Economic Plan

This document identifies the areas prioritised for economic modelling. The final analysis may differ from those described below. The rationale for any differences will be explained in the guideline.

1 Guideline

Tuberculosis:

Clinical diagnosis and management of tuberculosis, and measures for its prevention and control, incorporating PH37 Tuberculosis - Hard to reach Groups

2 List of Modelling Questions

Clinical questions by scope area	**RQ CC:** For people who have active TB that is not suspected to be MDR-TB, and for whom isolation is indicated, what factors should determine the duration of isolation necessary to minimise the risk of infection to others? What is the optimum duration?
	RQ DD: For people who have active TB that is suspected to be MDR-TB, and for whom isolation is indicated, what factors should determine the duration of isolation necessary to minimise the risk of infection to others? What is the optimum duration?
Population	Patients with active respiratory TB for whom isolation is indicated
Interventions considered for inclusion	Two weeks of isolation with appropriate chemotherapy Vs Shorter duration of isolation with appropriate chemotherapy
Type of analysis	CUA

Clinical questions by scope area	**RQ II** For people with latent TB infection, is a drug treatment regimen effective in preventing the development of active TB in comparison with placebo? If so, which regimen is the most effective in preventing the development of active TB?
Population	Patients with diagnosed latent TB
Interventions considered for inclusion	Treatment of latent TB with appropriate chemoprophylaxis Vs No treatment
Type of analysis	CUA

Clinical questions by scope area	**RQ EE** Which diagnostic strategy is most effective in establishing an accurate diagnosis of latent TB in children? **RQ FF** Which diagnostic strategy is most effective in establishing an accurate diagnosis of latent TB in people who are immunocompromised or at risk from immunosuppression? **RQ GG** Which diagnostic strategy is most effective in establishing an accurate diagnosis of latent TB in people who are recent arrivals from countries with a high incidence of TB?
Population	Children, immunocompromised patients and newly arrived migrants from high TB incidence countries
Interventions considered for inclusion	Opportunistic screening using either a Tuberculin Skin Test (TST), Interferon Gamma Release Assay (IGRA) or both in a sequential 2-step strategy.
Type of analysis	CUA