

## **Survey on collaborative TB-HIV activities in European countries**

**By the Wolfheze Working Group on TB/HIV collaborative activities**

### **I. Details country and person completing the survey**

1. Country:
2. Name person completing the questionnaire:
3. Position:
4. Email address:
5. Telephone number:
6. Date:

## II. Policy and guidelines

7. Does your country have written national guidelines/regulations/strategy for TB/HIV co-infection? (Please tick one answer)
- Yes: [go to question 9](#)
  - No: [go to question 8](#)
  - Don't know

If yes: Please provide the guideline/regulation/strategy by email to [wolfheze@kncvtbc.org](mailto:wolfheze@kncvtbc.org). If translated into English please provide the English version.

8. If no, which guidelines are used? (More answers possible)
- WHO policy on collaborative TB/HIV activities
  - Don't know
  - Other – please specify

9. *If yes:*  
Does it recommend HIV testing of all TB patients? (Please tick one answer)
- Yes
  - No
  - Selected TB patients: [go to question 10](#)
  - Don't know

10. *If not all TB patients are screened for HIV:*  
Which TB patients are not screened for HIV? (Tick all options that apply)
- Native-born persons >65 years
  - All native-born persons
  - Children <15 years
  - Children <15 years with known source case
  - Other, please specify

11. Does it recommend screening for active TB of all people living with HIV? (Please tick one answer)
- Yes
  - No
  - Selected group of people living with HIV: [go to question 12](#)
  - Don't know

12. *If the recommendation is not to screen all people living with HIV for active TB:*  
What criteria are used to select people living with HIV for TB screening? (Tick all options that apply)
- Low CD4 cell count (or CD4 cell count < 350 cells/mm<sup>3</sup>)
  - Patients with symptoms
  - Patients with previous TB
  - Patients who have been in contact with patients with active TB
  - Other, please specify

13. Does it recommend detection of LTBI in all people living with HIV? (Please tick one answer)
- Yes: **go to question 15**
  - No
  - Selected group of people living with HIV: **go to questions 14 and 15**
  - Don't know
14. *If the recommendation is not to screen all people living with HIV for LTBI:*  
What criteria are used to select people living with HIV for LTBI screening? (Tick all options that apply)
- Low CD4 cell count (or CD4 cell count < 350 cells/mm<sup>3</sup>)
  - Patients from high TB-endemic countries
  - Patients who have been in contact with infectious TB patients
  - Other, please specify
15. What diagnostic tests are recommended? (Please tick one answer)
- Tuberculin Skin Test (TST)
  - Interferon Gamma Release Assay (IGRA)
  - TST and if positive followed by IGRA
  - TST and IGRA simultaneously
  - Other, please specify
16. Does it recommend to start antiretroviral treatment (ART) of all patients living with HIV with a new diagnosis of TB if the patient is not yet on ART? (Please tick one answer)
- Yes
  - No
  - Selected group of people living with HIV and TB; **go to question 17**
  - Don't know
17. *If the recommendation is to provide ART to a selected group of people living with HIV and TB:*  
What criteria are used to select people living with HIV and TB for ART? (Please tick one answer)
- CD4 <200 mm<sup>3</sup>
  - CD4 <350 mm<sup>3</sup>
  - CD4 <500 mm<sup>3</sup>
  - Don't know
  - Other, please specify
18. Does it recommend co-trimoxazole preventive treatment of all TB/HIV patients? (Please tick one answer)
- Yes
  - No
  - Don't know
  - Other, please specify

The questions in sections III and IV are intended to capture **the most common** model of service provision in your country. **You are requested to select one of the options.** Specific practices and good models should be highlighted under (good) practices (VI).

### III. Diagnosis TB/HIV co-infection

*In TB patients:*

19. Who is performing HIV testing in TB patients in your country? (Please tick one answer, i.e. the most common pathway)
- The health care worker (HCW) that diagnosed TB initiates HIV testing and informs the patient about the result (Treatment of TB/HIV is covered under another paragraph)
  - The HCW that diagnosed TB refers the TB patient to the HIV/infectious disease specialist/department/hospital for HIV testing
  - TB patients are not tested for HIV infection
  - Don't know
  - Other – please specify

*In TB patients:*

20. Where is HIV testing of TB patients done in your country? (Please tick one answer)
- Always in the same facility/hospital where TB is diagnosed
  - Frequently in the same facility/hospital where TB is diagnosed
  - Frequently in another facility/hospital than the facility where TB is diagnosed
  - Always in another facility/hospital than where TB is diagnosed
  - TB patients are not tested for HIV infection
  - Don't know
  - Other – please specify

*In people living with HIV:*

21. Who is performing screening for **active TB** in people living with HIV in your country? (Please tick one answer, i.e. the most common pathway)
- The HIV/infectious disease specialist **screens** for active TB (chest X-ray; sputum examination) and informs the patient of the results
  - The HIV/infectious disease specialist **refers** people living with HIV to the TB specialist/department/hospital for screening for active TB (chest X-ray; sputum examination)
  - Screening for active TB in people living with HIV is not done
  - Don't know
  - Other – please specify

*In people living with HIV:*

22. Who is performing testing for **LTBI** in people living with HIV in your country? (Please tick one answer, i.e. the most common pathway)
- The HIV/infectious disease specialist **tests** people living with HIV for LTBI (TST; IGRA) and informs the patient of the results
  - The HIV/infectious disease specialist **refers** people living with HIV to the TB specialist/department/hospital for LTBI testing (TST/IGRA)
  - Testing for LTBI in people living with HIV is not done
  - Don't know
  - Other – please specify

*In people living with HIV:*

23. Where is TB screening of HIV patients done in your country? (Please tick one answer)

- a. Always in the same facility/hospital
- b. Frequently in the same facility/hospital
- c. Frequently in another facility/hospital
- d. Always in another facility/hospital
- e. Screening for active TB in people living with HIV is not done
- f. Don't know
- g. Other – please specify

*In HIV/TB services for people with intravenous drug use (IDU):*

24. Is HIV testing offered to people with IDU dependency? (Please tick one answer)

- a. Yes, systematically to all in need
- b. Yes, but incidentally/ad hoc
- c. No
- d. Don't know
- e. Other, please specify

*In HIV/TB services for people with intravenous drug use (IDU):*

25. Is screening for active TB (chest x-ray, **sputum examination**) offered to people with IDU dependency? (Please tick one answer)

- a. Yes, systematic screening for active TB is done regularly, regardless of symptoms
- b. Yes, only when symptomatic
- c. No
- d. Don't know
- e. Other, please specify

*In HIV/TB services for people with intravenous drug use (IDU):*

26. Is LTBI testing offered to people with IDU dependency? (Please tick one answer)

- a. Yes, systematically
- b. Yes, but limited
- c. Yes, but only within research projects
- d. No
- e. Don't know
- f. Other, please specify

#### IV. Treatment of and care for TB/HIV co-infected patients

27. Where are TB/HIV patients hospitalised? (Please tick one answer, i.e. the most common pathway)
- In specialised TB hospitals/department for entire duration of TB treatment
  - In infectious disease (ID) hospitals/department for entire duration of TB treatment
  - Starting in TB hospital/department, and ambulatory as soon as possible
  - Starting in ID hospital/department, and ambulatory as soon as possible
  - TB/HIV patients are generally not hospitalised
  - Other – please specify
28. Who is treating patients with combined TB/HIV disease **when the patient is hospitalised**? (Please tick one answer, i.e. the most common pathway)
- TB is treated by the TB specialist. HIV is treated by the HIV/infectious disease specialist
  - Both diseases (TB/HIV) are treated by the TB specialist
  - Both diseases (TB/HIV) are treated by the HIV/infectious disease specialist
  - Other (specify)
29. Who is treating patients with combined TB/HIV disease **when the patient is on ambulatory TB/HIV treatment**? (Please tick one answer, i.e. the most common pathway)
- TB is treated by the TB specialist. HIV is treated by the HIV/infectious disease specialist: **go to questions 30 and 31**
  - Both diseases (TB/HIV) are treated by the TB specialist
  - Both diseases (TB/HIV) are treated by the HIV/infectious disease specialist
  - Other (specify)
30. Where do patients get their TB and HIV medication? (Please tick one answer)
- Always in the same facility/hospital
  - Frequently in the same facility/hospital
  - Frequently in different facilities/hospitals
  - Always in a different facility/hospital
  - From the pharmacy
  - Other – please specify
31. Where are both diseases monitored, e.g. CD4 counts and sputum examination)? (Please tick one answer)
- Always in the same facility/hospital
  - Frequently in the same facility/hospital
  - Frequently in different facilities/hospitals
  - Always in a different facility/hospital
  - From the pharmacy
  - Other – please specify

32. Is opiate substitution therapy (OST) available for TB/HIV patients with IDU dependency? (Please tick one answer)
- a. Yes, unlimited, for all in need: **go to question 33**
  - b. Yes, but limited: **go to question 33**
  - c. Yes, but only within research projects: **go to question 33**
  - d. Not available
  - e. Don't know
33. Where do TB/HIV patients receive OST? (Please tick one answer, i.e. the most common pathway)
- a. OST department/clinics
  - b. TB hospital/department
  - c. HIV or infectious disease hospital/department
  - d. Community pharmacy
  - e. Don't know
  - f. Other – specify
34. What support (other than for non-HIV co-infected TB patients) is given to TB/HIV patients to adhere to treatment? (Tick all options that apply)
- a. Counselling services (psycho-emotional support)
  - b. Social-economic (material) support
  - c. Health education
  - d. No additional support
  - e. Other – specify

## V. Surveillance

35. What is the coverage of LTBI testing among people living with HIV newly enrolled in care in 2015? (Please tick one answer, answers to b and c needs to be a figure between 0 and 100%)
- Don't know
  - Estimated percentage
  - Percentage
36. What is the proportion of LTBI among people living with HIV newly enrolled in care in 2015 and tested for LTBI? (Please tick one answer, answers to b and c needs to be a figure between 0 and 100%)
- Don't know
  - Estimated percentage
  - Percentage
37. What is the proportion of people living with HIV (newly enrolled in care) and tested positive for LTBI in 2015 starting TB preventive treatment? (Please tick one answer, answers to b and c needs to be a figure between 0 and 100%)
- Don't know
  - Estimated percentage
  - Percentage



## VI. Good practices<sup>1</sup>

[1] A best practice was defined as any practice that works to achieve the targets set or is otherwise working to prevent and control TB/HIV that can be useful in providing lessons learnt to other countries, partners and organizations. In addition, a best practice should be relevant, effective, efficient and ethical. Best practices could include implementation strategies; interventions; services provided; models of care, policy or governance; fundraising or financial allocation; partnerships established; awareness or advocacy activities; capacity building, etc.

Definition from WHO European Region 'Best Practices in Prevention, Control and Care for Drug-Resistant Tuberculosis. A resource for the continued implementation of the Consolidated Action Plan to Prevent and Combat Multidrug- and Extensively Drug-Resistant Tuberculosis in the WHO European Region, 2011–2015. WHO Regional Office for Europe; 2013'.

Do you have examples of 'good practices' of collaborative TB/HIV activities in your country? You may want to contact colleagues in the HIV department/division and/or regional/local TB staff. (Open question)

### **'Good practice' topics can be:**

- At programme and planning level (national or subnational)
- Integrated service delivery
- Collaboration with other disease programmes (e.g. hepatitis C; drug-dependency)
- Intersectoral collaboration (e.g. in prison sector)
- Involvement and collaboration with nongovernmental organizations (NGOs)
- Others

38. Please describe the good practices (as many as you like to share) in a few sentences in the box and provide contact details (name and email address) of the person who we can be contacted to obtain more information.

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## VII. Barriers

What barriers do you encounter in TB/HIV collaboration and service delivery in your country? You may want to contact colleagues in the HIV department/division and/or regional/local TB staff. (Open question)

### **Barrier topics can be:**

- Limited collaboration/communication between programmes
- Limited access to services
- Limited availability of drugs for TB/HIV co-infected patients and/or with IDU
- Lack of resources and funding
- Others

39. Please describe the barriers (as many as you like to share) in a few sentences and provide contact details (name and email address) of the person who we can be contacted to obtain more information.

## VIII. Research

Please provide information on ongoing collaborative TB/HIV research activities in your country. You may want to contact colleagues in the HIV department/division and/or regional/local TB staff. (Open question)

40. Please provide details on the title of the research project (as many as you like to share), objective of the research contact details (name and email address) of the person who we can be contacted to obtain more information.