## 100% TB treatment success is possible!

Championing the International Organization for Migration (IOM) tuberculosis Directly Observed Therapy (DOT) and patient-centered care among refugees and other migrants undergoing pre-immigration medical examinations.

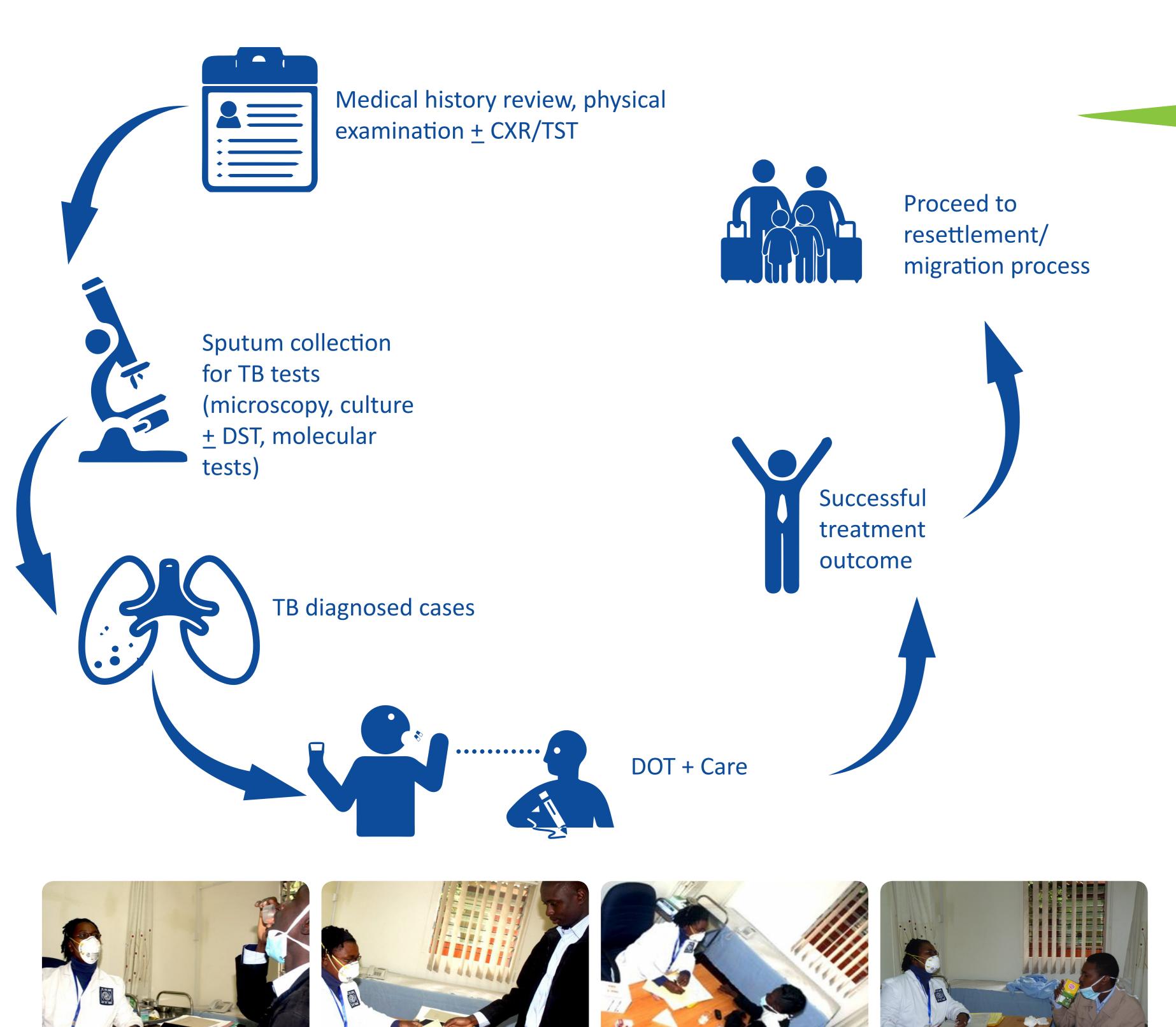
Author: Kipsang Melly | Dhillon Nyachieo | Miriti Damaris

## Background

Tuberculosis (TB) remains the leading infectious killer with an estimated 10.4 million new cases and 1.4 million deaths in 2016; the global treatment success rate was 83% for 2015 cohort.<sup>1</sup>

Screening for, and successful treatment of, TB disease hinging on DOT and patient-centered care is a core part of the International Organization for Migration's medical examinations of migrants including refugees prior to resettlement.

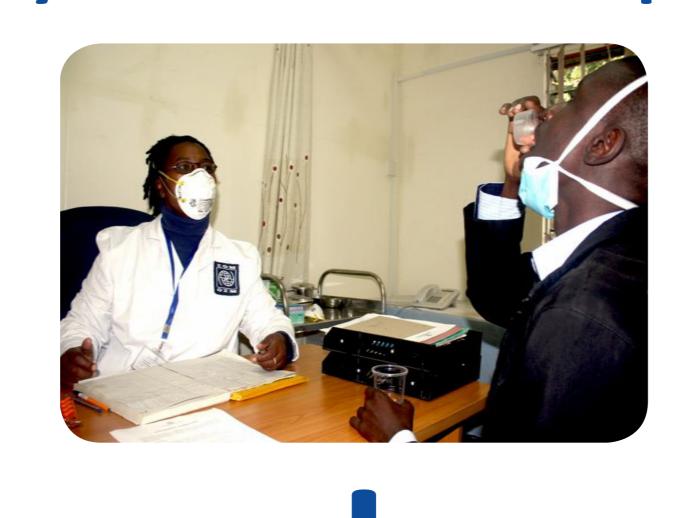
### **Immigration Process Flow**



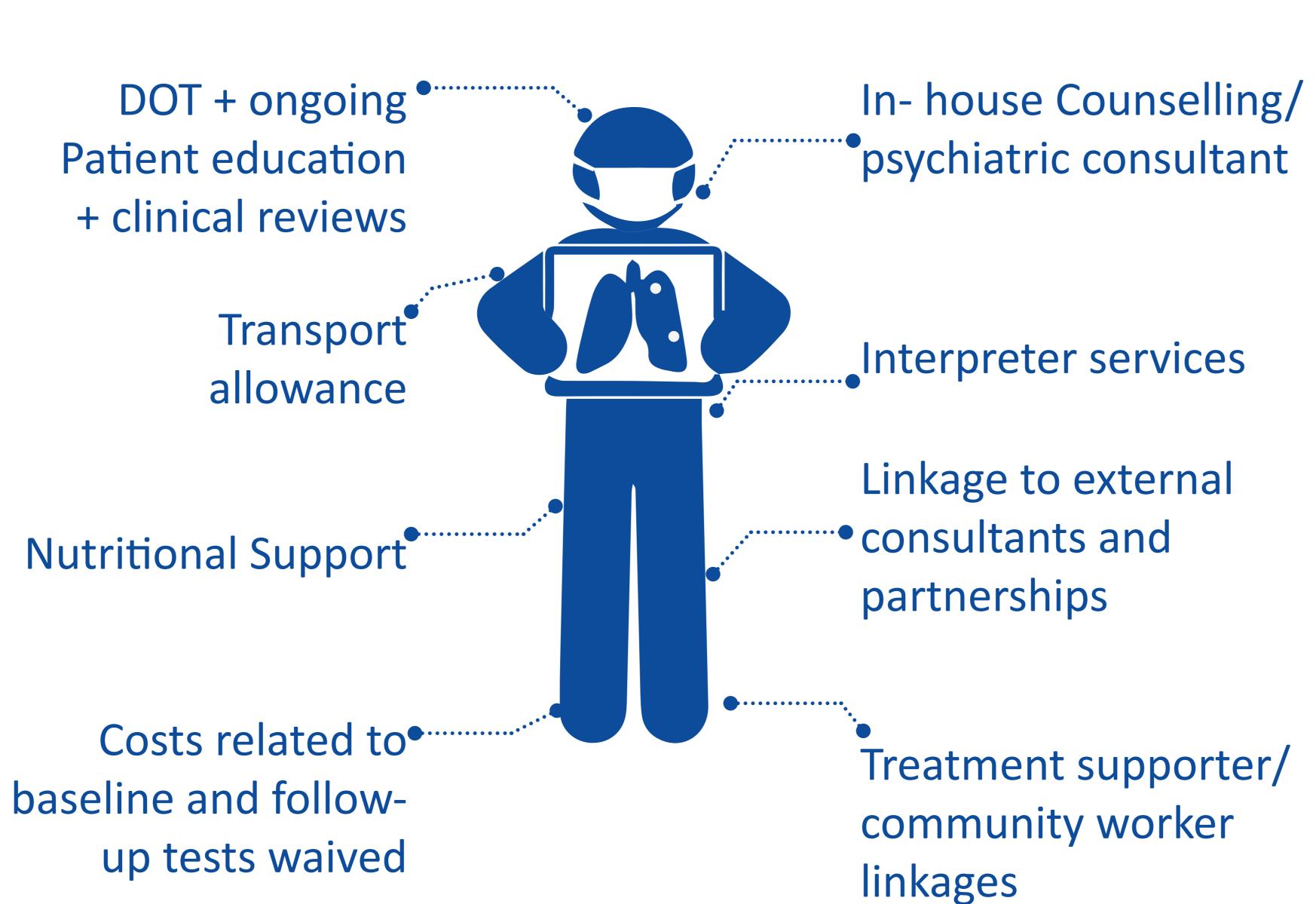
## Methodology

This study reviewed the characteristics of patients and treatment outcomes at IOM's Kenya TB DOT clinics from 2010 to 2016, including detection rates, diagnostic sputum status, drug susceptibility test (DST) patterns and success rates.

### **Directly Observed Therapy (DOT)**



### Patient Centred Care



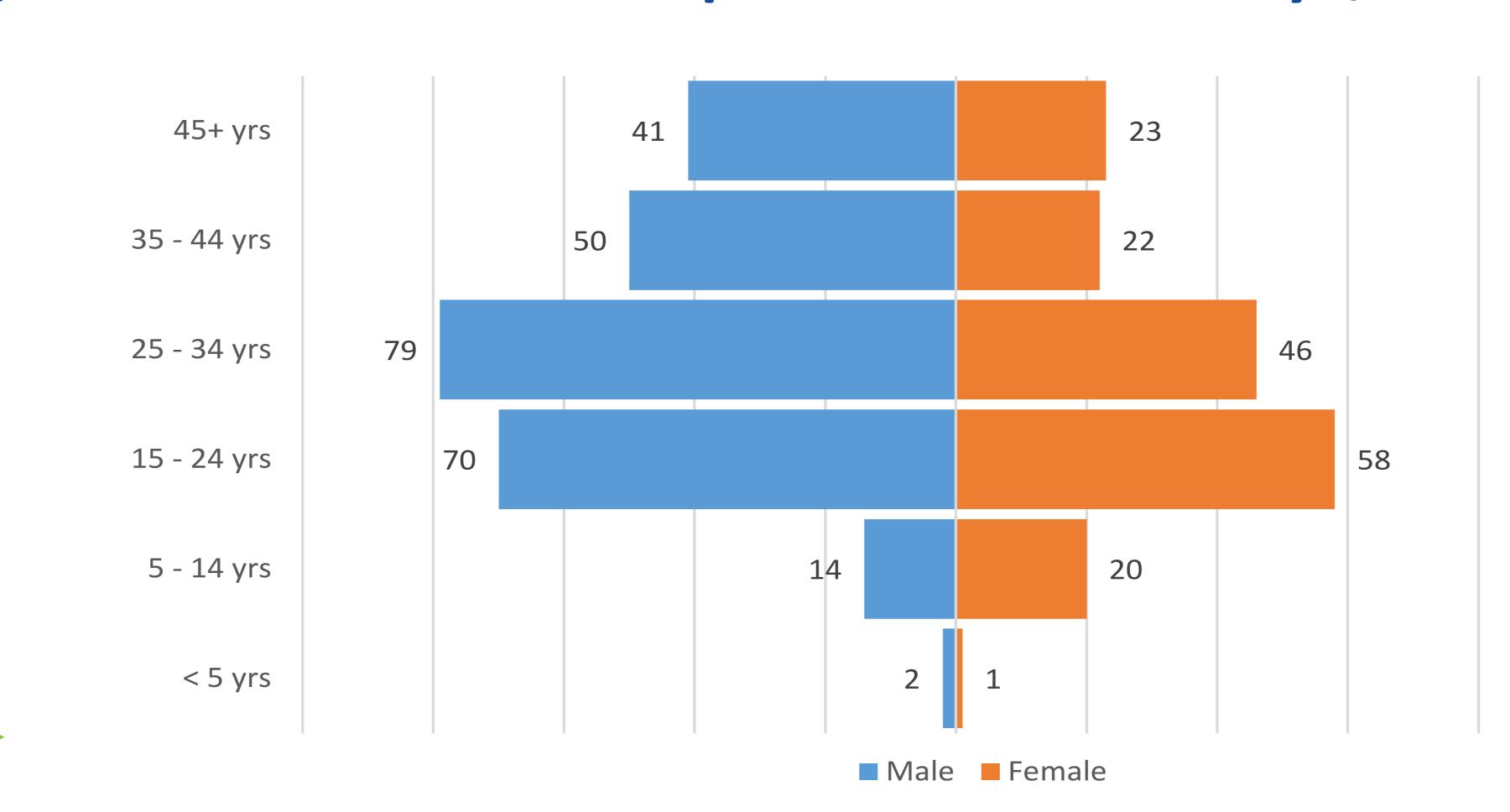
# nkages International Organization for Migration (IOM)

The UN Migration Agency

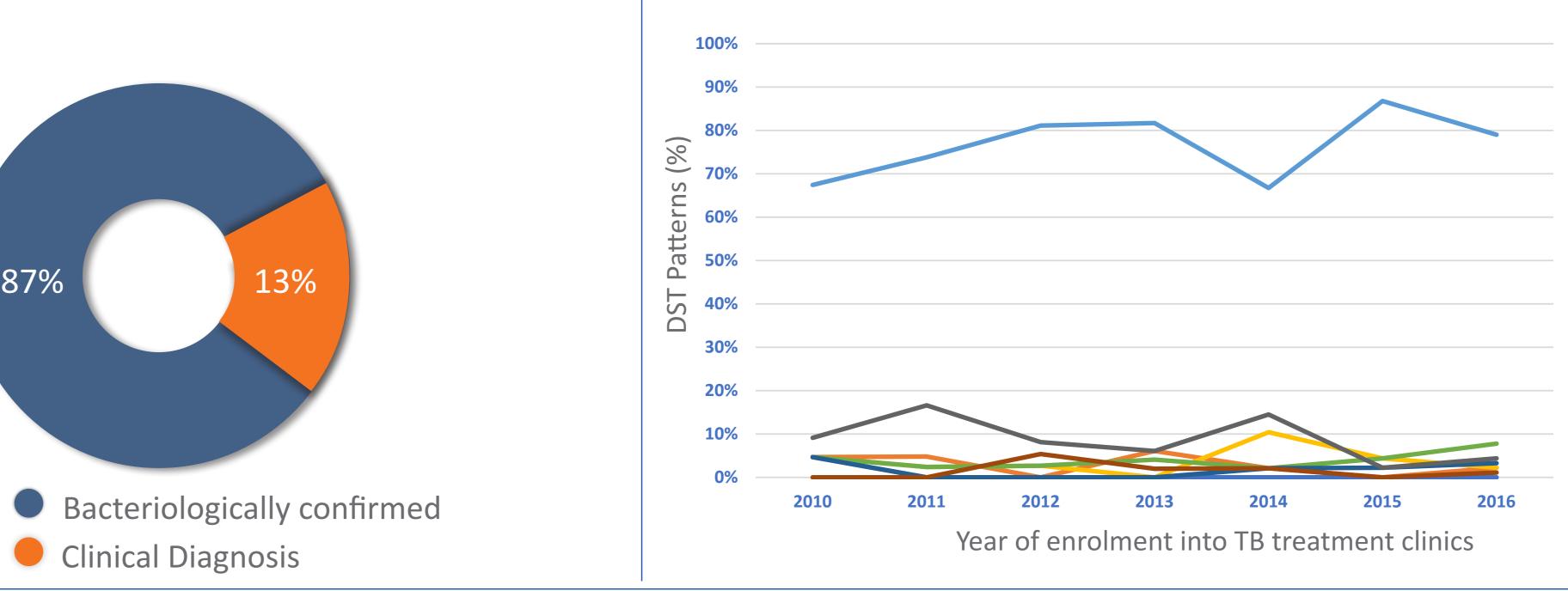
## Results

IOM Kenya examined 153,473 migrants between 2010 to 2016. Of 426 active TB cases diagnosed, 363 were treated by IOM while the rest were referred elsewhere. Among patients, 60% were male, and the median age was 28; 9% were pediatric cases, while 76% were aged 15-44. About 87% were bacteriologically confirmed with the remainder clinically diagnosed. The majority of DST patterns indicate pansusceptible (77%), with 1% multi-drug-resistant and 14% other drug resistant, while 8% failed DST. The study found a sustained high treatment success rate, from 90% to 100%.

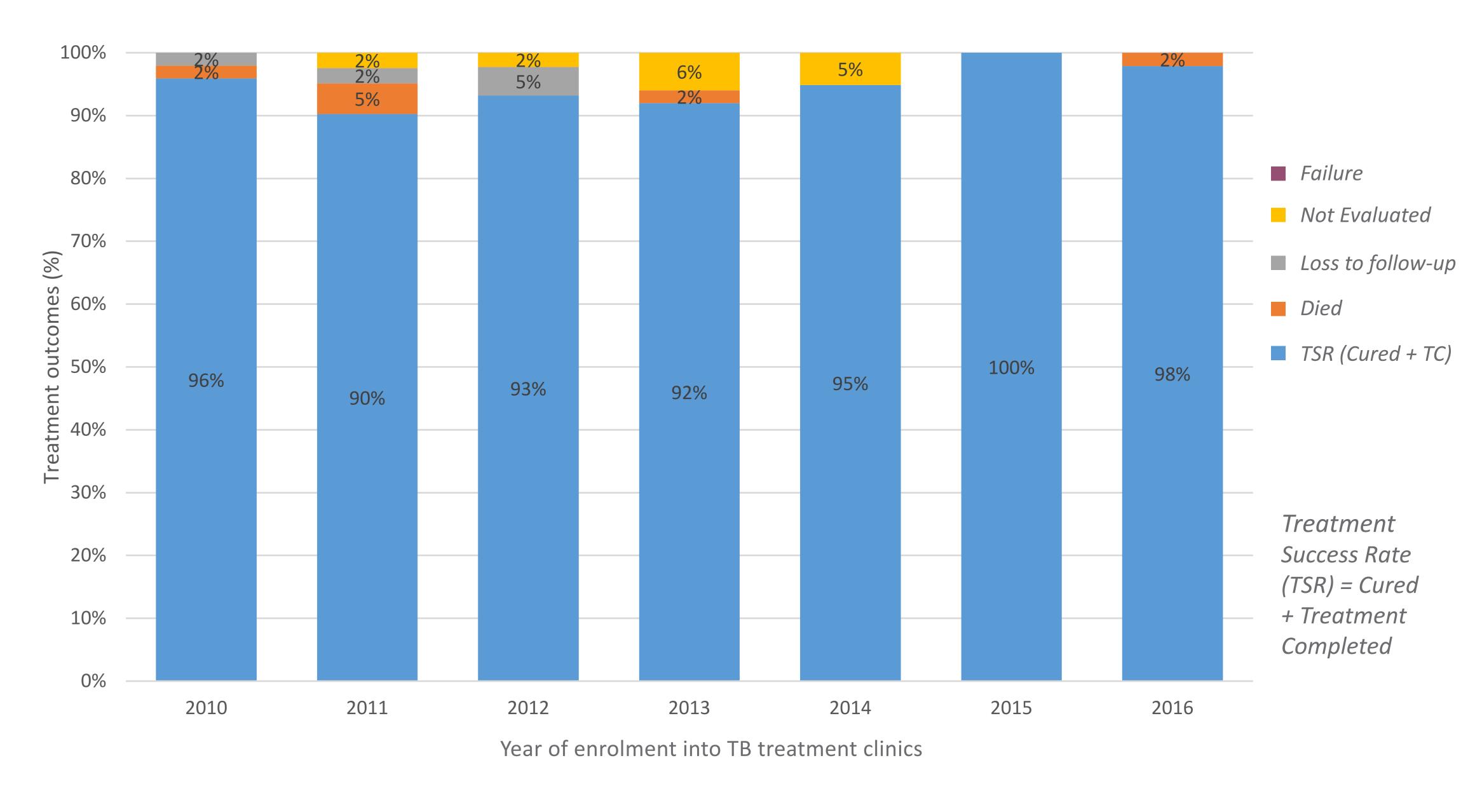
### Age-sex distribution of TB patients at IOM Kenya, 2010-2016

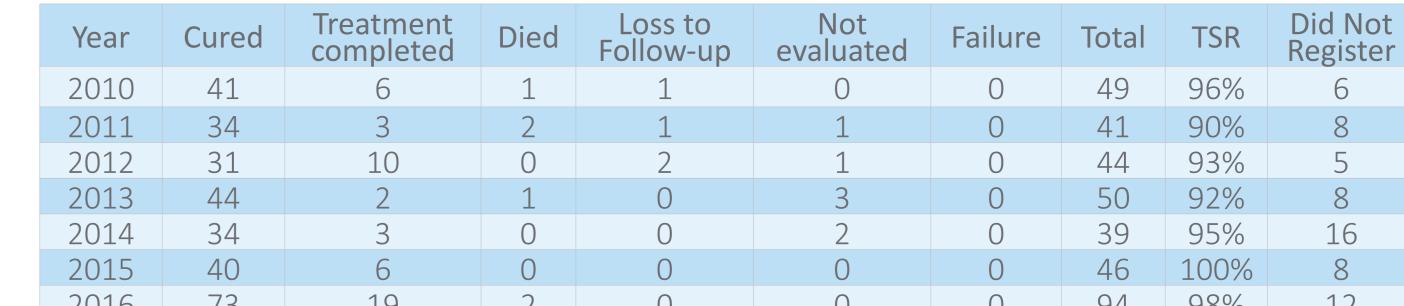


### Bacteriologically confirmed vs Clinically diagnosed TB cases



### TB Treatment outcomes at IOM Kenya, 2010-2016





## Conclusion

IOM's TB control successes surpassed targets, benefitting both the countries of origin and destination. The sustained high treatment success rate is largely attributed to early detection, active case finding, DOT and targeted patient-centered care. Ending the TB epidemic must not neglect DOT.





DST Patterns in Kenya 2010-2016

----Pan susceptible

-----Rifampicin Resistant

**——**Ethambutol Resistant

Streptomycin Resistan

——INH Resistant

——PZA Resistant

----Poly-resistance

**DST** failure

