



Webinar

TB URINE LAM TEST IMPLEMENTATION IN THE COUNTRY

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Date: 30 June 2026
Time: 13h00 – 15h00



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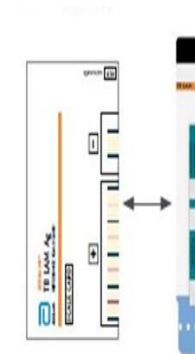
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BACKGROUND



2023	Number	(Rate per 100 000 population)
Total TB incidence	270 000 (168 000 - 295 000)	427 (265 – 626)
HIV-positive TB incidence	145 000 (90 000-213 000)	230 (143 – 337)
MDR/RR-TB incidence**	13 000 (7 600 - 19 000)	21 (12 - 30)
HIV-negative TB mortality	25 000 (23 000-26 000)	39 (37 - 41)
HIV-positive TB mortality	31 000 (9 000 - 66 000)	49 (14 - 104)

57% reduction from 2015
16% reduction in # of TB deaths from 2015



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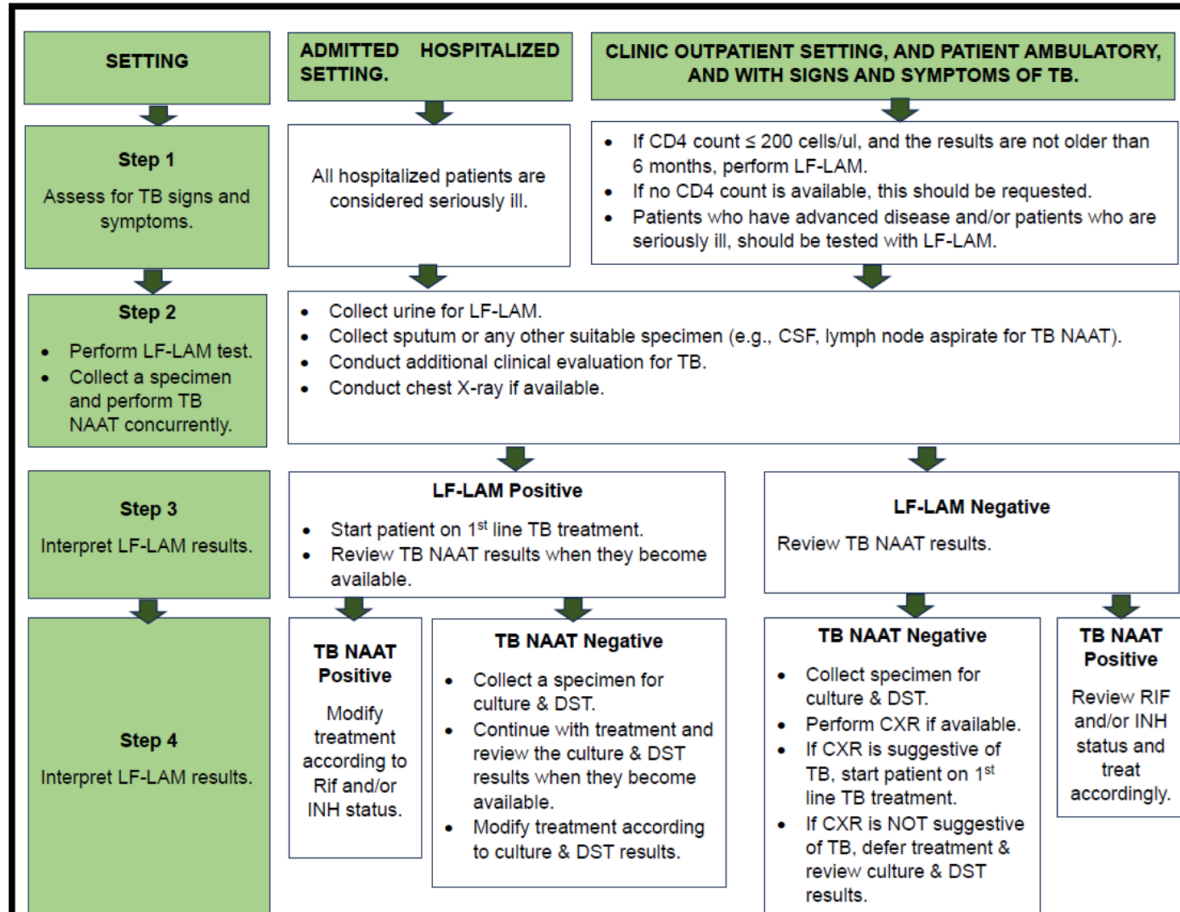
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Slide 2

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BACKGROUND



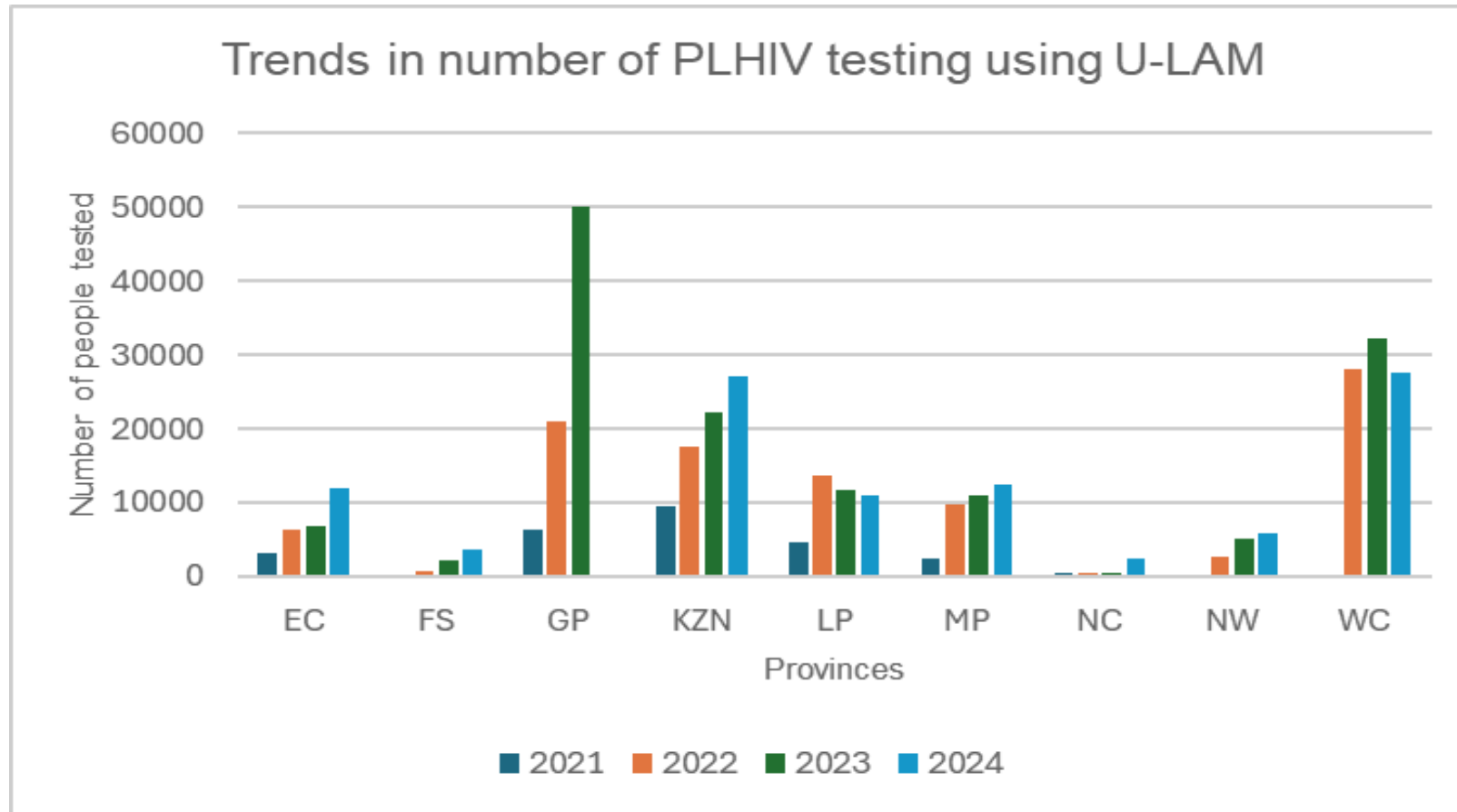
- POC test
- Results in 25 minutes
- Urine easy to obtain
- Aimed at reducing delays in treatment initiation in PLHIV and TB deaths
- For use in hospitalized PLHIV irrespective of symptoms, CD4 count, AHD
- In outpatients with symptoms and CD4 <200 / AHD/ very ill.



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PROGRESS 2021 - 2024



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CHALLENGES AND BARRIERS TO IMPLEMENTATION



Progress

- Training of clinicians
- Development and dissemination of IEC materials
- Engagement of PEPFAR partners
- Funds for procurement of tests available
- Increased accountability
- Clinical and death audits conducted

Challenges/ Barriers

- Lack of ownership by the HIV Community
- Non-compliance to diagnostic algorithm
- Fragmentation of services at facility level.
- Limited training and mentorship
 - Lack of integrated training programmes for clinicians
 - Focus on clinics and CHCs, hospitals excluded
- Lack of reports on LAM from TB information system
 - Monitoring patient outcomes not feasible
- Procurement of test kits in some provinces due to lengthy SCM processes
- Lack of trust in test results
- Lack of Quality Assurance programme