

RIT/ JATA Philippines, Inc. Activities and Accomplishments

STOP TB Partnership Forum – Asia March 14-15, 2016



About us....

Research Institute of Tuberculosis /
Japan Anti-Tuberculosis Association
Philippines, Inc.
(RIT/ JATA Philippines, Inc.)



RIT/JATA Philippines, Inc.

Local-based NGO

Established in 2008

7 staff



Accreditation/Membership

Securities and Exchange Commission

Philippine Council for NGO Certification

NTP – Technical Working Group



RIT/JATA (Organizational tree)

JATA (Japan)

47 Office Hospital **JATA HQ** RIT branches **Overseas** Office **Extension office PHILIPPINES CAMBODIA ZAMBIA**

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Japan Anti Tuberculosis Association Philippines, Inc.



Vision:

TB- Free Philippines

Mission:

To contribute to the NTP of the Philippines in their goal of ensuring that quality TB services are available, accessible and affordable for all TB patients.



Objective:

To improve the access of the community to quality DOTS implementation by strengthening the linkage between GOs and NGOs/private organizations



PhilPACT Strategies

- Strategy 1: Localize implementation of TB Control
- Strategy 2: Monitor health system performance
- Strategy 3: Engage both public and private TB care providers
- Strategy 4: Promote and strengthen positive behavior of communities



PhilPACT Strategies

- Strategy 5: Address MDR-TB, TB/HIV and the needs of vulnerable populations
- Strategy 6: Regulate and make available quality TB diagnostic tests and drugs
- Strategy 7: Certify and accredit TB care providers
- Strategy 8: Secure adequate funding and improve allocation and efficiency of fund utilization.













JAPAN Official Development Assistance

THE TUBERCULOSIS PROJECT IN SOCIO-ECONOMICALLY URBAN AREAS IN METRO MANILA, THE PHILIPPINES 2008- June 2011

Funded by: Ministry of Foreign Affairs



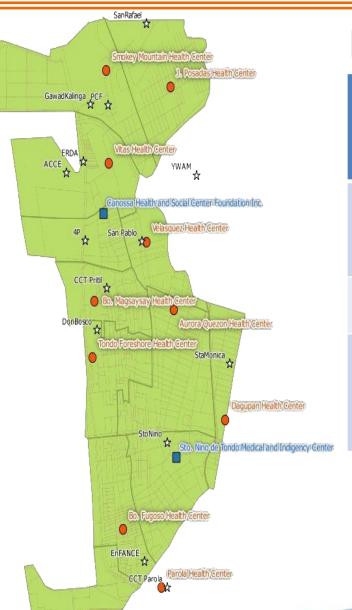


TB CONTROL AND PREVENTION PROJECT IN SOCIO-ECONOMICALLY UNPRIVILEGED AREAS IN METRO MANILA, THE PHILIPPINES 2011- June 15, 2014

Funded by: Japan International Cooperation Agency

Stop

Project Sites



District I- Tondo, Manila

POPULATION 2013	405, 125
Urban poor population	193, 746 (47.8%)
Land Area	5.64 sq km
Population density (sq. Km2)	71,831

10 Health Centers

2 NGO DOTS Facilities

14 NGO Referring Facilities

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Payatas, Quezon City

POPULATION 2013	120, 633
Urban poor population	108, 063 (90%)
LAND AREA	3.21 sq km
Population density (sq. Km2)	37,580

- 3 Health Centers
- 3 NGO DOTS Facilities
- **☆** 1 Referring Facility

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Interventions

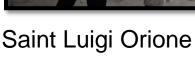


Engagement of NGOs

Canossa









German Doctors

Sto De Tondo Charity Clinic



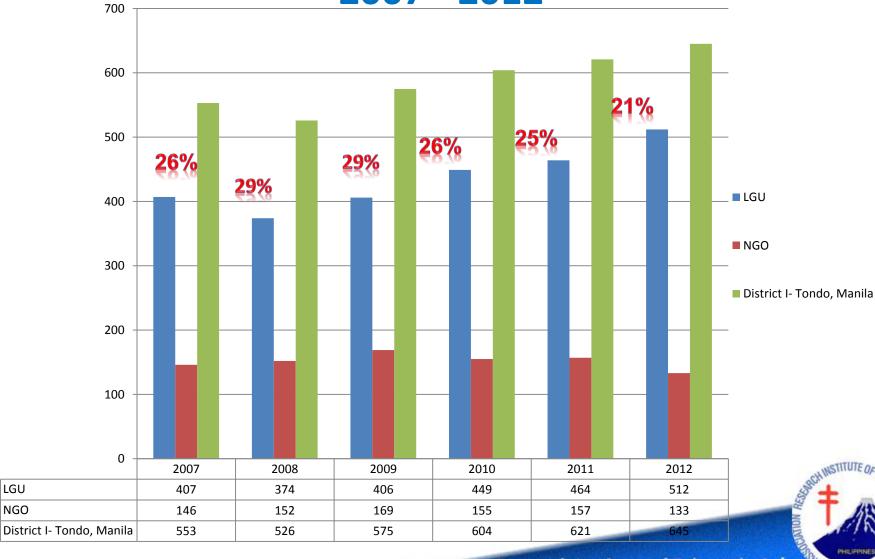


PAOFI

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NGO DOTS' Contribution- Tondo, 2007 - 2012



NGO DOTS' Contribution - Payatas





Capacity Building

Basic TB DOTS Training





Basic DSSM Training for Medical Technologist

Infection Control Training





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Interpersonal Communication and Counselling







Orientation of CHV in NTP Program



Basic DSSM Training for Lab Assistants





Orientation of CHV on Basic STI HIV and AIDS Education



CHV Assembly



Network and Linkage (ACSM Activities)













Development of Recording Forms

Pall statement of Referring and Nation Full statement of Referring Full statement	Annex 9: NTP Symptomatic Referral Form			
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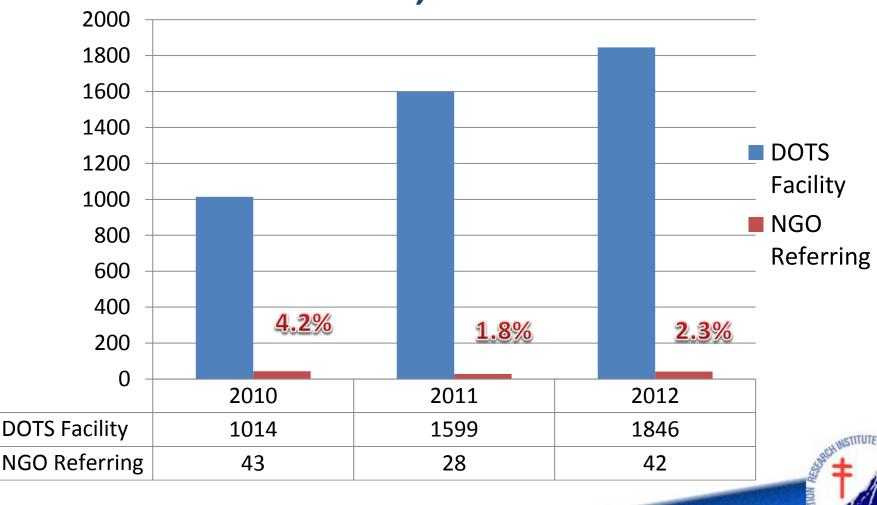
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Levels of Infection Control		1	otal	П	Total	П	Total	Ш	
TB INFECTION CONTROL									
1. Managerial Control	193	sow.		10g - 61		22 S	45	10000	
a. TB Infection Control guidelines/updates discussed within the quarter				П				400	
b. Any person in-charge to discuss the guidelines?	П			П		П		Ш	I
c. TB Infection Control Training conducted annually among HCWs									
d. Proper disposal of sputum cups, applicator sticks, masks etc.				1					
e. Conduct of regular health education on TB infection Control in health facility (pre-clinic lectures, etc.)					1		1		1
CONSOLIDATED				11		П			1
2. Administrative Control									
a. Annual Health-screening conducted among HCWs?				П		Ш			
b. HCWs separates patients with cough from other patients								Ш	
c. Any particular schedule for sputum collection?								4.0	
d. Any particular schedule for TB patients' drug collection?				П		П			
e. Signage for cough etiquette/standard precaution				П		П			1
CONSOLIDATED	П			П		П			
3. Environmental Control		2000	- 1	777 - 24			0.0	32300-0	1
a. HCWs talk to patients in a well ventilated area/room				П		П			
 b. Utilize uni-directional airflow (ex. improvised mechanical ventilation- Electric fan directed at air exhaust points - windows /doors) 		500							
c. Use of short curtains rather than long ones (short curtains allow good ventilation (natural ventilation) better than the ones utilizing long curtains thus diluting droplet nuclei)				I					
d. Conduct sputum collection/induction in a well ventilated area						П		$^{\rm III}$	1
e. Is there any one in-charge of monitoring	Ш					П			1
f. Is there any responsible person for cleaning the windows, lab equipment etc?				П					
CONSOLIDATED	Ш			П					1
4. Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)								1200	
a. HCWs use N-95 mask, surgical masks or ordinary masks				П		Ш	ľ		
b. Patients use surgical mask/cloth masks									
c. Hand hygiene after caring for patients				П		П		111	-
d. HCWs instruct TB patients about cough Etiquette/Respiratory Hygiene	П			П		П			
CONSOLIDATED									
OVERALL				П		П			

Monitoring Tool

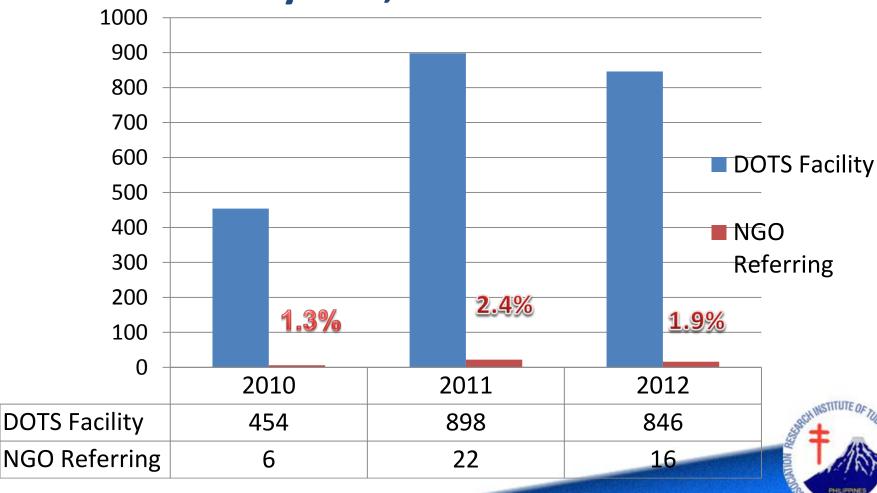
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CHVs' Contribution to DOTS Facility-Tondo, 2010-2012



CHVs' Contribution to DOTS Facility – Payatas, 2010-2012





Monitoring and Evaluation Visits





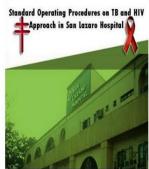






Development of Policies/Guidelines

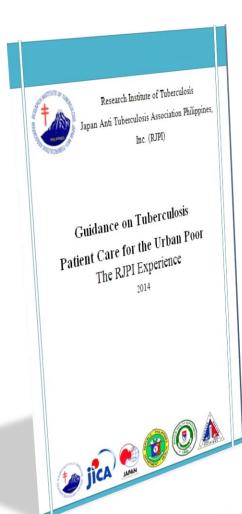














Barangay Resolution No. _____ Series 2014

A RESOLUTION IMPROVING THE ACCESS TO TUBERCULOSIS (TB) CARE WITHIN THE JURSIDICTION OF BARNIGAY ______ ZOILE _____ IN THE FIRST DISTRICT OF MANILA, AND ADOPTING THE POLICIES AND GUIDELINES FOR EFFECTIVE TB CONTROL BY STRENGTHENING LINKAGE AMOING THE BARANIGAY, GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATIONS, NON-GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATIONS (INGO.) AND PEOPLE'S ORGANIZATION (ACM) AND TO RATHEY ADVOCACY, COMMUNICATION AND SOCIAL MOBILIZATION (ACM) AND REDUCE BARRIERS TO TB CARE TOWARDS A TB FREE COMMUNITY AND APPROPRIATE FUNDS THEREOF.

WHEREAS, the National Tubercolosis Control Program (NTP), as one of the public health programs being managed and coordinated by the Infectious Disease Office (IDO) of the National Center for Disease Prevention and Control (INCOPC) of the Department of Health (IDOH), has the mandate of developing TB Control policies, standards, guidelines, providing leadership and technical assistance to lower health offices;

WHEREAS, the Center for Health Development- Metro Manila (CHD-MM), through its Regional NTP Teams manages TB at the Regional level;



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Operational Researches Conducted

 Effectiveness of Training Course on Quality Assurance of Chest Radiography

- Health Care Seeking Behavior of Pulmonary TB Patients
- Research on Tuberculosis Diagnostic Committee (TBDC)



Accomplishment in the two project sites

- Engagement of NGOs (combined in both sites):
 - Number of NGOs from 3 (2008) to 5 (2010)
 - ONumber of NGO referring facilities: 4 (2008) to 15 (2012)
- Percent contribution (combined in both sites) :
 - oPercent contribution of NGO DOTS to TB Cases ranged from 27. 9 % to 41.6 % (2007 to 2012)
 - oPercent community contribution to TB Cases ranged from 2.1 % to 3.3 % (2010 to 2012).



TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE SERVICES TO CAPACITATE COMMUNITY BASED ORGANIZATIONS (CBOs) AS RURAL HEALTH UNITS (RHUs) PARTNERS IN TUBERCULOSIS CONTROL January 15, 2015 – April 30 2016

Funded by: Philippine Business for Social Progress/Innovations on Multi-Sectoral Partnership to Achieve Control of TB (PBSP/IMPACT)



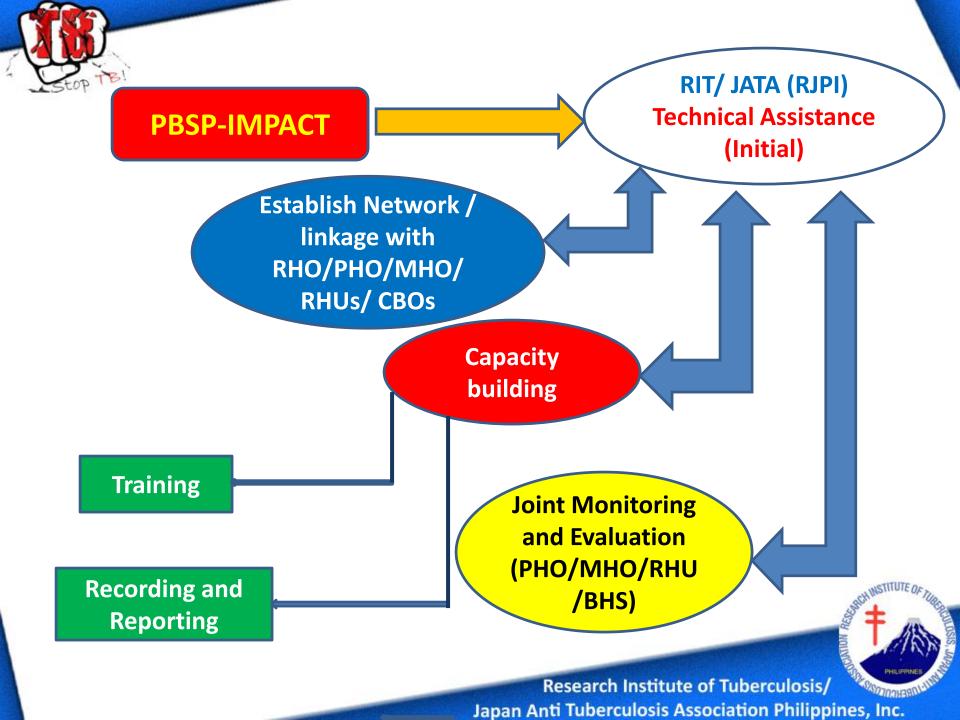








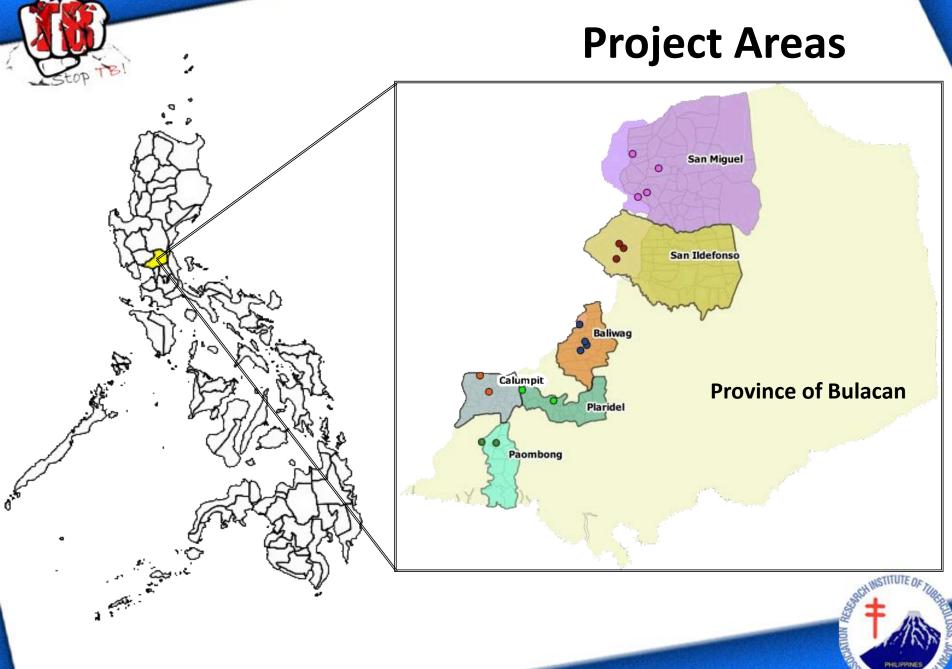






Project Goal

 To increase the case detection rates and to improve or maintain Cure Rates in the six municipalities of Bulacan.





Criteria for Project site selection

- Low TB performance (LGU) because of low utilization of DOTS services by the target clients
 - Low awareness of the TB disease
 - Stigma
 - Distance and cost in going to the facility
 - Lack of public involvement
- Strong political support
- Presence of CBOs



Roles of CBOs

 Identify and refer presumptive TB to Rural Health Units (RHUs)

Provide TB education

Supervise TB treatment of patients



Roles of CBOs

Encourage contacts of TB cases undergo TB screening at health centers

 Follow-up presumptive TB (who were not able to access RHUs) and interrupters of treatment



Contribution of CBOs to the 6 municipalities of Bulacan

Municipalities	No. of TB All Forms					
	RHU	СВО	% contribution by			
	Accomplishment	Accomplishment	CBO to RHU			
	1130	83	7%			



Challenges

Leadership and Governance

- Continuity of adherence to policies (municipal ordinance) and make necessary amendments if needed;
- Continuity of supportive supervision among NGOs.

Health Information system

Utilization of data to inform policy change



Challenges

Health financing: reduce financial burden among clients

 Health Resources for Health: deployment of support systems and enabling environment; keep the motivation of Community Health Volunteers

• Essential medical products and technologies: Balanced diagnostic and treatment supplies



Challenges

- Service delivery: Patient- centered approach care; improvement of access to quality TB services
- Lack of funding support to continue our community-based TB activities



Future Directions

- TB and Universal Health Care
- TB and Tobacco

• TB and Diabetes (?)

Promote gender equality (?)





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Maraming Salamat po! ありがとうございました。











