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**DSD** model transitions: Supporting the evolving care needs of people living with HIV

# Client perspectives and the need for flexible health systems





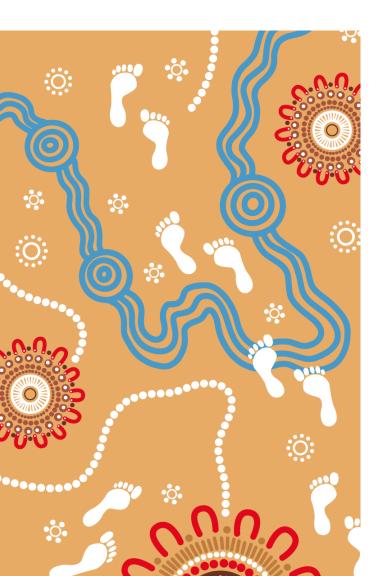
#### **Conflict of interest**



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



#### DSD is for the People



- The demand for DSD continues to grow as it puts PLHIV at the centre of their care
- BUT differentiated service delivery means that very few people will require the same model of care for their lifelong ART journey
- Needs and preferences will change along the way
- This means having to MOVE TRANSITION between models of care
- Transitioning involves risks for the person moving and the health system managing the move



### **Poor DSD transitions**risk...





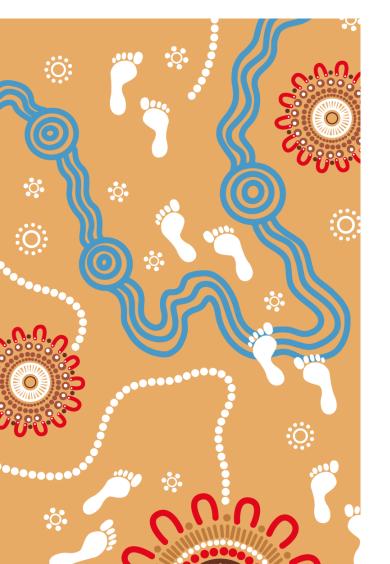


System

complexity

23 – 26 July · Brisbane and virtual





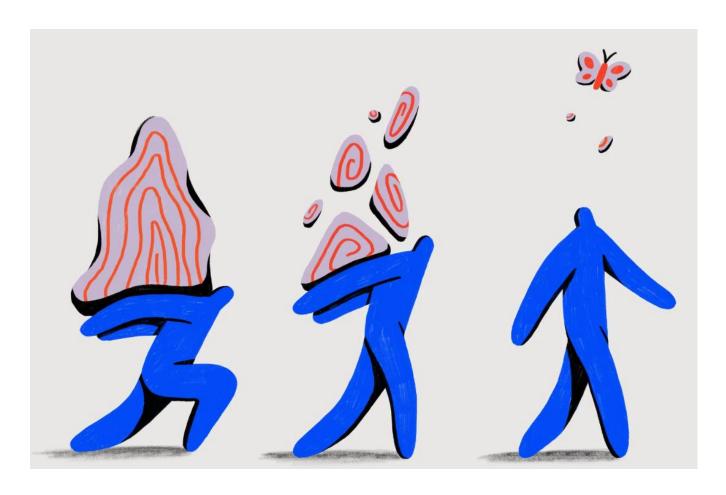
### 1. Remove unnecessary transitions

#### Means add more flexibility!

- When is it in a person's best interest to be removed from their less intensive DSD model?
- When does requiring a transition INCREASE rather than DECREASE risk for a person's short and long-term outcomes?
- When is the health system requiring a transition only because it is not set up to manage a person's change in circumstances without a transition?
- How often should a person be assessed for possible transition?



### 2. Better facilitate necessary DSD transitions

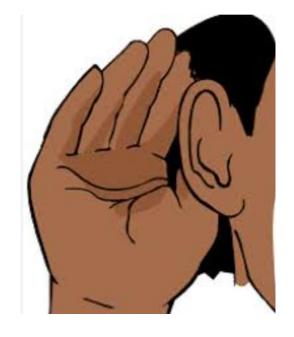






## i. Engage with PLHIV experiencing transitions

- 1. Which transitions are the most difficult to navigate?
- 2. What intervention/s could better support:
  - Mobility
  - Pregnancy
  - Motherhood
  - Transition into adolescence
  - Transition into adulthood
  - Re-engagement in care
  - Co-morbidities







### ii. Recognise the importance of DSD literacy

- What is DSD literacy?
  - What is DSD
  - How DSD models work building blocks
  - When a model works for you and when it may no longer work for you
- Improve communication between healthcare workers and clients
  - Open feedback channels
  - Measure and track satisfaction
- Invest in DSD literacy and quality of healthcare workerclient communication





# iii. Provide value when burden on people living with HIV is increased

- Is the reason for up-referral being actively addressed at each required additional visit?
  - Providing an increased level of care?
  - Providing quality clinical care?
  - Providing integrated care?
  - Attaining better satisfaction?







### iv. Enable the power of peers

- 1. Changes don't only happen to me many people are simultaneously experiencing the same aging, pregnancy, motherhood, struggles with treatment adherence, illness
- 2. Remember the **mutual support lessons** HIV has taught us over the years
- 3. How can we better **leverage peer support** mechanisms:
  - a. Orientation by peers
    - e.g. fróm post-natal back into general adult services
  - b. Group DSD models with peers
    - e.g. from family to adolescent DSD models
  - c. Group transitions
    - e.g. young people transitioning to same adult model
  - d. Future social networks to lean on during and after the life/circumstance change
    - minimise disruption of social networks



#### Where to from here....



→ Engage with us



→Invest in DSD literacy



→ Provide quality care



→Leverage peer support mechanisms

- Be more flexible don't lose us while a change occurs in our lives. Keep all the doors to care open for us during challenging times.
- Identify the most critical transitions in the specific context that need to be better facilitated with us
- We now live in a DSD world transitions are an integral part of that world.
- We need:
  - Patient-level enablers

How can my healthcare workers and clinic support me during a necessary transition?

Broader health system enablers

How can the health system support me to continue in my less intensive DSD model when I move?





### Thank you





#### Please engage

**#IAS2023** 

Post your questions and comments virtually