



Using Routine Data for Implementation Evaluation: Lessons from the Rollout of New TB Regimens in Georgia

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New Drugs and Regimens

Year(s)	Activity / Milestone
2008	Introduction of Second-Line TB Treatment
2014	Access to BDQ under Palliative Use
2015	US Embassy Donation of 150 BDQ Courses
2015–2017	NiX-TB Trial (BPaL regimen)
2017–2021	ZeNix Trial (BPaL 600 regimen)
2017–2021	STREAM study
2020–2024	MSTR pragmatic trial



Problem Statement

- ▶ Goal
 - ▶ Translating trial evidence into routine practice
- ▶ Implementation Challenge
 - ▶ Patient
 - ▶ patient safety monitoring, treatment adherence
 - ▶ Provider
 - ▶ Provider capacity in implementing new drugs and regimens
 - ▶ Systems
 - ▶ Access to new drugs and diagnostics



Implementation Framework: RE-AIM

- ▶ Reach: % eligible patients receiving new regimens
- ▶ Effectiveness: % treatment success
- ▶ Adoption: Uptake of new guidelines/protocols
- ▶ Implementation: Fidelity, training, guideline adherence
- ▶ Maintenance: Sustainability and continued use

Implementation Strategy

RE-AIM Domain	Implementation Outcome	Mapped ERIC Strategy
Reach	% eligible patients receiving new regimens	Access to diagnostics: Molecular WHO-recommended rapid diagnostics for screening Monitor outcome: Supervision
Effectiveness	% treatment success	The electronic TB surveillance system since



RE-AIM Domain

Implementation Outcome

Mapped ERIC Strategy

Adoption

Uptake of new protocols

DR-TB expert committee at the NTP national level responsible for national guideline/protocol update

Implementation

Fidelity, training, guideline adherence

Annual trainings (CME)

Audit and feedback:

Monthly supervision visits

Quarterly supervision meetings

National and international DR-TB

Consilia

Maintenance

Sustainability and continued use

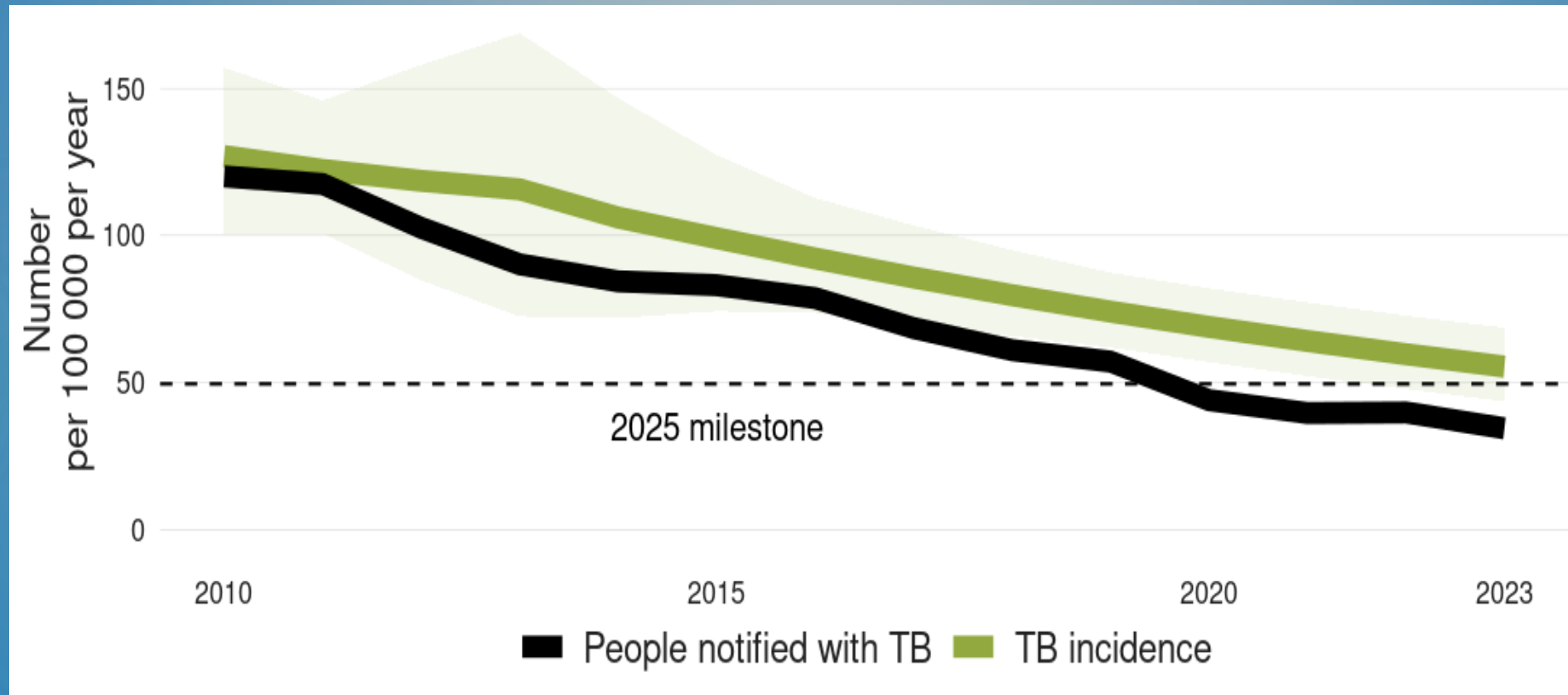
National Strategic plan, State Funding The global Fund proposal funded,



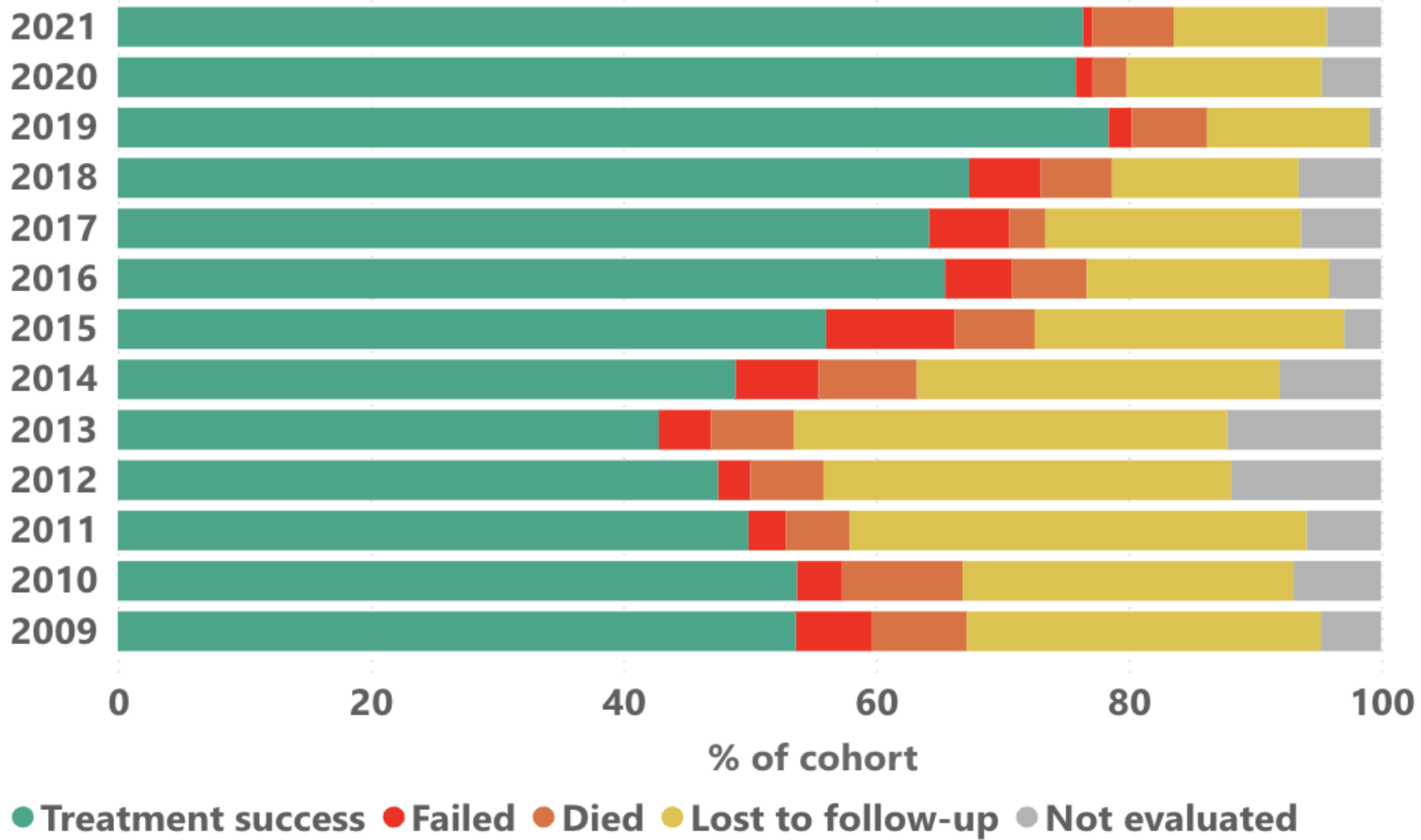
Georgian Implementation Fellowship Training Summer Bootcamp

Tbilisi, Georgia – July 30 – August 2, 2025

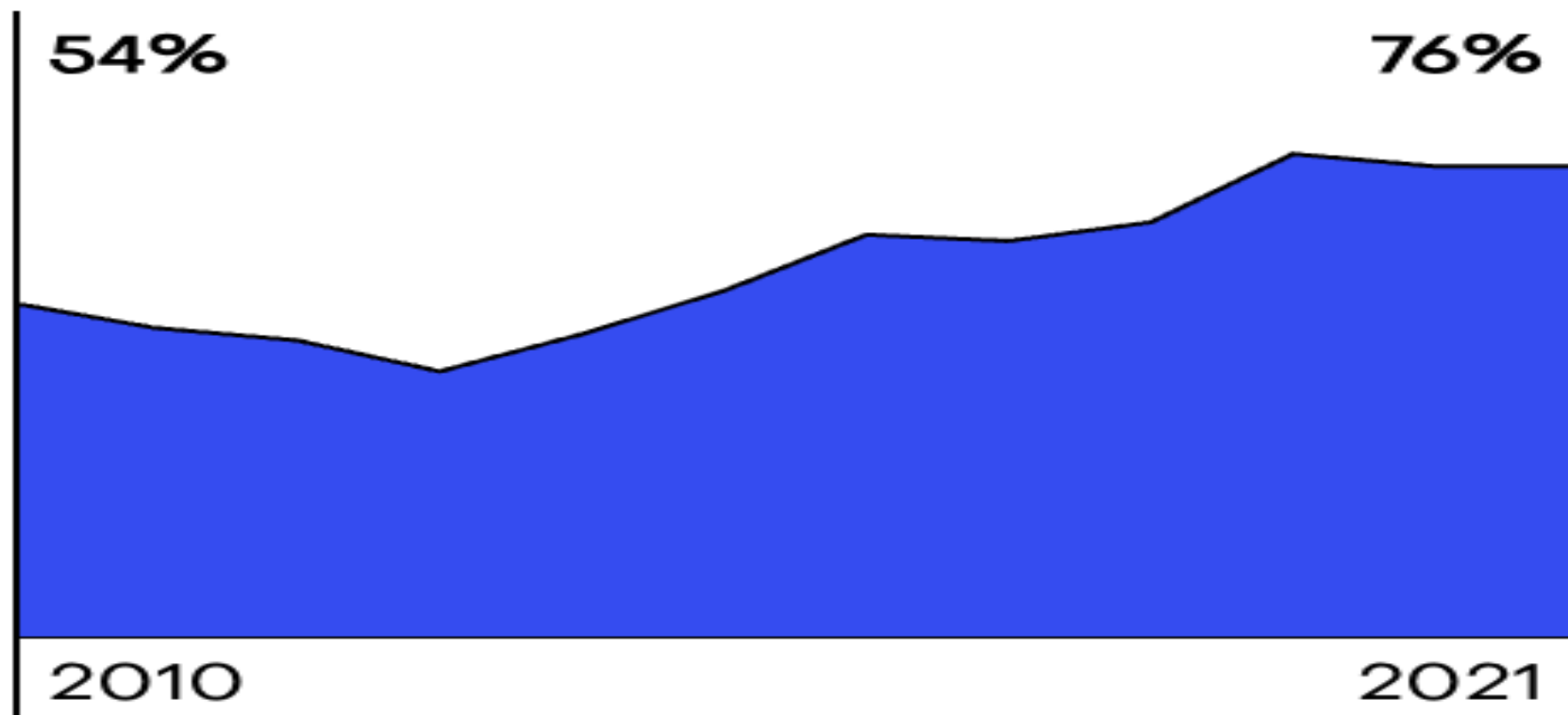
People falling ill with TB (including drug-resistant TB)



Treatment outcomes for MDR/RR-TB



MDR-TB treatment success rate



Results

Implementation Strategy Details

National DR-TB Consilium

Weekly since 2008; ~52 per year. **Total: 884 conducted**

Virtual Medical Consilium

WHO Europe supports DR-TB treatment
Total: 55 (2020–2025)

Annual Training (CME)

5-day annual training for all TB doctors [Guideline updates in **2020, 2022, 2024** **Participants: 114 TB doctors, 100% coverage**]

Linked Implementation Outcome

Adoption – Uptake of new protocols through regular expert reviews **Implementation** – Maintains fidelity through expert oversight

Adoption – National access to WHO-led expert platform **Implementation** – Shared decision-making supports guideline adherence

Implementation – Builds provider capacity and supports fidelity [Use of training and monitoring tools]



Targeted Questions for Discussion

- ▶ Which RE-AIM domains can realistically be assessed using available surveillance data?
–What additional data sources or methods could help fill these gaps?
- ▶ What are the most relevant barriers—at the patient, provider, or system level—that we should prioritize understanding?
- ▶ What strategies have you seen work in similar settings to address these kinds of barriers?

