

LINKAGE TO CARE IN RIFAMPICIN RESISTANT TUBERCULOSIS PATIENTS IN GAUTENG PROVINCE, SOUTH AFRICA 2022 - 2023

*Themba Ngwenya
DR-TB Program Manager
Gauteng Province*

05 June 2024



GAUTENG
PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

GGT2030
GROWING GAUTENG TOGETHER



Outline

- Introduction
- Methods
- Results
- Discussion
- Conclusion and Recommendations

Introduction

- Tuberculosis (TB) is one of the leading causes of death in South Africa. Linking Rifampicin Resistant (RR) TB patients to care, timely is key in reducing TB transmission and deaths. The global treatment initiation rate target is 90% and TB elimination is set for 2035. Therefore, to reach elimination, prompt initiation and high initiation rates are imperative.
- Pillar 2 of the recovery plan 3.0 (Find & Link) every patient diagnosed with DR-TB should be linked to care within one week
- The aim is to describe linkage to care of RR-TB patients in Gauteng province between 2022 and 2023.

Methods

- ***Study Design:***
 - Descriptive secondary data analysis
- ***Study population:***
 - All individuals with a positive TB nucleic-acid amplification test (NAAT) for Rifampicin Resistant Tuberculosis tested at a public institution in 2022 and 2023
- **Data collection:**
 - Data were obtained from weekly alerts sent by the Corporate Data Warehouse, South African National Health Laboratory Services and district feedback shared weekly.
- **Data Analysis:**
 - Data management and analysis were performed using STATA 17



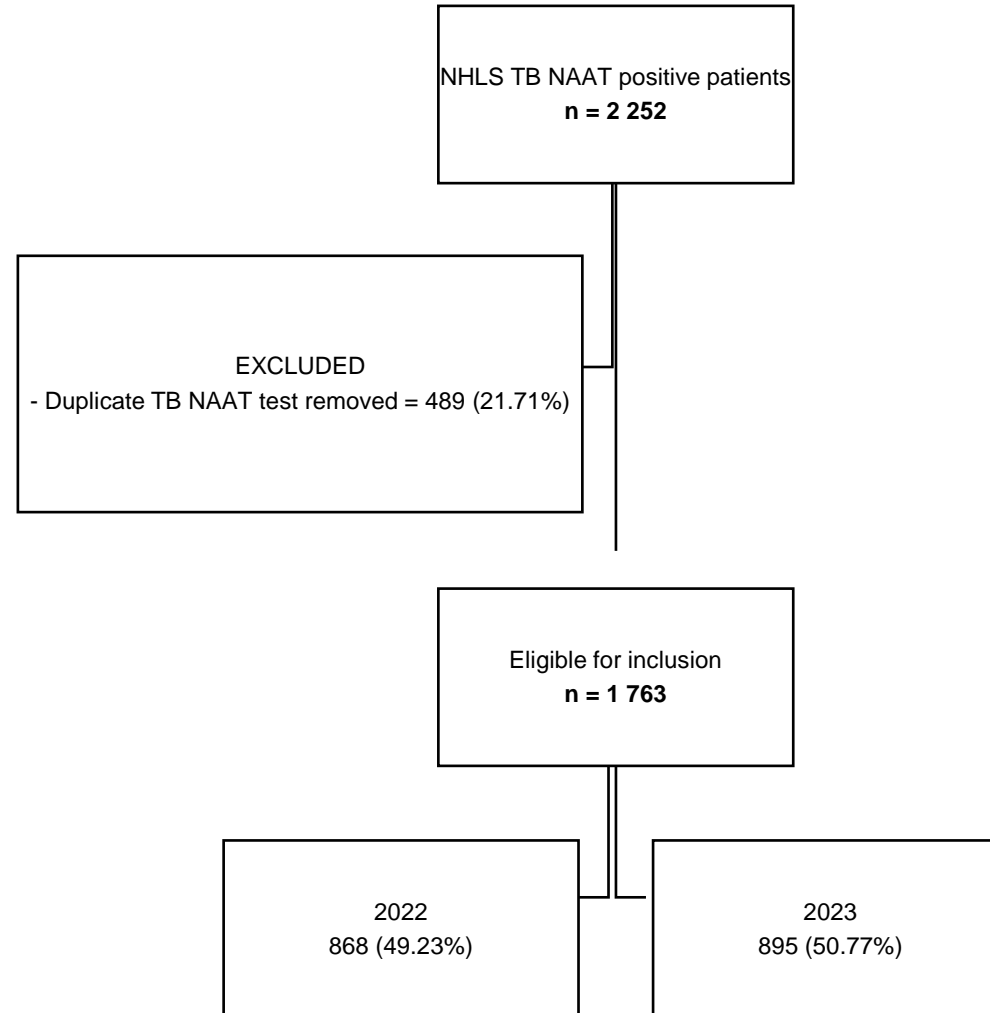
GAUTENG
PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

GGT2030
GROWING GAUTENG TOGETHER

Results



Breakdown of TB NAAT Positive Results





Age distribution of RR-TB cases

	2022						2023							
	Johannesburg	Tshwane	Ekurhuleni	Sedibeng	West Rand	Gauteng Province	Johannesburg	Tshwane	Ekurhuleni	Sedibeng	West Rand	Gauteng Province		
Age groups (years)	n(%)		n		%		n		%		n		%	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
<5	1 0,33	33 2.04	1 0.38	0 0.00	0 0.00	5 0.58	3 0.78	1 0.78	0 0.00	1 1.32	0 0.00	5 0.56		
5-14	0 0,0	11 0.68	3 1.15	0 0.00	0 0.00	4 0.46	3 0.78	1 0.78	0 0.00	0 0.00	1 1.30	5 0.56		
15-24	32 10,60	6 4.08	16 6.15	9 9.68	6 9.09	69 7.95	26 6.74	8 6.20	15 6.61	3 3.95	3 3.90	55 6.15		
25-34	67 22,19	29 19.73	65 25.00	22 23.66	15 22.73	198 22.81	80 20.73	32 24.81	61 26.87	29 38.16	20 25.97	222 24.80		
35-44	83 27,48	33 22.45	87 33.46	21 22.58	23 34.85	247 28.46	105 27.20	35 27.13	71 31.28	26 34.21	27 35.06	264 29.50		
45-54	48 15,89	18 12.24	36 13.85	14 15.05	13 19.70	129 14.86	57 14.77	15 11.63	45 19.82	8 10.53	10 12.99	135 15.08		
55+	15 4,97	15 10.20	18 6.92	11 11.83	6 9.09	65 7.49	30 7.77	26 20.16	32 14.10	7 9.21	14 18.18	109 12.18		
unknown	56 18,54	42 28.57	34 13.08	16 17.20	3 4.55	151 17.40	82 21.24	11 8.53	3 1.32	2 2.63	2 2.60	100 11.17		



Gender distribution of RR-TB cases

	2022						2023																	
	Johannesburg		Tshwane		Ekurhuleni		Sedibeng		West Rand		Gauteng Province		Johannesburg		Tshwane		Ekurhuleni		Sedibeng		West Rand		Gauteng Province	
Gender	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Female	107	35.43	37	25.17	88	33.85	35	37.63	23	34.85	290	33.41	122	31.61	53	41.09	85	37.44	31	40.79	23	29.87	314	35.08
Male	167	55.30	76	51.70	##	55.38	57	61.29	43	65.15	487	56.11	187	48.45	71	55.04	141	62.11	45	59.21	54	70.13	498	55.64
unknown	28	9.27	34	23.13	28	10.77	1	1.08	0	0.00	91	10.48	77	19.95	5	3.88	1	0.44	0	0.00	0	0.00	83	9.27

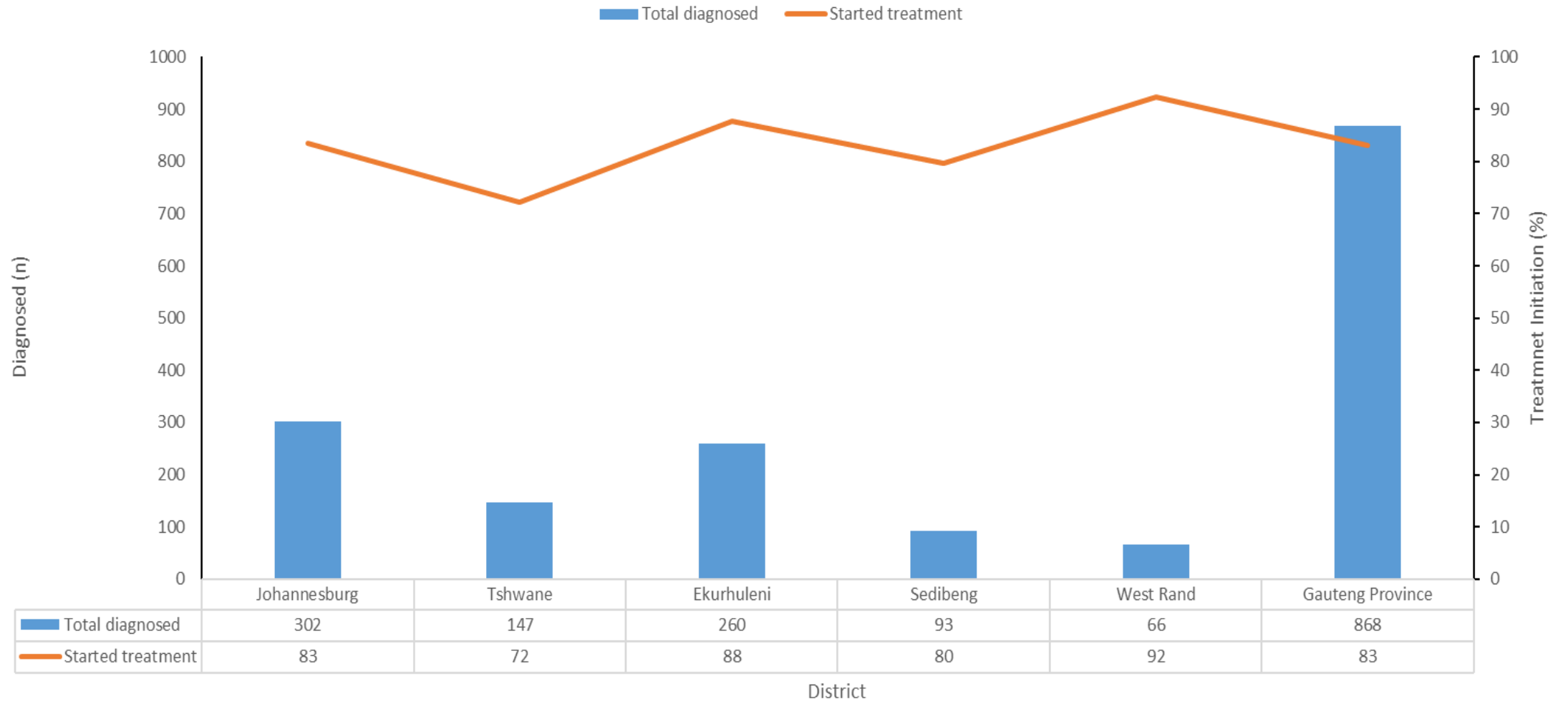


Diagnosis of RR-TB cases

	2022						2023																	
	Johannesburg		Tshwane		Ekurhuleni		Sedibeng		West Rand		Gauteng Province		Johannesburg		Tshwane		Ekurhuleni		Sedibeng		West Rand		Gauteng Province	
Diagnosis	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Total diagnosed	302		147		##		93		66		868		386	100,00	129	100,00	227	100,00	76	100,00	77	100,00	895	100,00
Started treatment	252	83,44	106	72,11	##	87,69	74	79,57	61	92,42	721	83,06	344	89,12	109	84,50	207	91,19	68	89,47	70	90,91	798	89,16
Died before treatment	15	4,97	14	9,52	20	7,69	11	11,83	3	4,55	63	7,26	21	5,44	10	7,75	14	6,17	5	6,58	5	6,49	55	6,15
Refused treatment	1	0,33	5	3,40	3	1,15	1	1,08	0	0,00	10	1,15	2	0,52	1	0,78	0	0,00	1	1,32	0	0,00	4	0,45
Moved out	3	0,99	0	0,00	11	4,23	3	3,23	0	0,00	17	1,96	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,00
Cannot be traced	31	10,26	11	7,48	8	3,08	4	4,30	2	3,03	56	6,45	19	4,92	9	6,98	7	3,08	2	2,63	2	2,60	39	4,36

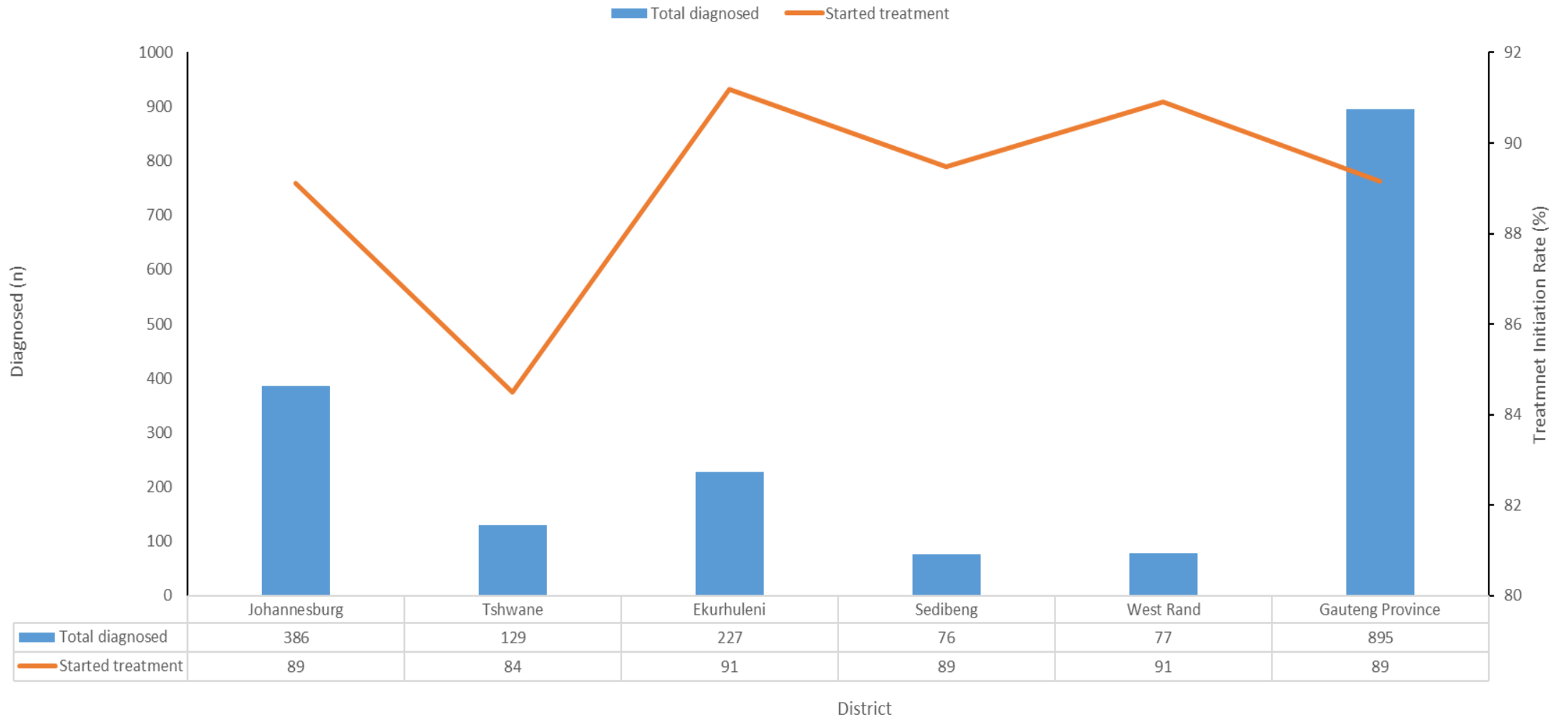


2022





2023





Time to treatment initiation (days) of RR-TB cases

	2022						2023																	
	Johannesburg	Tshwane	Ekurhuleni	Sedibeng	West Rand	Gauteng Province	Johannesburg	Tshwane	Ekurhuleni	Sedibeng	West Rand	Gauteng Province												
Time to treatment initiation (days)	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%		
0-7	150	59.52	56	52.83	78	68.42	38	51.35	35	57.38	435	60.33	223	64.83	72	66.06	123	59.42	30	44.12	34	48.57	482	60.40
8-14	57	22.62	28	26.42	46	20.18	18	24.32	20	32.79	169	23.44	52	15.12	19	17.43	57	27.54	19	27.94	21	30.00	168	21.05
15 - 30	36	14.29	15	14.15	17	7.46	12	16.22	3	4.92	83	11.51	48	13.95	16	14.68	20	9.66	14	20.59	14	20.00	112	14.04
31 - 60	8	3.17	6	5.66	6	2.63	4	5.41	3	4.92	27	3.74	16	4.65	2	1.83	5	2.42	5	7.35	1	1.43	29	3.63
> 61	1	0.40	1	0.94	3	1.32	2	2.70	0	0.00	7	0.97	5	1.45	0	0.00	2	0.97	0	0.00	0	0.00	7	0.88



HIV Status per diagnosis of RR-TB Cases

	2022						2023																	
	Johannesburg		Tshwane		Ekurhuleni		Sedibeng		West Rand		Gauteng Province		Johannesburg		Tshwane		Ekurhuleni		Sedibeng		West Rand		Gauteng Province	
HIV Status	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Positive	185 32,80		80 14,18		181 32,09		61 10,82		57 10,11		564 64,98%		262 42,74		80 62,02		163 26,59		52 8,48		56 9,14		613 68,49	
Negative	68 38,42		37 20,90		46 25,99		17 9,60		9 5,08		177 20,39%		91 43,13		36 27,91		42 19,91		22 10,43		20 9,48		211 23,58	
Missing	49 38,58		30 23,62		33 25,98		15 11,81		0 0,00		127 14,63%		33 46,48		13 10,08		22 30,99		2 2,82		1 1,41		71 7,93	

Discussion

- The treatment initiation rate improved to 89.16% in 2023.
- Gauteng province reported a treatment initiation improvement from 83% to 89% over two years
- The greatest proportion of people who died prior to treatment initiation were from Sedibeng district, the second smallest district regarding population size in Gauteng province.
- The 25-34 year age group represented the largest proportion of initial LTFU.
- Strengths of this study include the use of one dataset where key indicators are imputed by district officials used to determine treatment initiation.
- There was a delay in treatment initiation on both years but worse in 2023 around the month of September due to BPaL/L-Roll out
- Limitations of this study include missing data greater than 15% for age and art initiation in 2022.
- We had a high number of unknown/missing HIV status in 2022 compared to 2023

Recommendations

- As a province we have already started with facility visits in all 5 Districts looking at linkage to care and to address delays in DR-TB treatment initiation.
- Discussion are ongoing in relation with proper use of SOPs and DR-TB guidelines to mitigate false positive DR-TB cases and also deduplication on the line lists.
- To improve our treatment initiation rate to above 90%.

Acknowledgements

- 1. Lehlohonolo Kumalo, Nomathamsanqa Ndhlovu, Kgomotso Dinake
- 2. National Institute for Communicable Diseases, a division of National Health Laboratory Services, Johannesburg, South Africa
- 3. HIV and Aids, STI and TB Directorate, Gauteng Department of Health, Johannesburg, South Africa

THANK YOU



GAUTENG
PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

GGT2030
GROWING GAUTENG TOGETHER