

**2023** 

Dorlim Moiana Uetela, Instituto Nacional de Saúde, Mozambique DSD model transitions: Supporting the evolving care needs of people living with HIV

### What does the evidence tell us about referrals and transitions between DSD models?

23 – 26 July · Brisbane and virtual

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### **Conflict of interest**

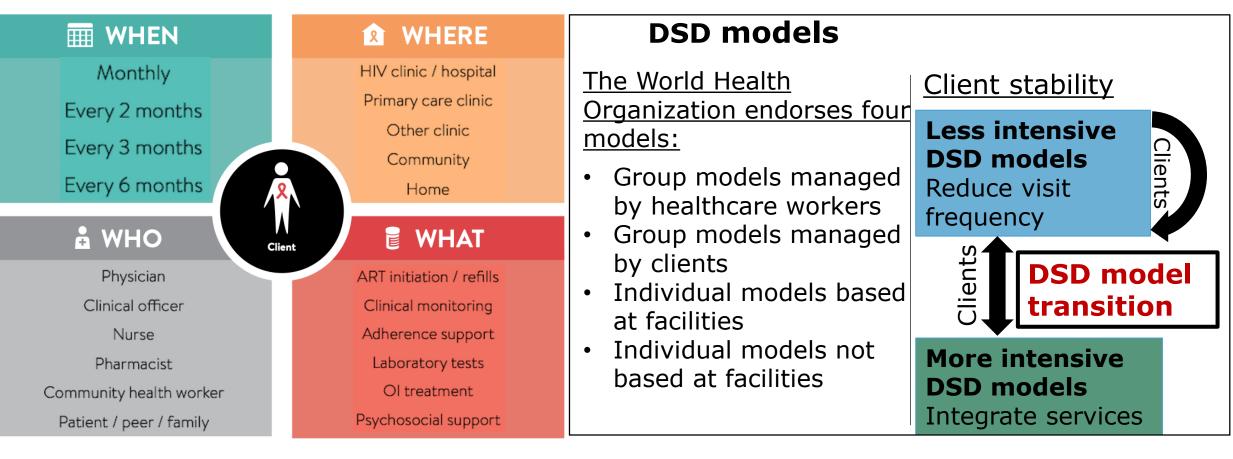


*I have no relevant financial relationships with ineligible companies to disclose.* 

### Background



#### Differentiated Service Delivery (DSD) is a client-centred approach



# Why are the DSD model's transitions important?



 DSD models are expected to be Age **Pregnancy status** client-centred Child to adolescent Non-pregnant to pregnant Pregnant to mother-infant pair Adolescent to young adult Clients' needs and preferences (breastfeeding) Young adult to adult change over time Mother-infant pair to mother Adult to older adult (non-pregnant) Ensuring effective transitions is Changes that may require important for treatment service delivery transitions continuity and long-term retention and adherence **Clinical stability** Preferences or model availability Suppressed to elevated viral load\* Migration (location change) Suboptimal transition may lead Well to unwell\* Facility to community model\* to poor client satisfaction and Interrupted care to re-engaged treatment interruption in care Individual to group model\*



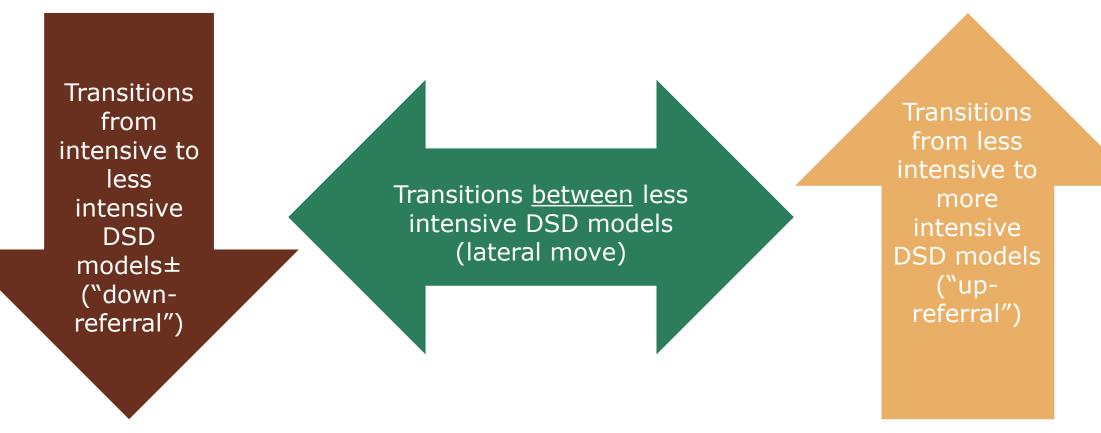


# What are the challenges with the transitions?

- The health system and clients may not be ready for the transition
- The health system challenges
  - Poor planning
  - Providers' illiteracy on DSD models
- Client challenges
  - May not understand/accept
  - May lose, or perceive to lose, a valued component of care
  - Risk of poor satisfaction, leading to treatment interruption and disengagement

#### **Types of service delivery transitions**





±Includes first time and transition back following a period of increased intensity



#### Evidence on "downreferral"



- The most known and evidenced supported transition
- Rigorous eligibility criteria
- Socially advantageous:
  - Family-centred and adolescent models
- Economically advantageous to the health systems and clients:
  - Fast track and multi-month dispensing of ARVs
- Perspectives on re-engagement:
  - Flexibility for clinical consultations and drug refills
  - Removing health systems barriers that led to disengagement
  - You'll hear from countries later on accelerated access to DSD for those re-engaging



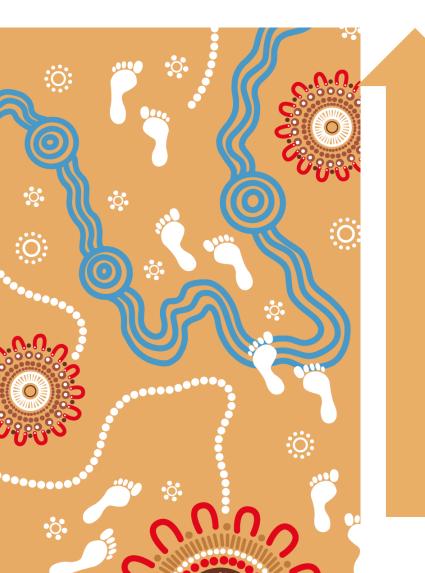


# **Evidence on "lateral moves"**

- Voluntary moves have better outcomes
  - Importance of continuous assessment and transition discussion(Uganda example)
- Poor outcomes for adolescents when transitioning into models for adults
- The value of transition preparation for "compulsory transitions"
  - Group and progressive transitions (Eswatini example)
- Additional support is needed for transitions between facilities

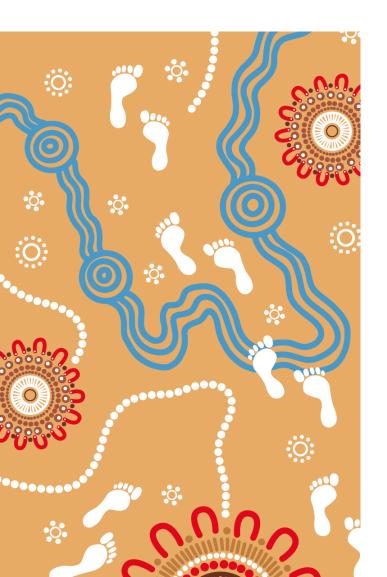


### **Evidence on "up-referral"**



- Commonly misunderstood as punishment
  - Poor communication around eligibility
  - Importance of treatment literacy, continuous assessment, and transition timeline discussion
- Enablers of a successful transition
  - Ensure that service delivery change has added value.
  - More frequent clinical support while retaining group support values
  - Continue to provide longer treatment refills and consider minimum necessary clinical and consul sessions (Mozambique example)





#### **Priority actions to facilitate DSD transition**

- Minimize unnecessary transitions between DSD models to reduce disruption and complexity.
- Increase DSD literacy and service delivery-related communication among and between healthcare workers and clients.
- Identify and include approaches to enable effective DSD transitions in national DSD guidance.
- Identify DSD transitions that make the largest contributions to treatment interruptions, implement transition support strategies, and evaluate quality of implementation.



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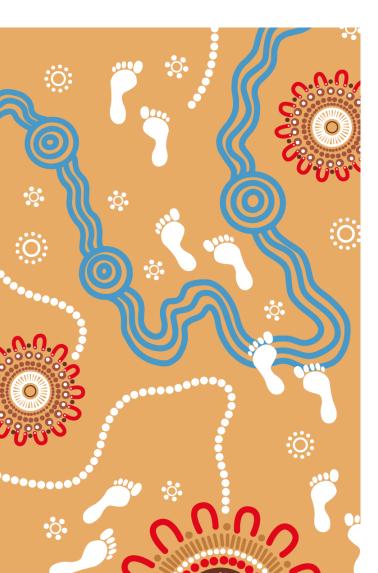
# Scan the QR code to download

Facilitating effective transitions between differentiated service delivery models for HIV treatment

A supplement to A Decision Framework for antiretroviral therapy delivery



## Thank you



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