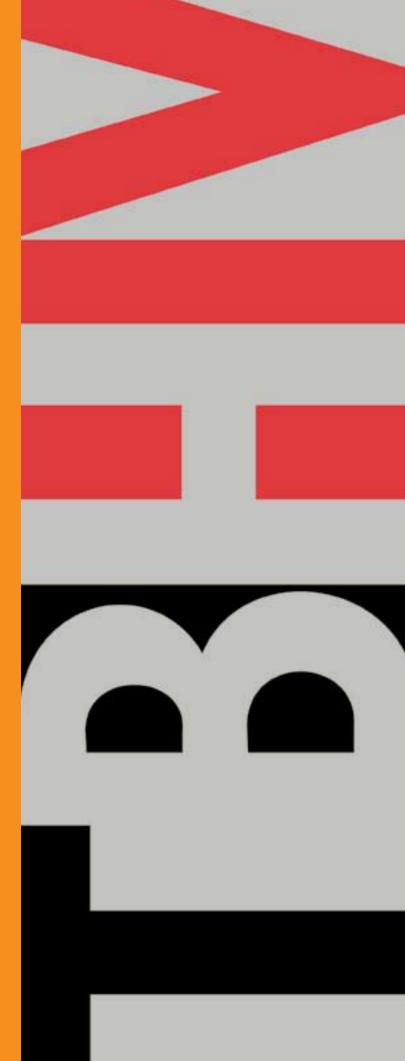
Improving the diagnosis and treatment of smear-negative pulmonary and extrapulmonary tuberculosis among adults and adolescents

Recommendations for HIV-prevalent and resource-constrained settings





Improving the diagnosis and treatment of smear-negative pulmonary and extrapulmonary tuberculosis among adults and adolescents

Recommendations for HIV-prevalent and resource-constrained settings

STOP TB DEPARTMENT DEPARTMENT OF HIV/AIDS



© World Health Organization 2007 All rights reserved. The designations employed and the presentation of the material in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the World Health Organization concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. Dotted lines on maps represent approximate border lines

The mention of specific companies or of certain manufacturers' products does not imply that they are endorsed or recommended by the World Health Organization in preference to others of a similar nature that are not mentioned. Errors and omissions excepted,

All reasonable precautions have been taken by the World Health Organization to verify the information contained in this publication. However, the published material is being distributed without warranty of any kind, either expressed or implied. The responsibility for the interpretation and use of the material lies with the reader. In no event shall the World Health Organization be liable

for which there may not yet be full agreement.

for damages arising from its use.

the names of proprietary products are distinguished by initial capital letters.

Contents

Acknow	ledgements	i۷			
Abbrevia	ations	V			
Part I.	Improving the diagnosis and treatment of smear-negative tuberculosis	1			
	Background	3			
	Target audience	3			
	Process of formulation	3			
	Strength of the recommendations	4			
	Implementation and evaluation	4			
	Recommendations	5			
	Algorithms for the diagnosis of smear-negative tuberculosis	8			
Part II.	Simplified and standardized clinical management guidelines for extrapulmonary tuberculosis	15			
	Background	17			
	Target audience	17			
	Diagnosis and management	17			
Further	Further reading				
References					
Annex.	and algorithms for improving the diagnosis of tuberculosis in				
	HIV-prevalent settings	27			
	Background	29			
	Objectives of the evaluation	29			
	Purpose of the protocol	29			
	Hypotheses	30			
	Study design and procedure	30			
	References	36			

Acknowledgements

Prepared by

Members of the WHO Expert Group on Smear-Negative TB: Getachew Aderaye (Addis Ababa University, Ethiopia), Ludwig Apers (Institute of Tropical Medicine, Antwerp, Belgium), Leopold Blanc(WorldHealthOrganization,Switzerland), Amy Bloom (United States Agency for International Development (USAID), United States of America), Jermiah Chakaya (Ministry of Health, Kenya), Liz Corbett (London School of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, United Kingdom), Haileyesus Getahun (World Health Organization, Switzerland), Charlie Gilks (World Health Organization, Switzerland), Jeroen van Gorkom (KNCV Tuberculosis Foundation, the Netherlands), Mark Harrington (Treatment Action Group, United States of America), Pierre-Yves Norval (World Health Organization, Switzerland), Paul Nunn (World Health Organization, Switzerland), Rick O'Brien (Foundation for Innovative New Diagnostics, Switzerland), T. Santha (Ministry of Health, India) and Jay Varma (United States Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Thailand).

Acknowledgements

Useful and detailed feedback was obtained on an earlier version of the document from more than 130 national tuberculosis and HIV programme managers, WHO regional and country staff, researchers, clinicians, nongovernmental organizations and other health workers from all regions through global web-based consultations. All leading international organizations working on tuberculosis, including the International Union Against Tuberculosis and Lung Disease (UNION), the Programme Advisory Group for

TB (PAG) of KNCV, the German Leprosy and TB Relief Association and the Damien Foundation have also provided their comments on the earlier version. The document was reviewed by members of the Core Group of the global TB/HIV Working Group of the Stop TB Partnership and the Strategic and Technical Advisory Group for Tuberculosis (STAG-TB) and the Strategic and Technical Advisory Committee for HIV (STAC-HIV) of the World Health Organization.

Valuable comments were also provided by the following individuals: Raimond Armengol (Pan American Health Organization), Ramzi Asfour (WHO Headquarters), Daniel Chin (WHO, China), Mirtha Del Granado (Pan American Health Organization), Reuben Granich (Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator, United States of America), Christy Hanson (USAID, United States of America), Michael Kimerling (University of Alabama, United States of America), Nani Nair (WHO Regional Office for South-East Asia), Lisa Nelson (Centers for Disease Control, United States of America), Wilfred Nkhoma (WHO Regional Office for Africa), Pilar Ramon-Pardo (Pan American Health Organization), Mario Raviglione (WHO Headquarters), Fabio Scano (WHO Headquarters), Akhiro Seita (WHO Regional Office for the Eastern Mediterranean), Sahu Suvanand (WHO, India), Patrick van der Stuyft (Institute of Tropical Medicine, Belgium), Marco Vitoria (WHO Headquarters), Fraser Wares (WHO, India).

Overall coordination

Haileyesus Getahun.

Abbreviations

AFB acid-fast bacillus

CPT co-trimoxazole preventive therapy

CXR chest X-ray

ETB extrapulmonary tuberculosis

HIV human immunodeficiency virus

IRIS immune reconstitution inflammatory syndrome

PCP Pneumocystis carinii pneumonia

WHO World Health Organization

PART I

Improving the diagnosis and treatment of smear-negative tuberculosis

预览已结束, 完整报告链接和二

https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?rej