

30.10.2019

08.00 – 14.00

Post-graduate course (PGC)

MR G.04

PGC-02-D8 An introduction to TB modelling

This course is designed for individuals interested in modelling TB and the impact of TB care and prevention programmes. It will introduce participants to the basic structure, assumptions, principles, and concepts of TB modelling, including key aspects of the natural history of *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* and the impact and cost-effectiveness of TB care and prevention programmes. Participants will gain hands-on experience in using a TB model and how to appraise TB modelling papers. The role of modelling in policy and decision-making will be highlighted and participants will be informed of the resources available from the TB Modelling and Analysis Consortium (www.tb-mac.org).

Chairperson: Hsien-Ho Lin (Taiwan)

Chairperson: Michael Kimerling (Netherlands)

Coordinator: Christopher Finn McQuaid (United Kingdom)

Coordinator: Richard White (United Kingdom)

Lecture 1: an introduction to TB modelling

Richard White (United Kingdom)

Practical 1: setting up a model of Mycobacterium tuberculosis

Emilia Vynnycky (United Kingdom)

Paper discussion: how to critically review a modelling paper

Sophie Rhodes (United Kingdom)

Lecture 2a: tuberculosis modelling – interventions

Rein Houben (United Kingdom)

Lecture 2b: tuberculosis modelling – cost-effectiveness

Fiammetta Bozzani (United Kingdom)

Practical 2: modelling the impact and cost-effectiveness of TB interventions

Madeleine Clarkson (United Kingdom)

Summary of the day

Christopher Finn McQuaid (United Kingdom)

08.00 – 14.00

Workshop (WS)

Hall 5

WS-03-C8 Joint GLI-GDI Workshop on access to diagnostics, treatment and care to end TB

TB detection and the administration of effective treatment to all people with TB continue to be a challenge, particularly in settings with fragmented healthcare systems or in those with a significantly high burden of disease. Two working groups, the Global Laboratory Initiative (GLI) and the Global Drug-Resistant TB Initiative (GDI) are working towards building and strengthening laboratory and clinical management capacity and assisting countries in the uptake of tools for building and sustaining high-quality TB diagnostic networks and in the programmatic management of DR-TB.

Through this workshop, GLI and GDI seek to explore the challenges encountered in some countries, highlighting the new tools for diagnosis, treatment and management of TB, including the management of DR-TB and TB-HIV; and above all, present existing approaches and strategies to ease and overcome these challenges. The workshop will also set the stage for discussions on how to facilitate and expand the implementation of current diagnostics and more effective targeted treatment, facilitate the delivery of an integrated, patient-centred approach at the core of care and support to all TB patients, and describe financing and procurement mechanisms to ease countries' transition to new tools. This session is intended for participants who wish to explore and gain greater insight into and understanding of the technical aspects of applying specific technologies and approaches, and to promote the right to life-saving diagnostics and treatment by implementing current tools.

Chairperson: Heather Alexander (United States of America)

Chairperson: Sarabjit Chadha (India)

Coordinator: Lice González-Angulo (Switzerland)

Coordinator: Fuad Mirzayev (Switzerland)

TB diagnostics: current WHO policies and future perspectives

Alexei Korobitsyn (Switzerland)

Diagnostic capacity for detection of drug resistance over three years of End TB Strategy and the way forward

Kathleen England (Switzerland)

Connecting the dots: the critical role of laboratory systems and specimen referral networks in responding to the TB epidemic

Kameko Nichols (United States of America)

TB laboratory safety

Uladzimir Antonenka (Germany)

Assessing the TB diagnostic network

Kaiser Shen (United States of America)

Report from early implementers of modified shorter treatment regimens

Ana Marie Celine Garfin (Philippines)

Responses to the new WHO recommendations for treatment of DR-TB: financial and technical support for countries transitioning to the new regimens

Mohammed Yassin (Switzerland)

Status of drugs for DR-TB treatment and barriers to their use

Brenda Waning (Switzerland)

Children with multidrug-resistant TB (MDR-TB): practical considerations on drugs and dosages for designing a treatment regimen

Anthony Garcia-Prats (South Africa)

Legal and human rights barriers to the availability and accessibility of new DR-TB drugs and diagnostics

Brian Citro (United States of America)

08.00 – 11.00

Workshop (WS)

Hall 2

WS-02-C3 Updated WHO policies on management of TB

Objectives of the workshop are to present the process and methods applied by WHO for the development of policy and the updated WHO recommendations on the clinical and programmatic aspects of diagnosis, prevention, treatment and care of TB.

Participants in this workshop will have the chance to understand the development process and content of WHO policies and learn about recent updates to the evidence-based recommendations for diagnosis, prevention, treatment and care of drug-susceptible TB (DS-TB) and DR-TB; and innovations in implementation of the End TB Strategy. Participants will also have the chance to discuss policy implementation.

Chairperson: Charles Daley (United States of America)

Chairperson: Linh Nguyen (Switzerland)

Coordinator: Fuad Mirzayev (Switzerland)

Why and how of WHO guidelines development process

Nathan Ford (Switzerland)

Policy update on urine lipoarabinomannin (LAM) assays for the diagnosis of TB in people living with HIV

Christopher Gilpin (Switzerland)

Technical evaluation of different high throughput centralised platforms for the detection of TB and drug resistance

Alexei Korobitsyn (Switzerland)

WHO guidelines on TB IPC, 2019 update

Lice González-Angulo (Switzerland)

Consolidated guidelines on management of DR-TB

Fuad Mirzayev (Switzerland)

08.00 – 11.00

Workshop (WS)

MR 1.05 & 1.06

WS-08-B2 Paving the way for innovations to end the TB epidemic

TB diagnostics, treatment and management tools have evolved significantly over past decades. However, despite unprecedented achievements, TB continues to claim more than 4,000 lives each day, becoming the leading infectious disease killer in the world. To accelerate the development of and access to appropriate diagnosis and care tools, catalytic partnerships such as Unitaid continue to address priority challenges and invest in innovative ways to prevent, diagnose and care for TB patients, while promoting integrated patient-centred care, and further global TB policy development.

The present workshop aims at discussing current challenges for the overall management of individuals with DR-TB, from upcoming diagnostic advances, treatment regimens, efforts to develop appropriately dosed paediatric formulations, to using digital technologies to improve medication adherence and treatment outcomes.

Chairperson: Ekaterina Rykovanova (Switzerland)

Chairperson: Fuad Mirzayev (Switzerland)

Coordinator: Lice González-Angulo (Switzerland)

Modern challenges and the way forward in TB diagnostics: targeted gene sequencing for DR-TB diagnosis

Anita Suresh (Switzerland)

No more neglect for children with MDR-TB: the BENEFIT Kids Project

Anthony Garcia-Prats (South Africa)

The end TB project: from observational to clinical trial evidence

Lorenzo Guglielmetti (France)

ASCENT: The Adherence Support Coalition to End TB

Kristian van Kalmthout (Netherlands)

08.00 – 11.00

Workshop (WS)

MR 1.03 & 1.04

WS-07-E3 An enabling environment for universal access in India: overcoming and reforming legal and policy barriers to accessing TB services

In 2018, REACH, together with TB-affected communities, civil society and legal experts, and supported by the Stop TB Partnership, completed the first legal environment assessment (LEA) for TB in India. The LEA offered an in-depth assessment of how TB interacts with the law, policy and human rights and outlined how the law can be used to foster an enabling rights-based environment that reduces vulnerability to TB and contributes to India's TB elimination goals. The objectives of this workshop are to unpack and debate the key issues that emerged from the LEA; understand how barriers to universal access were identified; and discuss how this can be used to advocate for law and policy reform to ensure the promotion and protection of human rights for people with TB. Through the workshop, participants will improve their legal literacy and feel empowered to use the law as a tool for advocacy. Session 1: Setting the context (30) – Speakers will include James Malar of Stop TB on strengthening rights-based responses to TB globally; and Rhea Lobo, TB survivor and advocate, on what rights-based care means to people with TB.

Session 2: The India LEA: unpacking key rights-based issues (100) – REACH will present the rationale and methods of the LEA. Vivek Divan, Veena Johari and Kajal Bhardwaj, co-authors of the LEA, will lead the next segment, using presentations interspersed with interactive discussions. Participants will learn about key law and policy issues including notification, consent, confidentiality, discrimination, drug regulation and access to treatment, diagnostics and nutrition.

Session 3: Open discussion and next steps (50) – participants will be invited to select and discuss key issues in small groups, and identify next steps for in-country and global advocacy. The workshop will end with a brief report back by the groups and summary of next steps by the workshop coordinators.

Coordinator: Anupama Srinivasan (India)

Coordinator: James Malar (Switzerland)

08.00

Strengthening rights-based responses to TB globally

James Malar (Switzerland)

08.15

What rights-based programming means to a person with TB

Rhea Lobo (India)

08.30

The India LEA: rationale, process and methods

Ramya Ananthakrishnan (India)

08.40

The India LEA: unpacking key rights-based issues

Vivek Divan (India)

08.00 – 14.00

Workshop (WS)

Hall 6

WS-04-C11 Adapting and adopting the SORT IT model: making public health programme data information rich and action rich

This is a one-day workshop on operational research (OR), and translation of research and data to public health policy development. The workshop will provide an overview of operational research, the SORT IT model of operational research capacity building and its innovations, adaptations of the SORT IT model to tobacco taxation, and the Vital Strategies/U.S. CDC data-to-policy programme of using research evidence and data to change policy and practice. This workshop is designed to show participants how health data and OR can help in changing policy and practice in low- and middle-income countries. The workshop will also showcase several examples of OR leadership in low- and middle-income countries.

Objectives:

The main aim of the workshop is to introduce OR, the SORT IT model of capacity building and its innovations and impact on policy and practice to an interested audience. Specific objectives include:

1. Describing what OR is, why is it needed and how it can be used to impact policy and practice in low- and middle-income countries
2. Understanding how data can be used strategically to improve decision-making and advance policy agenda
3. Describing the SORT IT model of capacity building, its innovations, successes and challenges
4. Sharing the experiences of adapting the SORT IT model to tobacco taxation
5. Describing the data-to-policy programme, its innovations, successes and challenges
6. Understanding how to move data and research findings to policy and practice and how to monitor this progress

Expected outcome:

Participants will finish the one-day workshop understanding the basic principles of OR and the capacity building that is needed to develop it and use data strategically at a country or programmatic level.

Chairperson: Rony Zachariah (Luxembourg)

Coordinator: Ajay Kumar (India)

Coordinator: Srinath Satyanarayana (India)

Operational research, what, why and how?

Rony Zachariah (Luxembourg)

The SORT IT model: OR capacity building

Ajay Kumar (India)

Expanding SORT IT: new regions, new themes, new methods

Srinath Satyanarayana (India)

E-SORT IT and how it works

Karapet Davtyan (Armenia)

Experience of SORT IT implementation in Ukraine

Olga Denisiuk (Ukraine)

Sustainable OR capacity building, national leadership and partnerships: experience from Pakistan

Razia Fatima (Pakistan)

The Data Impact Programme and D2P training

Adam Karpati (United States of America)

08.00 – 14.00

Workshop (WS)

Hall 1

WS-01-D6 Tuberculosis (TB) infection control programme implementation: theory to practice

TB transmission in healthcare and congregate settings continues to drive the TB epidemic, including drug-resistant TB (DR-TB). Even with increasingly available resources for TB infection prevention and control (IPC) interventions, lack of up-to-date knowledge and skills makes development of effective and sustainable risk reduction programmes challenging. This course will address a priority-based approach to TB IPC programme development. The workshop will reinforce the basics of TB IPC (administrative controls, environmental controls, and personal protective equipment). After the didactic portion of the course, the faculty will conduct a series of hands-on practical exercises to allow participants to learn how to measure upper room germicidal UV (GUV) and ventilation parameters and perform calculations, practice respirator fit testing, and check performance of a ventilated workstation or biosafety cabinet.

Coordinator: Carrie Tudor (Switzerland)

Chairperson: Nii Hanson-Nortey (Ghana)
Coordinator: Grigory Volchenkov (Russian Federation)

Introduction to TB IPC

Carrie Tudor (Switzerland)

Introduction to the updated World Health Organisation (WHO) guidelines on TB IPC

Fuad Mirzayev (Switzerland)

Effective TB IPC in multiple settings: administrative controls

Matsie Mphahlele (South Africa)

Environmental controls: making natural and mechanical ventilation effective and affordable

Paul Jensen (United States of America)

Environmental controls: upper room GUV as an alternative to ventilation

Edward Nardell (United States of America)

Sustainable building design for airborne infection control in resource-limited settings

Isabel Milagros Ochoa Delgado (Peru)

Making a personal respiratory protection programme feasible

Grigory Volchenkov (Russian Federation)

Practical exercises in monitoring environmental controls, respirator fit testing, and building design/redesign and patient flow through health facilities

Nii Hanson-Nortey (Ghana)

08.00 – 14.00

Workshop (WS)

MR 2.03 & 2.04

WS-09-C8 Rolling out a roadmap to accelerate the engagement of private and public care providers to ensure universal access to quality TB care

Globally, over a third of the 10 million people estimated to have developed TB in 2017 were not notified. This gap is more pronounced in high burden countries (HBCs) with large private sectors. As countries move towards achieving universal health coverage (UHC), efforts to engage all health providers to close these gaps in care have gained more significance.

To advocate for greater engagement of unengaged public and private health care providers, WHO, the public-private mix (PPM) working group of the Stop TB Partnership, and global partners released a new roadmap in October 2018 that identifies clear actions needed to expand the engagement of all care providers towards universal access to care. Meanwhile, a number of countries are using a variety of approaches – outsourcing, government commitment, health financing tools, and collaboration – to reach serious scale with provider engagement.

This workshop will use interactive panel discussions and group work to familiarise participants with the PPM roadmap and enable experience sharing between countries, partners and civil society on innovative approaches to scale up private sector engagement.

Specific objectives/outcomes – by the end of this workshop, participants will be able to:

1. Understand the PPM roadmap and the recommended priority actions
2. Share experiences and lessons learned in scaling up private sector engagement
3. Engage with private providers and TB survivors to analyse how the rights of people affected by TB are critical for universal access to quality care
4. Discuss opportunities and brainstorm interventions to ensure access to quality care for people with TB wherever they seek it.

Relevance to target audience:

The workshop presents an opportunity for the target audience to interact and gain knowledge in how to strengthen engagement with the private sector. The experiences of national programmes, private care providers, TB survivors and partners will be central to this process.

Chairperson: Madhukar Pai (Canada)
Coordinator: Monica Hannah Dias (Switzerland)
Coordinator: Lal Sadasivan (United States of America)
Chairperson: William Wells (United States of America)

Reaching the missing millions through private sector engagement: a roadmap on PPM for TB prevention and care
Teresa Kasaeva (Switzerland)

Scaling up private sector engagement for TB in India
Kuldeep Singh Sachdeva (India)

A health systems approach to private provider engagement in Indonesia

Imran Pambudi (Indonesia)

Public–private mix for TB case detection: lessons from Nigeria

Bolanle Olusola-Faleyeh (Nigeria)

Role of the private sector in advancing the universal health care law in the Philippines

Ana Marie Celine Garfin (Philippines)

Surviving MDR-TB- My experience in the private sector.

David Maina Mungai (Kenya)

How the private sector contributes to India’s TB crisis and how it can change: an Indian private physician’s perspective

Zarir Udwardia (India)

Evaluating the effectiveness of a hybrid PPM model implemented by Community Health Solutions (CHS) in Nawabshah, a rural district of Sindh, Pakistan

Imran Zafar (Pakistan)

How the Revised National TB Control Project (RNTCP) and partner organisations are working together to achieve the common goal of TB elimination: initial experiences from the Joint Effort for Elimination of Tuberculosis (JEET) project

Shibu Vijayan (India)

08.00 – 11.00

Workshop (WS)

MR 1.01 & 1.02

WS-06-A2 Introduction to TB vaccine research and development for advocates

New, more effective TB vaccines are essential to ending the TB emergency. Recent results from late-stage clinical trials and innovations in earlier-stage research have shown us that developing new, more effective TB vaccines is scientifically feasible. While scientific advances have brought a new sense of optimism and excitement to the field, they cannot be sustained without leadership and action, as is well noted in the conference theme. Advocates, communities and civil society are important allies and partners in vaccine research, to ensure that the perspectives of those who will ultimately benefit from the vaccine have a voice in the research process, and to help build momentum and support to further scientific advances, demonstrate demand for new vaccines, and hold leaders accountable to support vaccine development and mobilise the necessary resources to advance TB vaccine R&D. For advocates and civil society to effectively do this, it is essential that they understand TB vaccine research and are informed about the latest data and developments. This workshop will provide an overview of the state of the field in TB vaccine R&D, discuss key concepts and issues, and review recent clinical data and its potential impact on the field

The objectives of this workshop are:

1. To build the vaccine research literacy and research advocacy capacity of participants, with an emphasis on advocates, civil society and affected communities
2. To provide participants with a more in-depth understanding of issues and recent data and findings in the field of TB vaccine R&D
3. To discuss how advocates, civil society and affected communities can partner with the research community to advance development of new, safe, effective and accessible TB vaccines

Interaction and engagement will be encouraged throughout the session, and ample time is built into the agenda for questions and discussion.

Chairperson: Raghavan Gopa Kumar (India)

Coordinator: Jennifer Woolley (United States of America)

Update on TB vaccine research and development

Ann Ginsberg (United States of America)

Key issues in early stage and preclinical research

Frank Verreck (Netherlands)

Understanding the potential public health impact of new TB vaccines

Richard White (United Kingdom)

Linking TB vaccine research and advocacy

Michael Frick (United States of America)

The path forward for TB vaccine R&D

David Lewinsohn (United States of America)

PGC-01-C11 Innovation in action: application of the ECHO virtual community of practice model to address TB across the lifespan, TB Data 4 Action, and TB advocacy

Objectives: the ECHO Institute's mission is to democratise medical knowledge and help get best-practice care to underserved people all over the world. The ECHO (Extension for Community Healthcare Outcomes) telementoring model is an innovative evidence-based education and training intervention designed to strengthen the knowledge and practice of clinical and programmatic teams in underserved communities. The model supports development of virtual communities of practice and learning that link national and international experts with site-level TB practitioners for workforce development and collaborative problem-solving to improve quality of and access to care. The model is rapidly being adapted in a wide variety of global contexts for DR-TB treatment capacity development, paediatric and adult TB, TB Data 4 Action, TB advocacy, and as part of TB elimination strategies.

In this post-graduate course we will introduce participants to the basic principles and components of the ECHO model and review examples of the adaptation of the model in a variety of TB epidemic contexts in both high- and low-burden settings. We will also review a robust evaluation protocol and plan.

Expected outputs/outcomes include: each participant will begin the process of designing their own TB ECHO programme plan of action for their local context, with guidance from the faculty using a standard work sheet as a template.

Each participant will acquire an understanding of the principles and components of the ECHO model for education, advocacy, training and workforce development, and the variety of ways it has been adapted to support state, national and bi-national TB programmes, including DR-TB and paediatric TB programmes in Asia, Africa and the Americas.

Relevance: TB programme managers and educators who are working to strengthen national TB health workforce capacity will learn about an innovative, evidence-based, tested model for education, training, advocacy, workforce development and programme quality improvement.

Chairperson: Rohit Sarin (India)

Chairperson: Maureen Kamene Kimenye (Kenya)

Coordinator: Bruce Struminger (United States of America)

Expansion and sustainability of the TB ECHO telementoring programme in Viet Nam

Nguyen Viet Nhung (Viet Nam)

Strengthening nurse case-management of TB and TB infection in New Mexico

Diana Fortune (United States of America)

The experience of implementing a bi-national/bilingual TB ECHO for the US-Mexico border region and platform for building TB care and treatment capacity in Mexico

Kathleen Moser (United States of America)

Expansion of the regional TB ECHO programme across Central America

Diana Patricia Forno (Guatemala)

Project ECHO for TB advocacy in Latin America and the Caribbean

Alberto Colorado (United States of America)

Nationwide expansion of the Delhi MDR-TB ECHO programme to support TB elimination and capacity building of HIV clinicians to treat TB with ECHO support

Rohit Sarin (India)

Robust evaluation of a TB ECHO programme, building a TB ECHO evaluation protocol template

Smita Ghosh (United States of America)

The experience of integrating ECHO for case managers into the Adjarian region Zero TB Initiative

Irakli Gabisonia (Georgia)

The experience of developing and implementing an MDR-TB/HIV ECHO programme in Uganda, a high-burden context

Akello Susan Adakun (Uganda)

Kenya TB Data 4 Action ECHO

E Jane Carter (Kenya)

The objective is to introduce a simple and user-friendly approach for how health staff and managers at facility, district and higher levels can analyse their own routine TB data for management. Key indicators covering the main components of TB programmes are compared with expected values to identify strengths and challenges and agree on action points targeting these challenges. The approach is implemented through strengthened supportive supervision which is data-driven, using check lists with summary tables of routine data and through quarterly performance review meetings. The course follows up similar PGCs in Union conferences since 2015, based on a guide that NTP, The Union and TB CARE developed and piloted in Zimbabwe and which is used in Union international courses. Kenya and Sudan will present experiences from country-level courses.

Participants will learn the importance of collecting and recording quality TB data, acquire skills in analysis of local routine data that is directly linked to management at facility, district and provincial levels through practical examples; how to carry out data-driven supportive supervision and performance review meetings; and how to roll out the approach in countries.

The approach strengthens implementation of the End TB Strategy by focusing on the facility level where TB patients are increasingly being diagnosed and treated, and the district level which monitors the network of facilities, identifying both “hot” and “cold” spots where early TB case detection should be strengthened. The approach makes local staff more motivated, empowered and owners of their data, strengthening data quality, content of supervision, follow-up of training, supplies, usefulness of new tools and ultimately patient care.

The approach is very much in line with the conference theme (Ending the emergency: science leadership action) as it contributes to ending the emergency by providing better data for action which also strengthens science and leadership

Chairperson: Enos Masini (Kenya)

Chairperson: Syed Imran Farooq (India)

Coordinator: Einar Heldal (Norway)

Coordinator: Neerja Arora (India)

Key questions answered by the recording and reporting (R&R) system, indicators, R&R tools. How to tabulate and analyse data at facility level, with exercises

Godana Mamo (Kenya)

How to tabulate and analyse data at district level, with exercises

Riitta Dlodlo (Zimbabwe)

How to tabulate and analyse data at provincial level

Nqobile Mlilo (Zimbabwe)

How to do data-driven supportive supervision and performance review meetings

Einar Heldal (Norway)

Sudan experience: challenges in catchment area

Mai Eltigany (Sudan)

Using data for informing policy and taking action: recent experience from the bedaquiline conditional access programme in India

Neerja Arora (India)

08.00 – 11.00

Workshop (WS)

MR G.05 & G.06

WS-05-C9 TB legislation: opportunities and risks

This workshop will highlight and critically reflect on the growing global trend for the adoption of TB-specific legislation. Countries in Latin America and the Caribbean are at the forefront, but nations in Africa and Asia are also considering laws for TB. These laws and draft bills present a unique opportunity to accelerate and enhance the TB response. There is therefore a vital need for dialogue among the key stakeholders involved in the drafting and adoption of these laws, including lawmakers, programme managers, lawyers, people affected by TB, civil society, and legal and human rights experts.

However, public health legislation can both promote and hinder effective disease responses. The content, scope and objectives of legislation determines the extent of its impact, along with political will and sufficient resources. The necessity and value of disease-specific legislation, in particular, is an unsettled question. The varying impacts of legislation in a range of public health areas (including tobacco control and HIV) have demonstrated this. In order to strike the correct balance, TB legislation must safeguard public health, define and grant institutional authority and responsibility, and, importantly, establish and protect the rights of people affected by TB.

Objectives

- Promote dialogue around the development, enactment and implementation of TB legislation among lawmakers, programme managers, legal and human rights experts, civil society and people affected by TB.
- Sensitise stakeholders to the content, aims and utility of adopting a rights-based response to TB through legislation.
- Foster interdisciplinary relationships for global work on TB-specific legislation among lawmakers, programme managers, legal and human rights experts, civil society and people affected by TB.

Outputs

- Critical reflection and learning fostered among lawmakers from countries considering TB legislation.
- Relationships and partnerships established between lawmakers, program managers, legal and human rights experts, civil society and people affected by TB.

Chairperson: James Malar (Switzerland)
 Chairperson: Hyeyoung Lim (Switzerland)
 Coordinator: Brian Citro (United States of America)
 Coordinator: Luciana Nemeth (Belgium)

The opportunities and risks of TB legislation: a global case study
 Brian Citro (United States of America)

The role of law in the TB response: perspective of a National Tuberculosis Control Programme (NTP) manager
 Sarita Aguirre (Paraguay)

Rights-based TB legislation: the Peruvian experience
 Luz Salgado Rubianes (Peru)

The role of law in the TB response: the perspective of a judge
 Oagile Key Dingake (Papua New Guinea)

The role of law in the TB response: the perspective of a TB survivor
 Prabha Mahesh (India)

08.00 – 11.00

Post-graduate course (PGC)

Novotel Ballroom

PGC-03-E2 Gender integration for TB programming: essential elements for achieving sustainable health outcomes; with examples from India

Evidence shows that advancing gender equality is essential for health and well-being across the globe. This practical and participatory course is designed to help colleagues working in TB to understand how gender dynamics influence health outcomes and how to address gender gaps and opportunities in global health programmes and services effectively. During this course, participants practise using a range of tools to strengthen gender integration in TB programming. Attendees develop strategies to monitor and evaluate whether and how programmes are effectively contributing to gender equality and improved outcomes.

Participants in this training will learn the ways in which gender dynamics affect health and well-being, why addressing gender equality is critical to TB health programming, and how to use gender integration tools to help everyone advance gender equality and global health goals.

A special focus will be on recent research and examples from India.

Learning Objectives

By actively participating in this course, you will:

- Improve and apply knowledge of how gender dynamics influence health outcomes related to TB.
- Identify strategies and use effective tools to strengthen gender integration throughout the health programme cycle.
- Develop strategies to monitor and evaluate gender equality outputs and outcomes in global health activities.

Coordinator: Elizabeth Pleuss (United States of America)
 Coordinator: Niyati Shah (United States of America)

08.00

Gender and TB 101 and introduction to gender analysis
 Elizabeth Pleuss (United States of America)
 Niyati Shah (United States of America)

08.45	Gender-transformative and community-driven approaches to TB Caoimhe Smyth (Switzerland)	
09.10	Towards a gender-responsive approach to TB in India Anupama Srinivasan (India)	
09.35	Gender analysis practical exercise Virginia Nagy (United States of America)	
10.35	Data, monitoring and evaluation Charlotte Colvin (United States of America)	
08.00 – 09.00	Member meetings (Regional, Section, Sub-section, Working Group) TB and mental health working group	MR G.03
09.15 – 10.15	Member meetings (Regional, Section, Sub-section, Working Group) TB infection control	MR G.03
10.30 – 11.30	Member meetings (Regional, Section, Sub-section, Working Group) Protecting children from the tobacco industry	MR G.03
11.00 – 14.00	Workshop (WS) WS-10-C8 Diagnostic network optimisation through access analysis using gamification The majority of people with TB live in resource-limited settings. National tuberculosis programmes are faced with difficult decisions on where to allocate diagnostic resources to optimally benefit the population that needs them. Appropriate use of subnational data and spatial analytical techniques can provide valuable insights to inform decision-making for diagnostic optimisation. During this workshop, competing groups of participants will take on the role of NTP programme makers. They are charged with the decision to choose health facilities to place a limited number of GeneXpert machines within a predefined geographical area. Their decision will be informed by a given set of subnational data in a game-like environment. Their aim is to maximise population diagnostic coverage and optimise sputum transportation networks. At the end of the workshop, participants are expected to (1) understand which types of subnational data should be used to support decision-making around diagnostic resource placement; (2) be able to interpret, evaluate and triangulate maps; (3) triangulate the various sources of data to suggest facilities for GeneXpert and other diagnostics placements to reach optimal diagnostic coverage. Chairperson: Enos Masini (Kenya) Chairperson: Mirjam Bakker (Netherlands) Coordinator: Christina Mergenthaler (Netherlands)	MR G.02
11.00	Using geographical information systems (GIS) for TB programme planning: the MATCH approach Ente Rood (Netherlands)	
11.10	Factors to consider during diagnostic resource allocation Rajendra Yadav (Philippines)	
11.20	Combining PPA profiles and MATCH approach to prioritise diagnostic placement Jessie Brown (United States of America)	
11.30	Consideration of political and financial factors for TB programme planning Patrick Ademun (Uganda)	
11.15 – 14.15	Workshop (WS) WS-11-B8 The importance of smoking cessation in TB patients: evidence from observational studies, randomised controlled trials, process evaluation and implementation science TB outcomes are strongly influenced by tobacco smoking. Smoking causes more TB-related deaths, greater likelihood of TB relapse, increased severity of the disease, worse prognosis and greater likelihood of hospitalisation. TB care offers a unique window of opportunity to help TB patients quit and, in the process, improve outcomes and life expectancy. This workshop will address barriers and strategies in supporting TB patients to quit smoking and ultimately improve	MR 1.03 & 1.04

health outcomes. Content will include: evidence of the TB-tobacco link and prevalence of tobacco use in TB patients, effectiveness of strategies for smoking cessation in TB patients, the implementation of behavioural support for smoking cessation in TB patients, and integration of smoking cessation within routine TB care in a range of settings.

The workshop will be facilitated by experts in the field who will combine their brief presentations with interactive group activities and discussions. The outputs will include: (a) take-home briefing on the updated evidence; (b) ideas on how to offer and implement smoking cessation in a healthcare setting; and (c) knowledge in evaluating smoking cessation interventions.

Presentations:

1. Evidence of the TB-tobacco link (Anna-Marie Marshall/Kamran Siddiqi)
 - Overview of the detrimental effects of smoking in TB patients
 - Prevalence of smoking in TB patients in Pakistan and Bangladesh
2. Effectiveness of strategies for smoking cessation in TB patients (Omara Dogar/Anna-Marie Marshall)
 - Benefits of behavioural support for smoking cessation in TB patients
 - Results from a randomised controlled trial: the safety, effectiveness and cost-effectiveness of cytisine plus behavioural support in achieving six-month continuous smoking abstinence in TB patients
3. Implementation and scale-up (Helen Elsey/Melanie Boeckmann)
 - Conducting a process evaluation
 - Implementation and scale-up of smoking cessation interventions
4. Integration of smoking cessation in a diverse range of TB services (Omara Dogar/Rumana Huque)

Chairperson: Kamran Siddiqi (United Kingdom)

Coordinator: Anna-Marie Marshall (United Kingdom)

Coordinator: Omara Dogar (United Kingdom)

Evidence of the TB-tobacco link: a case for offering smoking cessation to TB patients

Anna-Marie Marshall (United Kingdom)

Effectiveness of strategies for smoking cessation in TB patients

Omara Dogar (United Kingdom)

Implementation and scale-up

Helen Elsey (United Kingdom)

Integration of smoking cessation in a diverse range of TB services

Rumana Huque (Bangladesh)

11.30 – 14.30

Workshop (WS)

Novotel Ballroom

WS-13-E3 Official launch of the Judicial Handbook on TB, Human Rights and the Law

This workshop will officially launch the Judicial Handbook on TB, Human Rights and the Law. The handbook is intended to serve as a resource for judges around the world to promote better understanding of the scientific, medical, public health, legal and human rights aspects of the TB and DR-TB epidemics. To this end, the handbook has two main sections: The Science and Medicine of TB, and TB, Human Rights and the Law. These sections comprise 12 chapters on topics ranging from TB disease and treatment, to stigmatisation and discrimination against people with TB and TB survivors, to involuntary isolation and forced treatment of people with TB. Written by legal and human rights experts, with input from community, civil society and the judiciary, the handbook is the first of its kind to lay out a comprehensive framework for judges to better understand TB in order to foster well-informed treatment of people with TB in courts around the world.

Objectives

- Officially launch the Judicial Handbook on TB, Human Rights and the Law
- Foster formal interactions between the TB medical, public health and legal communities to promote multidisciplinary approaches to end the emergency.
- Facilitate critical reflection on the role of law and human rights, and the courts in particular, in ending the emergency.
- Provide TB community and civil society representatives a unique opportunity to engage and sensitise members of the judiciary from around the world.

Expected Outputs

- Judicial Handbook on TB, Human Rights and the Law globally launched.
- Relationships and partnerships established between key actors in the TB medical, public health and legal communities.

- Sponsorship of the Judicial Handbook by TB community, civil society and key international organisations.

Chairperson: Brian Citro (United States of America)
 Coordinator: Adam Rainis Houston (Canada)

- 11.30 **Development and objectives of the Judicial Handbook on TB, Human Rights and the Law**
 Brian Citro (United States of America)
- 11.40 **The role of TB physicians in engaging the courts and judiciary**
 Jennifer Furin (United States of America)
- 11.50 **Adjudicating TB: imprisonment for non-adherence in Kenya**
 Grace Mumbi Ngugi (Kenya)
- 12.00 **View from the community: the role of the courts in fighting stigma and discrimination**
 Blessina Kumar (India)
- 12.10 **Judging the epidemic: lessons from the role of courts in the HIV response**
 Kene Esom (United States of America)

11.30 – 17.30 Post-graduate course (PGC) MR 1.05 & 1.06

PGC-06-C4 Childhood tuberculosis: basics of diagnosis and management

The burden of TB among children is relatively poorly quantified due to difficulties in its diagnosis. Most TB control programmes in HBCs are oriented towards the adult infectious cases and children with TB remain at the fringe of these activities. The renewed global effort on TB elimination can no longer ignore paediatric TB and there is a strong unmet need for training of providers to deal with children suffering from TB. The proposed PG course on childhood TB shall utilise a training package developed in India by a group of national experts and international advisers.

This comprehensive course aims to equip the physician dealing with children with enough knowledge and skills to diagnose and manage common forms of TB including DR-TB, and on preventive therapy and TB-HIV co-infection. Utilising an interesting approach of learning through interactive clinical case studies, sessions on chest skiagram reading and teaching videos keep the audience engaged.

It has sections detailing the magnitude of the problem, natural history and TB diagnostics (tests and algorithm). It also deals with specific nuances of lymph node, pleural, abdominal, bone and joint, and neuro TB diagnostics. Further sections cover TB treatment and its monitoring and management of adverse effects. It also provides a brief overview of special conditions like suspecting and managing drug resistance, TB-HIV co-infection, and neonate of a mother with TB and prevention of TB.

The course will lead to improvement in the knowledge and clinical practices of post graduates as well as practicing paediatricians. The course can also be used to sensitise the programme managers to a package which has the potential to be adapted for other countries with the problem of childhood TB.

Coordinator: Varinder Singh (India)
 Coordinator: Sushil K Kabra (India)

Epidemiology, Natural history and Diagnosis of childhood TB
 Varinder Singh (India)

Pulmonary TB diagnostic algorithm case based; Lymphnode TB diagnostics;, Neuro TB diagnostics; Bone and Joint TB
 Sushil K Kabra (India)

Microbiological diagnosis; DRTB, HIV Tb
 Tanu Singhal (India)

Drug therapy of TB and monitoring of therapy
 Ankit Parakh (India)

11.30 – 17.30 Post-graduate course (PGC) Hall 2

PGC-05-C3 Update on clinical and programmatic management of MDR-TB and XDR-TB

MDR-TB and extensively drug-resistant TB (XDR-TB) pose a significant threat to TB control and challenge clinicians and programme managers worldwide, given complexities in prevention, diagnosis, treatment, and care. This course presents cutting edge strategies for clinical and programmatic management of MDR-TB for the frontline clinician, nurse, epidemiologist, laboratorian and programme manager based on the current WHO guidelines. It will use case-based and didactic presentations to illustrate ways to implement the most recent internationally recommended practices to address the challenges of MDR-TB diagnosis, treatment and care.

Objectives:

Through a series of illustrative case presentations, to:

- Present the principles of MDR-TB prevention, diagnosis, treatment and care.
- Update on recent guidelines for the rapid diagnosis of drug resistance, new laboratory critical concentrations for drug susceptibility testing, and to discuss how these advances may be applied in the clinical setting
- Discuss evidence-based management of and controversial issues in the treatment of MDR/XDR-TB and co-morbidities
- Present cutting edge strategies for the treatment and management of MDR/XDR-TB including new drug regimens for the treatment of active disease
- Introduce programmatic management of MDR TB in resource limited settings, especially with a high burden of comorbidities, including HIV, diabetes, mental /TB co-infection, including ambulatory and community-based initiatives
- Discuss the management of INH- resistant TB
- Discuss the pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics of MDR/XDR-TB drugs
- Present the most effective strategies for proper management of adverse reactions to second-line anti TB drugs
- Discuss prevention strategies for MDR/XDR-TB, especially the management of latent TB infection (LTBI)
- Update on the ethics and human rights principles to guide the prevention, diagnosis, treatment and care of TB

Chairperson: Sundari Mase (India)

Chairperson: Christine Ho (India)

Coordinator: Ignacio Monedero (Spain)

Coordinator: Linh Nguyen (Switzerland)

How to use the current guidelines on TB diagnostics to support the implementation of new DR-TB treatment guidelines

Christopher Gilpin (Switzerland)

Using rapid molecular testing and new anti-TB drugs in the treatment of MDR-TB: programmatic perspective

Malik Parmar (India)

Guidelines for the management of INH-R-TB: lessons learned in the uptake

Dennis Falzon (Switzerland)

Why pharmacokinetics/pharmacodynamics of TB medicines matter in the management of MDR-TB

Kelly Dooley (United States of America)

Selecting and designing a treatment regimen for MDR-TB according to new WHO guidelines

Jose Caminero (Spain)

Treatment of MDR TB: HIV co-infection, pregnancy, diabetes, mental health disorders, Hepatitis C, substance use

Barbara Seaworth (United States of America)

Treatment of MDR TB: paediatrics

H. Simon Schaaf (South Africa)

Prevention and management of adverse drug reactions

Gunta Dravniece (Netherlands)

Treatment and management of MDR-TB contacts (LTBI management)

Sundari Mase (India)

Patient- centred care in MDR-TB: ensuring sound ethics and protecting human rights to relieve suffering and enable treatment completion

Linh Nguyen (Switzerland)

11.30 – 14.30

Workshop (WS)

MR G.05 & G.06

WS-12-C11 Improving TB data use: lessons, challenges, and future directions

As countries move towards a case-based TB national surveillance system, there are opportunities for improved data use with programmatic data to address the urgent threat of TB. A variety of tools and approaches have been developed focusing on data use. This workshop will be an interactive deep dive into understanding the lessons, challenges, and future directions for improving TB data use. The objectives of this workshop are to (1) describe the landscape of available data use methods and tools used by partners and national TB programmes to improve use and quality of TB data, (2) review data needs at each level of the health system, (3) discuss intervention strategies, and (4) summarise best practices for improving data quality and use. Participants will have the opportunity to hear from a variety of partners on available data use methods and tools through brief presentations, listen to TED-style presentations on key implementation topics, participate in an interactive strengths, opportunities, aspirations, and results (SOAR) analysis on the current landscape of approaches to address data use, and discuss best practices. The

outcomes of this workshop include consensus around recommended data use best practices and other implementation considerations, and a compiled document summarising lessons, challenges, and future directions for TB data use.

Brief overview on the landscape of data use

TED-style presentations and discussions on key implementation topics

Interactive appreciative enquiry methodology (SOAR) approach to data use

Summarising lessons, challenges, and future directions for TB data use

Chairperson: Adam Macneil (United States of America)

Chairperson: Charlotte Colvin (United States of America)

Coordinator: Riitta Dlodlo (Zimbabwe)

Coordinator: Moffitt Allison (United States of America)

Brief overview on the landscape of data use

Riitta Dlodlo (Zimbabwe)

Rena Fukunaga (United States of America)

TED style presentations and discussions on key implementation topics

Sevim Ahmedov (United States of America)

Interactive appreciative enquiry methodology called Strengths, Opportunities, Aspirations, and Results-based approach (SOAR) on Data Use

Smita Ghosh (United States of America)

Summarizing Lessons, Challenges, and Future Directions for TB Data Use

Kitty van Weezenbeek (Netherlands)

11.45 – 12.45	Member meetings (Regional, Section, Sub-section, Working Group) Post-TB lung disorders	MR G.03
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13.00 – 14.00	Member meetings (Regional, Section, Sub-section, Working Group) TB Control in Prisons Working Group	MR G.03
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14.15 – 15.15	Member meetings (Regional, Section, Sub-section, Working Group) MPOWER Research Group on Tobacco	MR G.03
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14.30 – 15.30	Member meetings (Regional, Section, Sub-section, Working Group) TB Education and Training Working Group	MR G.04
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14.30 – 17.30	Workshop (WS) WS-18-D6 TB infection control: lessons learned from select HBCs	MR 1.01 & 1.02
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Preventing TB transmission within healthcare settings is a major concern affecting health workers and patients. The WHO has recently released updated guidelines that could help reduce TB transmission. In light of these guidelines and the results of the work TB CARE II has completed with 10 countries with high DR-TB burden during the past year, this session discusses results of meetings, a literature review, landscape analysis, and a monitoring and evaluation framework. In addition, the session will also cover the use of TBT for infection prevention and contact tracing in various regions of the world.

Objectives:

1. To understand progress made in select countries in rolling out TB infection prevention strategies and lessons learned
2. To present tools and framework for implementation and scale-up in light of the new WHO IPC guidelines.

Expected Outcomes:

1. Understanding challenges in implementing IPC in various settings
2. Approaches to overcome bottlenecks affecting IPC rollout

Chairperson: Edward Nardell (United States of America)

Coordinator: Neeraj Kak (United States of America)

Key indicators for tracking IPC

Dylan Tierney (United States of America)

IPC implementation: lessons learned in South Africa

Matsie Mphahlele (South Africa)

Tackling TB Infection Prevention in high burden settings

Joseph Cavanaugh (United States of America)

Analysis and cost assessment for tuberculosis preventive therapy (TPT) rollout and scale-up in high burden settings

Hala Almosawi (United States of America)

TB among children in HBCs: innovative approaches in contact investigation

Sevim Ahmedov (United States of America)

14.30 – 17.30

Workshop (WS)

MR G.02

WS-17-C8 Can we find more “missing cases” of TB with better case finding strategies?

To accelerate a decline in TB incidence within the context of the End TB Strategy, early case detection including that of “missing cases” of TB, as well as proper treatment, is essential. However, we are still missing one third of cases every year due to underreporting and underdiagnosis. The latter can occur for reasons such as poor geographical and financial access to healthcare; limited symptoms that result in delay seeking healthcare; and diagnostic tests that are not sufficiently sensitive or specific.

At the workshop, we will present and discuss what causes “missing cases” based on implications from national TB prevalence surveys (TBPSs), what issues should be addressed to increase case detection at the country level, how we should effectively carry out active case finding in the community, and how we can detect more TB cases by using new diagnostics. The objectives of this workshop are: (1) to discuss and understand why TB cases remain missed and where they could be found, by using an updated onion model based on implications from national TBPSs; (2) to share experiences from the field in increasing case detection by well-organised active case finding, digital chest radiography using recent AI technology, and new diagnostics; and (3) to discuss what we should do strategically to detect more “missing cases”. At the end of the workshop, participants should understand what they could do in strategic ways to strengthen case detection by adapting the updated onion model.

Chairperson: Seiya Kato (Japan)

Coordinator: Kosuke Okada (Japan)

Can national TBPSs help to find “missing cases”?

Irwin Law (Switzerland)

Active case finding in Myanmar

Ko Ko Htwe (Myanmar)

Artificial intelligence–based chest X-ray computer-aided detection

Brandon Suh (Korea, Republic of)

Strengthening case detection among HIV/AIDS patients by a new urine LAM assay

Ryo Kobayashi (Japan)

Point-of-care diagnosis by new polymerase chain reaction loop-mediated isothermal amplification (TB-LAMP) test in Cameroon

Jean Louis Abena Foe (Cameroon)

14.30 – 17.30

Workshop (WS)

Hall 6

WS-16-B2 Workshop on Operational Research with All-Oral Shorter MDR-TB Regimens

Objectives:

- Choose an all-oral shorter regimen for your epidemiological situation. Participants are expected to have prepared basic inputs such as distribution of drug resistance, access to second-line line probe assay (LPA) and drug susceptibility testing (DST), and drug availability and treatment programme capacity of the catchment area where the all-oral shorter regimen will be implemented.
- Write an outline of an OR protocol.
- Understand how to report suspected unexpected serious adverse events (SUSARs).
- Understand the role of expert committees and how to make the most of them, using the endTB medical committee as an example.

- Understand the role of TB labs in diagnosis, patient selection and follow-up in an all-oral shorter regimen.
- Demonstrate an example of adapting the endTB electronic medical record (EMR) for data collection; tools such as paper forms for data collection will be provided as well as information on how to set up and use the endTB EMR.

Chairperson: Uzma Khan (United Arab Emirates)
 Coordinator: Megan Striplin (United States of America)

Choosing an all-oral shorter regimen: what to take into consideration

Michael Rich (United States of America)

Principles of an operational research study protocol for all-oral shorter regimens

Helena Huerga (France)

Monitoring, managing and reporting on safety of the all-oral shorter regimen

Catherine Hewison (France)

Data collection tools used in operational research on all-oral shorter regimens

Palwasha Yousafzai Khan (Pakistan)

A clinical guide to the all-oral shorter regimens

Lawrence Oyewusi (Lesotho)

14.30 – 17.30

Workshop (WS)

Hall 5

WS-15-C8 Update on regional studies on cost benefits and health impacts of investing in TB and out-of-pocket expenditure as a barrier to access TB services

Within the WHO and World Bank definition of UHC, all people should receive the health services they need without being exposed to financial hardships. However, out-of-pocket (OOP) health expenditure in sub-Saharan Africa is estimated at 34.5%. OOP on health has catastrophic effects on both the individuals and their households. TB incidence often leads to catastrophic health expenditure for individuals suffering from the disease and their households. Catastrophic health expenditure can limit access to health services and has the potential to push households further into poverty. Hence, it has increasingly become necessary to understand the direct and indirect costs incurred by TB patients as they receive diagnosis and complete the recommended treatment regime.

To alleviate some of the barriers to accessing quality TB care, investments have been made. For example, in 2016, the World Bank invested \$122 million for TB control in the four countries of Lesotho, Zambia, Mozambique and Malawi. USAID and the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB, and Malaria (Global Fund) have also invested substantial amounts in TB prevention and control activities. However, at this point in time, it is necessary to take stock of the health impacts and cost benefits of these investments.

This workshop seeks to report on findings of two regional studies on OOP expenditure as a barrier to accessing TB services and the health impacts and cost benefits of investing in TB control programmes.

At the end of the workshop, it is expected that participants would have deliberated and understood

- The extent and determinants of catastrophic health expenditures on TB services in the Southern African Development Community region
- The health impact of investments in TB control programmes on several outcomes, such as TB detection rate.
- Proposed recommendations for policy advocacy and action to enhance TB management in the four countries.

Chairperson: Talkmore Maruta (Tanzania, United Rep.)
 Chairperson: Martin Matu (Tanzania, United Rep.)
 Coordinator: Ivandra Chirime (Mozambique)
 Coordinator: Mohamed Mohamed (Tanzania, United Rep.)

Innovative approach for health care workers screening for TB using wellness clinics and Community Based e-health system

Cost-benefit analysis and health impacts of investing in TB control programmes in Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, and Zambia

Donald Shepard (United States of America)

Out-of-pocket expenditure as a barrier to accessing TB services in Lesotho

Tendayinyasha Chipango (Lesotho)

Overview of the Southern Africa TB health systems support project regional studies

Talkmore Maruta (Tanzania, United Rep.)

14.30 – 17.30	Workshop (WS)	Hall 1
WS-14-C3	Winning roll-out of new WHO DR-TB guidelines	
	<p>In August 2018, a rapid communication was released by the WHO that included new DR-TB treatment recommendations. The prefinal text guidance and final consolidated DR-TB treatment guidelines were released in December 2018 and March 2019, respectively. A staggered release of guidance was meant to prepare countries for major changes in the prioritisation of drugs used in DR-TB treatment regimens, particularly the recommendation to use bedaquiline (BDQ) as a core drug in long treatment regimens for MDR-TB. WHO also recommended countries drop the use of aminoglycoside injectables (kanamycin and capreomycin), which result in poor treatment outcomes and have severe side effects, such as hearing loss. The purpose of this workshop is to build upon the skills of civil society (CS) and share various strategies to advocate for the rapid uptake and implementation of the new WHO DR-TB treatment guidelines in all TB HBCs. The workshop will serve as a platform to mobilise CS on the uptake of BDQ-based regimens and elimination of using ototoxic drugs.</p>	
	<p>Chairperson: Lindsay McKenna (United States of America) Coordinator: Sharonann Lynch (United States of America) Chairperson: Anand Grover (India)</p>	
	<p>A survivor's perspective on sub-optimal DR-TB treatment Nandita Venkatesan (India)</p>	
	<p>New DR-TB guidelines and considerations for implementation Catherine Hewison (France)</p>	
	<p>Winning TB policies in national guidelines and implementation Timur Abdullaev (Uzbekistan)</p>	
	<p>Whose policy space is it anyway? Lynette Mabote (South Africa)</p>	
	<p>Community tools for monitoring uptake of new DR-TB regimens: a DRC case study Maxime Lunga (Congo (Democratic Rep.))</p>	

14.30 – 17.30	Workshop (WS)	MR 2.03 & 2.04
WS-20-C8	Quality of care and TB-HIV integration: use of programme data and tailored solutions to reach more people	
	<p>This workshop will be targeting programme managers, clinicians and CS members that aim to scale up and enhance access to integrated services for TB-HIV in their settings. It will be focused on using data for identifying programmatic weaknesses and decision-making. As a second component, the participants will discuss strategies to scale up services and maximise programmatic efficiencies while enhancing quality of care across the integrated TB-HIV cascades. Differentiated service delivery (DSD) applied in HIV-associated TB methodologies will be discussed to improve TB screening and diagnosis, HIV testing, linkages to TB treatment and TPT. Practical learning exercises will aim to:</p>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Equip the participants with skills to perform a critical analysis of integrated cascades at program level, to identify weak points that need tailored interventions. · Apply differentiated service delivery decision frameworks to design and negotiate interventions at program level to increase quality of care and reach program targets · Open dialogues for multidisciplinary approaches to TB/HIV, especially in this crucial time to scale up TPT or increase access to TB diagnosis in high HIV prevalence settings. 	
	<p>Learning methodologies will include short oral interventions and interactive activities for group work, culminating in joint feedback and plenary discussion.</p>	
	<p>Coordinator: Lucia Gonzalez Fernandez (Switzerland)</p>	
14.30	Welcome, introductions, overview of the workshop	
	<p>Lucia Gonzalez Fernandez (Switzerland)</p>	
14.45	Session1: TB/HIV quality of care	
	<p>Lucia Gonzalez (Switzerland) Andrew boyd (United States of America)</p>	
15.15	Session 2: Practical exercises	
	<p>Jason Bacha (Tanzania, United Rep.) Cuc Tran (United States of America)</p>	

16.15	Session 3: Group work Groups discussion Andrew boyd (United States of America) Cuc Tran (United States of America)	
17.00	Session 4: Wrap up Lucia Gonzalez (Switzerland)	
14.30 – 17.30	Workshop (WS)	MR 1.03 & 1.04
WS-19-D7	TB Preventive Therapy: The Global Landscape, Implementation and Scale Up Approaches and Results and Best Practices from high TB HIV countries in Africa. Worldwide, tuberculosis (TB) is one of the top 10 causes of death. TB remains the main infectious disease killer of people with HIV. Ending HIV-associated TB among PLHIV is possible through a combination of ART coverage, early identification and treatment of TB, TB preventive therapy (TPT) and effective infection control activities. The sessions will describe the epidemiological burden of the two epidemics in high burden countries; key epidemiological and programmatic challenges on both TB and HIV sides, context-tailored tools for sustainable implementation and scale-up of preventive therapies. It will further present results and best practices from TPT implementation in high TB HIV burden countries. TPT implementation and monitoring and evaluation frameworks will be described. Chairperson: Sevim Ahmedov (United States of America) Chairperson: Lindiwe Mvusi (South Africa) Coordinator: Hala Almosawi (United States of America) The global burden of TB and HIV: situational analysis Hala Almosawi (United States of America) TPT in South Africa: implementation challenges, lessons learned, context-specific solutions, and best practices Cindy Dlamini (South Africa) Implementation framework for TPT scale-up: approaches and interventions Paul Pierre (United States of America) Advancing TPT in high HIV-burden settings: results from TB-HIV HBCs Kanjinga Kakanda (United States of America) TB and HIV: monitoring and evaluation framework Satvinder Singh (Switzerland)	
15.30 – 16.30	Member meetings (Regional, Section, Sub-section, Working Group)	MR G.03
	Asthma Management Working Group	
15.45 – 17.15	Member meetings (Regional, Section, Sub-section, Working Group)	MR G.04
	DR-TB Working Group	
16.45 – 17.45	Member meetings (Regional, Section, Sub-section, Working Group)	MR G.03
	Air Pollution and Lung Health Working Group	
18.00 – 19.30	Plenary Session (PL)	Hall 3
PL	Inaugural session	
19.30 – 20.30	Plenary Session (PL)	Hall 3
PL	Welcome reception	

31.10.2019

07.30 – 08.45	Member meetings (Regional, Section, Sub-section, Working Group) Zoonotic Sub-Section and Working Group	Novotel Granite
07.30 – 08.30	Member meetings (Regional, Section, Sub-section, Working Group) TB and Ethics Working Group	MR G.01 & G.02
07.30 – 08.45	Satellite Session (SS) Satellite Session	Novotel Ballroom
07.30 – 08.45	Satellite Session (SS) Satellite Session	Hall 2
07.30 – 08.45	Satellite Session (SS) Satellite Session	Hall 5
07.30 – 08.45	Satellite Session (SS) Satellite Session	Hall 6
07.30 – 08.45	Satellite Session (SS) Satellite Session	MR 1.03 & 1.04
07.30 – 08.45	Satellite Session (SS) Satellite Session	MR 1.05 & 1.06
07.30 – 08.45	Satellite Session (SS) Satellite Session	MR 2.03 & 2.04
07.45 – 08.45	Member meetings (Regional, Section, Sub-section, Working Group) Maternal and Child Lung Health Working Group	MR G.03 & G.04
07.45 – 08.45	Member meetings (Regional, Section, Sub-section, Working Group) Nurses and Allied Professionals Sub-section	MR G.05 & G.06
07.45 – 08.45	Member meetings (Regional, Section, Sub-section, Working Group) HIV Section	MR 1.01 & 1.02
09.00 – 10.00 PL01	Plenary Session (PL) Ending the TB emergency	Hall 3
10.30 – 12.00 SOA-01-B1	Short Oral Abstract session (SOA) Thinking beyond current diagnostics	MR 1.01 & 1.02

Chairperson: Samuel Schumacher (Switzerland)
Chairperson: Nada Ahmed (United Kingdom)

- SOA-01-1000-31 Pooling sputum: an effective strategy to reduce costs in high TB burden settings
- SOA-01-1001-31 The utility of pooling sputum samples for mass screening for tuberculosis in prisons using Xpert MTB/RIF Ultra
- SOA-01-1002-31 "TrueNat" for Diagnosis of Tuberculosis Replacing Sputum Smear Microscopy at the Peripheral Health Facilities in Andhra Pradesh, India; Early Lessons from the Field.
- SOA-01-1003-31 OMNIgene and PrimeStore transport media for sputum samples. Can we skip the cold chain?
- SOA-01-1004-31 Magnetic Bead Assay: sensitive, rapid and cost-effective test for diagnosis of tuberculous meningitis
- SOA-01-1005-31 TimBre: Acoustic Based Non-Invasive Point of Care Screening of Tuberculosis
- SOA-01-1006-31 Is the current cutoff value of adenosine deaminase (ADA) for diagnosis of TB pleurisy is appropriate in an intermediate burden country?
- SOA-01-1007-31 The performance of pleural fluid T-SPOT.TB assay for diagnosing pleural tuberculosis in China: a two-center prospective cohort study
- SOA-01-1008-31 Evaluation of HBHA-IGRA in combination with QuantiFERON-TB Gold Plus for tuberculosis diagnosis and monitoring treatment efficacy: preliminary data from Bangladesh in the multi-country HINTT study
- SOA-01-1009-31 Diagnostic accuracy and predictive value of Ultra and Xpert for TB diagnosis in an HIV-endemic setting in patients with a recent history of previous tuberculosis
- SOA-01-1010-31 Accuracy of Xpert Ultra and Xpert MTB/RIF in people living with HIV initiating antiretroviral treatment who have minimal TB symptoms

10.30 – 12.00	Symposium (SP)	Hall 3
SP-03-C1	Science and action on subclinical TB: progress in understanding, diagnosis, treatment and policy	
	Individuals with subclinical TB (defined as culture-positive disease with a negative TB symptom screen) constitute a substantial part of the infectious global disease burden, yet our scientific understanding of this disease phenotype is limited. Unanswered questions regarding burden, duration, natural progression and contribution to transmission of subclinical TB, hamper research on the operational diagnosis and treatment of individuals with subclinical TB, which in turn prevents leadership towards policy action. In this symposium, new scientific insights into subclinical TB will be shared and discussed. Finally, the pathway to policy action for individuals with subclinical TB will be addressed.	
	Chairperson: Hanif Esmail (United Kingdom) Chairperson: Anna Coussens (Australia)	
10.30	Subclinical TB: what is it, why is it relevant? Rein Houben (United Kingdom)	
10.45	What is the natural progression and regression of subclinical TB: results from a systematic review of historical data Bianca Sossen (South Africa)	
11.00	The impact of new insights into subclinical TB on models of TB transmission Alexandra Richards (United Kingdom)	
11.15	Diagnosis and treatment of subclinical TB Claudia Denking (Germany)	
11.30	Integration of subclinical TB into global and country-level TB policy: opportunities and obstacles Frank Cobelens (Netherlands)	

10.30 – 12.00	Symposium (SP)	Novotel Granite
SP-09-E3	The right to TB treatment and care to end the emergency	
	A human rights-based response to TB is critical to ending the emergency. But what does this mean? What does a rights-based response look like? The UN Political Declaration on TB highlights the importance of a human rights-based approach; however, people experience human rights violations daily in trying to access TB treatment and care around the world. In this session, speakers will discuss the inequalities throughout the cascade of care for TB	

and DR-TB, including accessing the latest drugs, diagnostics and regimens, and how a rights-based approach harnesses human rights and law to promote access to good quality treatment and care.

Chairperson: Prabha Mahesh (India)

Chairperson: Abdulai Abubakarr Sesay (Sierra Leone)

- 10.30 **The realities of not being able to access new TB treatments**
Nandita Venkatesan (India)
- 10.45 **Care cascades of TB: revealing poor quality TB care in LMICs**
Madhukar Pai (Canada)
- 11.00 **How human rights and the law must be harnessed to ensure access to good quality TB and DR-TB treatment and care**
Brian Citro (United States of America)
- 11.15 **How patent opposition can help access to treatments: the experience with bedaquiline in India**
Leena Menghaney (India)
- 11.30 **Experience of successful use of human rights law to improve TB care approach in Kenya**
Allan Maleche (Kenya)

10.30 – 12.00

Symposium (SP)

Novotel Ballroom

SP-08-B7 Lung health and well-being after TB

Residual lung damage following pulmonary TB (PTB) treatment completion is increasingly recognised as a key form of chronic lung disease in resource-poor settings and is a stated priority area for The Union Lung Health group.

In July 2019, the first post-TB lung damage (PTLD) symposium was held in Stellenbosch, South Africa to identify existing knowledge and gaps in understanding of PTLD, and to draft a shared research agenda in this field for the coming 2–5 years. This session will summarise outcomes of the symposium and present them to The Union’s membership for review

Chairperson: Jamilah Meghji (United Kingdom)

- 10.30 **Patient perspectives**
Ingrid Schoeman (South Africa)
- 10.45 **Burden of disease**
Brian Allwood (South Africa)
- 11.00 **Clinical picture and definitions, across the life course**
Marieke van der Zalm (South Africa)
- 11.15 **Socioeconomic and quality of life outcomes**
Olena Ivanova (Germany)
- 11.30 **Integrated approaches to post-TB management**
Uzochukwu Egere (United Kingdom)

10.30 – 12.00

Symposium (SP)

MR G.03 & G.04

SP-05-C10 The wheels keep on turning for specimen referrals

The global framework for specimen referrals has been put into place over the past two years. Countries are now working on strengthening and streamlining their specimen referral networks within this framework and under standardised guidance. These improvements are critical to effective disease programmes, including an effective TB diagnostics network. In this year’s symposium, we see which countries are using the global guidance and tools and continue to see innovations unfold. We will also have a special focus this year on country examples from Asia.

Chairperson: Kameko Nichols (United States of America)

Chairperson: Lice González-Angulo (Switzerland)

- 10.30 **Logistics is key: how specimen referrals are benefiting from a network approach**
Kameko Nichols (United States of America)
- 10.45 **STRiders: increasing case detection rates in the Philippines**
Reno Carter C. Nalda (Philippines)

- 11.00 **SITRUST: an Android mobile application-based innovative approach for transport and real-time tracking of specimens in Indonesia**
Retno Kusuma Dewi (Indonesia)
- 11.15 **Optimising sputum transport for Lao PDR**
Thepphouthone Sorsavanh (Lao People's Democratic Republic)
- 11.30 **Using optimisation software to improve sample referral system design**
Sidharth Rupani (South Africa)

- 10.30 – 12.00 Symposium (SP) MR 2.03 & 2.04
- SP-07-C11 Leveraging a community-of-practice learning model to strengthen TB and HIV data quality and use for programmatic action**
- This symposium will present experiences and lessons learned on how to successfully build and sustain communities of practice to promote use of routinely collected, high-quality TB and HIV data either through an in-person monitoring and evaluation (M&E) curriculum or virtual learning models such as Extension for Community Health Outcomes (ECHO). A variety of perspectives shall be shared from the United States, Ethiopia, India, Kenya, and the WHO. A facilitated discussion shall synthesise and summarise best practices through mentorships and communities of practice to sustain data quality using M&E or ECHO.
- Chairperson: Bruce Struminger (United States of America)
- 10.30 **Developing and sustaining an M&E curriculum to strengthen data quality and use for HIV and TB communities of practice**
Smita Ghosh (United States of America)
- 10.45 **Experience of pilot-testing the M&E curriculum to promote data quality and use in Ethiopia**
Biniyam Eskinder (Ethiopia)
- 11.00 **Experience using ECHO to promote TB data use to build a community of practice in Kenya**
E Jane Carter (Kenya)
- 11.15 **Experience using HIV curriculum to build capacity using ECHO in India**
Reshu Aggarwal (India)
- 11.30 **WHO plans and perspectives for using ECHO in guidance dissemination and M&E activities: Dr David Lowrance**
David Lowrance (Switzerland)

- 10.30 – 12.00 Symposium (SP) Hall 6
- SP-04-A3 Xpert MTB/RIF ULTRA transitioning: where are we?**
- The Xpert MTB/RIF Ultra assay, endorsed by WHO, was developed to overcome the limitations of the original assay. To improve assay sensitivity in the detection of TB, the Ultra incorporates two multicopy amplification targets, and uses improved assay chemistry and cartridge design. These revisions resulted in improving the detection limit. Multicountry studies revealed sensitivity increases were highest among smear-negative and HIV-infected patients. Additionally, the new assay better differentiates mutations, avoiding false-positives. In 2017, the GLI released a guide to support countries transitioning to the new assay. This symposium will share country experiences and discuss MTB trace detection and patient management.
- Chairperson: Lesley Scott (South Africa)
Chairperson: Alaine Umubyeyi Nyaruhirira (South Africa)
- 10.30 **GLI Guideline: planning for country transition to Xpert® MTB/RIF Ultra cartridges**
Heather Alexander (United States of America)
- 10.50 **Ultra transitioning in HBCs: a survey of progress and barriers to uptake**
Kathleen England (Switzerland)
- 11.10 **Implementation of MTB/RIF Ultra cartridges in Ukraine: achievements, challenges and next steps**
Yana Terleieva (Ukraine)
- 11.30 **Transition to Xpert Ultra cartridges: preparation by NTP Bangladesh for getting there**
Pronab Kumar Modak (Bangladesh)

- 10.30 – 12.00 Symposium (SP) Hall 2

SP-02-B2 Advancing observational research from MDR-TB treatment cohorts: data and methods, challenges and opportunities

Randomised controlled trials remain the gold standard for evaluating treatments and interventions; however, resource constraints, ethical considerations, and the need for timely evidence limit the feasibility of conducting trials for every knowledge gap in the treatment of MDR-TB. Consequently, observational data from MDR-TB cohorts form a critically valuable resource for answering urgent clinical questions. In this symposium, we will present novel methodological approaches, commonly used in other disciplines, that could be used to improve inference from MDR-TB treatment cohorts. We will identify the data gaps and challenges that must be overcome to implement them.

Chairperson: Carole Mitnick (United States of America)

- 10.30 **Observational data for individual patient data meta-analysis in MDR-TB.**
Jonathon Campbell (Canada)
- 10.45 **Considering regimen changes in evaluating MDR-TB treatments: why is it important and what data do we need to do it?**
Molly F. Franke (United States of America)
- 11.00 **Answering the relevant question: how we can analyse observational MDR-TB treatment data to emulate randomised trials?**
Carly Rodriguez (United States of America)
- 11.15 **Evaluating prioritised outcomes for MDR-TB treatment**
Grace Montepiedra (United States of America)
- 11.30 **Additional challenges and pitfalls in observational data analyses of TB treatment cohorts**
Mathieu Bastard (Switzerland)

10.30 – 12.00

Symposium (SP)

Hall 1

SP-01-E3 Leading change makers to action: TB in displaced persons in complex emergencies

This symposium is a call for action to healthcare workers, policy makers, NTP managers, and community organisations that work with those affected by manmade humanitarian emergencies. Although TB is not a priority issue in a time of crisis, addressing TB in emergencies is key to preventing increased vulnerability of displaced populations. This symposium will explore solutions for case finding and treatment in settings complicated by other problems. Examples of effective programme implementation from diverse conflict settings will highlight quality treatment and prevention measures enabling the key role of control and continuity of care during crisis situations with large-scale migrations.

Chairperson: Latha Rajan (United States of America)

- 10.30 **TB in complex emergencies: context, pitfalls, and opportunities in successful programme implementation**
Rudi Coninx (Switzerland)
- 10.45 **Strategies for treatment success among mass displaced Syrian populations in resource-limited settings**
Nedal Odeh (Iraq)
- 11.00 **Unique operational issues of a long-term migrant crisis: migrant patient experiences, and TB control at the Thai-Myanmar border**
Sien Sien Thi (Thailand)
- 11.15 **The re-emergence of TB within a large-scale migrant crisis: challenges of control in Venezuela**
Julian Villalba (United States of America)
- 11.30 **Intensified TB services to address the humanitarian crisis among forcibly displaced Myanmar nationals (FDMNs) in Bangladesh**
Shayla Islam (Bangladesh)

10.30 – 12.00

Symposium (SP)

MR 2.02

SP-06-C4 Regional child and adolescent TB initiatives to promote efforts towards a TB disease-free generation

The 2018 United Nations High Level Meeting called for successful TB treatment and prevention for 3.5 million children and 30 million people most at risk (including children & adolescents) by 2022. Achieving these targets requires considerable scale-up of activities, especially among the TB-HIV HBCs that also have the highest TB treatment and prevention coverage gaps. More than half of these countries are located in the sub-Saharan region.

This session will focus on the AFRO region initiatives aimed at bolstering the current efforts to address child and adolescent TB case finding, treatment, and prevention.

Chairperson: Steve Graham (Australia)
Chairperson: Tichaona Nyamundaya (Zimbabwe)

- 10.30 **The journey towards TB diagnosis and successful treatment: a patient's personal experience**
Nteboheleng Mahamo (Lesotho)
- 10.50 **The role of regional leadership and collaboration in closing the child and adolescent TB policy-practice gap**
Moorine Penninah Sekadde (Uganda)
- 11.10 **Bridging the divide: the importance of adapting adolescent HIV best practices into adolescent TB best practices: the BIPAI network experience**
Jason Bacha (Tanzania, United Rep.)
- 11.30 **Isoniazid preventive therapy (IPT) implementation in Kenya: achievements, challenges and lessons learnt**
Stephen Muleshe (Kenya)
- 11.50 **Detection and prevention of DR-TB in children and adolescents in Africa**
James Seddon (United Kingdom)

10.30 – 12.00 Short Oral Abstract session (SOA) MR 1.03 & 1.04

SOA-02-D1 The prevention cascade: prevent, treat, retain

Chairperson: Haileyesus Getahun (Switzerland)
Chairperson: Collins Timire (Zimbabwe)

- SOA-02-1011-31 Prophylaxis in Diabetic Patients to Prevent Tuberculosis Progression: A Multi-Cohort Study**
- SOA-02-1012-31 Latent tuberculosis infection treatment registry of cases is important for follow up**
- SOA-02-1013-31 Low rate of completion of isoniazid preventive therapy and associated risk factors in Beira, Mozambique: retrospective cohort study**
- SOA-02-1014-31 Improved INH preventive Therapy (IPT) coverage for PLHIV through implementing tailored interventions in Tigray Regional State, Ethiopia**
- SOA-02-1015-31 IPT use by HIV-positive patients in Zimbabwe: Analysis of the Zimbabwe Population-based HIV Impact Assessment (ZIMPHIA) survey**
- SOA-02-1016-31 Uptake of tuberculosis preventive treatment among people living with HIV in Zambia, 2018.**
- SOA-02-1017-31 Delivery of Isoniazid preventive therapy to incarcerated individuals in Southern Africa correctional facilities**
- SOA-02-1018-31 Community-based TB case finding and IPT referrals from alcohol venues in rural South Africa**
- SOA-02-1019-31 Clients' perceptions about weekly, rifampentine-based tuberculosis preventive therapy in an urban HIV/AIDS clinic in Uganda**
- SOA-02-1020-31 Providers' perceptions on delivery of weekly, rifampentine-based tuberculosis preventive therapy in an urban HIV/AIDS clinic in Uganda**
- SOA-02-1021-31 Integrating Isoniazid Preventive Therapy (IPT) with ART differentiated service delivery (DSD) improves IPT completion rates in resource limited settings: lessons from East-Central Uganda**

10.30 – 12.00 Oral Abstract session (OA) MR G.05 & G.06

OA-03-A1 The host and the pathogen in detail

Chairperson: Grant Theron (South Africa)
Chairperson: Carlton Evans (Peru)

- OA-03-316-31 Gut Microbiome Dysbiosis and Correlation with Blood Biomarkers in Active-Tuberculosis in Endemic Setting**
- OA-03-317-31 Tuberculosis treatment promotes a healthy sputum microbiome that, post-treatment, resembles that of contacts**
- OA-03-318-31 Global transcriptomic investigation of the human macrophage response towards pathogenic/non-pathogenic Mycobacteria**

- OA-03-319-31 **Mycobacterium tuberculosis isolates from pulmonary tuberculosis patients during early treatment show differential response in human macrophages in vitro**
- OA-03-320-31 **In people with latent TB, HIV-infection results in a cytotoxic and dysregulated CD8+ T cell infiltrate in the bronchoalveolar compartment.**
- OA-03-321-31 **Immune activation and NAT2 genotype are independently associated with BCL-2 gene expression in PBMCs of HIV/tuberculosis patients**
- OA-03-322-31 **Delamanid primary resistance: myth or reality?**
- OA-03-323-31 **Tuberculosis infection and Inflammation among HIV-infected adults in India**

10.30 – 12.00

Oral Abstract session (OA)

MR G.01 & G.02

OA-02-D8 Modelling in the fight against TB

Chairperson: Bertrand Mbatchou (Cameroon)
 Chairperson: Louis Niessen (United Kingdom)

- OA-02-308-31 **Mathematical modelling of the epidemiological impact, budget impact and, cost-effectiveness of novel tuberculosis vaccines on multi-drug resistant tuberculosis**
- OA-02-309-31 **Potential impact of new tuberculosis vaccines in China, South Africa and India and implications for vaccine development**
- OA-02-310-31 **Impact of nutrition transition and ending hunger on the control of tuberculosis in high tuberculosis burden countries**
- OA-02-311-31 **Identifying tuberculosis vulnerability clusters for targeted interventions**
- OA-02-312-31 **Profiling Mycobacterium tuberculosis transmission and the resulting disease burden in the five highest tuberculosis burden countries**
- OA-02-313-31 **Use of Geographically Weighted Poisson Regression to examine the effect of distance on tuberculosis incidence**
- OA-02-314-31 **TB from transmission in clinics in high HIV burden settings may be far higher than suggested by contact data**
- OA-02-315-31 **Cost-effectiveness of post-treatment follow-up and secondary prevention of tuberculosis in a high-incidence setting – a model-based analysis**

10.30 – 12.00

Oral Abstract session (OA)

Hall 5

OA-01-C8 Active TB case finding: one size does not truly fit all: part 1

Chairperson: Ral Antic (Australia)
 Chairperson: Neerja Arora (India)

- OA-01-300-31 **Tuberculosis active case-finding in high-burden areas: experience with mobile x-ray vans and Xpert MTB/RIF in Lima, Peru**
- OA-01-301-31 **Active case finding using a seed-and-recruit model: mobilizing communities to find missing tuberculosis cases in Cambodia**
- OA-01-302-31 **Defining novel TB risk groups for intensified case-finding based on state-level case detection gaps in Nigeria**
- OA-01-303-31 **Cost analysis of community-based tuberculosis case finding and patient support in six urban districts of Ho Chi Minh City, Viet Nam**
- OA-01-304-31 **Investigation of factors influencing cost effectiveness of a comprehensive active case finding strategy in Zambia**
- OA-01-305-31 **Role of Community Health Workers and TB Patient Associations (Shuras) on TB case notification in Balkh province 2015-2018**
- OA-01-306-31 **Cough screening is not enough: improving the sensitivity of systematic screening for active TB with chest x-ray**
- OA-01-307-31 **Driving Private sector notification from Zero to Four digits, JEET (The Joint Effort for Elimination of TB) experience in the province of Bihar, India**

10.30 – 12.00

Short Oral Abstract session (SOA)

MR 1.05 & 1.06

SOA-03-C7 Person-centred care: a spectrum of activities

Chairperson: Linette McElroy (Canada)

Chairperson: Fernando Diaz Sanchez (Brazil)

SOA-03-1022-31 Accompanying Patients Through the Care Chain: A Dispatch from Rural India

SOA-03-1023-31 Understanding men's preferences for improved tuberculosis care and treatment services, Buffalo City Metro Health District, Eastern Cape Province, South Africa

SOA-03-1024-31 Video Observed Therapy (VOT) application to promote treatment adherence in tuberculosis patients in Georgia

SOA-03-1025-31 Factors influencing patients' willingness to return to private providers for TB diagnostic care: Insight from a standardised patient study in South Africa

SOA-03-1026-31 Treatment outcomes of patients with tuberculosis who received controlled treatment and social support compared to patients who did not receive such services

SOA-03-1027-31 Video observed treatment to monitor compliance of tuberculosis patients; 5 years of Ankara experience

SOA-03-1028-31 Patient and stakeholder perspectives on the social isolation of TB patients in Zambia and South Africa.

SOA-03-1029-31 Patient perspectives on Video and Directly Observed Treatment for active TB: results from a qualitative study embedded in a multi-centre randomised-controlled trial in the UK

SOA-03-1030-31 BRAC shasthya shebikas (SS): changing the TB scenario in Bangladesh

SOA-03-1031-31 Acceptability of video observed TB treatment among private providers in Ho Chi Minh City, Viet Nam

SOA-03-1032-31 Optimizing novel tuberculosis medication adherence technologies utilizing human-centered design

12.15 – 13.15

E-poster session (EP)

E-Poster Area

EP-01-C7 Person-centred care for improved experiences, services and outcomes

Chairperson: Carrie Tudor (Switzerland)

EP-01-100-31 Sentenced to life: Exceeding the TB 90% target in resource limited correctional facilities in South Africa

EP-01-101-31 Factors affecting health-related quality of life in patients with TB: findings from a UK randomised-controlled trial comparing video-observed therapy (VOT) to directly-observed therapy (DOT)

EP-01-102-31 Understanding stigma associated with tuberculosis: unraveling a silent barrier to TB care in India

EP-01-103-31 Animated Counselling Videos For Significantly Improved Treatment Adherence of Disadvantaged Tuberculosis Patients in India

EP-01-104-31 Treatment outcomes of tuberculosis patients on video observed treatment. Prospective country cohort study.

EP-01-105-31 'They are inconveniencing us' – Exploring the need for patient-centred approach to messaging on Tuberculosis treatment adherence in the Free State Province, South Africa.

EP-01-106-31 Patient-centred community-based multidrug-resistant TB care through community-based volunteers in Yangon, Myanmar: a mixed-methods study

EP-01-107-31 Patient perspectives on Video- and Directly-Observed Treatment for active TB: results from a qualitative study embedded in a randomised-controlled trial in the Republic of Moldova

EP-01-108-31 Putting communication back into tuberculosis care: Implementing an interpersonal communication and counselling model to strengthen management of tuberculosis in South Africa

EP-01-109-31 Adherence to national tuberculosis guidelines among private practitioners in Indonesia: Preliminary results from a mystery patient study in Bandung

12.15 – 13.15

E-poster session (EP)

E-Poster Area

EP-02-D7 Finding the “missing” cases: TB, HIV, hepatitis and depression

Chairperson: Maria Ruperez (United Kingdom)

EP-02-110-31 Development and validation of a prediction model for systematic screening of active tuberculosis among people living with HIV

- EP-02-111-31 Active screening for hepatitis C (HCV) among people screened for tuberculosis (TB) in a high burden setting
- EP-02-112-31 Towards ending TB in Africa: the urgent need for investment in disease burden measurement
- EP-02-113-31 The effect of age and sex on tuberculosis case notification rates in South Africa: 2004-2016
- EP-02-114-31 A Prospective Mass Tuberculosis Screening Evaluation of 89,704 Diabetic Patients in Jiangsu Province, China
- EP-02-115-31 Improving reporting rates of TB Diagnostic & Treatment Units in the National HMIS Reporting System
- EP-02-116-31 Innovative approach to TB Case finding in Muslim Communities in Northern Nigeria: The experience of 'Uwargida' (Housewife) Community TB Care Initiative.
- EP-02-117-31 Engaging private practitioners for early HIV screening and treatment initiation of tuberculosis (TB) patients in Mumbai, Maharashtra
- EP-02-118-31 Reducing TB Burden among Women through Gender Sensitive Programming
- EP-02-119-31 Overcoming the Challenges of Electronic TB Data Entry in Internet Network Constrained Areas Using e-TB Manager Offline Mobile Application

12.15 – 13.15

E-poster session (EP)

E-Poster Area

EP-03-C12 Fighting back: keeping the tobacco industry at bay

Chairperson: Rana Jugdeep Singh (India)

Chairperson: Rajeshree Gokhale (India)

- EP-03-120-31 Cigarette Industry and Beedi related Myths: A case study from Sri Lanka
- EP-03-121-31 Performance of FTND in assessing dependence among tobacco users in Indian settings
- EP-03-122-31 Capacity Building in Generating Greater Media Attention on Tobacco Control: Current Trends In Tobacco-related Media Coverage In Bangladesh.
- EP-03-123-31 Mobilizing Organized Media Support for Tobacco Control Policy Advocacy in Bangladesh
- EP-03-124-31 Adoption of Tobacco Retail License in Bangladesh: Exploring Possible Outcomes and Implementation Challenges
- EP-03-125-31 Dilemma of Selling Cigarettes around School in Indonesia: Retailer's Perspective
- EP-03-126-31 How multinational tobacco companies are targeting school children in Africa
- EP-03-127-31 Assuring a sustainability of funding of tobacco control by using Taxation is possible: an example from Chad
- EP-03-128-31 Tobacco use among Patients suffering from Non- Communicable Diseases: Results from in two districts of Punjab
- EP-03-129-31 Evolution of tobacco and marihuana consumption during pregnancy in low SES populations in Uruguay

12.15 – 13.15

E-poster session (EP)

E-Poster Area

EP-04-D6 TB epidemiology and prevention interventions

Chairperson: Brian Allwood (South Africa)

- EP-04-130-31 High prevalence of multidrug-resistant tuberculosis among household contacts in a high TB burden setting
- EP-04-131-31 Resistance to Mycobacterium tuberculosis infection among household contacts of MDR TB patients
- EP-04-132-31 Molecular epidemiology of Mycobacterium tuberculosis strains among in-hospital TB patients in Kyiv oblast, Ukraine
- EP-04-133-31 Estimating long-term tuberculosis reactivation rates in Australian migrants
- EP-04-134-31 Prevalence and determinants of Tuberculosis Infection in Young People across 14 communities in Zambia and South Africa
- EP-04-135-31 Interim review of tuberculosis infection control policy indicators in nine health facilities in China
- EP-04-136-31 Evidence for administrative controls reducing MTB transmission in health settings: a systematic review
- EP-04-137-31 Detection of M. tuberculosis in the environment as a novel tool for identifying high-risk locations for tuberculosis transmission

EP-04-138-31 Risk of TB in healthcare workers compared with the general population: systematic review & meta-analysis

EP-04-139-31 Improving Respiratory Protection for Health Care Workers, the Namibia Experience

12.15 – 13.15

E-poster session (EP)

E-Poster Area

EP-05-C8 Active case finding in key populations

Chairperson: Amanda Christensen (Australia)

Chairperson: Srinath Satyanarayana (India)

EP-05-140-31 Is active case finding an effective strategy to reduce catastrophic costs for TB treatment in Nepal?

EP-05-141-31 Prevalence of new pulmonary tuberculosis among health workers diagnosed in dedicated health worker clinics in Mozambique

EP-05-142-31 Enhancing access to TB services through active case finding – results of targeted approach

EP-05-143-31 Finding the missing people with Tuberculosis(TB); Experience of engaging community health providers and volunteers in Tanzania

EP-05-144-31 Caring for Tuberculosis in the Homeless population of Delhi, India

EP-05-145-31 Comprehensive model of BRAC in missing tuberculosis case detection: intensifying the interventions for enhancing the accessibility

EP-05-146-31 Tuberculosis case yield of risk group screening using optimized screening and diagnosis algorithms in Indonesian primary health care centers

EP-05-147-31 Optimizing Opportunities to Increase TB Case Finding: A Case for Private Sector Engagement in Ghana

EP-05-148-31 Targeted Community Interventions to Improve TB Case Finding in Tea Zones in Nyamira County, Kenya

EP-05-149-31 Lessons learnt from the 'TB in the Mining Sector' grant: a southern African response to high TB incidence among mineworkers and their contacts

12.15 – 13.15

Meet the expert session (MTE)

MR 1.05 & 1.06

Meet the expert session

12.15 – 13.15

Meet the expert session (MTE)

Novotel Granite

Meet the expert session on ZTB

12.15

Harmonizing and building laboratory capacity for Zoonotic TB

Suelee Robbe Austerman (United States of America)

12.15 – 13.15

Meet the expert session (MTE)

MR 2.03 & 2.04

Meet the expert session on tuberculosis

12.15

mHealth for TB: where are?

Dennis Falzon (Switzerland)

12.15 – 13.15

Special session (SPS)

Hall 2

Special Session

12.15 – 13.15

Member meetings (Regional, Section, Sub-section, Working Group)

Hall 1

Europe Region meeting

12.15 – 13.15

Member meetings (Regional, Section, Sub-section, Working Group)

Hall 5

Asia Pacific Region meeting

12.15 – 13.15	Member meetings (Regional, Section, Sub-section, Working Group) Africa Region meeting	MR G.01 & G.02
12.15 – 13.15	Member meetings (Regional, Section, Sub-section, Working Group) Middle East Region meeting	MR G.03 & G.04
12.15 – 13.15	Member meetings (Regional, Section, Sub-section, Working Group) North America Region meeting	Hall 6
12.15 – 13.15	Member meetings (Regional, Section, Sub-section, Working Group) Latin America Region	MR 1.01 & 1.02
12.15 – 13.15	Member meetings (Regional, Section, Sub-section, Working Group) South-East Asia Region meeting	MR G.05 & G.06
12.45 – 13.45	Poster discussion session (PD) PS-14-C10 They're out there somewhere: TB case finding strategies Chairperson: Kathleen England (Switzerland) PS-14-644-31 Diagnostic capacity for DR-TB after three years of the EndTB strategy. PS-14-645-31 Losses in the sputum referral chain: the case of Mpulungu District, Northern Province Zambia PS-14-646-31 Geospatial patterns of Xpert MTB/RIF testing among PEPFAR-supported people with HIV receiving ART in Nigeria PS-14-647-31 Boosting GeneXpert Utilization in Rural India PS-14-648-31 Impact of Power Optimization on the Functionality of GeneXpert MTB/RIF Machines in IHVN Supported TB Diagnostic Facilities in Nigeria PS-14-649-31 The impact of sensitization and use of TB diagnostic algorithms to optimize Xpert MTB/RIF utilization in Maputo City, Mozambique PS-14-650-31 Increased diagnostic yield of rifampicin-resistant TB patients by rapid expansion of GeneXpert and using it as initial test in Bangladesh PS-14-651-31 Finding additional TB patients through improved access to genexpert testing in Wakiso district. PS-14-652-31 Improving Diagnosis of TB & HIV Co-infected Patients with Xpert MTB/RIF Ultra Assay in Yangon Region, Myanmar PS-14-653-31 Exploring challenges of Gene Xpert utilization in Bangladesh. PS-14-654-31 Addressing the diagnosis challenge of Extra-pulmonary TB in Afghanistan: The role of GeneXpert	Hall 3
12.45 – 13.45	Poster discussion session (PD) PS-13-C8 World tour: innovations in finding “missing persons” with TB Chairperson: Emmy van der Grinten (Netherlands) PS-13-632-31 Engagement of the Private Sector in Ending TB in Uganda: A Private Health Provider Perspective PS-13-633-31 The role of cough monitors in active case finding among people attending the general out-patient department – An experience from India PS-13-634-31 Using geographic information systems as a tuberculosis program management tool	Hall 3

- PS-13-635-31 Targeted active TB case finding approaches in urban setting improve the case finding; case study of Malawi
- PS-13-636-31 Intensified Case Finding among High Risk Populations in CALABARZON, Philippines
- PS-13-637-31 Private sector contribution to active tuberculosis case finding in Lagos Nigeria: the SHOPS Plus model
- PS-13-638-31 Reaching the missing cases among key population through Active Case Finding (ACF) Campaign in Jharkhand, India
- PS-13-639-31 A quarterly trend analysis of the contribution of the Wellness on Wheels intervention to case finding in Kano state, Nigeria
- PS-13-640-31 High tuberculosis case detection yield at low costs: systematic screening at two tertiary care hospitals in Hai Phong, Viet Nam
- PS-13-641-31 Finding the missing TB cases through synergistic facility and community based intensified TB case finding (ICF) in a high density urban township in Lusaka, Zambia
- PS-13-642-31 Learnings from active case finding for Tuberculosis in Cambodia, 2016-2018
- PS-13-643-31 Factors influencing active tuberculosis case finding policy development and implementation: a mixed-methods study

12.45 – 13.45 Poster discussion session (PD) Hall 3

PS-09-B1 GeneXpert

Chairperson: Petra De Haas (Netherlands)
Chairperson: Sanjay Sarin (India)

- PS-09-589-31 GeneXpert: A hope for extrapulmonary tuberculosis patients of Bhubaneswar, Odisha, India
- PS-09-590-31 Diagnostic paradox of childhood TB: Can Xpert MTB/RIF Ultra on stool specimen help?
- PS-09-591-31 Evaluation of diagnostic tools in Pediatric Tuberculosis using latent class analysis
- PS-09-592-31 Diagnostic value of Gene Xpert MTB/RIF from Broncho-Alveolar Lavage fluid in sputum-scarce or smear-negative suspected Pulmonary Tuberculosis patients.
- PS-09-593-31 Comparison of Gene Xpert MTB/RIF assay with Multiplex PCR for diagnosis of gastrointestinal tuberculosis (GITB) from ileocecal biopsy samples
- PS-09-594-31 Applying a Standardized Approach to Strengthen Performances of GeneXpert Networks (ASAP-GxNet): strengthen local managerial skills and conduct a standardised impact assessment of the GeneXpert network
- PS-09-595-31 Xpert MTB/RIF Ultra on fine needle aspirates accurately diagnoses tuberculosis lymphadenitis in an HIV-endemic setting
- PS-09-596-31 GeneXpert Error Codes: An evaluation of their definitions and its implications on program strengthening efforts.

12.45 – 13.45 Poster discussion session (PD) Hall 3

PS-06-A3 Molecular testing and resistance

Chairperson: Bouke C. de Jong (Belgium)

- PS-06-555-31 High level moxifloxacin resistance among gyrA/B mutated strains of multi-drug resistant Mycobacterium tuberculosis
- PS-06-556-31 Molecular characterization of rifampicin and isoniazid resistant M. tuberculosis strains in Tunisia
- PS-06-557-31 Pulmonary tuberculosis with epidemic Beijing genotype of Mycobacterium tuberculosis in northern part of Russia
- PS-06-558-31 Genetic analysis of resistance to second-line injectable in Mycobacterium tuberculosis strains circulating in Peru
- PS-06-559-31 Diagnostic accuracy of MTBDRplus and MTBDRsl line probe assays for the direct detection of smear-negative drug-resistant tuberculosis in a programmatic setting
- PS-06-560-31 isoniazid and rifampicin resistance and patient treatment response in a tuberculosis and HIV-1 co-endemic population in western Kenya

- PS-06-561-31 Molecular characterization of pre-extensively drug-resistant Mycobacterium tuberculosis isolated from TB patients in Nepal
- PS-06-562-31 An automated sample preparation method compatible with mucoid sputum samples for MTB
- PS-06-563-31 Insertion sequence IS6110 deficient Mycobacterium tuberculosis strains from Myanmar
- PS-06-564-31 Relative decrease in rifampicin-resistant tuberculosis in Benin
- PS-06-565-31 Evaluation the detection of inhA mutation by MeltPro TB assay in predicting ethionamide resistance in Mycobacterium tuberculosis clinical isolates
- PS-06-566-31 Diagnosis of pulmonary tuberculosis by oral swab analysis (OSA): Optimization and development of non-sputum, point-of-care methods

12.45 – 13.45

Poster discussion session (PD)

Hall 3

PS-07-B1 Quality and efficacy for TB diagnostics

Chairperson: Jerod N. Scholten (Netherlands)

- PS-07-567-31 Is Tuberculosis a priority?: An assessment of health care workers workloads in peripheral health centers in Uganda.
- PS-07-568-31 Enhancing the role of private sector in tuberculosis care and support: A model of private sector engagement in Bihar
- PS-07-569-31 Nigeria Wellness on Wheels Mobile TB Diagnostic Units: differences in CAD4TB and GeneXpert results by time of day screened, day of week, gender and region
- PS-07-570-31 Optimizing GeneXpert output to maximize efficiency in Lagos State, Nigeria: is the for-profit private sector better positioned than the public sector?
- PS-07-571-31 The quality of tuberculosis diagnosis among providers in Manila, Philippines
- PS-07-572-31 Assessment of screening strategies for tuberculosis diagnosis with GeneXpert MTB/Rif (R), under programmatic conditions
- PS-07-573-31 Improving the quality of data on MDR-TB – the role of on site mentorship at MDR sites in Uganda.
- PS-07-574-31 Bacteriologically-confirmed pulmonary tuberculosis patients: loss to follow-up, death and delay before treatment initiation in Bulawayo, Zimbabwe from 2012-2016
- PS-07-575-31 Introduction of GeneXpert MTB/RIF improves the diagnosis of TB in people living with HIV in Nigeria
- PS-07-576-31 Comparison of GeneXpert Cycle threshold values with smear microscopy and culture in five regional referral hospitals of Uganda
- PS-07-577-31 TB One Stop Services (TOSS) – Can Private Tuberculosis Management Units improve patient care practices in the Private Sector?
- PS-07-578-31 Is Chest X-ray An Essential Screening Tool for Contact Investigation?

12.45 – 13.45

Poster discussion session (PD)

Hall 3

PS-08-D9 Money matters: analyses of societal and household TB expenditures

Chairperson: Rosella Centis (Italy)

- PS-08-579-31 Innovative Financial Social Support Model for TB Patients- India
- PS-08-580-31 Cost of diagnosing a TB patient in an active case finding program using CHWs: Experience from rural India
- PS-08-581-31 Cost of Contact Investigation for Tuberculosis in Rural South Africa
- PS-08-582-31 A Cost Comparison of Homebased Point-of-Care TB Testing vs. Homebased Screening with Referral for Testing, Buffalo City Metro Health District, South Africa
- PS-08-583-31 The importance of collecting cost-benefit data to inform cost-effective point-of-care TB testing in informal settings – Buffalo City Metro Health District, South Africa.

- PS-08-584-31 Willingness to accept financial reimbursement for tuberculosis preventive therapy among people living with HIV in Kampala, Uganda.
- PS-08-585-31 Coping mechanisms of individuals and families facing TB-related catastrophic costs; findings from National TB Catastrophic survey in Nigeria
- PS-08-586-31 Costs of seeking care for tuberculosis diagnosis after the implementation of universal health coverage in Indonesia
- PS-08-587-31 Mixed-methods study to estimate the social return on investment of a tuberculosis case finding and patient support intervention in Ho Chi Minh City, Viet Nam
- PS-08-588-31 Cost effectiveness of latent Tuberculosis screening among migrants in Stockholm

12.45 – 13.45

Poster discussion session (PD)

Hall 3

PS-03-D1 Still far from zero TB deaths

Chairperson: Hannah Alsdurf (Canada)

- PS-03-523-31 Tuberculosis and cardiovascular disease risk: a systematic review and meta-analysis
- PS-03-524-31 Case fatality and recurrent TB among privately-treated TB patients in Patna, India
- PS-03-525-31 Estimating the impact of pre-treatment loss to follow up on TB mortality estimates at public health facilities in Uganda
- PS-03-526-31 Case fatality among Indian tuberculosis patients: A systematic review and meta-analysis
- PS-03-527-31 All-cause mortality after loss to follow-up among patients with drug-resistant tuberculosis, country of Georgia
- PS-03-528-31 Social determinants and Tuberculosis deaths in the Brazilian Midwest: Evidence from the Bayesian Approach
- PS-03-529-31 Trends of educational inequalities in Tuberculosis mortality in Colombia: an unequal progress, 1998-2015
- PS-03-530-31 Risk Factors Associated With Mortality among Tuberculosis/VIH co-infected patients in Paraguay.
- PS-03-531-31 Implementation of TB Mortality Reviews in Countries with High TB Case Fatality Rate: Sharing Experience from Eswatini
- PS-03-532-31 Monitoring Universal Health coverage in high TB burden countries: TB mortality an important tracer of progress
- PS-03-533-31 SPATIAL ANALYSIS OF THE DEATHS BY NON-SPECIFIED PNEUMONIA AND TUBERCULOSIS IN CHILDREN IN BRAZIL (2006 – 2016)
- PS-03-534-31 Revisiting the Natural History of Pulmonary Tuberculosis: a Bayesian Estimation of the Disease Recovery and Mortality rates

12.45 – 13.45

Poster discussion session (PD)

Hall 3

PS-04-E1 Community involvement in finding missing cases

Chairperson: Tabitha Ha (United Kingdom)

- PS-04-535-31 Social interventions for improving coverage of tuberculosis contact investigation (CI)
- PS-04-536-31 Role of community linkage facilitators in sputum sample collection and transportation for TB diagnosis in contact tracing
- PS-04-537-31 Community contribution to prevention, treatment and care of people with tuberculosis in Malawi
- PS-04-538-31 Pharmacies engaged in presumptive TB case notification in Myanmar – An Effective Intervention Model
- PS-04-539-31 Putting the 'community' back into community tuberculosis management: Engaging to strengthen capacities to act on TB symptoms in South Africa
- 12.45 PS-04-540-31 TB patients hosted in Traditional healers' premises in Mwanza region, Tanzania
- 12.55 PS-04-541-31 Active search for missing case identification in low case notification districts of Bangladesh
- 13.05 PS-04-542-31 Students are a potential force for TB awareness – an innovative approach

- 13.15 PS-04-543-31 Redefining Contact Investigation: A closer look at NEPHAK's 'Rafiki Yangu,Jukumu Langu initiative' in Western Kenya
- 13.25 PS-04-544-31 Impact of TB 'Hunters' in Imo State, Nigeria
- 13.35 PS-04-545-31 Civil Society Organizations Play a Crucial Role in Finding Missed Persons with TB Disease Among Urban Populations: experience from Central Uganda

12.45 – 13.45 Poster discussion session (PD) Hall 3

PS-05-E1 A bit of everything: stigma, community engagement, media & technology

Chairperson: David Bryden (United States of America)
Chairperson: Carolina Moran

- PS-05-546-31 Tuberculosis Stigma among Household Contacts and Its Association to the Participation on TB Early Diagnosis in Badung District, Bali Province, Indonesia
- PS-05-547-31 Experienced HIV Stigma among new and existing TB patients from six public health facilities in Buffalo City Metro Health District, East Cape Province, South Africa
- PS-05-548-31 Emotional storytelling; a method for shifting behavior norms related to stigma in the social and cultural context of TB.
- PS-05-549-31 Using mass media communication campaigns to generate demand for the utilization of tuberculosis services in an urban environment
- PS-05-550-31 Community Engagement in Research and Development: STREAM experience in building CABs networking
- PS-05-551-31 Evaluation of Dissemination of Preliminary Results from STREAM Stage 1
- PS-05-552-31 Effect of 'mHealth' interventions on adherence to treatment and outcomes in Tuberculosis patients of district Shimla, Himachal Pradesh, India. A Randomised control trial.
- PS-05-553-31 TO EVALUATE THE INTER AND INTRA-OBSERVER AGREEMENT IN THE INITIAL DIAGNOSIS BY DIGITAL CHEST RADIOGRAPH SENT VIA WHATSAPP MESSENGER
- PS-05-554-31 E- RCTC: Enabling Tobacco Control Landscape in India

12.45 – 13.45 Poster discussion session (PD) Hall 3

PS-10-C8 Quality assessment and improvement in care

Chairperson: Carrie Tudor (Switzerland)

- PS-10-597-31 Patient experience in tuberculosis care services in low-and-middle income countries: a systematic review of quantitative studies
- PS-10-598-31 Patients Perception on Quality of Care in Tuberculosis Care Settings in Chennai
- PS-10-599-31 The coexistence of underprovision and overprovision of healthcare to people with TB symptoms: an undercover standardised patient survey in the Tanzanian private sector
- PS-10-600-31 Private sector prescribing practices for tuberculosis symptoms in KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa: a cross-sectional, standardized patient study
- PS-10-601-31 Quality of TB care in South Africa's private sector
- PS-10-602-31 Re-organizing facility systems to improve retention in care and outcomes of treatment in urban settings: lessons from Kyetume HCIII in Mukono district, Uganda
- PS-10-603-31 Standard of care (SOC) led mentorship improved TB control program in South Nations Nationalities and Peoples Region
- PS-10-604-31 Good leadership and quality improvement principles change the TB cascade in Drakenstein sub district in Cape Winelands, South Africa.
- PS-10-605-31 Implementation of Quality Improvement for the TB programme in South Africa – Lessons learnt
- PS-10-606-31 Footfalls and days: Journeys of pulmonary drug resistant TB patients' in Mumbai
- PS-10-607-31 Health seeking pathway among pulmonary TB patients in Bandung, Indonesia

PS-10-608-31 The role of Quality Improvement (QI) in community healthcare worker-supported household TB contact tracing in South Africa

12.45 – 13.45

Poster discussion session (PD)

Hall 3

PS-11-C2 Supporting patients for better TB treatment outcomes

Chairperson: Neeta Singla (India)

- PS-11-609-31 Lessons learnt from the uses of mHealth platform to monitor DOT of Multi-Drug Resistant Tuberculosis (MDR-TB) patients in Bangladesh
- PS-11-610-31 Video-observed treatment as part of the Programmatic introduction of new drugs and regimens in Kyrgyz Republic.
- PS-11-611-31 Experience using tablet technology for detection and monitoring of hearing loss among patients with MDR-TB in the STREAM clinical trial
- PS-11-612-31 Community health workers: A Resource to support and improve drug-resistant tuberculosis patients' treatment adherence in Yichang City, China
- PS-11-613-31 Treatment adherence by real time- medication event reminder monitor device in Hyderabad, Telangana State: A cohort study
- PS-11-614-31 Stops and starts: initial drug regimens do not always reflect treatment received by patients
- PS-11-615-31 Starting MDR-TB care off right: Patient counselling to reduce initial loss to follow-up in Jingzhou City, China
- PS-11-616-31 Understanding challenges TB patients face in using digital adherence technologies
- PS-11-617-31 Project TB ECHO in Georgia- ensuring quality TB and specialty care for patients.
- PS-11-618-31 Deconstructing barriers to treatment initiation: Results from a qualitative study of initial loss to follow-up in Yunnan and Hubei Provinces, China
- PS-11-619-31 Evaluating the impacts of treatment supporters on tuberculosis care and management in Nigeria; A cohort analysis of treatment outcomes in Osun, a southwestern state.
- PS-11-620-31 Test, treat, track: High TB treatment adherence by using eCompliance in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania
- PS-11-621-31 Has the case-based, web-based TB notification system (Nikshay) strengthened the referral feedback mechanism in Delhi?
- PS-11-622-31 Areas at risk for childhood tuberculosis in the municipality of São Paulo, Brazil (2006-2017)
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12.45 – 13.45

Poster discussion session (PD)

Hall 3

PS-12-C1 TPT: how can we increase uptake?

Chairperson: Sundari Mase (India)

- PS-12-623-31 Programmatic challenges in expanding TB preventive therapy among child contacts in India
- PS-12-624-31 Determinants of Cost Effectiveness of Targeted Testing and Treatment for Latent Tuberculosis Infection in California, Florida, New York and Texas
- PS-12-625-31 Comparison of Tuberculin Skin Tests and QuantiFERON Gold In-Tube Tests in a High TB-Burden Setting: A Population-based, Prospective Cohort Study
- PS-12-626-31 Introduction of 12-dose, weekly preventive treatment regimen in Bangladesh and experience from the field
- PS-12-627-31 Isoniazid Preventive Therapy in Healthy Under Five-Year-Old Household TB Contacts in East Jakarta Indonesia
- PS-12-628-31 Treatment Adherence and Patient Satisfaction of Electronic Remote Directly Observed Treatment and Conventional In-person Directly Observed Treatment for Tuberculosis Contacts with Latent Infection
- PS-12-629-31 No Impact of Social Disadvantage on Geography of Latent Tuberculosis Screening
- PS-12-630-31 Polymorphisms in Interferon Genes and Risk of latent Mycobacterium tuberculosis Infection in Contacts of Tuberculosis Cases in Brazil: A Retrospective Cohort Study
- PS-12-631-31 Latent tuberculosis in pregnant women: a patient perspective

12.45 – 13.45

Poster discussion session (PD)

Hall 3

PS-01-B6 Diabetes mellitus & tuberculosis: “nothing sweet about this comorbidity”

Chairperson: A.K. Agarwal (India)

PS-01-500-31 First report on comorbidity Tuberculosis – Diabetes mellitus in Paraguay, 2016 – 2017

PS-01-501-31 Navigating health systems for TB-Diabetes Care: Journey for diagnostic and treatment care for TB-Diabetes comorbid patients in India

PS-01-502-31 Screening strategy for detection of Pre-Diabetes and Diabetes among people affected by Tuberculosis in Slums of New-Delhi

PS-01-503-31 Screening of Diabetes Mellitus among Tuberculosis Cases in Urban Bangladesh

PS-01-504-31 Screening diabetes mellitus patients for tuberculosis in Southern Nigeria: a pilot study

PS-01-505-31 Treatment outcomes among tuberculosis patients with diabetes mellitus patients in Jiangsu, China

PS-01-506-31 Does diabetes mellitus affect the treatment outcomes of tuberculosis? Results of a 10 years cohort Israeli study

PS-01-507-31 Impact of diabetes mellitus on treatment outcomes of patients with MDR-TB: A retrospective analysis in Bangladesh

PS-01-508-31 Outcomes of MDR Tuberculosis treatment in people with Diabetes in Peru: An operational report from 2014-2015.

PS-01-509-31 Prediabetes and the Presentation of a Moderate-Extensive Pulmonary Tuberculosis in Drug-Susceptible Cases

PS-01-510-31 Diabetes mellitus as co-morbidity in pulmonary tuberculosis associated with increased smear grade, extent of lung involvement and cavitation

PS-01-511-31 The effects of statin versus non-statin lipid-lowering agents on tuberculosis and other infections in type 2 diabetes patients

PS-01-512-31 Impact of altered glycaemia on radiographic manifestations in pulmonary tuberculosis patients from Lima-Peru

12.45 – 13.45

Poster discussion session (PD)

Hall 3

PS-02-C13 MPOWER lessons from Southeast Asia

Chairperson: Anne Jones (Australia)

PS-02-513-31 Analyzing the compliance of the Philippine graphic health warning law with the WHO FCTC guidelines for packaging and labelling of tobacco products

PS-02-514-31 Cigarette are complementary to attract customers: views of cigarette retailers on the importance to provide cigarette in their stores

PS-02-515-31 Utilization of Non-Communicable Disease Clinics for Tobacco Cessation Services: A Plausible Possibility

PS-02-516-31 Exploring the Mapping Analysis of Tobacco Licensing System to Tobacco Control in City Corporations and Municipalities of Bangladesh

PS-02-517-31 Identifying and Changing Smoking Places through Health Promotion Approach in Karuwalagashinna Village in Anuradhapura Sri Lanka

PS-02-518-31 Strengthening the effectiveness of Punjab Poisons Possession and Sales rules (2014) for regulating Shisha & E-cigarettes – A study from North region of Indian subcontinent

PS-02-519-31 Prevalence of tobacco use, its determinants and attitude towards tobacco control among third year nursing graduate students in Bhubaneswar city, India

PS-02-520-31 MONITORING SURVEY OF DISPLAY AND TOBACCO ADVERTISING, PROMOTION, AND SPONSORSHIP BAN AT MODERN RETAILS IN DEPOK CITY 2018

PS-02-521-31 Smokeless tobacco use and its dependence among slum dwellers in Bhubaneswar city, India.

PS-02-522-31 Implementation of comprehensive NTCP: An impactful intervention to Reduce prevalence of tobacco use in Karnataka

14.00 – 15.30	Oral Abstract session (OA)	MR G.01 & G.02
OA-04-D3	Addressing the lung health emergency in adults and children: from epidemiology to intervention	
	Chairperson: Robert Makombe (South Africa) Chairperson: Robert Gie (South Africa)	
OA-04-324-31	The Prevalence and Attributable Health Burden of Chronic Respiratory Diseases from 1990-2017: A systematic analysis from the Global Burden of Disease Study 2017	
OA-04-325-31	Spatial distribution and Determinants of Acute Respiratory Infection among Under-5 Children in India: A Spatial Analysis Approach	
OA-04-326-31	Pulmonary function testing and predictive equations in adult population in Maputo, Mozambique	
OA-04-327-31	Clinical Features and Treatment Outcomes of Mycobacterium chimaera Lung Disease	
OA-04-328-31	Access to healthcare for patients with chronic lung disease is sub-optimal in sub Saharan Africa: findings from a health systems analysis in Sudan and Tanzania	
OA-04-329-31	: Improving childhood pneumonia case management by patent medicine vendors (PMVs) through an integrated Community Case Management (iCCM) approach	
OA-04-330-31	Household air pollution exposure is associated with alterations of the upper respiratory microbiome	
OA-04-331-31	Evaluation of a public health program for chronic airway diseases as compared with the existing care in Primary Health Centres – PHCs, South Kerala, India.	

14.00 – 15.30	Symposium (SP)	MR 1.03 & 1.04
SP-16-C1	Fulfilling Commitments from the UN High Level Meeting on Tuberculosis: Programmatic Strategies for Taking Tuberculosis Preventive Treatment to Scale	
	Following the UN High Level Meeting on tuberculosis (TB) in 2018, new global Tuberculosis Preventive Treatment (TPT) targets were set, including reaching 30 million people with TPT by 2022: 6 million people living with HIV, 4 million children < 5 years of age, and 20 million other household contacts of people affected by TB. This symposium will provide an overview of these commitments as well as offer examples of how countries are working to implement and/or scale up TPT.	
	Chairperson: Hannah Kirking (United States of America) Chairperson: Sundari Mase (India)	
14.00	Global TB Preventive Treatment (TPT) Updates Avinash G Kanchar (Switzerland)	
14.15	Approaches and Lessons from Early Implementation and Scale-up of TPT for People Living with HIV and Child Contacts in Uganda Simon Muchuro (Uganda)	
14.30	Programmatic Implementation of TB Preventive Treatment (TPT) in Child Contacts < 5 Years in Rwanda Patrick Migambi (Rwanda)	
14.45	Scaling up TB Preventive Treatment (TPT) in South Africa: “Claiming our Former Glory” Hloniphile Mabuza (South Africa)	
15.00	Scaling up TB Preventive Treatment Beyond People Living with HIV (PLHIV) and Child Contacts in India: Roadmap and Challenges Kuldeep Singh Sachdeva (India)	

14.00 – 15.30	Symposium (SP)	MR 1.05 & 1.06
SP-17-A2	The way forward for TB vaccines	
	2018 was a landmark year for TB vaccines, with unprecedented positive results from two phase IIB trials, and substantial progress across the pipeline. The momentum in the field must now be harnessed to bring much-needed vaccines to market and to ensure access for the populations who need them most. This session provides an update of progress in this rapidly evolving field, including presentation of the final M72/AS01E phase IIB trial results, and explores the ways forward for vaccines to accelerate progress and to maximise impact. Session coordinated by	

Working Group on New TB Vaccines, the London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine, and the International Aids Vaccine Initiative.

Chairperson: Soumya Swaminathan (Switzerland)
Chairperson: Ann Ginsberg (United States of America)

14.00 **Advances and novel concepts in preclinical and early clinical development of new TB vaccines**
David Lewinsohn (United States of America)

14.15 **The M72/AS01 candidate TB vaccine: latest proof-of-concept results and industrial perspective for future development**
Olivier Van Der Meeren (Belgium)

14.30 **The potential impact of new and repurposed TB vaccines**
Rebecca Harris (United Kingdom)

14.45 **The role of multisector partnerships in TB vaccine development**
Bavesh Kana (South Africa)

15.00 **Response from CS**
Blessina Kumar (India)

14.00 – 15.30

Symposium (SP)

Hall 5

SP-12-C4 Moving towards child-friendly strategies for paediatric TB laboratory-based diagnosis

While clinical diagnosis remains a mainstay in the management of paediatric TB, improving access to laboratory-based diagnosis for children with presumptive TB can help ensure that they are correctly initiated on effective treatment, especially in high MDR-TB prevalence settings. This session will review recent evidence and opportunities for a child-friendly ambulatory-based sampling strategy, focused on the use of samples that require less invasive collection methods, and discuss how these approaches, combined with molecular assays and other new diagnostic tools, could contribute to improving TB diagnosis in children.

Chairperson: Petra De Haas (Netherlands)
Chairperson: Martina Casenghi (Switzerland)

14.00 **Improving access to lab-based diagnosis for children: experience from the Challenge TB-funded paediatric TB project in India**
Aakshi Kalra (India)

14.15 **Availability and accessibility of TB diagnostic services for paediatric TB at the primary healthcare level: a multicountry survey**
Eric Wobudeya (Uganda)

14.30 **Using simple OneStep stool method for rapid TB screening and diagnosis of children at decentralised level, what is the impact?**
Eveline Klinkenberg (Netherlands)

14.45 **Optimisation of use of stool as a sample for paediatric TB diagnosis**
Pamela Nabeta (Switzerland)

15.00 **Solving the TB diagnostic problem in children: how far are we on the road to decentralised, child-friendly testing?**
Norbert Heinrich (Germany)

14.00 – 15.30

Symposium (SP)

Hall 6

SP-13-C3 Unanswered questions about how best to treat MDR-TB patients: evidence from the endTB observational study

The new WHO guidelines have radically changed the landscape for MDR-TB treatment. New drugs such as BDQ and linezolid are now recommended for all MDR-TB patients, while traditional drugs such as ethionamide and injectables have been downgraded. Yet there is still limited evidence on the efficacy of MDR-TB regimens constructed according to WHO guidelines. Furthermore, there are a number of outstanding issues for which evidence was judged inadequate to make WHO recommendations. In this symposium, we will present evidence from the endTB observational study that can help clarify these issues for clinicians and programme managers.

Chairperson: Zarir Udawadia (India)
Chairperson: Carole Mitnick (United States of America)

14.00 **Effectiveness of new WHO all-oral long regimens**
Michael Rich (United States of America)

- 14.15 **Safety of long-term use of linezolid in MDR-TB treatment**
Mathieu Bastard (Switzerland)
- 14.30 **Prolongation and combination of bedaquiline and delamanid**
Catherine Hewison (France)
- 14.45 **Final outcomes of patients in the endTB observational cohort**
Molly F. Franke (United States of America)
- 15.00 **Lessons learnt from the endTB observational study**
Uzma Khan (United Arab Emirates)

14.00 – 15.30 Symposium (SP) MR G.03 & G.04

SP-14-C1 Sharpening our focus: treating recent TB infection in healthcare workers in TB-endemic countries

This symposium will explore the scientific basis and implementation challenges related to focused efforts on screening and treatment of recent (incident) TB infection in healthcare workers (HCWs) in TB-endemic countries. We will explore the epidemiology of TB in HCWs and the importance of detecting and treating incident infection in this population. We will discuss the rationale for focusing on recent rather than remote infection. We will examine the debate about the immunologic benefit of prophylaxis in highly exposed populations like HCWs. Finally, we will discuss the features of a successful HCW TB-screening programme, considering individual HCW and institutional perspectives.

Chairperson: Ruvandhi R. Nathavitharana (United States of America)
Chairperson: Dylan Tierney (United States of America)

- 14.00 **The epidemiology of TB in healthcare workers in high-incidence countries**
Shahieda Adams (South Africa)
- 14.15 **The timetable of TB disease**
Marcel Behr (Canada)
- 14.30 **Is latent TB infection more harmful or helpful to the host?**
Edward Nardell (United States of America)
- 14.45 **HCW TB screening: needs and challenges**
Helene-Mari van der Westhuizen (South Africa)
- 15.00 **Experiences with LTBI screening of HCWs in an Indian referral hospital**
DJ Christopher (India)

14.00 – 15.30 Symposium (SP) MR 1.01 & 1.02

SP-15-B8 Tobacco control interventions should be implemented in TB control programmes

WHO has estimated that eliminating smoking could reduce global TB rates by as much as 20%. Government commitments and investment are essential for a full implementation of the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC) and WHO's End TB Strategy. Past studies have demonstrated a strong relationship between smoking and adverse outcomes for TB – from diagnosis to treatment outcome (e.g., in India, smoking causes 50% of TB deaths among men). This symposium brings together international experts to present research and discuss policy implications that will highlight the importance of and need for mobilising efforts to reduce TB and other lung diseases through tobacco control.

Chairperson: Tara Singh Bam (Singapore)

- 14.00 **Association between exposure to tobacco smoke and TB**
Chen-Yuan Chiang (Taiwan)
- 14.15 **How effective is the systemic integration of smoking cessation into TB control programmes in creating smoke-free environments?: a pilot study in an urban setting in the Philippines**
Akihiro Ohkado (Japan)
- 14.30 **Cross-country comparison of awareness of TB and smoking**
Geoffrey T Fong (Canada)
- 14.45 **National framework on joint TB-Tobacco collaborative activities: an experience from India**
Leimapokpam Swasticharan (India)

15.00	Approaches to integrate TB and tobacco control health messaging Vaishakhi Mallik (India)	
14.00 – 15.30	Symposium (SP)	MR 2.03 & 2.04
SP-19-B7	Asthma: an emerging threat to health across the life course WHO estimates that 235 million people have asthma. It is the most common noncommunicable disease (NCD) in children, with 80% of asthma deaths occurring in low- and lower-middle income countries. Asthma continues to be underdiagnosed and undertreated. This session will review the evidence for asthma as an emerging issue in low- and middle-income countries. It will focus on (1) what is known about asthma control in sub-Saharan Africa, (2) the global burden of asthma due to air pollution, (3) new insights into the mechanisms linking bronchiolitis in infancy and the development of asthma, and (4) WHO's strategy for the prevention and control of asthma. Chairperson: Kevin Mortimer (United Kingdom)	
14.00	Asthma in African children: the South African perspective Refiloe Masekela (South Africa)	
14.20	Air pollution and new-onset asthma in children: a global perspective Susan Anenberg (United States of America)	
14.40	Bronchiolitis and asthma: emerging links Jonathan Grigg (United Kingdom)	
15.00	Improving asthma control: priority actions Nils Billo (Switzerland)	
14.00 – 15.30	Symposium (SP)	Hall 3
SP-11-B2	Making the switch: country-level experience with programmatic or OR implementation of fully oral, shorter DR-TB regimens The release of WHO-consolidated guidelines on DR-TB in March 2019 includes the strong recommendation to treat a majority of persons with fully oral DR-TB regimens that prioritise BDQ, linezolid, and a later-generation fluoroquinolone. Countries have the option to shorten treatment duration with careful monitoring under programmatic OR conditions. This workshop shares insights from countries that have early experience with modified fully oral shorter DR-TB treatment regimens, with particular focus on implementation planning, data analysis and interim treatment outcomes, and concurrent strengthening of country-level research capacity. Chairperson: Vivian Cox (South Africa) Chairperson: Jennifer Furin (United States of America)	
14.00	Collaboration of national tuberculosis programmes and implementing partners on research planning and oversight: experience in Ukraine Nataliia Lytvynenko (Ukraine)	
14.15	Successful cycles of implementation planning in Uganda in response to rapid advances in RR-/MDR-TB management Richard Katuramu (Uganda)	
14.30	Building research capacity at the National Center for Tuberculosis and Lung Diseases in Georgia Nestani Tukvadze (Georgia)	
14.45	Building on national rollout of the shorter regimen to implement WHO guidelines and increase access to Group A drugs in Democratic Republic of the Congo Michel Kaswa (Congo, the Democratic Republic of the)	
15.00	Programmatic nurse-led management of fully oral, modified shorter regimens in Northern Cape, South Africa Norbert Ndjeka (South Africa)	
14.00 – 15.30	Symposium (SP)	Hall 2
SP-10-A3	Increasing availability of DST diagnostic: need for thinking inside the box for a better, cost-effective and sustainable network The End TB Strategy calls for early diagnosis and prompt treatment of all persons, regardless of age, with any form of DS-TB or DR-TB. This requires ensuring access to WHO-recommended rapid diagnostics and universal access to drug susceptibility testing (DST). However, uptake of TB diagnostic technologies requires appropriate laboratory infrastructure, sufficient human resources, adequate policy reform, and specimen referral at country levels to	

enable effective use in TB screening and diagnostic algorithms. This session will highlight effective approaches to achieving universal DST access, including new drugs (LZD, CFZ, BDQ, and DLM) and next-generation sequencing introduction in a cost-effective approach.

Chairperson: Sabira Tahseen (Pakistan)

Chairperson: Alaine Umubyeyi Nyaruhirira (South Africa)

- 14.00 **Diagnostic capacity for DR-TB: where are we three years into the End TB Strategy?**
Kathleen England (Switzerland)
- 14.15 **Moving towards universal DST: India's experience**
Sarabjit Chadha (India)
- 14.30 **New tools for first-line resistance detection combined with centralised models for universal DST: solutions here and now**
Nazir Ismael (South Africa)
- 14.45 **Appropriate solution for improving DST and specialised testing at the NRL (modular containment model)**
Jean Claude Semuto Ngabonziza (Rwanda)
- 15.00 **Use of minimal inhibitory concentration (MIC) to redefine anti-TB drugs dosing strategy**
Daniela Maria Cirillo (Italy)

14.00 – 15.30

Symposium (SP)

MR 2.02

SP-18-B2 Reducing deaths from tuberculous meningitis

Tuberculous meningitis is the most lethal form of TB, killing or disabling nearly half of all sufferers despite the best available anti-tuberculosis chemotherapy. Better rapid diagnostic tests and optimised chemotherapy promise to substantially reduce deaths from tuberculous meningitis, but they remain elusive. The objective of the session is to bring together leading tuberculous meningitis researchers from across the world to review the current limitations surrounding the diagnosis and treatment of tuberculous meningitis and to define how current and future research will reduce morbidity and mortality from this severe infection.

Chairperson: Guy Thwaites (Viet Nam)

- 14.00 **Improving the diagnosis of tuberculous meningitis**
Kusum Sharma (India)
- 14.15 **Optimising anti-tuberculosis drug treatment of tuberculous meningitis**
Rovina Ruslami (Indonesia)
- 14.30 **Adjunctive therapy for tuberculous meningitis**
Guy Thwaites (Viet Nam)
- 14.45 **The complications of tuberculous meningitis: their spectrum, basis, and effect upon outcome**
Usha Misra (India)
- 15.00 **The pathogenesis and management of HIV-1-associated tuberculous meningitis**
Robert Wilkinson (South Africa)

14.00 – 15.30

Short Oral Abstract session (SOA)

Novotel Ballroom

SOA-06-D2 Defining the TB epidemic in children to inform action

Chairperson: Anna Mandalakas (United States of America)

Chairperson: Andrew Steenhoff (United States of America)

SOA-06-1055-31 Progressive Burden of HIV-associated TB in Children and Adolescents during an Era of Increased ART Use: Data from 6 Sub-Saharan African Countries

SOA-06-1056-31 High prevalence of tuberculosis infection in children living in households of MDR-TB patients

SOA-06-1057-31 The Risk of Tuberculosis Disease in Children After Close Tuberculosis Exposure

SOA-06-1058-31 Drug resistance surveillance in children with confirmed tuberculosis in the era of Xpert MTB/RIF Ultra

SOA-06-1059-31 Treatment outcomes of children with bacteriologically confirmed extensively drug resistant TB in Ukraine

SOA-06-1060-31 Remarkable outcomes in children and adolescents routinely treated for tuberculosis in The Netherlands, and factors associated with mortality and treatment default

SOA-06-1061-31 Increasing access to childhood TB services-The Katsina Model

SOA-06-1062-31 Community-based intervention improves TB preventive treatment completion in children in Lesotho

SOA-06-1063-31 A picture is worth a thousand words: Combining the location of TB with social determinants of health to inform interventions to reduce TB among children.

SOA-06-1064-31 Caregivers' and health workers' perceptions on the effects of caregiver-child separation during long-term hospitalisation for MDR-TB: a qualitative study in the Western Cape, South Africa

SOA-06-1065-31 Predictors of incomplete evaluation among pediatric household contacts of pulmonary tuberculosis patients in Kampala, Uganda: a secondary analysis

14.00 – 15.30

Short Oral Abstract session (SOA)

Hall 1

SOA-04-C1 TPT: old and new regimens

Chairperson: Kevin Schwartzman (Canada)

Chairperson: Maureen Kamene Kimenye (Kenya)

SOA-04-1033-31 High treatment completion rates using a 3-month isoniazid-rifampicin regimen during a community-wide latent TB screening and treatment campaign on Cu Lao Cham island, Viet Nam

SOA-04-1034-31 Weekly Rifapentine and Isoniazid for Tuberculosis Prevention in China: A Randomized Controlled Study

SOA-04-1035-31 Direct Supportive Supervision results in improved isoniazid preventive therapy implementation in the Nigerian Military HIV program

SOA-04-1036-31 Risk factors for adverse events in contacts prescribed preventive treatment for drug-resistant TB exposure

SOA-04-1037-31 Effectiveness of an IGRA-based latent tuberculosis screening program in people initiating dialysis

SOA-04-1038-31 Feasibility and effectiveness of a public health approach to increase latent tuberculosis infection treatment among contacts: a pilot study in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

SOA-04-1039-31 Isoniazid Preventive Therapy (IPT) uptake in an urban TB treatment facility in Bangladesh

SOA-04-1040-31 Tuberculosis preventive treatment among child contacts of persons with pulmonary tuberculosis in two provinces in Zambia, 2018.

SOA-04-1041-31 Four months of rifampin vs. nine months of isoniazid: a comparison of health system costs for LTBI treatment in Canada from a Randomized Clinical Trial

SOA-04-1042-31 Symptom syndromes associated with treatment discontinuation of 12-dose isoniazid-rifapentine (3HP)

SOA-04-1043-31 Shorter treatment does not improve adherence. An open-label cluster-randomised trial on preventive therapy for children exposed to tuberculosis in Guinea-Bissau

14.00 – 15.30

Short Oral Abstract session (SOA)

MR G.05 & G.06

SOA-05-E1 Patient detection and care innovations

Chairperson: Khairunisa Suleiman (Switzerland)

Chairperson: Low Macus (Kenya)

SOA-05-1044-31 Preliminary outcomes from optimized TB case finding among contact persons from key populations in Ukraine

SOA-05-1045-31 High yield of tuberculosis from systematic screening among active intravenous drug users in Hai Phong, Viet Nam

SOA-05-1046-31 Customized TB case finding among key affected populations: a case of farm workers in Sarah Baartman District, Eastern Cape Province, South Africa

SOA-05-1047-31 Door-to-door TB screening to reach urban slum dwellers: lessons from field implementation

SOA-05-1048-31 Differences in tuberculosis detection yields by sex from mobile X-ray screening campaigns in Viet Nam

SOA-05-1049-31 Characteristics and care pathways of private Drug Resistant TB patients in South Africa: A descriptive cohort study.

SOA-05-1050-31 Armed conflict and Tuberculosis mortality in Colombia, 1998-2015

SOA-05-1051-31 Improving Tuberculosis management in vulnerable populations. A case study of the National Referral Mental Health Hospital in Uganda

SOA-05-1052-31 Health care provider behavioral, social & cultural issues & contexts: How do DR-TB health care champions in South Africa influence program implementation?

SOA-05-1053-31 Support: The miracle remedy against tuberculosis

SOA-05-1054-31 Risk factors associated with unsuccessful outcome of Tuberculosis(TB) treatment in a prison in Ecuador

14.00 – 15.30

Short Oral Abstract session (SOA)

Novotel Granite

SOA-07-F Zoonotic tuberculosis: from basic science to One Health

Chairperson: Fred Quinn (United States of America)

PS-17-680-01 Recognition of mycobacterial mycoketides by bovine T cells from infected or vaccinated cattle

PS-17-681-01 Identifying high-risk profile patients for zoonotic tuberculosis in Mubende district, Uganda.

PS-17-682-01 Developing molecular assays for estimating the prevalence of zoonotic tuberculosis in India

PS-17-683-01 Isolation and Whole genome sequencing Mycobacterium orygis from Cattle in South India

PS-17-684-01 Zoonosis in reverse: Mycobacterium tuberculosis in a population of captive sun bears

PS-17-685-01 Outbreak of M. tuberculosis in a Zoo in Israel involving Tapir and possibly humans

PS-17-686-01 Prevalence and knowledge level of zoonotic tuberculosis amongst livestock workers and tuberculosis patients in selected parts of Lagos State, Nigeria

PS-17-687-01 Detection of Mycobacterium bovis and M. tuberculosis in Slaughtered Cattle in Baja California, Mexico.

PS-17-688-01 Prevalence of Zoonotic Tuberculosis among livestock rearing farmers in rural India

16.00 – 17.30

Short Oral Abstract session (SOA)

MR 2.03 & 2.04

SOA-09-D9 Achieving UHC: understanding and eliminating catastrophic patient costs in TB care

Chairperson: Rosella Centis (Italy)

Chairperson: Ian Harper (United Kingdom)

SOA-09-1085-31 National tuberculosis patient cost survey in Taiwan: design, implementation, and preliminary results

SOA-09-1086-31 Catastrophic costs could worsen tuberculosis treatment outcome: a prospective cohort study in Indonesia

SOA-09-1087-31 Proportion of Tuberculosis affected households experiencing catastrophic costs due to TB in Uganda: main cost drivers

SOA-09-1088-31 Cost of Tuberculosis care – Is it catastrophic in a programmatic setting? Evidence from a coastal city of Karnataka, India

SOA-09-1089-31 Patients' perception of economic costs of tuberculosis in a low incidence country, Italy: a qualitative research. National Institute for Infectious Diseases "Spallanzani", Rome, Italy.

SOA-09-1090-31 Social impact of tuberculosis illness in Zimbabwe

SOA-09-1091-31 Tuberculosis illness related catastrophic costs in Zimbabwe

SOA-09-1092-31 Implementation of cash incentive scheme for patients with tuberculosis in Vadodara, India – A study on coverage and association with treatment outcome

SOA-09-1093-31 'It's not only about the money': Improving treatment outcomes for DR-TB patients through an enabling health insurance system and supportive care packages in Zhenjiang, China

SOA-09-1094-31 Strengthening patient satisfaction through a supportive care package in Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region, Western China

16.00 – 17.30

Symposium (SP)

MR 1.03 & 1.04

SP-24-C1 Scaling up TB preventive treatment: considerations on target populations and diagnostic approaches

The WHO End TB Strategy released in 2015 recognised that people with LTBI are an important, but often neglected, reservoir of the disease. Prevention of new *M. tuberculosis* infections and prevention of their progression to active TB disease is critical to reduce the disease burden and achieve the UN HLM and End TB Strategy targets. Expansion of the target population that should receive TPT implies considerations around adoption of diagnostic algorithms. The aim of this session is to discuss the diagnostic approaches currently under consideration and the challenges related to their implementation.

Chairperson: Martina Casenghi (Switzerland)

Chairperson: Petra De Haas (Netherlands)

- 16.00 **WHO guidelines on TPT and evaluation of target population**
Avinash G Kanchar (Switzerland)
- 16.15 **Current tests for TB infection: good enough for scaling up TPT?**
Adithya Cattamanchi (United States of America)
- 16.30 **Implementing IGRA: practical experiences from Zambia, considerations for other countries**
Kwame Shanaube (Zambia)
- 16.45 **TPT among household contacts using chest X-ray as the principal tool for ruling out active disease: experience from Bangladesh**
Toufiq Rahman (Bangladesh)
- 17.00 **Asymptomatic contacts aged 5–14 years and TB preventive treatment: what diagnostic approaches to consider?**
Steve Graham (Australia)

16.00 – 17.30

Symposium (SP)

MR 1.01 & 1.02

SP-23-F3 Assessing the burden and impact of zoonotic tuberculosis

The “Roadmap for zoonotic tuberculosis” highlights the needs and opportunities for improving the scientific evidence base through a “One Health” approach. This includes the systematic assessment of the burden and impact of zoonotic TB (zTB) in people and the development of strategies for reducing the risk of spillover from livestock. This symposium brings together internationally recognised multidisciplinary experts to frame the current understanding of the prevalence and epidemiology of zTB in especially vulnerable communities and highlight the challenges and opportunities for assessing the zTB burden and the development of fit-for-purpose strategies for zTB control and reduction of health impacts.

Chairperson: Christine Ho (India)

- 16.00 **Improving our understanding of the burden of zTB**
Anna Dean (Switzerland)
- 16.15 **Zoonotic tuberculosis: progress, challenges, and opportunities to assess its global burden**
Francisco Oleo-Popelka (Canada)
- 16.30 **Ecology and evolution of the *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* complex**
Sebastien Gagneux (Switzerland)
- 16.45 **Exploring the proportion of human TB due to zTB**
Marcel Behr (Canada)
- 17.00 **Challenges for laboratory identification of agents of zTB in a routine diagnostic laboratory**
Joy Michael (India)

16.00 – 17.30

Symposium (SP)

Hall 6

SP-20-B4 Therapeutic TB trials in children: improving knowledge and access

This session will provide a globally relevant state-of-the-art update on emerging therapeutic trial data in children for DS-TB and DR-TB, including pharmacokinetics and safety of novel drugs, dose optimisation of existing drugs including rifampicin, and innovative trial design considerations. Pathways to ensure translation of research findings into policy, practice and improved access in the field will be addressed.

Chairperson: Anneke Hesselning (South Africa)

Chairperson: Anthony Garcia-Prats (South Africa)

- 16.00 **Evidence-based dosing of first-line drugs for African and Indian children: data from SHINE**
Helen McIlleron (South Africa)
- 16.15 **Optimising rifampicin exposure in children towards treatment shortening and treatment of severe disease: OptiRif Kids trial**
Anthony Garcia-Prats (South Africa)
- 16.30 **Site of disease pharmacokinetics in children with complicated intrathoracic TB**
Ellisa Lopez Varela (Spain)
- 16.45 **Optimising therapeutic approaches in children with malnutrition and implications for clinical trial design**
Radojka Savic (United States of America)
- 17.00 **From clinical trial data to improving drug formulations required in the field: experiences from PADO, GAP-f**
Martina Penazzato (Switzerland)

- 16.00 – 17.30 Symposium (SP) Novotel Ballroom
- SP-25-A1 The surprising role of adipose tissue at the intersection of TB infection and immunity**
The role of “wasting” in TB is found in the earliest descriptions of *phthisis*, described by Homer as “a long time wasting away”. Yet recent work has uncovered the role of body fat (adipose tissue) not merely as a bystander in TB pathogenesis, but as a driver of the immunologic response and a potential reservoir of infection. Simultaneously, there is an emerging understanding of the adaptation of *M. tuberculosis* to lipid-rich environments. We will characterise the role of adipose tissue in the progression to active disease, discuss changes in adipose tissue composition during TB treatment, and uncover lipid-related drug targets
- Chairperson: Christopher Vinnard (United States of America)
Chairperson: Alfred Lardizabal (United States of America)
- 16.00 **Changes in body composition during TB treatment: fat versus lean body mass**
George Praygod (Tanzania, United Rep.)
- 16.20 **The contribution of adipose tissue in the containment or progression of TB**
Jyothi Nagajyothi (United States of America)
- 16.40 **Adaptations of *M. tuberculosis* to lipid-rich host environments**
Sheetal Gandrota (India)
- 17.00 **Lipase inhibitors, potential drug targets for *M. tuberculosis*?**
Stephane Canaan (France)

- 16.00 – 17.30 Symposium (SP) MR G.01 & G.02
- SP-21-B1 Early scale-up and evaluation of TB case finding and systematic screening using digital chest radiography and computer-aided diagnosis in Africa and Asia**
Finding and treating 40 million TB patients by 2022 is key to global TB elimination but requires major expansion in TB testing capacity. Digital chest radiography (DCXR) meets WHO diagnostic requirements for initial screening (“triage”) to define the need for sputum microbiology. Computer-aided diagnosis (CAD) provides radiological diagnosis within minutes, with diagnostic performance for sputum-positive TB similar to experienced radiologists. DCXR plus CAD could then accelerate TB screening and case finding programmes at the facility and community levels. This symposium provides insights from early scale-up of DCXR-CAD interventions in Africa and Asia at different levels of the health system.
- Chairperson: Liz Corbett (United Kingdom)
Chairperson: Helen Ayles (Zambia)
- 16.00 **An overview of automated reading software for CXR: products, approaches and evaluation results**
Jacob Creswell (Switzerland)
- 16.15 **Intensified TB case finding in primary care in Blantyre, Malawi using computer-aided chest X-ray detection**
Peter MacPherson (United Kingdom)
- 16.30 **Computer-aided interpretation of digital chest X-rays in Vukuzazi, a population-based survey of HIV, TB and diabetes in rural KwaZulu-Natal**
Emily Wong (South Africa)
- 16.45 **Utility of CAD4TB in mobile surveillance vans in Nigeria fills necessary gap in national TB programme**
Rupert Eneogu (Nigeria)

17.00	Roundtable discussion: lessons learned in the early scale-up of digital chest X-ray plus CAD Liz Corbett (United Kingdom)	
16.00 – 17.30	Oral Abstract session (OA)	Novotel Granite
	OA-11-C11 TB training and education initiatives to build capacity and improve outcomes	
	Chairperson: Amanda Christensen (Australia)	
	OA-11-380-31 Improving 'FAST' indicators and health workers knowledge through targeted health workers training; findings from facility based studies in Abia State, Nigeria	
	OA-11-381-31 The association of three interventions with TB knowledge, attitudes and practices of male inmates in South African correctional centres	
	OA-11-382-31 A pilot tuberculosis treatment literacy intervention to improve retention-in-care in South Africa	
	OA-11-383-31 Unlocking the value of diagnostic data to strengthen TB programs: The TB Data Fellowship program	
	OA-11-384-31 Translating Knowledge to Action; Impact of TB Union Training in finding the missing people with Tuberculosis in Tharaka Nithi County, Kenya	
	OA-11-385-31 The design and implementation of in-service trainings on TB prevention and management among PLHIV in India: A PERT application	
	OA-11-386-31 'The Allies Approach – Tuberculosis Stigma Reduction for Health Care Institutions': a pilot project in Almaty, Kazakhstan.	
	OA-11-387-31 A pilot model of patient education and counselling for drug resistant tuberculosis in Daru, Papua New Guinea	
16.00 – 17.30	Symposium (SP)	MR G.03 & G.04
	SP-22-C8 Taking TB diagnostics to the fields: improving access by extending advanced point-of-care (PoC) testing to rural communities	
	Active case finding in rural populations continues to be a challenge for TB programmes both in adequate- and low-resource countries. Enhancing the test-and-treat approach by taking PoC diagnostics to the field enables improved healthcare access for rural communities, who often face issues of costs, loss of wages, transportation, stigma, and even lack of health education. The role of advanced PoC diagnostics in rapid initiation of treatment and in finding the “missing millions” will be reviewed. PoC diagnostics can bridge the gap that TB control programmes face in reaching these hard-to-reach communities and help towards ending the emergency.	
	Chairperson: Latha Rajan (United States of America)	
16.00	Reviewing the diagnostic outreach to rural populations: How are we doing and where do we go from here? Madhukar Pai (Canada)	
16.20	Performance of advanced diagnostics in low-income countries: comparison of LAMP and GeneXpert with applications for TB control programmes in rural settings. Lydia Nakiyingi (Uganda)	
16.40	Utilising chest ultrasound as a PoC diagnostic test for TB programmes in a rural setting. Paolo Agostinis (Italy)	
17.00	Combining GeneXpert with mobile HIV units for PoC diagnosis: a programmatic consideration to reduce time between detection and initiation of treatment in rural populations Ingrid Bassett (United States of America)	
16.00 – 17.30	Oral Abstract session (OA)	MR 1.05 & 1.06
	OA-09-E1 Community engagement and advocacy for better lung health	
	Chairperson: Austin Obiefuna (Ghana) Chairperson: Evaline Kibuchi (Kenya)	
16.00	OA-09-364-31 Photovoice: Empowering communities to construct knowledge and mobilize collective action for tobacco control in India	

- 16.10 OA-09-365-31 Use of 'iMonitor+ ATM Kenya' an alert system to strengthen social accountability around TB, HIV and Malaria in Kenya
- 16.20 OA-09-366-31 Not deaf or dead! Evidence-based advocacy towards a 3rd choice for all people with DR-TB.
- 16.30 OA-09-367-31 Building a unified and informed political leadership to engender policy change in India
- 16.40 OA-09-368-31 How to organize a successful advocacy campaign to further necessary TB progress? The new Romanian TB Law.
- 16.50 OA-09-369-31 Community engagement to motivate participation in a mobile TB screening program in Lima, Peru: a theory-driven approach
- 17.00 OA-09-370-31 Survivor-led networks in Bihar & Jharkhand: Empowering TB Champions for a rights-based response to TB
- 17.10 OA-09-371-31 Generation awareness and acceptance of the National Comprehensive Tobacco Control Law in Iran

16.00 – 17.30 Oral Abstract session (OA) Hall 2

OA-06-C10 Mycobacterial genotype and drug susceptibility

Chairperson: Anita Suresh (Switzerland)
Chairperson: Dick van Soolingen (Netherlands)

- OA-06-340-31 Towards XDR-TB: Evolution and adaptation of a multidrug resistant M. tuberculosis outbreak over three decades
- OA-06-341-31 Identifying gaps in universal drug susceptibility testing through a bottom up approach: A prospective observational study in Telangana State, India
- OA-06-342-31 Expanded drug susceptibility testing to accompany fluoroquinolone-containing universal regimens: the setting dependence of optimal Xpert XDR use
- OA-06-343-31 Prevalence and Dynamics of Genetic Heteroresistance in KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa
- OA-06-344-31 Molecular basis of Mycobacterium tuberculosis resistance to new drugs acquired during treatment of MDR/XDR-TB patients
- OA-06-345-31 Whole genome sequencing (WGS) is more accurate in predicting drug susceptibility than phenotypic testing by MGIT: a population-based study
- OA-06-346-31 Sequencing of discrepant Rifampicin results between Xpert MTB/Rif and phenotypic drug susceptibility testing on Mycobacterium tuberculosis isolates
- OA-06-347-31 Informing decision-making for universal access to quality tuberculosis diagnosis in India: an economic-epidemic model of rapid molecular testing placement strategies

16.00 – 17.20 Oral Abstract session (OA) Hall 5

OA-08-C12 All hands on deck: tools to advance tobacco control

Chairperson: Paula Johns (Brazil)
Chairperson: Thamer Kadum Youssif (Iraq)

- 16.00 OA-08-356-31 The heaviness of Smoking Index (HSI) as a measure of nicotine dependence- estimates of dependence from Global Adult Tobacco Surveys (GATS) in 30 countries.
- 16.10 OA-08-357-31 Digit Bias in Cigarette per Day (CPD) and Age Frequency Data: Evidence from 28 National Tobacco Surveys
- 16.20 OA-08-358-31 Community Driven Tobacco Surveillance System: Engaging Communities to Monitor Tobacco Industry using a Mobile Application
- 16.30 OA-08-359-31 Online surveillance of Point of Sales on Tobacco Products to Monitor Incidences of Violation of Tobacco Advertisement, Promotion and Sponsorship (TAPS) ban in Bangladesh
- 16.40 OA-08-360-31 Two for the price of one: Purchase price of chewing tobacco and pan masala twin packs in 5 states in India
- 16.50 OA-08-361-31 Involving Media for Tobacco Tax Advocacy in Bangladesh.
- 17.00 OA-08-362-31 Coordinated Use of Earned Media Campaign to Expose, De-normalize and Counter Influence of Tobacco Industry in Policymaking
- 17.10 OA-08-363-31 Brazil and Philippines: Cooperation on Article 5.2 National Coordination Project

16.00 – 17.30

Short Oral Abstract session (SOA)

MR G.05 & G.06

SOA-08-C3 Different approaches to combating DR-TB

Chairperson: Riitta Dlodlo (Zimbabwe)
Chairperson: Syed Imran Farooq (India)

SOA-08-1075-31 Replacement of Second Line Injectable Agents with Bedaquiline in Longer Regimens for Multidrug-Resistant Tuberculosis

SOA-08-1076-31 Impact of Surgical Intervention on Time to Culture Conversion among MDR-TB Patients in Taiwan

SOA-08-1077-31 Delamanid and greater than 6 months of bedaquiline for RR-TB has promising treatment outcome in a high HIV prevalence programmatic setting in South Africa

SOA-08-1078-31 Ambulatory based Bedaquiline treatment for Drug-resistant TB patients at government hospital, Mumbai, India

SOA-08-1079-31 Examining the efficacy of the short MDR-TB regimen: alternative analyses from the STREAM trial

SOA-08-1080-31 What are we missing in analyses of tuberculosis treatment outcomes?: A systematic review of methods used to control for time-dependent confounding

SOA-08-1081-31 Salvage treatment of patients with poor outcomes on the shorter MDR-TB regimen is complicated but possible

SOA-08-1082-31 Pilot of Weekly ECHO Model Videoconferencing System in Mozambique to Review Complex Drug-Resistant TB Cases

SOA-08-1083-31 Shorter treatment regimen for multi-drug resistant tuberculosis – first outcomes in Kazakhstan

16.00 **SOA-08-1084-31 Adherence to MDR-TB treatment of patients receiving standardized short MDR-TB treatment in Mozambique**

16.00 – 17.30

Oral Abstract session (OA)

Hall 3

OA-07-C8 Contact management: a neglected approach to active TB case finding?

Chairperson: Greg J. Fox (Australia)
Chairperson: Jamhoih Tonsing (India)

OA-07-348-31 Geospatial predictors of evaluation for TB among household contacts of confirmed pulmonary TB patients

OA-07-349-31 Lay health worker motivation to perform household contact tuberculosis investigation in a high-burden metropolitan district in South Africa

OA-07-350-31 Targeted active case-finding: a viable and effective approach for TB case-finding in Ghanzi, Botswana.

OA-07-351-31 Cost-Effectiveness of home visits as part of contact investigations to improve tuberculosis preventative treatment uptake in children under 5 in Benin

OA-07-352-31 The Impact of Intensified TB Screening at Health Facilities and via Contact Tracing in Central Mozambique

OA-07-353-31 Chain referral of “out-of-household contacts” is an effective contact tracing and patient-reaching strategy: initial lessons from East-Central Uganda

OA-07-354-31 Comparison of Effectiveness of the Door to Door and Contact Tracing Tuberculosis Case finding Strategies in the Kingdom of Eswatini.

OA-07-355-31 Effectiveness of contact tracing mechanism for improving TB case detection in India

16.00 – 17.30

Oral Abstract session (OA)

Hall 1

OA-05-A3 TB tests for triage and monitoring

Chairperson: Luis Cuevas (United Kingdom)
Chairperson: Heidi Albert (South Africa)

OA-05-332-31 Tuberculosis detection in chest X-rays: the effects of image preprocessing on deep learning classifier performance

OA-05-333-31 Development and validation of a novel fast and low cost point of care triage test for Tuberculosis

OA-05-334-31 Optimizing parsimonious gene signatures defining the spectrum of tuberculosis infection

- OA-05-335-31 Variability of interferon gamma release assay over six months of anti-tubercular therapy in children
- OA-05-336-31 Successful molecular detection of transrenal DNA in urine: new tool for treatment response monitoring?
- OA-05-337-31 Association between long non-coding RNAs (lncRNAs) of the MAPK Signal Pathway and Pulmonary Tuberculosis
- OA-05-338-31 Developing a blood-based active TB diagnostic using multiplexed microbeads with flow cytometry
- OA-05-339-31 A three-marker biosignature distinguishes tuberculosis from other respiratory diseases in Gambian children

16.00 – 17.30 Oral Abstract session (OA) MR 2.02

OA-10-C9 National policymaking to achieve HLM & End TB goals

Chairperson: Sarah Kirk (United Kingdom)
Chairperson: Gokul Mishra (Nepal)

- OA-10-372-31 A new tool for assessing country readiness for transition from Global Fund financing for Tuberculosis
- OA-10-373-31 Post-Global Fund household financial burden due to multidrug-resistant tuberculosis in Guizhou province, China
- OA-10-374-31 Business Unusual: Patient Centered and Costed National Strategic Plan for Kenya
- OA-10-375-31 The social and financial costs of seeking child tuberculosis care in Kampala, Uganda
- OA-10-376-31 Cost-Effectiveness of Preventative Therapy for Tuberculosis: One-Month Daily Isoniazid and Rifapentine versus Three-Month Weekly Isoniazid and Rifapentine
- OA-10-377-31 It's not all about new drugs: impact of economic migration and social factors on lost to follow-up among patients receiving bedaquiline and delamanid in Armenia
- OA-10-378-31 Addressing Social Determinant of Health to reduce TB burden – Nutritional support for all TB patients in India!
- OA-10-379-31 Public investments in the clinical development of bedaquiline

17.45 – 18.45 Member meetings (Regional, Section, Sub-section, Working Group) MR G.05 & G.06

Bacteriology & Immunology Sub-section

17.45 – 19.15 Member meetings (Regional, Section, Sub-section, Working Group) MR G.03 & G.04

Global Indigenous STOP TB

18.00 – 19.00 Member meetings (Regional, Section, Sub-section, Working Group) MR G.01 & G.02

TB and Migration Working Group

18.00 – 19.30 Satellite Session (SS) Hall 2

Satellite Session

18.00 – 19.30 Satellite Session (SS) Hall 1

Satellite Session

18.00 – 19.30 Satellite Session (SS) Hall 3

Satellite Session

18.00 – 19.30 Satellite Session (SS) MR 1.01 & 1.02

Satellite Session

18.00 – 19.30	Satellite Session (SS) Satellite Session	MR 1.03 & 1.04
18.00 – 19.30	Satellite Session (SS) Satellite Session	MR 1.05 & 1.06
18.00 – 19.30	Satellite Session (SS) Satellite Session	MR 2.03 & 2.04
18.00 – 19.30	Satellite Session (SS) Satellite Session	Novotel Ballroom
18.00 – 19.30	Satellite Session (SS) Satellite Session	Novotel Granite
18.15 – 19.30	Member meetings (Regional, Section, Sub-section, Working Group) Adult and Child Lung Health Section	Hall 5
18.15 – 19.45	Member meetings (Regional, Section, Sub-section, Working Group) Tobacco Control Section meeting	Hall 6
01.11.2019		
07.30 – 08.45	Member meetings (Regional, Section, Sub-section, Working Group) TB Section meeting	MR 2.03 & 2.04
07.30 – 08.45	Satellite Session (SS) Satellite Session	MR G.05 & G.06
07.30 – 08.45	Satellite Session (SS) Satellite Session	Hall 1
07.30 – 08.45	Satellite Session (SS) Satellite Session	Hall 2
07.30 – 08.45	Satellite Session (SS) Satellite Session	Hall 5
07.30 – 08.45	Satellite Session (SS) Satellite Session	Hall 6

07.30 – 08.45	Satellite Session (SS) Satellite Session	MR G.01 & G.02
07.30 – 08.45	Satellite Session (SS) Satellite Session	MR G.03 & G.04
07.30 – 08.45	Satellite Session (SS) Satellite Session	MR 1.03 & 1.04
07.30 – 08.45	Satellite Session (SS) Satellite Session	MR 1.05 & 1.06
07.30 – 08.45	Satellite Session (SS) Satellite Session	Novotel Ballroom
07.30 – 08.45	Satellite Session (SS) Satellite Session	Novotel Granite
09.00 – 10.00 PL02	Plenary Session (PL) Ending the emergency of air pollution	Hall 3
10.30 – 12.00	Short Oral Abstract session (SOA) SOA-10-C2 Pharmacokinetics, pharmacovigilance and chain supply in the treatment of TB Chairperson: Kitty van Weezenbeek (Netherlands) Chairperson: Francis Aboagye-Nyame (United States of America) SOA-10-1095-01 Health workers perception of the shorter regimen in MDR-TB treatment. Qualitative evidence from Ethiopia SOA-10-1096-01 A comparison of exposure to drugs used for the treatment of MDR-TB across dosing weight bands SOA-10-1097-01 Population pharmacological investigation of 1st line anti-tuberculosis drugs, a multicenter prospective study SOA-10-1098-01 Therapeutic drug monitoring including individual determination of minimum inhibitory concentrations of linezolid during routine MDR-TB treatment SOA-10-1099-01 Pharmacodynamical Parameters and Genetic Polymorphisms Predict Risk of Systemic Drug Reaction during Weekly Rifapentine and Isoniazid Therapy for Latent Tuberculosis Infection SOA-10-1100-01 A novel pyrimidinetrione amide scaffold disrupting magnesium homeostasis in Mycobacterium tuberculosis to death SOA-10-1101-01 Ethionamide population pharmacokinetics/pharmacodynamics during treatment of multidrug-resistant tuberculosis SOA-10-1102-01 Transforming the supply chain management system for National TB Control Programme, India SOA-10-1103-01 Coordinated intervention of TB supply chain improved availability of TB commodities in Tigray region, Ethiopia SOA-10-1104-01 Access to affordable, quality-assured medicines at risk in high TB burden countries facing regulatory and procurement challenges while shifting from donor-supported to domestically-funded procurement	Hall 2
10.30 – 12.00	Oral Abstract session (OA) OA-14-C1 Towards TB elimination: the missing 30 million LTBI treatments	MR 2.03 & 2.04

Chairperson: Olivia Oxlade (Canada)
Chairperson: Rovina Ruslami (Indonesia)

- OA-14-403-01 Preventing tuberculosis in contact children with 3-month rifampicin-isoniazid and 6-month isoniazid preventive therapy in four African countries
- OA-14-404-01 Co-morbidities, serious adverse events, and treatment outcomes with 12-dose isoniazid-rifapentine treatment
- OA-14-405-01 Opportunities and Challenges for Occupational TB Screening in High-incidence Countries: Insights from a Qualitative Study of Healthcare Workers in Cape Town, South Africa
- OA-14-406-01 Co-Morbidities and Risk of Adverse Events with Four-Months of Rifampin or Nine-Months of Isoniazid for Latent Tuberculosis Infection: Results from Two Randomized Controlled Trials
- OA-14-407-01 Evaluating the human resource needs for the latent tuberculosis cascade of care: How much healthcare worker time does it take?
- OA-14-408-01 Enhancing the Public Health Impact of Latent Tuberculosis Infection Diagnosis and Treatment (ACT4): Preliminary Results from a Cluster Randomized Trial in 5 countries
- OA-14-409-01 Voyage to TB Elimination: A Mass TB Treatment and Prevention Campaign in the Marshall Islands
- OA-14-410-01 Mathematical modelling of the population impact of bio-marker targeted preventive therapy

10.30 – 12.00

Oral Abstract session (OA)

MR 1.03 & 1.04

OA-13-B1 Genotyping: state of the art

Chairperson: Gabriela Torrea (Belgium)
Chairperson: Anita Suresh (Switzerland)

- OA-13-396-01 Targeted Next-Generation Sequencing Methodology for Characterizing High-Prevalence Multi-Drug Resistance Mycobacterium tuberculosis Mutations
- OA-13-397-01 Disputed rifampin mutations in Mycobacterium tuberculosis and treatment outcomes of tuberculosis
- OA-13-398-01 Genotypic characterization of 'inferred' rifampicin mutations in Genotype MTBDRplus assay and its association with phenotypic susceptibility testing of Mycobacterium tuberculosis
- OA-13-399-01 Efficacy of Genotype MTBDRsl assay to exclude Fluoroquinolone and Second Line Injectable Drug Resistant Mycobacterium tuberculosis in a Multidrug Resistant Tuberculosis Clinical Trial
- OA-13-400-01 Diagnostic accuracy of centralized assays for TB and drug resistance detection: a systematic review and meta-analysis
- OA-13-401-01 Barriers, facilitators, and ethical complexities of DNA Sequencing-based tuberculosis diagnostics adoption: A qualitative study with stakeholders in Madagascar and Canada
- OA-13-402-01 In host population dynamics of M. tuberculosis during treatment failure

10.30 – 12.00

Oral Abstract session (OA)

Hall 6

OA-12-C8 Active TB case finding: one size does not truly fit all: part 2

Chairperson: Sundari Mase (India)
Chairperson: Lindiwe Mvusi (South Africa)

- OA-12-388-01 Outcomes of household-based, community TB case finding from the HPTN 071 (PopART) study in Zambia
- OA-12-389-01 Catch Care Cure: towards TB 90 90 90 using community-based interoperable digital information systems
- OA-12-390-01 Finding the missing people with Tuberculosis through sports: A case of Makadara sub-county in Nairobi Kenya
- OA-12-391-01 Challenges and opportunities in tuberculosis case finding using a seed-and-recruit model: the Cambodian experience
- OA-12-392-01 Full Scale Focused Campaign Against Tuberculosis -FFCAT; Experience from Philippines
- OA-12-393-01 The impact of patent medicine vendors in increasing tuberculosis case detection among hard-to-reach dwellers in selected potential districts in Nasarawa state, Nigeria

OA-12-394-01 Effectiveness of Referral Coordinators in Bridging Human Resource Gap for Active Tuberculosis Case Finding in Osun State, Nigeria.

OA-12-395-01 Yield in active TB case finding in facility-based and community-based approaches in Mozambique

10.30 – 12.00	Symposium (SP)	Hall 1
SP-26-A2	Leadership, science and action to advance new tools to end the TB emergency	
	<p>In September 2018, leaders from around the world committed to take action to end the TB epidemic, and acknowledged that new and better vaccines, diagnostics and drugs are essential to this goal. At the same time, scientific breakthroughs are bringing new excitement and optimism to TB research. This session will provide an overview of the status of development of new vaccines, drugs, and diagnostics, as well as key actions and strategies needed by governments and other stakeholders to continue to advance R&D, follow through on the commitments from the UN HLM and meet the End TB Strategy targets.</p> <p>Chairperson: David Lewinsohn (United States of America)</p>	
10.30	Progress in the pipeline: advances in the development of new, more effective TB vaccines	
	Dereck Tait (South Africa)	
10.50	Accelerating access to TB diagnostics to find the “missing millions” and achieve the targets of the Global Plan to End TB	
	Madhukar Pai (Canada)	
11.10	Progress and challenges on the road to better TB treatment	
	Barbara Laughon (United States of America)	
11.30	Political opportunities and partnerships for advancing TB R&D	
	Nebiat Gebreselassie (Switzerland)	

10.30 – 12.00	Symposium (SP)	MR 1.05 & 1.06
SP-33-B6	The importance of tackling comorbidities to reach the End TB goals	
	<p>It is increasingly recognised that diabetes, alcohol and substance use, tobacco use, nutrition and mental health issues all increase the risk of people developing TB and affect the treatment outcomes. The role of TB screening within the health services used by people with these comorbidities, as well as ensuring that TB services identify those with other comorbidities, will be key to not only ending TB but providing a comprehensive package of care. This comprehensive approach will ensure a truly patient-centred approach and support a UHC approach to TB care and achieve the End TB targets.</p> <p>Chairperson: Grania Brigden (Switzerland) Chairperson: Alistair Story (United Kingdom)</p>	
10.30	My life preceding TB diagnosis and risk factors	
	Ganesh Acharya (India)	
10.45	Experience of addressing nutritional support and screening within TB services in India	
	Kuldeep Singh Sachdeva (India)	
11.00	Efforts to address TB and mental health disorders (including but not limited to drug use) in Brazil	
	Denise Arakaki-Sanchez (Brazil)	
11.15	Experience of incorporating tobacco cessation services into routine TB care in China	
	Yan Lin (China)	
11.30	Bi-directional screening for TB and diabetes by the diabetes and TB services in Zimbabwe	
	Tawanda Mapuranga (Zimbabwe)	

10.30 – 12.00	Symposium (SP)	Novotel Ballroom
SP-34-E3	Coercion in TB: human rights and ethical concerns for the use of coercion in the TB response	
	<p>Coercion – the act of reducing another person’s choices and responsibility for the outcome of that act – is often used in TB response to attain important public health goods; e.g., isolation laws aim to help arrest the spread of disease. However, not all coercive measures are ethically or legally justified or even legitimate from a public health standpoint. Identifying coercion and determining when it is morally and legally permissible or required is often difficult in practice. This symposium will propose a taxonomy of coercion in TB and begin to address the challenges associated with its use in TB response.</p>	

Chairperson: Diego Silva (Canada)
Chairperson: Brian Citro (United States of America)

- 10.30 **Towards a taxonomy of coercion in the context of tuberculosis**
Leo Ruhl (Canada)
- 10.50 **The ill effects of isolation: a TB survivor's perspective**
Paul Thorn (United Kingdom)
- 11.10 **The legally sanctioned coercion of elderly persons with TB in Peru**
Camila Gianella (Peru)
- 11.30 **Ethics and equity considerations of coercion in the context of TB in LMICs**
Anant Bhan (India)

10.30 – 12.00

Symposium (SP)

MR G.01 & G.02

SP-29-C6 TB preventive therapy in pregnant women: is it safe and how should we implement it?

Diagnosing and preventing TB is essential to reduce the poor maternal and infant outcomes associated with untreated TB during pregnancy. The safety of TPT with isoniazid has recently been called into question with concerns over poor pregnancy and infant outcomes. In this symposium, we review TB prevention policy in 38 HBCs and will better understand the association between IPT and adverse pregnancy outcomes using population data. Innovative strategies for integrating TB prevention into antenatal care clinics will be described.

Chairperson: Molebogeng X Rangaka (United Kingdom)

- 10.30 **Treatment of LTBI among pregnant or post-partum women: uptake of WHO policy in 38 high-burden TB-HIV countries**
Teresa DeAtley (United States of America)
- 10.45 **IPT in pregnancy: leveraging population data to address clinical concerns**
Emma Kalk (South Africa)
- 11.00 **IPT scale-up and adverse pregnancy outcomes in programme settings in Kenya**
Elizabeth Onyango (Kenya)
- 11.15 **Using a composite maternal-infant outcome measure to assess the timing of TPT in pregnant women**
Grace Montepiedra (United States of America)
- 11.30 **Feasibility and acceptability of integrating TB-HIV services in reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health (RMNCH) settings: a mentor's perspective**
Phumzile Dlamini (Swaziland)

10.30 – 12.00

Symposium (SP)

MR 1.01 & 1.02

SP-32-F4 Accelerating control of zTB in low- and middle-income countries

Zoonotic tuberculosis (zTB) is caused by transmission of *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* complex organisms from infected livestock to people, often through the consumption of infected milk and other animal products. Unsurprisingly, zTB has the highest burden in regions with negative social determinants of health that often lack robust livestock TB control programmes and where the consumption of unpasteurised milk is common. Thus, to "End TB", it is essential to reduce the risk of spill-over of zTB from infected animals. This symposium brings together leading experts from diverse backgrounds to share perspectives and highlight needs and opportunities to accelerate the control of zTB.

Chairperson: Simeon Cadmus (Nigeria)

- 10.30 **Bovine TB in low- and middle-income countries (LMIC): accelerating control**
James Wood (United Kingdom)
- 10.50 **The quest for controlling bovine TB at the wildlife/livestock/human interface**
Anita Michel (South Africa)
- 11.10 **Assessing and mitigating economic impact and public health consequences of bovine TB in Ethiopia**
Gobena Ameni (Ethiopia)
- 11.30 **New approaches for diagnosis and control of bovine TB in India**
V Maroudam (India)
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10.30 – 12.00	Symposium (SP)	Novotel Granite
SP-35-C11	Action on the ground: using the ECHO virtual community of practice model to promote health equity by building local health workforce capacity	
	Countries with high burdens of TB are implementing the ECHO tele-mentoring model – based on a combination of videoconferencing, case-based learning, sharing of best practices, and monitoring outcomes – to target communities where health disparities are the greatest. We will introduce participants to the basic principles of the ECHO virtual community of practice model that connects national and international experts with local TB practitioners, highlight innovative and sustainable examples of implementation in a variety of country contexts, and promote discussion of challenges and opportunities for adapting the model to TB education and workforce development globally.	
	Chairperson: Bruce Baird Strumiger (United States of America) Chairperson: Nguyen Viet Nhung (Viet Nam)	
10.30	Nationwide expansion of the Delhi MDR-TB ECHO programme to support TB elimination & capacity building of HIV clinicians to treat TB with ECHO support	
	Rohit Sarin (India)	
10.45	The experience of developing and implementing MDR-TB, paediatric TB, and TB Data 4 Action ECHO programmes in Kenya	
	Maureen Kamene Kimenye (Kenya)	
11.00	Strengthening nurse case management of TB and TB infection in NM	
	Diana Fortune (United States of America)	
11.15	Ensuring quality TB and specialty care for underserved patients	
	Mari Buziashvili (Georgia)	
11.30	ECHO for TB advocacy in Latin America and the Caribbean	
	Alberto Colorado (United States of America)	

10.30 – 12.00	Symposium (SP)	MR G.05 & G.06
SP-31-C7	Ending the socio-economic emergency for TB-affected households by improving social protection coverage	
	National surveys have demonstrated that 30% to 80% of TB-affected households experience catastrophic costs. Effective and locally appropriate social interventions are needed to enable people to complete treatment without falling into deeper poverty. This symposium presents work done within the Social Protection Action Research and Knowledge Sharing network (SPARKS). It first provides a global overview of social protection coverage among TB patients and reviews general schemes for income security in times of sickness or disability in low- and middle-income countries. It then presents results from three recent studies of the feasibility, acceptability and effectiveness of integrating socio-economic support into TB care.	
	Chairperson: Knut Lönnroth (Sweden)	
10.30	Social protection coverage among TB patients in HBCs: a multicountry analysis of national TB patient cost surveys	
	Kerri Viney (Australia)	
10.45	Income security in times of sickness or disability in low- and middle-income countries: a review of policies, coverage and effects	
	Knut Lönnroth (Sweden)	
11.00	Developing a locally appropriate socio-economic support package for TB-affected households in Nepal	
	Tom Wingfield (United Kingdom)	
11.15	Evaluating the impact of Cash Plus transfers on TB Care: The ExaCT TB Study	
	Priya Shete (United States of America)	
11.30	Coordinating health and social care for TB patients in Mozambique: the CHEST study	
	Salla Atkins (Fiji)	

10.30 – 12.00	Symposium (SP)	Hall 5
SP-28-A3	Modified shorter treatment regimen: using evidence, capacity building and public health approach to build sustainable and efficient MDR-TB care	

WHO recently recommended three options for the treatment of MDR-TB: (1) all-oral 20-month regimen, (2) nine-month shorter treatment regimen (STR), and (3) modified STR. While STR recommendation is based on evidence of observational studies and a recent clinical trial, the all-oral-20-month regimen recommendation is based on a meta-analysis and individualised clinical data. In this session, we analyse current evidence to modify STR and focus on preliminary results of modified STR (all-oral, very high dose of fluoroquinolones and reduced dosage/duration of injectables), considering capacity-building TB programme-performance and theoretical efficacy of modified STR in resource-limited settings.

Chairperson: Rony Zachariah (Luxembourg)

Chairperson: Chen-Yuan Chiang (Taiwan)

- 10.30 **Outcome of short treatment regimens for MDR-TB modified either by reduced duration of injectables or by type of fluoroquinolone core drug**
Armand Van Deun (Belgium)
- 10.40 **Programmatic performance of STR in African countries and perspectives on modification for improvement of effectiveness and safety**
Arnaud Trébuq (France)
- 10.50 **National scaling up of nine-month MDR-TB regimen in the Philippines: the challenge of adverse reactions**
Mary Rosary Santiago (Philippines)
- 11.00 **Use of linezolid to replace kanamycin in short MDR-TB regimen in case of hearing loss: experience in Niger**
Alberto Piubello (Niger)
- 11.10 **Capacity building for implementing a modified STR in Latin America**
Nimer Ortuno-Gutierrez (Belgium)

10.30 – 12.00

Symposium (SP)

Hall 3

SP-27-B2 From shorter to short: Progress towards six-month all-oral treatment regimens for MDR-TB

Progress in identifying short (six months or less) MDR-TB treatment regimens is gaining momentum with, among others, TB-PRACTECAL, endTB-Q and NiX-TB evaluating short (six months) MDR-TB regimens. WHO in 2016 recommended shorter (nine to 12 months) and in 2018 all-oral MDR-TB treatment regimens using evidence from cohorts.

What evidence should we produce from cohort studies and clinical trials for six-month all-oral MDR-TB treatment regimens?

What can we learn from recent studies and WHO decisions to help us develop a stronger evidence base and easier head-to-head comparisons of the imminent short (six-month) MDR-TB treatment regimens?

Chairperson: Bern-Thomas Nyang'wa (United Kingdom)

Chairperson: Robert Horsburgh Jr. (United States of America)

- 10.30 **NiX-TB trial experience: safety reporting and recommendations for programmatic implementation of the regimen**
Francesca Conradie (South Africa)
- 10.45 **Who could benefit from six-month MDR-TB regimens?: lessons from TB-ReFLECT**
Radojka Savic (United States of America)
- 11.00 **Short (six-month) all-oral MDR-TB regimen cohort studies in an NTP**
Alena Skrahina (Belarus)
- 11.15 **Integrating the patient voice in MDR-TB treatment studies**
Kevin Schwartzman (Canada)
- 11.30 **TB-PRACTECAL clinical trial: towards short, all oral MDR/XDR-TB treatment regimens**
Bern-Thomas Nyang'wa (United Kingdom)

10.30 – 12.00

Symposium (SP)

MR G.03 & G.04

SP-30-C12 Indian policies to stop industry interference, and their potential for sub-national levels globally

The objective is to explore the lessons learned from the Indian policies addressing tobacco industry interference in public health policies, and their potential for other regions. At the moment, India has 10 provinces with guidelines based on article 5.3 of the WHO FCTC, in order to protect tobacco control policies from tobacco industry interference. At the same time, globally there is strong tobacco industry interference due to insignificant article 5.3

guidelines. Consequently, the session would provide a learning space to spur action based on dynamic policies, in order to achieve progress at subnational levels by implementing article 5.3.

Chairperson: Jorge Vega (Mexico)
Chairperson: Gustavo S fiora (Mexico)

- 10.30 **India: how essential are its policy guidelines to stop tobacco industry interference?**
Pranay Lal (India)
- 10.45 **Tobacco industry interference: its implication throughout the UN system and the need to act at the sub-national level**
Daniel F Dorado Torres (Colombia)
- 11.00 **Industry interference: the case of Indonesia for sub-national guidelines on article 5.3**
Elfansuri Chairah (Indonesia)
- 11.15 **Industry interference and action: experience of the Philippines – how to stop commercial interest in tobacco control by using sub-national guidelines?**
Maria Limpin (Philippines)
- 11.30 **Sub-national policies to stop tobacco industry interference in Bangladesh: their potential and limitations based on the Indian experience.**
Syed Mahbulbul (Bangladesh)

12.15 – 13.15 E-poster session (EP) E-Poster Area

EP-07-C6 TB in pregnancy: optimising diagnosis and treatment

Chairperson: Sylvia LaCourse (United States of America)
Chairperson: Neil Martinson (South Africa)

- EP-07-159-01 Treatment of latent tuberculosis infection among pregnant or post-partum women with HIV: uptake of World Health Organization policy in 38 high burden TB/HIV countries**
- EP-07-160-01 Assessing TB-related Knowledge and Stigma and Associated Risk Factors Among Pregnant Women in Low Resource Settings of Pune, India**
- EP-07-161-01 Does Treatment of Infertile Women with Probable Genital Tuberculosis Improve Fertility Outcome?**
- EP-07-162-01 Association of HIV infection with perinatal health outcomes among Indian women with and without latent TB infection**
- EP-07-163-01 Inappropriate Postpartum Weight Loss may Predict Development of Active TB: Findings from a Cohort Study in Pune, India**
- EP-07-164-01 Performance of QuantiFERON-TB Gold In tube (QFT-GIT) and QuantiFERON- TB Gold Plus (QFT-Plus) for detection of Mycobacterium tuberculosis infection in pregnant women in India**
- EP-07-165-01 Prevalence and cost of systematic screening for pulmonary tuberculosis among pregnant women in Cotonou, Benin**
- EP-07-166-01 Experience using new and repurposed rifampicin-resistant TB drugs in five pregnant patients**

12.15 – 13.15 E-poster session (EP) E-Poster Area

EP-06-C13 How are we doing?: tobacco control compliance post regulations

Chairperson: Chris Bullen (New Zealand)
Chairperson: Mira Aghi (India)

- EP-06-150-01 Comparison of undercover investigation results on illegal smoking in public areas in Beijing in 2016-2018**
- EP-06-151-01 Increasing Compliance with Smoke-Free Legislation in Bali Indonesia: The Importance of Other Tobacco Control Policies**
- EP-06-152-01 Analysis of the Influence of Law Enforcement on Tobacco Control in Beijing, Tianjin and Shijiazhuang on Public Health Consciousness and Behavior**
- EP-06-153-01 Strengthen Implementation of Graphic Health Warnings and Increase the size of GHW on Tobacco Products in Bangladesh through Advocacy, Capacity Building and Monitoring.**

- EP-06-154-01 **Assessment of health warning label compliance on bidi packages in five states in India**
- EP-06-155-01 **Disease Familiarity and Believability Inform Pictorial Health Warning Ineffectiveness among Rural, Male Smokers in the Philippines**
- EP-06-156-01 **Taxation of all tobacco products at the highest rate under the new Goods & Service Tax (GST) regime through high level political & policy advocacy**
- EP-06-157-01 **Initiative to address smoking dependence and promote smoking cessation in Georgia**
- EP-06-158-01 **Navigating the legislative process in advancing tobacco control – a country perspective: Georgia**

12.15 – 13.15

E-poster session (EP)

E-Poster Area

EP-08-C8 Matching people and numbers: role of TB data quality in ending TB

Chairperson: Terence Chorba (United States of America)

Chairperson: Brenda Mungai (Kenya)

- EP-08-167-01 **Assessing the timeliness and underreporting to China's national tuberculosis surveillance systems**
- EP-08-168-01 **Using spatial heterogeneity of TB notification rates to identify high-risk areas in Kampala, Uganda**
- EP-08-169-01 **Spatial association of abandonment of tuberculosis treatment and temporal trend of this event in municipality of the interior of São Paulo, Brazil**
- EP-08-170-01 **Feasibility of geotagging of tuberculosis patients notified to national tuberculosis programs for hotspot identification: Early experience from Kolkata, India**
- EP-08-171-01 **Spatiotemporal analysis of Xpert MTB/RIF Ultra 'trace' laboratory results from South Africa**
- EP-08-172-01 **'Transactional Data Model' to ensure Data Quality in 'Nikshay 2.0' – The National information system of India's TB Control Programme**
- EP-08-173-01 **SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION AND TEMPORAL TREND OF TUBERCULOSIS IN MUNICIPALITY OF THE INTERIOR OF THE STATE OF SÃO PAULO-BRAZIL**
- EP-08-174-01 **National Tuberculosis Program data improvement efforts: Transitioning from Excel to an electronic register 2017 to 2018**
- EP-08-175-01 **Integrating Xpert MTB/RIF MachineTest Results with Case-based Information portal 'Nikshay': An Indigenous Solution from Revised National TB Programme, India**
- EP-08-176-01 **Transitioning from a parallel standalone TB Program- based reporting system to a web-based National Reporting system increased TB case notification for the TB program**

12.15 – 13.15

E-poster session (EP)

E-Poster Area

EP-09-C2 TB and mental health

Chairperson: Annika Sweetland (United States of America)

Chairperson: Thokozire Phiri-Nkhoma (Malawi)

- EP-09-177-01 **Female Tuberculosis (TB) patients with stigma are at increased risk of persistent depression: Time to integrate mental health screening in TB care.**
- EP-09-178-01 **Psychological support improves treatment adherence among drug-resistant tuberculosis: experience from Jingzhou City, China**
- EP-09-179-01 **Mental health among multidrug-resistant tuberculosis (MDR-TB) patients in Pune city, India: a gender based analysis**
- EP-09-180-01 **Association between Tuberculosis and Depression on Negative Outcomes of Tuberculosis Treatment: A Systematic Review**
- EP-09-181-01 **Trajectories of depressive symptoms during treatment and negative outcomes among persons with tuberculosis in Peru**
- EP-09-182-01 **Assessing Depression Outcomes in Multidrug-Resistant Tuberculosis (MDR-TB) Patients as Part of a Comprehensive Treatment Program in Lima, Peru**
- EP-09-183-01 **Prevalence of anxiety and depression among people with TB**

- EP-09-184-01 Responding to the substance use challenge in rifampicin-resistant tuberculosis: preliminary outcomes of a primary health care substance use management model in Khayelitsha, South Africa
- EP-09-185-01 Invisibility of the mental distress experienced by TB patients in primary health care in Zambia
- EP-09-186-01 Factors influencing poor adherence to MDR-TB treatment: patients and providers perspective

12.15 – 13.15 E-poster session (EP) E-Poster Area

EP-10-A3 TB diagnostics innovation

Chairperson: Alberto Garcia-Basteiro (Spain)
 Chairperson: Ákos Somoskövi (United States of America)

- EP-10-187-01 Re-evaluation of the critical concentration of anti-TB drugs among M. tuberculosis isolates from south Indian population using wild-type MIC distribution
- EP-10-188-01 Genomic analysis of M. tuberculosis strains with discordant rifampin susceptibility in molecular/phenotypic tests
- EP-10-189-01 Six-week Culture Conversion Predicts Tuberculosis Treatment Outcomes
- EP-10-190-01 Comparative accuracy of Fujifilm SILVAMP TB LAM (TM) and Alere Determine (TM) TB LAM for diagnosis of childhood tuberculosis in paediatric urine specimens
- EP-10-191-01 Development of new format interferon- γ release assay, cost-effective and easy-to-use immunoassay for screening of tuberculosis infection
- EP-10-192-01 Analytical performance of new Lateral Flow Immunoassay for the detection of Tuberculosis
- EP-10-193-01 Comparison of diagnostic sensitivity of different immunological tests in tuberculosis (TB) diagnosis
- EP-10-194-01 Plasma cytokines as biomarkers for diagnosis and monitoring therapeutic responses in pediatric tuberculosis
- EP-10-195-01 Structural switching electrochemical DNA aptasensor for the rapid diagnosis of tuberculous meningitis
- EP-10-196-01 A point-of-care test to concentrate and detect urine LAM for TB diagnosis: Results from the first-in-human study of FLOW-TB

12.15 – 13.15 Meet the expert session (MTE) MR G.01 & G.02

Meet the expert session

12.15 – 13.15 Meet the expert session (MTE) MR G.03 & G.04

Meet the expert session on MDR-TB and HIV co-infection

About 1 Million patients with HIV develop TB every year. The increasing epidemic of drug-resistant TB globally affects more and more patients with HIV – infection. Treatment of co-infection has numerous additional challenges, like the optimal timing of antiretroviral initiation, drug-drug interactions, drug tolerability, and the prevention and treatment of tuberculosis-associated immune reconstitution syndrome. This challenges in particular will be discussed in the context of TB and MDR-TB management.

12.15 **MDR-TB and HIV co-infection**
 Gunar Günther (Germany)

12.15 – 13.15 Special session (SPS) Hall 2

Special Session

12.15 – 13.45 Member meetings (Regional, Section, Sub-section, Working Group) MR 1.03 & 1.04

INTER-REGIONAL MEETING

12.45 – 13.45 Poster discussion session (PD) Hall 3

PS-25-D8 Financing advocacy, modelling, and reporting improvements to end the TB epidemics

Chairperson: Cintia Dantas (Brazil)

- PS-25-769-01 Mapping the global distribution of cooking fuel types, 2000-2017: a spatial and temporal modelling study
- PS-25-770-01 High urban TB case notification rates can be deceptive: evidence from a major urban setting in Ethiopia
- PS-25-771-01 Assessment of tuberculosis under-reporting through inventory studies in six European Union countries
- PS-25-772-01 Model-based assessment of tuberculosis epidemiology in Brazil
- PS-25-773-01 An assessment of availability of policies and guidelines for childhood TB management in Zimbabwe, 2018
- PS-25-774-01 Putting political literacy for the regional's legislative councils in Indonesia to face End TB 2035 Program
- PS-25-775-01 Determinants of Quality of Care in Tuberculosis Care Services in Chennai – A Patients Perspective
- PS-25-776-01 The FAST approach for fast detection of Rif Sensitive or Resistant cases in a tertiary care hospital in Bangladesh
- PS-25-777-01 Non-adherence as a predictor of clinical outcomes among MDR TB patients in the Philippines

12.45 – 13.45

Poster discussion session (PD)

Hall 3

PS-26-D6 Addressing TB in vulnerable populations (2)

Chairperson: Ethel Maciel (Brazil)

- PS-26-778-01 Sputum Collection and Transportation Services for Identification of TB Cases in Hard -to -Reach Difficult Terrain on Nepal
- PS-26-779-01 The effect of incarceration on tuberculosis treatment outcomes in Brazil, 2009-2017
- PS-26-780-01 Effectiveness of bedaquiline-containing MDR-TB regimens in patients treated in a Peruvian prison.
- PS-26-781-01 Increases in tuberculosis cases in prisons offset control gains in the general population in Brazil
- PS-26-782-01 Drivers of quality in TB control in South African correctional facilities
- PS-26-783-01 Cross-district transmission of multidrug-resistant tuberculosis in Shenzhen, a newly developed metropolis of China with massive young migrant workers
- PS-26-784-01 Comparative study of TB among two different tribal groups in central India through community based active case finding intervention
- PS-26-785-01 Investigation of TB in HIV-positive adult in-patients in South African hospitals: data from TB Fast Track
- PS-26-786-01 High prevalence of undiagnosed tuberculosis among key populations at risk for HIV in Papua New Guinea
- PS-26-787-01 Tuberculosis in Nomadic Schools and Communities in Adamawa State, Nigeria
- 12.45 PS-26-788-01 Randomized cluster trial to assess the effect of food vouchers versus traditional treatment on tuberculosis outcomes in Brazil.

12.45 – 13.45

Poster discussion session (PD)

Hall 3

PS-27-C10 Optimising the use of GeneXpert

Chairperson: Umesh Alvadi (India)

- PS-27-789-01 Integrating a portable, battery-powered GeneXpert device into contact investigations: Implications for early case finding and time-to-treatment initiation – Buffalo City Metro Health District, South Africa
- PS-27-790-01 Initial x-ray followed by gene x-pert tests: new hope for millions of Bangladeshi people to save lives.
- PS-27-791-01 Diagnostic accuracy of Xpert MTB/RIF assay for detection of Extrapulmonary tuberculosis
- PS-27-792-01 Assessment of the Xpert MTB/RIF Ultra Assay on Mycobacterium tuberculosis Complex in Extrapulmonary Samples
- PS-27-793-01 Stool for bacteriologic confirmation in childhood intrathoracic TB- a private TB program experience
- PS-27-794-01 Maintenance of Genexpert instruments in Nigeria: Lessons Learned from an authorized service provider.

- PS-27-795-01 Unsuccessful Xpert MTB/Rif test results in Mozambique: causes and cost implications
- PS-27-796-01 Testing for TB, HIV and hepatitis using GeneXpert platform in Africa: Challenges, lessons learnt and way forward in the era of Sustainable Development Goals
- PS-27-797-01 Experience using rapid molecular testing for TB diagnosis in Namibia
- PS-27-798-01 Sample panels to support the development of nucleic acid-based diagnostic assays for Mycobacterium tuberculosis

12.45 – 13.45 Poster discussion session (PD) Hall 3

PS-20-E1 Enhancing services and supporting care

Chairperson: Zied Mhirs (Tunisia)

- PS-20-713-01 Implementing TB Elimination Mission Through Local Self-Government stewardship in Kerala, India
- PS-20-714-01 Occupational lung diseases in mine workers in South Africa
- PS-20-715-01 Understanding Who's Home: A Sociodemographic Analysis of Household Contact Investigations – Buffalo City Metro Health District, Eastern Cape Province, South Africa
- PS-20-716-01 Supporting TB patients through vocational training for Their Better Livelihood
- PS-20-717-01 Economic Development Assistance (EDA) to help better treatment outcomes
- PS-20-718-01 Is there consent bias in the evidence generated from studies assessing socio-economic interventions to prevent TB?
- PS-20-719-01 Enablers and barriers to Self-management of older adults with Tuberculosis
- PS-20-720-01 Improved quality of life and greater patient satisfaction achieved with a drug-resistant tuberculosis supportive care package in Wuhan, China
- PS-20-721-01 The impact of formalised community-based TB care on TB deaths and loss to follow-up
- PS-20-722-01 Utilizing community health advocates' skills to promote TB rights and right to health in Kenya
- PS-20-723-01 The Ethics of Tuberculosis Research and Care in Indigenous Groups
- PS-20-724-01 Empowering village administration for monitoring air pollution

12.45 – 13.45 Poster discussion session (PD) Hall 3

PS-19-D10 A potpourri of tobacco issues

Chairperson: Tara Singh Bam (Indonesia)

- PS-19-702-01 Economic cost of tobacco related cancers in Sri Lanka- Year 2015
- PS-19-703-01 The Smoking Prevalence and Public Support for Tobacco Control Policy in Bali, Indonesia, 'It's Time for Acceleration'
- PS-19-704-01 Prevalence, Pattern, and Factors associated with Dual Tobacco Use in a rural community in South Eastern Nigeria.
- PS-19-705-01 Intention to quit and quitting support among tobacco users in a rural community of South Eastern Nigeria.
- PS-19-706-01 Association between Breath Carbon monoxide levels and Tobacco use among Truck Drivers in Chennai city
- PS-19-707-01 Tobacco use among urban-slum dwellers attending a clinical setting in Noida (India): a cross-sectional study
- PS-19-708-01 Colombian smokers calling it quits: the effects of a tobacco tax hike
- PS-19-709-01 Unintentional Injury and tobacco use among high school students in Ghana; Evidence from the Global School-Based Student Health Survey
- PS-19-710-01 Baseline Compliance Assessment of Indian Tobacco Control Act in 8 districts of Madhya Pradesh, India.
- PS-19-711-01 Designated Smoking Areas' (DSA) violations weakening the Smokefree Rules – Is the Exception Necessary? – A Study from Chandigarh
- PS-19-712-01 The role of media-led advocacy to advance tobacco control initiatives – a case study from Jharkhand, India

PS-18-C3 Challenges for DR-TB treatment

Chairperson: Denise Arakaki-Sanchez (Brazil)

- PS-18-689-01** Evaluating the results of a decentralized shorter treatment regimen for MDR-TB treatment in Cameroon, 2015-2018
- PS-18-690-01** The impact of decentralization of the management of drug resistance tuberculosis on patient enrollment in Nigeria
- PS-18-691-01** Closing the DR-TB treatment gap – operationalizing the South Africa Policy Framework on Decentralised and De-institutionalised Management of Multidrug-Resistant tuberculosis in eThekweni District, South Africa
- PS-18-692-01** Implementation of decentralised drug-resistant TB care in South Africa has yielded increasing treatment successes and significant health system benefits
- PS-18-693-01** Implementation of the new WHO drug resistant TB treatment guidelines in Africa
- PS-18-694-01** Patient challenges across three stages of DR-TB/HIV care – a longitudinal perspective from the PRAXIS Study, South Africa
- PS-18-695-01** Programmatic effectiveness of Multidrug-Resistant Tuberculosis care in Burundi
- PS-18-696-01** Profile and outcomes of Rifampicin-resistant TB in Nigeria: poor treatment success and high mortality
- PS-18-697-01** Predictive factors of QT prolongation in the STREAM 1 trial
- PS-18-698-01** Side effects and clinical outcomes among pre-extensively and extensively drug-resistant tuberculosis patients receiving imipenem/cilastatin
- PS-18-699-01** Care beyond cure: Improving quality of life of cured drug resistant pulmonary TB cases through pulmonary rehabilitation.
- PS-18-700-01** Analysis of the reasons and risk factors leading to unfavorable treatment outcomes in patients with multidrug-resistant tuberculosis in China
- PS-18-701-01** Treatment outcomes in multidrug-resistant tuberculosis patients treated for hepatitis C co-infection with direct-acting antivirals

PS-16-B1 Optimising diagnostic tools in predictive TB

Chairperson: Rinn Song (United Kingdom)

- PS-16-668-01** Spoligotyping improves detection of *M. tuberculosis* complex in induced sputum from children in The Gambia.
- PS-16-669-01** Early CD4+ T cell responses to PPD and CFP-10 predict recent *M. tuberculosis* infection
- PS-16-670-01** Evaluation of novel antigens for immunodiagnostic tests of childhood tuberculosis infection: The CITRUS (Childhood TubeRcUlosis in Switzerland) study.
- PS-16-671-01** Haematological profile and the ratio of monocytes to lymphocytes in children with tuberculosis
- PS-16-672-01** Utility of QuantiFERON-TB Gold Plus for Detecting Active Childhood Tuberculosis : A Prospective Cohort Study
- PS-16-673-01** Performances of LAMP, Xpert (R) MTB/RIF (Cepheid, USA) and MGIT-BACTEC (TM) MGIT 960 (TM) Culture in the Diagnosis of Pediatric Pulmonary Tuberculosis in a Country with High TB Prevalence
- PS-16-674-01** Diagnostic accuracy of Xpert MTB/RIF Ultra for detection of *M tuberculosis* in intra-thoracic tuberculosis in children.
- PS-16-675-01** TB detection in children in Moscow (Russia) as in low TB incidence region
- PS-16-676-01** Evaluation of Xpert (R) MTB/RIF (Cepheid, USA) for the Diagnosis of Paediatric Tuberculous Meningitis.
- PS-16-677-01** Gastric aspiration for GeneXpert assay; an opportunity for diagnosis of Rifampicin resistant TB in children less than 5 years

PS-16-678-01 Diagnostic Accuracy of Xpert MTB/RIF Ultra Assay for the Diagnosis of Pulmonary TB in Children – Preliminary Results

PS-16-679-01 Diagnostic accuracy of molecular detection of Mtb in pediatric stool samples: A systematic review

12.45 – 13.45

Poster discussion session (PD)

Hall 3

PS-17-F Zoonotic tuberculosis: from basic science to One Health

Chairperson: John Kaneene (United States of America)

PS-17-680-01 Recognition of mycobacterial mycoketides by bovine T cells from infected or vaccinated cattle

PS-17-681-01 Identifying high-risk profile patients for zoonotic tuberculosis in Mubende district, Uganda.

PS-17-682-01 Developing molecular assays for estimating the prevalence of zoonotic tuberculosis in India

PS-17-683-01 Isolation and Whole genome sequencing Mycobacterium orygis from Cattle in South India

PS-17-684-01 Zoonosis in reverse: Mycobacterium tuberculosis in a population of captive sun bears

PS-17-685-01 Outbreak of M. tuberculosis in a Zoo in Israel involving Tapir and possibly humans

PS-17-686-01 Prevalence and knowledge level of zoonotic tuberculosis amongst livestock workers and tuberculosis patients in selected parts of Lagos State, Nigeria

PS-17-687-01 Detection of Mycobacterium bovis and M. tuberculosis in Slaughtered Cattle in Baja California, Mexico.

PS-17-688-01 Prevalence of Zoonotic Tuberculosis among livestock rearing farmers in rural India

12.45 – 13.45

Poster discussion session (PD)

Hall 3

PS-23-C8 Let's talk about contact management and active TB case finding

Chairperson: Liesbeth Oey (Netherlands)

PS-23-746-01 Did adjusted guidelines for tuberculosis contact investigations lead to improved efficiency?

PS-23-747-01 Acceptability of active case finding with a seed-and-recruit model to improve tuberculosis case detection and linkage to treatment in Cambodia: a qualitative study

PS-23-748-01 Contribution of retrospective contact investigation of index TB Cases in finding missed TB cases: Experience from Tigray Region

PS-23-749-01 Role of active house-to-house screening in community-based interventions to find the missing people with TB in Mozambique

PS-23-750-01 Comparative analysis of TB case yield from three active TB case finding strategies: Results from a TB Reach Project in Nigeria, 2019.

PS-23-751-01 Role of patient GIS in active case finding

PS-23-752-01 Finding undiagnosed TB patients by using contact tracing in peri-mining districts in South Africa

PS-23-753-01 Systematic contact investigation to find missing cases and increase treatment adherence and success for MDR-TB patients in rural Morrumbala District, Zambezia Province, Mozambique

PS-23-754-01 Using community-based population and family planning volunteers to conduct household contact investigations in four districts of Hai Phong, Viet Nam

PS-23-755-01 The yield of screening symptomatic contacts of drug-resistant tuberculosis cases in twenty five States in Nigeria

PS-23-756-01 Active community surveillance for early TB notification through contact tracing and engaging rural health care providers in 128 districts across 14 states of India

PS-23-757-01 Yield of Screening Household and Close Contacts of Tuberculosis Cases Treated in the Last Five Years Integrating in the Routine Program in Southern Ethiopia

12.45 – 13.45

Poster discussion session (PD)

Hall 3

PS-21-C2 Treatment outcomes: DS-TB

Chairperson: Hege S Bjelkaroy (Norway)

- PS-21-725-01 Improved tuberculosis treatment outcomes in Tigray, Ethiopia**
- PS-21-726-01 Improving TB treatment outcomes in a rural setting with difficult access in Papua New Guinea**
- PS-21-727-01 Factors associated with TB patients lost to follow-up: a case-control study in four health districts in Mali**
- PS-21-728-01 Treatment success rate among adult pulmonary tuberculosis patients in sub-Saharan Africa: a systematic review and meta-analysis of 31 studies**
- PS-21-729-01 Identification of Risk Factors for Unfavorable Tuberculosis Treatment Outcomes among Patients in Chingola District, Zambia**
- PS-21-730-01 Epidemiological, clinical aspects and outcome of patients under anti-tuberculosis treatment: a retrospective cohort study in Parakou, Benin**
- PS-21-731-01 Supporting adherence to treatment for tuberculosis (TB): a relational view**
- PS-21-732-01 Can SMS reminders increase kept appointments for TB screening and treatment?**
- PS-21-733-01 Monitoring of the patient treatment through eCompliance to ensure improved adherence resulting in favorable Treatment Outcomes in TB patients in Urban Bhubaneswar, Orissa.**
- PS-21-734-01 "Outcome of Tuberculosis treatment in non-citizen migrants: comparison between Israel and selected high-income countries"**
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12.45 – 13.45

Poster discussion session (PD)

Hall 3

PS-22-C1 Everything about TB infection

Chairperson: Kerrie Shaw (Australia)

- PS-22-735-01 Vitamin D Deficiency in Latent Tuberculosis Predicts Progression to Active Disease: A longitudinal study**
- PS-22-736-01 Serial QuantiFERON (R) TB-Gold in-tube testing after TB preventive therapy in a tuberculosis high-endemic country: a controlled study**
- PS-22-737-01 Prevalence of tuberculosis infection and disease in adult household contacts**
- PS-22-738-01 Usefulness of interferon-gamma releasing assay in patients with hematologic malignancies**
- PS-22-739-01 Association of latent TB infection in pregnancy with perinatal health outcomes in an Indian cohort**
- PS-22-740-01 The effectiveness of a public health intervention upon the screening for latent tuberculosis infection among household contacts in central Vietnam**
- PS-22-741-01 Postgraduate medical residents' perceptions of occupational tuberculosis and isoniazid preventive treatment**
- PS-22-742-01 Knowledge, attitude and practices on Latent Tuberculosis Infection among general practitioners: a challenge for TB elimination in Havana, Cuba**
- PS-22-743-01 Influence of isoniazid prevention treatment (IPT) on development of active tuberculosis among contact children in Georgia**
- PS-22-744-01 Role of contact investigation on Isoniazid Preventive therapy of children under 5 in Afghanistan**
- PS-22-745-01 Can Isoniazid Preventive Therapy be given to people living with HIV without Pyridoxine supplementation? Experience from one Anti-Retroviral Therapy Centre of Andhra Pradesh, India**
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12.45 – 13.45

Poster discussion session (PD)

Hall 3

PS-24-D1 Trends in TB epidemics across the world

Chairperson: Greg J. Fox (Australia)

- PS-24-758-01 Final results of the second national tuberculosis prevalence survey in Viet Nam, 2017-2018**
- PS-24-759-01 Prevalence and drug resistance of Mycobacterium tuberculosis Beijing genotype in northwestern Russia**
- PS-24-760-01 Characteristics of tuberculosis in patients with chronic kidney disease in Shenzhen City**

- PS-24-761-01 Defining the TB emergence in resource poor rural Papua New Guinea: A district program
- PS-24-762-01 Is Sub-Saharan Africa on track towards Ending TB by 2030?
- PS-24-763-01 TB prevalence in Tibet China: results of the most recent survey from 2014
- PS-24-764-01 Multidrug-resistant tuberculosis in the most populous city in Vietnam, 2011 – 2015
- PS-24-765-01 Trends of TB rates in Mexico: Analysis of the National Tuberculosis Registry 2000-2017.
- PS-24-766-01 A significant decline in tuberculosis prevalence between 2007 and 2018: results from a repeat national tuberculosis prevalence survey in Viet Nam
- PS-24-767-01 Drug sensitive testing reporting for positive sputum cultures in the UK pre-entry tuberculosis screening programme, 2007 to 2017.
- PS-24-768-01 Dynamics of tuberculosis in metro and non-metro regions of India: Evidence from India Human Development Survey 2011-12

12.45 – 13.45

Poster discussion session (PD)

Hall 3

PS-15-C11 Global education and training activities

Chairperson: Niesje Jansen (Netherlands)

- PS-15-655-01 Does tuberculosis related operational research through SORT IT training contribute to policy and/or practice change? A retrospective cohort study
- PS-15-656-01 Overcoming Knowledge and Practice Gaps in the Global Tuberculosis workforce: The ECHO experience in 12 countries
- PS-15-657-01 On-site trainings and evaluation of tuberculosis (TB) control activities in Turkey: TB field teams program
- PS-15-658-01 Tuberculosis infection control knowledge and attitudes of healthcare workers, China
- PS-15-659-01 Engaging private sector providers through group and one-to-one sensitization in India
- PS-15-660-01 Impact of educational intervention on knowledge and awareness of TB among secondary school students in The Gambia
- PS-15-661-01 Designing a TB Operational Research Training Program: Experience from the USAID Eradicate TB Project in Zambia
- PS-15-662-01 Using family opinion leaders to promote tuberculosis knowledge among ethnic groups in Southern Xinjiang, China
- PS-15-663-01 An online course on 'Management of Tuberculosis' for Doctors, our experience on a new venture
- PS-15-664-01 Adopting 'The Union/MSF' model of OR training for Capacity building in conducting Systematic Reviews and Meta-analysis
- PS-15-665-01 Predictor of correct knowledge of Tuberculosis in South Africa
- PS-15-666-01 Blended learning in the private sector in Uganda; a case study of tuberculosis (TB) capacity building efforts for private health providers
- PS-15-667-01 Strengthening childhood TB diagnosis in Zimbabwe: Roll out of an intervention package in 21 priority districts

14.00 – 15.30

Oral Abstract session (OA)

Hall 2

OA-15-A3 Rapid genetic TB testing: performance and quality

Chairperson: Heidi Albert (South Africa)
 Chairperson: Bouke C. de Jong (Belgium)

- OA-15-411-01 A portable real-time solution for Next Generation Sequencing-based diagnosis of drug-resistant tuberculosis direct from clinical samples
- OA-15-412-01 Introducing External Quality Assurance for Xpert MTB/RIF testing- Experiences from India
- OA-15-413-01 Establishing a responsive and timely national EQA program for Xpert MTB/RIF testing in Vietnam

- OA-15-414-01 **Implementation of GeneXpert Proficiency Testing Scheme using Dry Tube Specimen for Xpert MTB/RIF Assay in Uganda**
- OA-15-415-01 **Verifying the use of Xpert MTB/RIF Ultra for diagnosing extra-pulmonary tuberculosis in South Africa**
- OA-15-416-01 **Discordant repeat Xpert MTB/RIF results from initially resistant low bacterial load sputa cannot simply be rejected**
- OA-15-417-01 **DR-TB or maybe melioidosis, this is the question: importance of adequate laboratory resources, beyond TB detection in the tropics**

14.00 – 15.30

Oral Abstract session (OA)

MR 1.01 & 1.02

OA-18-C1 TB infection control and prevention across households, hospitals, workplaces and prisons

Chairperson: Irene Ayakaka (Uganda)
Chairperson: Bertie Squire (United Kingdom)

- OA-18-426-01 **Risk of latent M.tb-infection and tuberculosis disease in children and adults living in TB-affected households: systematic review and meta-analysis of high- and low-tuberculosis burden settings**
- OA-18-427-01 **Risk of MTB transmission to individuals living in congregate settings: A systematic review and meta-analysis**
- OA-18-428-01 **Tuberculosis detection and prevention trials in prison settings: a systematic review**
- OA-18-429-01 **Effectiveness of BCG vaccination against Mycobacterium tuberculosis infection in adults: a cross-sectional analysis of a UK-based cohort**
- OA-18-430-01 **Evaluating the correlation between rebreathed air exposure using personal CO₂ monitoring and the risk of TB infection in a cohort of South African Health Workers**
- OA-18-431-01 **Administrative infection control intervention to improve clinical outcomes for pulmonary tuberculosis TB in South African hospitals**
- OA-18-432-01 **FAST increases tuberculosis drug susceptibility testing and initiation of tuberculosis treatment during hospitalization**
- OA-18-433-01 **Risk factors associated with multidrug-resistant tuberculosis in the state of São Paulo, Brazil**

14.00 – 15.30

Symposium (SP)

MR 1.05 & 1.06

SP-40-C7 Addressing mental health and substance use disorders in TB: a must for people-centred TB care

Growing evidence shows high prevalence of mental health disorders, including substance use, among people with TB. These highly stigmatised conditions add to the suffering and often lead to poorer TB outcomes. Health systems urgently need to provide a people-centred response to TB mental health disorders/substance use. Integrating the management of mental health and substance use disorders and TB care are essential elements of patient-centred TB care within the End TB Strategy. This session will review evidence on mental illness and TB, and share and discuss WHO recommendations, and tools and strategies being used by pioneers addressing the joint burden.

Chairperson: Jamhoih Tonsing (India)
Chairperson: Annabel Baddeley (Switzerland)

- 14.00 **Mental health, substance use disorders and TB: overview of the joint burden**
Kerri Viney (Australia)
- 14.15 **Depression: early diagnosis and behavioural activation counselling in patients with DR-TB in South Asia, and TB-HIV in Southern Africa**
John Walley (United Kingdom)
- 14.30 **Practical approaches to addressing mental health needs and harmful substance use among socially vulnerable populations: lessons from London**
Alistair Story (United Kingdom)
- 14.45 **Strengthening TB prevention, treatment and care programmes through psycho-social counselling services for TB patients with DR-TB: experience from India**
Shalini Bharat (India)

15.00	<p>Integrating TB services as part of a comprehensive package of harm reduction for people who use drugs: experience from South Africa Harry Hausler (South Africa)</p>	
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14.00 – 15.30	<p>Symposium (SP)</p> <p>SP-37-C4 Ending paediatric TB through action: operationalising shorter TPT regimens in children</p> <p>The 2018 revised WHO guidelines now include alternative TPT regimens for preventing progression of TB in children < 15 years in TB HBCs. These regimens are shorter than six-months of treatment with isoniazid and may improve TPT uptake and completion, thereby reducing TB burden. However, these shorter regimens have not yet been recommended or implemented in most HBCs.</p> <p>This session will engage stakeholders by discussing early experiences of barriers/facilitators to implementation of alternative regimens of TPT in children in TB HBCs. Sharing evidence-based experiences is essential to identifying strategies that will ultimately eliminate paediatric TB.</p> <p>Chairperson: Yaël Hirsch-Moverman (United States of America) Chairperson: Steve Graham (Australia)</p>	MR G.01 & G.02
14.00	<p>A systematic approach for developing attributes for a discrete choice experiment on preferences for TPT in children in Eswatini Yaël Hirsch-Moverman (United States of America)</p>	
14.15	<p>Implementing three months of a daily preventive treatment (3HR) regimen in three high TB-incidence countries in Africa: lessons from the Titi study Valérie Schwoebel (France)</p>	
14.30	<p>Operational challenges with the implementation of a 12-dose weekly preventive treatment (3HP) regimen from Pakistan and Bangladesh Hamidah Hussain (Singapore)</p>	
14.45	<p>Early experiences with preventive treatment for child contacts in an MDR-TB high-burden community in Papua New Guinea Suman Majumdar (Australia)</p>	
15.00	<p>Indonesian experience with four months of rifampin (4R) and nine months of isoniazid (9H) for TPT in child contacts Lika Apriani (Indonesia)</p>	

14.00 – 15.30	<p>Short Oral Abstract session (SOA)</p> <p>SOA-11-C8 Active case finding: thinking outside of the box</p> <p>Chairperson: Shepherd Mufudzi Machejera (Zimbabwe) Chairperson: Nagma Grewal (Canada)</p> <p>SOA-11-1105-01 Active Case Finding of Tuberculosis in Nepal: Findings from TB REACH Wave-5</p> <p>SOA-11-1106-01 Finding the missing cases through a public-private engagement initiative in Ho Chi Minh City, Viet Nam</p> <p>SOA-11-1107-01 Improving TB case finding among women through gender focused programming</p> <p>SOA-11-1108-01 Reaching the unreached – Innovative way of crossing the barriers to diagnosis</p> <p>SOA-11-1109-01 Results Based Financing (RBF) as Behavioral Incentives to Improve Tuberculosis Case Finding in Nyanga district, Zimbabwe</p> <p>SOA-11-1110-01 Active screening for tuberculosis (TB) during seasonal malaria chemoprophylaxis campaigns (SMC): Experience of the National Tuberculosis Control Program (NTP) of Guinea</p> <p>SOA-11-1111-01 TB Village approach, a new concept to retrieve missing TB cases by removing user's fees and stigma</p> <p>SOA-11-1112-01 Doubling Efforts for Doubled Results: Increased Coverage of Tuberculosis Findings Using Active Approaches</p> <p>SOA-11-1113-01 Economic evaluation of using sputum smear microscopy or GeneXpert testing for active tuberculosis case finding in Nepal</p>	Hall 1
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14.00 – 15.30	<p>Oral Abstract session (OA)</p> <p>OA-17-C3 MDR-TB treatment outcomes</p>	Hall 6
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Chairperson: Carole Mitnick (United States of America)

Chairperson: Federica Fregonese (Canada)

- OA-17-418-01 Time of Culture Conversion and Risk of Subsequent Death or Treatment Failure in Multidrug-Resistant Tuberculosis Patients in South Africa**
- OA-17-419-01 Final treatment outcomes for the treatment of rifampicin-resistant tuberculosis using delamanid in a high HIV burden setting in South Africa**
- OA-17-420-01 High dose isoniazid for MDR-TB treatment: is it worth trying?**
- OA-17-421-01 The Addition of Linezolid to Bedaquiline-Containing Multidrug-Resistant Tuberculosis Treatment Regimens**
- OA-17-422-01 An individual patient data meta-analysis of the effect of concomitant health risks on multidrug-resistant tuberculosis treatment outcomes in HIV-negative patients**
- OA-17-423-01 Reduced time to culture conversion in patients with MDR-TB is associated with genotypic susceptibility but not minimum inhibitory concentration of pyrazinamide**
- OA-17-424-01 Short treatment regimen as a tool to increase access and improve outcomes of DR-TB care in Afghanistan**
- OA-17-425-01 Unfavourable treatment outcomes amongst Vietnamese non-MDR TB re-treatment patients are not driven by low antibiotic exposure**

14.00 – 15.30

Symposium (SP)

Novotel Ballroom

SP-41-B1 Saving lives: Improving access to TB LAM testing

In 2016, 400,000 PLHIV died from TB. While the current TB LAM test demonstrates a significant mortality benefit, there remains limited uptake globally. In 2015, WHO recommended use of TB LAM to detect TB in PLHIV with CD4 ≤ 100 cells/ μ L or those severely ill. New research supports expanding recommendations to test all PLHIV with CD4 < 200 cells/ μ L and HIV positive hospitalized patients. Underutilization of TB LAM denies access to diagnosis, treatment, and in some individuals, life. This symposium highlights issues surrounding implementation, expanded utility, revised recommendations, and promotes the release of the new GLI TB LAM practical implementation guide.

Chairperson: Kathleen England (Switzerland)

Chairperson: Martina Casenghi (Switzerland)

14.00

Updated WHO guidelines for the use of LAM assays

Christopher Gilpin (Switzerland)

14.15

Country adoption and uptake of urine LAM test: current landscape and barriers

Madhukar Pai (Canada)

14.30

Médecins Sans Frontières: experience implementing and using TB LAM

Helena Huerga (France)

14.45

Evaluation of TB LAM implementation in Uganda

Stavia Turyanabwe (Uganda)

15.00

Supporting countries in lateral flow LAM (LF-LAM) rollout: insights from the GLI Practical Guide

Martina Casenghi (Switzerland)

14.00 – 15.30

Symposium (SP)

Novotel Granite

SP-42-D1 Food for thought: impact of malnutrition on the TB epidemic

Undernutrition is the leading risk factor for TB worldwide. This is especially so in India, the host country of the 50th Union Conference, where the population-attributable fraction of undernutrition is estimated to be 31.6% and may exceed 50% in some locations. Even as funding and resources are directed towards improved diagnostics and therapeutics, global TB efforts will be jeopardised if this key accelerant of the TB epidemic is underestimated. This conversation is particularly important given the venue of the conference. This session takes a multidisciplinary look at the well-known but little-addressed association of nutrition and TB.

Chairperson: Knut Lönnroth (Sweden)

Chairperson: Pranay Sinha (United States of America)

14.00

Undernourished patients, undernourished populations, and the End TB Strategy

Anurag Bhargava (India)

- 14.15 **Impact of malnutrition on host-immune protective mechanisms against TB: what we know and what we don't know**
Padmini Salgame (United States of America)
- 14.30 **Impact of malnutrition on antimycobacterial pharmacokinetics/pharmacodynamics**
Scott Heysell (United States of America)
- 14.45 **Dietary intake and nutritional status of TB patients in Puducherry, South India**
Sonal Sarkar (India)
- 15.00 **The impact of social protection on malnutrition: epidemiologic and programmatic implications for TB elimination efforts**
Delia Boccia (United Kingdom)

- 14.00 – 15.30 Symposium (SP) Hall 5
- SP-36-E1 Implementing national level accountability for the UN HLM on TB: key recommendations and opportunities**
- The political declaration of the UN HLM on TB includes time-bound, measurable targets. It also includes a roadmap for how to hold countries to account for delivering on their promises, at both the national and global levels. Since the UN HLM on TB, many countries have operationalised this guidance through instituting mechanisms that monitor and review progress. This session aims to showcase the best practices in this regard from around the world, highlight lessons learned and identify concrete actions and opportunities, such as specific funding opportunities that countries can apply for to support the work.
- Chairperson: Rachael Hore (United Kingdom)
Chairperson: Wim Vandeveld (South Africa)
- 14.00 **Role of civil society in driving national- and regional-level accountability in the Asia Pacific region**
RD Marte (Thailand)
- 14.15 **Supporting strengthening of accountability using the WHO multisectoral accountability framework**
Diana Weil (Switzerland)
- 14.30 **National HLM on TB in Brazil and the role of national parliamentary TB caucuses**
Tushar Nair (India)
- 14.45 **Civil society and parliamentary collaboration on TB accountability in Ukraine**
Yulia Chorna (Ukraine)
- 15.00 **Development of a national strategic plan for TB in Kenya and the Nairobi Strategy on TB and Human Rights**
Rahab Mwaniki (Kenya)

- 14.00 – 15.30 Symposium (SP) MR G.03 & G.04
- SP-38-C8 MATCH: access analysis and diagnostic network optimisation**
- NTP representatives from five African and Asian countries will present case studies of strategic decisions made at the national level to sub-nationally tailor and optimise diagnostic placement. NTPs need to make difficult decisions to allocate scarce resources while also accounting for population needs, sub-national variations in TB burden, other TB risk factors and political influences. Presentations will cover how TB diagnostic services are currently allocated, and how GIS-based methods have provided improved evidence to study local access challenges and improve population access to TB healthcare. Presentations also highlight practical steps of how NTPs move from strategic planning to diagnostic (re)-allocation.
- Chairperson: Mirjam Bakker (Netherlands)
- 14.00 **Spatial analysis of TB services to improve population coverage in Pakistan**
Abdullah Latif (Pakistan)
- 14.15 **Using results of a rapid laboratory assessment to improve access to TB diagnostic services in Malawi**
Kuzani Mbendera (Malawi)
- 14.30 **Applying the MATCH framework to improve diagnostic networks in the DRC and Tanzania**
Emmanuel Nkiligi (Tanzania, United Rep.)
- 14.45 **Progress on the Xpert hub-and-spoke model in the Philippines**
Rajendra Yadav (Philippines)

15.00

Innovating access to rapid molecular testing in Andhra Pradesh
Shanta Achanta (India)

14.00 – 15.30

Short Oral Abstract session (SOA)

MR G.05 & G.06

SOA-12-C12 Enduring the power of MPOWER

Chairperson: Pranay Lal (India)
Chairperson: Rumana Huque (Bangladesh)

SOA-12-1114-01 Compliance of designated smoking rooms (DSRs) in restaurants, lounges, and hotels in 8 Indian cities

SOA-12-1115-01 Interdepartmental Convergence is key to get acceleration towards elimination of tobacco from the Society, In India

SOA-12-1116-01 'As long as everyone do it': retailers' views on tobacco advertising and retailing regulation in four Indonesian cities.

SOA-12-1117-01 Impact on tobacco smoking due to absence of incremental cigarette price increases: Analysis of trends data in Sri Lanka

SOA-12-1118-01 CigControl: an innovative approach to monitor compliance of tobacco control policies

SOA-12-1119-01 Tactics of the tobacco industry interfering implementation of tobacco control laws in Sri Lanka by the public sector field officers

SOA-12-1120-01 Tobacco related promotions in Sri Lankan Newspapers-Content Analysis

SOA-12-1121-01 Tobacco Industry interference in implementation of Pictorial Health Warnings on cigarette packs in Sri Lanka

SOA-12-1122-01 Factors those are effective to provoke a quit response? Results from the study conducted among Bidi smokers in four Indian states.

SOA-12-1123-01 Smoking cessation intervention in a rural healthcare setting in south-India: a pilot feasibility trial.

SOA-12-1124-01 The market for bidis and smokeless tobacco in India: Evidence from towns in five states

14.00 – 15.30

Short Oral Abstract session (SOA)

MR 2.03 & 2.04

SOA-13-C2 Quality TB care along the cascade

Chairperson: Petros Isaakidis (India)
Chairperson: Ivandra Chirime (Mozambique)

SOA-13-1125-01 TB implementation cascades to inform retention in care efforts in South Africa

SOA-13-1126-01 Massive Reduction in TB Pre-Treatment Loss To Follow up Through Data and Systems Improvement

SOA-13-1127-01 GeneXpert and CHW supported patient-tracing for TB diagnosis in 'conflict affected' border areas of Chhattisgarh, India

SOA-13-1128-01 TB Detection Guideline Compliance at Primary Healthcare Facilities in Urban South Africa

SOA-13-1129-01 Risk factors for hospitalisation or death in individuals with advanced HIV in South Africa

SOA-13-1130-01 Hospital clinicians' 'mindlines' in prescribing non-standardised drugs for uncomplicated TB patients in designated hospitals in an Eastern China province

SOA-13-1131-01 Adverse Drug Reactions (ADR) during Intensive phase of first line Anti-tuberculous Treatment(ATT)- A prospective cohort study from rural central India

SOA-13-1132-01 Updated Findings from an Evaluation of the Accuracy of 99DOTS, a Digital Technology for Monitoring Tuberculosis Medication Adherence in HIV Co-infected and Un-infected Patients

SOA-13-1133-01 An outcome evaluation of an intervention to improve transitions in care for TB patients discharged from hospital in the Western Cape, South Africa

SOA-13-1134-01 'Care after TB Cure' in routine program setting: Experiences from a pilot intervention in Kerala, India

SOA-13-1135-01 Assessing how men's resources influence their TB treatment outcomes in Buffalo City Metro, South Africa: An application of the Network-Individual-Resource model

14.00 – 15.30	Symposium (SP)	MR 1.03 & 1.04
SP-39-C7	TB educational material discussion session	
14.00 – 15.30	Oral Abstract session (OA)	Hall 3
	The Union student late-breaker session on lung health	
16.00 – 17.30	Oral Abstract session (OA)	Hall 3
	TB-HIV and diabetes late-breaker session	
16.00 – 17.30	Symposium (SP)	Novotel Ballroom
SP-50-C12	How to protect children from tobacco industry interference: a review of treaties, strategies, challenges and progress	
	The focus is on how stakeholders in health and human rights can implement strategies for protecting children from tobacco industry tactics and their addictive, lethal products. Developing a child-centred strategy for integrating tobacco control policies into frameworks for TC, SDGs, NCDs and human rights can protect future generations from industry tactics to oppose tobacco taxes and regulation of tobacco products and bans on tobacco advertising and second-hand smoke exposure in public places. The objectives are to review frameworks, models and progress in leading countries to protect children from tobacco and share strategies and lessons learned for implementing action plans.	
	Chairperson: Thamer ALHilfi (Iraq) Chairperson: Mira Aghi (India)	
16.00	Tobacco-free generations: an overview of frameworks, strategies and progress Anne Jones (Australia)	
16.15	Can global leaders and global campaigns do more to protect children from tobacco industry interference? Pranay Lal (India)	
16.30	The threat of e-cigarettes and new products for current and future generations: challenges and opportunities for action Gan Quan (United States of America)	
16.45	Using human rights arguments, treaties and reporting requirements to protect children from tobacco and industry interference Laurent Huber (United States of America)	
17.00	Protecting future generations by integrating tobacco control into NCDs, SDGs and human rights treaties in Iraq Thamer ALHilfi (Iraq)	
16.00 – 17.30	Symposium (SP)	MR G.05 & G.06
SP-46-C9	Ready yet? The implications of donor financing transition on national TB programmes	
	As many TB HBCs' economies grow and donor funding declines, they will transition away from donor reliance towards fully domestically financed programmes. This process carries risks for the adequate funding and effective implementation of TB programmes. It also raises questions about when and how countries transition, and the impact of transition on the TB response, especially for key populations. This symposium draws on expert opinion, empiric data and emerging evidence to focus on the policy, finance, and programmatic implications of transition. The symposium will also highlight the need for a coordinated research agenda to inform transition best practice.	
	Chairperson: Michael Reid (United States of America)	
16.00	Building effective donor partnerships for transparent and sustainable transition Eliud Wandwalo (Switzerland)	
16.15	How is donor funding allocated? The impact of transition on donor financing, opportunities and risk Naomi Beyeler (United States of America)	
16.30	The implications of transition for market-shaping strategies; threats and opportunities for maintaining equitable access Brenda Waning (Switzerland)	

16.45 **Will countries be able to meet these needs: are they sufficiently prepared to fill the health financing gap created as TB donors leave?**
Ipchita Bharali (United States of America)

17.00 **Health diplomacy: essential soft skills for successful transition**
Eric Goosby (United States of America)

16.00 – 17.30 Symposium (SP) MR 1.03 & 1.04

SP-48-E2 Mobilising youth as agents of change for a TB-free world

The world is home to more young people now than at any other time in history. Young people are more at risk and carry the heaviest burden of diseases like TB. As countries move towards ending TB as committed to at the UN HLM, the WHO End TB Strategy and Sustainable Development Goals, it is critical that the global community fully engage young people and put them in the lead. The potential of youth to end TB has not been fully capitalised. This session focuses on mobilising youth as effective agents of social change to end TB.

Chairperson: Teresa Kasaeva (Switzerland)

16.00 **Engaging young TB survivors as powerful advocates to end TB**
Nandita Venkatesan (India)

16.15 **Mobilising young people from key populations and young people living with HIV in the TB response: opportunities and challenges in Asia and the Pacific**
Jeffry Acaba (Thailand)

16.30 **Using music to mobilise youth: experience from Kenya**
Steve Otieno (Kenya)

16.45 **Engaging youth and patient support in the Russian Federation**
Ksenia Schenina (Russian Federation)

17.00 **A global youth strategy for health and to end TB**
Diah Saminarsih (Switzerland)

16.00 – 17.30 Symposium (SP) Hall 5

SP-45-B2 MDR-TB operational research on oral regimens: spectrum of approaches and next steps

This symposium will review the spectrum of OR strategies for all-oral treatment of MDR-TB and XDR-TB in selected global sites. A major focus of the presentations will be the variability of regimens, interactions with antiretrovirals and methods for capturing adverse events. Challenges to implementation and generalisability of results will be discussed. The overall focus of the symposium will be the potential for country-specific OR to contribute to the development of new MDR-TB treatment guidelines.

Chairperson: Robert Horsburgh (United States of America)

Chairperson: Carole Mitnick (United States of America)

16.00 **BDQ-based shorter MDR-TB regimen in Nigeria**
Victor Babawale (Nigeria)

16.15 **Successful outcomes for patients switched from kanamycin to linezolid in a modified oral short regimen for MDR-TB in Niger**
Alberto Piubello (Niger)

16.30 **RISE-TZ, (r)emoved (i)njectable modified (s)hort-course regimens for (e)xpert MDR-TB: programmatic feasibility and clinical effectiveness in Tanzania**
Stellah Mpagama (Tanzania, United Rep.)

16.45 **BEAT-Tuberculosis: a strategy trial of a six-month oral regimen for MDR-TB and XDR-TB in South Africa**
Francesca Conradie (South Africa)
Katerina Selibas (South Africa)

17.00 **Operational research for MDR-TB: challenges and opportunities**
Christian Lienhardt (France)

16.00 – 17.30 Symposium (SP) Hall 2

SP-44-C3 Sustainable models for strengthening pharmacovigilance of TB medicines and diagnostics: global and regional perspectives and country examples

The availability of new drugs and regimens for treatment of DR-TB with unclear safety profiles has fuelled attention to pharmacovigilance. Ensuring safe and effective use of these newer medicines is critically important to guarantee patient safety. This requires strengthening national pharmacovigilance systems, which in resource-limited countries are often weak and heavily dependent on external resources. Our objective is to:

- (1) Review strategies to ensure sustainability of ongoing pharmacovigilance efforts for anti-TB medicines
- (2) Share country examples of successful pharmacovigilance models from resource-limited settings
- (3) Identify priority issues for strengthening pharmacovigilance of anti-TB medicines and diagnostics in resource-limited settings

Chairperson: Frank Cobelens (Netherlands)

- 16.00 **Sustainable pharmacovigilance systems in Africa**
Margareth Ndomondo Sigonda (Ethiopia)
- 16.15 **Global perspectives on ensuring sustainable pharmacovigilance systems for TB medicines and diagnostics**
Fuad Mirzayev (Switzerland)
- 16.30 **Successes, challenges and opportunities in strengthening pharmacovigilance under programmatic conditions in resource-limited settings**
Edine Tiemersma (Netherlands)
- 16.45 **Active drug safety management and monitoring of new TB medicines in Tanzania**
Mkumbo Jumanne Marko (Tanzania, United Rep.)
- 17.00 **India's plan to address aDSM under national TB programme**
Kuldeep Singh Sachdeva (India)

16.00 – 17.30

Symposium (SP)

Hall 1

SP-43-A3 New and repurposed drug resistance emergence: current status and prevention strategies

New and repurposed drugs for the treatment of MDR-TB have been successfully implemented in many national TB programmes in the last few years, with HBCs South Africa, Russia and India leading the way. Drug resistance has been reported and is an emerging concern. WHO has provided updated guidance for the detection of resistance to these drugs. Important aspects of this emerging scientific field will be covered (e.g., resistance prevalence, standardised methodologies for resistance detection, genetic correlates for resistance and cross-resistance). Potential avenues for further research to preserve use of these drugs and delay the emergence of resistance also will be discussed.

Chairperson: Katharina Kranzer (United Kingdom)

- 16.00 **Emerging resistance: the South African perspective**
Nazir Ismael (South Africa)
- 16.20 **The global surveillance of resistance to existing, repurposed and new anti-TB drugs and the role of sequencing**
Anna Dean (Switzerland)
- 16.40 **Building a TB and DR-TB regimen**
Jose Caminero (Spain)
- 17.00 **Diagnostics policy: BDQ phenotypic and genotypic testing – where are we?**
Christopher Gilpin (Switzerland)

16.00 – 17.30

Short Oral Abstract session (SOA)

MR G.03 & G.04

SOA-14-C10 Improving laboratory diagnostics

Chairperson: Carlton Evans (Peru)
Chairperson: Ákos Somoskövi (United States of America)

- SOA-14-1136-01 The role of Stop TB Partnership's GDF in facilitating access to diagnostics: meeting country needs in a changing landscape**
- SOA-14-1137-01 A 10 year TB genotyping overview at the National TB laboratory in Canada**
- SOA-14-1138-01 Building capacity in MTB whole genome sequencing and bioinformatics at universities and national reference laboratories in low income, high TB burden countries: experience from Ethiopia**
- SOA-14-1139-01 Reduction of TB culture contamination; lesson learnt from PanACEA TB studies at NIMR-MMRC, Mbeya, Tanzania**

SOA-14-1140-01 Drug-resistant TB among patients seeking care in private sector of Dhaka: A missed opportunity?

SOA-14-1141-01 Phenotypic susceptibility to fluoroquinolone among gyrA/B mutant strains of Mycobacterium tuberculosis

SOA-14-1142-01 Fluoroquinolones and Pyrazinamide resistance among multidrug-resistant tuberculosis patients in Myanmar

SOA-14-1143-01 Evaluation of the mutations associated with resistance to Bedaquiline in Mycobacterium tuberculosis isolates in Peru

SOA-14-1144-01 Use of Xpert MTB / RIF for the detection of Mycobacterium tuberculosis and resistance to rifampicin from sputum samples in Peru

SOA-14-1145-01 The contribution of GeneXpert MTB/RIF in the diagnosis of extrapulmonary tuberculosis

16.00 – 17.30

Symposium (SP)

MR 2.03 & 2.04

SP-49-C8 It's time to scale up: progress in rolling out TB contact investigation in high-burden settings

Contact investigation (CI) is universally recommended to find prevalent TB and prevent future TB among close contacts of TB patients, but in high-burden settings it is not routinely done. In 2012, WHO published the first policy guidelines on CI to help NTPs and partners implement CI. There have been numerous pilot projects of CI; now there is a need to move beyond the pilot phase to scale up systematic implementation of CI in all settings. We will review the current status of CI globally and present success stories from HBCs demonstrating how CI has been successfully implemented at scale.

Chairperson: Elizabeth Fair (United States of America)

Chairperson: Riitta Dlodlo (Zimbabwe)

16.00

Systematic review of yield of TB contact investigation in high-burden settings: comparing outcomes pre- and post- WHO guidelines

Mariana Velleca (United States of America)

16.15

Outcomes and costs of systematic TB contact investigation and paediatric IPT initiation in Mozambique

Algy Abdula (Mozambique)

16.30

Implementation of systematic investigation and preventive therapy in children under 5 years living with smear-positive pulmonary TB in four French-speaking African countries

Kobto Koura (France)

16.45

An integrated active TB case finding and contact investigation approach in a high-burden population in urban Zambia

Mwendaweli Mabushe (Zambia)

17.00

The role of community-based TB contact screening in improving access to TPT among children and adolescents in Uganda

Moorine Penninah Sekadde (Uganda)

16.00 – 17.30

Symposium (SP)

MR 1.01 & 1.02

SP-47-C1 Accelerating the curve: TB prevention through short rifamycin-based regimens for hard-to-reach groups

The United Nations Sustainable Development Goal to end tuberculosis (TB) by 2030 cannot be realized without "bending the curve" through preventive activities, namely treatment of latent TB infection (LTBI). Short rifamycin-based LTBI regimens, which include 12-dose weekly isoniazid-rifapentine (3HP) and 4 months daily rifampin (4R), "accelerate the curve" to end TB; these treatment regimens are shorter, have higher completion rates, and are thus more effective than traditional 9 month isoniazid (9H) regimens. This session will share successes of short rifamycin-based LTBI regimens used in challenging settings and hard-to-reach groups, and the latest research on short and ultra-short LTBI treatment regimens.

Chairperson: Christine Ho (India)

Chairperson: Gavin Churchyard (South Africa)

16.00

Zero TB Kids: Using 4R to treat LTBI in Tibetan child refugees

Kunchok Dorjee (United States of America)

16.15

The implementation of 3HP for the treatment of LTBI in two remote arctic communities with a predominantly Inuit population, the Taima TB 3HP study

Gonzalo Alvarez (Canada)

- 16.30 **High LTBI treatment completion rates among U.S. homeless, incarcerated, and contacts in a rural state; utilization and completion rates with 3HP, 4R and 9H**
Risa Webb (United States of America)
- 16.45 **3HP use among household contacts in the Zero TB Pakistan project**
Hamidah Hussain (Singapore)
- 17.00 **Short course TB preventive therapy regimens: how short can we go?**
Gavin Churchyard (South Africa)
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16.00 – 17.30 Oral Abstract session (OA) MR 1.05 & 1.06

OA-22-D8 Vulnerability to TB has many faces

Chairperson: Jahangir Khan (United Kingdom)
Chairperson: Charles Batte (Uganda)

- OA-22-450-01 Geospatial clustering and mathematical modelling provide policy guidance to distribute funding for active case finding in Ethiopia**
- OA-22-451-01 Exploring the impact of subclinical TB on incidence estimates from prevalence surveys**
- OA-22-452-01 The potential impact of reducing the gender gap in TB screening in Viet Nam: a modelling study**
- OA-22-453-01 Sustainable active case-finding in high-burden settings: modelling cost-effective approaches**
- OA-22-454-01 Expected patient impact of the novel BPamZ regimen depends upon implementation approach and rifampin-resistance epidemiology**
- OA-22-455-01 Predictive factors for unfavourable treatment in MDR-TB and XDR-TB patients in Rio de Janeiro State, Brazil, 2000-2016**
- OA-22-456-01 TB medicine costs for rifampin-resistant tuberculosis treated with a shorter regimen in a clinical trial setting**
- OA-22-457-01 Attainment of Target Rifampin Concentrations in Cerebrospinal Fluid during Treatment of Tuberculous Meningitis**
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16.00 – 17.30 Oral Abstract session (OA) Hall 6

OA-20-A2 Drug dosing and the patient achieving a cure

Chairperson: Jan-Willem Alffenaar (Netherlands)
Chairperson: Derek Sloan (United Kingdom)

- OA-20-434-01 Evaluation of the molecular bacterial load assay and influence of Mycobacterium tuberculosis drug resistance on bacterial load in early treatment with first-line therapy**
- OA-20-435-01 Implementation of therapeutic drug monitoring in a high-burden drug-resistant tuberculosis setting in Siberia, Russia**
- OA-20-436-01 Development and acceptability of a gastric resident drug delivery system for prolonged gram-level dosing of tuberculosis treatment**
- OA-20-437-01 Efficacy of therapeutic dendritic cells vaccine treatment in patients with extensively drug resistant lung tuberculosis in the follow period**
- OA-20-438-01 Sterilizing activity of weekly bedaquiline-rifapentine regimens in a murine model of tuberculosis**
- OA-20-439-01 Can cART alone deliver in the race between Immune reconstitution and TB reactivation?**
- OA-20-440-01 Isoniazid and rifampicin exposures correlate with early bacillary clearance from sputum, and clinical treatment outcome in drug sensitive pulmonary tuberculosis; a population pharmacokinetic-pharmacodynamic analysis**
- OA-20-441-01 Complex M. tuberculosis infection and recurrence after treatment completion**
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16.00 – 17.30 Oral Abstract session (OA) Novotel Granite

OA-23-E4 Rights-based considerations in TB person-centred care

Chairperson: Alberto Colorado (United States of America)
Chairperson: Blessina Kumar (India)

- OA-23-458-01 Coercion in Tuberculosis: Building a Taxonomy of Coercive Techniques
- OA-23-459-01 Restriction versus respite: hospitalisation of TB patients who use substances in Cape Town South Africa
- OA-23-460-01 TB Mukht Vahini (TMV) Bihar-A network of TB Survivors: Working to ensure a right based patient centric ecosystem.
- OA-23-461-01 Building the capacity of TB survivors to be empowered Champions and Advocates: A report from India
- OA-23-462-01 TB control in humanitarian emergencies in the Middle East: Case detection, enrolment and treatment outcome from refugees, migrants, internally-displaced and other vulnerable populations in 2017-2018
- OA-23-463-01 Transgender women and TB vulnerability, care access and quality in South Africa: a qualitative study
- OA-23-464-01 Lessons learned from using Indigenous methodologies for co-creation of TB policy: preliminary results
- OA-23-465-01 Engaging the housing sector to address Tuberculosis burden in the slums in Nigeria

16.00 – 17.30 Oral Abstract session (OA) MR G.01 & G.02

OA-21-D1 Providing quality care for TB patients with comorbidities

Chairperson: Saskia Shakoor (Pakistan)
 Chairperson: Nada Osman (Sudan)

- OA-21-442-01 Low Accuracy of Glycated Hemoglobin Levels for Diagnosis of Hyperglycemia in Patients with Tuberculosis from Peru: A Prospective Cohort Study
- OA-21-443-01 Extending HIV testing to people with TB symptoms to close case detection gaps and find the missing cases.
- OA-21-444-01 Point-of-Care screening-diagnostic algorithms for tuberculosis administered at the time of HIV testing substantially improve TB incidence, mortality, and annual risk of infection in South Africa
- OA-21-445-01 Treatment outcomes in adult tuberculous meningitis: a systematic review and meta-analysis.
- OA-21-446-01 Patient Awareness and Adherence to Return Instructions Increase when Laboratory Results are Delivered in a Secure Message to Their Phone: A Pilot Study
- OA-21-447-01 Hepatotoxicity during MDR-TB treatment in a cohort of patients with high baseline prevalence of viral hepatitis receiving bedaquiline or delamanid
- OA-21-448-01 Frequency of deep vein thrombosis among a cohort of drug-resistant TB patients in Lesotho with high rates of HIV co-infection
- OA-21-449-01 Preventive HBV antiviral therapy to reduce the liver injury induced by anti-TB treatment for the patients with TB and HBV co-infection: a retrospective cohort study

18.00 – 19.30 Satellite Session (SS) MR G.05 & G.06
Satellite Session

18.00 – 19.30 Satellite Session (SS) MR 1.01 & 1.02
Satellite Session

18.00 – 19.30 Satellite Session (SS) MR 1.03 & 1.04
Satellite Session

18.00 – 19.30 Satellite Session (SS) MR 1.05 & 1.06
Satellite Session

18.00 – 19.30 Satellite Session (SS) MR 2.03 & 2.04
Satellite Session

18.00 – 19.30	Satellite Session (SS) Satellite Session	Novotel Ballroom
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18.00 – 19.30	Satellite Session (SS) Satellite Session	Novotel Granite
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18.00 – 19.30	Satellite Session (SS) Satellite Session	Hall 1
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18.00 – 19.30	Satellite Session (SS) Satellite Session	Hall 3
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18.00 – 19.30	Satellite Session (SS) Satellite Session	Hall 5
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18.00 – 19.30	Satellite Session (SS) Satellite Session	Hall 6
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18.00 – 19.30	Satellite Session (SS) Satellite Session	MR G.03 & G.04
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18.00 – 19.30	Satellite Session (SS) Satellite Session	MR G.01 & G.02
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18.30 – 19.30	Member meetings (Regional, Section, Sub-section, Working Group) General assembly	Hall 2
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07.30 – 08.45	Satellite Session (SS) Satellite Session	Hall 1
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07.30 – 08.45	Satellite Session (SS) Satellite Session	Hall 2
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07.30 – 08.45	Satellite Session (SS) Satellite Session	Hall 5
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07.30 – 08.45	Satellite Session (SS) Satellite Session	Hall 6
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07.30 – 08.45	Satellite Session (SS) Satellite Session	MR G.01 & G.02
07.30 – 08.45	Satellite Session (SS) Satellite Session	MR G.03 & G.04
07.30 – 08.45	Satellite Session (SS) Satellite Session	MR 1.01 & 1.02
07.30 – 08.45	Satellite Session (SS) Satellite Session	MR G.05 & G.06
07.30 – 08.45	Satellite Session (SS) Satellite Session	MR 1.03 & 1.04
07.30 – 08.45	Satellite Session (SS) Satellite Session	MR 2.03 & 2.04
07.30 – 08.45	Satellite Session (SS) Satellite Session	Novotel Granite
08.00 – 09.00	Member meetings (Regional, Section, Sub-section, Working Group) CCSA meeting	Novotel Ballroom
09.00 – 10.00 PL03	Plenary Session (PL) The role of Public Private partnerships in ending the emergency	Hall 3
10.30 – 14.30	Member meetings (Regional, Section, Sub-section, Working Group) Board of directors meeting	Novotel Ballroom
10.30 – 12.00	Oral Abstract session (OA) The Union/CDC late-breaker session on TB	Hall 3
10.30 – 12.00	Short Oral Abstract session (SOA) SOA-15-C4 Closing the gap: addressing challenges of identification and management of childhood TB	MR G.01 & G.02
	Chairperson: Karen Du Preez (South Africa) Chairperson: Aarti Kinikar (India)	
	SOA-15-1146-02 Pediatric autopsy review in Ukraine to identify potential missed cases of pediatric tuberculosis.	
	SOA-15-1147-02 Performance of tuberculosis symptom screening for children and adolescents living with HIV (CALHIV) in six high HIV/TB burden countries in eastern and southern Africa.	

SOA-15-1148-02 Engagement of a pediatric specialty hospital for systematic screening of childhood TB in Ho Chi Minh City, Viet Nam

SOA-15-1149-02 An assessment of the diagnosis process of childhood TB in Myanmar

SOA-15-1150-02 Retrospective evaluation of TB diagnosis using GeneXpert MTB/Rif (R) in Mozambican children

SOA-15-1151-02 Standardized Childhood Tuberculosis Case Notification in limited source setting: Experience of Afghanistan

SOA-15-1152-02 Effect of active follow-up on child TB patients via phone on tuberculosis treatment outcomes in Kabul city – Document review

SOA-15-1153-02 Tuberculosis treatment outcomes among children in rural southern Mozambique: a 12-year retrospective study

SOA-15-1154-02 Injectable-free regimens containing bedaquiline and delamanid for adolescents with rifampicin-resistant tuberculosis in Khayelitsha, South Africa

SOA-15-1155-02 Palatability and acceptability of routinely used formulations of levofloxacin, moxifloxacin and linezolid among South African children treated for multidrug-resistant tuberculosis

SOA-15-1156-02 Gummy Drugs: Novel anti-tuberculosis pediatric fixed-dose combination oral formulations

10.30 – 12.00

Symposium (SP)

Hall 2

SP-52-B2 Anticipating changes in care for DR-TB

A number of phase III trials are expected by 2023. In the meantime, programmes are implementing the new all-oral treatment recommended by the 2018 WHO treatment guidelines for rifampicin- and multidrug-resistant TB (RR-/MDR-TB). While regimens under evaluation will show varying degrees of evidence, the imminent introduction of pretomanid will create further complexity as regimens for XDR-TB may be shorter and contain fewer drugs than the regimens recommended for RR-/MDR-TB. WHO, policymakers, programme managers, donors, researchers and civil society should discuss how to respond to this evolving field as evidence continues to emerge.

Chairperson: Christian Lienhardt (France)

Chairperson: Lindsay McKenna (United States of America)

10.30

Phase III trials in DR-TB: current landscape and expectations

Carole Mitnick (United States of America)

10.45

WHO consolidated guidelines on DR-TB treatment 2019: key changes and new aspects

Fuad Mirzayev (Switzerland)

11.00

Early adopter of new guidance and prospective: rapid policy changes and implementation

Norbert Ndjeka (South Africa)

11.15

How to implement DR-TB guidelines at the programmatic level

Vivian Cox (South Africa)

11.30

Difficulties and solutions to accessing new TB drugs in India

Zarir Udwadia (India)

10.30 – 12.00

Symposium (SP)

Novotel Granite

SP-58-C8 Strategic initiative for finding the missing people with TB

The Global Fund in December 2017 launched a strategic initiative: “Finding missing people with TB”, aiming to support 13 countries receiving catalytic funding to close gaps in care, especially in key populations and vulnerable groups, and to roll out patient-centred community and innovative approaches. The initiative is being implemented by the WHO Global TB Programme and the Stop TB Partnership with countries and other partners. The symposium will describe lessons learned and progress achieved in the first two years of implementation of this ambitious initiative to find and treat an additional 1.5 million missing cases of TB by the end of 2019.

Chairperson: Teresa Kasaeva (Switzerland)

10.30

Progress and partners’ perspectives on supporting countries to find the missing cases

Eliud Wandwalo (Switzerland)

10.45

Addressing human rights and gender barriers in achieving the goal of reaching the people with TB whom we currently miss

Olive Mumba (Tanzania, United Republic of)

- 11.00 **Philippines: progress in screening and testing for TB in line with high-level commitment**
Ana Marie Celine Garfin (Philippines)
- 11.15 **Experience of BRAC in PPM in reaching missing cases in Bangladesh**
- 11.30 **Innovative means to find and report new TB cases in India**
Kuldeep Singh Sachdeva (India)
-

10.30 – 12.00 Oral Abstract session (OA) Hall 6

OA-26-C3 Safety of DR-TB treatment: part 1

Chairperson: Maxwell Tawanda Chirehwa (South Africa)
Chairperson: Jonathon Campbell (Canada)

- OA-26-473-02 Risk factors for hypothyroidism including ethionamide exposure in patients on treatment for multidrug-resistant tuberculosis**
- OA-26-474-02 Using innovative technology for monitoring drug adverse events. A case of smartphone-based apps for hearing assessments among MDR-TB patients**
- OA-26-475-02 Compassionate Use of Delamanid-based Regimens in Adults and Children (≥6 years) for Drug-resistant TB: A 5-year Update**
- OA-26-476-02 Drug-induced hypothyroidism: Magnitude and patient characteristics among MDR TB Cohorts in Uganda**
- OA-26-477-02 Bedaquiline use and QT interval prolongation: an analysis from drug-resistant tuberculosis cohorts in Chechnya and Uzbekistan**
- OA-26-478-02 QT prolongation in patients treated for MDR-TB with bedaquiline in Lima, Peru**
- OA-26-479-02 Proof of Concept: Integrated Tablet-based Hearing and ECG Testing for Mozambican Patients with Drug-Resistant TB**
- OA-26-480-02 Effect of bedaquiline and concurrent lopinavir-ritonavir or clofazimine on QTcF prolongation**
-

10.30 – 12.00 Oral Abstract session (OA) Hall 5

OA-25-C13 Smoking cessation: from research to implementation

Chairperson: Kamran Siddiqi (United Kingdom)
Chairperson: Anna-Marie Marshall (United Kingdom)

- OA-25-466-02 Developing a smoking cessation intervention in a rural healthcare setting in South India using the Behaviour Change Wheel.**
- OA-25-467-02 Tobacco Cessation Training for counsellors through 'Hybrid Learning through technology – a pilot project in-collaboration with NIMHANS, Bangalore'.**
- OA-25-468-02 Smoking cessation interventions in low- and middle-income countries: a systematic review**
- OA-25-469-02 The Efficacy Of Combination Therapy With Varenicline And Bupropion For Smoking Cessation.**
- OA-25-470-02 The Challenge of E-Cigarettes in Latin America and the Caribbean**
- OA-25-471-02 'Effectiveness of behavioral counseling in smokeless tobacco cessation among adult users reporting to a Dental Hospital – A Randomized Controlled Trial'**
- OA-25-472-02 Regulatory Approaches to Protect Bystanders from Passive Exposure to Aerosol of E-cigarettes in European Countries**
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10.30 – 12.00 Oral Abstract session (OA) MR G.03 & G.04

OA-27-C2 Engaging the private sector in TB care

Chairperson: Hongio Choi (Korea, Republic of)
Chairperson: Daksha Shah (India)

- OA-27-481-02 What Happens to TB patients notified from Private Sector in Rural and Urban Setting? Study from Maharashtra, India**

- OA-27-482-02 **Comprehensive Public-Private Patient Management system for Tuberculosis in India; Enhancing the Surveillance tool 'Nikshay 2.0'**
- OA-27-483-02 **Pattern of Referrals and Diagnosis Amongst Different Type of Private Practitioners in Chennai**
- OA-27-484-02 **A 360 Degree Comprehensive Private Sector Engagement Providing End to End Support for People with TB in Chennai, India**
- OA-27-485-02 **Management of TB by private practitioners in Indonesia; a mixed-method study**
- OA-27-486-02 **Improving universal access to Drug Resistant TB care in the private sector through effective treatment linkage model to the public sector and patient support system**
- OA-27-487-02 **Anti-tuberculosis treatment stewardship in a private tertiary care hospital in India improves standards of TB diagnosis and treatment.**
- OA-27-488-02 **Influencing provider behaviour through marketing management for use of fixed dose combinations in the private sector.**

10.30 – 12.00

Symposium (SP)

MR 1.01 & 1.02

SP-54-C1 Tuberculosis Preventive Treatment (TPT): implementation, scale-up and realities

Treatment of latent tuberculosis infection (LTBI) is an important component of the End TB Strategy. However, the number of individuals who successfully complete LTBI treatment remains low as there are losses at all steps in the LTBI cascade of care. Strengthening the cascade will be essential for scale-up. This session brings together experts to discuss (1) the current global status of LTBI treatment expansion and (2) present results and experiences from participants of a pragmatic trial on LTBI programme strengthening. Finally, the perspective of USAID is provided to elaborate on some of the challenges of implementation of TPT in resource-limited settings.

Chairperson: Richard Menzies (Canada)
Chairperson: Matteo Zignol (Switzerland)

10.30

Treatment of latent TB and the End TB Strategy: global situation and recommended actions
Dennis Falzon (Switzerland)

10.45

Scaling up screening and treatment for LTBI in resource-limited settings: a health system perspective
Greg J. Fox (Australia)

11.00

The ACT4 Trial, an intervention for LTBI programme evaluation and strengthening: results from the multicentre, pragmatic randomised-controlled trial
Olivia Oxlade (Canada)

11.15

In-country experiences from Viet Nam and Benin through the ACT4 trial
Dr. Thu Anh Nguyen and Dr. Menonli Adjobimey (Viet Nam)

11.30

Meeting the UN General Assembly targets for TPT: what will it take?
Sevim Ahmedov (United States of America)

10.30 – 12.00

Symposium (SP)

MR 2.03 & 2.04

SP-57-B1 Lessons learned from national TBPSs using culture and Xpert MTB/RIF: TB or not TB?

National TBPSs have provided key insights into the TB epidemic. The most recent surveys, in which screen-positive participants have been tested using both culture and Xpert MTB/RIF (or Ultra), have produced discordant laboratory results. This has presented challenges with understanding and interpreting findings. In this session, data from recently completed surveys will be presented and discussed, to illustrate the challenges faced, what has been done to address them, possible solutions for future surveys, and the wider implications for active case finding.

Chairperson: Eveline Klinkenberg (Netherlands)
Chairperson: Petra De Haas (Netherlands)

10.30

The use of Xpert MTB/RIF (or Ultra) and culture in national TBPSs: an overview
Charalampos Sismanidis (Switzerland)

10.45

Culture and Xpert in a repeat survey, the second national TBPS in Viet Nam: Nguyen Viet Hai – Viet Nam NTP
Nguyen Viet Hai (Viet Nam)

11.00

Minimising culture to standardise survey findings: the first national survey of Eswatini
Welile Sikhondze (Swaziland)

11.15	Application and implications of Xpert Ultra in a national TBPS Farzana Ismail (South Africa)	
11.30	TB or not TB: comparison of different diagnostic algorithms in the TREATS prevalence surveys Helen Ayles (Zambia)	
10.30 – 12.00	Symposium (SP)	MR 1.05 & 1.06
	SP-56-E1 Shifting the gender paradigm in the TB response: women’s voices TB produces different challenges for men and women. While men are more impacted by disease epidemiology, women may be more impacted by TB stigma and socio-economic disparity. Women already make up a larger proportion of the world’s extreme poor and two thirds of the world’s illiterate; in developing countries 70% of the health workforce are female. Women from TB-affected communities carry the brunt of the TB burden and may be subject to stigma, abuse and social exclusion. TB programmes have a responsibility to address not only TB epidemiology, but also harmful gender norms present in communities where interventions occur. Chairperson: Kate Thomson (Switzerland) Chairperson: Rhea Lobo (India)	
10.30	Fighting stigma with HIV- and TB-affected women in Eastern and Southern Africa Maurine Murenga (Kenya)	
10.45	Addressing TB among women representing key populations in Eastern Europe and Central Asia Yulia Chorna (Ukraine)	
11.00	Bolo Didi: a movement of female TB survivors in India Nandita Venkatesan (India)	
11.15	Focus on community: how TB interventions can help shift harmful gender norms Rabia Abeid Khaji (Tanzania, United Rep.)	
11.30	Funding women’s empowerment through TB programming Marina Smelyanskaya (Switzerland)	
10.30 – 12.00	Symposium (SP)	MR G.05 & G.06
	SP-53-C6 Confronting the crisis: emerging research in maternal-child TB A history of imbalanced research priorities has left us unable to answer basic questions about TB in women and children: How many pregnant women develop TB? How do we treat children carrying the disease? How should we diagnose TB in either patient population? New data are finally allowing us to address these questions and develop innovative solutions. This symposium will focus on the epidemiology, diagnosis, treatment and complications of TB in mothers and children. Chairperson: Jyoti Mathad (United States of America)	
10.30	The crisis in maternal TB: a case-based discussion of research gaps Shilpa Naik (India)	
10.45	Revisiting the burden of TB in pregnant and post-partum women Nyashazaishe Mafirakureva (United Kingdom)	
11.00	Pregnancy status in the U.S. National Tuberculosis Surveillance System (NTSS): the 2020 Report of Verified Case of Tuberculosis form Richard Brostrom (United States of America)	
11.15	Is there a connection between gestational diabetes and TB? Mallika Alexander (India)	
11.30	Paediatric TB: innovative approaches to improve outcomes Vanessa Rouzier (Haiti)	
10.30 – 12.00	Symposium (SP)	MR 1.03 & 1.04
	SP-55-C7 Putting evidence into action: integrating mental health treatment to end the TB emergency Organised by the Union’s TB-Mental Health Working Group, this symposium seeks to mobilise evidence-based action to address the global TB-depression syndemic. A systematic review of the effect of depression on TB treatment outcomes will be presented. Next, two presentations describe the epidemiology of depression among TB	

patients in high HIV-prevalent countries, followed by two presentations describing current projects providing patient-centred care for people with TB and depression.

Chairperson: Sanghyuk Shin (United States of America)

Chairperson: Jerome Galea (United States of America)

- 10.30 **The effect of depression on TB treatment outcomes: a systematic review**
Jamie Scuffell (United Kingdom)
- 10.45 **The role of depression and HIV infection on delayed treatment initiation among TB patients in Botswana**
Dima Mbatshi (Botswana)
- 11.00 **Depressive symptomatology and TB treatment outcomes in Eastern Cape, South Africa**
Andrew Medina-Marino (South Africa)
- 11.15 **Integration of a WHO low-intensity depression intervention with TB treatment in Peru**
Carmen Conteras (Peru)
- 11.30 **Understanding and responding to mental ill-health among people with MDR-TB in Bangladesh and Nepal**
Helen Elsey (United Kingdom)

10.30 – 12.00

Symposium (SP)

Hall 1

SP-51-D6 Preventive therapy: time to roll out population-based treatment to reach the goal of TB elimination?

IPT was shown to be effective on a population scale in Alaska 50 years ago, with dramatic reductions in tuberculin skin test TST positivity among children below the age of 5 after mass IPT was implemented. IPT or short-course, two-drug regimens on a population-wide scale may be an attractive approach to target the pool of the latently infected and avoid their contribution to active disease through reactivation if we are to reach to TB elimination goal at 2050.

Chairperson: Justin Timothy Denholm (Australia)

- 10.30 **Short-course preventive therapy for latent TB: from the Comstock trials to elimination of TB in high-burden areas**
Richard E Chaisson (United States of America)
- 10.45 **Modelling approaches to determine the effect of population-based treatment in high-burden settings?**
James Trauer (Australia)
- 11.00 **SWEEP-TB Viet Nam: integrating community-wide latent TB testing and short-course preventive treatment into an island-wide health screening campaign in Viet Nam**
Thuy T Dong (Viet Nam)
- 11.15 **TB and leprosy-free Majuro: Large-scale community-wide latent TB screening and treatment in the Republic of the Marshall Islands**
Mailyynn Konelios-Langinler (Marshall Islands)
- 11.30 **Community-wide IPT for exposed children in Guinea Bissau**
Christian Wejse (Denmark)

12.15 – 13.15

E-poster session (EP)

E-Poster Area

EP-13-C8 PPM across different settings: models, outcomes & sustainability

Chairperson: Bharatee Kalotee (India)

- EP-13-217-02 Landscape of private health care providers notifying TB patients in India**
- EP-13-218-02 Joint Effort to End TB in India – Two fold increase in TB case notification; One year implementation data analysis**
- EP-13-219-02 Private sector TB Notification increased 2.6 times within 2 years with involvement of Private Providers and Pharmacies in Jharkhand, India**
- EP-13-220-02 Differential performance of networked private sector facilities conducting active case finding for tuberculosis in Lagos Nigeria: the SHOPS Plus experience**
- EP-13-221-02 The engagement of private health-care providers contributed to reaching out the missing TB cases in Kampfumo district of Maputo city, Mozambique**

	EP-13-222-02	Finding Missing People With Tuberculosis (TB): The Role Of Traditional Healers In Finding The Missing TB Cases In Tanzania
	EP-13-223-02	Role of Graduate private providers in Urban TB control programme: BRAC experience in Chottagram City Corpotation
	EP-13-224-02	Factors Influencing Uptake of TB Service Delivery in Private Sector
	EP-13-225-02	Patient Provider Interface Agency to Patient Provider Support Agency: A story of integration from NGO to Government
12.15	EP-13-226-02	Joint efforts for effective private sector engagement in the urban settings of two cities of Uttar Pradesh, India
12.25	EP-13-227-02	The additional financial burden of care-seeking for TB symptoms in South Africa's private sector

12.15 – 13.15 E-poster session (EP) E-Poster Area

EP-14-B1 Digital CXRs: screening and diagnosis

Chairperson: Peter MacPherson (United Kingdom)
Chairperson: Claudia Dobler (Australia)

- EP-14-228-02 Evaluating the addition of digital chest radiography to routine symptom screening for diagnosing TB within correctional facilities
- EP-14-229-02 The accuracy of computer-aided detection for tuberculosis (CAD4TB) for digital chest x-rays in mass screening for tuberculosis in Brazilian prisons
- EP-14-230-02 AI in real world – performance analysis of AI powered TB screening tool versus radiologists and bacteriological confirmatory tests
- EP-14-231-02 Finding additional TB cases through improving chest X ray reading by clinicians at hospitals
- EP-14-232-02 The results of mobile screening teams as active case finding activities in Turkey: Which groups should be screened?
- EP-14-233-02 Factors associated with chest X-ray uptake in a household contact screening initiative in Ho Chi Minh City, Viet Nam
- EP-14-234-02 'Missing million' – a study to access potentiality of offering chest X-Ray for sputum smear negative TB cases in reduction of this gap

12.15 – 13.15 E-poster session (EP) E-Poster Area

EP-15-C1 LTBI management: it can be done!

Chairperson: Grania Brigden (Switzerland)
Chairperson: Justin Timothy Denholm (Australia)

- EP-15-235-02 Strategic PEPFAR Investment Helps Scale-Up Isoniazid Preventive Therapy in Kenya
 - EP-15-236-02 Mapping gaps in the latent TB care cascade for persons initiating ART when isoniazid stock was available at HIV-care facilities in Kampala-Wakiso districts, Uganda, 2017.
 - EP-15-237-02 Implementation of Tuberculosis Preventive Therapy in an urban HIV clinic in Kampala; Effect of an intervention on completion rates.
 - EP-15-238-02 A tailored intervention package was effective to improve INH prophylaxis treatment cascade in primary care setting in Indonesia: Evidence from a randomized pragmatic cluster trial
 - EP-15-239-02 Planning for elimination: developing a programmatic engagement with latent tuberculosis
 - EP-15-240-02 Programmatic management of latent TB infection in African countries: current status and short-term plans
 - EP-15-241-02 Scaling up Isoniazid Preventive Therapy (IPT) Uptake among people living with HIV in resource limited settings: lessons from East-Central Uganda.
 - EP-15-242-02 'Household Contact card' improves tuberculosis screening in contacts of pulmonary tuberculosis patients
 - EP-15-243-02 Impacts of systematic screening and treatment for incident disease and latent infection of tuberculosis in Taiwan: a model-based analysis
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12.15 – 13.15	E-poster session (EP)	E-Poster Area
EP-12-C10	Diagnostic laboratory quality and integration	
	Chairperson: Gabriela Torrea (Belgium) Chairperson: Sumona Datta (Peru)	
EP-12-207-02	Improving Tuberculosis Diagnosis using an Integrated TB/HIV Intra-District Courier System in Kasama District, Zambia.	
EP-12-208-02	Tuberculosis sample transportation using Indian Postal Services in Delhi, India	
EP-12-209-02	Improving lab testing among presumptive TB and Pulmonary TB adult patients in, Moresby South, Papua New Guinea (PNG)	
EP-12-210-02	Improving Laboratory quality management systems for TB diagnostics services in Mukono district central Uganda	
EP-12-211-02	Increasing Tuberculosis case detection rate through the Public Private Mix: A progressive and productive Nigeria experience	
EP-12-212-02	Introduction of Cartridge-Based-Nucleic-Acid-Amplification-Test (CBNAAT) proved a boon to NTP; increased DRTB and RifRes cases improved UDST status in Odisha, India	
EP-12-213-02	Tackling TB in Indonesia: Diagnostics alone isn't enough, holistic approaches are needed	
EP-12-214-02	Testing diagnostic algorithm for community based case finding strategies – India.	
EP-12-215-02	HealthCare Provider initiated demand creation: A veritable approach to address gaps in TB case detection, treatment and referrals in High TB Prevalence, low detection states	
EP-12-216-02	Application of IFN-γ/IL-2 FluoroSpot assay for distinguishing active tuberculosis from non-active tuberculosis: a cohort study	

12.15 – 13.15	E-poster session (EP)	E-Poster Area
EP-11-D1	Addressing TB in vulnerable populations	
	Chairperson: Karuna Sagili (India)	
EP-11-197-02	Global Burden of Tuberculosis In Incarcerated Populations: A Meta-Analysis and Statistical Model	
EP-11-198-02	RefuScreen-TB: Evaluation of improved TB screening algorithms in refugees using novel diagnostics	
EP-11-199-02	Improving the diagnosis of tuberculosis in Cameroon prisons in 2018 through mass tuberculosis campaigns	
EP-11-200-02	Effect of urban DOTS on Tuberculosis case finding among prisoners in Kabul prisons -A document review	
EP-11-201-02	Tuberculosis in Women and Children among Internally Displaced Population in North-Eastern Nigeria	
EP-11-202-02	Patchwork epidemiological strategy for the active search of pulmonary tuberculosis in marginalized communities. First Latin America overview.	
EP-11-203-02	District-level combination interventions lead to significant increase in tuberculosis case detection rates among mining workers in Ethiopia	
EP-11-204-02	TB Case Finding in Vulnerable Populations in Navoi Region, Uzbekistan	
EP-11-205-02	Successful Implementation of Comprehensive Patient Support Package for Patients with Drug Resistant Tuberculosis in Eswatini.	
EP-11-206-02	Association of Nutritional factors with Tuberculosis Treatment Outcomes	

12.15 – 13.15	Meet the expert session (MTE)	MR 2.03 & 2.04
	Meet the expert session	

12.15 – 13.15	Meet the expert session (MTE)	MR 1.01 & 1.02
	Meet the expert session on tobacco control	

In this interactive session, Professor Bullen will lead a discussion on the place of emerging electronic nicotine delivery devices in tobacco control, specifically in light of the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control. These products have disrupted the field of smoking cessation, prompted reconsideration of the place of harm reduction in tobacco control, and challenged clinicians, regulators and policy-makers to consider how they weigh up potential individual- and population-level benefits and harms of such new technologies to make decisions. The session will focus discussion around the goals of tobacco control and 'state of the art' science.

12.15	How electronic nicotine devices fit with the Framework Convention on Tobacco Control Chris Bullen (New Zealand)	
12.15 – 13.15	Meet the expert session (MTE) Meet the expert session	MR G.03 & G.04
12.15 – 13.15	Meet the expert session (MTE) Meet the expert session on tuberculosis Scaling up Latent TB diagnosis and treatment is a major challenge in many LMIC. Problems include limited access to diagnostic testing materials for TST and IGRAs, and limited capacity to perform these tests. As well, treatment is prolonged, and requires close monitoring – to enhance adherence and completion, and to monitor for potentially fatal adverse events. New rifamycin-containing regimens are very promising – to reduce burden on health systems and burden plus risk for patients. But several barriers must be overcome, and mechanisms developed to assess and resolve these barriers so that LMIC can rapidly expand capacity for LTBI management.	MR G.05 & G.06
12.15	Implementation of new LTBI guidelines in LMIC: challenges and solutions Richard Menzies (Canada)	
12.15 – 13.15	E-poster session (EP) EP-16-E2 TB testing amongst at-risk and hard-to-reach populations Chairperson: Lindsay McKenna (United States of America)	E-Poster Area
	EP-16-244-02 Incentivizing tuberculosis testing among low income individuals in the Philippines: A randomized controlled trial	
	EP-16-245-02 Gender Differences In Symptoms Which Influence Care Seeking Among Chest Symptomatics In Tribal Populations – A Study From India	
	EP-16-246-02 Understanding social and behavioral barriers to TB case detection in Nigeria: A qualitative study using a human centered design approach	
	EP-16-247-02 Upfront GeneXpert for TB Screening in Prisons of Chhattisgarh, India; a Policy in Practice	
	EP-16-248-02 Increase in tuberculosis incidence rate among prisoners, Brazil	
	EP-16-249-02 Contribution of active household contact screening to TB case notification in Afghanistan,	
	EP-16-250-02 Intensifying TB screening among community health workers: Experience of project Challenge TB, Mozambique	
	EP-16-251-02 Evaluation of a community-based X-ray screening initiative to improve TB detection among older people in Ho Chi Minh City, Viet Nam	
	EP-16-252-02 Community Innovations: Workplace Visits (WV) to screen Tuberculosis in men in Senegal	
	EP-16-253-02 Intensified Active Case Finding (TB screening) intervention among high-risk, poor and vulnerable-populations improved TB case notification, and successfully brought patients into care in Odisha, India	
	EP-16-254-02 Way out towards active case finding in Key affected populations (KAP) Area	
	EP-16-255-02 Understanding contexts of TB affected migrant population in Thailand, Civil Society Perspective	
12.15 – 13.15	Special session (SPS) Special Session	Hall 2
12.45 – 13.45	Poster discussion session (PD)	Hall 3

PS-30-C8 Private engagement across the TB care cascade

Chairperson: Camilo Roa (Philippines)

- PS-30-824-02** Paradigm shift in Public Private Partnership approach; An Innovative Model for Tuberculosis Case Detection in Andhra Pradesh (AP), India
- PS-30-825-02** Lessons from Public Private Interface Agency (PPIA) intervention in TB care: Mumbai, Patna, India
- PS-30-826-02** Engaging Pharmacists to Strengthen TB Notification from Private Sector in Chhattisgarh, India
- PS-30-827-02** Leveraging Chemist Networks to Improve Access to NTP Drugs in the Private Sector in India: A Market Approach
- PS-30-828-02** Challenges faced by Pharmacies in Accelerated TB case finding: Findings from the first Private Sector Pharmacy-led Referral System in Myanmar
- PS-30-829-02** Access to free anti-TB medicines for patients seeking care in private sector: An experience of Nagpur municipal corporation (NMC) Maharashtra
- PS-30-830-02** Periodic performance review with patent medicine vendors; a fulcrum for improving TB case detection in the community: A case study of Nasarawa state, Nigeria.
- PS-30-831-02** Improving TB case finding through engagement of private Health Facilities in Nigeria
- PS-30-832-02** Contribution of General Practitioners and Private Hospitals in TB patient management and care in selected districts in Sri Lanka
- PS-30-833-02** Tuberculosis treatment outcomes in public and private hospitals: A comparative study of a public and a private hospital in Lusaka District of Zambia
- PS-30-834-02** Treatment outcomes of tuberculosis patients treated by private providers in selected districts of West Bengal: A cohort study
- PS-30-835-02** Assessment of private health care provider capacity for the provision of Tuberculosis care and treatment services: Case of selected franchised facilities in Kenya.

12.45 – 13.45

Poster discussion session (PD)

Hall 3

PS-31-C12 Continuing to interfere: the persistence of the tobacco industry

Chairperson: Elif Dagli (Turkey)

- PS-31-836-02** Institutionalization of Tobacco Control Programme is the Key to Sustained Results- A case study from the challenges-ridden state of Bihar in India
- PS-31-837-02** Declaring Educational Institutions Tobacco Free: Protecting Young Generation to Save Nation (Multipronged Coordinated Interventions to declare 3517 Schools Tobacco Free in Jharkhand in India)
- PS-31-838-02** Tobacco Industry Exploiting Religious Practices to Promote their Image: A Case Study from Sri Lanka
- PS-31-839-02** Perceived Effectiveness of Pictorial Health Warnings in Indonesia
- PS-31-840-02** Bangladesh Tobacco Industry Interference Index 2018: Report on Implementation of FCTC Article 5.3
- PS-31-841-02** The importance of independent estimates of illicit cigarette trade: Evidence from Mexico
- PS-31-842-02** To exploring the situation of tobacco industries promotional interference in bangladesh
- PS-31-843-02** Role of Media in Advancing Tobacco Control in Karnataka State
- PS-31-844-02** How tobacco industry interferes in Sri Lanka to undermine tobacco control polices
- PS-31-845-02** How do cigarette ads appeal to young people?
- PS-31-846-02** Exposing tobacco industry tactics in implementation of 85% GHW's through media advocacy
- PS-31-847-02** Over reporting of smuggled cigarettes by tobacco industry to influence policy makers against tax increases on cigarettes: A case study in Sri Lanka
- PS-31-848-02** Advertisement-free Point of Sale (PoS) at Tobacco Vend: A self-compliant and sustainable model from Indian state of Bihar
- PS-31-849-02** Tobacco industry's practices to promote debates on electronic nicotine delivery system in the scientific community in Brazil

12.45 – 13.45

Poster discussion session (PD)

Hall 3

PS-29-A3 TB diagnostics beyond GeneXpert

Chairperson: Richard Anthony (Netherlands)

- PS-29-812-02 Analysis of time to positivity by MGIT System to predict culture-negatives for Mycobacterium tuberculosis complex: A consideration for issuing preliminary reports guiding patient management
- PS-29-813-02 Comparison of direct versus indirect assays to diagnose isoniazid and rifampicin-resistant tuberculosis.
- PS-29-814-02 The addition of filter paper during the staining of sputum smears for tuberculosis microscopy is an unnecessary step
- PS-29-815-02 A comparative study of auramine staining using LED florescent microscopy with Ziehl-Neelsen staining in the diagnosis of tuberculosis
- PS-29-816-02 Mutation associated with atpE and R0678 gene resistance among Multidrug- Resistant Tuberculosis patients: A pilot study from a tertiary care center in India
- PS-29-817-02 Clofazimine (CFZ) and bedaquiline (BDQ) MIC distribution in isolates from multi-drug resistant-tuberculosis (MDR-TB) patients in Maputo, Mozambique
- PS-29-818-02 Identification of the prevalence of isoniazid resistance without concurrent rifampicin resistance in Myanmar using whole-genome sequencing (WGS)
- PS-29-819-02 No Fluoroquinolone Resistance Detected in First-Line Drug-Sensitive Mycobacterium tuberculosis in Lima, Peru: 2004 – 2017
- PS-29-820-02 Diagnosis of tuberculous meningitis in patients in a national hospital in Lima, Peru
- PS-29-821-02 Sample handling of human urine samples for the detection of tuberculosis lipoarabinomannan (TB LAM)
- PS-29-822-02 Tuberculosis diagnosis by culture using Resuscitation Promoting Factor
- PS-29-823-02 Polymerase Chain Reaction- a better option for early diagnosis of Extra-pulmonary Tuberculosis

12.45 – 13.45

Poster discussion session (PD)

Hall 3

PS-35-D1 Extra-pulmonary TB: clinical and diagnostic considerations

Chairperson: Wendy Stevens (South Africa)

- PS-35-886-02 Retrospective Real-word Study of Linezolid for the Treatment of Tuberculous Meningitis
 - PS-35-887-02 Cerebrospinal fluid biomarkers of astroglial and neuroaxonal injury and treatment outcome in tuberculous meningitis
 - PS-35-888-02 Evaluation of a Loop-mediated Isothermal Amplification system for the diagnosis of extrapulmonary tuberculosis
 - PS-35-889-02 Endometrial PCR versus conventional methods (histopathology, culture, AFB staining on endometrial sample and laparoscopy) for diagnosing female genital tuberculosis
 - PS-35-890-02 Diagnosis of Osteo-articular Tuberculosis in a tertiary care center, Pune, Maharashtra – A Six Years Experience.
 - PS-35-891-02 Pattern of TB-uveitis (ocular TB) in patients with previous pulmonary or extrapulmonary TB, reporting to a tertiary care eye clinic in eastern India
 - PS-35-892-02 Diagnosis of Extra Pulmonary Tuberculosis: How Best is CBNAAT?
 - PS-35-893-02 Xpert Ultra for the diagnosis of extra pulmonary tuberculosis – its role in a routine diagnostic laboratory
 - PS-35-894-02 Diagnostic performance of the laboratory methods for the detection of Mycobacterium tuberculosis from extra-pulmonary specimens in Bangladesh
 - PS-35-895-02 To evaluate the role of Kit-based Loop-Mediated Isothermal Amplification (TB-LAMP) assay in the diagnosis of Extrapulmonary Tuberculosis (EPTB)
 - PS-35-896-02 The impact of Mycobacteria Complex genotypes on tuberculosis phenotypes in association with risk factors.
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PS-36-E1 Effective community interventions and advocacy

Chairperson: Wim Vandeveld (South Africa)

Chairperson: Lara Dovifat (Germany)

PS-36-897-02 Grassroot advocacy on Tuberculosis in action- experience from Australia**PS-36-898-02 Assessment of civil society and community organizations working on tuberculosis in Cambodia: a qualitative study****PS-36-899-02 Leveraging Civil Society Organizations' work to support MDR-TB management in an Urban Setting- lessons from Kampala-Uganda****PS-36-900-02 Improved TB treatment outcomes: The role of community structures in the TB 'continuum of Response' in South Africa****PS-36-901-02 Accountability and Governance of Tuberculosis programme in rural India: Health workers and community perspective****PS-36-902-02 Access improvement to the TB detection in the target groups through the introduction of social mediators****PS-36-903-02 How to get pro-bono support to light up buildings/landmarks Red on World TB Day 24 March? Experience from Australia****PS-36-904-02 Budget Advocacy: A strategy to contribute increased funding at district and national levels to the End TB in Uganda****PS-36-905-02 Community Empowerment to Reduce Tobacco Smoking in Medawachchiya Division- Sri Lanka through Village Level Tobacco Prevention Committees****PS-34-B2 Curing TB: self-cure, surgery, new medications**

Chairperson: Susan van den Hof (Netherlands)

PS-34-874-02 Transmission pattern of mycobacterium tuberculosis based on whole genome sequence analysis**PS-34-875-02 Self-cure of Mtb infection: implications for population at-risk and lifetime risk of reactivation disease****PS-34-876-02 Association between radiological lung parenchymal abnormalities and bio-aerosol production during normal breathing in patients with intra-thoracic tuberculosis: implications for tuberculosis transmission and radiological risk assessment****PS-34-877-02 Transmission of Beijing genotype/ST1 among Multidrug tuberculosis resistance isolates in extrapulmonary tuberculosis cases****PS-34-878-02 First results at the 6-th month of the using conventional regimens with Bedaquiline for pre-/XDR-TB patients in Ukraine****PS-34-879-02 Short 12-month regimen with intravenous linezolid for MDR-TB: treatment outcomes and 24 month follow up results****PS-34-880-02 Sublobectomy is a safe alternative to lobectomy for localized cavitory pulmonary tuberculosis****PS-34-881-02 : Treatment outcome of isoniazid resistant (rifampicin susceptible) tuberculosis patients under programmatic conditions in India.****PS-34-882-02 Treatment Outcomes in Drug Resistance Tuberculosis patients who were offered treatment with Shorter Multi Drug Resistance Tuberculosis Regimen in Delhi, India****PS-34-883-02 Good final treatment outcomes amongst patients receiving bedaquiline and delamanid with highly resistant MDR-TB in Georgia****PS-34-884-02 End of treatment outcomes of an Armenian cohort of patients on bedaquiline and delamanid containing regimens for MDRTB****PS-34-885-02 Building a case for introduction and scale-up of a new TPT regimen, 3 months' weekly rifapentine and isoniazid (3HP), in the South African public sector**

PS-33-C8 Can we find “missing persons” with TB through better quality services?

Chairperson: Christy Hanson (United States of America)

- PS-33-862-02** Assessing the preparedness of health facilities for ambulatory DR-TB care in Zhytomyr, Ukraine
- PS-33-863-02** Finding the missed TB cases in public health facilities using quality improvement (QI) approaches. Lessons from Wakiso district, Uganda, East Africa.
- PS-33-864-02** Taking capacity building to the workplace increase TB program efficiency and outcomes in West Coast District, Western Cape, South Africa
- PS-33-865-02** Patient Pathway Analysis of presumptive pulmonary tuberculosis patients consulting a tertiary teaching hospital in Karnataka, India
- PS-33-866-02** Barriers and facilitators to accessing and engaging in tuberculosis care: a qualitative study from Nepal
- PS-33-867-02** Why Presumptive TB Patients do not reach Microscopy center? Findings from Tamil Nadu, a southern Indian state
- PS-33-868-02** Scaling up of Specimen Transport Mechanism: A Continuous Effort to Ensure Greater Access to Quality TB Diagnosis
- PS-33-869-02** Finding the missing TB cases through identification of presumptive TB patients in health facilities: The case of Kapiri Mposhi, Zambia July – Dec 2017
- PS-33-870-02** Determinants of delay on seeking care TB in Bambey Health District in 2017 (Senegal)
- PS-33-871-02** Quality improvement approach to improve pediatric TB case detection in Urban settings of Uganda
- PS-33-872-02** Is Joint Effort for Elimination of TB (JEET) project making any difference in urban project districts? – comparative crude analysis from five Indian provinces
- PS-33-873-02** Reducing pre-treatment costs incurred by tuberculosis patients through community-based active case finding in Ho Chi Minh City, Viet Nam
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PS-32-C2 Losses and gains across the continuum of TB care

Chairperson: Niesje Jansen (Netherlands)

- PS-32-850-02** Under reporting among tuberculosis (TB) patients diagnosed in hospital – highlighting a gap in the South African TB Care cascade
- PS-32-851-02** Working with local community leaders to reduce TB pre-treatment loss to follow-up; a case of Kamuli general hospital, Uganda
- PS-32-852-02** Finding the missing tuberculosis cases in Ghana: where are the gaps in the pathway to diagnosis?
- PS-32-853-02** Investigating losses in the Pediatric TB Care Cascade from Point of Entry to TB notification: A Case Study of Ndola District, Zambia
- PS-32-854-02** Why do TB testers not return to the clinic to collect their test results in Cape Town, South Africa?
- PS-32-855-02** Transfer out to clinic-based TB treatment following hospital TB diagnosis in South Africa
- PS-32-856-02** Exploring the differences between groups of tuberculosis cases with unknown treatment outcomes in Germany
- PS-32-857-02** Patient cascade analysis Tajikistan; following patients using data matching
- PS-32-858-02** Impact of tuberculosis patient counseling and phone reminders on reducing pretreatment loss to follow-up: a before-and-after study in Cameroon
- PS-32-859-02** Factors delaying the diagnosis of Pulmonary Tuberculosis in a rural district of Punjab, India.
- PS-32-860-02** Delays and pathways to diagnosis and treatment among pulmonary TB patients in universal health coverage era in Bandung, Indonesia
- PS-32-861-02** Implementing a standardised patient study to evaluate the quality of TB care in KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa
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PS-38-B1 TB diagnostics

Chairperson: Moses Joloba (Uganda)

- PS-38-916-02** Diagnostic performance of host-blood transcriptomic signatures for tuberculosis disease in HIV-negative adults and adolescents: a systematic review and meta-analysis
- PS-38-917-02** Pipeline for blood transport and processing for cell-based assays to discriminate forms of TB in an endemic region of Papua New Guinea
- PS-38-918-02** TB-LAMP assay for diagnosis of pediatric tuberculosis: A prospective cohort study
- PS-38-919-02** Tuberculosis lateral flow lipoarabinomannan test (LF-LAM) evaluation in Uganda: Challenges and opportunities for optimal performance
- PS-38-920-02** Structural organization of terminal arabinan of Mtb Lipoarabinomannan isolated from mice lung granulomas and patient's urine
- PS-38-921-02** A higher-sensitivity LAM assay for TB testing in hospitalized patients with HIV: cost-effectiveness analysis
- PS-38-922-02** SpeClean – urine sample treatment method for ultra sensitive LAM diagnostics
- PS-38-923-02** Strengthening implementation of the U-LAM Strategy for TB Care and Treatment Services: The Limpopo Province South Africa Experience
- PS-38-924-02** Loop-mediated isothermal amplification test for tuberculosis: results of a two-phased local evaluation
- PS-38-925-02** A pilot field trial to evaluate the use of deep learning and mobile technologies to improve TB diagnostics processes in Peru
- PS-38-926-02** Comparison of the New GeneXpert (R) MTB/RIF Ultra Assay with other Rapid Molecular Diagnostic Assays for Detecting Tuberculosis in Pulmonary and Extra-pulmonary Specimen

PS-39-A1 Detection and treatment of TB

Chairperson: Richard Anthony (Netherlands)

- PS-39-927-02** Role of Heat Shock Factor -1 in Mycobacterium tuberculosis pathogenesis
- PS-39-928-02** Evaluation of Aeonose, an exhaled breath-based diagnostic, as a TB triage test for patients being admitted to a hospital in Lima, Peru
- PS-39-929-02** Altered systemic levels of acute phase and antimicrobial proteins and post treatment modulation in tuberculous lymphadenitis
- PS-39-930-02** Evaluation of Antibody Responses for TB Screening among People Living With HIV
- PS-39-931-02** Age-related defects in maturation of T cell interferon-gamma responses in a TB endemic region of rural Papua New Guinea
- PS-39-932-02** Conventional PCR method for detection of Beijing Lineage from M.tuberculosis culture isolates
- PS-39-933-02** Detection of Mycobacterium tuberculosis from guinea pig lung and spleen tissues following natural transmission of Mycobacterium tuberculosis using PrimeMix real-time PCR
- PS-39-934-02** In-silico and Gene knockout characterization of oxidoreductase Rv0148 of Mycobacterium tuberculosis
- PS-39-935-02** Development of new C-2 bridged analogues of ethambutol as effective antituberculosis agents
- PS-39-936-02** Longitudinal profiling of gut microbiome among tuberculosis patients during anti-tuberculosis therapy
- PS-39-937-02** The potential impact of new, urine-based tests for TB: a modelling study

PS-40-D3 Fresh air: occupational and environmental threats to lung health

Chairperson: Sundeep Salvi (India)

- PS-40-938-02 Frequency of bronchial asthma symptoms among hairdressers in the city of Parakou, Benin
- PS-40-939-02 Preventing Tuberculosis with Silica Dust Controls in the Workplace
- PS-40-940-02 Prevalence and correlation of Breathing and Skin problems among informal workers in Textile industries
- PS-40-941-02 Pulmonary conditions and health literacy status of young adult stone cutters in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
- PS-40-942-02 Occupational air pollution and respiratory function among workers in a cement plant in Togo
- PS-40-943-02 A Study of Prevalence of Impaired Pulmonary Functions and its Associated Factors Amongst Residents of an Urban Village of Delhi, India
- PS-40-944-02 Delayed diagnosis of sarcoidosis
- PS-40-945-02 Species identification of non-tuberculous mycobacteria (NTM) from sputum samples of TB suspects in a tertiary care centre from north India
- PS-40-946-02 Assessment of airborne infection control and practices in health care institutions in Kerala, southern India.
- PS-40-947-02 Association of Knowledge and Practice of Infection Prevention and Control among Health Care Personnel in Gauteng, South Africa

12.45 – 13.45

Poster discussion session (PD)

Hall 3

PS-41-C4 Strengthening TB detection and management in children

Chairperson: Natasha Rybak (United States of America)

- PS-41-948-02 Childhood TB diagnostic capacities in primary health care facilities in high TB burden countries: results from the TB-Speed cross-sectional descriptive survey
- PS-41-949-02 Prevalence of Pulmonary TB in children aged 0 – 5 years old with Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) at the Macia Health Center, Mozambique
- PS-41-950-02 Addressing gaps in childhood TB case detection and management through targeted contact management: Lessons from South Africa
- PS-41-951-02 Strengthening Childhood TB management in Nepal: Challenges, Progress and Lesson Learned
- PS-41-952-02 Health care professional's perceptions on barriers and facilitators to childhood tuberculosis diagnosis in Côte d'Ivoire and Mozambique
- PS-41-953-02 Healthcare Providers' Perceptions of Barriers to TPT Uptake and Adherence among Children in Eswatini
- PS-41-954-02 Enhancing pediatric tuberculosis diagnosis and treatment in India's private health care sector: findings of a scoping study
- PS-41-955-02 Increasing detection of childhood tuberculosis by engaging the public and private sectors in Bangladesh
- PS-41-956-02 Excellent treatment outcomes amongst children with drug-resistant tuberculosis: a cohort study from Tajikistan
- PS-41-957-02 Paediatric and adolescent tuberculosis mortality in South Africa: 2004-2016
- PS-41-958-02 Role of Genetic Factors in Anti-tubercular Therapy-Induced Liver Injury in Children
- PS-41-959-02 Risk factors for unfavorable outcomes in children treated for drug-susceptible TB between 2008 and 2017 at The Indus Hospital, Karachi, Pakistan

12.45 – 13.45

Poster discussion session (PD)

Hall 3

PS-37-D6 Preventing disease: a focus on LTBI and transmission avoidance

Chairperson: Bertrand Mbatchou (Cameroon)

- PS-37-906-02 The effect of anti-tuberculosis treatment on the infectiousness of people with drug-susceptible tuberculosis: a systematic review and meta-analysis
- PS-37-907-02 Quantifying the rates of late reactivation TB: A systematic review
- PS-37-908-02 The global prevalence of latent tuberculosis: a systematic review and meta-analysis
- PS-37-909-02 Use of cough monitor in tuberculosis active case finding, Kimaeti Health centre, Kenya

- PS-37-910-02 **Implementation of Tuberculosis Infection Control Practices in Tuberculosis Diagnostic and Treatment Healthcare Facilities in Kampala District, Uganda, August 2015**
- PS-37-911-02 **Compromised TB Infection Prevention and Control in South African Primary Care Facilities: A Whole Systems Perspective**
- PS-37-912-02 **Delays in Diagnosis of Pulmonary Tuberculosis Associate with High Risk of Transmission in Pastoralist Setting, Ethiopia**
- PS-37-913-02 **Neither children nor adults: Socio-demography, household exposure and nutritional status of adolescents with self-reported TB from a nationally representative survey from India**
- PS-37-914-02 **Spatial clusters risk for occurrence of tuberculosis cases and deaths in the state of Paraná- Brazil**
- PS-37-915-02 **Exposed but not ignored. An e-registry for MDRTB exposed contacts**

12.45 – 13.45

Poster discussion session (PD)

Hall 3

PS-28-B6 TB-HIV: African-Asian experience

Chairperson: Tracey Naledi (South Africa)

- PS-28-799-02 **Adherence support groups for patients with drug-resistant TB/ HIV in South Africa: the PRAXIS study intervention**
- PS-28-800-02 **Emerging ART Resistance and Poor Adherence Impede Success in DR-TB HIV Treatment in South Africa**
- PS-28-801-02 **Tuberculosis in patients co-infected with Visceral Leishmaniasis and HIV – a new diagnostic and management challenge**
- PS-28-802-02 **Paradoxical Tuberculous Immune Reconstitution Inflammatory Syndrome (TB-IRIS) in HIV with culture positive rifampicin-sensitive pulmonary TB – Risk factors and influence on TB outcome**
- PS-28-803-02 **High mortality among smear and Xpert-negative presumptive tuberculosis patients who are empirically treated**
- PS-28-804-02 **Addressing TB and HIV co-morbidity in Humanitarian emergencies: Bangladesh experience**
- PS-28-805-02 **Incidence for rates for Tuberculosis among HIV infected patients in Northern Tanzania**
- PS-28-806-02 **Viral load testing coverage and suppression among HIV and HIV/TB patients in Mozambique**
- PS-28-807-02 **Sustaining a national tuberculosis preventive treatment (TPT) scale-up among the PLHIV population through targeted technical assistance to high volume ART treatment sites in Nigeria, 2018**
- PS-28-808-02 **Initiation and completion of Isoniazid preventive therapy in people living with HIV (PLHIV): A mixed methods study from Kolar district of Karnataka, India**
- PS-28-809-02 **The Diagnosis and Treatment Cascade of Latent Tuberculosis Infection among HIV co-infected Tuberculosis Contacts**
- PS-28-810-02 **Interventions to improve linkage gaps along the TB-HIV care cascades in low- and middle-income countries: a systematic review**
- PS-28-811-02 **Integrating tuberculosis screening services in differentiated care models for HIV to increase detection of TB/HIV coinfection.**

14.00 – 15.30

Symposium (SP)

MR 1.05 & 1.06

SP-65-C8 Reaching the missing men: strategies to improve men's access to TB diagnosis and treatment

Men's disadvantage in TB is clear: 70% of undiagnosed cases, 60% of notified cases, 65% of deaths. Gaps in detection and reporting are greater for men than women, and men are less likely than women to complete treatment. Strategies to better reach men with TB diagnostic and treatment services are urgently needed, both for men's health and for broader TB prevention efforts. This session highlights evidence and consequences of men's disadvantages in TB, presents qualitative studies of men's experiences and preferences in TB care, and shares results and lessons from facility- and community-based strategies to improve men's access to care.

Chairperson: Bertie Squire (United Kingdom)

Chairperson: Niyati Shah (United States of America)

14.00

Sex disparities in TB burden and care

Katherine C. Horton (United Kingdom)

- 14.15 **Formative research to implement TB and HIV screening for male partners of women attending primary care facilities in Blantyre, Malawi**
Moses Kumwenda (Malawi)
- 14.30 **What do men need, what do men want?: identifying preferences for a male-centred TB care and support initiative, Buffalo City Metro Health District, South Africa**
Andrew Medina-Marino (South Africa)
- 14.45 **Khotla (“a gathering place for men”): Lesotho’s most masculine clinic**
Tafadzwa Chakare (Lesotho)
- 15.00 **Improving effectiveness and efficiency of systematic screening of high-risk population using gender- and age-specific TB rates in Nigeria**
Rupert Eneogu (Nigeria)

- 14.00 – 15.30 Symposium (SP) MR 2.03 & 2.04
- SP-66-E2 Taking action: addressing the oft-neglected stigma of TB within the healthcare setting**
Although stigma in the home and community setting has been well studied, a frequently ignored aspect is stigma within healthcare systems. This includes stigma and marginalisation within the workplace faced by HCWs that contract TB disease. Unlike patients who have support from clinic staff, these HCWs often battle their disease in isolation. The symposium will delve into various forms of stigma experienced in a healthcare setting – including HCWs towards HCW patients and non-HCW patients. Lessons learned from personal stories will be shared and policy changes to promote a stigma-free healthcare environment will be addressed.
- Chairperson: Dr. Latha Rajan (United States of America)
- 14.00 **Towards TB patient-centred care: stigma reduction strategies in healthcare settings**
Ellen Mitchell (Netherlands)
- 14.15 **Sharing stories of occupational TB-related stigma in healthcare worker interactions in South Africa**
Thato Mosidi (South Africa)
- 14.30 **Advocating for policy reform: the patient perspective on how current policies fuel TB stigma**
Nandita Venkatesan (India)
- 14.45 **Recommendations on creating stigma-free working environments to benefit TB HCWs and their patients**
Ruvandhi R. Nathavitharana (United States of America)
- 15.00 **The CRESIPT trial: a comprehensive approach to addressing TB-related stigma in Peru**
Carlton Evans (Peru)

- 14.00 – 15.30 Symposium (SP) Hall 5
- SP-61-C9 Making informed and smart choices: evidence-based optimisation of national strategies to end TB**
In the era of the End TB Strategy and SDGs, NTPs are under increasing pressure to balance demands for ambitious programme targets with limited and often diminishing resources. The resulting requirement for prioritisation and “hard choices” threatens to curtail effective TB programming. This session will look at how data utilisation, and a strategic combination of the patient pathway analysis, care cascade analysis and GIS can facilitate strategic planning for optimisation of intervention packages and their targeted implementation.
- Chairperson: Kathy Fiekert (Netherlands)
Chairperson: Mirjam Bakker (Netherlands)
- 14.00 **Listen to the evidence: the People-Centred Planning Framework in action**
Maureen Kamene Kimenye (Kenya)
- 14.15 **Finding the “missing” TB patients just got easier: a faster way to conduct a patient pathway analysis**
Jessie Brown (United States of America)
- 14.30 **Care cascade analysis: what happens where and why?**
Max Meis (Netherlands)
- 14.45 **MATCH: using sub-national data to rationally prioritise interventions to meet local needs**
Mirjam Bakker (Netherlands)
- 15.00 **Maximising impact with limited resources: optimisation versus prioritisation**
Kathy Fiekert (Netherlands)

14.00 – 15.30 Oral Abstract session (OA) Hall 3

OA-28-C3 We're vulnerable to TB: don't forget us

Chairperson: Chen-Yuan Chiang (Taiwan)
Chairperson: Sapna Bamrah (United States of America)

OA-28-489-02 Imipenem through port-a-cath for extensively drug-resistant TB: Experience from an NGO-run clinic, Mumbai, India

OA-28-490-02 Incidence of Anemia Among Cohorts of DR TB Patients Started on Linezolid Containing Regimen in Lesotho.

OA-28-491-02 Linezolid for the treatment of extensively drug-resistant tuberculosis: a systematic review and meta-analysis

OA-28-492-02 Easier said than done: the reality of treatment monitoring for patients with multi-drug resistant tuberculosis

OA-28-493-02 Adverse events common due to linezolid in MDR-TB treatment – a nation-wide cohort study

OA-28-494-02 Treatment of multi- and extensively drug-resistant tuberculosis with bedaquiline containing regimens at the programmatic level. Belarus prospective cohort study.

OA-28-495-02 Early safety evaluation of Bedaquiline for treatment of MDR-TB patients in China

OA-28-496-02 QT prolongation and its evolution over time in the STREAM 1 trial

14.00 – 15.30 Short Oral Abstract session (SOA) MR G.03 & G.04

SOA-17-C10 Finding the missing with TB: many paths to the same truth

Chairperson: Claudia Denkinger (Germany)
Chairperson: Karun Kumar (India)

SOA-17-1168-02 Integrated van specimen referral from introduction to integration in the Ethiopian health system

SOA-17-1170-02 Using GXconnectivity to increase DR-TB enrollment rate: experience from Nigeria from 2013 – 2018

SOA-17-1171-02 SITRUST makes GeneXpert testing possible for all presumptive TB patients in hard-to-reach districts in Jayapura City, Papua Province, Indonesia

SOA-17-1172-02 Operationalising Point-of-Care TB Testing: Lessons learnt from a pilot study in a high-burdened setting – Buffalo City Metro Health District, Eastern Cape Province, South Africa.

SOA-17-1173-02 Development of a simple stool processing method for diagnosis of intrathoracic pediatric tuberculosis using GeneXpert MTB/TIF Ultra testing – results of an in vitro study.

SOA-17-1174-02 Frequency of and adherence to guidelines for 'trace-positive' Xpert MTB/RIF Ultra results in routine care in Uganda

SOA-17-1175-02 Optimizing the Xpert MTB/RIF Network in Ho Chi Minh City (2017-2018)

SOA-17-1176-02 Factors hindering Xpert MTB/RIF potential in improvement in patient-level outcomes

SOA-17-1177-02 Accuracy of Xpert Ultra in the diagnosis of pulmonary TB among children in Uganda

SOA-17-1178-02 Diagnostic accuracy of stool Xpert MTB/RIF for active tuberculosis detection in children: a systematic review and meta-analysis

14.00 – 15.30 Symposium (SP) Hall 1

SP-59-E1 Amplifying the voices of the TB-affected community through OnelImpact: a mobile community-based monitoring (CBM) technology system

About 40% of people affected with TB are missed – not diagnosed, treated or notified in public health systems. These challenges are not captured during monitoring, hence TB response planning remains uninformed by patients' experiences. This symposium will:

- a. Develop a common understanding on CBM and its relevance to finding missing people with TB.
- b. Provide information on how innovative tools, community-driven strategies, multistakeholder accountability mechanisms and the implementation of science-based approaches facilitate CBM as initiatives to find the missing people with TB.

c. Share experiences from countries on how CBM improves patient care, strengthens monitoring, surveillance, advocacy and TB programmatic management.

Chairperson: Viorel Sultan (Switzerland)

- 14.00 **What is CBM and how can it contribute to finding the missing people with TB?**
Caoimhe Smyth (Switzerland)
- 14.20 **CBM: improving access to information on TB in the Democratic Republic of the Congo**
Maxime Lunga (Congo (Democratic Rep.))
- 14.40 **CBM: generating information on drug side effects, interfering with TB treatment completion in Ukraine**
Olha Klymenko (Ukraine)
- 15.00 **Using OneImpact, a digital CBM system to influence policy and programming decision-making: experiences in Tanzania**
Olive Mumba (Tanzania, United Republic of)

14.00 – 15.30

Symposium (SP)

Novotel Granite

SP-67-D1 Using TBPSs to catalyse the response towards ending TB in the African region

The End TB Strategy target is to reduce TB incidence by 80% in 2030 (compared to 2015). Achieving this requires significant acceleration of the TB response. TBPSs measure disease burden, and 11 WHO African region countries have completed these surveys since 2010. In addition to burden estimates, the surveys have provided important programmatic insights. This session discusses how TBPSs have influenced national TB responses and highlights some missed opportunities in translating survey findings into programmatic action. It concludes by highlighting how TBPS findings can catalyse regional progress towards ending TB, advocating inclusion of post-survey processes in survey design.

Chairperson: Wilfred Nkhoma (Zimbabwe)

Chairperson: Eveline Klinkenberg (Netherlands)

- 14.00 **TB impact measurement: the role of national TBPSs in the context of ending TB**
Irwin Law (Switzerland)
- 14.15 **Reprioritising active case finding following Rwanda's TBPS**
Patrick Migambi (Rwanda)
- 14.30 **Informed investment in TB diagnostic technologies and approaches following Zimbabwe's TBPS**
Charles Sandy (Zimbabwe)
- 14.45 **Redefining TB care in Kenya after the national TBPS: business unusual**
Eunice Omesa (Kenya)
- 15.00 **Optimising TBPSs towards achieving the SDG and End TB targets in the African region**
Farai Mavhunga (Congo)

14.00 – 15.30

Symposium (SP)

Hall 2

SP-60-C8 TB-HIV care cascade analysis to inform programmatic management and quality service delivery

Scale-up of collaborative TB-HIV activities has saved an estimated 6.6 million lives of people living with HIV since 2005. However, gaps in the care cascade persist, with more than half of estimated cases not reaching care, and a case fatality ratio that is more than double that of people without HIV. Scrutiny of the care cascade at every level is critical for identifying and addressing the gaps along the continuum from TB screening and HIV testing, to TB prevention and treatment completion. This symposium will discuss the gaps and innovative strategies to address them, including strengthening quality of services.

Chairperson: Riitta Dlodlo (Zimbabwe)

Chairperson: Jeffrey Acaba (Thailand)

- 14.00 **Overview of the global cascade of TB-HIV activities**
Annabel Baddeley (Switzerland)
- 14.20 **Diagnostic cascade: challenges and experience from the India**
Anoop Kumar Puri (India)
- 14.40 **Treatment cascade: challenges and experience from the United Republic of Tanzania**
Beatrice Mutayoba (Tanzania, United Rep.)

15.00	Prevention cascade: challenges and experience from Cambodia Mao Tan Eang (Cambodia)	
14.00 – 15.30	Symposium (SP)	MR 1.01 & 1.02
SP-63-B7	Fighting to breathe: living with asthma, COPD and chronic respiratory diseases, and how to end the silence Chronic respiratory diseases (CRDs) are the third most common cause of death and fifth most common cause of years lived with disability globally and have been prioritised by the UN [Resolution of the General Assembly on 13 May 2010 A/res/64/265: Prevention and control of NCDs]. Despite this, funding for respiratory research and interventions remains disproportionately low. This symposium will assess the global state of CRDs, specifically COPD and asthma and post-TB lung disease in terms of morbidity-mortality burden. We will address existing strategies and interventions for improving access to management, and propose future directions for programme, policy and action research. Chairperson: Asma El Sony (Sudan) Chairperson: Jamie Rylance (United Kingdom)	
14.00	Drivers of the major causes of lung disease around the world Guy B. Marks (Australia)	
14.20	Post-TB sequelae Brian Allwood (South Africa)	
14.40	Be He@lthy, Be Mobile WHO initiative for CRDs: experiences and challenges – the way forward Asma El Sony (Sudan)	
15.00	Global state of COPD and asthma: the need for a holistic approach Kevin Mortimer (United Kingdom)	
14.00 – 15.30	Symposium (SP)	MR 1.03 & 1.04
SP-64-D8	Modelling to support ending the emergency: science, leadership, action There is an urgent need to combine robust scientific evidence and leadership to identify cost-effective strategies (actions) to accelerate progress to end the emergency. Mathematical modelling is a critical tool to create evidence of the potential health impacts, cost-effectiveness and resource implications of future TB care and prevention options. In this session we present new results on four key modelling initiatives supporting acceleration towards ending the emergency, and a policy maker's perspective on the advantages and disadvantages of modelling for country- and global-level TB decision-making. Chairperson: Jeremiah Chakaya (Kenya) Chairperson: Charalampos Sismanidis (Switzerland)	
14.00	Impacts of LTBI management in the South East Asian region: a modelling study Sandip Mandal (India)	
14.15	Modelling to inform "strategic" active case finding of TB cases in rural Nepal Sourya Shrestha (United States of America)	
14.30	Modelling for TB control in the Asia-Pacific region – the case of Bhutan James Trauer (Australia)	
14.45	Optimising approaches for active case finding for TB: a modelling analysis Lucia Cilloni (United Kingdom)	
15.00	Policy perspective: is modelling a useful tool to combine robust scientific evidence and leadership to identify cost-effective strategies to accelerate progress to end the emergency? Blessina Kumar (India)	
14.00 – 15.30	Symposium (SP)	MR G.01 & G.02
SP-62-C4	Improving access to TB care for children: successful approaches and upcoming opportunities Although childhood TB programming has received more attention in recent years, providing access to quality TB care is still a challenge in many TB-endemic countries, and availability of paediatric TB services remains sub-optimal. The session will review promising models of care and programmatic approaches that have proven successful in improving availability and access to paediatric TB care, as well as opportunities provided by the availability of new	

treatment options. The symposium will include a panel session to discuss upcoming opportunities for childhood TB-dedicated resources. (Panelists: Sabine Verkuil, Charlotte Corvin, Charles Sandy, Anna Scardigli.)

Chairperson: Moorine Sekkade (Uganda)
Chairperson: Martina Casenghi (Switzerland)

- 14.00 **Availability of paediatric TB services in sub-Saharan Africa: results from CaP TB site-level assessment in six African countries**
Lise Denoeud (Switzerland)
- 14.15 **Increase in case detection and IPT/LTBI treatment through engagement of professional bodies in NTP programme: experience from Bangladesh and Nepal**
Shakil Ahmed (Bangladesh)
- 14.30 **Breaking the cycle: comprehensive childhood DR-TB management in Tajikistan**
Jarmila Kliescikova (Tajikistan)
- 14.45 **Successes in facilitating introduction of paediatric-friendly formulations of TB medicines**
Brenda Waning (Switzerland)
- 15.00 **Panel discussion**

14.00 – 15.30 Short Oral Abstract session (SOA) Hall 6

SOA-16-A3 TB diagnostic innovations

Chairperson: Sven Hoffner (Sweden)
Chairperson: Daniela Maria Cirillo (Italy)

SOA-16-1157-02 Development and evaluation of novel bio-safe filter paper-based kits for sputum microscopy and transport to directly detect Mycobacterium tuberculosis and associated drug resistance.

SOA-16-1158-02 CAPTURE-XTTM concentration and isolation of bacteria from sputum using a novel microfluidic-dielectrophoretic technology to enable rapid diagnosis of Mycobacterium tuberculosis (TB) in clinical samples.

SOA-16-1159-02 Performance assessment of two tuberculosis-specific targeted next generation sequencing assays for drug resistance detection

SOA-16-1160-02 The BioNumerics MTBC genotyping plugin: NGS-based lineage determination, in silico spoligotyping, and associations to drug resistance for the Mycobacterium tuberculosis complex made easy

SOA-16-1161-02 High resolution melting curve analysis: a rapid approach for diagnosis and screening of drug resistance directly from CSF sample of tuberculous meningitis patients

SOA-16-1162-02 Direct detection of Fluoroquinolones resistance in sputum samples from tuberculosis patients by High Resolution Melt curve analysis

SOA-16-1163-02 Suboptimal thermocycler ramp rate for MTBDRsl negatively impacts the diagnosis of drug resistant tuberculosis

SOA-16-1164-02 Diagnostic sensitivity and time-to-detection (TTD): A direct comparison between the MDR/XDR-TB Colour Test and established liquid and solid culture techniques

SOA-16-1165-02 Utility of cell-free Mycobacterium tuberculosis DNA for the improved diagnosis of abdominal tuberculosis.

SOA-16-1166-02 Cell-free DNA in plasma and urine can be used to diagnose active tuberculosis: preliminary results

SOA-16-1167-02 Pretomanid susceptibility testing of Mycobacterium tuberculosis complex isolates using the BACTECTM MGITM 960 system

14.00 – 15.30 Short Oral Abstract session (SOA) MR G.05 & G.06

SOA-18-C3 Insights into the DR-TB epidemics

Chairperson: Neel Gandhi (United States of America)
Chairperson: Julio Croda (Brazil)

SOA-18-1179-02 Extensively Drug Resistant Tuberculosis genomic characterization in Peru

SOA-18-1180-02 Detailed molecular epidemiological studies of multidrug-resistant Mycobacterium tuberculosis (MDR-TB) isolates identify local transmission of MDR-TB in Kuwait

SOA-18-1181-02 Mycobacterium tuberculosis whole genome sequencing provides insights into the Manila strain and drug-resistance mutations in the Philippines

SOA-18-1182-02 Increased Moxifloxacin Dosing among MDR-TB Patients with Low-Level Resistance to Moxifloxacin did not Improve Treatment Outcomes in a Tertiary Care Center in Mumbai, India

SOA-18-1183-02 Baseline predictors of unfavourable outcome in the short MDR-TB regimen: exploratory analyses from the STREAM trial

SOA-18-1184-02 Successful outcome for patients switched from kanamycin to linezolid in a modified oral short regimen for MDR-TB in Niger

SOA-18-1185-02 Good end of treatment outcomes of patients receiving standardized short MDR-TB treatment in a high HIV prevalence setting in Mozambique

SOA-18-1186-02 The effect of different indicators of extensive disease on multidrug-resistant tuberculosis treatment outcomes: an individual patient data meta-analysis

SOA-18-1187-02 Is transmission of drug-resistant tuberculosis changing? Investigating temporal trends using age-disaggregation

SOA-18-1188-02 Spread of drug-resistant tuberculosis in Brazilian border with Paraguay and Bolivia

SOA-18-1189-02 Systematic review and meta analysis of the proportion of relapses or reinfections among TB recurrent episodes

16.00 – 17.00

Plenary Session (PL)

Hall 3

PL

Rapporteur session

17.00 – 17.45

Plenary Session (PL)

Hall 3

Closing session