



HIV test results for registered new and relapse TB patients

Abbreviated name	HIV test results for registered new and relapse TB patients
Indicator name	HIV test results for registered new and relapse TB patients
Domain	Service coverage
Subdomain	Infectious disease
Associated terms	HIV/TB
Definition	Number of new and relapse TB patients who had an HIV test result recorded in the TB register, expressed as a percentage of the number registered in a specified time period.
Numerator	Number of new and relapse TB patients registered during the specified time period who had an HIV test result recorded in the TB register.
Denominator	Total number of new and relapse TB patients registered in the TB register in the specified time period.
Disaggregation/ additional dimension	Adults (aged ≥ 15 years) and children (aged 0–4 and 5–14 years), HIV status (positive, negative, unknown), sex
Method of measurement	<p>TB treatment cards and TB registers at the basic management unit should document the HIV status of TB patients. The history of previous TB treatment should also be documented systematically to identify new and relapse TB patients.</p> <p>Numerator: Count the total number of new and relapse TB patients registered in a specified time period who had their HIV status documented as positive or negative, including those previously documented to be HIV-positive (e.g. documented evidence of enrolment in HIV care). HIV-negative TB patients are those who had a negative HIV test result at the time of current TB diagnosis.</p> <p>Denominator: Count the total number of new and relapse TB patients registered during the specified time period.</p> <p>Disaggregation of HIV status is documented using HIV test results. This may include TB patients previously documented to be HIV-positive (documented evidence of enrolment in HIV care), those newly detected positive or those having a negative HIV test result at the time of TB diagnosis. The HIV status of all TB patients should be recorded in TB registers at the basic management unit as soon as possible and preferably at the time of TB diagnosis, along with information on past history of TB treatment. This information should be accessible only to the staff directly responsible for the health care of the individual. Maintaining confidentiality is their prime responsibility.</p> <p>Numerator: The total number of new and relapse TB patients registered in a specified time period who had their HIV status documented as positive, including those previously documented to be HIV-positive (e.g. documented evidence of enrolment in HIV care).</p> <p>Denominator: The total number of new and relapse TB patients added to the TB register during the specified time period who had their HIV status documented as positive or negative, including those previously documented to be HIV-positive (e.g. documented evidence of enrolment in HIV care). HIV-negative TB patients include those having a negative test result at the time of TB diagnosis.</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>Definitions and reporting framework for tuberculosis – 2013 revision (WHO/HTM/TB/2013.2). Geneva: World Health Organization; 2013 (http://www.who.int/tb/publications/definitions/en/, accessed 29 March 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> <p>Global tuberculosis report 2014. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2014 (http://www.who.int/tb/publications/global_report/en/, accessed 29 March 2015).</p> <p>World Health Assembly governing body documentation: official records. Geneva: World Health Organization (http://apps.who.int/gb/or/, accessed 29 March 2015).</p>