



SEPTEMBER 2018 NEWSLETTER

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: Ishtm.ac.uk/UO



TB Stigma Measurement Guidance

"Stigma can be described as a dynamic process of devaluation that significantly discredits an individual in the eyes of others. Within particular cultures or settings, certain attributes are defined by others as discreditable or unworthy. When stigma is acted upon, discrimination may result.

Stigma related to tuberculosis (TB) is receiving well-deserved attention at the policy level."

This USAID/KNGC/Challenge TB book is available here.



IN THE NEWS

Hospitals Step Up the War on Superbugs (Sep 8, 2018, Wall Street Journal)

Toronto hospitals can't force unvaccinated nurses to wear mask, ruling says (Sep 10, 2018, The Global and Mail)

Drug-resistant TB cases booming in South Africa (Sep 26, 2018, Aljazeera), with video

POLICY-RELEVANT

The UN High Level-Meeting on TB took place on Sep 26, 2018 at the UNGA. World leaders committed to ensure that 40 million people with tuberculosis (TB) receive the care they need by the end of 2022. They also agreed to provide 30 million people with preventive treatment to protect them from developing TB.

The meeting was met with strong calls to action from across the world. Read what has variously been said about the meeting in The Lancet, Forbes, MSF, Deutches Welles, AllAfrica, Devex, HuffPost and others.

Watch the recorded webcast here.

"Today is a landmark in the long war on TB. These are bold promises – to keep them, partnership is vital. WHO is committed to working with every country, every partner and every community to get the job done."

> - Dr Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus WHO Director-General







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LITERATURE

Sharma et al. (Nov 2018). *Prevalence and risk factors of tuberculosis in developing countries through health care workers.* Microbial Pathogens 124: 279-283. doi.org/10.1016/j.micpath.2018.08.057

Pongwittayapanu et al. (2018.) *Incidence of newly diagnosed tuberculosis among healthcare workers in a teaching hospital in Thailand.* Original research (self-published). doi.org/10.29024/aogh.2304

Nishimura et al. (In press, 2018). *Risk of tuberculosis infection among health care workers and nursing students in Japan.* Journal of Infection and Chemotherapy. doi.org/10.1016/j.jiac.2018.08.006

Zinatsa et al. (2018). Voices from the frontline: barriers and strategies to improve tuberculosis infection control in primary health care facilities in South Africa. BMC Health Services Research, 18(269). doi: 10.1186/s12913-018-3083-0

Baumgarten et al. (Sep 2018). *Facility infrastructure of primary health services regarding tuberculosis control: A countrywide cross-sectional study.* Cambridge University Press. doi.org/10.1017/S1463423618000646P

Küsel et al. (Sep 2018). *Modeling the airborne risk infection of tuberculosis for a research facility in eMalahleni, South Africa.* Original research (self-published). doi.org/10.1111/risa.13180

Schreiber et al. (Sep 2018). *The preventable proportion of healthcare-associated infections 2005-2016: Systematic review and meta-analysis.* Infection Control & Hospital Epidemiology. doi.org/10.1017/ice.2018.183



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Umoya omuhle is a collaborative project between the following institutions:













