



## TUBERCULOSIS PROFILE



Nigeria has the world's fourth largest tuberculosis (TB) burden, with more than 460,000 estimated new cases in 2007. According to the World Health Organization's (WHO's) 2009 report on global TB control, 42 percent of the new TB cases in 2007 were sputum smear-positive (SS+). Since 2002, DOTS (the internationally recommended strategy for TB control) coverage has increased rapidly from 55 percent in 2002 to 91 percent 2007, and subsequently, case detection and notification of all forms of TB more than doubled from 38,628 in 2002 to 86,241 in 2006. Although still far short of WHO's target of 70 percent, the TB case detection rate increased from 11 percent in 2002 to 23 percent in 2007. After declining for several years, the treatment success rate has stabilized at 76 percent. Both the case detection and treatment success rates were among the lowest of high-burden TB countries. The public health burden posed by TB is becoming increasingly important as the country's HIV/AIDS epidemic unfolds. WHO estimates that more than a quarter of new TB patients are HIV positive. Collaborative TB-HIV/AIDS services are being scaled up and the number of TB patients tested for HIV increased from about 7,500 in 2006 to 27,850 in 2007, or about one-third of all notified cases.

<b>Country Population</b>	<b>148,093,000</b>
<b>Est. number of new TB cases</b>	<b>460,149</b>
<b>Est. TB incidence (all cases per 100,000 pop)</b>	<b>311</b>
<b>DOTS population coverage (%)</b>	<b>91</b>
<b>Rate of new SS+ cases (per 100,000 pop)</b>	<b>131</b>
<b>DOTS case detection rate (new SS+) (%)</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>DOTS treatment success rate, 2006 (new SS+) (%)</b>	<b>76</b>
<b>Est. new adult TB cases (HIV +) (%)</b>	<b>26.8</b>
<b>MDR-TB among new TB cases (%)</b>	<b>1.9</b>
All data are for 2007 except where otherwise noted. WHO Global TB Report 2009	

The National TB and Leprosy Control Program (NTBLCP) coordinates and provides strategic direction for TB control activities in Nigeria. The Federal Ministry of Health declared TB a national emergency in April 2006 and inaugurated the National TB-HIV/AIDS Working Group in June 2006.

### USAID Approach and Key Activities

USAID's approach in Nigeria complements the priorities of the government, WHO, and other partners. USAID financial support began in 2002, and the Mission initiated TB activities under a strategic plan for 2004–2009. Since 2003, USAID has supported the DOTS expansion drive in Nigeria by providing funds through WHO for the implementation of the accelerated DOTS expansion plan of the NTBLCP. In fiscal year 2008, USAID funding for TB programming in Nigeria was \$4.8 million. USAID supports the NTBLCP in the following areas:

- Coordinating TB activities at the state, national, and international levels
- Establishing DOTS treatment centers in new local government areas (LGAs) and strengthening zonal and state coordination and supervision
- Expanding the diagnostic network by providing microscopes, reagents, HIV test kits, and other laboratory equipment
- Training laboratory technicians to work in new microscopy centers
- Training cadres of health workers in 17 states in northern Nigeria on DOTS service delivery and TB-HIV/AIDS activities
- Developing, printing, and distributing reporting and recording formats for TB-HIV/AIDS activities and guidelines for multidrug-resistant (MDR) TB activities
- Expanding TB-HIV service provision
- Strengthening management and leadership of TB control programs at the national and state levels
- Strengthening TB drug and commodity logistics systems
- Establishing community TB care in 50 communities in eight states
- Strengthening programmatic and clinical management of MDR-TB

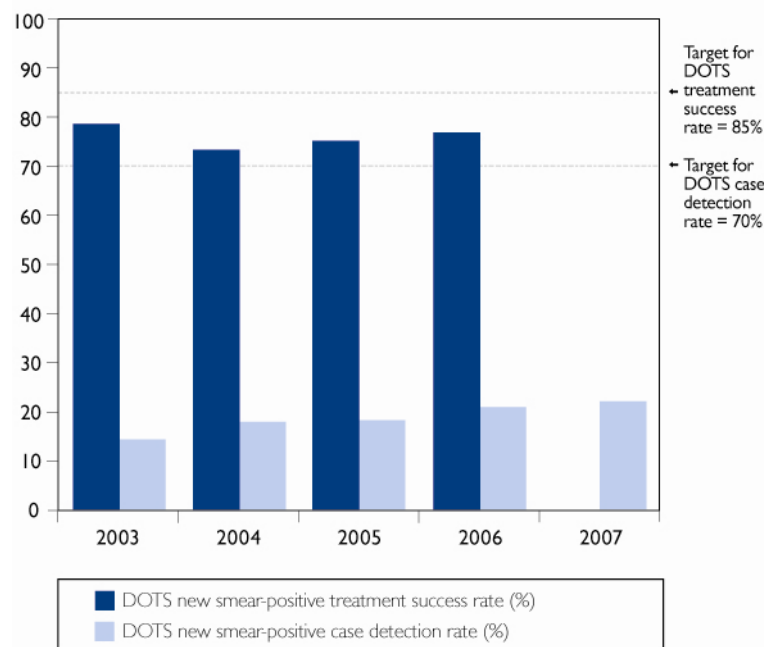
- Supporting the establishment of a zonal reference TB culture facility
- Strengthening public-private mix (PPM) DOTS services in six states

### USAID Program Achievements

USAID's assistance and support have helped address TB prevention and control in Nigeria. USAID's program achievements include the following:

- Expanded DOTS services in 17 states in northern Nigeria and increased the TB diagnostic and treatment services to 42 LGAs, bringing the number of LGAs providing DOTS nationwide to 774 (approximately 100 percent) by the end of 2008
- Increased the number of TB cases detected: 58 percent of all cases detected in 2006 were in the 17 USAID-supported states
- Established 84 new DOTS treatment services and TB laboratory microscopy services in the 17 USAID-supported states
- Trained a total of 1,134 health care workers, including community health workers and laboratory staff, in a variety of areas, including DOTS service delivery, laboratory diagnosis, commodity logistics, and community TB care
- Established community TB care activities, including treatment support, in 87 communities in eight states
- Assisted with the development of the 2009–2015 State TB Strategic Plan in the USAID-supported 17 states
- Supported the development of the strategic framework and guidelines, protocols and curriculum development for MDR-TB, community TB care, and PPM-DOTS services
- Assisted with the development of a logistics management and information system for TB drugs and commodities
- Developed a curriculum for management and leadership training and to strengthen management capacity at the national and state levels
- Provided support to build the capacity of the government for supervision, training, and monitoring of TB activities
- Continued support for four National Program Officers in three regions to provide technical guidance and supervise and monitor TB and TB-HIV/AIDS activities

Case Detection and Treatment Success Rates Under DOTS



Note: DOTS treatment success rate for 2007 will be reported in the WHO Report 2010.  
 Source: Global Tuberculosis Control WHO Report 2009

## **Partnerships**

The international community provides significant support for TB control in Nigeria. The NTBLCP coordinates all partnership activities. The Stop TB Partnership provides technical support, assists with fundraising, and provides drugs through the Global TB Drug Facility. WHO works through the Stop TB Partnership at its headquarters and regional offices in Africa to provide direct technical support to the NTBLCP. The main partners assisting with DOTS implementation are the Tuberculosis Control Assistance Program, the German Leprosy and Tuberculosis Relief Association, the Damien Foundation, the Netherlands Leprosy Relief, the U.K. Department for International Development, the Canadian International Development Agency, and the International Union Against Tuberculosis and Lung Disease. These organizations provide support for training, supervision, logistics, equipment, and drugs. In 2006, the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria approved a Round 5 grant for \$25.8 million to support TB and TB-HIV/AIDS activities in Nigeria. These funds are focused on improving TB case detection and outcomes and enhancing TB-HIV/AIDS collaboration.

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