# Contextualization

- Tuberculosis Preventive Therapy (TPT) is a priority in achieving targets outlined in WHO END TB Strategy, especially in high-burden countries like Mozambique.

- Scaling up shorter TPT, such as once weekly isoniazid–rifapentine (3HP) taken for three months, was adopted in Mozambique as one of the critical strategies.

- The 3HP was experimentally introduced in 2022, and Maputo city was one of the two selected cities to administer this prophylaxis.

# Methodology

- Data were available on an electronic database, collected at 26 health facilities (HF) in Maputo city.

- The 3HP was administrated to all adults – 15 years old or older – starting on ART and those identified as TB contacts from March 2021 to June 2022, with the assessment of the end of their TPT by October 2022.

# Results

- 1.691 individuals were identified as TB contacts, and 91% have started the TPT. 41.3% of the TB contacts were eligible and initiated the 3HP. Almost 30% have completed this once-a-week treatment to prevent TB.

- Patients who started the ART were also evaluated on their eligibility for TPT. Of the 23.199 patients initiated on ARV during the evaluation period, 98% were screened for TB. Half of the patients screened have started the TPT, with 94% eligible for prophylaxis with 3HP. Of those, only 13% have completed TPT.

# Conclusion

- PLHIV starting ART, are being routinely screened for TB, and those eligible received TPT. However, treatment completion is not as high as expected, even using a shorter TPT regimen such as the 3HP, probably due to:

    - weak counseling on TPT adherence/completion by the healthcare providers;

    - weak monitoring of 3HP adherence; and

    - the monthly absenteeism from work, to collect the 3HP at the HF.

- There is a need to increase literacy about the importance of TPT; build capacity to monitor TPT adherence; and implement tailored strategies to target known barriers to completing TPT.

# Thank You!