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INTERNATIONAL STRATEGIES TO COMBAT TUBERCULOSIS

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Tuberculosis (TB) remains one of the most pressing challenges for the healthcare system in Ukraine and the world. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), TB is among the most dangerous infectious diseases, claiming millions of lives every year. High levels of morbidity and mortality from TB, as well as the spread of drug-resistant strains of *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*, indicate an urgent need to strengthen preventive measures.

The purpose of the study: to analyze international strategies to combat tuberculosis, determine their main components, effectiveness, and possibilities for adaptation to the national healthcare systems of Morocco and Ukraine.

The research used a set of theoretical methods for analyzing and summarizing data from international and national sources. The information base was based on: documents of the World Health Organization (WHO), in particular the End TB Strategy (2015–2035), annual Global TB Reports, guiding protocols and technical guidelines; materials of international initiatives, such as the Stop TB Partnership, The Global Fund, USAID, CDC; scientific publications in peer-reviewed journals on epidemiology, public health and tuberculosis.

Ending the tuberculosis epidemic by 2030 is one of the key health goals in line with the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Indeed, Goal 3 of the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which aims to “Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages,” is closely linked to ending TB, as effective control of the disease has a direct impact on population health and well-being.

To achieve this goal, enhanced international cooperation, increased funding, the introduction of innovative treatment and prevention methods, as well as the activation of early diagnosis and treatment programs, especially in vulnerable population groups, are necessary. Taking into account the achievements of the previous period, the UN has identified new tasks that are planned to be achieved by 2027. Thus, it is planned to develop

individual goals for each specific country. This will require the adaptation of national strategies, taking into account compliance with UN goals and the development of roadmaps with the definition of annual target indicators in accordance with national priorities.

In May 2014, the World Health Assembly adopted the Global Strategy to End TB 2016–2035. Its main goal is to rid the world of TB, achieve zero morbidity and mortality, and avoid catastrophic costs for affected families.

The WHO strategy to end TB aims to achieve a large-scale reduction in morbidity and mortality from this disease, as well as its complete eradication in the long term. The WHO strategy is aligned with the Global Strategy for Sustainable Development and provides for the achievement of intermediate goals by 2030, including a reduction in morbidity and mortality from TB, as well as the gradual complete elimination of this disease as a public health problem.

The WHO strategy is closely linked to the Global Strategy for Sustainable Development and aims to achieve a number of intermediate goals by 2030. These goals include significantly reducing TB morbidity and mortality, improving access to quality preventive, diagnostic and treatment services, and eliminating the social, economic and environmental factors that contribute to the spread of the disease. Such an approach will contribute not only to improving the health of the population, but also to the sustainable development of society as a whole.

To achieve this goal, targets have been set: reduce the TB incidence rate to less than 10 cases per 100,000 population, reduce TB deaths by 95% compared to 2015, and reduce the incidence by 90% compared to 2015

Analysis of international TB control strategies has shown the effectiveness of a comprehensive approach, which includes early detection of the disease, ensuring access to quality treatment, combating drug-resistant forms of the pathogen, preventive measures and social support for patients. Thus, the fight against tuberculosis requires a sustainable intersectoral approach, political will, adequate funding and active participation of patients and the public.