



WHO Information Note.

COVID-19: considerations for tuberculosis (TB) care

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WHO continues to monitor the situation closely for any changes that may affect this information note. Should any factors change, WHO will issue a further update. Otherwise, this information note will expire 2 years after the date of publication.

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COVID-19: considerations for tuberculosis (TB) care

As the world continues to tackle the COVID-19 pandemic, it is important to ensure that essential services and operations to deal with long-standing health problems continue to protect the lives of people with TB and other diseases or health conditions. Health services, including national programmes to combat TB, need to be actively engaged in ensuring an effective and rapid response to COVID-19 while ensuring that TB services are maintained.

Modelling work conducted in 2020 suggested that if the COVID-19 pandemic led to a global reduction of 25% in expected TB detection for 6 months then we could expect a 26% increase in TB deaths, bringing us back to the levels of TB mortality that we had in 2012 (1). Data collected by WHO since the start of the pandemic showed substantial reductions in TB notification sustained over successive months in 2020 in many high TB burden countries as measures to respond to the pandemic were introduced (2). An estimated 1.4 million fewer people received TB care in 2020 than in 2019 - a reduction of 21% from 2019(3). With many TB patients unable to access care, WHO estimates that half a million more people may die from TB as a result of this shortfall in 2020 alone. This supports findings from earlier modelling in 2020 that estimated that between 2020 and 2025 an additional 1.4 million TB deaths could be expected as a direct consequence of the COVID-19 pandemic (4). These are likely to be conservative estimates as they do not factor in other possible impacts of the pandemic on TB transmission, disruptions of treatment and bacille Calmette-Guérin (BCG) vaccination, impact on comorbidities and poorer outcomes in people with TB and COVID-19 infection.

The World Health Organization (WHO) is advising Member States that are leading the response to the unfolding COVID-19 pandemic (5),(6),(7). The WHO Global TB Programme, along with WHO regional and country offices, has developed an information note, in collaboration with stakeholders. This note is intended to assist national TB programmes and health personnel to **urgently maintain continuity of essential services for people affected with TB during the COVID-19 pandemic**, driven by innovative people-centred approaches, as well as maximizing joint support to tackle both diseases. It is important that the progress made in TB prevention and care is not reversed by the COVID19 pandemic. Finding and treating people with TB remain the fundamental pillars of TB prevention and care and those would require maintained attention.

This Information Note is primarily intended for health care workers and policy makers who are involved in the treatment of people with TB and management of TB services during the COVID-19 pandemic. It is built around questions that often arise in the course of continued efforts to prevent and care for TB. It will be updated as new evidence emerges. The document is made available on the WHO Global TB Programme website (<https://www.who.int/health-topics/tuberculosis>).

1. How should we manage stigma around COVID-19?

The COVID-19 pandemic has provoked social stigma and discriminatory behaviours against people of certain ethnic backgrounds as well as anyone perceived to have been in contact with the virus. Stigma can undermine social cohesion and prompt social isolation of groups, which might contribute to a situation where the virus and TB are more likely to spread. This can:

- Drive people to hide the illness to avoid discrimination
- Prevent people from seeking health care immediately
- Discourage them from adopting healthy behaviours.

Stigma and fear around communicable diseases like TB hamper the public health response. What works is building trust in reliable health services and advice, showing empathy with those affected, understanding the disease itself, and adopting effective, practical measures so people can help keep themselves and their loved ones safe (8). Governments, citizens, media and communities have an important role to play in preventing and stopping stigma. We all need to be careful and considerate when communicating on social media and other communication platforms, showing supportive behaviours around COVID-19, as well as older diseases like TB.

2. Are people with TB likely to be at increased risk of COVID-19 infection, illness and death?

While experience on COVID-19 infection in TB patients remains limited, there is evidence that people with COVID-19 who also have TB may be more likely to die than other COVID-19 patients (9). It is not surprising that people with a serious lung disease like TB, or with lung damage from TB, would fare worse if they contract another acute respiratory infection like COVID-19. In addition, both COVID-19 and TB share common risk factors for worse outcomes, especially diabetes and older age.

TB patients should take precautions as advised by health authorities to be protected from COVID-19 and continue their TB treatment as prescribed.

People ill with COVID-19 and TB show similar symptoms such as cough, fever and difficulty breathing. Both diseases attack primarily the lungs and although both biological agents transmit mainly via close contact, the incubation period from exposure to disease in TB is longer, often with a slow onset.

3. What should health authorities do to provide sustainability of essential TB services during the COVID-19 pandemic? What services can be leveraged across both diseases?

All **measures should be taken to ensure continuity of services** for people who will benefit from screening, and preventive and curative treatment for TB. Health authorities should maintain support to essential TB services, including during emergencies such as COVID-19. Advice on how to monitor essential services during the pandemic and the recovery ("catch-up") phases has been prepared by WHO (6). People-centred delivery of TB prevention, diagnosis, treatment and care services should be ensured in tandem with the COVID-19 response.

Prevention: Measures must be put in place to limit transmission of TB and COVID-19 in congregate settings and health care facilities, as per WHO guidelines (10),(11). Although modes of transmission of the two diseases are slightly different, administrative, environmental and personal protection measures apply to both (e.g. basic infection prevention and control, cough etiquette, patient triage). Provision of TB preventive treatment should be maintained as much as possible.

Screening: for TB disease among people at risk using chest radiography, computer-aided detection and other approaches within new diagnostic algorithms is important (12),(13). This maximizes the opportunities for an early detection of TB and timely start of treatment.

Diagnosis: Accurate diagnostic tests are essential for both TB and COVID-19. Tests for the two conditions are different and both should be made available for individuals with respiratory symptoms, which may be similar for the two diseases. TB laboratory networks have been established in countries with the support of WHO and international partners. These networks as well as specimen transportation mechanisms should be strengthened and optimised to support COVID 19 diagnosis and surveillance.

Treatment and care: TB programme staff with their experience and capacity, including in active case finding and contact investigation, are well placed to share knowledge, expertise, and to provide technical and logistical support.

People-centred outpatient and community-based care should be strongly preferred over hospital treatment for TB patients (unless serious conditions are requiring hospitalisation) to reduce opportunities for transmission.

Provision of anti-tuberculosis treatment, in line with the latest WHO guidelines, must be ensured for all TB patients, including those in COVID-19 quarantine and those with confirmed COVID-19 disease. Adequate stocks of TB medicines should be provided to all patients to take home to ensure treatment completion without having to visit treatment centres unnecessarily to collect medicines.

Use of digital technologies should be intensified to support patients and programmes through improved communication, counselling, care, and information management, among other benefits. In line with WHO recommendations, technologies like electronic medication monitors and video-supported therapy can help patients complete their TB treatment. The replacement of paper records with electronic systems will help improve the timeliness of TB data but needs to be matched with adequate human resources, infrastructure, funding, political commitment and visionary leadership.

Proactive planning, procurement, supply and risk management: Appropriate planning and monitoring are essential to ensure that procurement and supply of TB medicines and diagnostics are not interrupted. Mobilization of additional funding by donors, with a more equitable allocation for TB, will be critical in a near future to support countries to catch up on their TB activities from now unto the post-COVID-19 recovery stages (6),(14). In this way they can keep progressing towards the targets of the End TB Strategy and the 2018 UN High Level Meeting on TB and review the operationalization of their national TB strategic plans in order to be able to achieve the expected objectives in a shorter space of time.

WHO is monitoring medicine supply at the global level, while The Global Fund, the Stop TB Partnership Global Drug Facility (GDF), USAID, UNITAID and other donors play an essential role in supporting countries to secure adequate and sustainable supplies of TB medicines and diagnostic tests. Countries are advised to place their orders for 2021 delivery as soon as possible given anticipated delays in transport and delivery mechanisms.

Human resources: Respiratory physicians, pulmonology staff of all grades, TB specialists and health workers at the primary health care level may be points of reference for patients with pulmonary complications of COVID-19. They should familiarize themselves with the most current WHO recommendations for the supportive treatment and containment of COVID-19 (11),(15). Detection and effective supportive treatment may reduce morbidity and mortality from both COVID-19 and most forms of TB.

Capacity building: The response to COVID-19 can benefit from the capacity building efforts developed for TB over many years of investment by national authorities and donors. These include infection prevention and control, contact tracing, household and community-based care, and surveillance and monitoring systems. Countries need to invest in robust systems to monitor COVID-19 related disruptions to TB services and activities to mitigate them now and into the post-pandemic phase. For this purpose, WHO has been collecting monthly TB notification data from high TB burden countries since January 2020 and will continue this into 2021.

4. What measures should be in place to protect staff working in TB laboratories and healthcare facilities, and community health workers, from COVID-19 infection?

Health care facilities, including those that diagnose and care for TB and lung diseases, are bound to receive patients with COVID-19, many of whom may be undiagnosed. Additional measures may be needed to avoid that staff in these centres are exposed to COVID-19 infection.

Staff should familiarize themselves with WHO recommendations for the containment of COVID-19 (11). The networks of TB laboratories that countries have established in recent years are one of the important assets that should be leveraged in the response to COVID-19. Lessons learnt over many years of TB infection prevention and control, contact tracing, investigation and management can benefit efforts to stop the spread of COVID-19. These measures include the safe operation of TB facilities, such as triage of people found to have a temperature or with a history of cough and ensuring the wearing of masks and good airflow/ventilation in clinic areas and waiting rooms. Existing WHO recommendations for infection prevention and control for TB and for COVID-19 (10),(11),(16),(17) should be strictly implemented, including personal protection equipment. The following additional, temporary measures should be considered during the COVID-19 pandemic to minimize risks of infecting the staff and vice versa:

- Subject to local circumstances, alternative arrangements should be made to reduce visits for TB follow-up, e.g. spreading appointments on specific days or times to avoid exposure to other clinic attendees; using innovative

communication technologies to maintain treatment support; limiting to when follow-up testing is needed

- Enough TB medicines will need to be dispensed to the patient or caregiver to last until the next visit - or the end of treatment if no other visit is planned. This will limit interruption or unnecessary visits to the clinic to collect medicines.
- Special precautions are needed when collecting and transporting sputum samples and bronchoalveolar lavage fluid, as well as reception and unpacking in the laboratory, to avoid exposure of staff, patients and other individuals to both COVID-19 and TB (18),(19). Sputum collection for TB at home should be encouraged with specific instructions (e.g., to be done in open area outside the home and away from others). If this is not possible, sputum should be collected in an open, well-ventilated space – preferably outside of the health facility - and staff should not stand near the patient during collection.
- When testing for TB, it is essential that all WHO-recommended infection prevention and control measures are observed and followed by operators when handling sputum and any other infectious specimens, including the use of biosafety cabinets (where available), consistent use of the N95 respirator, handwashing, use of gloves, goggles or protection shield, waterproof aprons, regular decontamination of surfaces, staff distancing in the laboratories, ventilated workplaces and safe transportation. The staff responsible for transport of samples to the site of testing and operators of the machines should also follow existing requirements to process COVID-19 samples.

There is an ethical obligation for healthcare workers to deliver care to patients. The rights and responsibilities of healthcare workers in the context of COVID-19 are listed elsewhere (20). Governments and people responsible of organizations delivering health care have the ethical obligation to ensure that health care workers can operate under the recommended safety standards that are provided. Healthcare workers should follow all recommendations to protect themselves, other health care workers, patients and other caregivers (21).

5. How can we protect people seeking TB care during the COVID-19 pandemic?

The sudden surge in demand for care of COVID-19 patients is presenting a challenge for health services worldwide. During this exceptional period it is important that TB prevention and care continue uninterrupted (6). Past emergencies, like influenza and Ebola, have impinged negatively upon TB care by, for example, requiring a reassignment of staff and inpatient facilities for patients with serious respiratory complications. Similar measures are already being taken by many countries during this pandemic. Prolonged disruptions in the production of consumables in countries under lock-down and of international and local transportation are expected to impact upon the stocks of medicines and laboratory supplies in many places.

In many countries restriction of movement has been imposed for much of the population in response to the pandemic. Isolation of individuals with presumptive or confirmed COVID-19 exposure or disease is also commonplace. Advice on quarantine for people with COVID-19 have been published by WHO (22). Communication with the healthcare services should be maintained so that TB patients, especially those most vulnerable, get essential services in case of need, such as management of adverse drug reactions and co-morbidities, nutritional and mental

health support, and restocking of the supplies of medicines. Mechanisms to deliver medicines at home and even to collect specimens for follow-up testing of TB - as well as COVID - may become expedient. As visits to health centres will be minimised, home-based TB treatment is bound to become the norm. Community health workers become more critical as treatment, including for drug-resistant TB, is more decentralised. More TB patients will probably start their treatment at home and therefore limiting the risk of household transmission of TB during the first few weeks are important. Under such circumstances it is important that vulnerable and marginalised populations who have poor access to healthcare services do not get further disadvantaged as a result of this episode.

Despite differences in the modes of TB and COVID-19 transmission (Box), certain measures are relevant to both diseases. Infection control measures for healthcare facilities highlighted under Question 4 above may also limit transmission to patients. Usual precautions to protect from TB must continue along with additional action to protect workers from COVID-19. A number of these precautions apply also to TB care in institutions like prisons and long-term care facilities where reduction in outside visitors, special arrangements for treatment and follow up and other measures may be necessary to avoid explosive spread of COVID-19 (23),(24).

Box: Transmission of TB and COVID-19

While both TB and COVID-19 spread by close contact between people the exact mode of transmission differs, explaining some differences in infection control measures to mitigate the two conditions. TB bacilli remain suspended in the air in droplet nuclei for several hours after a TB patient coughs, sneezes, shouts, or sings, and people who inhale them can get infected. The size of these droplet nuclei is a key factor determining their infectiousness. Their concentration decreases with ventilation and exposure to direct sunlight. Current evidence suggests that the main way that the COVID-19 virus spreads is by respiratory droplets among people who are in close contact with each other. Aerosol transmission can occur in specific settings, particularly in indoor, crowded and inadequately ventilated spaces, where infected person(s) spend long periods of time with others (people may be infectious before clinical features become apparent) (25). Droplets produced by coughing, sneezing, exhaling and speaking may land on objects and surfaces, and contacts can get infected with COVID-19 by touching them and then touching their eyes, nose or mouth¹. Physical distancing, wearing a mask, keeping rooms well ventilated, avoiding crowds, hand hygiene, and respiratory precautions are thus important in the control of COVID-19 (27) (28). Hospital procedures that generate aerosols predispose to

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