



Update of TB policies in Brazil and in the World

The Tuberculosis Research Agenda in Brazil

Dr. Afranio Kritski, REDE TB Brasilia, November 3rd, 2016

Outline

□ Rede TB Activities 2001-2016

□ Brazilian Response to End TB Strategy 2013-2016

□ National TB Research Agenda

□ Interaction between Rede TB and NTP-MoH

Final Remarks



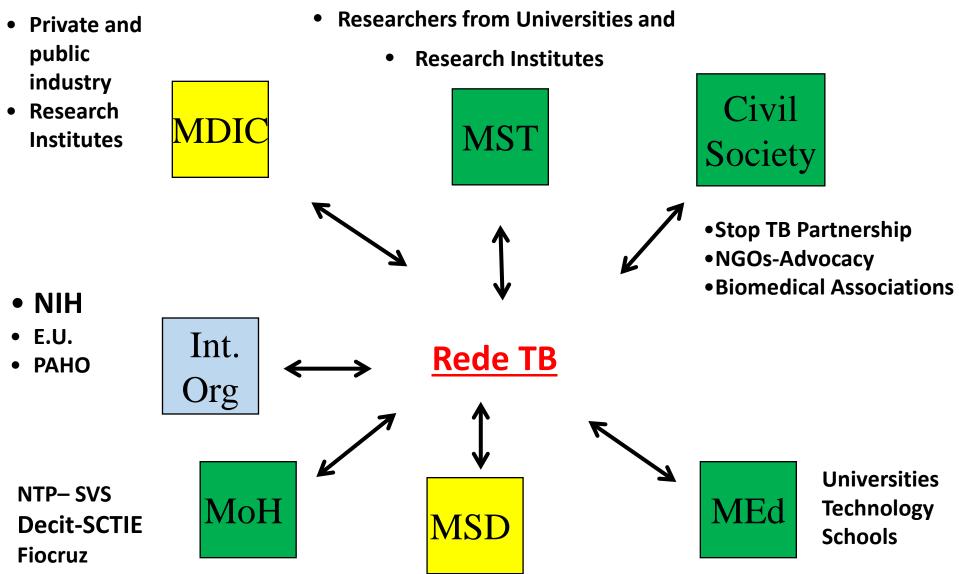
Coordinating Areas

Research Sites

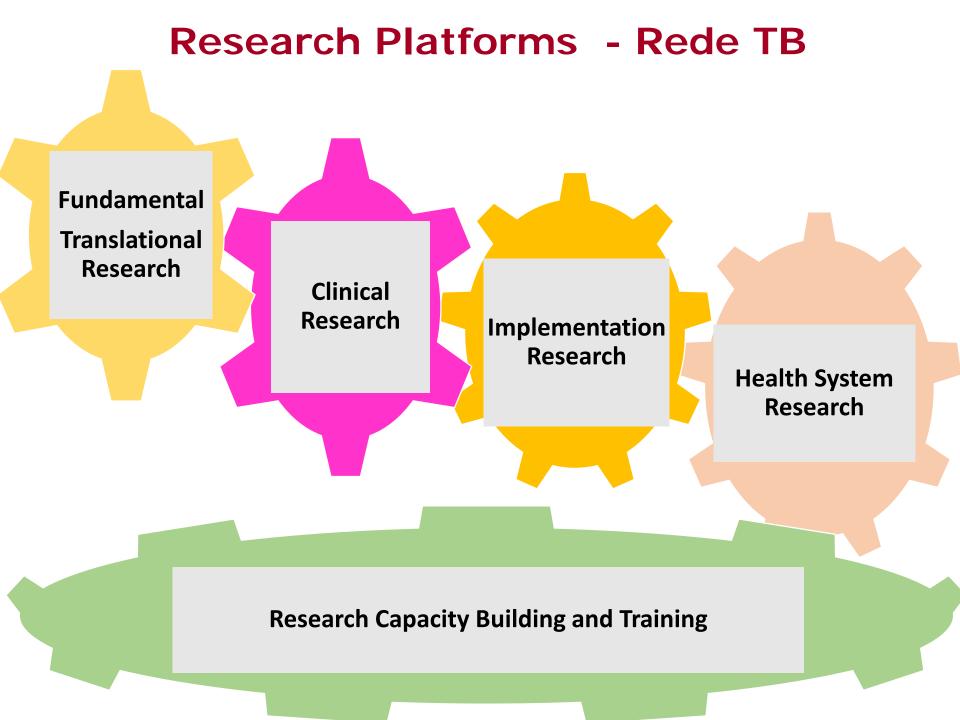




TB RESEARCH IN BRAZIL (2001-2016)



MCT: Ministry of Science and Technolgoy; MoH: Ministry of Heatlh MEd: Ministry of Education; MDIC: Ministry of Industry and Trade ; MSD: Ministry of Social Development; Civil Society: NGOs, Health Council, Professional Associations



Portfolio REDE TB (2001-2016)

Fundamental Research

- New PPD
- Bacfil (manual)
- MLPA
- Proteomic and lipidomic plataform
- Fusion Proteins
- BioMarkers
- New drugs
- Mucosal rBCG **Moreau RDJ Vaccine**
- Auxotrophic MTB vaccine

• Research Training

• INCT-TB (CNPq -2001)

- **Translational Research**
- New PPD
- Kit SIRE Nitratase
- Q3 /Real time PCR
- Bacfil automated
- TB sprint plus
- MLPA
- Detect MDRTB
- 45 lidipic fractions
- **5** Fusion proteins
- New drugs (IQG 607)

Report Project (NIH)

• INCT-TB (CNPq-2001)



- Linezolid/Levo/Gati/M oxi PK and EBA studies
- Moxifloxacin trials for active TB
- TMC 207 trial -MDR-TB
- Rifabutine and RIF trials fo LTBI
- STAND (PAMZ) Trial
- Detect-TB kit study (with brazilian industry)
- INCT-TB (CNPq-2001)

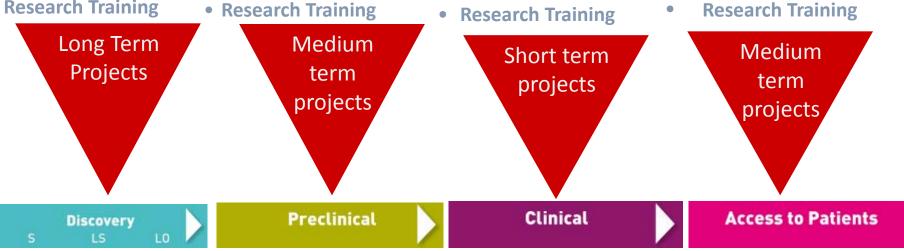


Operational /Implementaion Health System Research New Diagnostic Tests

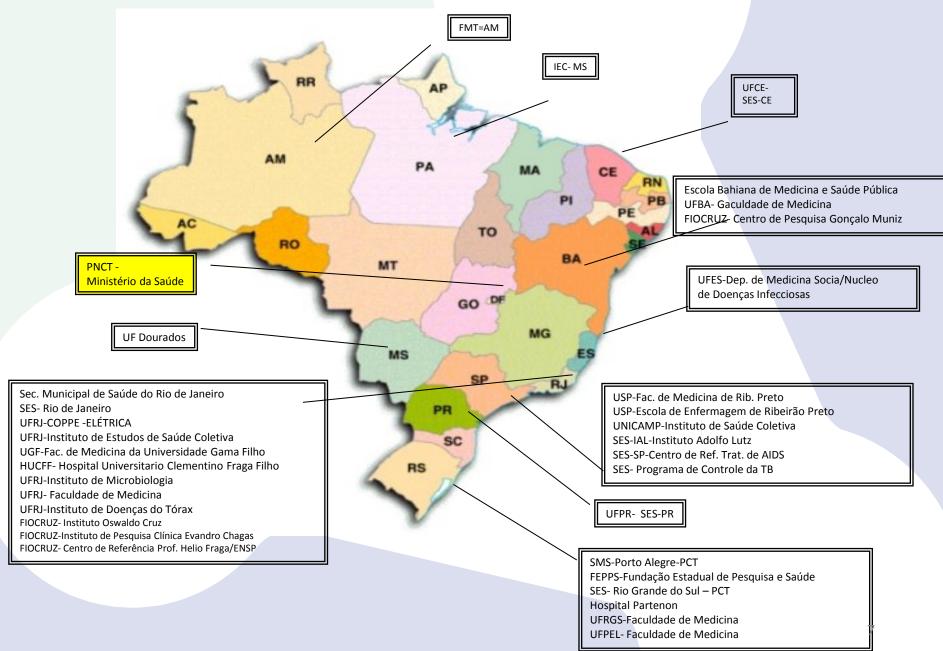
- **RIF vs INH for LTBI**
- **Xpert vs AFB for TB**
 - **MGIT vs LPA vs Xpert -MDRTB**
- **MGIT vs LJ for DSTB**
- Detect-TB kit /Clinical Score

Effectiveness of TB control in

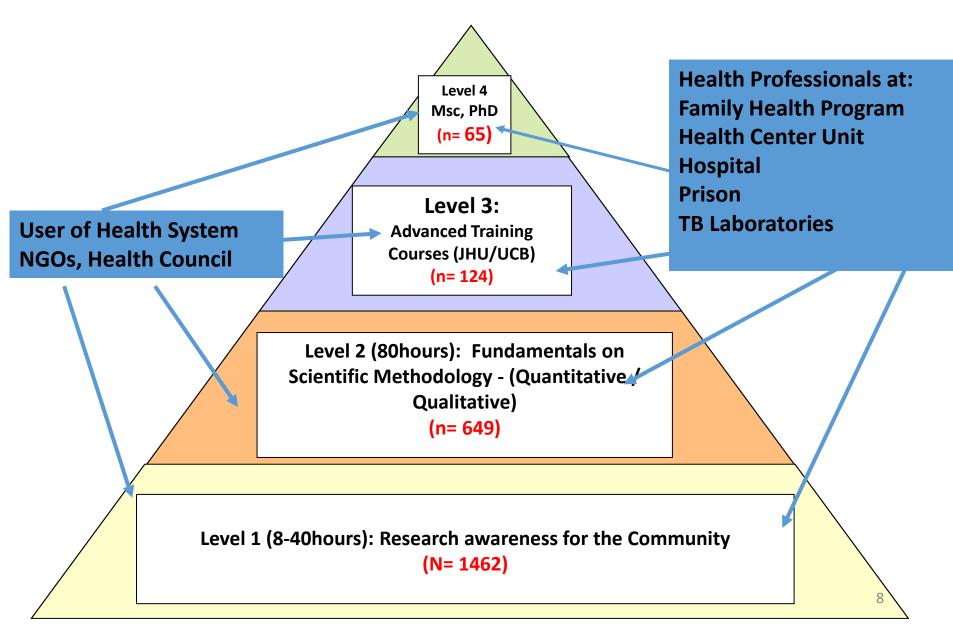
- **Primary Health Care Level**
- **Vulnerable Populations**
- Pediatric TB /DR/MDR-TB
- **TB and co-morbidities**
- **Research Training**



CAPACITY BUILDING FOR TB RESEARCH – 2002-2015



Participants in ICOHRTA Courses Oct 2002/Jul 2015: 2300



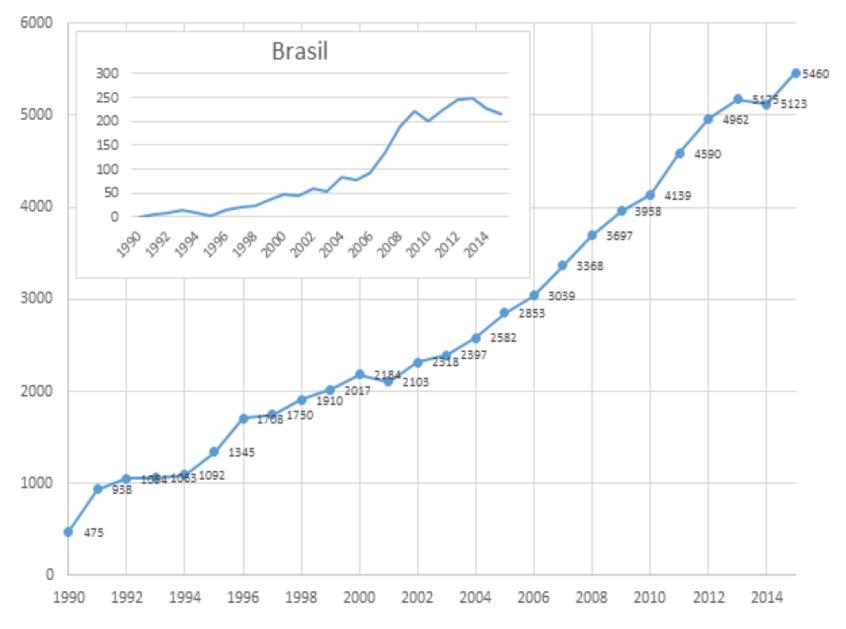
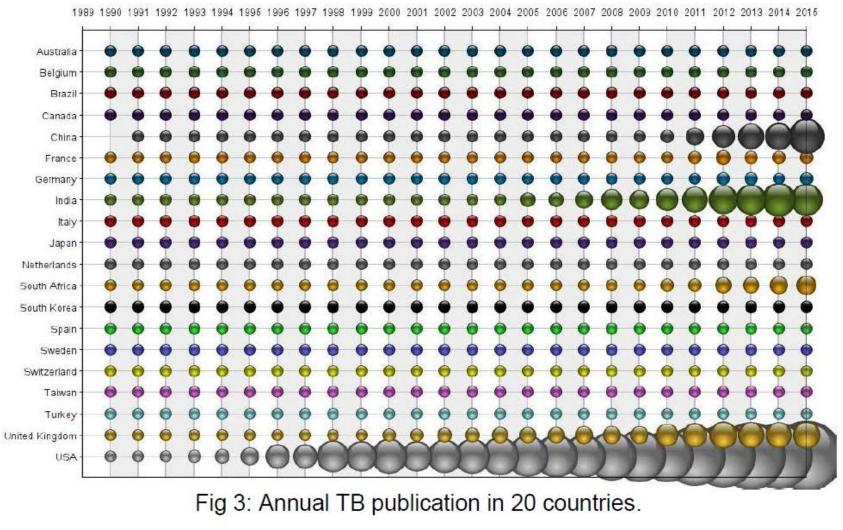
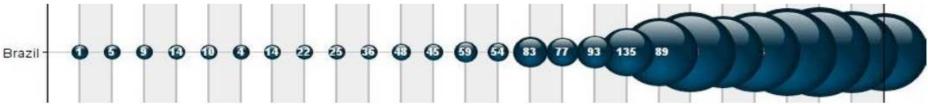


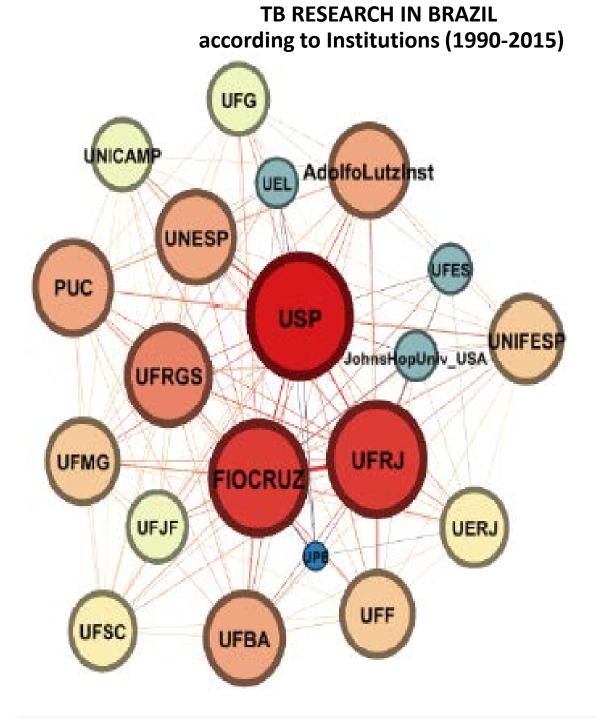
fig 1: Global TB publication period 1990 – 2015) and Brazil.

http://data.worldbank.org/country available at June 06 2016

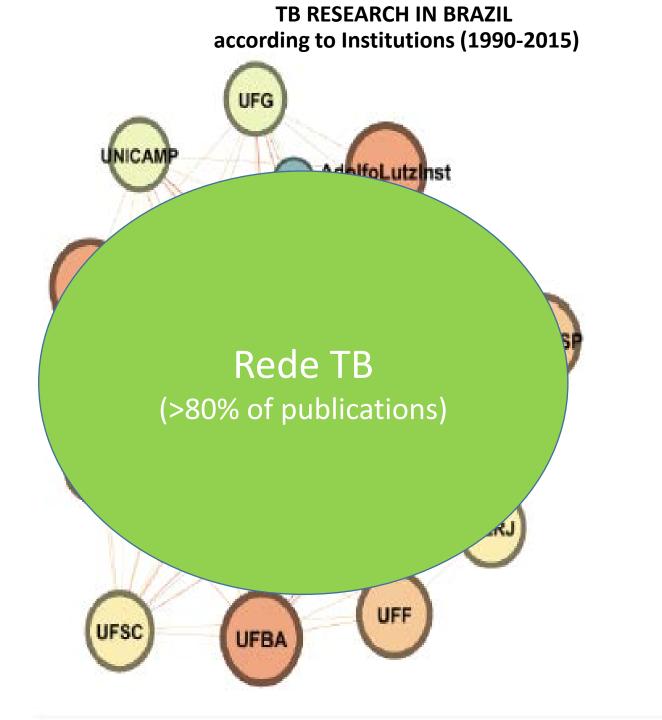




http://data.worldbank.org/country available at June 06 2016



and the second



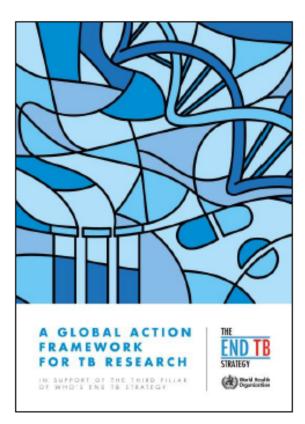
and the

Brazilian Response to "Global End TB Strategy 2013

- Brazilian TB Research Roadmap
 - carried out by REDE TB, NTP and WHO in Sao Paulo City
 - Use Research Platform Approaches to achieve a National consensus

Roll out of Pillar 3 Global Action Framework for TB research

To promote, enhance and intensify TB research and innovation









10 year vision: Specific Objectives Globally:

- 1. Global TB Research Networks (STAG-WHO, 2015 & 2016)
- 2. New diagnostic tests Point of care;
- 3. New drugs Short treatment of DR-TB (and DS-TB)
- 4. New vaccine(s) infancy, childhood and adolescents
- Implementation Research (biomedical and biosocial approaches) – Impact evaluation of incorporation of new tools

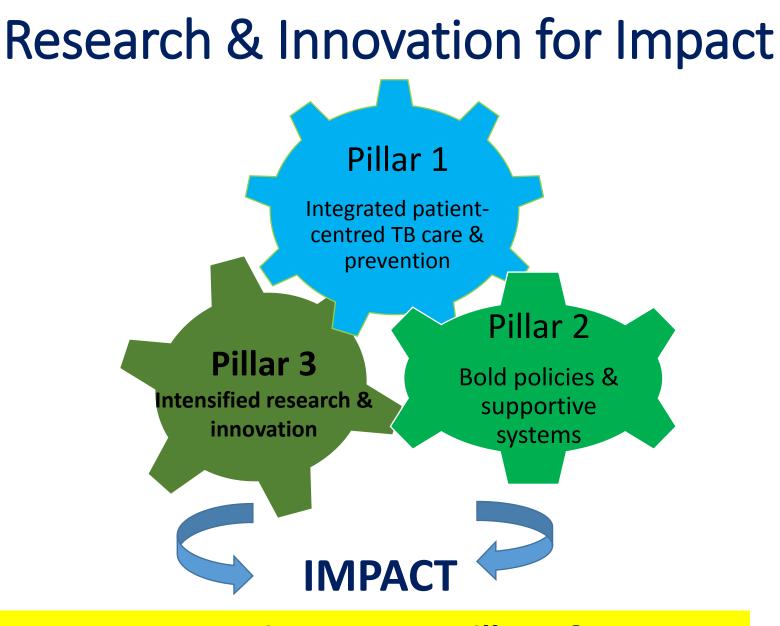


5 year plan: By 2020 what is needed? In middle income countries with TB burden

- 1. Establish National TB Research Network
- 2. Develop National TB Research Agenda
- 3. Plan to build and maintain capacity for TB Research
- 4. Develop National funding mechanism for TB Research
- 5. Integrate research communities at regional and international collaboration level







How to incorporate Pillar 3?

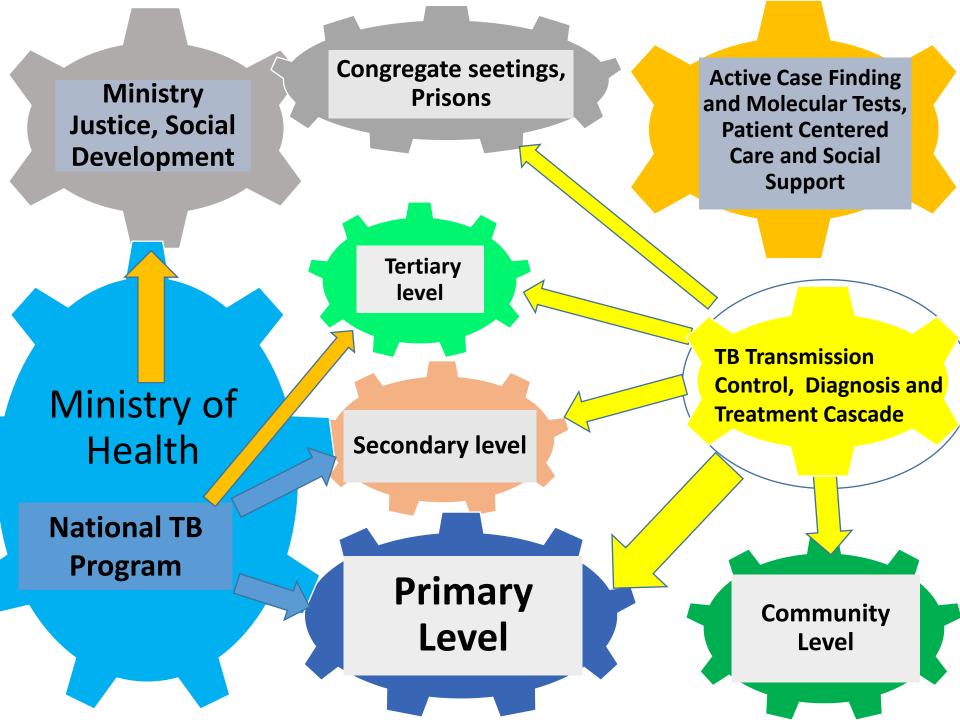
5 year plan: By 2020 what is needed? In middle income countries with TB burden

- 1. Establish National TB Research Network (2001)
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- Going beyond the NTP
- Government advocacy (interaction with Congress)
- NTP has incorporated Research and Social Protection as High Priority
- Intersectorial Approach: include Ministry of Education, Science Technology, Social Development, Justice, Labor, Trade and Foreigr Affairs
- Promoting interaction of Pillar 3 with Pillars 1 and 2 through implementation science to induce policies changes inside the NTPs



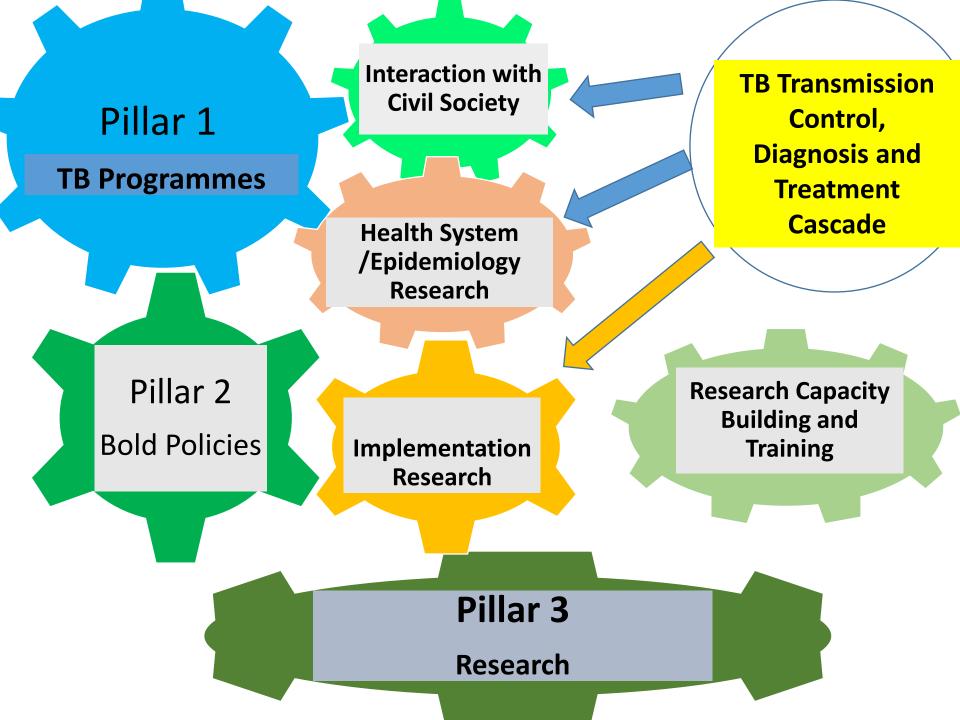


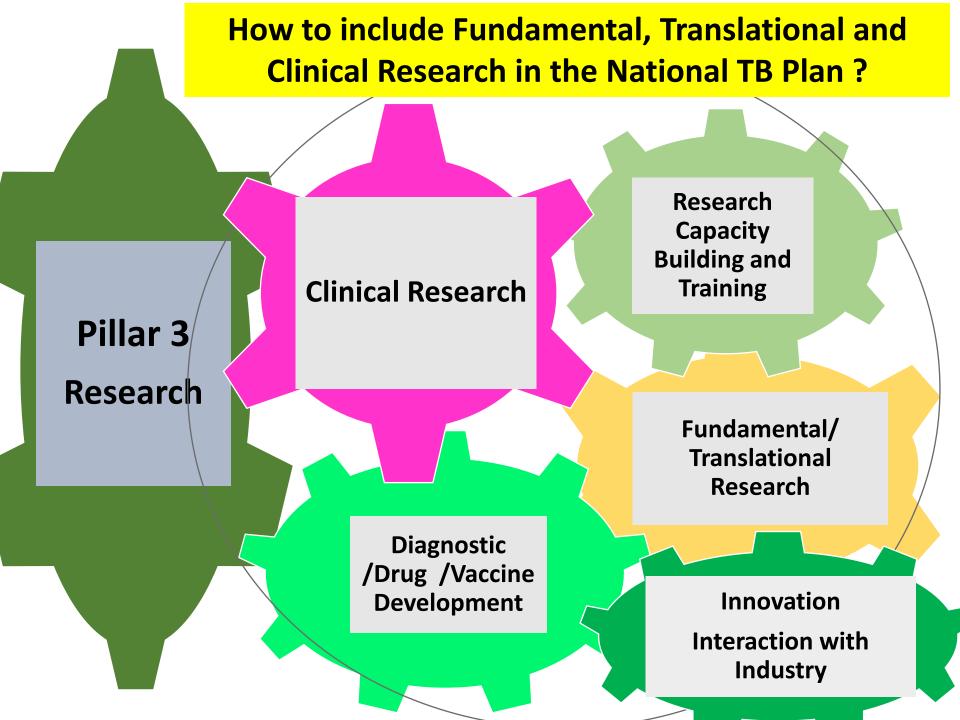
Implementation Research in Health

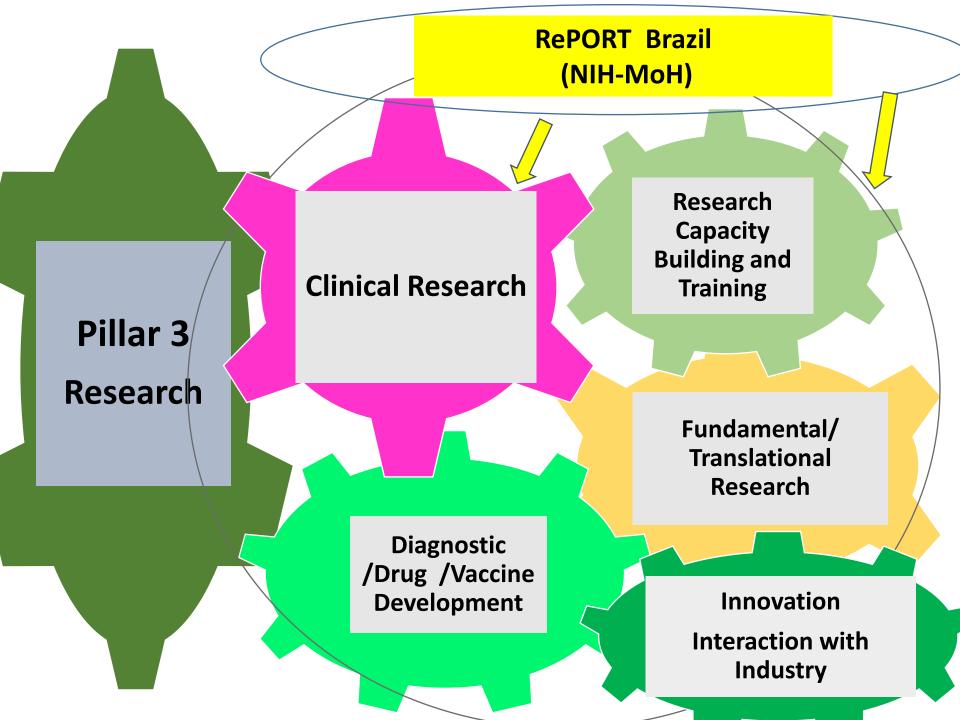
□ One of the greatest challenges is how to take proven interventions and implement them in the real world.

□ Implementation research is particularly important in supporting the scale-up of interventions and their integration into health systems at the national level.

Foster interaction between NTP and Academia







Report International Projects - 2015

- Focus on Integrating Fundamental, Translational and Clinical Research Platforms
- Brazil, India, South Africa
- Cohort TB cases and Close Contacts
- Use Common Protocol
- Central Data Managament
- Central Biorespository

RePORT Brazil Study sites / 3 regions (2015)

North Region

Manaus/Amazonas Marcelo Cordeiro Santos

Northeast Region Salvador/Bahia – Bruno Bezerril Andrade

Southeast Regiong

Rio (UFRJ/Caxias) Afranio Kritski Rio (Rocinha) Betina Durovni Rio (IPEC-Fiocruz) Valeria Rolla

USA – P.I. Timothy Sterling – Vanderbilt Univ Funds from (50% each) Brazil Government –

Principal areas for cooperation

• Translational studies

M. tuberculosis transmission

Role of mixed infection

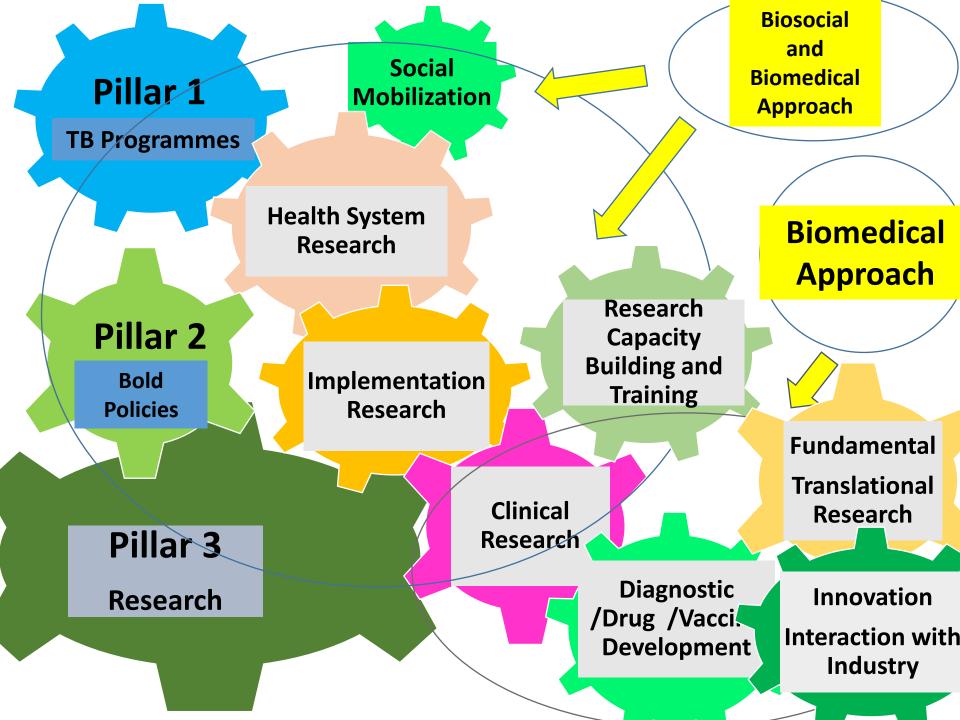
Biomarkers to identify patients at risk for active TB and infection TB

Risk factors for tuberculosis recurrence,

• Epidemiologic studies

TB comorbidities, (**HIV, Diabetes, Mental Diseases**, Hepatitis, other Tropical diseases) TB in Women/Children Nutritional status

• Clinical trials (diagnosis and therapeutics)





Brazilian Response to "Global End TB (2015)

- Developed National TB Research Agenda June 2015
 - 73 Research Projects were identified from 7 Research Platforms



Revista da Sociedade Brasileira de Medicina Tropical 49(1):, Jan-Feb, 2016 http://dx.doi.org/10.1590/0037-8682-0330-2015

Technical Report

Brazilian Response to *Global End TB Strategy*: The National Tuberculosis Research Agenda

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TB Research Agenda Revisited (2016)

- Eletronic Survey was carried out at the Fifth National Workshop of Rede TB, Maceio 22-24, August, 2016
- Weblink: <u>https://enketo.ona.io/x/#Y9zX</u>
- Respondents (n=150)
- From 73 Research Projects; 21 priorities were chosen (3 among each 7 Research Platforms)



Platform 2 - Development, production and evaluation of new diagnostic tests

 a) Encourage the production and validation of national recombinant PPD by national laboratories, and immunological tests for TB diagnosis.

 b) Identify biomarkers for TB diagnosis and to predict of developing TB, not based on sputum tests.

c) Laboratory and Clinical Validation of prototypes for TB diagnosis already developed at national or international level in central laboratories of the states [LACENS] and collaborating laboratories (research laboratories)



Platform 4 - Epidemiological, operational and health system research

 a) To evaluate the effect of cash transfer programs and other social benefits in epidemiological and operational indicators for TB control.

 b) To evaluate stigma, discrimination and prejudice of TB patients in users and professionals perspectives.

 c) To evaluate the impact of incorporation of new technologies in different health care level according to the distribution of social inequalities on tuberculosis



Platform 6 - Social mobilization

a) Evaluate the impact of the relationship between local leaders x health services.

 b) Evaluate the impact of communication strategies used by civil society organizations working with tuberculosis.

c) Evaluate the impact of communication actions, advocacy and mobilization on adherence to TB treatment and reduction of stigma and prejudice.



Activities - 2016

- Allocation focal point for Pillar 3 within the NTCP
- Creation of new position at Rede TB (foster the interaction with government)
- Pillar 2 and 3 was incorporated in the National TB Plan

 Creation of National CCAP led by the NTCP and Rede TB



Activities - 2016

- Interaction with CAPES (Ministry of Education) focusing on funding the Capacity Building for research
- Interaction with Conitec /MoH (like Nice at UK) to streamline the incorporation of technologies and analyze their impact on Health System
- Interaction with TB Researchers and NTP Coordinators from Russia, China, India, South Africa pursuing the creation of BRICS TB Research Network



Final remarks

When we are implementing new IC technologies or revising National Guidelines

• use impact assessment framework that evaluate effectiveness, equity, health system, scale up and horizon analysis combined with qualitative analysis and sustainability perspective

Acknowledgments

Rede TB Members

NTP-MoH

Fiocruz

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