

DETAILED SCIENTIFIC PROGRAMME

Wednesday, 27 May 2009

Special Course

The MDR-TB Tool: where and how can we use it? (Russian translation)
09:00 – 16.00 hrs.

Rationale: MDR and XDR-TB are a threat for TB control and elimination. The international community has invested energies and resources to support countries in developing effective plans to combat MDR and XDR-TB, as demonstrated by the convening of the Beijing Conference. While WHO is developing a set of tools aimed at supporting the creation of country-specific plans to prevent and control MDR-TB, PATH has developed (in collaboration with USAID, WHO, GLC and other partners) an MDR/XDR-TB Assessment and Monitoring Tool to support this effort. This tool is designed to help managers to perform a situation analysis, creating a baseline for monitoring further progress in the fight against MDR/XDR-TB. This course is aimed at training managers and consultants in using this tool in their own setting.

Learning objectives: by the end the Course the participants will be able:

- 1) To understand the global situation with regards to MDR/XDR- TB: common terms, magnitude, programmatic approaches, role of the Green Light Committee, key references
- 2) To understand the rationale, background, intended use, and overall structure of the MDR-/XDR- TB Assessment and Monitoring Tool
- 3) To describe necessary inputs for the two key questions addressed by the tool, learn how to complete the tool with routine NTP data and other key data sources
- 4) To analyze key indicators related to MDR/XDR-TB programme design, implementation, and evaluation.

Target audience

NTP managers, staff working at different levels in TB programmes, clinicians, researchers, laboratory staff, general practitioners, nurses, decision makers, representatives of NGOs and other stakeholders.

Chairpersons:

M. D'Arcy Richardson (USA)
G.B. Migliori (Italy)

Main presentations:

- Introduction to MDR/XDR-TB
Background information, including definitions/common terms associated with MDR/XDR-TB, summary of data from most recent global report on drug resistant TB, review of programmatic approaches to addressing MDR/XDR-TB, overview of the Green Light Committee, summary of key references and resources for MDR/XDR-TB.

- Introduction to MDR/XDR-TB Assessment and Planning Tool
History and purpose of the tool, orientation to different types of questions, scoring System, analysis of indicators, qualitative information to be captured.

Review of key data sources needed to complete the tool and example of how to structure a baseline assessment, including planning for fieldwork, gathering data from global resources (such as the Global TB Report), what needs to happen in the field, follow up after a mission.

- Group work
Participants use data from a case study (based on a combination of real MDR/XDR-TB data and assessments) to complete different sections of the tool, working together as a Team. This exercise provides experience with the scoring system, which is very straightforward for Part 1 but requires more discussion and sharing of opinions/experiences for Part 2
- ◆ Large group report/plenary session
Participants debrief each other on results of the small group work and any challenges Associated with completing the tool.

Postgraduate Courses

PG Course TB:

TB infection control in the era of TB-HIV and MDR epidemic: a comprehensive approach (Russian translation)
09.00 – 16.00 hrs.

Rationale: even in Europe misunderstanding, poor practice and lack of knowledge of TB infection control is still common. The impact of the HIV epidemic, the increasing importance of MDR-TB and emergence of XDR-TB, and the increasing risks posed by TB to a shrinking health care workforce have led to a reappraisal of the urgent need for TB infection control in health care settings. The postgraduate course will cover the key elements of theory of TB infection control with discussion of achievements and problems of their implementation in real life, resource-limited conditions.

Learning objectives: by the end of the Course the participants will be able:

- 1) To assess and identify high and medium risk zones in the facility
- 2) To prioritize the IC interventions, tailor realistic IC plan based on cost and evidence-based knowledge of the effectiveness of various IC components, and build long-term IC strategy.

Target audience:

Lung diseases specialists, TB specialists, HIV and other types of specialists in public health and communicable diseases, nosocomial infections, managers of different health care facilities (hospitals or laboratories), epidemiologists, infection control specialists.

Coordinators:

L. Ditiu (Denmark)

G. Volchenkov (Russian Federation)

Chairpersons:

P. Jensen (USA)

G. Volchenkov (Russian Federation)

- Nosocomial TB infection in high TB/HIV burden settings
P. Jensen (USA)
- Administrative control: overview, case studies
C. Popa (Romania)
- Case study: respiratory protection programme for TB facility – including fit-testing
V. Skornyakov (Russian Federation)
- Implementing infection control in TB laboratories
V. Vincent (Switzerland)
- UVGI: overview of fixtures available, rational installation, safety and maintenance issues
P. Jensen (USA)
G. Volchenkov (Russian Federation)
- Evaluation of effectiveness and cost of alternatives to general ventilation for TB IC
G. Volchenkov (Russian Federation)
- Environmental controls: planning, implementation, commissioning, maintenance.
P. Jensen (USA)
- The global infection control policy
F. Scano (Switzerland)

Closure: How quickly can we move forward?

L. Ditiu (Denmark)

**PG Course TB:
Management of childhood TB in low-intermediate burden settings
09.00 – 17.00 hrs.**

Rationale: because of children's high vulnerability to TB morbidity and mortality, awareness of tuberculosis control among the paediatric population should remain high even in low-intermediate burden settings. Particularly, the relative high incidence among children belonging to highly TB vulnerable populations –such as migrants from high burden countries and the lower socio-economic groups- calls for a focus on measures to prevent and control the disease among these groups. This epidemiological setting is further complicated by the uncertainties and difficulties around paediatric TB diagnosis and management.

Learning objectives: by the end of the Course the participants will be able:

- 1) To provide an overview of the childhood TB situation in low intermediate burden settings particularly in Europe
- 2) To inform participants on current state of the art diagnostic, treatment and preventive interventions
- 3) To inform participants on current challenges and controversies in the management of childhood TB in low-intermediate burden settings.

Target audience:

Pediatricians, lung diseases specialists, clinicians as well as NTP managers. The content of the course would be of high interest as well to epidemiologists and public health experts in general.

Coordinators:

M. Grzemska (Switzerland)
D. Manissero (Sweden)

Chairperson:

R. Gie (USA)

- Epidemiology of childhood TB: global and European perspectives
A. Bierenbach (Switzerland)
D. Manissero (Sweden)
- Childhood TB diagnosis in low/intermediate burden settings
K. Magdorf (Germany)
A. Detjen (Germany)

Controversial topic I:

- BCG vaccination strategies in low/intermediate settings
D. Manissero (Sweden)
- Treatment of childhood TB
I. Ozere (Latvia)
- Contact tracing and prophylaxis
A. Mandalakas (USA)

- TB/HIV co-infection cases: how do we manage in the everyday life?
D. Bendayan (Israel)

Controversial topic II:

- IGRAs in children
D. Lewinsohn (USA)

PG Course TB:

Practical approach for the Union guide: best practice for the care of patients with TB: a guide for low income countries

09.00 – 17.00 hrs.

Rationale: this is an opportunity to explore ways in which “Best practice for the care of patients with tuberculosis” can be used on a day-to-day basis. Members of the Best Practice Implementation group aim at facilitating the implementation of the guide at a local level. Tools have been developed at the 39th Union conference. The focus will be On practical implementation.

Learning objectives: by the end of the Course the participants will be able:

- 1) To understand the concept of practice development using standard settings
- 2) To develop details for the practical implementations and a timeframe for feedback and evaluation.

Target audience:

Managers, donors, medical doctors, nurses, social workers, patients, advocates: anybody involved in the management and delivery of patient care.

Coordinator:

M. Šebek (the Netherlands)

Chairperson :

E. Biraua (Latvia)

Facilitators:

A. Horman (the Netherlands)

S. Koster (the Netherlands)

- Introduction
- Practice development: implementing best practice through standard setting and clinical audit
- Tools already developed for implementation

- Experiences from participants
- Group discussions: designing tools
- Group work: development of plans for implementation and evaluation
- Feedback
- Summing - up

PG Course NON TB:

**The prevention, detection and control of outbreaks of Legionnaire's disease
09.00 – 17.00 hrs.**

Rationale: Legionnaire's disease is a severe respiratory disease which may occur in form of outbreaks in different environments. The lecturers are all international experts with extensive experience of investigating national and international outbreaks and incidents of Legionnaire's disease. They are actively involved in identification and control of Legionellosis and teach on the annual European Working Group on *Legionella* infections training course.

Learning objectives: by the end of the Course the participants will be updated about:

- 1) The methods of diagnosing Legionnaire's disease
- 2) The identification and typing of *Legionella* species
- 3) The epidemiology and surveillance of Legionnaire's disease in Europe
- 4) The ecological basis of the control of *Legionella* in water systems
- 5) The potential sources of Legionnaire's disease
- 6) The factors that modulate the risk from potential sources
- 7) The methods commonly applied to determine and control the risk
- 8) The use, methods and problems of sampling for *Legionella* species and the investigation of a cluster of cases of Legionnaire's disease in a building or other facility.

Target audience:

The course will be suitable for those likely to be involved in the sampling, control and investigation of clusters or outbreaks of Legionnaire's disease including public health physicians, infection control practitioners, public health inspectors, and microbiologists and building services engineers.

Chairpersons:

J. V. Lee (UK)
B. Aleraj (Croatia)
B. Kaic (Croatia)

- Introduction: why is this course needed?
A. Simunovic (Croatia)

- The epidemiological background, EWGLINET and the European Guidelines for control and prevention of travel associated legionnaires' disease
C. Joseph (UK)
- The ecology of *Legionella* and the basics of controlling their growth in artificial water systems and their control in cooling towers
J. V. Lee (UK)
- Cooling towers - *Legionella* control and monitoring its effectiveness.
J. V. Lee (UK)
- Hot and cold water systems, pools and other systems
S. Surman-Lee (UK)
- Sampling and analysis – achieving reliable results
J. V Lee (UK)
- Workshop session on outbreak investigation
J. V Lee (UK)
C. Joseph (UK)

Thursday, 28 May 2009

Symposium and Plenary Session

Major Symposium TB: Advances and perspectives of molecular typing of *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* clinical isolates (Russian translation)

08.30 – 10.30 hrs.

Rationale: molecular fine typing of clinical *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* complex isolates has become an indispensable tool for the investigation of tuberculosis (TB) epidemiology including tracking infection chains and monitoring the local and global emergence of special e.g. multidrug resistant clones. Although remarkable progress has been achieved in standardization of the “gold standard” typing technique IS6110 DNA fingerprint, the band based technology makes easy data exchange very difficult. More recently, a newly standardized typing system based on MIRU-VNTR (Mycobacterial Interspersed Repetitive Units – Variable Number of Tandem Repeats) markers was proposed that enables a high discrimination of clinical isolates and, simultaneously, the identification of clonal lineages e.g. the rapidly emerging Beijing genotype. This symposium will review the current stand of typing technology and present future perspectives for local and global TB control.

Learning objectives: the aims of the Symposium are the following:

- 1) To present information on the newest MIRU-VNTR typing scheme and current methodological developments
- 2) To present new procedures for automated web based strain identification and classification
- 3) To discuss possibilities for inclusion of automated molecular typing in ongoing TB surveillance.

Target audience:

Microbiologists, epidemiologists, public health specialists, clinicians.

Chairpersons:

S. Niemann (Germany)

P. Supply (France)

- Automated high throughput typing of clinical *M. tuberculosis* isolates using standardized set of MIRU-VNTR markers
P. Supply (France)
- Perspectives for a web based automated system for surveillance of TB strains
D. Harmsen (Germany)
- Contribution of DNA fingerprinting for disease epidemiology in high incidence settings
H. Cox (Australia)
- Implication of *M. tuberculosis* phylogeography for global TB control.
S. Niemann (Germany)

**Major Symposium NON TB:
Chronic and severe respiratory infections
08.30 – 10.30 hrs.**

Rationale: chronic or severe infections of the upper and lower respiratory airways may be for the patient and for the physician an endless source of recurrent or permanent suffering and are situations where the therapeutic options may be exhausted before any improvement or cure can be offered. Some offer great difficulties in identification of the responsible germ and may be treated with long and potentially harmful delays. This symposium will provide an update on the diagnostic and therapeutic possibilities for the clinician to address the challenge of chronic infections.

Learning objectives: by the end of the Symposium the participants should be able to describe the correct use of the existing diagnostic and therapeutic options in order to ensure adequate management of these patients.

Target audience:

Physicians with clinical activities, particularly those in charge of chronic patients.

Chairpersons:

S. Popović-Grle (Croatia)

M. Woodhead (UK)

- Bronchiectasis
A. Böhrer (Switzerland)

- Non Tuberculous Mycobacteria (NTM) in immunocompetent hosts
S. Popović-Grle (Croatia)

- Clinical relevance of *M. malmoense* isolation
W. Hoefsloot (The Netherlands)

- The European Guidelines for the treatment of LRTI
M. Woodhead (UK)

Plenary Session TB:**Moving from plans to action – where the TB programmes and health systems meet**

(Russian translation)

11.00 – 13.00 hrs.

Rationale: TB control needs to move closer to the patients and the people in need. The vulnerable groups need as well to have proper access to diagnosis, treatment and care. This cannot be achieved without a proper integration of TB control within the national health systems.

Learning objectives: by the end of the Session, the participants will be able:

- 1) To understand why TB control need to be integrated within country health systems
- 2) To understand the need for a proper implementation of the Action Plans for TB in EU and non-EU countries
- 3) To understand how the country realities are tailoring the different interventions for TB control and TB elimination.

Target audience:

NTP managers, HIV managers, specialists in lung diseases and other communicable diseases, laboratory staff, general practitioners, nurses, decision makers, representatives of NGOs and other stakeholders.

Chairpersons:

M.C. Raviglione (Switzerland)

D. Milinović (Minister of Health, Croatia)

- Tuberculosis control and health system countermeasures in the WHO European Region
R. Zaleskis (Denmark)
- The ECDC Tuberculosis Action Plan
D. Manissero (Sweden)
- Health system strengthening, TB control and country realities
R. Atun (Switzerland)
- How can a policy maker find the right balance in controlling TB?
D. Milinović (Minister of Health, Croatia)

POSTER SESSIONS THURSDAY, 28 MAY 2009

**Poster Session TB:
MDR and XDR-TB
13.00 – 14.00 hrs.**

Chairpersons:

E. Haldal (Norway)

R. Zaleskis (Denmark)

- Trends in MDR-TB levels as a reflection of TB control activities in three Russian regions
E. Belilovsky (Russian Federation)
- Drug resistance of *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* in patients with new pulmonary tuberculosis in Lviv, Ukraine
T. Bodmer (Switzerland)
- Multidrug-resistant tuberculosis in a European city with dramatic increase of immigration since mid 1990s.
D. Carnicer-Pont (Spain)
- Organization and effectiveness of MDR-TB chemotherapy in the penitentiary system of Kyrgyzstan
R. Cholusheva (Kyrgyzstan)
- Psycho-neurotic trends in patients with MDR-TB and influence on treatment adherence
M. Dumitru (Romania)
- Detection of mutations associated with INH and RMP resistance in *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* strains.
M. Dumitru (Romania)
- Increased resistance to second line anti-TB drugs in Belgium from 2002 to 2008
G. Groenen (Belgium)
- Pulmonectomy at drug-resistant tuberculosis
A. Irgashev (Uzbekistan)
- TB drug resistance in Almaty Oblast – Kazakhstan
M. Joncevska (Kazakhstan)
- Preliminary results from Drug Resistance Survey (DRS) in Kyrgyzstan
M. Joncevska (Kazakhstan)

- The use of third line anti-tuberculosis drugs in treatment of XDR-TB
T. Kamenskaya (Russian Federation)
- Effectiveness of project to improve multidrug-resistant (MDR-TB) patient adherence during hospitalization
L. Kuksa (Latvia)
- Palliative care for chronic multidrug-resistant tuberculosis (MDR TB) patients in Latvia
L. Kuksa (Latvia)
- Adjunct Immunotherapy of XDR-TB
G. Kutsyna (Ukraine)
- Trainings of multidrug-resistant tuberculosis in the Donetsk region, Ukraine
S. Lepshina (Ukraine)
- Molecular detection of MDR-TB to guide chronic patients' management: a feasibility study in Burkina Faso
P. Miotto (Italy)
- Identification of genetic markers for drug resistance in *M. tuberculosis*
P. Miotto (Italy)
- Molecular epidemiology of multidrug-resistant tuberculosis in Croatia 1999-2007
M. Obrovac (Croatia)
- Clinical outcomes of treatment of MDR-TB in children in Latvia during 1998-2006
I. Ozere (Latvia)
- Morphological risk-factors of relapse for MDR-TB surgery
V. Skorniyakov (Russian Federation)
- Relapse rate after multidrug-resistant tuberculosis treatment in Latvia
I. Sture (Latvia)
- Multidrug-resistant tuberculosis: achievements and problems
E. Tudor (Moldova)
- Multidrug resistance (MDR-TB) in Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina
A. Ustamujic (Bosnia and Herzegovina)
- Clinical importance of *M.tuberculosis* drug resistance in lung resectates from pulmonary TB patients
S. Vashakidze (Georgia)
- Resistant strains of *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*
S. C.Vragoterova,Atanasova (Macedonia)

- Treatment outcomes of multidrug-resistant tuberculosis patients in the Netherlands, 1998-2008.
K. Wabike-Haar (The Netherlands)
- Drug-resistance trends among retreatment TB (RTB) cases in Orel Oblast, Russian Federation from 2000 to 2007
M.L. Nguyen (USA)
- The use of third row antituberculosis drugs in treatment of XDR-TB
N. Sudoplatov (Russian Federation)
- Rapid Bactec MGIT 960 system for drug susceptibility testing of tuberculosis strains
M. Mullerova (Czech Republic)

**Poster Session TB:
Tuberculosis Surveillance and treatment outcomes
13.00 – 14.00 hrs.**

Chairpersons:

V. Hollo (Sweden)

E. Belilovski (Russian Federation)

- Risk factors and outcomes associated with sputum positive respiratory tuberculosis in Edinburgh, Scotland
L. Anderson (UK)
- Demonstration of the city epidemiology of TB in Belgium and the relation to poverty in Brussels, Capital of EU
W. Arrazola de Oñate (Belgium)
- TB threat among young and middle-aged population in Russia
E. Belilovsky (Russian Federation)
- Tuberculosis – trends and challenges in Serbia
D. Dimitrijevic (Serbia)
- Hair-analysis for quantification of long term uptake and metabolism of isoniazid in patients with tuberculosis
M. Eisenhut (UK)
- Evolution of the main indicators of the tuberculosis epidemic in Romania between 1995-2006
A.L. Golli (Romania)
- TB surveillance in Roma people in Albania
H. Hafizi (Albania)

- Can SMS be helpful in improving treatment adherence?
N. Jansen-Aaldring (The Netherlands)
- Increasing incidence of extra pulmonary tuberculosis in England and Wales, 1999 to 2006
M. Kruijshaar (UK)
- The connection between treatment adherence factors and tuberculosis evolution cases in Brasov, Romania
T.C. Macavei (Romania)
- Tuberculosis meningitis in Armenia
M. Safaryan (Armenia)
- Tuberculous pleural effusion in Vojvodina during the three time period(2005-2007)
N. Savic (Serbia)
- Peculiarities of the epidemiologic situation for TB in Moscow
P. Seltsovsky (Russian Federation)
- Tuberculosis in Bosnia and Herzegovina during 2005-2007
A. Ustamujic (Bosnia and Herzegovina)
- Monitoring of new pulmonary TB patients detection and treatment
V.V. Punga (Russian Federation)
- Comparative analysis of tuberculosis epidemiology in capitals and countries in the West/EU-EuroTB Region
L. Quabeck (Germany)
- Incidence of skeletal tuberculosis in Slovenia
P. Svetina-Sorli (Slovenia)
- Success in using nanotechnology based drug delivery system to address non compliance in TB treatment
H.S. Swai (South Africa)

Poster Session NON TB:

Asthma, COPD, smoking, respiratory infections and health education

13.00 – 14.00 hrs.

Chairpersons:

J.P. Zellweger (Switzerland)

N. Miculinić (Croatia)

- The effect of inhaled beclomethason dipropionate (BDP) versus budesonide (B) in asthmatic patients
Z. Arsovski (Macedonia)
- Epidemiological studies in chronic respiratory diseases - between limits and recommendations
I.M. Daramus (Romania)
- General practitioners patterns of referral to specialist for children with asthma
C. Gheonea (Romania)
- Prevalence of asthma in children in South-Western Romania (Oltenia Region)
C. Gheonea (Romania)
- Causes of chronic cough in a respiratory outpatient clinic
H. Hafizi (Albania)
- Media literacy and cigarette smoking in Hungarian adolescents
R. Page (USA)
- Morphological characteristics of acute pneumonia in cases of substance abuse
A. Sapargalieva (Kazakhstan)
- Grades of nausea and vomiting in lung cancer patients treated by gemzar/cisplatin vs vepesid/cisplatin
D. Sazdani-Veliki (Serbia)
- An hospital base study on Lung Cancer status in North India population
R.K. Shukla (India)
- Atopic cough or variant Asthma at patients with cough during spring seasons?
C. Vladulescu (Romania)
- Investigation of GSTM1 and GSTT1 genotypes as risk factors for development of COPD
T. Vlaykova (Bulgaria)
- Systemic *Mycobacterium chelonae* infection with death outcome
L. Zmak (Croatia)

Major Symposium TB:

Why is Europe the hot spot for MDR- and XDR-TB? (Russian translation)

14.00 – 16.00 hrs.

Rationale: there is evidence that MDR-TB is prevalent in Europe. Recently, XDR-TB has appeared as a priority public health problem. The Symposium will provide an exchange of

information on current situations in achieving results in scale up of the programmatic management of MDR- and XDR-TB in Europe.

Learning objectives: by the end of the Symposium the participants will be able:

- 1) To understand the epidemiology of MDR/XDR-TB, interventions and achievements in reaching MDR/XDR-TB response plan in the Europe Region
- 2) To update conventional drug susceptibility testing and recent advances in rapid diagnosis of drug resistance, utility and limitations of using new technologies of MDR/XDR-TB case detection
- 3) To discuss evidences and controversial issues in the treatment of MDR/XDR-TB
- 4) To introduce experiences of programmatic management of MDR/XDR-TB.

Target audience:

TB specialists National TB and HIV programme managers, MDR-TB managers and clinicians, lung specialists, epidemiologists, international tuberculosis consultants, laboratory scientists, microbiologists, representatives of NGOs and other stakeholders.

Chairpersons:

V. Leimane (Latvia)

M. Grzemska (Switzerland)

- Is Europe the hot spot for MDR-TB?
P. Nunn (Switzerland)
- Preventing MDR/XDR-TB
E. Heldal (Norway)
- MDR/XDR-TB case detection in 2009: what should we go for?
D. Cirillo (Italy)
- Why are the MDR-/XDR-TB cases so difficult?
M. Danilovits (Estonia)
- Addressing the MDR-TB burden at country level: projects versus countrywide approach?
C. Marica (Romania)
S. Ismailov (Kazakhstan)

**Controversy Symposium NON TB:
Oxygen therapy for end-stage COPD (pro/ contra)
14.00 – 16.00 hrs.**

Rationale: oxygen therapy is frequently prescribed to patients with end-stage respiratory diseases, particularly COPD, but the evidence for the usefulness and the cost-efficiency of the treatment are still controversial. Furthermore, the Guidelines for the prescription of oxygen therapy and the conditions of prescription may differ between regions and medical systems. The symposium will address the existing evidence in favour and against the prescription of oxygen therapy.

Learning objective: by the end of the Symposium the participants will be able to select more carefully the patients with a possible indication for the prescription of oxygen therapy and the expected benefit of the treatment.

Target audience:
Chest physicians with clinical activity.

Chairpersons:
M. Decramer (Belgium)
G. Popic (Croatia)

- Oxygen therapy for end-stage COPD: pro
V.Vrbanic (Croatia)
- Oxygen therapy for end-stage COPD: contra
N.N.

Evening Symposium

Special Evening Symposium TB

PATH: Overcoming barriers to TB control in the European region: the role of advocacy, communication and social mobilization (Russian translation)

16.30 – 18.30 hrs.

Rationale: as DOTS is expanded in the European region, a number of important non-technical barriers to TB control remain. Chief among them are weak political will at national and local levels to support the Stop TB Strategy, stigma and discrimination within the health care system that makes access to TB care difficult for the populations at greatest risk, and a lack of accurate TB information for the public that leads to late presentation of people with TB to health services and perpetuates TB-related stigma in the community. Advocacy, communication, and social mobilization are recognized as key cross-cutting approaches to supporting the six elements of the Stop TB Strategy. This symposium will explore some of the challenges and innovative ACSM solutions that countries and organizations in Europe have developed to improve TB programme performance.

Learning objectives: by the end of the Symposium the participants will be able:

- 1) To develop a shared understanding of the definitions of advocacy, communication and social mobilization as they relate to TB control
- 2) To understand some of the important non-technical challenges to TB control in the European region
- 3) To understand how ACSM interventions can contribute to overcoming important TB control barriers
- 4) To engage in a discussion about stigma and discrimination in the health care system and community and effective ways to combat it.

Target audience:

NTP managers, staff working at different levels in TB programmes, clinicians, researchers, laboratory staff, general practitioners, nurses, decision makers, representatives of NGOs and other stakeholders.

Chairpersons:

A. Bishop (USA)

S. Okromeshko (USA)

- Advocacy, communication and social mobilization (ACSM): your ally in TB prevention and care efforts
Y.Ae Chu (Switzerland)
- Sustaining civil society involvement in a post-Global Fund context: lessons from Estonia
L. Alijev (Estonia)
- TB/HIV policy monitoring and advocacy from a community perspective
T. Trapaidze (Georgia)

- Stigma and discrimination in health care facilities and how to combat it
D. Sherembey (Ukraine)
- Strengthening interpersonal communication and counselling skills as a means of reducing treatment default
S. Okromeshko (Ukraine)
N. Zaika (Ukraine)
- Building partnerships among medical institutions, NGOs, local administrations, and patients in reaching TB control objectives
O. Akhtyrskyi (Ukraine)

Special Evening Symposium TB

MSH: e-TB Manager - A Comprehensive Web-Based Tool for Programmatic Management of TB and Drug - Resistant TB. Experiences in the WHO European Region.

16.30 – 18.30 hrs.

Rationale: Tuberculosis (TB) control is well standardized (e.g., World Health Organization forms, guidelines, and recommendations), but managing information for adequate TB programme support usually requires a challenging and complex integration of systems with different modules developed and managed in separate sectors.

SPS has developed a comprehensive web-based tool for programmatic management of TB and drug-resistant TB called "E-TB Manager©."

E-TB Manager integrates all relevant aspects required for national TB programme management functions at different levels (e.g., cases, medicines, and other TB commodities) into a web-based tool and provides key information consolidated for rapid decision making and epidemiological surveillance where interventions are needed.

The tool has four electronic modules that captures data and generates reports:

- 1) treatment and case management (online notification and follow-up, recording clinical and laboratory results, tracking patient transfers in and out, providing data for treatment adherence and patient contacts evaluation)
- 2) First and second-line medicines management at all levels: medicine needs forecasting, ordering, distributing, dispensing, and recording of stock movements
- 3) Information and surveillance management: mapping of TB and MDR/XDR cases, epidemiological indicators, co-morbidities, previous treatment history, WHO-type surveillance reports, up-dated information with ready access online at central and periphery levels
- 4) Operational and clinical research: data extraction tool for easy data analysis and export to statistical interfaces.

The e-TB Manager has been developed in Brazil and this experience transferred and implemented in Romania and Moldova, and is currently expanded to other Caucasus countries (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Ukraine and Uzbekistan)

Learning objective: by the end of the Symposium the participants will be able:

- 1) To learn about and share implementation approaches in the European region with this innovative tool
- 2) To address key TB pharmaceutical management challenges and solutions for case reporting & recording and data management at all levels of a country TB programme.

Target audience:

Managers of national TB programmes interested in the implementation of this WHO-compliant system, staff working in the TB programme, staff of different technical agencies in the field who provide technical assistance to NTPs and are involved in strengthening health system management information systems (including, e.g. WHO programmes and regional offices).

Chairpersons:

J. Keravec (Brazil)

A. Zagorski (USA)

- e-TB Manager: A comprehensive Web-based Tool for programmatic management of TB and drug resistant TB
J. Keravec (Brazil)
A. Zagorski (USA)
- Current experience and perspectives of the use of the e-TB Manager in the WHO European Region
A. Zagorski (USA)

Sponsored Evening Symposium TB

BD Diagnostics: MDR-and XDR-TB in Europe: the key role of reliable diagnostics in combating the threat.

16.30 – 18.30 hrs.

Rationale: improved TB control requires sound public health approach coupled with better vaccines, diagnostics and drugs. The Symposium will provide the latest achievements on the different tools used for diagnosis of MDR- and XDR-TB with special focus on Europe.

Learning objectives: by the end of the Symposium the participants will understand and be able to discuss the new achievements on the diagnosis of MDR- and XDR-TB with special focus on Europe.

Target audience:

TB specialists National TB and HIV programme managers, MDR-TB managers and clinicians, lung specialists, epidemiologists, International tuberculosis consultants, laboratory scientists, microbiologists, representatives of NGOs and other stakeholders.

Chairpersons:

R. Zaleskis (Denmark)

A. de Bock (France)

- Overview of the MDR- and XDR-TB situation in Europe
R. Zaleskis (Denmark)
- Drug resistant tuberculosis, clinical virulence and the strain dominance in Russia
Y. Balabanova (Russian Federation)
- New solutions for standardized quantitative 2nd line drug testing using BD MGIT™
960 and TB eXiST
A. de Bock (France)

Special Evening Symposium NON TB:

Is inflammation control asthma and COPD control?

16.30 – 18.00 hrs.

Rationale: asthma is no more considered as a bronchoconstriction but as an inflammatory disorder of the airways. Paradoxically, apart from steroids, no anti-inflammatory therapy has proven useful in the management of asthma. Are other therapeutic options available?

Learning objectives: by the end of the Symposium the participants will be able to discuss the role of airway inflammation in asthma and COPD and the new therapeutic options available.

Target audience:

Pulmonologists, internal medicine specialists and other staff involved in asthma and COPD control.

Chairpersons:

S. Dragonieri (Italy)

L. Bulat-Kardum (Croatia)

- Is COPD an inflammatory disease?
S. Dragonieri (Italy)
- Omalizumab in the treatment of asthma: update
M. Solèr (Switzerland)
- Is healing of asthma possible?
S. Dragonieri (Italy)

Friday, 29 May 2009

Symposium and Plenary Session

Major Symposium TB:

Can we control TB in big cities? (Russian translation)

08.30 – 10.30 hrs.

Rationale: the epidemiology of tuberculosis in low/medium incidence countries is characterised by a high burden of disease in large cities among immigrants and the emergence of high risk populations (homeless people, prisoners and problem drug users). The latter may harbour a high prevalence of undetected smear positive disease and often have multiple contacts that are at increased risk of infection, rapid progression and delayed diagnosis and are hard to treat. The key question is what is the best approach to control tuberculosis in this setting? This symposium will offer an update on the epidemiology of tuberculosis in large European cities and, using examples, illustrate effective and innovative approaches for disease control.

Learning objectives: by the end of the Symposium the participants will be able:

- 1) To understand the burden and epidemiology of tuberculosis in European cities
- 2) To explain the most effective approaches to deliver interventions and services for high risk populations in cities
- 3) To evaluate their own practice and contribution to disease control.

Target audience:

Those involved in the control of TB in major urban areas including health workers caring for individual patients, those organising local services and those developing national policies in countries with large urban populations. Although the examples presented come from more wealthy industrialised countries, many of the issues are common to urban settings around the world. Comments from, and contrasts with, the specific problems in resource poor settings will be welcome.

Chairpersons:

J. Watson (UK)

I. Abubakar (UK)

- Epidemiology of tuberculosis in large European cities
L. Quabek (Germany)
- The role of molecular epidemiology in the control of tuberculosis in Brussels
M. Fauville – Dufaux (Belgium)

- A tale of two cities: the TB Find and Treat project in London and the Mobile Digital Radiography project in Rotterdam
A. Story (UK)
R. Van Hest (The Netherlands)
- Learning from New York: controlling tuberculosis in a big city
T. Shinnick (USA)

**Major Symposium NON TB:
Smoking among minorities in Europe
08.30 – 10.30 hrs.**

Rationale: smoking is the most important avoidable risk factor for respiratory and cardiovascular diseases. The prevalence of smoking is slowly decreasing in Europe but not similarly in all population groups. For medical, psychological or cultural reasons, some groups still have a high level of consumption, so a high risk of smoking-associated disease. The Symposium will address some of the factors linked with a higher consumption than the local average population and tentatively propose methods for addressing the problem in special groups. This Symposium will serve as a baseline for the next Plenary Session, dedicated to smoking cessation.

Learning objective: by the end of the Symposium the participants will be able to identify who among their patients has a higher risk of smoking-associated diseases and to understand the reasons for it.

Target audience:

Chest physicians, nurses and health care workers in contact with smoking patients, particularly TB patients and patients with chronic respiratory diseases.

Chairpersons:

F. Godfrey (France)
N. Miculinić (Croatia)

- Smoking in the Turkish population in Germany
H. Klör (Germany)
- Women's smoking behaviour
E. Dagli (Turkey)
- Socio-economic deprivation and smoking
I. Annesi-Maesano (France)
- Smoking as a cultural and social behaviour
F. Godfrey (France)
- Smoking among health care workers and medical students

H. Vrazic (Croatia)
D. Ljubicic (Croatia)

Plenary Session NON TB:

Smoking cessation

11.00 – 13.00 hrs.

Rationale: smoking cessation is now considered as an efficient method for the prevention of many smoking-associated diseases and counselling by physicians and health-care workers as one of the most cost-effective interventions in public health. The methods for cessation counselling rely on different principles and cannot be used in all groups of smokers with the same level of efficacy. A good knowledge of the reasons for smoking (or for not stopping) in some groups with a high risk of disease or long-term dependence like pregnant women, adolescents or psychiatric patients is useful for improving the efficacy of any intervention.

Learning objective: by the end of the Session the participants will be able to understand better why some smokers do not quit in spite of the knowledge of the untoward effects of smoking and address in a more specific way the attitude and beliefs of some hard-core smokers.

Target audience:

Chest physicians, nurses and health care workers in contact with smoking patients, particularly TB patients and patients with chronic respiratory diseases.

Chairpersons:

J.P. Zellweger (Switzerland)
Ž. Vrbica (Croatia)

- Is the stage of change model evidence-based?
J.P. Humair (Switzerland)
- Smoking prevention and cessation in adolescents
E. Dagli (Turkey)
- Smoking cessation in pregnant women
C. Cuhadaroglu (Turkey)
- Smoking cessation in psychiatric patients
J.P. Humair (Switzerland)
- Smoking cessation counselling in migrants
J.P. Zellweger (Switzerland)

POSTER SESSION FRIDAY, 29 MAY 2009

Poster Session TB:

Tuberculosis diagnosis: between classical and new methods

13.00 – 14.00 hrs.

Chairpersons:

V. Katalinic (Croatia)

D. Cirillo (Italy)

- Evaluation of MODS culture in diagnosis of pulmonary tuberculosis
Z. Aminzadeh (Islamic Rep. of Iran)
- Confirmation of pulmonary tuberculosis in Lviv/UA: a pilot study evaluating two diagnostic procedures
T. Bodmer (Switzerland)
- Evaluation of a novel Line Probe Assay for the timely detection of extensively drug-resistant tuberculosis
T. Bodmer (Switzerland)
- Evaluation of new diagnostic methods for tuberculosis in patients with active disease
E. Borgström (Sweden)
- Mycobacteriological examination of bronchoalveolar lavage in diagnostic of pulmonary tuberculosis
V. Cukic (Bosnia and Herzegovina)
- In vivo expression of innate immunity markers in tuberculosis patients
E. Filiou (Greece)
- Enabling next day blood sample processing by the T-SPOT.TB assay
C. Granger (UK)
- Cross-contamination: A skin infection due to *M. kansasii* misdiagnosed as an infection due to *M. tuberculosis*
M. Maes (Venezuela)
- Evaluation of PCR for detection of *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* in pleural fluid at tertiary Care Hospital
A. Maurya (India)
- The place and role of extended cultivation in TB diagnostic
J. Mornjakovi/Abazovi (Bosnia and Herzegovina)

- Sputum examination methodology for discontinuation of isolation for new infectious tuberculosis cases
A. Nodieva (Latvia)
- Determination of MBT susceptibility to isoniazid, rifampicin, fluoroquinolones in TB patients by microchips
E. Nosova (Russian Federation)
- Specificity of IgE regulation and immune response to tubercule during pulmonary tuberculosis and atopy
K. Omiadze (Georgia)
- Diagnosis of pleural tuberculosis: the utility of pleural fluid adenosine deaminase activity
L. Orozco (Venezuela)
- Who is at greatest risk of getting tuberculosis?
M. Pergert (Sweden)
- Microbiology diagnosis of TB in the Republic of Mary El.
L. Petrova (Russian Federation)
- How do we obtain diagnosis of extrapulmonary tuberculosis?
G. Popovic (Serbia)
- Prospective study of smear-negative pulmonary TB using bronchial lavage
C. Ranasinha (Sri Lanka)
- TB-instant test and bacilloscopy is an option to improve diagnosis of active tuberculosis.
R. Rivas (Mexico)
- How often mycobacteria isolated from bronchoalveolar lavage indicate a lung disease?
A. Safianowska (Poland)
- MGIT BACTEC 960 – Based determination of Kanamycin critical concentration for *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*
V. Stepanshina (Russian Federation)
- Drug susceptibility testing of Pyrazinamide in the nitrate reduction test.
H. Syre (Norway)
- Rapid identification of *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* by PCR restriction analysis directly in clinical samples
M. Varma Basil (India)
- Usefulness of QuantiFERON®-TB Gold in the investigation for active tuberculosis in a low prevalence area
N. Winqvist (Sweden)

- Antigen analysis of *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* H37Rv culture filtrate proteins
H. Malen (Norway)
- Diagnostic yield of bronchoscopy in smear negative pulmonary tuberculosis
N. Triller (Slovenia)
- A 15-year experience with molecular methods in clinical laboratory for Mycobacteria
M. Zolnir-Dovc (Slovenia)

**Poster Session TB:
STOP TB Strategy implementation
13.00 – 14.00 hrs.**

Chairpersons:

G. Tsogt (Uzbekistan)
C. Mohan (USA)

- DOTS in Tajikistan- history, achievements, lessons learned, future functioning
M. Azizulloeva (Tajikistan)
- Standardized methodology for the monitoring of DOTS implementation in Russia
E. Belilovsky (Russian Federation)
- PAL strategy implementation - challenges and pitfalls in Romania so far
I.M. Daramus (Romania)
- National strategy for tuberculosis control in Albania (2009-2013)
H. Hafizi (Albania)
- An assessment of TB patient's knowledge during tuberculosis treatment
K. Hurt (Estonia)
- Status of tuberculosis in city of Novi Sad after the implementation of DOT strategy
M. Ilic (Serbia)
- Tuberculosis in Vojvodina (Serbia) after implementation of DOT Strategy, three years period (2005-2007)
M. Ilic (Serbia)
- Shift from private health facility to government health facility under the RNTCP programme. Perceptions of TB
J. Jagannatha Rao (India)
- Improving the performance of the National TB programme in Georgia through targeted technical assistance.
L. Janssens (Georgia)

- The contribution of the Phtisiology Department of Medical University in tuberculosis control programme
S. Lepshina (Ukraine)
- Revival of the first line anti- TB drugs management in Serbia
P. Rebic (Serbia)
- Supervisory visits in tuberculosis laboratory network in Serbia over three-year period (2006-2008)
B. Savic (Serbia)
- Involving TB patients in preparation of booklets
A. Skerbiene (Lithuania)
- Role of the World Tuberculosis (TB) day campaign on health promotion of TB and lung diseases
I. Skrastina (Latvia)
- Red Cross model of TB patient support in Russian Federation
T. Toichkina (Russian Federation)
- Training for health providers is the part of TB control programme in Kazakhstan
A. Toktabayanov (Kazakhstan)
- Tuberculosis treatment costs for patients under supervised treatment in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
A. Trajman (Brazil)
- Profiles of TB doctors in Uzbekistan
G. Tsogt (Uzbekistan)
- Stop TB contribution to health system strengthening in the Russian Federation
E. Yurasova (Russian Federation)
- Improving laboratory diagnosis of tuberculosis in Ukraine
N. Zaika (Ukraine)
- Importance of controlled treatment of patient with tuberculosis-DOT
B. Zadnik (Slovenia)
- Results of seven-years implementation of counterepidemic measures against TB infection in a psychiatric hospital
Lj. Bačun-Ivček (Croatia)
- Entry screening for tuberculosis among new immigrants: a systematic review and meta-analysis
S. Arshad (UK)

- Effectiveness of entry screening for tuberculosis among immigrants in the Netherlands
E. Slump (The Netherlands)

Major Symposium TB:

IGRA: YES or NO?

14.00 – 16.00 hrs.

Rationale: recently there has been inflation in the number of publications on IGRA for the diagnosis of *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* infection. However, the data are inconclusive in many ways and physicians are in need of clear guidelines for the use of IGRA in clinical practice. Unfortunately, only very few studies provide data on longitudinal observations of individuals with positive IGRA tests, thus describing the positive predictive value of IGRA for the development of active TB.

Learning objectives: by the end of the Symposium the participants will be able :

- 1) To understand the use of IGRA for the diagnosis of LTBI and active TB
- 2) To understand the limitations of IGRA on the diagnosis for LTBI and active TB
- 3) To define the areas for future clinical research.

Target audience:

Clinicians, clinical scientists, immunologists, microbiologists, specialist nurses and public health specialists involved in the research, care, surveillance and control of tuberculosis.

Chairpersons:

J. P. Zellweger (Switzerland)

C. Lange (Germany)

Pro: A. Lalvani (UK)

Contra: H. L. Rieder (Switzerland)

Major Symposium NON TB:

Legionellosis

14.00 – 16.00 hrs.

Rationale: legionellosis may be a major problem in developed countries, both under the clinical and public health point of view.

Learning objectives: by the end of the Symposium the participants will be able to discuss the clinical and public health aspects of *Legionella*'s outbreaks, and to apply them when necessary.

Target audience:

Clinicians, clinical scientists, immunologists, microbiologists, specialist nurses and public health specialists involved in the research, care, surveillance and control of *Legionella's* outbreaks.

Chairpersons:

A. Šimunović (Croatia)

T. Welte (Germany)

- *Legionella* infections, their laboratory diagnosis and the identification and typing of *Legionella*
T. Harrison (UK)
- Analysis of recent *Legionella's* outbreak in Croatia
B. Aleraj (Croatia)
- The German Legionellosis Surveillance Network
T. Welte (Germany)
- When to suspect an outbreak of Legionellosis and how to manage it?
J.V. Lee (UK)
- Why are hotels a risk and how is it assessed?
S. Crespi (Spain)

Evening Symposium

Sponsored Evening Symposium TB**FIND: Molecular diagnosis of drug resistant Tuberculosis**

16.30 – 18.30 hrs.

Rationale: in response to the growing epidemic of MDR -TB and the more recently described problem of XDR-TB, there has been a call for urgent implementation of rapid methods to screen at-risk patients for TB drug resistance. FIND, WHO, GLI, GDF and UNITAID have responded to this challenge through accelerated demonstration projects of molecular line-probe assays (LPAs) leading to WHO endorsement of these assays in June 2008, scale-up of these assays in MDR-TB focus countries, and continued investment in the development of simplified molecular tests for MDR-TB that can be implemented in more peripheral settings. This Symposium will discuss in detail activities in each of these areas.

Learning objectives: by the end of the Symposium the participants will be able:

- 1) To understand the role of rapid MDR-TB testing in the global response to MDR/XDR-TB
- 2) To learn of recent information on LPA performance for both MDR-TB and XDR-TB
- 3) To appreciate experiences of scale-up of LPAs in programme settings
- 4) To learn of progress in the development of simplified molecular assays for MDR-TB.

Target audience:

Physicians, nurses, allied health care workers, TB programme staff, laboratory staff.

Chairperson:

R.O.Brien (Switzerland)

- Global response to MDR/XDR- TB
P. Nunn (Switzerland)
- LPAs: evidence for scale up: testing of PETTS isolates
H. A Konopka (USA)
- LPAs: evidence for scale up: the Lesotho experience
C.N. Paramasivan (Switzerland)
- LPAs: perils/pitfalls in scale-up: the UNITAID experience
A. Somoskovi (Switzerland)
K. Weyer (Switzerland)
- Advances in rapid testing for DR TB: decentralizing testing (Xpert TB)
C. Boehme (Switzerland)
- LPAs for XDR-TB
D. Hillemann (Germany)

Special Evening Symposium TB**TB control and migration**

16.30 – 18.30 hrs.

Rationale: the session has its foundation on the document "Diagnosis and treatment of tuberculosis in undocumented migrants in low or intermediate incidence countries" published in the August 2008 issue of the IJTLD. The paper included recommendations on easy access to low-threshold facilities for diagnosis and treatment, that nobody should be deported until completion of treatment; and on raising awareness. The migration, and especially the undocumented migration, is politically a hot issue as well as a significant and essential human right issue. None of the countries from the WHO European Region can control TB or tackle TB elimination without properly addressing TB in migrants and, especially, in undocumented migrants.

Learning objectives: by the end of the Symposium the participants will be able:

- 1) To understand different aspects of the legal and illegal immigration
- 2) To understand and discuss experiences at country level in addressing different TB interventions in migrants
- 3) To discuss possible ways to better promote the TB in migrants on the international agenda (EU, WHO, ECDC)

Target audience:

NTP managers and other staff working in TB programmes, specialists in lung diseases and other communicable diseases, general practitioners, nurses, representatives of decision makers, representatives of NGOs and other stakeholders.

Chairpersons:

L. Ditiu (Denmark)

D. Manissero (Sweden)

- Introduction
L. Ditiu (Denmark)
- Legal aspects of migration: where can we position public health and communicable diseases?
N. Delaney (Switzerland)
- MDR-TB and migration in Europe
G.B. Migliori (Italy)
- Migration and TB control in Israel
D. Chemtob (Israel)
- Screening systems in Switzerland: can we learn from them?
J.P.Zellweger (Switzerland)
- How can we promote at the right level TB control among undocumented migrants in the EU?
D. Corbette (The Netherlands)
- Wrap-up
D. Manissero (Sweden)

Special Evening Symposium NON TB:

COPD: What can be improved if bronchi cannot be dilated?

16.30 – 18.30 hrs.

Rationale: COPD is a frustrating disease for the clinician: most patients present in end stage, with severe bronchoconstriction insensitive to the effects of bronchodilators and clinical symptoms suggestive of a possible role of inflammation. The management has to go away from bronchodilatation and consider other therapeutic options. Assessment of the interventions has to be carefully evaluated by an objective test.

Learning objectives: by the end of the Symposium the participants will be able to consider and apply the existing options to improve the daily management of severe COPD patients based on the last developments.

Target audience

Clinicians in practice caring for patients with COPD, respiratory nurses and therapists in charge of the daily management of COPD patients in end stage.

Chairpersons:

M. Decramer (Belgium)

M. Flezar (Slovenia)

- Diagnosis of COPD: spirometry, symptoms or peak flow?
M. Flezar (Slovenia)
- Non bronchodilator actions of bronchodilators
D. Plavec (Croatia)
- BODE index: useful in practice?
Z. Vrbica (Croatia)
- The UPLIFT Study
M. Decramer (Belgium)

Saturday, 30 May, 2009

Symposium and Plenary Session

Major Symposium TB:

New diagnostics and biomarkers for TB: state-of-the-art

08.00 – 10.00 hrs.

Rationale: with the resurgence of interest in the development of new tools for TB control, and the recent influx of funding and political support, it is likely that the next few years will see the introduction of new diagnostic tools into routine TB control programmes. Much work has also gone into the development of biomarkers and point-of-care tests for TB. This symposium will provide a state-of-the-art review of new developments in the area of drug resistance testing, biomarkers, immunodiagnosics, and provide updates on evidence-based standards and policies on TB diagnosis.

Learning objectives: the aims of the Symposium are the following:

- 1) To discuss new rapid tests for drug resistant TB and new global policies on use of rapid tests for MDR-TB
- 2) To describe recent advances in the development of biomarkers for TB
- 3) To review progress made in the development of point-of-care diagnostics for TB
- 4) To review the role of evidence in formulating policies on TB diagnosis.

Target audience:

Tuberculosis researchers, TB clinicians and health care professionals, National TB Programme managers.

Coordinator:

M. Pai (Canada)

Chairpersons:

R. O'Brien (Switzerland)

M. Pai (Canada)

- Rapid diagnosis of MDR-TB: new tools and new policies
R. O'Brien (Switzerland)
- Biomarkers for TB: are we there yet?
D. Lewinsohn (USA)
- Is antigen-specific IFN-gamma a useful biomarker of TB treatment response?
N. Harada (Japan)
- Evidence-based TB diagnosis: incorporating evidence into new policies
M. Pai (Canada)

Plenary Session TB:
Tuberculosis – Breaking News (Russian translation)
10.30 – 12.30 hrs.

Rationale: this plenary session will try to bring the latest and most updated views on TB control worldwide and at European level.

Learning objectives: by the end of the Plenary Session the participants will be able:

- 1) to understand how close or far are we from controlling TB in 2009
- 2) To clarify if the financial resources are the most important resources needed for controlling TB
- 3) To understand the role of the civil society and of the governmental commitment (e.g., Berlin Declaration) to control TB.

Target audience:
NTP managers, other staff working in TB programmes, specialists in lung diseases and other communicable diseases, laboratory staff, general practitioners, nurses, decision makers, representatives of NGOs and other stakeholders.

Chairpersons:
M. Espinal (Switzerland)
D. Enarson (France)

- Tuberculosis in 2009: how far are we from controlling it?
M.C. Raviglione (Switzerland)

- Are the civil society and communities involved enough?
M. Dara (The Netherlands)

- Controlling TB – how crucial are the financial resources?
P. Creach (Switzerland)

- Yes, we can: meeting the challenges of global TB control
C. Mohan (USA)

Closing remarks:
D. Enarson (France)

POSTER SESSION SATURDAY, 30 MAY 2009

Poster Session TB :

**Tuberculosis in vulnerable populations: HIV infected, prisoners, Roma immigrants
12.30 – 13.30 hrs.**

Chairpersons:

M. Dara (The Netherlands)

P. Creach (Switzerland)

- The burden of pulmonary tuberculosis among the prison inmates
A. Abel (Kwait)
- TB with HIV co-infection in Denmark in 2007
P.H. Andersen (Denmark)
- Epidemiological and organizational factors behind the growth in registered TB/HIV cases in Russia
E. Belilovsky (Russian Federation)
- Age/gender structure of new TB/HIV cases in four Russian regions
E. Belilovsky (Russian Federation)
- Tuberculosis and HIV in health care workers
J. Crofts (UK)
- Diagnosis of meningeal tuberculosis in HIV positive patients: a simple algorithm based on ADA activity in CSF
A. D'Alessandro (Venezuela)
- CRRS identifies radiographic TB with a good level of agreement in HIV- infected patients enrolling for ART
R. Dawson (South Africa)
- Treatment of latent tuberculosis in a cohort of asylum seekers in Norway
I. Harstad (Norway)
- Stigma and migration factors influence access and use of TB care among immigrants in Stockholm.
A. Kulane (Sweden)
- Education and active finding of tuberculosis in Roma slums in Serbia
N. Lazarevic (Serbia)
- Tuberculosis in prisons in Serbia
N. Lazarevic (Serbia)

- Tuberculosis occupational exposure of immigration police officers in Israel: is there a case for action?
Z. Mor (Israel)
- Tuberculosis among the homeless from the Kujawy Pomeranian province of Poland in years 2006-2007.
G. Przybylski (Poland)
- Treatment outcomes for HIV-positive tuberculosis patients in Latvia, 2004 – 2007
V. Riekstina (Latvia)
- TB/HIV co-infection: features of diagnostics and clinical characteristics
D. Sabasova (Kazakhstan)
- Diagnostic delay of tuberculosis among immigrants in Norway: a qualitative interview study
M. Sagbakken (Norway)
- Mycobacterium species in HIV co-infected patient at Dr. George Mukhari Hospital in Pretoria, South Africa
H. Said (South Africa)
- Comparative treatment effectiveness among TB patients with and without HIV co-infection in Donetsk, Ukraine
B. Shcherbak-Verlan (Ukraine)
- HIV/TB co-infection: epidemiological and clinical aspects among TB patients in Vladimir region, Russia
V. Skornyakov (Russian Federation)
- Role of genotyping in proving laboratory contamination of *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* cultures
S. Smrekar Sironi (Croatia)
- The causes of TB notification rate decreasing in the prisons of Kazakhstan
A. Toktabayanov (Kazakhstan)
- Results of HIV surveillance among tuberculosis patients in Lithuania 2005-2008
V. Uzdaviniene (Lithuania)
- Assessment of the needs for training on “HIV pre- and post-test counselling“ for pulmonologists
V. Uzdaviniene (Lithuania)
- Identification of the barriers to provision of comprehensive care and support to TB/HIV patients in Ukraine
N. Zaika (Ukraine)

- Addressing both Tuberculosis and HIV/AIDS prevention and treatment in Israel - a multifaceted approach under a centralized system
D. Chemtob (Israel)
- Maintaining transitional case management to fight TB/HIV amongst inmates due pre and post release
N. Vezhnina (Kazakhstan)

Poster Session TB:

Latent TB Infection, TB in children, clinical cases

12.30 – 13.30 hrs.

Chaipersons:

D. Manissero (Sweden)

M. Wanlin (Belgium)

- Investigating domestic acquisition of human bovine TB
L. Bradshaw (UK)
- Side effects to antituberculous drugs in therapy of children with tuberculosis
M. Dilberovska (Macedonia)
- Comparision of a T-cell-based assay with tuberculin skin test in patients with latent and active tuberculosis
A. Gorek Dilektasli (Turkey)
- Social and lifestyle factors influencing tuberculosis in children
E. Hansted (Lithuania)
- Tuberculosis in children: 14 years experience in identification of mycobacterial species
T. Ilievska (Macedonia)
- The paradoxical trend of spine TB
D. Kaimukilwa (Tanzania)
- Pleurectomy at tubercular pachypleuritis
T. Kariiev (Uzbekistan)
- Detecting active tuberculosis among gypsy children
S. Kasikovic Lecic (Serbia)
- Health status of UK patients with active tuberculosis.
M. Kruijshaar (UK)
- The stability of tuberculin PPD
M. Maes (Venezuela)

- Routine use of Quantiferon assay in *M. tuberculosis* infection and adaptation of cut-off value
B. Mulder (The Netherlands)
- Tuberculosis screening in Portuguese health care workers using the Interferon-gamma release assay
A. Nienhaus (Germany)
- Application of QuantiFERON-TB Gold in Tube assay for the detection of pulmonary tuberculosis in Poland.
J. Paluch-Oles (Poland)
- Detection of LTBI among BCG vaccinated children with pulmonary and connective tissue diseases.
J. Paluch-Oles (Poland)
- A comparison of clustering and non clustering tuberculosis patients in Stockholm, Sweden
M. Pergert (Sweden)
- Re-evaluation of the role of BCG vaccine for TB prevention: the need of re-vaccination
M. Refaat (Egypt)
- Incidence of LTBI in people employed in the health care sector
A. Schablon (Germany)
- Effectiveness of new skin testing with DIASKINTEST® in children for TB infection diagnosis
L. Slogotskaya (Russian Federation)
- Analysis the frequency of cases caused by non tuberculous Mycobacteria in Hungary
N. Szabo (Hungary)
- Factors associated with treatment completion in a randomized trial of treatment of latent TB infection
A. Trajman (Brazil)
- The tuberculin booster phenomenon prevalence among health care workers: a meta-analysis
A. Trajman (Brazil)
- T- SPOT- TB in diagnostic of tuberculosis in children: other alternative
S. Velizarova (Bulgaria)

**Special Symposium TB:
Moving forward in TB/HIV in the European Region
14.00 – 17.30 hrs.**

Rationale: the TB/HIV co-infection in the WHO European Region is characterized by being very inhomogeneous, characterized by different patterns in the western and eastern part of the region. Therefore, the interventions, tailored to the countries needs and realities are extremely different. The symposium tries to combine the experiences in implementing TB/HIV related interventions in different countries from the region with updates on the global recommendations and guidance.

Learning objectives: by the end of the Symposium the participants will be able:

- 1) To understand the overall epidemiological status of TB/HIV co-infection in the region
- 2) To understand, discuss and share experiences with other countries from the region
- 3) To decide on a way forward in TB/HIV co-infection in the region.

Target audience:

NTP managers, HIV managers, specialists in lung diseases and other communicable diseases, laboratory staff, general practitioners, nurses, decision makers, representatives of civil society and communities.

Chairpersons:

L. Ditiu (Denmark)

M. Dara (The Netherlands)

- TB/HIV in the WHO European Region: do we move forward?
L. Ditiu (Denmark)
- Addressing TB/HIV in Israel
D. Chemtob (Israel)
- Can we make the TB/HIV interventions more cost – efficient?: the Baltic experience
K. Ruutel (Estonia)
- What are we doing in Ukraine to address TB/HIV in drug users?
V. Kurpita (Ukraine)
- How did we start the implementation of TB/HIV interventions in Uzbekistan
G. Uzakova (Uzbekistan)
- TB/ HIV in Portugal- do we manage it?
R. Bessa del Melo (Portugal)

Closure:

M. Dara (The Netherlands)