

Saturday, 05 December 2015, 13:30 - 14:30

IMBIZO Hall 4B

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| Type of session | Symposium |
| Track | TB epidemiology |
| Track2 (optional) | HIV and TB co-infection |
| Description | Maintaining data management systems to record and report TB is expensive and time-consuming. Additional resources would be required to synthesise data, but this additional investment brings benefits, such as making available valuable information that will provide evidence for strategies that could be implemented. We aim to demonstrate how this additional investment could be of value to national programmes. |
| Target audience | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Policy-makers 2. TB programme managers 3. statisticians, epidemiologists, researchers |
| Objectives | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To assess trends of the South African TB epidemic using routine programmatic and laboratory data 2. To demonstrate the use of routine data for assessing and providing evidence for programmatic challenges 3. To share difficulties/lessons learnt from conducting analysis of routine data |
| Keywords | impact measurements; TB surveillance; trends |
| Coordinator(s) | Sicelo Dlamini (South Africa), Salome Charalambous (South Africa) |
| Chair(s) | Lerole David Mametja (South Africa), Alasdair Reid (South Africa) |
| Presentations | <p>13:30 - 13:40 TB trends in South Africa over the years 2008–2014 Sicelo Dlamini (South Africa)</p> <p>13:40 - 13:50 Analysis of clinically linked TB laboratory data to explore trends in TB and the impact of policy changes Nazir Ismail (South Africa)</p> <p>13:50 - 14:00 Analysis of risk factors for poor outcomes (deaths and loss to follow up) using routine programme data Pranevum Naidoo (South Africa)</p> <p>14:00 - 14:10 MDR-TB review of poor outcomes and predictors Norbert Ndjeka (South Africa)</p> <p>14:10 - 14:20 Using routine TB data to assess the impact of the change in ART policy Mani Naicker (South Africa)</p> <p>14:20 - 14:30 Discussion</p> |