

Global Indigenous Stop TB Initiative

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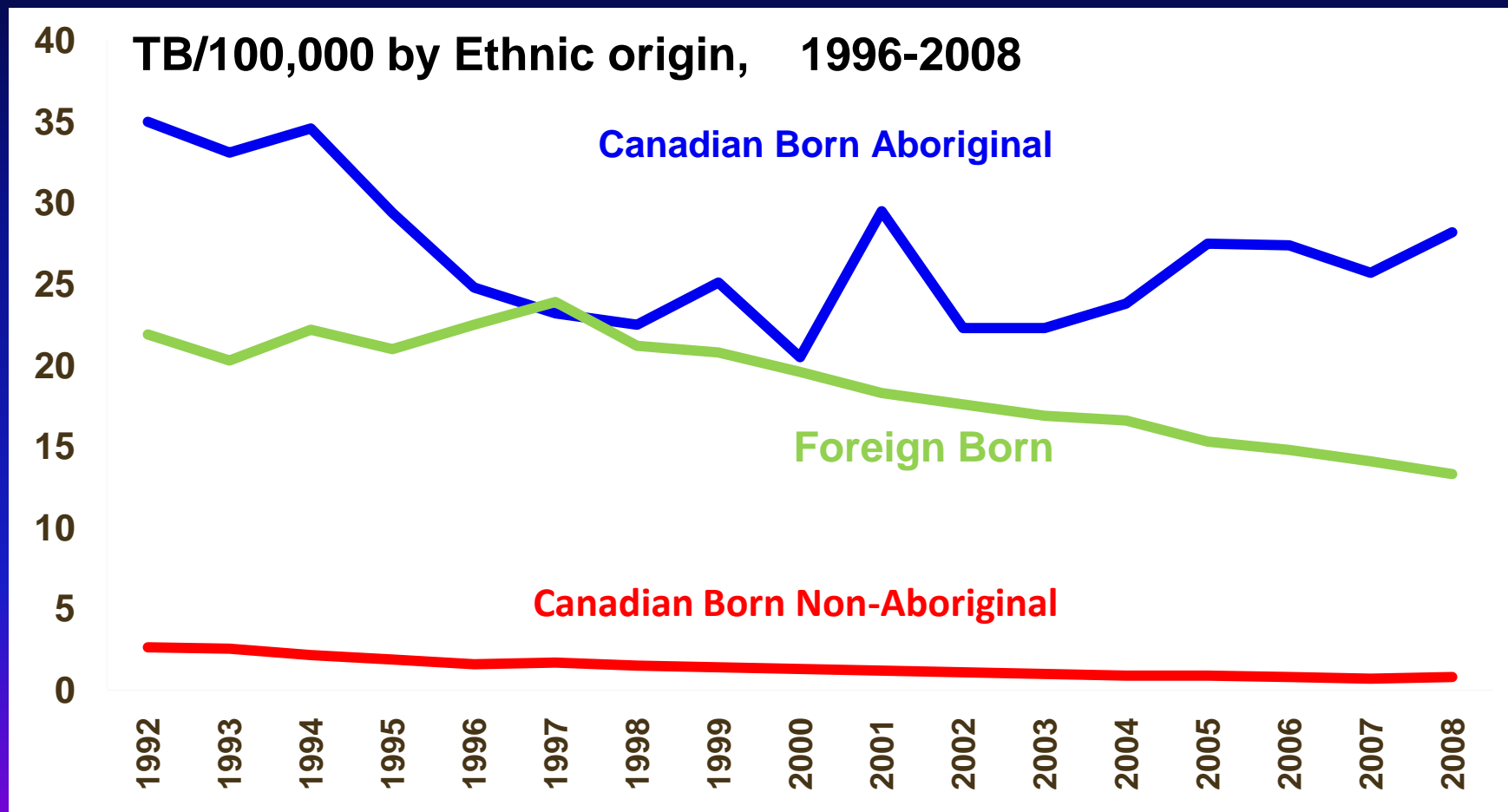
Overview

1. Who are the Indigenous people and why might they be at more risk for TB infection?
2. Some examples of Indigenous TB rates in Greenland, Canada and the US
3. The Global Indigenous Stop TB Initiative
4. Next Steps

Who are the Indigenous?

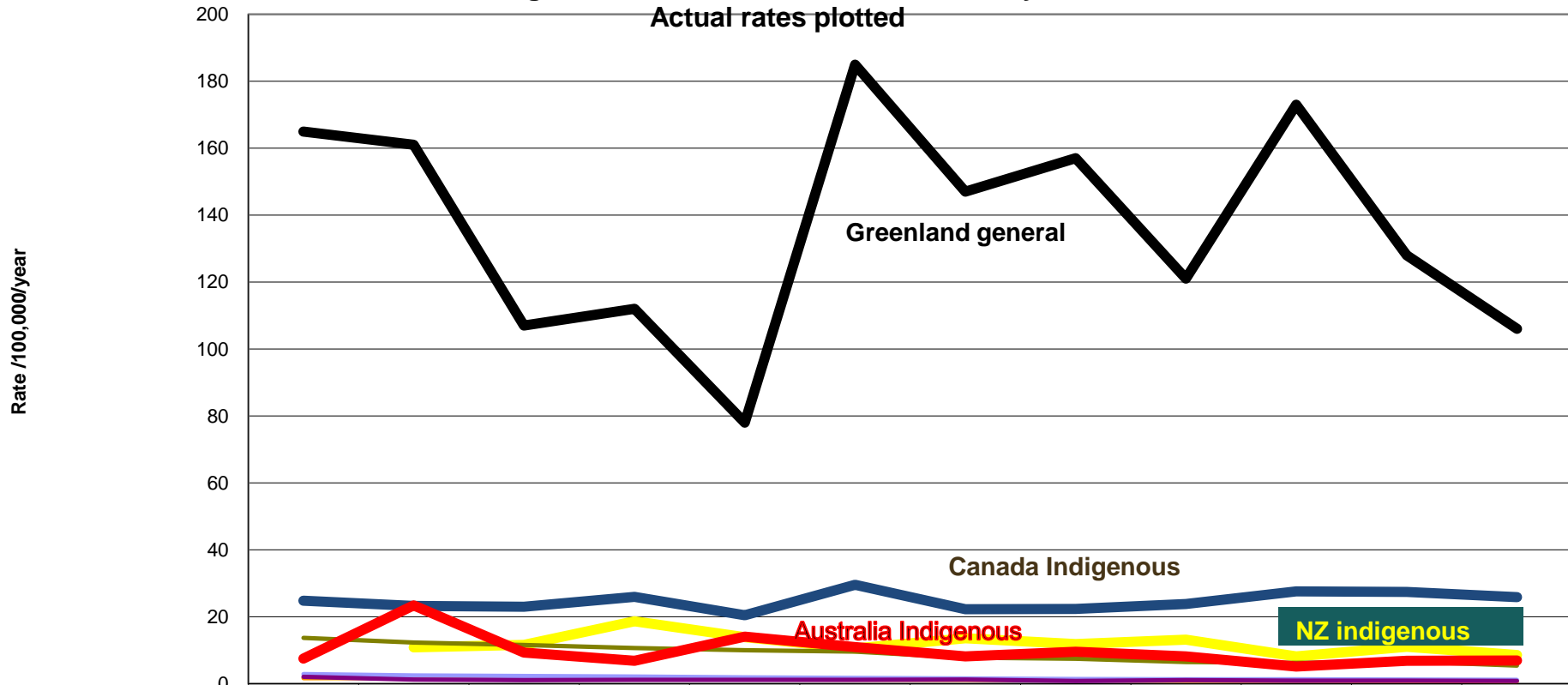
- 370 million people in over 70 countries
- Often represent the poorer and more marginalized peoples
- Poverty, lack of access to health care, and food insecurity are common determinants that place Indigenous peoples at risk for Tuberculosis

Tuberculosis incidence rate by origin Canada: 1992 - 2006



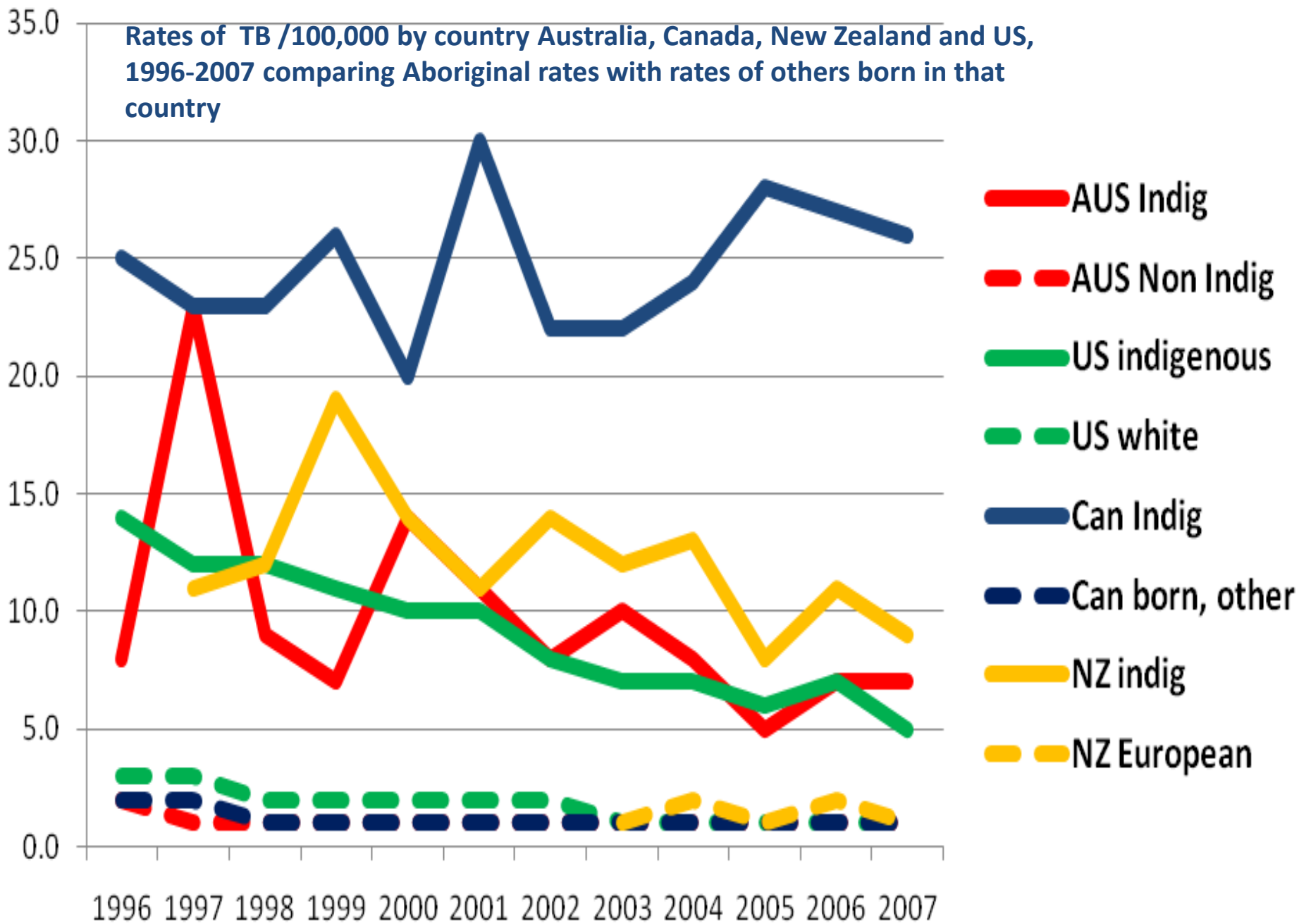
Rates of Indigenous and others born in that country , 1996-2007

Actual rates plotted



	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Greenland	165	161	107	112	78	185	147	157	121	173	128	106
NZ indig		10.8	11.6	18.6	13.9	10.5	13.5	11.8	13.1	8.1	11	8.5
Can born, other	1.6	1.7	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.7
Can Indig	24.8	23.2	23.0	25.9	20.4	29.5	22.2	22.3	23.8	27.6	27.4	25.8
US white	2.8	2.5	2.3	2.1	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.1
US indigenous	13.7	12.3	11.5	10.7	10.0	9.6	7.8	7.4	6.5	6.2	6.6	5.4
AUS Non Indig	2.0	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8
AUS Indig	7.5	23.4	9.3	6.8	14.0	10.9	8.1	9.5	8.1	5.1	6.8	6.9

Rates of TB /100,000 by country Australia, Canada, New Zealand and US, 1996-2007 comparing Aboriginal rates with rates of others born in that country



Mean rate of change of TB rates in 5 countries 1996-2007

country	Indigenous	overall
Canada	+2.67	-4.1
Australia	+19	-1.1
New Zealand	+1.9	+0.45
US	-6.1	-5.7
Greenland	+13.9	Denmark -0.7

Indigenous health indicator gap

Aboriginal(no n-abriginal)	Canada	US	AUS	NZ	Greenland(Denmark)
Life expectancy in years m/f gap	69:77/ (77:82) 8/5.5	73:79/ (75:81) 5/3	67:73 (77:82) Adjusted 10:9	66:71 (76:81) 9/9	75.5:80.2
Infant <one year MR/1000	6.4/5.2 1.2	8.7/6.8 1.9	7.3	3.1	na
HIV % of new infections gap	20	2/10⁵	40% greater prevalence	6.8/10⁵	
Suicide/10 ⁵ gap	24(11) 13/10⁵	6.5/10⁵		6.2/10⁵	105/10 ⁵
TB/10 ⁵ Factor	25.8(4) 6.5X	5.4(4) 1.4X	6.9(5) 1.4X	8.5(7) 1.2	60(7) 8.5

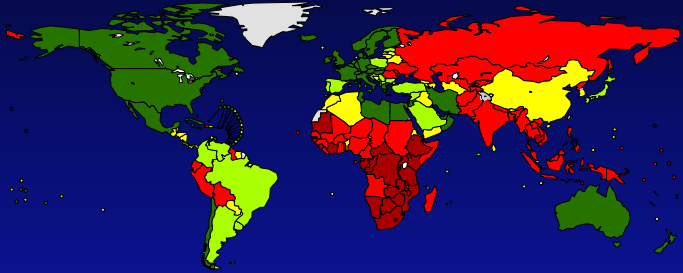
Social determinants

Aboriginal (non aboriginal)	Canada	US	AUS	NZ	Greenland
HS grad %	37(65)	71(80)	23(49)	62(76)	96%
gap	28	9	26	14	
U grad %	5.8(18.1)	12(24)	3(25)	8(13)	na
gap	12.3	12	22	5	
Crowding Person/ room	.6(.4)				
Income (USD)	16,572 (25,615)	28,919 (37,057)	394(665)/ week	14,000 (18,500)	20,000
gap	9043	9138	271	4500	
Median age	29.6 (36)	29(35)	21(36)	23(36)	39.8

Factors which appear to correlate with good control

- **Good program assumed to be the critical factor-but Dye and Oxlade show link to social determinants**
- **Social determinants most disparate in Australia, least in the US**
- **Program best evaluated in the US with annual performance targets measured.**

Latest global TB estimates and notification - 2008



Estimated number of cases

Cases reported DOTS

All forms of TB
Greatest number of cases in Asia; greatest rates per capita in Africa

9.4 million
(139 per 100,000) **5.6 million**
(80 per 100,000)

New Smear positive

4.1 million **2.6 million**
(63%)

Multidrug-resistant TB (MDR-TB)

440,000 (50,000 XDR) **150,000**

HIV-associated TB

1.4 (15%) **486,000**

Deaths

1.8 million (.52 mHIV, .15 mMDR, .03mXDR)

Indigenous nations of the world: 370 million in 70 countries



Challenges

- **disparity for aboriginal peoples in social determinants**
- **Need a global Indigenous movement to STOP TB**
- **Require program goals and performance indicators and annual evaluation and accountability**
- **Require collaborate and communicate with communities**

and

- **Recognize excellent programs and emulate them**
- **Build community capacity CHA/P**
- **Declare zero tolerance for pediatric TB requiring urgent contact follow-up of every infectious case**
- **Encourage Operations Research in TB**

WHO Stop TB Partnership

- In 2001, WHO launched the Global Plan to Stop TB
- Indigenous peoples were not identified as a unique population within the strategy
- Strategy is not reaching the most vulnerable populations

The Global Indigenous Initiative

- April 2007 – A resolution at the UNPFII called for a specific Indigenous-led initiative on TB to collaborate with the Stop TB Partnership.
- This led to the Global Indigenous Experts Meeting November 2008 in Toronto Canada.
- Public health experts and Indigenous leaders from 60 countries developed a Strategic Framework Action Plan

The Strategy

Increasing awareness and surveillance of the burden of TB globally in an Indigenous context.

Generate resources for Indigenous TB control

Support in accessing funding – Global Fnd World Bank TB Reach TB Treat

- Providing models of best practices in other Regions
- Facilitating key relationships with Indigenous leaders
- Supporting the advocacy movement on social determinants
- Developing communication tools that could be adapted for education and awareness

Next Steps

- Next week participation at the UNPFII with a side event and bilateral meetings with various Governments and Donor Agencies to secure funding for the Initiative
- Determining what role this Circumpolar Group might play?