Turning complex diagnostic challenges into simple solutions to overcome diseases of poverty and transform lives.

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At a glance

Donor-funded, non-profit product development and delivery partnership, founded in 2003

Headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland, with hub offices in four LMICs (India, South Africa, Viet Nam and Kenya)

Global network of experts in research, policy and implementation

Governance by Board of Directors and Scientific Advisory Committee

Annual revenue ~US$50m in 2017/18

Ensuring impact

The development of new diagnostics only matters if they reach the people who need them. We take into account the full diagnostic ecosystem in our R&D and access strategies to ensure that new tools are available for use in LMICs and sustainably supplied; affordable in resource-poor settings; appropriate to the needs of the target population; and adopted into national policy.

Value of diagnostics

For patients, a correct diagnosis means
- taking medicine for the illness they actually have
- ensuring they aren’t prescribed treatment to which they may be resistant
- reduced unnecessary hospital visits
- reduced unnecessary out-of-pocket costs

For health systems, effective diagnostics mean
- reduced drug wastage
- preservation of existing antibiotics
- the ability to monitor disease patterns and identify outbreaks
- the ability to design effective public health interventions and monitor outcomes

Disease programmes

Antimicrobial Resistance
Working to halt and prevent antimicrobial resistance by using diagnostics to optimize use of antimicrobials, preserve new drugs, and empower surveillance efforts

Hepatitis & HIV
Working to increase the number of people with hepatitis C who know their status and seek care, by integrating diagnostics into existing testing pathways for diseases such as HIV, and decentralizing testing into harm reduction services

Malaria & Fever
Working to develop and effectively deploy triage tests that can differentiate bacterial from viral infections, and support improved malaria case management and elimination efforts

Neglected Tropical Diseases
Working to develop and effectively deploy diagnostic solutions that contribute to the elimination or control of priority diseases including sleeping sickness (HAT), leishmaniasis, Buruli ulcer and schistosomiasis

Outbreaks
Working to tackle challenges across the spectrum of diagnostic preparedness by identifying solutions to address technical needs, market sustainability, and response speed

Tuberculosis
Working to contribute to ending TB through diagnostic solutions that can address MDR- and XDR-TB, with a focus on finding the “missing millions” who go undiagnosed – especially children – and linking them to correct treatment
Breakthrough test reduces time to diagnose TB and drug resistance from months to hours, doubling the rate of detection of multi-drug-resistant TB

FIND co-developed the first rapid molecular test to detect TB and drug resistance simultaneously, and provided clinical trial evidence to enable WHO endorsement. We continue to play a key role in implementation of the tool for TB diagnosis in endemic countries. The test is now implemented in over 120 low- and middle-income countries, and has been adopted into the Indian national TB programme as the primary tool for paediatric TB diagnosis.

Rapid diagnostic tests transform active screening for sleeping sickness, bringing elimination within reach

FIND partners with national control programmes and WHO to define and implement elimination strategies for human African trypanosomiasis (HAT) – also known as sleeping sickness. To address the inaccessible and invasive nature of existing diagnostics, we co-developed a game-changing finger-prick test for rapid screening that is now used for case finding and surveillance in more than 16 sub-Saharan African countries.

Improved malaria test quality improves diagnostic accuracy to speed access to treatment and curb the spread of disease

FIND teamed up with WHO for more than a decade to improve the quality of rapid diagnostic tests for malaria by establishing a programme to monitor and evaluate test performance. The programme provides integral data for procurement decisions and has transformed the public sector market. Today, 96% of tests meet WHO desired quality standards – compared with only 29% in 2006.