



TB preventive therapy for HIV-positive people newly enrolled in HIV care

Abbreviated name	TB preventive therapy for HIV-positive people newly enrolled in HIV care
Indicator name	TB preventive therapy for HIV-positive people newly enrolled in HIV care
Domain	Service coverage
Subdomain	Infectious disease
Associated terms	HIV/TB
Definition	Number of patients who are started on treatment for latent TB infection expressed as a percentage of the total number newly enrolled in HIV care in a specified time period.
Numerator	Total number of people living with HIV newly enrolled in HIV care who are started on treatment for latent TB infection in a specified time period.
Denominator	Total number of persons newly enrolled in HIV care – i.e. registered in the pre-ART or ART register during the specified time period.
Disaggregation/ additional dimension	Adults (aged ≥ 15 years) and children (aged 0–4 and 5–14 years), sex
Method of measurement	<p>TB preventive therapy should be started in all eligible persons, and the date of starting treatment should be recorded on an HIV care/ART card (encounter section). Those who accept treatment and receive at least the first dose should then be recorded in pre-ART and ART registers (INH start month/year column).</p> <p>Numerator: Count the total number of people living with HIV newly enrolled in HIV care during the reporting period who are started on treatment for latent TB infection – i.e. who are given at least one dose of anti-TB drugs (e.g. isoniazid).</p> <p>Denominator: Count the total number of people living with HIV newly registered in the pre-ART register plus those registered in the ART register during the reporting period.</p> <p>For accurate planning and drug management, additional information should be collected. A pharmacy-based register may be used to record attendance of clients and collection of drugs. Alternatively, the ART facility may maintain a latent TB infection treatment register in parallel with the ART register. Such a record may facilitate understanding of the number of new and continuing patients on latent TB infection treatment, as well as the treatment completion rate and the frequency and type of adverse events.</p>
Method of estimation	
Measurement frequency	Annual
Monitoring and evaluation framework	Outcome
Preferred data sources	Routine facility information systems
Other possible data sources	
Further information and related links	<p>A guide to monitoring and evaluation for collaborative TB/HIV activities (2015 revision). Geneva: World Health Organization; 2015.</p> <p>Global AIDS response progress reporting 2014: construction of core indicators for monitoring the 2011 United Nations political declaration on HIV/AIDS. Geneva: Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS; 2014 (http://www.unaids.org/en/media/unaids/contentassets/documents/document/2014/GARPR_2014_guidelines_en.pdf, accessed 29 March 2015).</p>