### **TUBERCULOSIS**





Elimination as a public health problem

## **Elimination**

Pre-elimination: <1 case per 100 000 population Elimination: < 0.1 cases per 100 000 population

### Programmatic targets

100% people diagnosed with tuberculosis (TB) were initially tested with a rapid diagnostic test

- ≥ 90% treatment coverage
- ≥ 90% treatment success
- ≥ 90% TB preventive treatment coverage in household contacts and people living with HIV

### **Action steps to**achieve elimination

# **Best buys**

#### Innovative tools:

-Implement portable chest X ray, Al-powered for TB detection, molecular testing, and shortened treatment regimens

#### 2 Early action:

-Systematic screening in high-risk groups (e.g.: people deprived of liberty, contacts, people living with HIV), rapid molecular testing and drug susceptibility testing for early treatment

#### 3 Prevention:

-Provide preventive treatment to high-risk groups and ensure BCG vaccination

#### Greater effectiveness and accessibility:

-Implement shortened oral treatment for drug-resistant TB, including regimens like bedaquiline, pretomanid, linezolid, and moxifloxacin (BPaLM) to increase adherence success rates and reduce treatment interruption

#### Patient-centered care:

-Integrate TB care into primary health care, including treatment support from community health workers to increase treatment adherence and provide social support

#### TB-HIV synergy:

-Integration of services for screening, treatment and TB prevention

#### More information

- · Pan American Health Organization. Tuberculosis. Washington, D.C.: PAHO; 2025 [cited 10 April 2025]. Available from: https://www.paho.org/en/topics/tuberculosis.
- · World Health Organization. Implementing the end TB strategy: the essentials, 2022 update. Geneva: WHO; 2022. Available from: https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789240065093.
- · World Health Organization. Global tuberculosis report 2023. Geneva: WHO; 2023. Available from: https://iris.who.int/handle/10665/373828.



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