

Role of National TB Program in LTBI Research

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TB Epidemiology in Viet Nam



- 12th / 22 of the TB HBCs
- 14th / 27 MDR HBC.

Estimates of TB burden^a 2013

	NUMBER (thousands)	RATE (per 100 000 population)
Mortality (excludes HIV+TB)	17 (12–24)	19 (13–26)
Mortality (HIV+TB only)	2 (1.2–2.9)	2.1 (1.3–3.2)
Prevalence (includes HIV+TB)	190 (79–350)	209 (86–384)
Incidence (includes HIV+TB)	130 (110–160)	144 (121–174)
Incidence (HIV+TB only)	9.4 (8–12)	10 (8.7–13)
Case detection, all forms (%)	76 (63–91)	

Estimates of MDR-TB burden^a 2013

	NEW	RETREATMENT
% of TB cases with MDR-TB	4 (2.5–5.4)	23 (17–30)
MDR-TB cases among notified pulmonary TB cases	3 000 (1 900–4 100)	2 100 (1 500–2 600)

TB RESEARCH IN VIET NAM

Level	Framework	Funding resources
Government / MoH	National Strategy to 2020 with vision 2030: Optimize the application of current and new technologies, approaches in TB detection, diagnosis, treatment and prevention	Gov't
National Program	<p>National Strategic Plan for TB control 2015-2020 Objective 4 (of 4). To sustain and promote monitoring, evaluation and surveillance of the TB epidemic and control while applying new technologies and approaches in TB control by routine data, surveys and researches.</p> <p>- 16 projects in agenda 2015-2020</p>	Gov't and partners
Partnership	<p>National Lung Hospital / NTP: Core partner TB and lung disease research coalition: MoH, MOST, Academy, University, Institution, Hospitals. International partners: KNCV, WHO, UCSF, Sydney University, WMRI, LSHTM, ...</p>	GFATM, AUSAID, USAID, CDC, WHO, Projects, ...
Provincial program and other institution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - R&R, case based, web based surveillance system - Research Project implementation: capacity building on needs - Promoting younger researchers 	

Viet Nam – Victory

Viet Nam Integrated Center for TB
and Respirology Research,



- **Vision:** optimal models for ending TB epidemic
- **Goal:**
 - The National TB research Network
 - The national TB research agenda with national priorities
 - Build and sustain research capacity through a appropriate training programs
 - Advocate for national / Int'l funding for training and implementing researches
- **Framework:**
 - “A TB research program” approved and supported by MOH

The ACT4:

Enhancing the public health impact of latent TB infection diagnosis and treatment: A pragmatic cluster randomized trial

- **Collaborating institutions**

National Lung Hospital, National Tuberculosis Program, Vietnam

Woolcock Institute of Medical Research, University of Sydney

The ACT4

- **Study Hypothesis:**

An intervention package of a standardized public health evaluation and needs assessment, followed by targeted solutions for problems identified will enhance the proportion of household contacts of patients with newly diagnosed active pulmonary TB who initiate treatment for LTBI.

The ACT4

Study Objectives:

Primary: To evaluate the effectiveness of a standardized public health evaluation followed by targeted solutions for problems identified to increase the number starting LTBI treatment among household contacts of patients with active pulmonary TB;

Secondary:

1) To evaluate the effectiveness of the standardized public health evaluation and intervention packages at improving: the number of contacts identified; the proportion of identified who complete screening and diagnostic procedures for active and latent TB; and, the proportion completing LTBI treatment, of those who start.

2) To evaluate the health system costs associated with current management of active TB, contact investigation, and latent TB diagnosis and treatment as well as the costs associated with the evaluation and implementation of appropriate solutions – including staff time and other resources used – in order to assess their feasibility, and cost-effectiveness.

The V-QUIN TRIAL:

- **The V-QUIN TRIAL:**

A randomized controlled trial of levofloxacin for the prevention of multi drug-resistant tuberculosis among household contacts of patients with MDR-TB

- **Collaborating institutions**

National Lung Hospital, National Tuberculosis Program, Vietnam

Woolcock Institute of Medical Research, University of Sydney

The V-QUIN TRIAL

- The effectiveness of treatment for contacts infected with MDR-TB.
- An observational study of 218 contacts of retreated patients with MDR-TB found that there was no significant reduction in disease among those treated with isoniazid compared to placebo ($p=0.47$) ([21](#))
- The principal research question of this study is: “What is the effectiveness of levofloxacin given for 6 months, compared to placebo, in the prevention of active TB among household contacts of patients with MDR-TB who have latent tuberculosis infection?”