

Integrate staff presentation

'Victor Babes' Clinical Hospital
Romania

Tuberculosis

- Infectious-contagious disease
- Koch bacillus
- Wide spread in the population (endemic)
- Untreated – important fatality

It **affects** the population in the most productive years of life

Transmission path – mostly aerial (>95%)

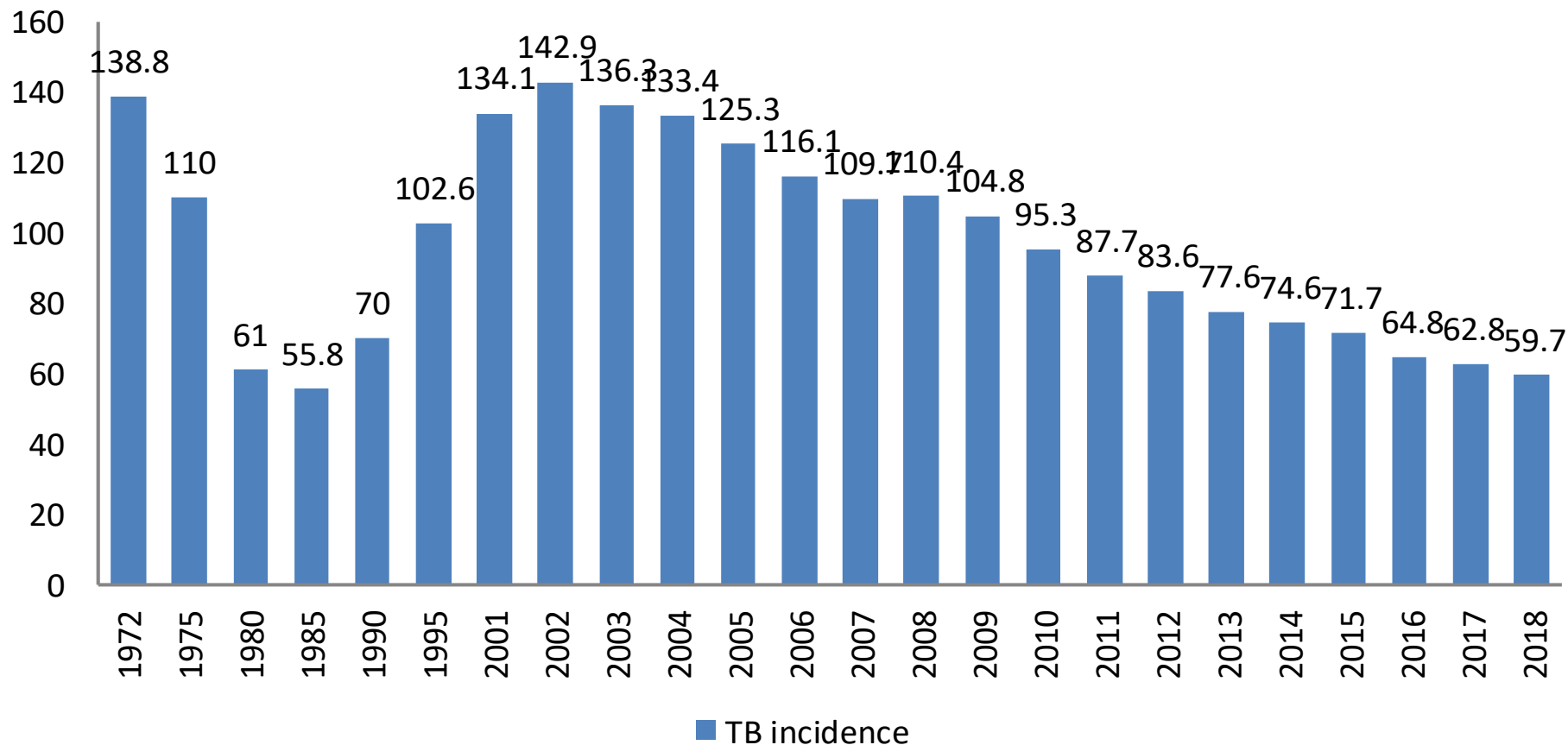
The main source – patients with positive TB lung microscopy (sick people with lung cavities eliminating bacilli = bacillary sources)

Infectious environment – closed spaces

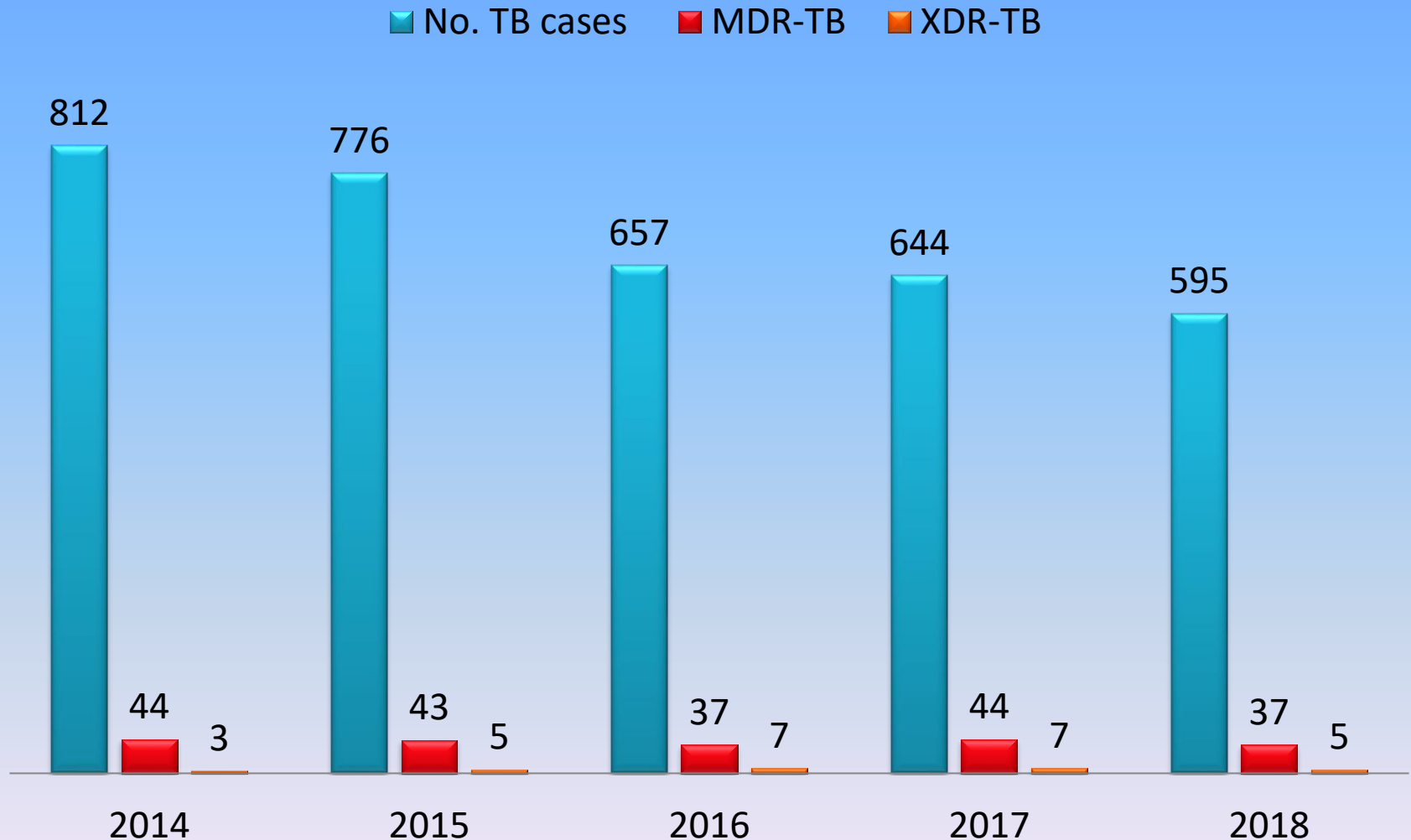
“Street contagion” – unknown source (public transportation, performance halls, shops, etc.)

About 5% of newly infected people develop the disease in the following months.

Global incidence of tuberculosis in Romania during 1972-2018



Total TB cases in Dolj county



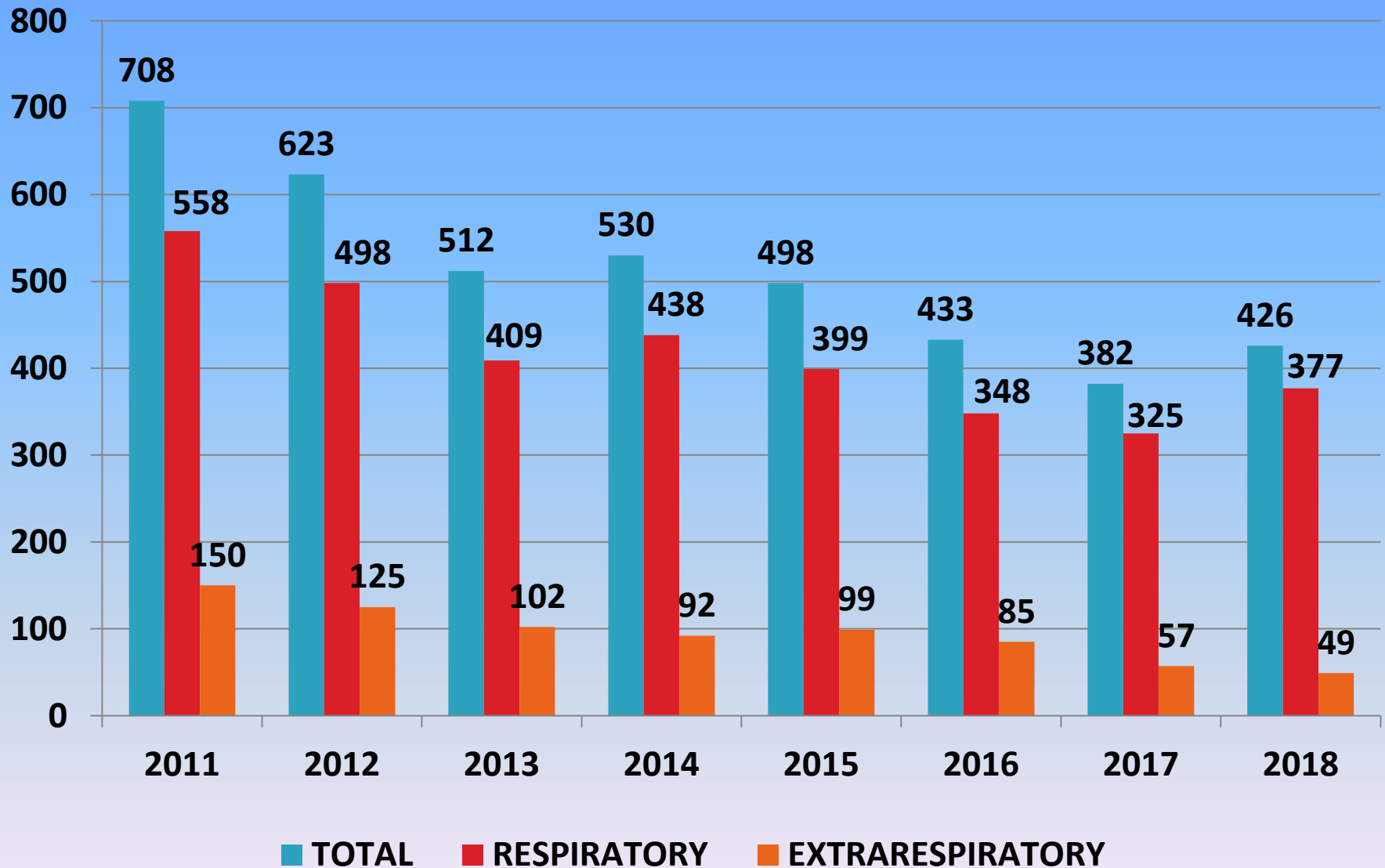
❖ Retrospective study

❖ Data from the TB register of the Craiova TB Ambulatory

❖ In period 1.01.2011 – 31.12.2018:

- Total number of TB cases: 4112
- Number of cases of respiratory TB: 3362
- Number of extrapulmonary TB cases: 750

Number of TB cases 2011-2018



INTEGRATE

Joint Action on integrating prevention, testing and linkage to care strategies across HIV, viral hepatitis, TB and STIs in Europe

Coordinator: RegionH /CHIP

Romania: - “Marius Nasta” Pneumophthiology
Institute Bucharest (IPMN)

- “Victor Babes” Clinical Hospital of Infectious
Diseases and Pneumophthiology Craiova
(CHIDPV)

Joint Action

- Joint Action (HP-JA-2016), 3rd Health Programme and 2016 Work Programme
- 29 nominated partners from 15 EU countries (+ Serbia)
- RegionH/CHIP (DK) is coordinator
- Participation from Public Health institutions (17), Hospitals (Infectious disease and research departments) (4), NGOs (7) and Universities (1)
- Launch in Brussels 19-20 Sep, 2017
- 36 Months (2017-2020)
- Overall budget 2,4 mill Euro (80% EU)



PILOTS

WP	Pilot	Countries
4	Patient experience survey	Romania, Spain and Croatia
5	Integrated tools – integration of HIV, viral hepatitis, STI and TB testing for key populations	Slovakia, Greece, Croatia, Italy, Lithuania, Poland and Slovenia
	Indicator Guided testing (<i>Specialty guideline review as part of WP4</i>)	Romania, Lithuania and Spain
	Home/self-testing	Lithuania, Italy and Ireland
6	ETW indicators/impact	Serbia, Poland, Estonia
	Integration of CBVCT in national surveillance and M&E systems (<i>Policy review part of WP4</i>)	Serbia, Spain, Slovakia, Poland, Estonia and Slovenia
7	ICT tools for combination prevention	Lithuania, Italy, Croatia
	Partner notification (<i>Policy review as part of WP4</i>)	Romania, Greece, Italy, Bulgaria and Ireland

INTEGRATE - objectives

Overall objective:

- Increase integrated early diagnosis and linkage to prevention and care of HIV, viral hepatitis, TB and STIs in EU member states by 2020.
- INTEGRATE builds on a number of previous and current EU-funded projects in which different INTEGRATE partners are also active (Quality Action, OptTEST, EuroHIVEdat, HA-REACT, HEPCARE)

WP 5.2

- ***Pilot*** (CHIDPVB/Romania) – increasing HIV testing among patients diagnosed with tuberculosis
- Initially - *audit* – the degree of HIV testing among patients with tuberculosis
- *Survey* – completed online by doctors initially and at the end of the project (after 12 months)
- *Study population* – all patients diagnosed with tuberculosis aged between 18 and 65 years in the records of “Victor Babes” Clinical Hospital of Infectious Diseases and Pneumophthisiology Craiova

The situation of patients with HIV/AIDS infection in the Craiova Regional Center

- HIV/AIDS patients registered on 31.12.2018 – 590
- HIV/AIDS patients undergoing treatment on 31.12.2018 – 566
- Naive patients introduced in treatment in 2018 – 34
- Patients who died in 2018 – 9
- Drug users – 3
- MSM - 2

- Patients with HIV/AIDS diagnosed with TB in 2018 – 6
- Newly diagnosed patients with HIV/AIDS in 2018 with TB coinfection – 7
- HIV/AIDS patients undergoing chemoprophylaxis for TB in 2018 – 1
- Patients with HIV/AIDS and chronic hepatitis B virus being treated – 76
- Patients with HIV/AIDS and chronic hepatitis C virus being treated - 0

- *National Program for the Prevention, Surveillance and Control of Tuberculosis – it is mandatory for every TB patient to be tested for HIV*
- For HIV testing, psychological counseling takes about 20 minutes
- Following psychological counseling, each patient signs *informed consent* for HIV testing

- About 60% of the patients with HIV/AIDS have an episode of tuberculosis in their lifetime
- Once diagnosed with HIV infection, a patient has a lung X-ray and is tested for hepatitis B and C
- When the patient with HIV/AIDS has respiratory symptoms, a lung X-ray is take

Informed consent

SPITALUL CLINIC DE BOLI INFECȚIOASE
ȘI PNEUMOTIZIOLOGIE
"VICTOR BABEȘ" CRAIOVA

Nr. înregistrare laborator: _____

FIȘA PENTRU TESTARE HIV

Nume.....

Prenume.....

- ☐ TEST RAPID
☐ ELISA HIV 1+2
☐ WESTERN BLOT

GRUPE DE RISC:

- ☐ 1. ITS
☐ 2. TBC
☐ 3. Gravidă
☐ 4. Nou-născut
☐ 5. Donator sânge
☐ 6. Personal sanitar (control periodic)
☐ 7. Expunere profesională
☐ 8. Hemodializat
☐ 9. Transfuzat
☐ 10. Prenupțial
☐ 11. Utilizator de droguri injectabile
☐ 12. Deținut
☐ 13. Homosexual (BSB)
☐ 14. Prostituată (PSC)
☐ 15. Contact cu persoană infectată HIV
☐ 16. Expunere sexuală accidentală la HIV
☐ 17. Persoană cu parteneri sexuali mulți
☐ 18. Violență sexuală
☐ 19. Șofer
☐ 20. Mărinari
☐ 21. Persoană cu sejur > 6 luni în străinătate
☐ 22. Persoană care lucrează > 6 luni în străinătate
☐ 23. La cerere
☐ 24. Diagnostic diferențial
☐ 25. Altele (specificați).....

Consiliere pretestare efectuată de:

1. Medic
2. Psiholog
3. Asistent social

Medic solicitant:
(semnătură și parafă)

Semnătură persoană testată:
(sau aparținător în cazul minorilor)

Data solicitării:.....

Notă: orice solicitare de testare HIV va fi însoțită de această fișă, completată de medicul
care recomandă testarea

Patient information leaflet – PIL

- Decreases the duration of psychological counseling
- The number of HIV tests is increasing among patients diagnosed with tuberculosis
- Eliminates some barriers related to low HIV testing (little time spent on psychological counseling, some misunderstandings about HIV testing, etc.)
- Answer some questions about the discovery of HIV/AIDS in tuberculosis patients

EFFECTUAREA UNUI TEST HIV

Am 7 favorabil
Comitetul de Etica

Spitalul Clinic de Boli Infecțioase și Pneumoftiziologie „Victor Babeș” Craiova
Clinica Pneumoftiziologie

SPITALUL CLINIC DE BOLI INFECȚIOASE
ȘI PNEUMOPTIZIOLOGIE
„VICTOR BABEȘ”
CRAIOVA

Tuberculoză

Ați fost diagnosticat cu tuberculoză (TB). Tuberculoza este o infecție contagioasă care, de obicei, afectează plămânii, dar poate afecta și alte părți ale corpului, precum coloana vertebrală sau creierul. Boala este cauzată de o bacterie transmisă prin intermediul sputei – prin tuse și prin împărțirea spațiului de locuit cu o persoană bolnavă de tuberculoză. Puteți trăi cu bacteria în corp, însă sistemul imunitar o va opri din a se răspândi și, în acest fel, nu veți fi niciodată bolnav sau contagios. Când sistemul dumneavoastră imunitar este slăbit brusc, bacteria se va înmulți și vă veți îmbolnăvi. Una din cauzele slăbirii sistemului imunitar este infecția cu virusul HIV.

Este în folosul bolnavilor să efectueze testul HIV.

Testarea HIV de rutină a tuturor pacienților ne va ajuta să îi identificăm pe cei care au virusul și să le oferim din timp tratament și îngrijire medicală.

HIV (Virusul Imunodeficienței Umane) conduce la o boală - SIDA care se poate menține sub control cu ajutorul medicației. Tratamentul are cel mai mare succes atunci când infecția este identificată în fază incipientă și poate avea câteva efecte secundare.

Ca pacient al clinicii de Pneumoftiziologie, diagnosticat cu tuberculoză vi se va oferi un test HIV. Pe lângă analizele obișnuite, vi se va recolta o probă de sânge pentru acest test. Puteți să întrebați orice despre această boală. Refuzul efectuării unui test HIV nu va afecta în niciun fel îngrijirea medicală pe care o primiți.

Pentru a putea face acest test, vi se va cere să semnați un formular de consimțământ.

Orice persoană care acceptă efectuarea testului HIV, va primi rezultatul acestuia. Rezultatul este confidențial și va fi cunoscut numai de dumneavoastră și de medicul curant/asistentă. Efectuarea testului nu este condiționată de calitatea dumneavoastră de asigurat.

Dacă rezultatul este pozitiv, veți fi direcționat către clinica de Boli Infecțioase, unde veți primi tratament și îngrijiri medicale pentru infecția cu HIV.

Vă mulțumim că ați ales să citiți aceste informații.

Vă rugăm să păstrați acest pliant ca sursă de referință.

You have been referred to this department due to suspected or confirmed infection with Tuberculosis (TB). TB is a contagious infection that usually affects the lungs, but it can also affect other parts of the body, like the spine or the brain. It is caused by bacteria and is transmitted via saliva – coughing and sharing household with a TB infected person. You can have the bacteria in your body, but your immune system stops them from spreading and you will neither be sick nor contagious. If your immune system is suddenly impaired, the bacteria will start spreading and you will get sick. One reason for an impaired immune system could be an HIV infection.

It is important to emphasize that most people with TB will NOT have HIV infection. But we think it is worthwhile that everyone takes the test.

A routine HIV test of all patients will help us to identify the patients with HIV and provide timely treatment and care

HIV (the Human Immunodeficiency Virus) is now a manageable condition with medication. Treatment is very successful, but it is most successful if the infection is identified at an early stage. The majority of patients will be on straightforward treatment experiencing few, if any, side effects.

As a patient at the Pneumophtisiology clinic you will be offered an HIV test. A blood test will be drawn together with your routine blood tests. You can ask any questions you may have. Declining to have an HIV test will in no way affect the care you receive.

You will be asked to sign a written consent to have the HIV test done.

Anyone who accepts an HIV test will receive the test result. The result is confidential and known only to you and your treating physician/nurse.

Taking the test, and testing negative, has no implications for insurance or mortgage applications.

If the result is positive, you will be referred to the infectious diseases ward, where you will receive treatment and care for HIV.

Thank you for taking the time to read this information.

Please keep this leaflet for your reference.

Partial Results

2018					2019			
Before Patient Information Leaflet (PIL)					After Patient Information Leaflet (PIL)			
HIV tests	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	total
HIV tests offered	30	26	14	34	26	37	16	183
HIV tests accepted	17	24	10	24	21	35	13	144
HIV tests positive	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

Testing rate audit: 67.4%

Testing rate Integrate: 78.7%

Testing rate before PIL: 75%

Testing rate after PIL: 87%

Consortium



Hrvatski zavod za javno zdravstvo
Croatian Institute of Public Health
Life Quality Improvement Organisation "FLIGHT"



Croatian association for HIV and viral hepatitis



ISKORAK



Region Hovedstaden / CHIP



Tervise Arengu Instituut
National Institute for Health Development

Tervise Arengu Instituut
National Institute for Health Development



Centre for Research & Technology Hellas,
Institute of Applied Biosciences, Information Technologies institute



Hellenic Center for Disease Control & Prevention



Semmelweis University



University College Dublin,
National University of Dublin, Ireland



Arcigay Associazione LGBTI Italiana



Croce Rossa Italiana



Fondazione LILA Milano ONLUS -
Lega Italiana per la Lotta contro l'AIDS



Fondazione Villa Maraini Onlus



Nacionalinė visuomenės sveikatos priežiūros laboratorija

National Public Health Surveillance Laboratory



Republican Centre for Addictive Disorders

Centre for Communicable Diseases and AIDS

Vilnius University Hospital Santaros Klinikos



Health Promotion and Disease Prevention



National AIDS Centre
Agency of the Ministry of Health



"Marius Nasta" Pneumophthysiology Institute



Institute of Public Health of Serbia
"Dr Milan Jovanovic Batut"



Slovak Medical University in Bratislava



National Institute of Public Health
Nacionalni inštitut za javno zdravje



Centre d'Estudis Epidemiològics sobre les ITS i Sida de Catalunya



Consorti Institut d'Investigacions Biomèdiques August Pi i Sunyer

Instituto de salud pública y laboral de Navarra



Public Health England