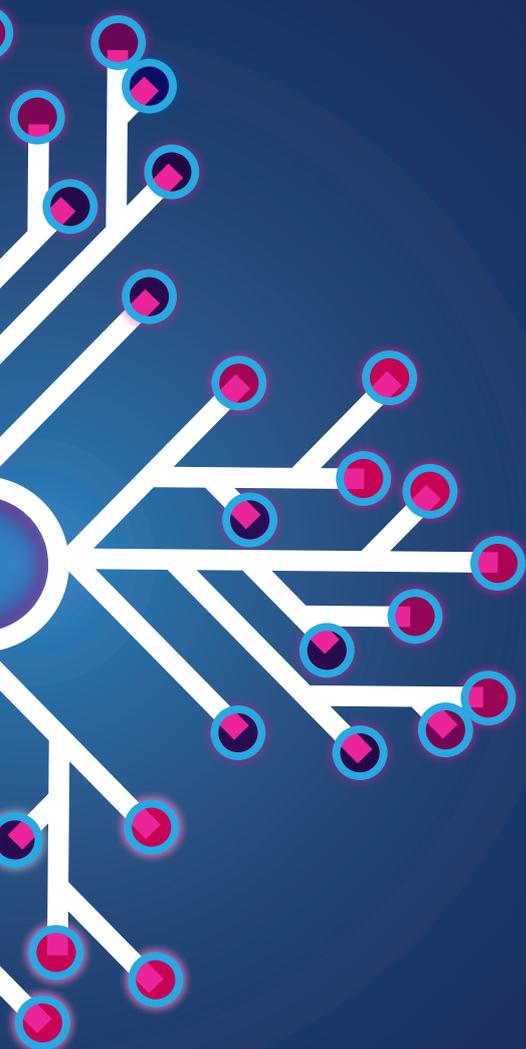


Consolidated guidance on tuberculosis data generation and use
Module 1

Tuberculosis surveillance

Web Annex E

Examples of how to report diagnosis, start of treatment and
treatment outcomes



World Health
Organization

Tuberculosis surveillance

Web Annex E

Examples of how to report diagnosis, start of treatment and treatment outcomes



Consolidated guidance on tuberculosis data generation and use. Module 1. Tuberculosis surveillance. Web Annex E. Examples of how to report diagnosis, start of treatment and treatment outcomes

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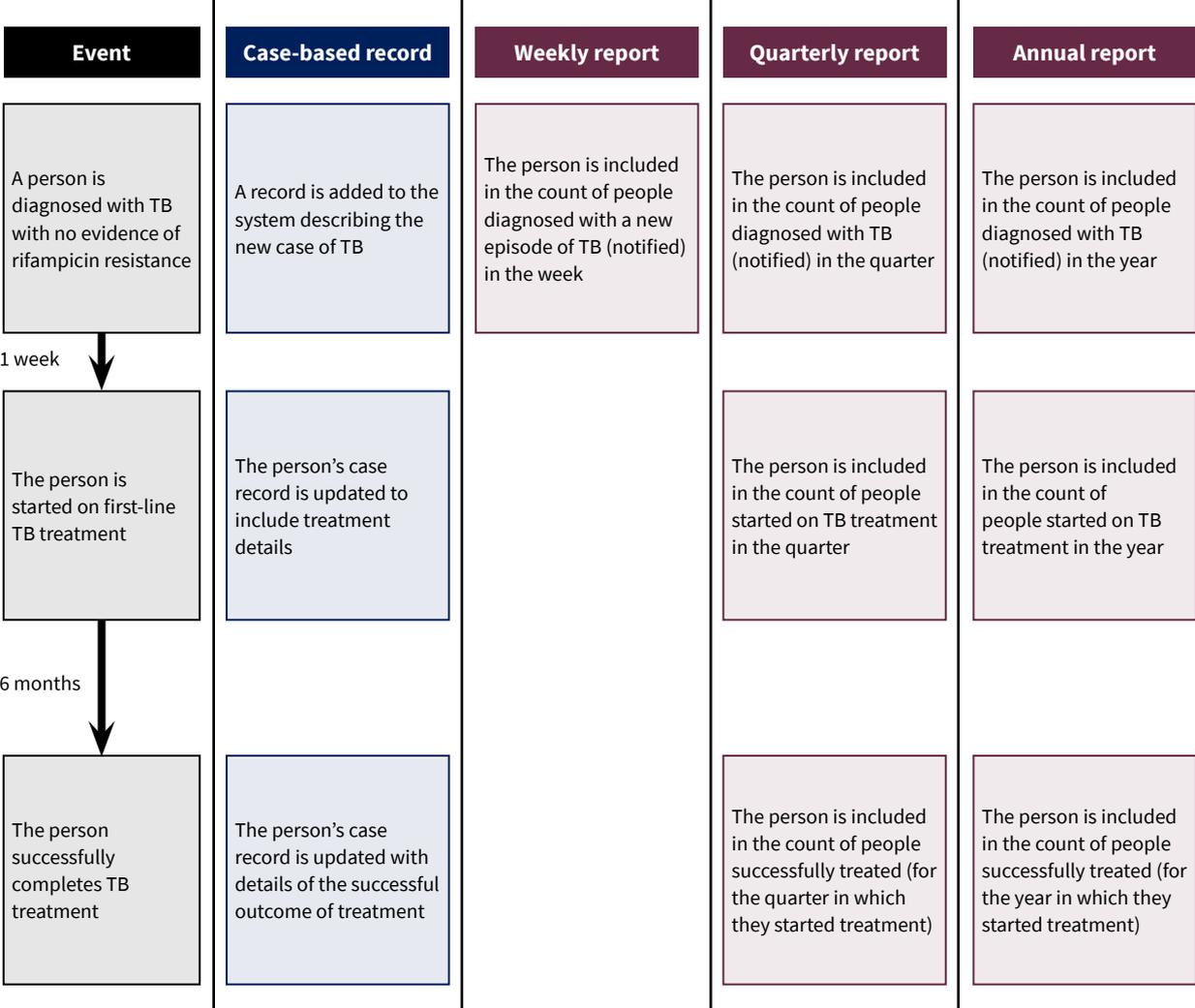
This publication forms part of the document entitled Consolidated guidance on tuberculosis data generation and use. Module 1. Tuberculosis surveillance. It is being made publicly available for transparency purposes and information.

Contents

Scenario 1	1
Scenario 2	2
Scenario 3	3
Scenario 4	5
Scenario 5	7

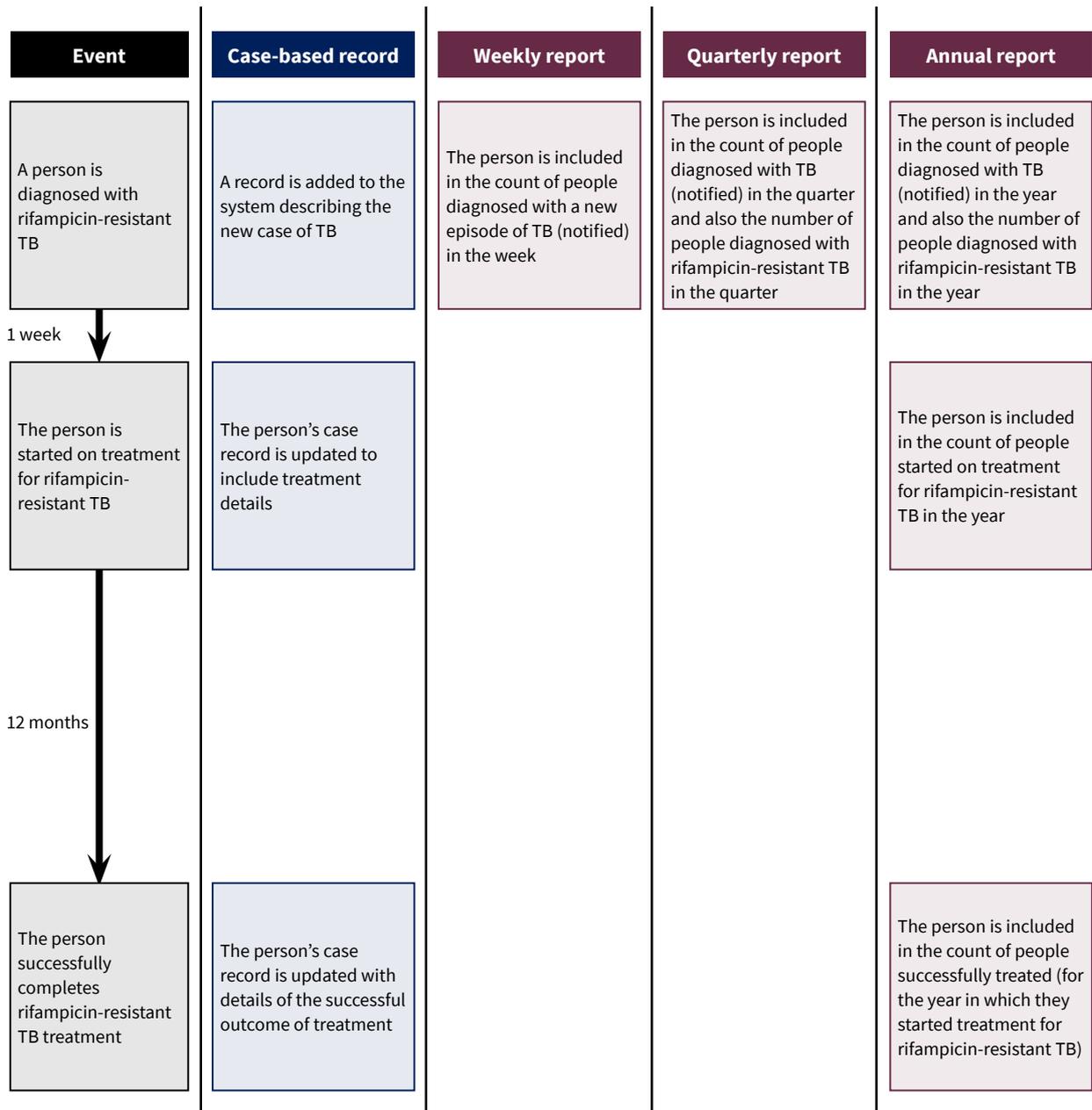
Scenario 1

A person is diagnosed as having a new episode of TB, with no evidence of rifampicin resistance. The person starts first-line treatment one week after diagnosis. Six months later the person successfully completes TB treatment



Scenario 2

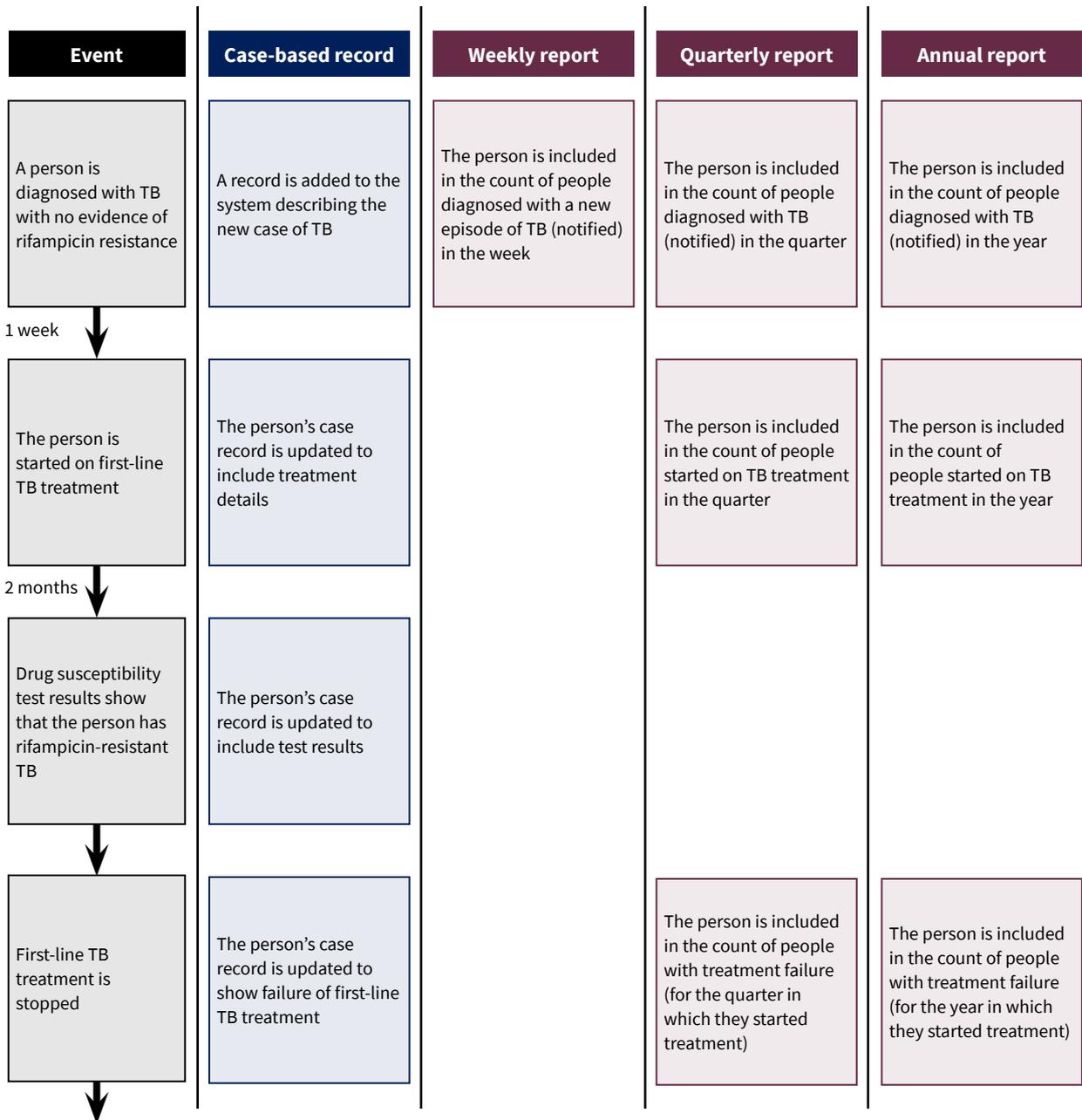
A person is diagnosed as having a new episode of TB which is rifampicin resistant. The person starts treatment for rifampicin-resistant TB one week after diagnosis. Twelve months later the person successfully completes treatment for rifampicin-resistant TB



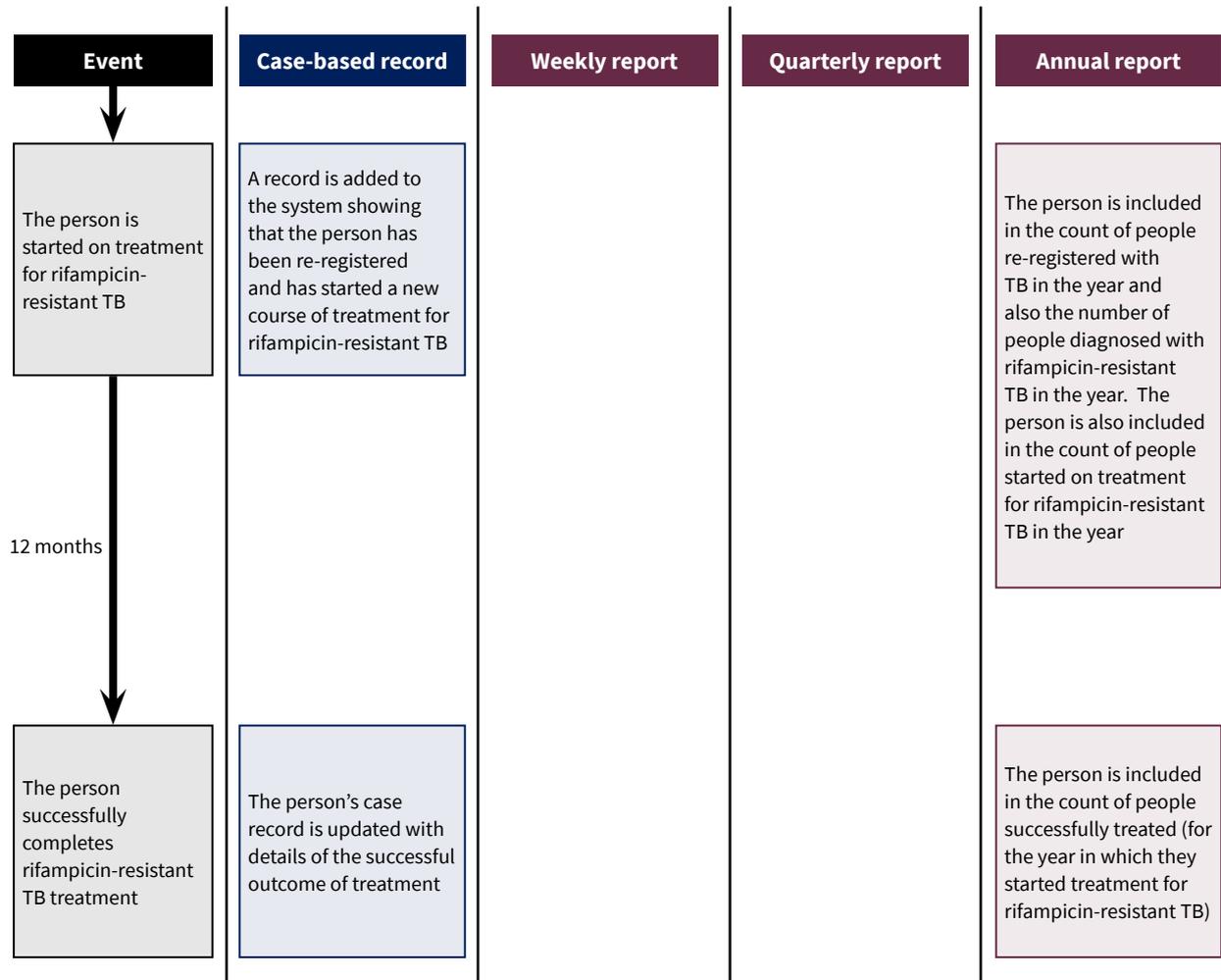
Scenario 3

A person is diagnosed as having a new episode of TB. The person starts first-line treatment one week after diagnosis. Two months later drug susceptibility test results show that the person has TB resistant to rifampicin. The person's first-line treatment is stopped and the person is started on treatment for rifampicin-resistant TB. Twelve months later the person successfully completes treatment for rifampicin-resistant TB

Part 1 First-line treatment for TB:



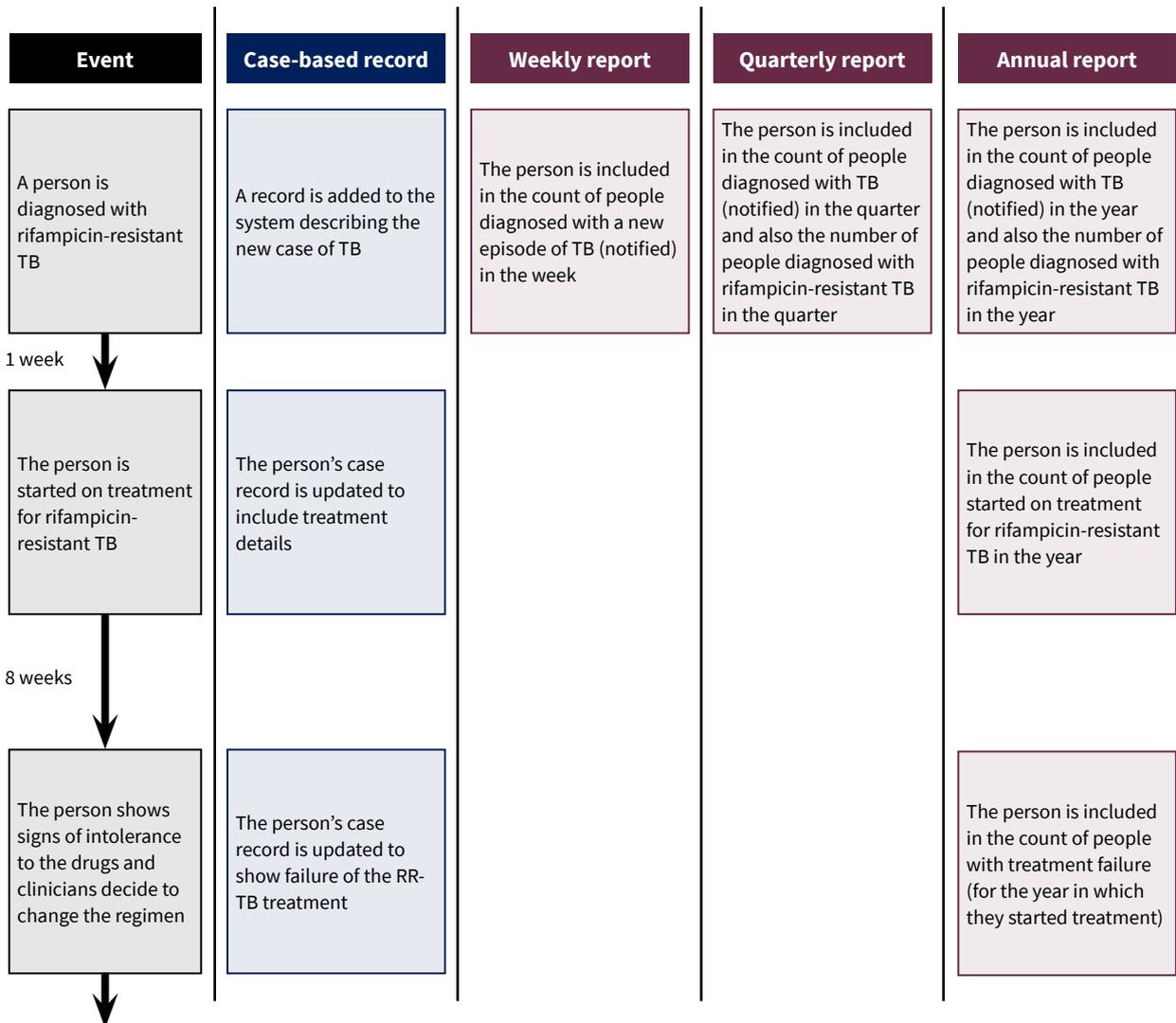
Part 2 Second-line treatment for rifampicin-resistant TB:



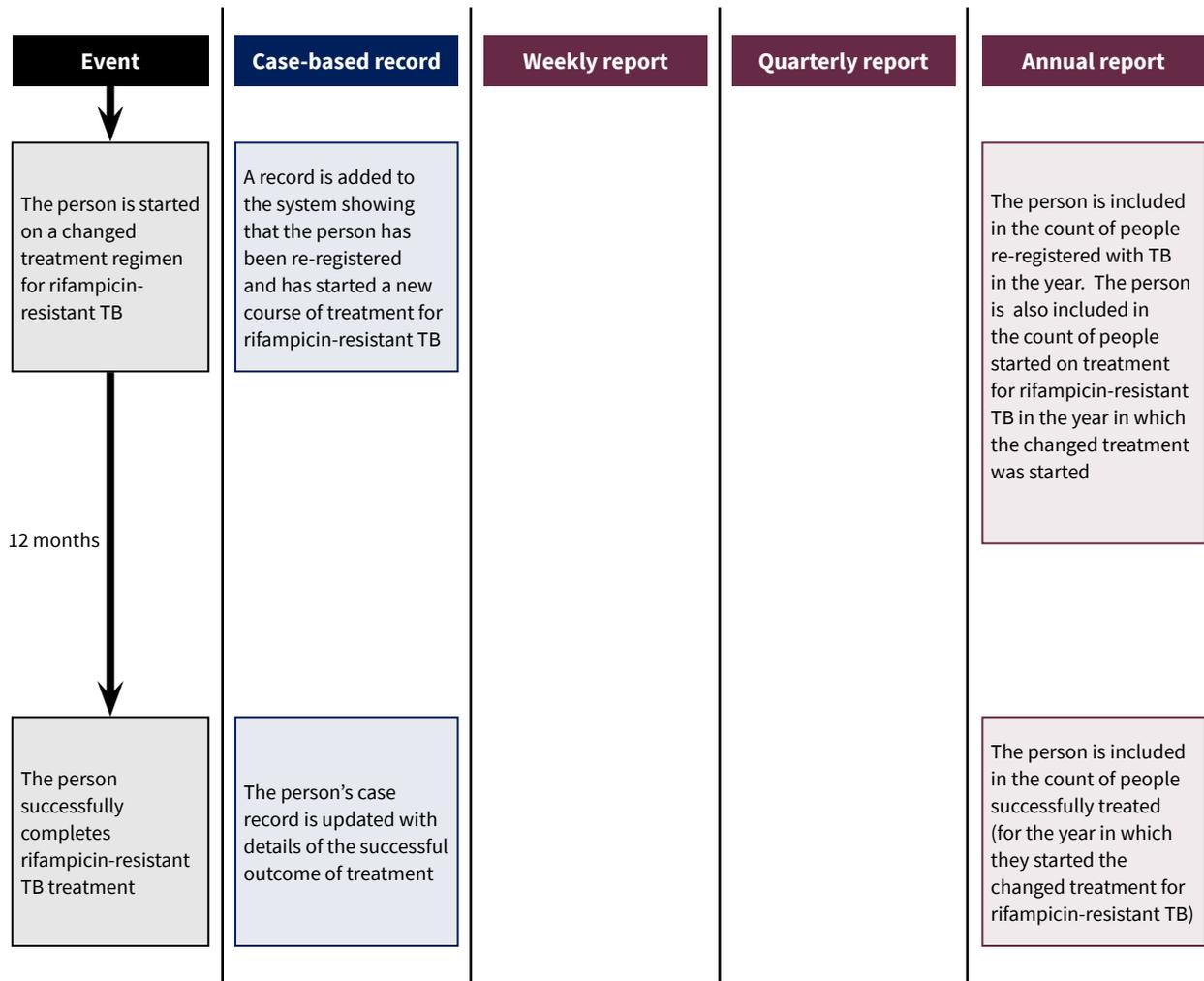
Scenario 4

A person is diagnosed as having a new episode of TB which is rifampicin resistant. The person starts treatment for rifampicin-resistant TB one week after diagnosis. Eight weeks later the person shows signs of intolerance to the drugs used in the regimen and the clinicians treating the person decide to change the treatment regimen. Treatment using the initial regimen is stopped and treatment using an alternative regimen is started. Twelve months later the person successfully completes treatment for rifampicin-resistant TB using the alternative regimen

Part 1 Initial treatment regimen for RR-TB:

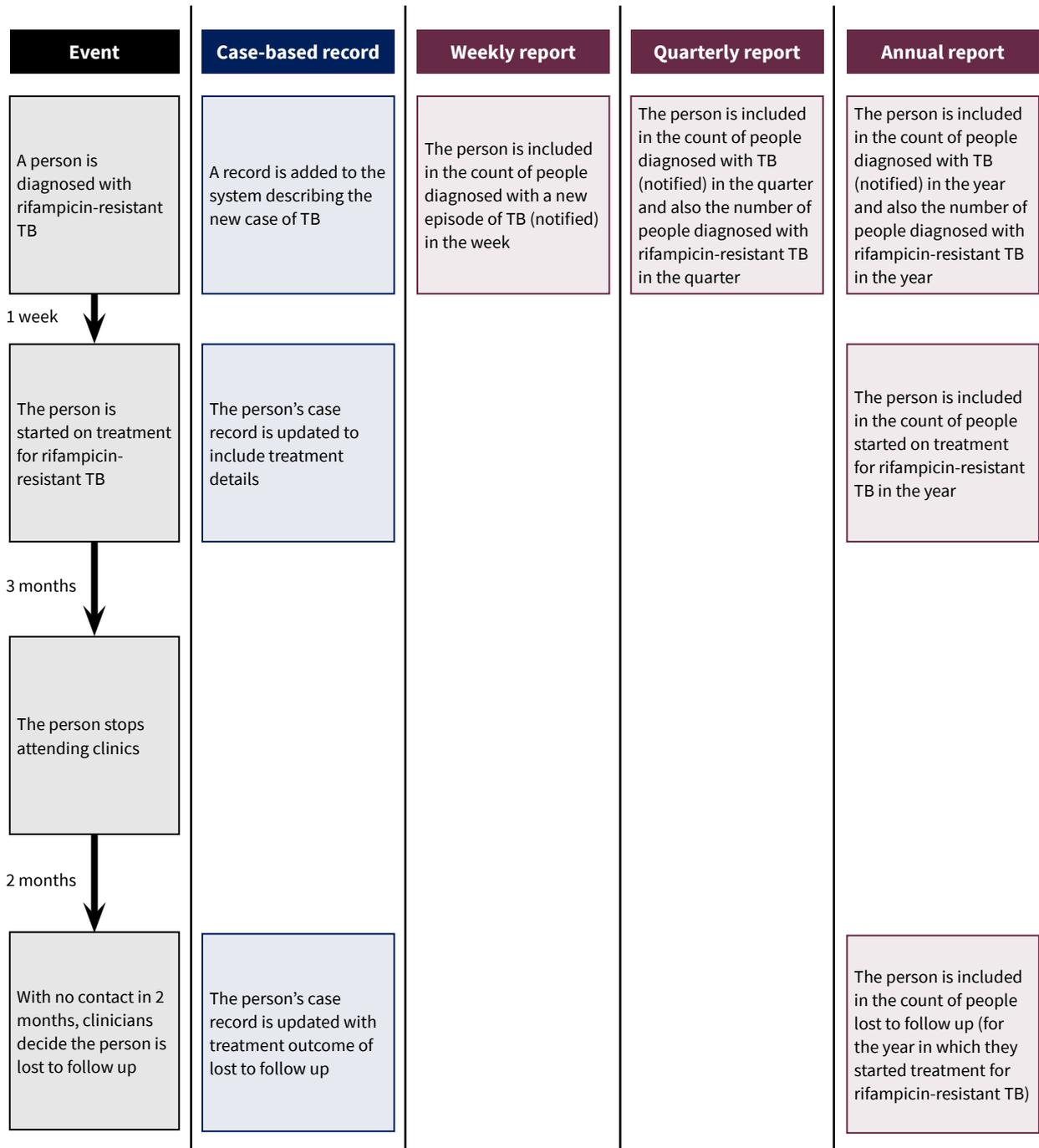


Part 2: Changed treatment regimen for rifampicin-resistant TB:



Scenario 5

A person is diagnosed as having a new episode of TB which is rifampicin resistant. The person starts treatment for rifampicin-resistant TB one week after diagnosis. Three months later the person stops attending clinics. The clinicians treating the person are not able to contact the person. Two months go by without any contact between the person and the clinicians. The person is recorded as having been lost to follow-up



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