LONDON SCHOOL of HYGIENE &TROPICAL MEDICINE

Umoya omuhle

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

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A supporter of TB elimination at Brooklyn Chest Hospital, Cape Town (not project affiliated)

A genetic TB risk factor?

A paper published in late December involving 60 international authors claims to have found evidence of a genetic basis for predisposition to tuberculosis.

"We have now discovered the first common variant responsible for monogenic, or single-gene, predisposition to tuberculosis," says lead author Stéphanie Boisson-Dupuis of the Rockefeller University in New York.

Article available from Science Mag here.

IN THE NEWS

Drug-resistant tuberculosis: Worth the investment (2018, The Economist Intelligence Unit)

To eliminate TB we need imagination and ambition (Oct 17, 2018, The Conversation)

TB Care: Reimagined (Oct 22, 2018, Nature Microbiology)

Is the global tuberculosis control strategy too big to fail? (Nov 17, 2018, The Lancet [correspondence])

Global funding for tuberculosis research hits all-time high (Dec 12, 2018, Nature News)

Calling on governments to scale up oral TB treatment (Dec 22, 2018, MSF)

The battle against the world's deadliest diseases 'can be won' (Dec 24, 2018, The Telegraph UK)

RESOURCES

spotlight (www.spotlightnsp.co.za) "A print and online publication monitoring SOuth Africa's response to TB and HIV, the state their health systems, and the people that use and keep it going"

Antimicrobial Resistance & Infection Control (BMC Journal)

LITERATURE

Bisallah et al. (Feb 2018). *Knowledge, Attitude,and Practice of Primary health care workers regarding Tuberculosis disease in Minna municipal council area, Niger State, Nigeria.* IOSR Journal of Dental and Medical Sciences, 17(2[4]): 60-66.

Leslie et al. (Oct 2018). *Health systems thinking: A new generation of research to improve healthcare quality.* PLOS Medicine. doi.org/10.1371/journal.pmed.1002682

Mzembe et al. (Oct 2018). *Risk of Mycobacterium tuberculosis transmission in an antiretroviral therapy clinic.* AIDS, 32(16): 2417-2421. doi: 10.1097/QAD.0000000000002006

Krieger & Hill. (Nov 2018). *Long-term coexistence and regional heterogeneity of antibiotic-resistant infections reproduced by a simple spatial model.* bioRxiv pre-print: dx.doi.org/10.1101/469171

Matsoso et al. (Nov 2018). *Embedding quality at the core of universal health coverage in South Africa.* The Lancet Comment, 6(11): PE1153-1154.

van de Water et al. (Nov 2018). *Provision of guideline-based care for drug-resistant tuberculosis in South Africa: Level of concordance between prescribing practices and guidelines.* PLOS One. doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0203749

Abraham, J. (2018.) *Effect of Planned Teaching Programme on knowledge and practices in relation to selected aspects of Tuberculosis among patients diagnosed with Tuberculosis.* International Journal of Nursing Education and Research, 4(6): 404-410. doi: 10.5958/2454-2660.2018.00098.

Bodur et al. (2018). *Stigma towards tuberculosis patients amongst healthcare workers: Assessing a survey study.* European Respiratory Journal, 52. doi: 10.1183/13993003.congress-2018.PA3873

Chapman et al. (2018). *Health care workers' recommendations for strengthening tuberculosis infection control in the Dominican Republic.* Rev Panam Salud Publica, 42: e169.

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Umoya omuhle is a collaborative project between the following institutions: