fund investment in VR, part of HIS strengthening grants (e.g. Indonesia)

\* UNICEF & WHO's Child Health Epidemiology Reference Group

# Paediatric TB disease burden: past, present, future



# Ongoing analytical work

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- **TB incidence**
  - Global and regional estimates
  - Disaggregated by HIV-status
  - Disaggregated by MDR-TB status
- **TB mortality**
  - Global and regional estimates
  - Disaggregated by HIV-status
- **Data gaps**
  - Set priorities in empirical studies that could most improve precision of model-based estimates

**Over to Kathryn**

**TB IN ADOLESCENTS**