



GLOBAL TUBERCULOSIS CONTROL

WHO REPORT 1997

Warning: This report is out-of-date. In particular, entire time-series of TB disease burden estimates are updated every year. For the latest data and analysis, please see the most recent edition of the global TB report.



GLOBAL TUBERCULOSIS PROGRAMME

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

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Programme Monitoring and TB Surveillance Project

Mario Raviglione
Sonja Schmidt

Tuberculosis Research and Surveillance Unit

Paul Nunn, *Chief*
Christopher Dye

National Programme Support Unit

Sergio Spinaci, *Chief*
Pierre Chaulet, Malgorzata Grzemska, Christy Hanson,
Jacob Kumaresan, Michael Levy, Fabio Luelmo,
Elizabeth Tayler

Global Tuberculosis Programme

Arata Kochi, *Director*

Copies of Global Tuberculosis Control are available from:

Global Tuberculosis Programme
World Health Organization
20, Avenue Appia
CH – 1211 Geneva 27
Switzerland

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PART I

Introduction

In 1991 the World Health Assembly recommended that a National Tuberculosis Control Programme (NTP) should try to achieve the following two objectives in order to have a positive impact on tuberculosis control:

1. to treat successfully 85% of detected smear-positive cases, and
2. to detect 70% of such cases.

In September 1995, the Coordination, Advisory and Review Group (CARG) of the World Health Organisation's (WHO) Global Tuberculosis Programme (GTB) recommended:

“quick and effective action to strengthen the monitoring system to assess the current achievements of the tuberculosis control effort in terms of detection and successful treatment rates of sputum positive cases, in order to document progress toward the Programme's year 2000 targets, ... and to report progress on an annual basis”.

A Tuberculosis Programme Monitoring and Surveillance Project, co-managed by a team from the TB Research and Surveillance (TRS) and National Programme Support (NPS) units of GTB, was subsequently established.

The team in charge of the Project is assisted by all GTB professional staff, Tuberculosis Advisors in the WHO Regional Offices, and NTP managers.

The overall aim of the Project is to assess the progress towards achieving the targets for the year 2000, with the following specific objectives:

1. to describe the magnitude of the global tuberculosis epidemic, and
2. to assess the status of global tuberculosis control measures.

Methods

Data Collection and Management

Data source

Tuberculosis data collection form: the previous TB data collection form was revised in early 1996 for the purpose of collecting information on tuberculosis cases and NTP performance at country-level. It consisted of two versions, Form 1 and Form 2 (Annex Ia). Both forms collected data on (1) the country's TB control policy, (2) case finding for 1995, and (3) treatment outcomes for 1994.

The forms were sent, via the WHO's Regional Offices, to all WHO Member States and other territories (a total of 216 countries) according to the following criteria:

Form 1: to countries which implemented the WHO tuberculosis control strategy (see box below for definition of the strategy) in the entire country in 1995.

Form 2: to countries which did not implement the WHO tuberculosis control strategy anywhere in the country in 1995.

Form 1 + 2: to countries which implemented the WHO tuberculosis control strategy in only part(s) of the country in 1995 (for example, in pilot project areas), while the remaining part of the country was covered by some other tuberculosis control strategy.

This differentiation between countries allowed the data to be analyzed according to the type of approach used to control tuberculosis. In particular, data from countries which implemented the WHO TB control strategy – and therefore used a standard recording and reporting system – could be assessed separately.

Detailed guidelines for the data collection forms were prepared which included information on standard case definitions, data management, and indicators for assessing NTP performance.

预览已结束，完整报告链接和二维码如下：

https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_30647

