The Research Institute of Tuberculosis (RIT) would like to present this Bulletin covering the years 2001 through 2003. During this time the national and international tuberculosis community has been in turmoil. The global tuberculosis control activities, especially those for developing countries, formerly led by WHO, are now governed by the Stop TB Partnership, a new global coalition of all governmental and non-governmental organizations concerned with tuberculosis. The initiatives for developing new anti-tuberculosis drugs, diagnostics and vaccines are also under the umbrella of this movement, thus stimulating research and development in each area. In 2002, the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis & Malaria was founded and has pledged US$ 500 million for TB and TB/HIV programme, part of which has already been released. The RIT’s activities are influenced by, and are surely responding to, such a global move.

Locally, the RIT actively supported the Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare and the Council of Health Science in the review and revision of Japan’s national tuberculosis programme, and participated in the related events and conferences. The Institute is enthusiastically engaged in research activities and program support regarding these problems.

Ironically, however, with such increased awareness of tuberculosis, RIT is suffering severely from administrative reform of the government. For example, RIT was forced to reduce its staff due to the reduction of its governmental subsidy since 2002. The Japan Anti-Tuberculosis Association’s review committee recommended harsh reform, and the RIT will comply. In 2003 the Department of Applied Research and part of the Department of Basic Research merged into the Department of Research.
The remaining part of the Department of Basic Research was reorganized as the Mycobacterial Reference Centre. The latter aims to further visualize the role of the RIT's basic research so that it supports TB control and is not just research for its own sake.

We have just started to make new progress under this difficult situation. However, we are aware that this situation will persist and that we need to respond positively. This is an acute challenge for RIT since its activities in research and program support are greatly needed during this time of drastic change in the national tuberculosis programme of Japan. We, the staff of the RIT, shall address this and do our best to fulfill this social mission.

It is our sincere hope that this report will convey the efforts of RIT to those concerned with the tuberculosis problem of Japan and around the world.

March, 2005

Toru Mori, M.D., PhD,
Director,
Research Institute of Tuberculosis,
Japan Anti-Tuberculosis Association
RIT's main activities during Fiscal 2001-2003

Feb. 2001 The 6th International Tuberculosis Seminar (Toshi Center Hotel): Collaboration among nurses of hospitals and public health centers for better case management

Feb. 2001 Tuberculosis Control Promotion Meeting, JFY 2000 (Toshi Center Hotel): Reports on Special Promotion Project for Tuberculosis Control including DOTS Projects, Fiscal 2000

Feb. 2002 Cities and Health: Summit on TB Control (Osaka International Convention Center, Osaka, Japan): Thirty seven representatives including the Governors, Mayors and Experts from twenty five municipalities, exchanged information and opinions on TB control, jointly issue the Osaka Declaration that represents their mutual opinions and also pledges together to promote TB control measures in cooperation with authorities concerned

Feb. 2002 The 7th International Tuberculosis Seminar (Toshi Center Hotel): Tuberculosis Control Strategy in low burden country - Learning from experiences in Norway

Feb. 2002 Tuberculosis Control Promotion Meeting, JFY 2001 (Toshi Center Hotel): Reports on Special Promotion Project for Tuberculosis Control, Fiscal 2001

Apr. 2002 The 77th Annual Meeting of the Japanese Society for Tuberculosis (Toshi Center Hotel): President: Dr Toru Mori.
Theme: For the breakthrough on research and development of tuberculosis control measures

May 2002 Report of External Evaluation Committee for Research Institute of Tuberculosis (RIT), Japan Anti-Tuberculosis Association (RIT): Critical review of RIT Function and proposal of the future missions by the External Intellectuals (Chairman, Prof. Yoshifumi Takeda, Jissen Women's University

Aug. 2002 TB Control Experts Workshop on NTP Revision (RIT): Workshop of TB Control Experts from various health centers and hospitals, to discuss and make proposals for the revised NTP (a part of a research program funded by the Emerging and Re-emerging Infection Diseases Research Fund, Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare; Chief Researcher T. Mori)


Apr. 2003 Start of Mycobacterium Reference Center (MRC): A department of new organization of RIT based on suggestions by External RIT Evaluation Committee. It consists of Microbiology, Mycobacterial Information, Pathology and Immunology sections.

Feb. 2003 The 40th anniversary of the Research Institute of Tuberculosis - Japan Anti-Tuberculosis Association (RIT-JATA) international training course on tuberculosis control (JICA Tokyo International Training Center, Tokyo, Japan) Since the first international training course on tuberculosis control in 1963, the number of participants exceeded more than 1,700 for 86 countries during 40 years. The courses have contributed human resource development on tuberculosis control.

Feb. 2003 The 8th International Tuberculosis Seminar (Toshi Center Hotel): Current situation on tuberculosis control and DOTS strategy of the world; USA, Holland and Japan

Feb. 2003 Tuberculosis Control Promotion Meeting, JFY 2002 (Toshi Center Hotel): Tuberculosis Control Program applied to the situation of the individual area, introduction on The Scheme of The 21st DOTS version Japan

Feb. 2003 DOTS version Japan Expansion Meeting (RIT): Task Force Meeting to expand DOTS version Japan

Feb. 2004 The 9th International Tuberculosis Seminar (Daiichi Seiyaku Hall): The discussion hereafter on DOTS version Japan, Role of Specialist TB nurse in London

Organization of the Research Institute of Tuberculosis (RIT)

Department of Research
- Research Project for Surveillance
- Research Projects for MDR-Tuberculosis
- Research Projects for New Diagnostic Technology
- Research Projects for Urban Tuberculosis
- Research Projects for Tuberculosis in Elderly
- Research Projects for HIV/TB
- Research Projects for New Anti-Tuberculosis Drugs
- Research Projects for Tuberculosis Advocacy
- Research Projects for Quality Assurance of Bacteriological Examination
- Research Projects for on the Global DOTS Expansion
- Research outside Projects (General)

Mycobacterium Reference Center (MRC)
- Pathology Division
- Bacteriology Division
- TB Information Division
- Immunology Division

Department of Programme Support
- Planning and Medical Doctors Training Division
- Public Health Nurses Training Division
- Radiological Technologists Training Division

Department of International Cooperation
- Project Development and Management Division
- Manpower Development Division

International Tuberculosis Information Center

Department of Administration
- General Affairs Division
- Accounting Division
- Library and Information Division

Home page address: http://www.jata.or.jp
The technical support of the national computerized tuberculosis surveillance system and related research are the important activities of the project. A statistical yearbook on Japan’s tuberculosis is compiled every year with the data produced by this project as the output of the national TB surveillance system, supplemented with their analysis by the staff of RIT. The latest information on TB is monthly updated through the website.

Recent studies include following topics.
1. The current epidemiological situation of infant TB,
2. Current epidemiological trend of TB,
3. Evaluation of the lung disease screening (MMR) program,
4. Cost-effectiveness analysis of case-finding,
5. Evaluation of TB control and evaluation methods,
6. Development of TB control evaluation chart,
7. Treatment outcome by cohort analysis and related problems,
8. Factors associated with defaulter from a treatment,
9. Systematic method of expanding DOTS,
10. Cost-effectiveness analysis of DOT,

The latest information on TB is regularly offered through the web site.

Papers Published
Research Projects for MDR-Tuberculosis

Our project focuses on the investigation of the reasons of acquiring drug resistance to anti-tuberculosis drugs, for the purpose of the prevention and control of MDR-TB. Following this principle, we have the followings as the project studies. All these studies started from the fiscal year of 2002, and therefore we have no apparent outputs such as papers until now. We will publish papers as outputs of the following studies in the coming years.

2. Clinical study of recurrent tuberculosis.
3. Investigation of preventable acquired-resistance, and the strategy of public health agency to prevent acquired resistant cases.
4. Study of therapeutic drug monitoring of anti-TB drugs (Mycobacterium Reference Center: MRC)
5. Study of adopted immunity therapy for MDR TB (MRC)

Until now we have accumulated the data of around 700 patients for 2 years about adverse effects of anti-TB drugs, and of around 3,000 patients for 11 years. We already have written drafts of review about adverse effects of anti-TB drugs. We have also accumulated the data about functions of TB advisory committee, cases of TDM, and of adoptive immunotherapy. In addition to the research, we review the adverse effects of anti-TB drugs in order to make a manual for the management of these adverse effects.
Research Projects for New Diagnostic Technology

Nobuyuki Harada, Kazue Higuchi, Yukie Sekiya

The purpose of this project is to develop and evaluate new diagnostic methods for *M. tuberculosis* (MtB) infection. We have evaluated the QuantiFERON-TB second generation (QFT-2G), in which whole blood is stimulated with antigens missing in BCG and produced interferon-γ in plasma is measured by ELISA, and we have demonstrated that QFT-2G has higher specificity and sensitivity than tuberculin skin test.

Research Projects for Urban Tuberculosis

Yosiyama Y, Ohmori M, Takahashi M, Hoshino H, Kobayashi N, Nakano S, Kazumi Y.

The objective of this project is to analyze the epidemiological situation of tuberculosis and to investigate the methods for the improvement of tuberculosis control in urban settings where tuberculosis epidemic is getting worse in comparison to rural area. The method of investigation is to do RFLP analysis in Shinjuku and Kawasaki (Ohmori, Takahashi, Kazumi) and the topics for the improvement of TB control are the investigation of details of utilization of DOTS in TB urban poor, the usage and evaluation of educational intervention to foreign born cases (Hoshino), and the evaluation of home visiting for DOT by nursing staff (Kobayashi).

Presentation at meeting


Report

1) Ishikawa N. The research on the effective infection control policies for populations with difficulties of approach in urban settings. Report for the year of 2002.
2) Ishikawa N. The research on the effective infection control policies for populations with difficulties of approach in urban settings. Report for the year of 2003.

Research Projects for Tuberculosis in Elderly

Masako Wada, Masako Ohmori and Kunihiko Ito

This project has been conducting the following research.
1. The preventive therapy on the elderly.
2. The diagnosis for tuberculosis on the elderly.
3. The adverse effects of anti-tuberculosis drugs on elderly.
4. The characteristic figure of tuberculosis on elderly.


Presentation at meeting


Research Projects for HIV/TB

Hideki Yanai, Norio Yamada, Katsunori Osuga, Hiroshi Nishiura, Kyoko Kimura, Lisa Imadu, Reiko Sato, Jintana Ngamvithayapong, Patom Sawanpanyalert, Surakameth Mahasirimongkol

Since the animal model of TB is limited in its applicability to the human disease, there is much to be expected from a comprehensive field research to investigate the various factors, from biological to social and environmental. Herein lies the raison d’être of our field research project, of which primary objective is the identification of the human host factors related to TB with special emphasis on HIV-infection, human genetics, and also population movement. Our project has also established a specimen bank for collaborative works with outside basic-scientists.


11) Sawanpanyalert P, Moolphate S, Saksoong P, Piyanawatrong S, Oongern M, Supawitkul S, Yanai H. Sexual behaviors among male current and ex-opiate users in...


The new Anti-TB Drugs Project focuses on the basic research for the novel candidates against TB especially MDR-TB, and on the screen for the promising lead-compounds synthesized in Japan as well. Two types of candidates are under development: one is the novel nucleotide-antibiotics caprazamycins (CPZs), which has a specific narrow-range antimicrobial activity against Mycobacterial species in contrast to the existing drugs; another candidate is OPC-242 that exhibits bactericidal activity both against exponential and stationary phases of \( M. \text{tuberculosis} \) strains including MDR-isolates. Doi recently set up a new project “aerosolized anti-TB drug in DDS (drug delivery system)”, having a potentially promising scope for managing chemotherapy of HIV-TB Cases.

Papers Published

2) Doi N: Development of new anti-tuberculosis drugs. Respiratory Molecular Medicine; Sentan Igaku-Sya 6: 193-201, 2002

Presentation at Meeting

Research Projects for Tuberculosis Advocacy

Tuberculosis continues to be a serious threat to the public health in the world. Japan has made remarkable achievement and contribution in the fight against tuberculosis in the past, but needs to further strengthen its effort. The Project aims to explore effective advocacy strategies for Japan to take further initiatives to expand DOTS within Japan and overseas. The main activities are as follows:

1. To analyze advocacy strategies used successfully in the past global public health issues such as HIV/AIDS, TB, poliomyelitis and smoking, etc., and to apply the useful develop suitable ones for TB control in Japan.
2. To exchange ideas and information with other advocacy organizations dealing with public health issues, and to study effective ways to provide information to the target population.
3. To inform the general public of the global TB situation, activities of the Stop TB Partnership and the World TB Day activities through the web, and to collaborate with the Stop TB Partnership in the area of advocacy.
4. To assess the Japanese ODA strategies for the infectious disease control from the advocacy’s point of view, through the mid-term evaluation of “Okinawa Infectious Disease Initiative”.
5. To develop RIT’s strategies to effectively mobilize the mass media.

Research Projects for the Quality Assurance of Bacteriological Examination

This project conducts the researches on methods for improvement or strengthening of laboratory services for TB control mainly in developing countries. The studies are made both in technical and managerial aspects for external quality assurance, training and technical standardization of AFB microscopy.

The project is currently conducting the feasibility study on external quality assurance (EQA) of AFB microscopy in the Philippines and Zambia, applying the principle of the EQA guidelines, which has been recently developed by international experts.

The study results conducted in the Philippines have contributed to the revision of national EQA manual of the country. Besides, our research project collaborates with the bacteriology division of Mycobacterium reference center at its questionnaire survey on the situation analysis for quality assurance of TB laboratories in Japan.

Papers Published

1) Akiko Fujiki, Cristiana Giango, Shoichi Endo; Quality Control of Sputum Smear Examination in the Cebu Province, IUATLD. Int J Tuberc Lung Dis 2002; 6: 39-46
Research Projects on the Global DOTS Expansion

The DOTS strategy, which is recognized as the effective tuberculosis control strategy globally, has been implemented in 180 countries and areas, where 69% of the world’s population lived at the end of 2002. Although the Treatment Success Rate reached 82% in 2001 cohort, only 37% of the estimated new sputum smear positive pulmonary tuberculosis cases were treated by the DOTS in 2002. It is the urgent issue for the global tuberculosis control to expand the DOTS strategy to other health sectors such as primary health care (PHC) system, public general hospitals, private sector and voluntary health care providers as well as public health sectors, and to improve the quality of services such as sputum microscopy and directly observed therapy. In line with those issues, this research project is aimed at contributing to the improvement of public health system in developing countries through developing the strategy for the further expansion and quality improvement of the DOTS with other sectors including PHC system by analyzing the current situation and modeling pilot projects.

Research Outside Projects (General)

Several studies have been conducted outside of the project activities by the staff in the research department.

We evaluate serological diagnosis for various kinds of Mycobacteriosis by DIGFA,
a kit of detection for IgG antibody to one of antigen of Mycobacterium species. (Wada) We did cost effective analysis of preventive therapy, BCG vaccination and the investigation of the role of active case finding, trial of DOTS and its evaluation and effectiveness of the standardized CAT2 regimen (re-treatment regimen) among drug resistant cases in the field settings (Yoshiyama) and evaluation of RFLP from the public health point of view (Ohkado). We compiled bio safety guidelines for the laboratory examinations using *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* and we collaborated with other organizations for the research and laboratory examinations of bio safety materials and disinfectant.

**Books**

1) Yoshiyama T. Infection control for Asian travelers. (co-author). Rengo-shuppan. 2003

2) Doi N. Bio safety guidelines in the RIT 2002

**Papers Published**


7) Yoshiyama T, Comparison of effectiveness of BCG vaccination and preventive therapy in Japanese settings, with special emphasis on the sensitivity and specificity of tuberculin testing, Kekkaku, 2002; 77: 11-22

8) Yoshiyama T, Kato J, A comparative study on severity of tuberculosis cases between those found by periodical chest X-ray examination and those found by symptomatic visit to OPD in Japan, Kekkaku. 2003; 78: 427-434


11) Yoshiyama T, Tuberculosis. Rinsho to Biseibutsu 2004; 31: 025-030
This Center was born on April 15th, 2003. Actually, Department of Basic Research was reorganized based on report by Evaluation Committee of The Research Institute of Tuberculosis. The 13 regular members belong to it and it consists of four Divisions—Pathology Division, Immunology Division, Bacteriology Division and Tuberculosis Information Division. These Divisions carry out cooperative research across Division. The Center accepts various pay tests related to Mycobacterium from outside institutions. Several regular members actively participate in projects of Research Department. Animal facility is also managed by MRC. Please visit website (http://www.jata.or.jp) for further detail of MRC.

Pathology Division

Isamu Sugawara, Hiroyuki Yamada, Tadashi Udagawa, Satoru Mizuno, and Toshiaki Aoki

It consists of five regular members, three graduate students, one postdoc and one researcher from China. It focuses on ultrastructural characteristic of Mycobacteria and genetic diagnosis of tuberculosis using tissue specimens.

Papers Published


Presentation at Meeting


Business Trip


2) S. Mitarai: Field work for TB/HIV research project in Chiang Rai, Chiang Rai and Bangkok, Thai, November 10-14, 2002.

3) K. Hirano: The Annual Meeting International Union Against Tuberculosis and Lung Disease, Montreal, Canada, October 5-13, 2002.

4) S. Mitarai: Meeting for TB Programme and Laboratory Managers in the Western Pacific Region, Cebu, Philippine, December 2-6, 2002.


Our laboratory from 2003 was restructured to TB Information Division in Mycobacterium Reference Center from Department of Mycobacteriology. Present study includes Mycobacterium species identification by 16S rRNA and \textit{rpoB} encoding gene, and distribution of Mycobacterium species in South Asia region. On the other hand, we are in charge of molecular epidemiology to \textit{M. tuberculosis}. In molecular epidemiology, we are analyzing source of transmission, epidemic strains, and differentiation between \textit{M. tuberculosis} and \textit{M. bovis} BCG by IS6110. Furthermore, our laboratory is investigating as source of transmission to \textit{M. avium} by IS1245 and VNTR method.

**Presentation at Meeting**


2) Wada M, Takahashi M., Kazumi Y., and Ogata H., Abe C. Is the cause of relapse after completion of Tuberculosis treatment reactivation or re-infection? 2002.IUATLD.

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Our main research projects is to develop a new anti-tuberculosis vaccine and a new diagnostic method for \textit{M. tuberculosis} (MtB) infection. We have been characterizing MtB-dereived materials which induce the cell-mediated immunity for the last several years. Through the data obtained, we are aiming at developing a new anti-tuberculosis vaccine. As for a new diagnosis method for MtB infection, we have evaluated the QuantiFERON-TB second generation (QFT-2G), in which whole blood is stimulated with antigens missing in BCG and produced interferon-\gamma in plasma is measured by ELISA. We have demonstrated that QFT-2G has higher specificity and sensitivity than tuberculin skin test. We also work on the development of anti-tuberculosis drugs using the drug delivery system.

The results of our research works have been reported at various research
meetings such as the Japanese Society for Immunology, the Japanese Society for Tuberculosis, the Japan Experimental Tuberculosis Research Association, IUATLD. In the above-mentioned research projects, we have collaborated with several outside institutions, including Osaka City University, Fukujuji Hospital, National Hospital Organization Tokyo Hospital, National Hospital Organization Chiba-Higashi Hospital, National Hospital Organization Kinki-chuo Chest Medical Center, Osaka Prefectural Medical Center for Respiratory and Allergic Diseases, Tokyo University of Science and so on. In the training courses conducted by the Department of Program Support and the Department of International Cooperation, we give lectures on Immunology on Tuberculosis and the Disposable System. Dr. Harada is a chief investigator in the international collaborative project entitled “Research on the Augmentation of Host Protective Mechanisms in Tuberculosis Treatment” since 1996. We are actively accepting overseas researchers.


The major role of the Department of Program Support is to provide technical support to the health section of national and local government as well as medical facilities. The main activities were conduct of various trainings to health professionals and clerical staff of tuberculosis section in the authorities, implementation of seminars and meetings, dispatch of the advisors to trainings and seminars, provision of technical advise for consultation from health and medical facilities as well as enlightenment on tuberculosis to the general population in coordination with the Japan Anti-Tuberculosis Association (JATA) Head Quarter. The highlights of the outputs were as follows;

- The International Tuberculosis Seminars were held annually with up-to-date topics of the year. Numbers of the participants from 2001 to 2003 are 237, 241 and 175, respectively.
- The National Tuberculosis Control Promotion Conventions were also held annually in order to share information and experience on domestic TB control activities. Numbers of the participants from 2001 to 2003 are 183, 190 and 172, respectively.
- It was carried out to plan and coordinate on the content of the Regional TB training courses, which are held nationwide annually by a representative prefecture in a region to distribute up-to-date information on TB control and medical care. Numbers of participants from 2001 to 2003 were 237, 241 and 175, respectively.
- Number of the reply to consultations through e-mail from 2001 to 2003 were 505, 416 and 398 respectively.
- The activities of The Research Institute of Tuberculosis were displayed at the booth in the Annual Meeting of the Japanese Society of Public Health including the information on up-to-date progress on researches and new strategies for TB control.
- Independent meeting to discuss tuberculosis issue was carried out at the Annual Meeting of the Japanese Society of Public Health every year. Numbers of the participants from 2001 to 2003 are 124, 141 and 117, respectively.
- Annual reports on activities of the special project for area-specific TB problems were published and distributed to the relevant organizations.
- Newsletters on TB control program were released annually.
Planning and Medical Doctors Training Division

Hitosh (Tagawa), Kishitsugu Otake, Shino Ogaki

The missions of the division are planning and coordination for the activities of the Department and the trainings for medical doctors working for tuberculosis control program. The training course for clinicians started newly in 2003 in order to provide state-of-the-art knowledge and skill on medical care for TB patients. Number of participants in the last 3 years is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>2001</th>
<th>2002</th>
<th>2003</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Comprehensive course</td>
<td>16 days</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eight days course</td>
<td>8 days</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X-ray reading course</td>
<td>4 days</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TB control leader course</td>
<td>15 days</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TB clinician’s course</td>
<td>3 days</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

The activities of Photography Room were as follows:
1. Video recording and snap taking at several seminars and conferences,
2. Preparation of slides, photo materials for publication and education
3. Photo-taking of participants of international training courses
4. Designing of posters and pamphlets

Public Health Nurses Training Division

Noriko Kobayashi, Yoko Nagata

The division provides technical support to nursing staff of health facilities and hospitals. The trainings and number of participants were as follows.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>2001</th>
<th>2002</th>
<th>2003</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Comprehensive course</td>
<td>16 days</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eight days course</td>
<td>8 days</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>136</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Four days basic course</td>
<td>4 days</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>192</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Summer course</td>
<td>3 days</td>
<td>152</td>
<td>165</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The total number of participants between 2001 and 2003 was 1512, of which 224 were from hospitals. This number has increased dramatically after announcement of the DOTS strategy Japan version by Ministry of Health, Welfare and Labor in 2000. The division carried out researches for better conduct of effective training, which successfully fit to the needs of the participants. The research on effective patients support to expand DOTS version Japan is also conducted.
The division provides technical support on technological issue in radiological technology through training, seminars and so on.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>2001</th>
<th>2002</th>
<th>2003</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Comprehensive course</td>
<td>16 days</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eight days course</td>
<td>8 days</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Four days concise course</td>
<td>4 days</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TB program and inspection of radiological section</td>
<td>4 days</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Summer course</td>
<td>3 days</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Course for administrative officers</td>
<td>4 days</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The division plays major role on planning and conduct of Annual Evaluation Conference on chest radiographs, which is the activity of MMR Quality Assurance Committee organized by Japan Anti-Tuberculosis Association Headquarter and its branches. The division also provides technical advise on the production of MMR vehicle named “Keirin-Go”, which are produced with the financial support by Japan Keirin Association. The division provided technical support in the field to the prevalence survey in Cambodia.
The Project Development and Management Division is responsible for planning and promoting international cooperation in tuberculosis control and for the research to improve the tuberculosis control in developing countries.

Main activities are:
1. Support for the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) projects in Afghanistan, Cambodia, Myanmar, Pakistan, Nepal, the Philippines, Yemen, Zambia, and others. Staff members are dispatched to the project sites to support the project team as short-term experts, and support the projects technically through communications as well as participating in JICA’s domestic support committee,
2. Technical advice to JICA and other agencies on technical cooperation and Grant Aid projects,
3. Support and promotion of Stop TB Partnership activities through various activities such as sending staff to the Technical Advisory Group meetings of WHO and DOTS Expansion Working Group meetings, etc,
4. Collaboration with international agencies, such as WHO, IUALTD, CDC to publish the technical guidelines/manuals such as External Quality Assessment for AFB Smear Microscopy, etc,
5. Collaboration with anti-tuberculosis associations in Nepal, Indonesia and Myanmar through joining JATA headquarters’ projects activities, and
6. Research on expansion of quality DOTS in developing countries.

In the past 40 years, the RIT has contributed to the human resource development for TB control in the world. With financial assistance from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Ministry of Health, Welfare, and Labor, international training courses in TB and HIV/AIDS control for the developing countries have been conducted. They also serve as an opportunity to develop Japanese manpower in infectious disease control and international health.

Currently three training courses in TB control, and a HIV/AIDS training course are
conducted. Participants in the TB courses come from all over the world, while the HIV/AIDS course is basically designed for those from the Asian countries. During the past three years (2001-2003), 191 completed the training courses (average 64 a year).

1. **Group Training Course in Managing Tuberculosis at Intermediate Level**
   (funded by JICA, and collaborated with WHO Western Pacific Regional Office):
   This course, originally started in 1963, is a 12-week course with the average number of the participants around 21. The course contents range from the basic information on TB, and how to control it at the district level. The main focus has been on DOTS in recent years. Lectures are both from Japan and international community in TB/HIV and international health.

2. **Group Training Course in Tuberculosis Control Laboratory Management**
   (funded by JICA, and collaborated with WHO Western Pacific Regional Office):
   This 13-week course (shortened to 9-week since 2002) started in 1975 with average 8 participants at a time. The purpose of this training course is to develop laboratory managers, who can lead the TB laboratory management for the NTP. Through lectures and laboratory work, participants learn all the essential components in TB laboratory including quality assurance of bacteriological diagnosis.

3. **Group Training Course for National Tuberculosis Program Management**
   (funded by JICA, and collaborated with WHO Western Pacific Regional Office):
   Started in 1973, for those already familiar with TB control at a district level, this 6-week course is designed to teach TB control management at higher levels (e.g. Regional, and National level). On average16 participants are accepted. In 2001, a special 2-week course was conducted for the busy top-level program managers (e.g. Director General of Disease Control, Director of Policy Planning, etc.), who are usually unable to stay away from their duty station longer than two weeks. Focused discussions on the selected issues were the main method of teaching.

4. **International Course on AIDS Prevention and Care in Asia**
   (funded by the Japanese Foundation for AIDS Prevention): In 1994, Global Issue Initiative on Population and AIDS (GII) took up action against AIDS as a top priority task for international cooperation. This 6-week course for countries in Asia was started under the GII, with annual participants around 20. Doctors, paramedics, and NGO staff participate in this course, focusing on how to prevent HIV infection and provide appropriate care to the people with HIV and AIDS in Asian context.
   In addition to the lecturers, each training course participant has a tutor, who gives necessary suggestions and advice for the planning and presentation of the action plan.
   Personal or small group training sessions, lasting for a few days, have also been organized. During the past three years, 456 participated in the sessions. Those sessions were arranged following the requests from JICA, International Medical Center of Japan, medical schools, hospitals, research centers, and NGOs. Some of the graduates are currently working for TB control overseas.


3) Osuga, Overview of the Tuberculosis Control in the USA, Information and Review of Tuberculosis and Respiratory Disease Research No.46, Jul 2003

Published book

1) Tuberculosis −Emerging and Re-emerging Diseases− (Human Science, 2004)

Presentation at meeting

1) Osuga, "International Course on AIDS Prevention and Care in Asia: - Japan’s response to the HIV pandemic in Asia", International Congress on AIDS in Asia and the Pacific, 2001, Melbourne, Australia

2) Osuga, "Progress of TB control program in Nepal" Annual Conference of Japanese Association for Tuberculosis, Tokyo 2002

3) Osuga, "TB training course, how human resources can be developed" Annual Meeting of Japanese Association for International Health, Kobe 2002

4) Osuga, "Achievement in TB control in rural areas of Nepal" Annual Meeting of Japanese Association for Tropical Medicine, Kochi 2002


The International Tuberculosis Information Center collects, analyzes and distributes information regarding tuberculosis, as well as human and organizational network information, all over the world. Recently, it produced epidemiological analysis of tuberculosis information in the Asian and Western pacific region countries, collaborating with WHO. A specific topic is focused on the epidemiology tuberculosis in urban burden countries mainly in Asian region.

Papers published

Presentation at meeting
1) Ishikawa, N. Oshitani, H.: Contribution of Epidemiology to Communicable Disease Control in Asia Pacific Countries. The 3rd Asian-Pacific Congress of Epidemiology-IEA Regional Scientific Meeting in Japan-, Tokyo, 2001.9
3) Ishikawa, N.: Community Based DOTS-What community can do?, The 22nd IUATLD Eastern Region Conference, Kathmandu, 2003.9
4) Ishikawa, N.: TB among the Elderly in Japan and NIES countries. The 7th Asia/Oceania Regional Congress of Gerontology, Tokyo, 2003.11
Department of Administration

Head: Syoson Miyasaka (~2003.6)

General Affairs Division

Megumi Chino, Hiromichi Ito (From April 2002), Daisuke Yoneya (Until April 2002), Rie Yamato (Until September 2002), Junko Komatsu (Until April 2003)

The General Affairs Division deals with the general affairs, administrative services of training courses.

Accounting Division

Tsutomu Toyama (From July 2003), Masato Yasuda, Norio Onozawa (Until July 2003), Mikie Yamaguchi

The Accounting Division was born on April 2001 and deals with the finance, purchase and management of equipment, and other administrative services.

Library and Information Division

Yoshiko Kazami

On April 2003, formally called the “Library and Information Management Division, Department of Programme Support” was renamed the “Library and Information Division, Department of Administration”.

The medical library maintains a database of books and periodicals concerning tuberculosis and related areas. The database is connected online with the national Center for Science Information Systems (NACSIS). The reference retrieval systems PubMed and Japana Centra Revuo Medicina are available on the web site.

Besides library services, the Division is responsible for documenting the Institute's activities including publication of the annual report.