

Track:	C8. Access to Quality TB Care and Services D1. TB epidemiology in adults
Title:	Finding the missing cases through a public-private engagement initiative in Ho Chi Minh City, Viet Nam
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Text:	Background and challenges to implementation: The National TB Control Program of Viet Nam (VNTP) reported 105,733 TB treatment notifications country-wide in 2017. 8% of these came from PPM activities: 6% from public-public and 2% from public-private engagement. Despite having a mandatory TB notification law and several established PPM models, a recent inventory study indicated that about half of the people with TB who are ‘missed’ by public-sector TB services are seeking care in the private sector. Intervention or response: We piloted a TB REACH-funded private provider engagement initiative in two districts of Ho Chi Minh City. Strategy 1 built a diagnostic referral system using one of the VNTP’s existing PPM models. It provided access to subsidized chest X-rays (CXRs) and free Xpert MTB/RIF testing. People diagnosed with TB were encouraged to take their TB treatment in the public sector, but could also take treatment from their private provider. Strategy 2 piloted a public-private interface agency model for documenting and reporting private-sector TB treatment. Results and lessons learnt: Over six quarters, we engaged 522 private providers, resulting in over 5,200 CXRs being performed and the detection of 133 people with Bac(+) TB. Just 57% of patients opted to take treatment in the public sector. We also collected data from 897 people being treated for TB by private providers. If these people had been recognized by the VNTP as official TB notifications, notification rates in our two intervention districts would have increased by +46% for Bac(+) TB and +61% for all form TB at a cost of \$251 per person with TB notified. Conclusions and key recommendations: Private providers are interested in improving diagnostic quality, through use of the Xpert assay. Integration of private-sector TB treatment into official notifications could greatly increase the national notification rate and reduce the proportion of ‘missed’ TB in Viet Nam, but may require policy reform or changes to the policy implementation process.
Option:	Option 2 (Public Health Practice)
Preferred Presentation Style:	Oral presentation

Public- & Private-Sector TB Treatment Trends
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