**Umoya omuhle** is a 3 year study that began in 2017 and uses a whole systems approach to look at infection prevention and control for drug-resistant tuberculosis in clinical settings of South Africa in an era of decentralised care.

The name, Umoya omuhle, means good air in Zulu, and embodies the project vision of bringing a ‘breath of fresh air’ to current thinking on infection prevention and control.

For more information, visit: lshtm.ac.uk/UO

### IN THE NEWS

*In pictures: The forgotten 'open-air schools' of the 1930s built to combat tuberculosis (Aug 3, 2018, Yahoo!News)*

*Operation Sukuma Sakhe: Stand up and build!  (Dec 18, 2015, Mail & Guardian, South Africa)*

### POLICY RELEVANT

*The divisive issue stalling both NCD, TB negotiations (Aug 17, 2018)*

### OTHER BITS & BOBS

*TB Proof founder talks TB in South Africa and the campaigns TB proof runs (Apr 3 2014, Health24) - video*

*TB Proof hares advice on how to protect yourself from catching tuberculosis (Jul 7, 2014, DoctorsOrdersTV) - video*

*Quality measurements of IPC implementation (International Union for Tuberculosis and Lung Disease) - webinar recording*

### CONFERENCES


**Karina Kielmann and Anna Voce will be hosting an interactive seminar on Umoya omuhle on Sept 12, 2018 for QMUL’s induction week **
AHRI’s latest newsletter included news on the attendees of the Durban TB conference in June:

“AHRI had strong representation at the recent Fifth SA TB Conference in Durban. Faculty members Alison Grant and Adrie Steyn as well as postdocs, students and lab technologists presented research at the meeting. To coincide with the TB conference, the Umoya Omuhle project team (pictured below) hosted a meeting at AHRI. This project focusses on taking a ‘whole systems’ approach to infection prevention and control for drug-resistant TB in South Africa. AHRI also hosted RePORT SA’s Third Annual Meeting in the same week.”

Read more here...
Tom would like to report that himself and Pete have just successfully conducted their first CO$_2$ release experiment in his front room. It turns out that it is hard to source CO$_2$ fire extinguishers in NE London. The savvy researchers improvised, making their own from bicarbonate of soda and malt vinegar. Readers will be happy to know that they were able to achieve 10.1 air changes per hour on a still day with the doors and windows open wide.