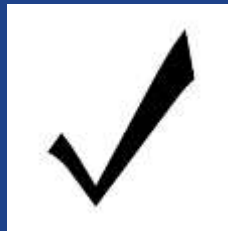


# Persons Living with HIV

## Top Priority for Programs!

Wafaa El-Sadr, MD, MPH



**ICAP**

GLOBAL. HEALTH. ACTION.

Columbia University  
Mailman School of Public Health

# Conflict of Interest

**No Conflict of Interest**

# Outline of Presentation



- Progress towards HIV epidemic control



- Challenges ahead

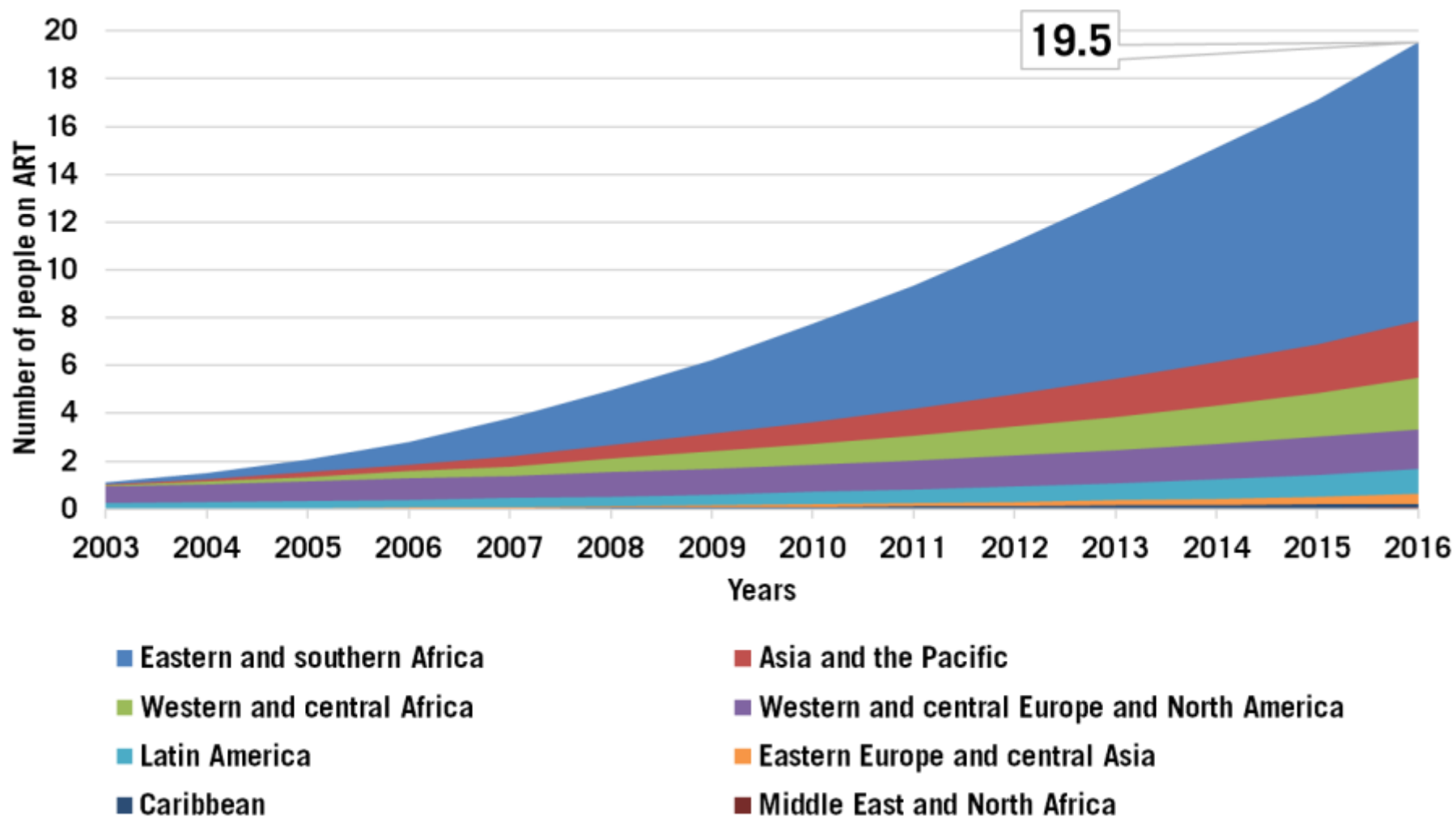


- Differentiated service delivery

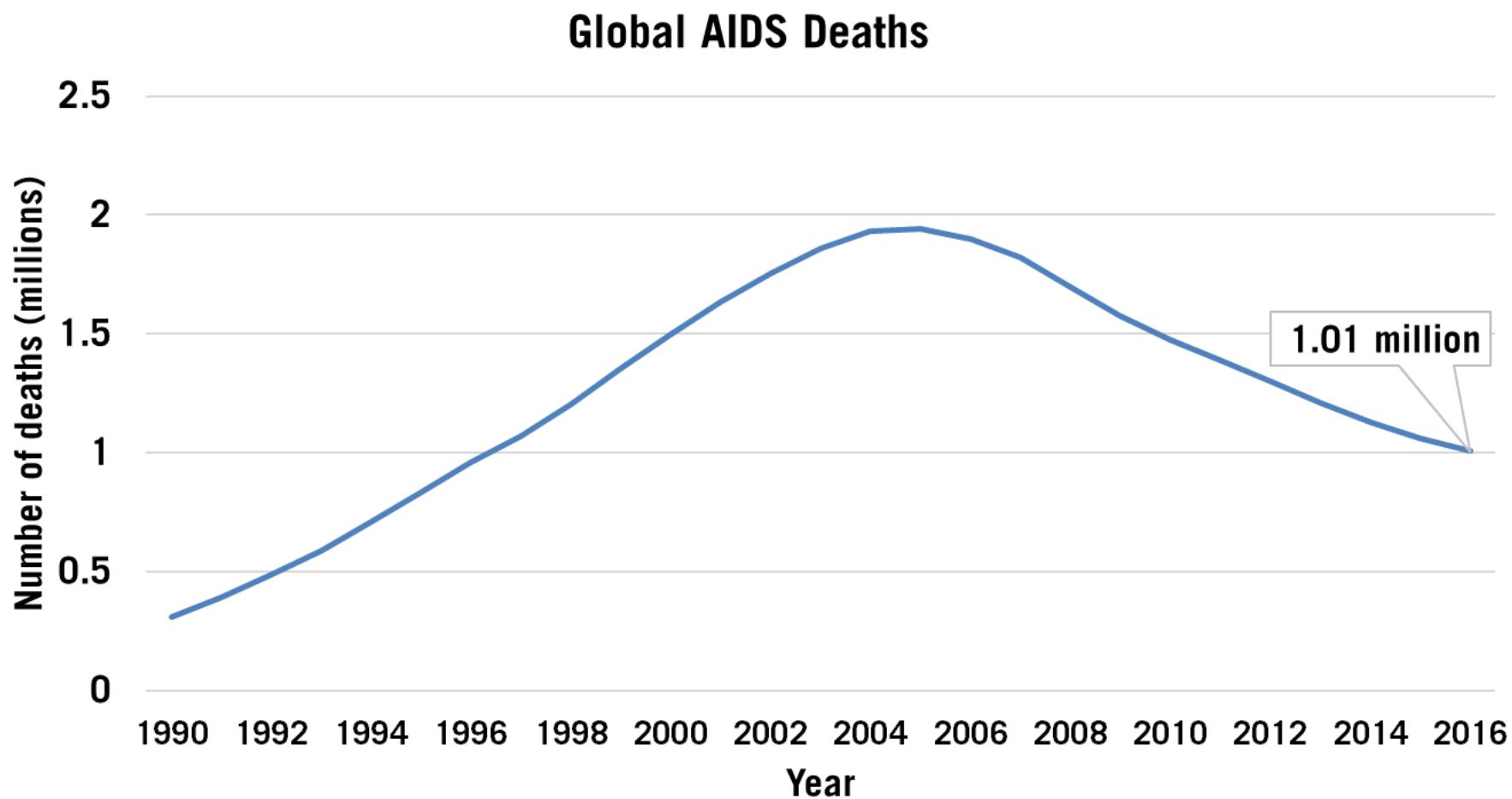


- The way forward and Conclusions

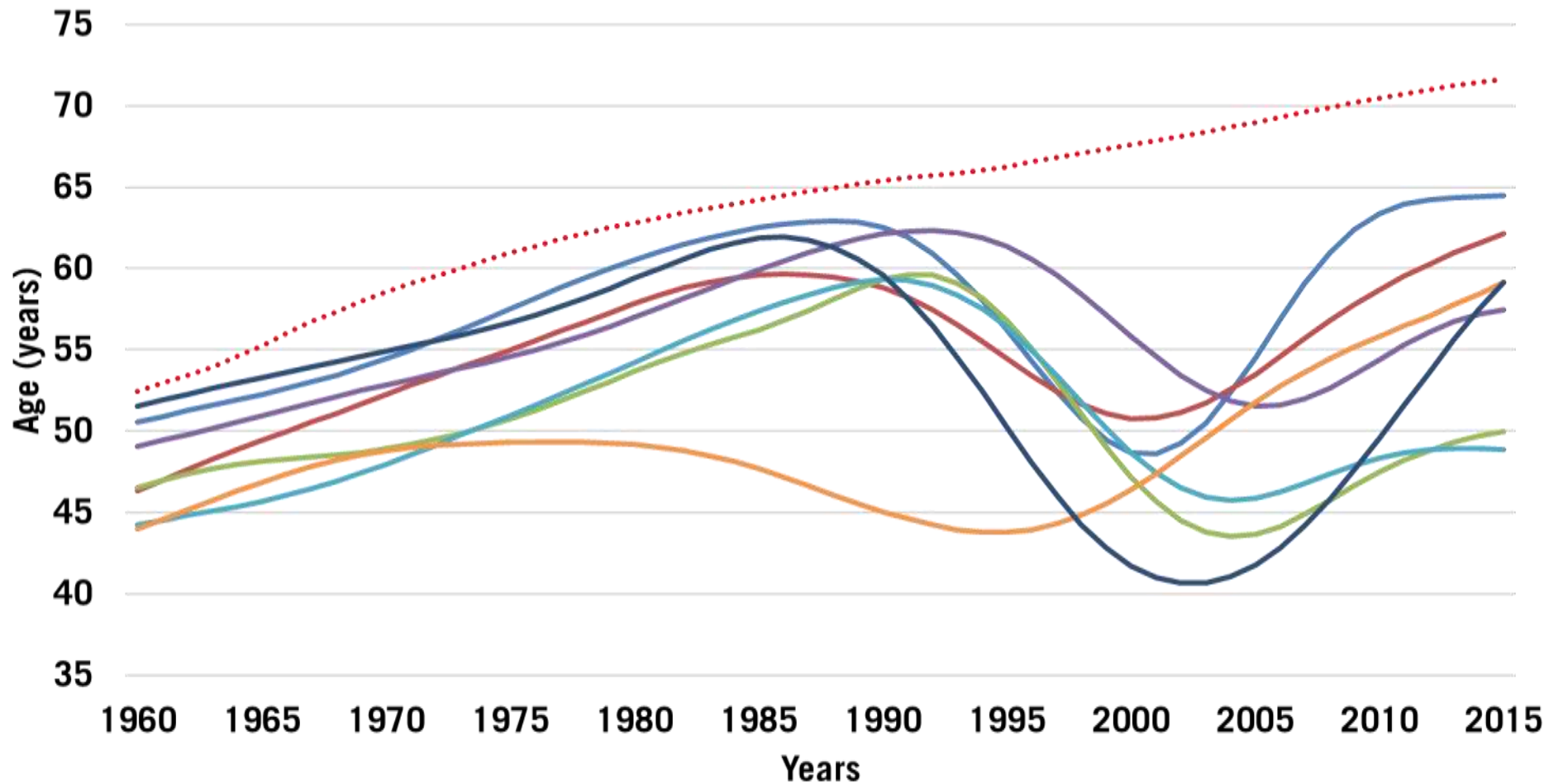
# Global Scale-up of HIV Treatment



# Decline in AIDS Deaths

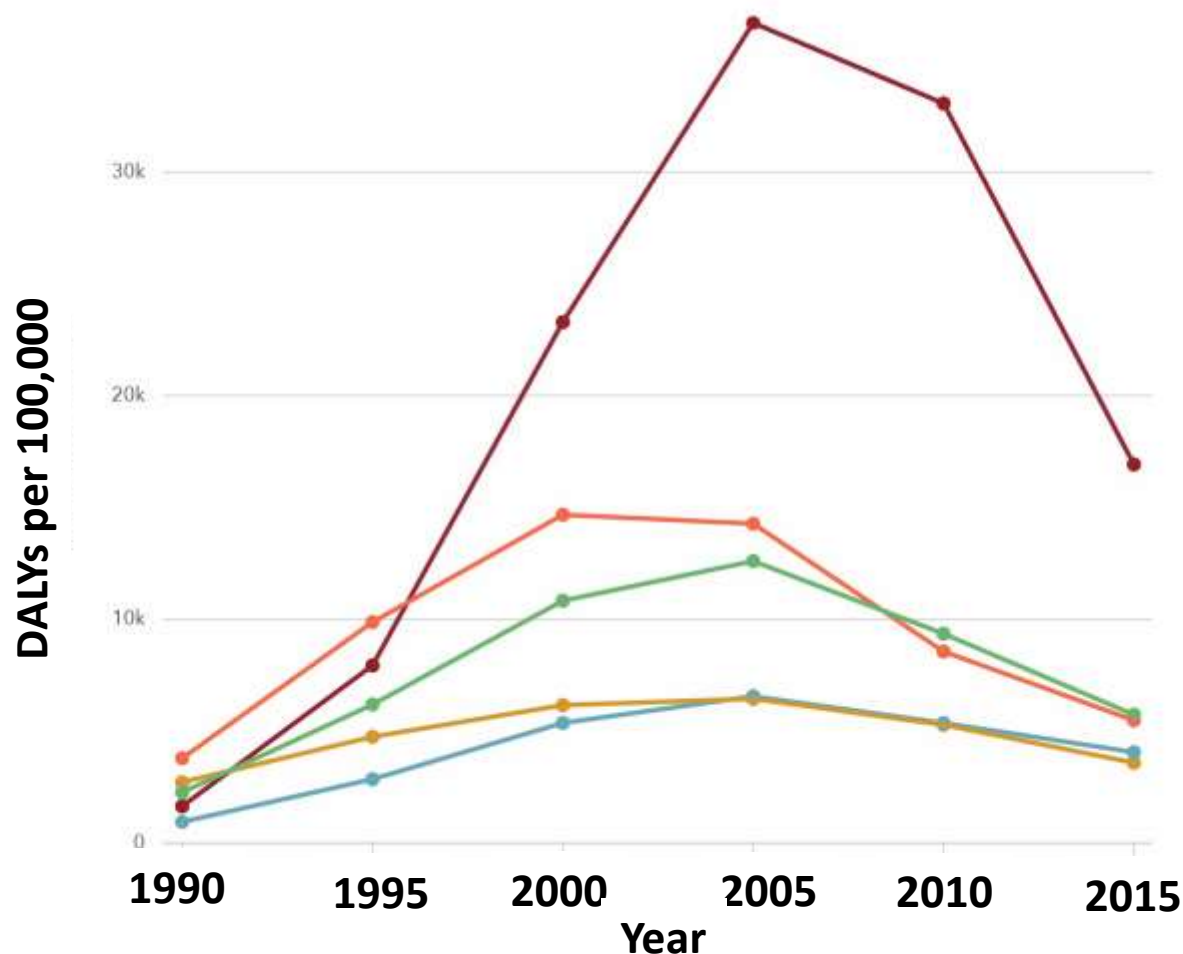


# Life Expectancy at Birth Select African Countries



— Botswana    — Kenya    — Lesotho    — South Africa  
— Swaziland    — Uganda    — Zimbabwe    ····· Global

# Decline in Age-Standardized HIV-Related DALYs

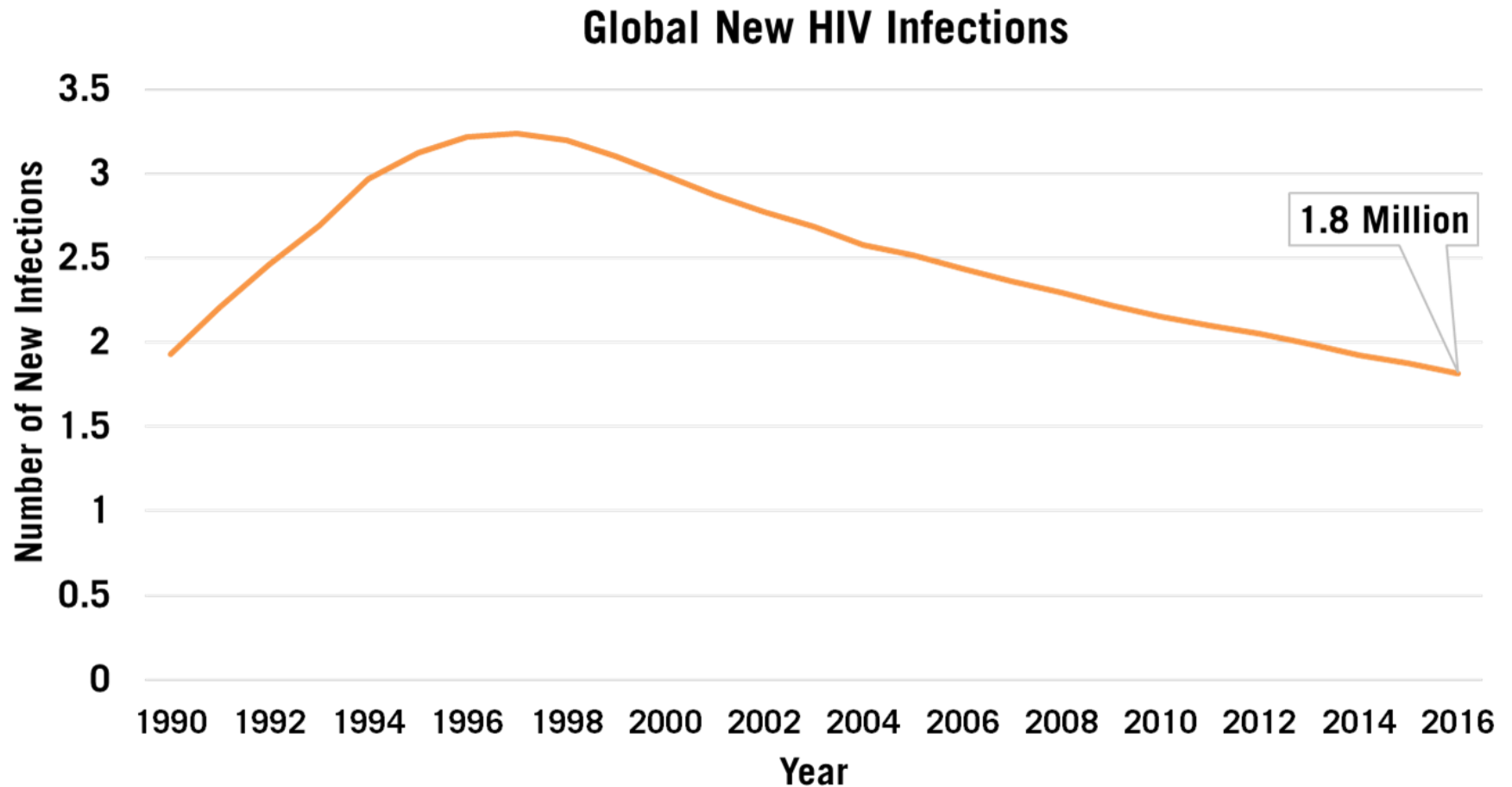


Central sub-Saharan Africa  
Eastern sub-Saharan Africa

Southern sub-Saharan Africa  
Western sub-Saharan Africa

Sub-Saharan Africa

# Decline in New Infections



# Outline of Presentation



- **Progress towards HIV epidemic control**



- **Challenges ahead**

- Coverage
- Quality
- Efficiency

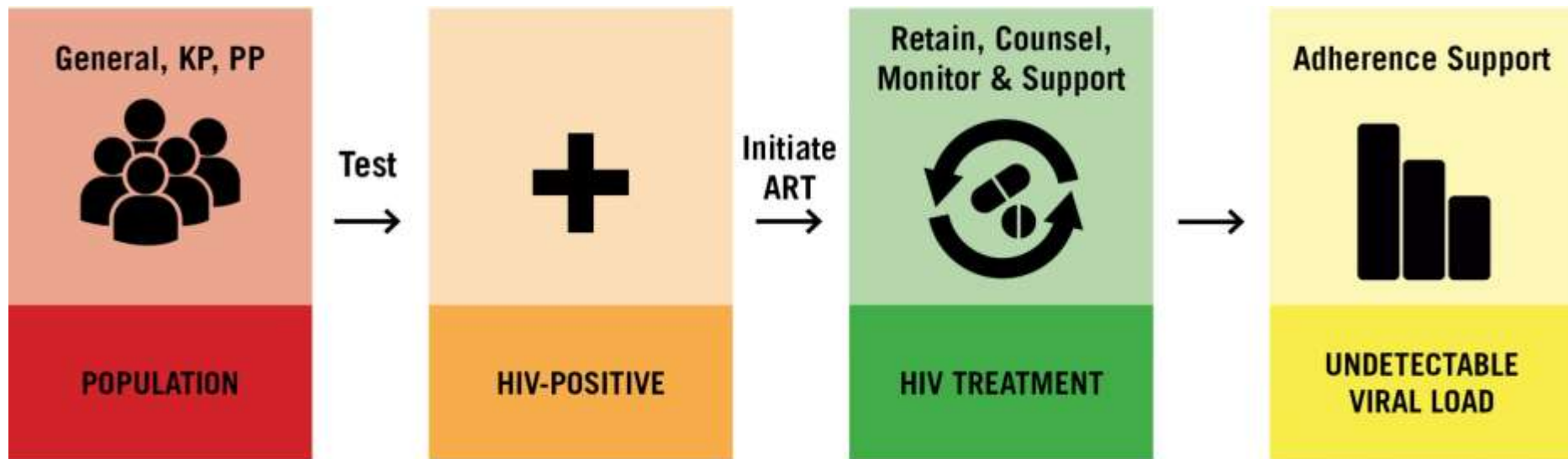


- **Differentiated service delivery (DSD)**



- **The way forward and Conclusions**

# HIV Treatment Continuum

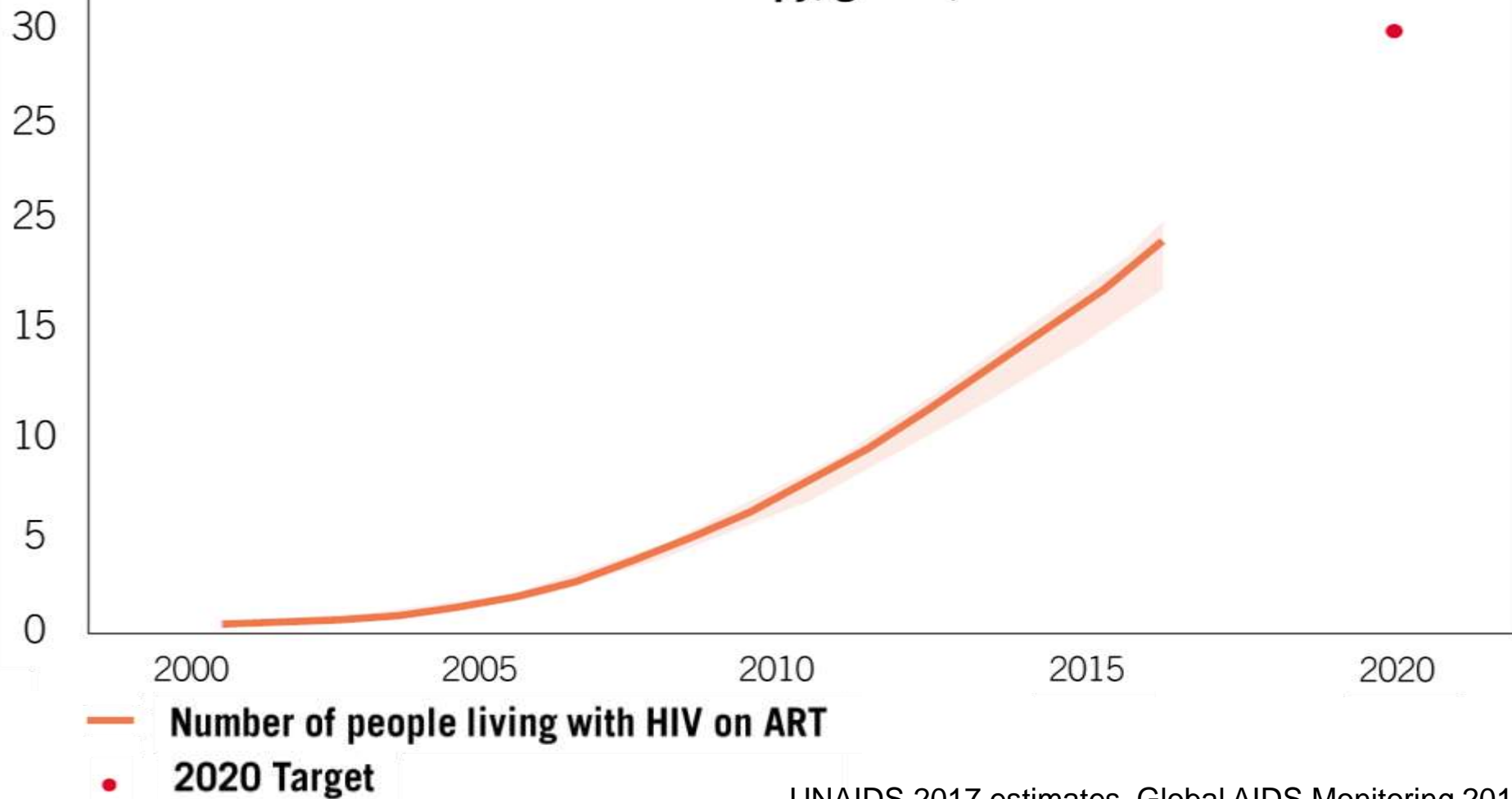


# COVERAGE



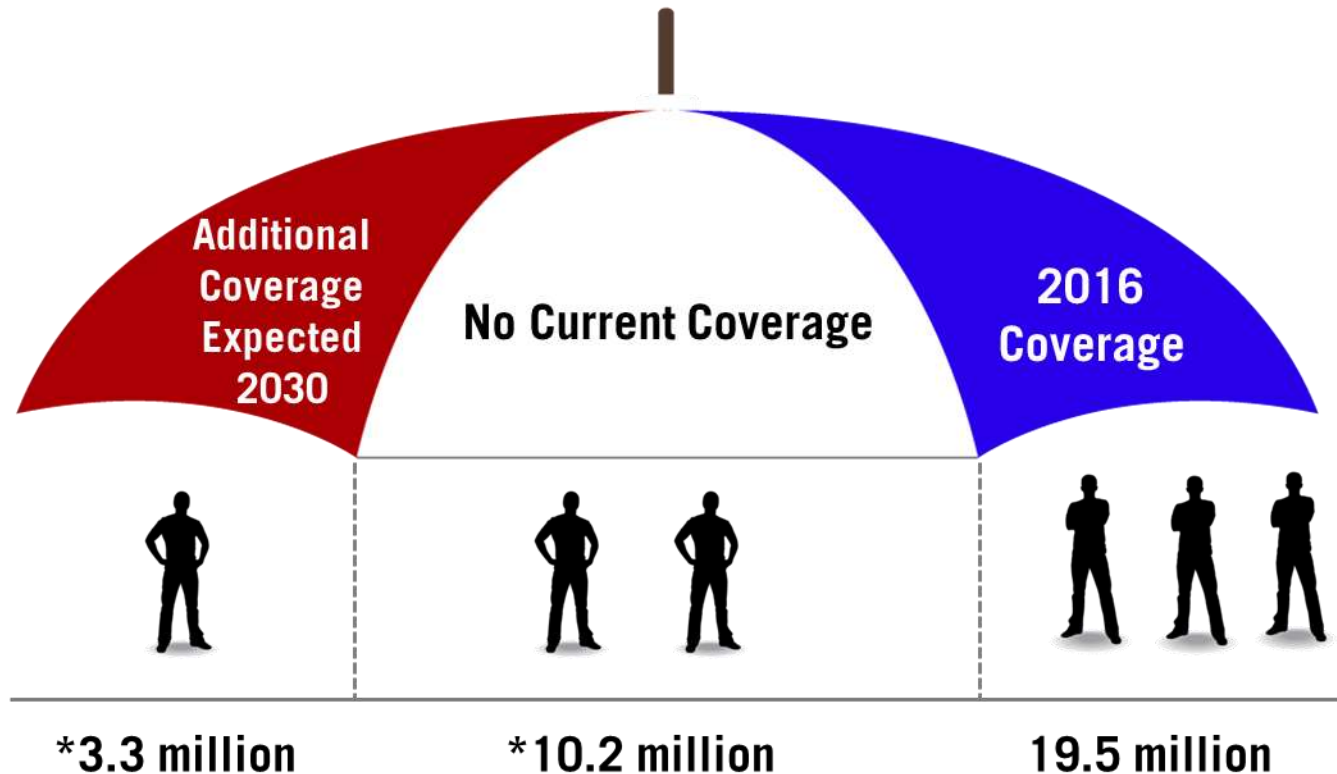
# On Track to 30 Million People Accessing Treatment

Number of people living with HIV on antiretroviral therapy, global, 2000–2016



# The Coverage Gap

By 2030,  
33 million people living with HIV expected to be accessing ART



# QUALITY ✓



# HIV Treatment-- Global Targets By 2020

**90%**

**of all PLWH will  
know their HIV  
status**

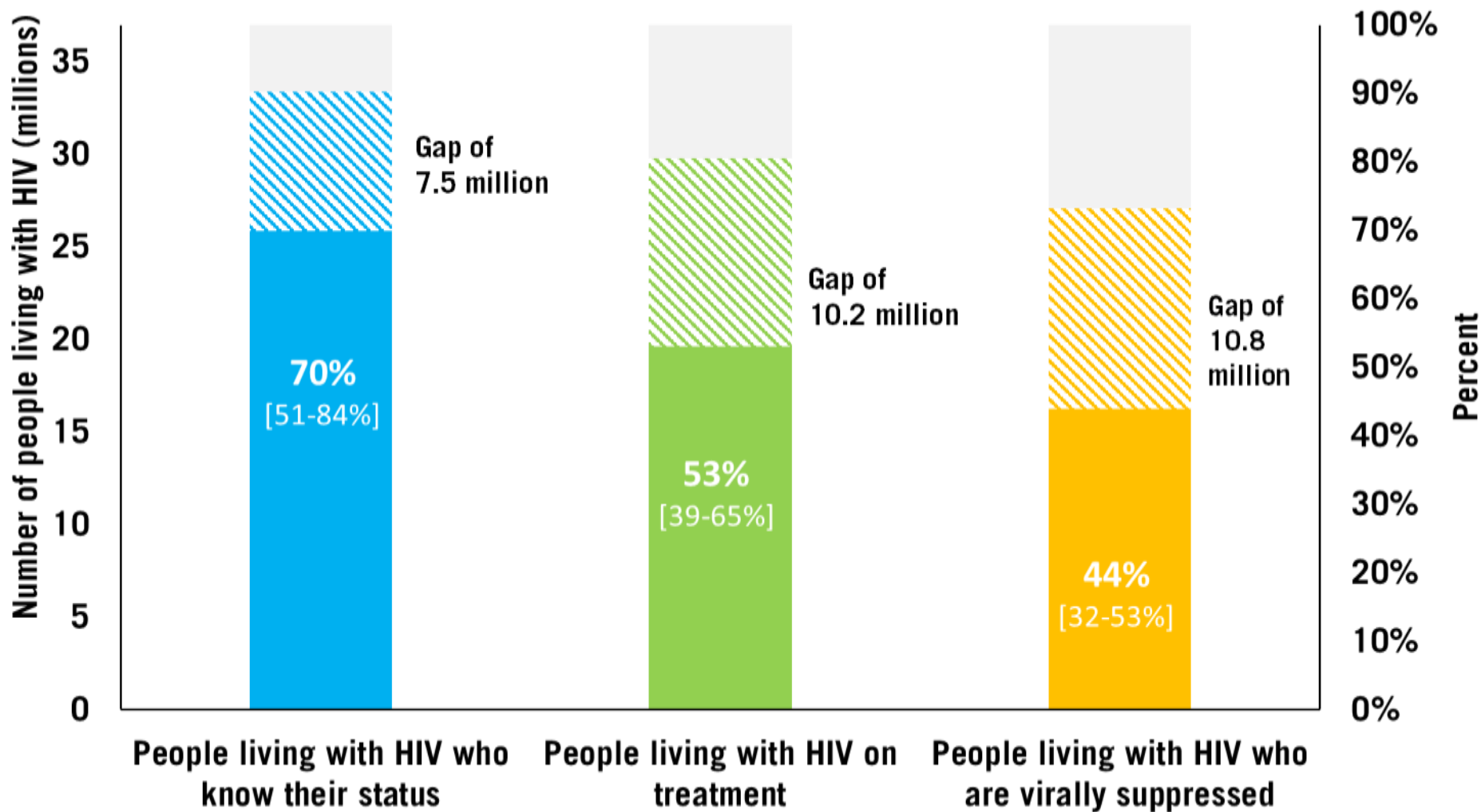
**90%**

**90% of all PLWH  
who know their  
status will receive  
sustained  
antiretroviral  
therapy**

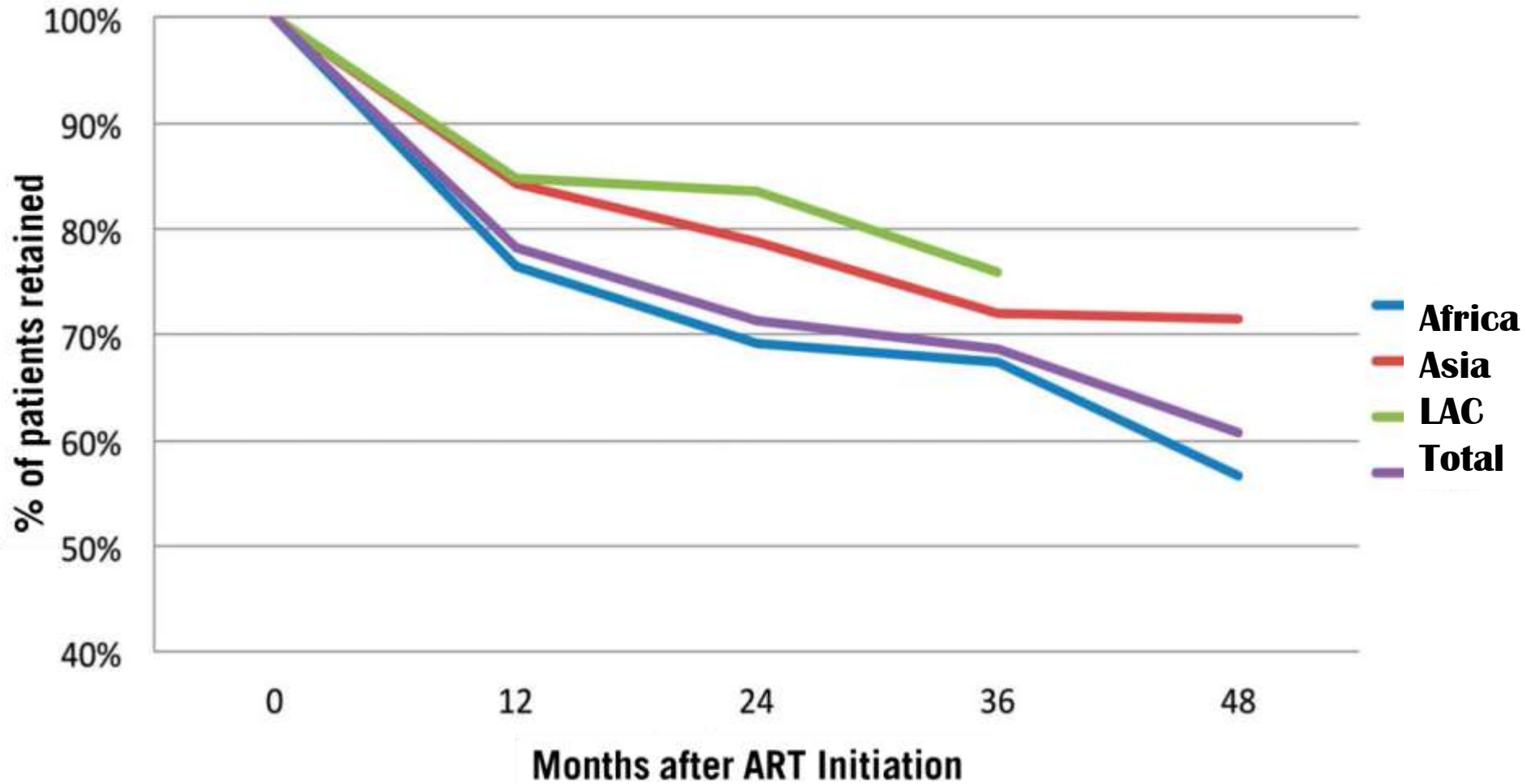
**90%**

**of all PLWH  
receiving  
antiretroviral  
therapy will have  
durable  
suppression**

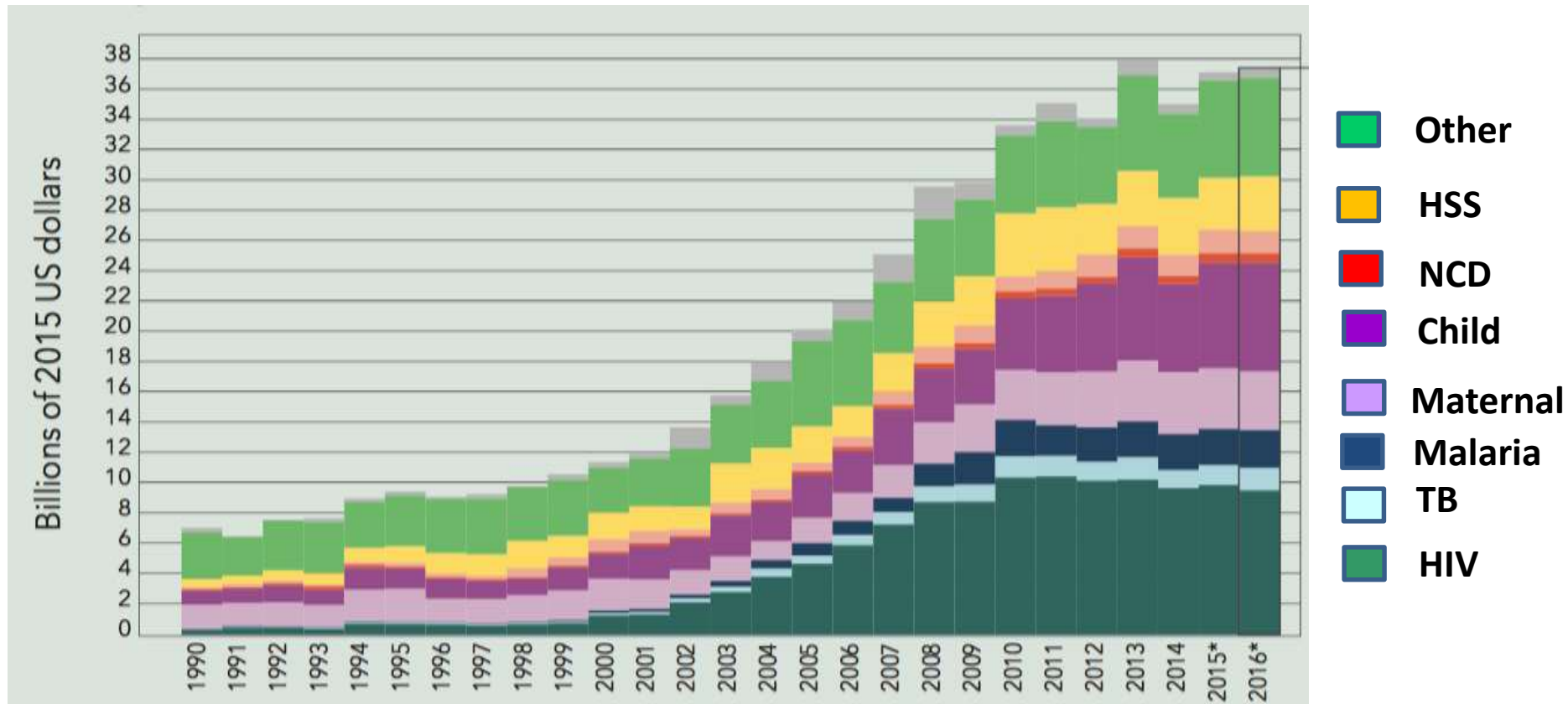
# But Much Remains to be Accomplished



# Quality Gap



# EFFICIENCY



# Outline of Presentation



- Progress towards HIV epidemic control



- The challenges ahead



- Differentiated service delivery (DSD)



- The way forward and conclusions

# The Bottom Line

What Got  
You Here  
Won't Get  
You There



MARSHALL GOLDSMITH

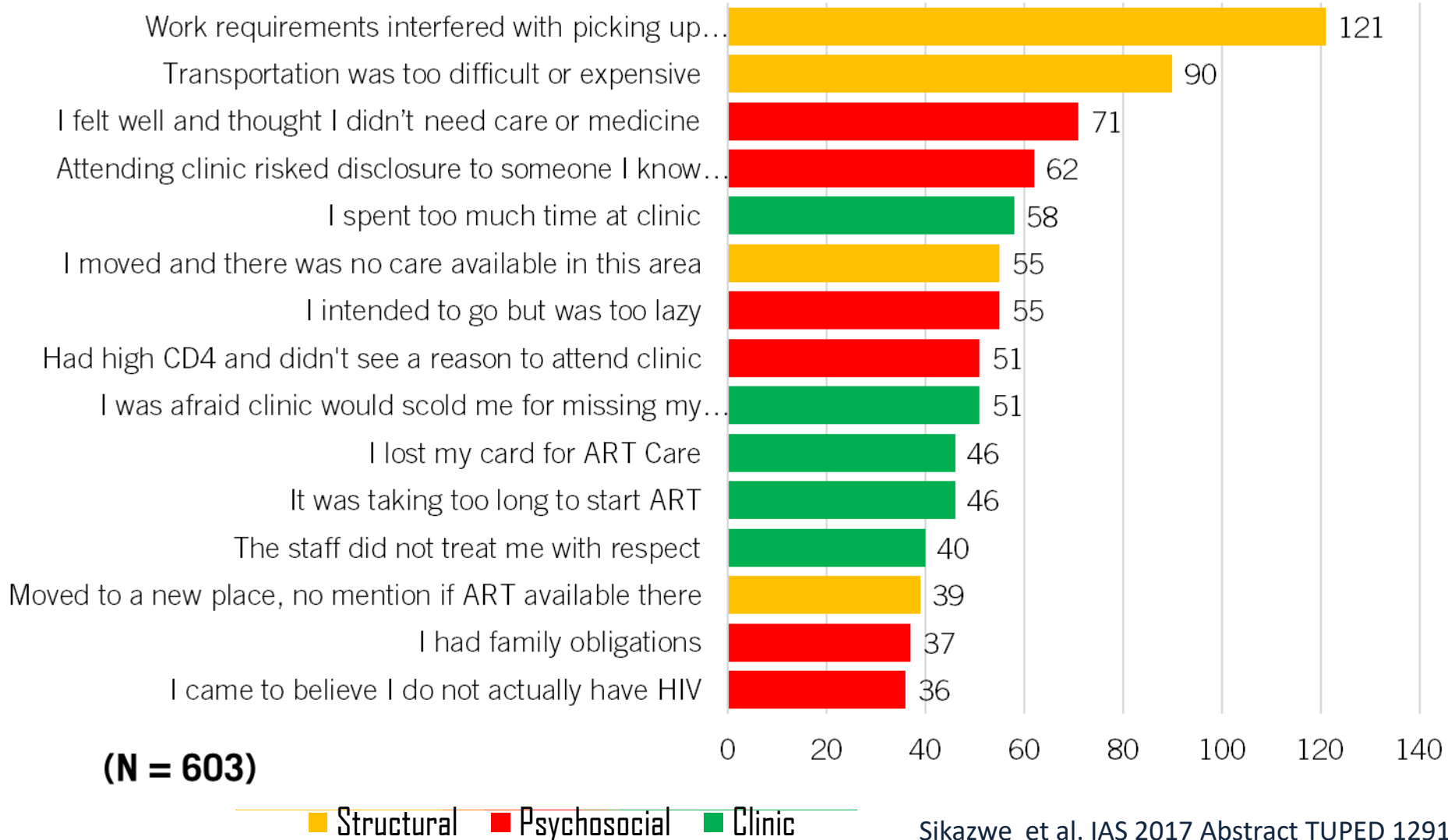
# What Got Us Here?

## The Public Health Approach

- Consistent package of care (un-differentiated) with uniform ART regimen and monitoring approach
- Algorithmic approach
- Ease for training at scale
- Task shifting/task sharing
- Decentralization of services



# Reasons for Stopping Care



# DSD to the Rescue!



“A client-centered approach that *simplifies and adapts* HIV services across the cascade to reflect the *preferences and expectations* of various groups of people living with HIV while *reducing unnecessary burdens* on the health system.”

# Putting PLHIV at the Center

## WHICH?

Which clinical, laboratory and supportive services are needed?

SERVICE  
INTENSITY

SERVICE  
FREQUENCY

## WHEN?

How often are services provided?

People  
Living  
With HIV

SERVICE  
LOCATION

SERVICE  
PROVIDERS

## WHERE?

Where are services being provided?

## WHO?

Who is providing services?

# Shaping the “How”



## Service Frequency

Monthly  
Bimonthly  
Every 6 months  
Every 12 months



## Service Intensity

ART initiation and refills  
OI prevention and treatment  
Clinical monitoring  
Laboratory monitoring  
Psychosocial support



## Service Location

Hospital (inpatient or outpatient)  
HIV clinic  
Primary care clinic  
Community  
Home



## Service Provider

Physician	Clinical Officer
Nurse	CHW
Pharmacist	Laboratorian
Peer	Family



90:90:90

Quality of Life

Efficiency

Equity

Epidemic Control

# DSD Models for Stable Patients

- Receiving ART for at least 1 year
- No adverse drug reaction
- No current illnesses or pregnancy
- Good understanding of lifelong adherence AND
- Evidence of treatment success:
  - Two consecutive undetectable viral load measurements
  - Rising CD4 count or CD4 > 200 cells/mm<sup>3</sup> and adherence measure



FACILITY-BASED  
INDIVIDUAL MODELS



HEALTH CARE WORKER-  
MANAGED GROUPS



OUT-OF-FACILITY  
INDIVIDUAL MODELS



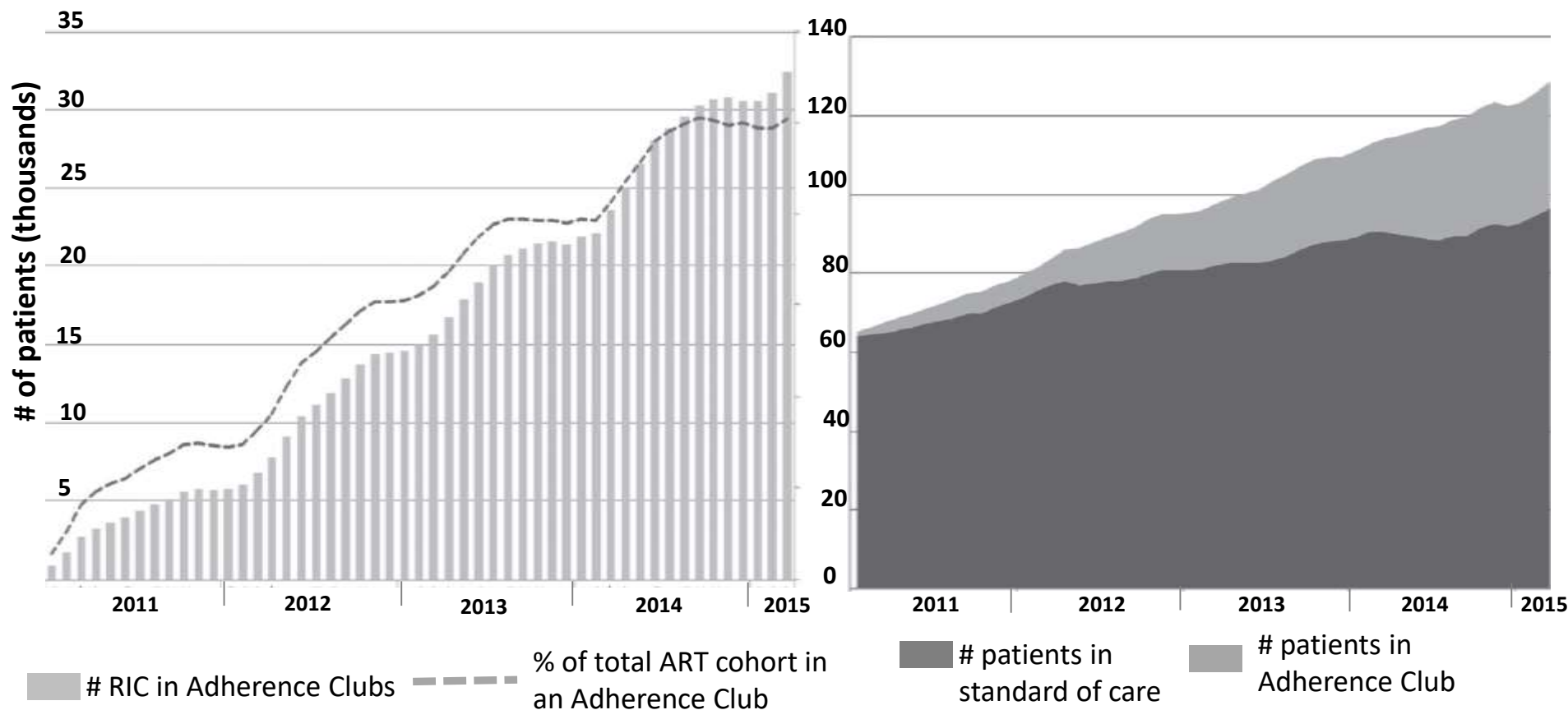
CLIENT-MANAGED  
GROUPS

[www.differentiatedcare.org](http://www.differentiatedcare.org)

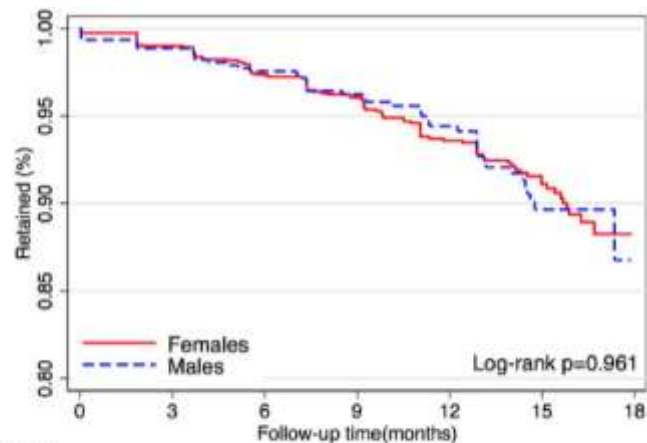
# Adherence Clubs

## South Africa, 2011-2015

- From 2011-15 32,425 patients enrolled in 1308 adherence clubs at 55 facilities
- During same period ART cohort increased from 66,616 to 128,697 patients



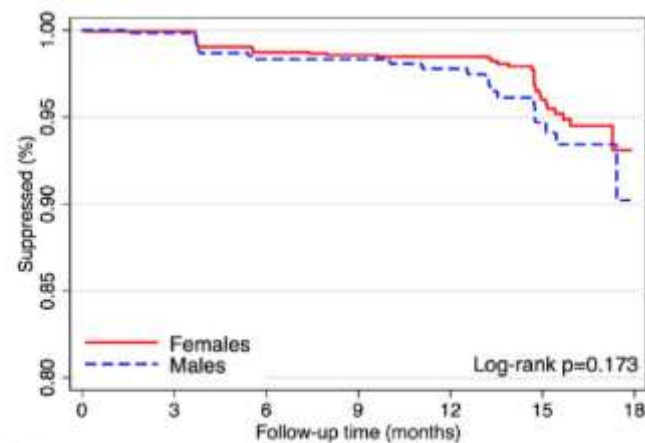
# Community Adherence Clubs: South Africa: Retention and Viral Suppression



Number at risk

Female	1489	1442	1343	1120	843	383	30
Male	624	609	557	464	326	163	15

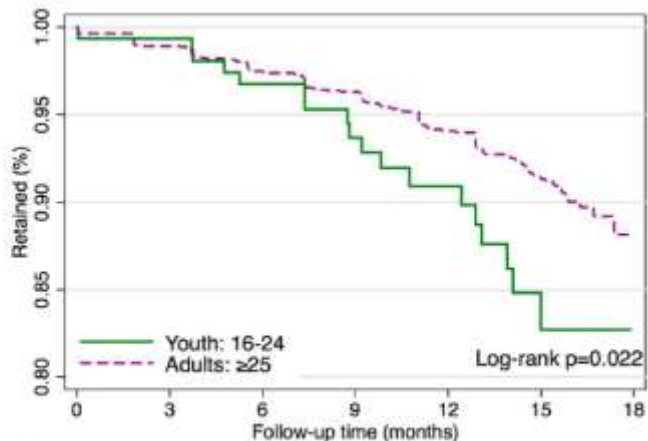
A



Number at risk

Female	1489	1441	1327	1105	831	373	28
Male	624	608	547	457	320	157	15

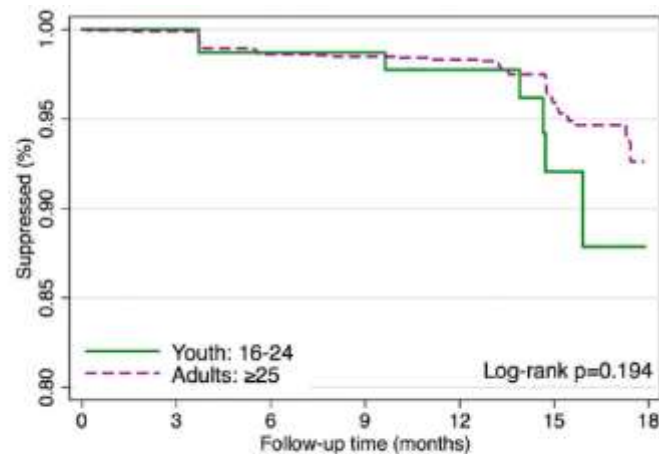
C



Number at risk

Youth	156	154	142	115	83	34	1
Adults	1957	1897	1758	1469	1086	512	44

B

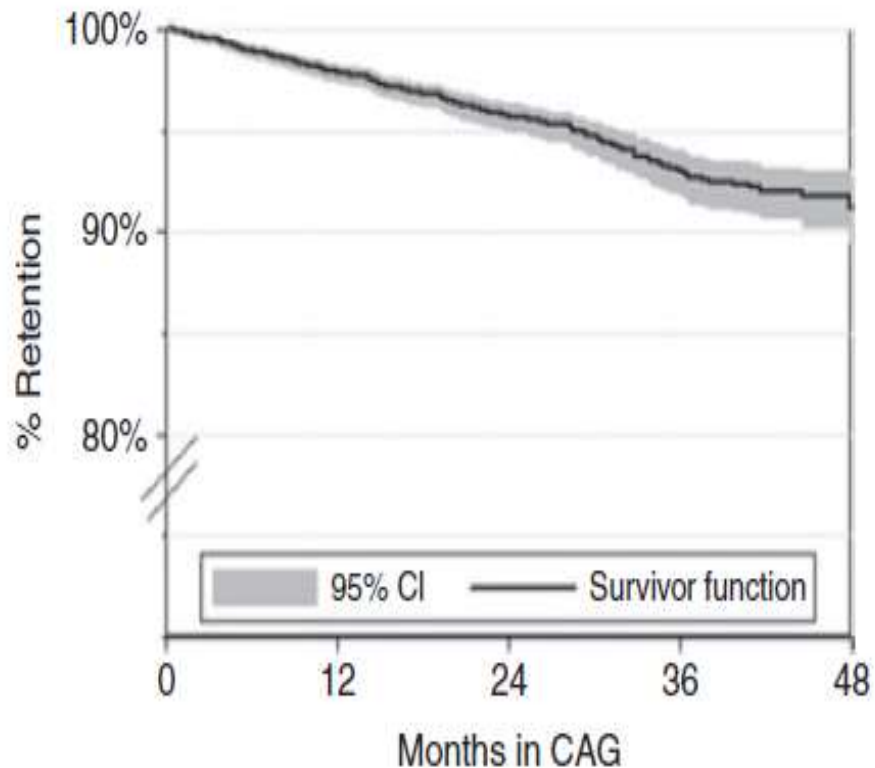


Number at risk

Youth	156	154	140	113	82	32	1
Adults	1957	1895	1734	1449	1069	498	42

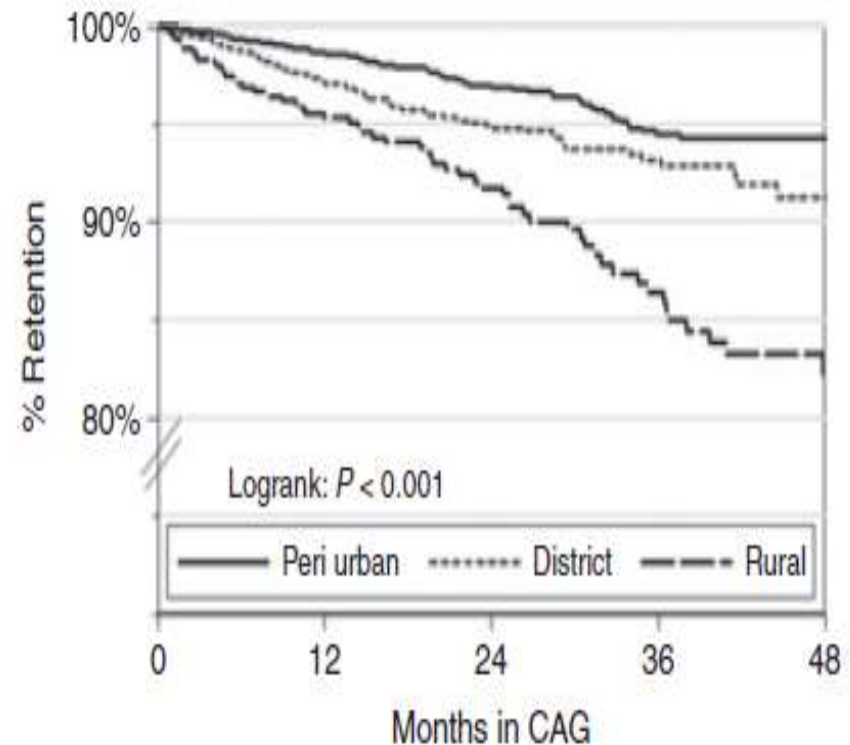
D

# Retention in Community ART Groups: Mozambique



At risk

5728	3899	1995	1078	174
------	------	------	------	-----



At risk by clinic

Peri-urban : 3394	2240	1023	581	23
District : 1666	1244	687	321	85
Rural : 668	415	285	176	66

# Giving Post-Partum Women the Choice: South Africa

**Post-partum women were provided a choice to receive their follow up care from community adherence clubs or at primary care clinics (n= 129)**

<b>Top 4 Reasons for choice</b>	
<b>Community Adherence clubs (65%)</b>	<b>Primary care clinics (35%)</b>
I prefer to receive care outside of the health facility	I live closer to the clinic
You have a few appointments a year	I want regular check-ups
Visits are short	I want to see a doctor/nurse frequently
I'm happy to receive my ART care from a counsellor	The clinic is closer to where my baby receives care

**At six months post-partum, no significant difference in VL suppression**

# Voices from Recipients of Care and their Providers



# Community ART Groups(CAGs): Malawi

“The group is good, it is like a family, doing things together like a family, understanding each other”

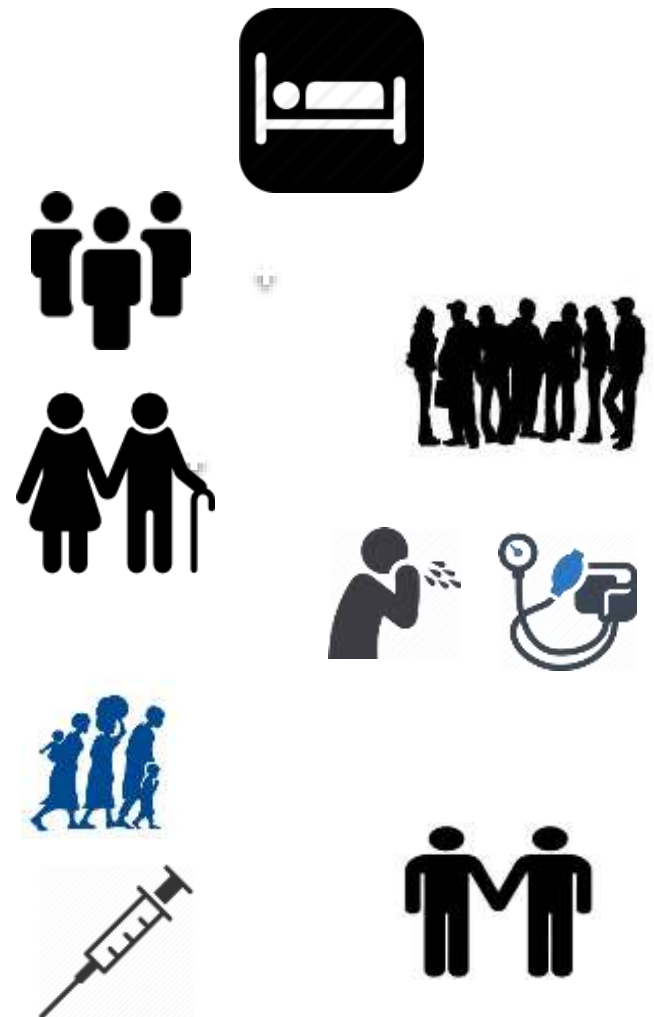
**Female CAG member**

“At first, I had lots of patients and, instead of having time for them, I was busy looking at how many patients were left outside. ...because of the CAGs, the congestion is reduced...”

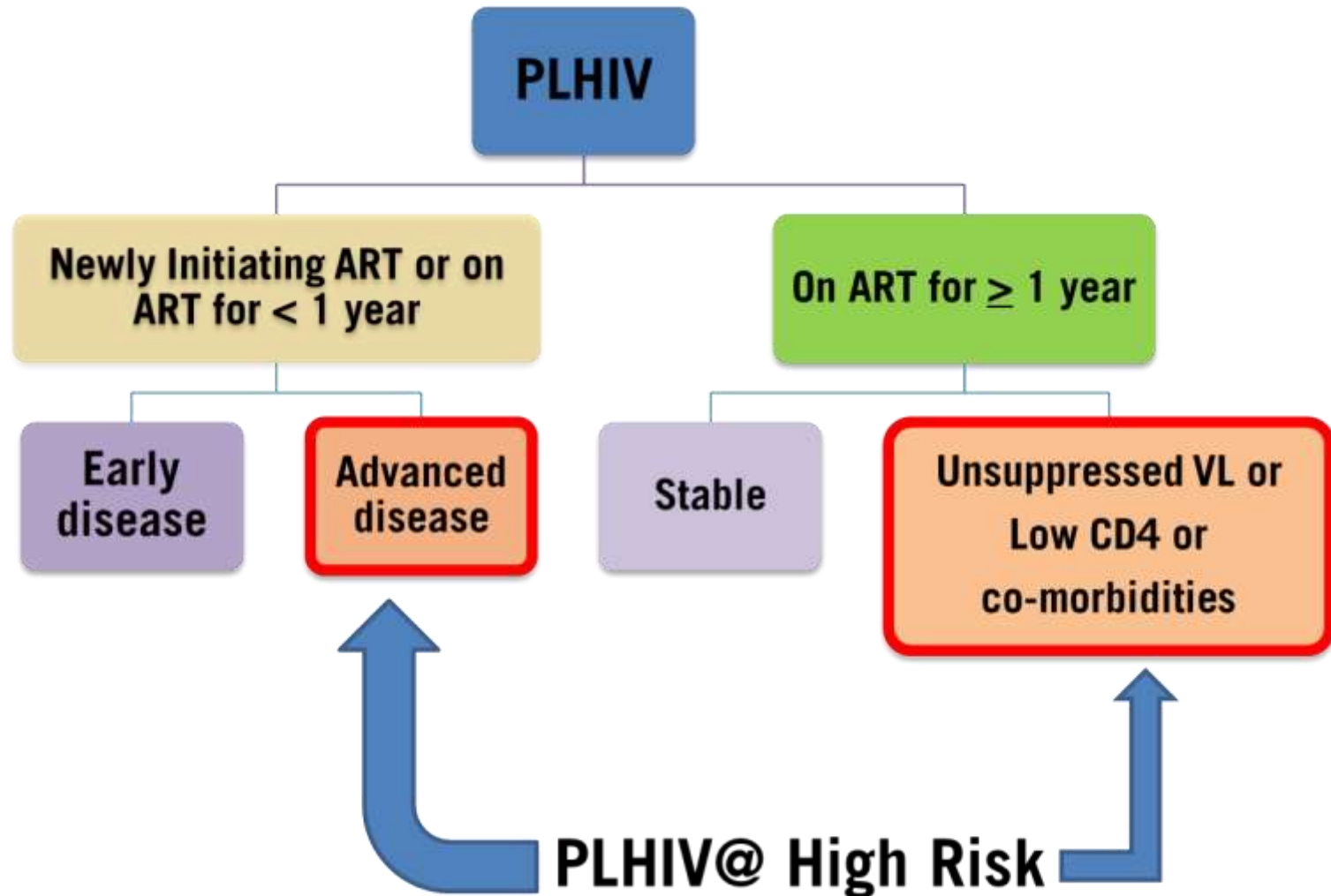
**Medical assistant**

# Beyond “Stable Patients”

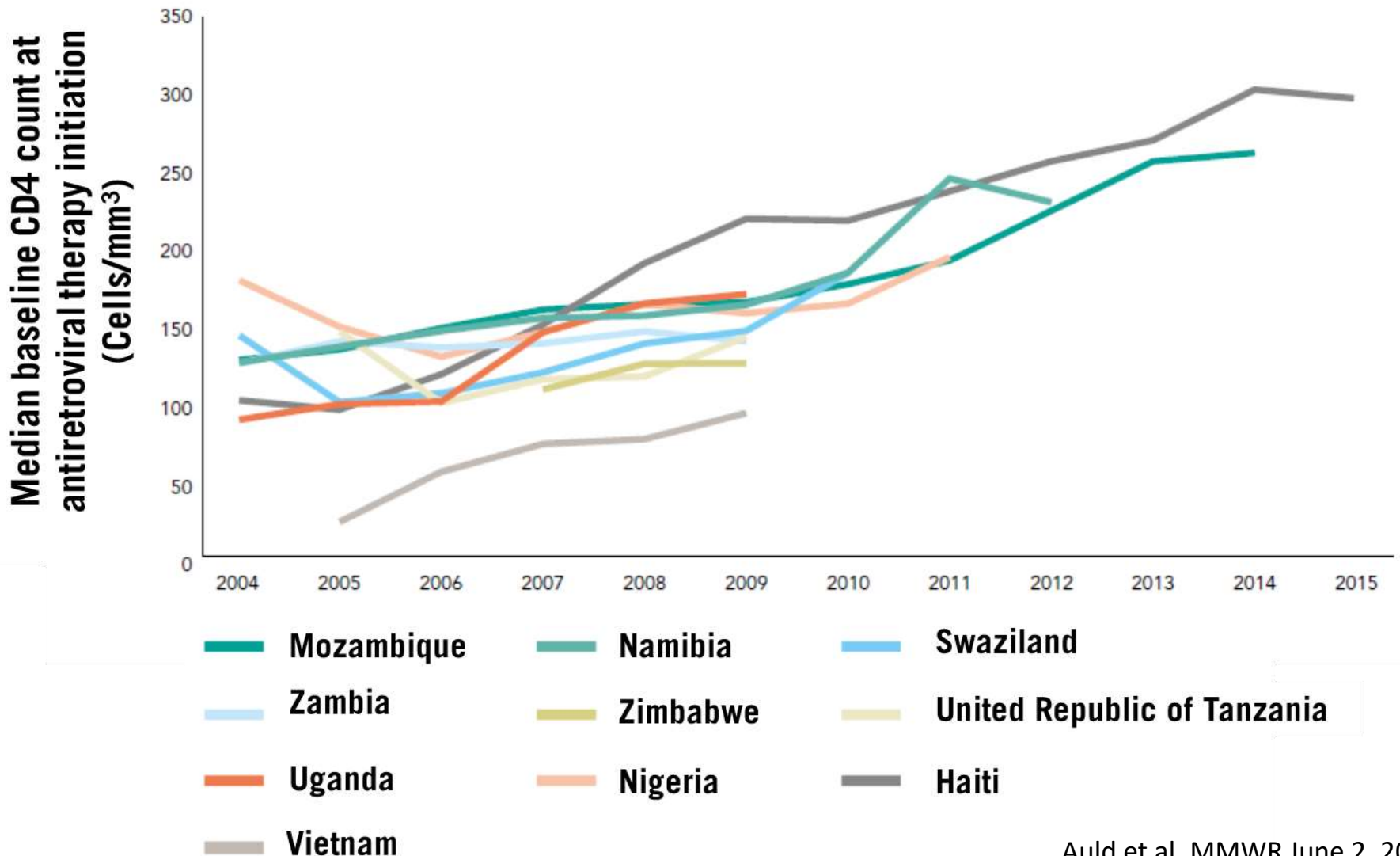
- PLHIV at high risk for disease progression (PLHIV@ High Risk)
- Men
- Adolescents
- Older PLHIV
- PLHIV and co-morbid conditions (TB, NCD)
- Migrants/mobile populations
- Key populations



# PLHIV @ High Risk for Disease Progression

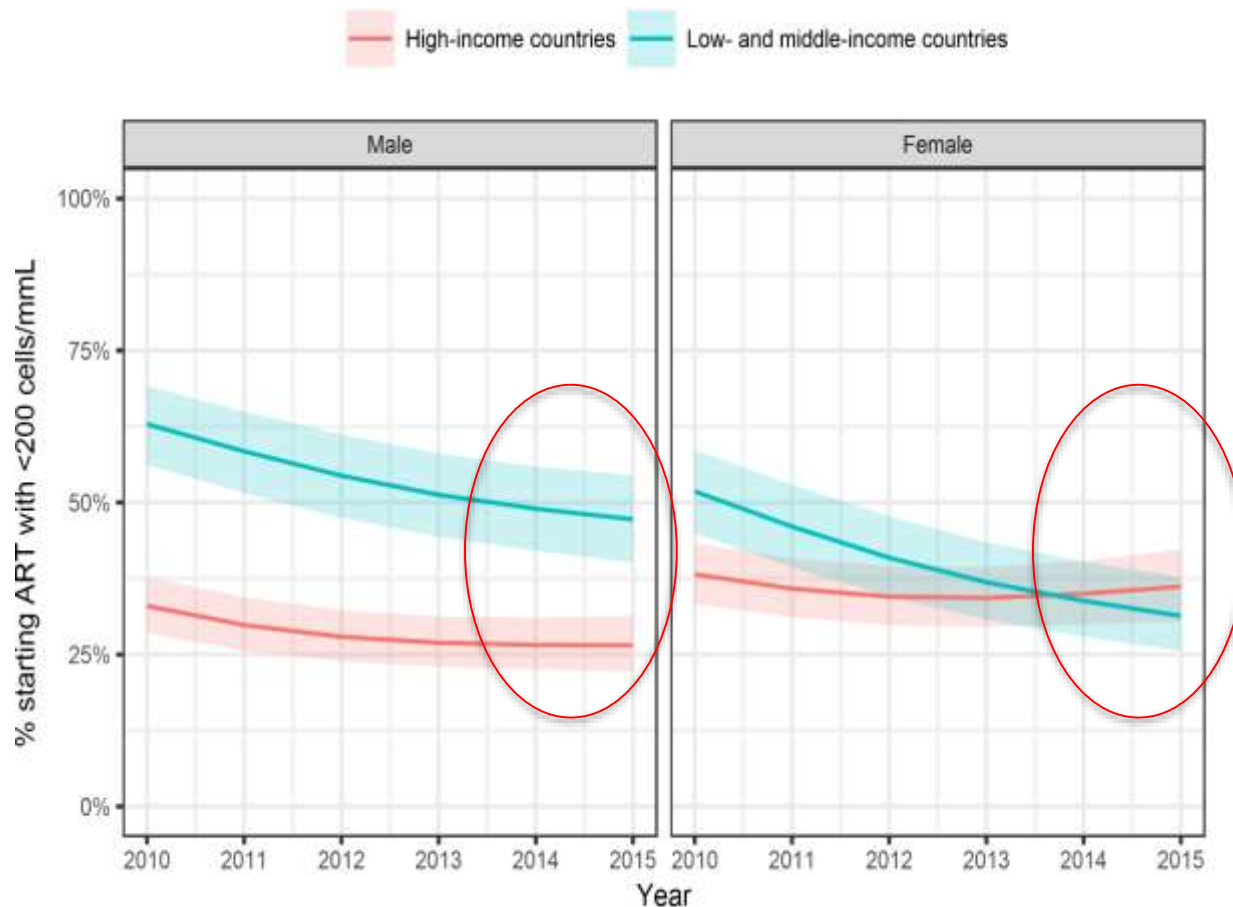


# Median CD4+ Count at ART Initiation



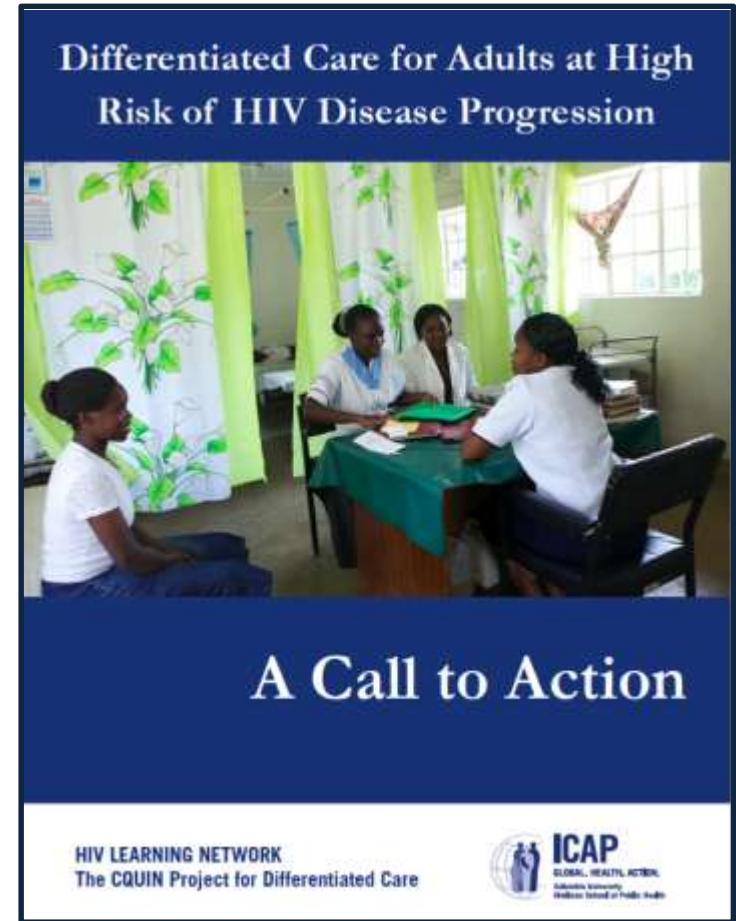
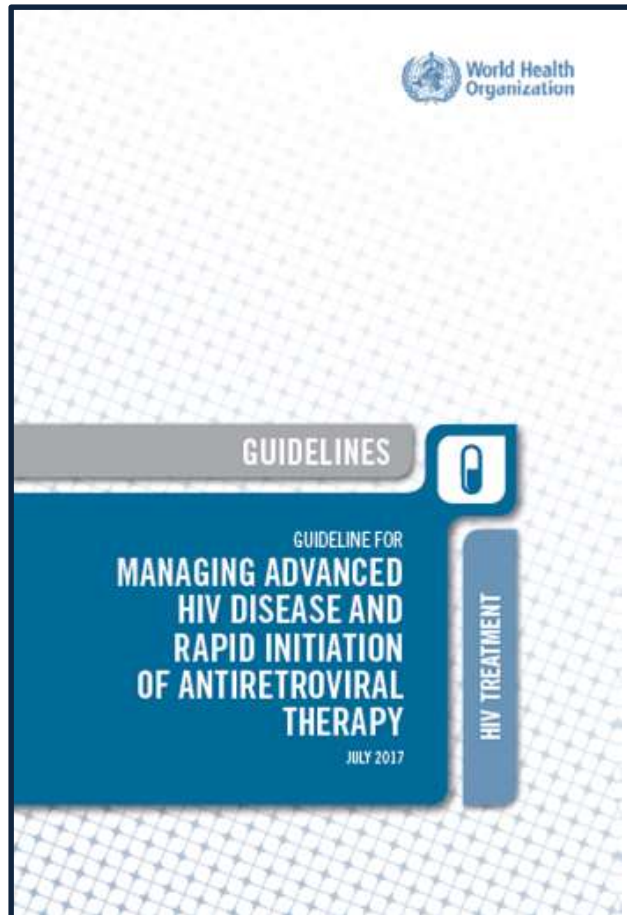
# Advanced HIV Disease at ART Initiation

In 2015, 30-40% of people started ART in LMICs with CD4 cell count <200 cells/mm<sup>3</sup>



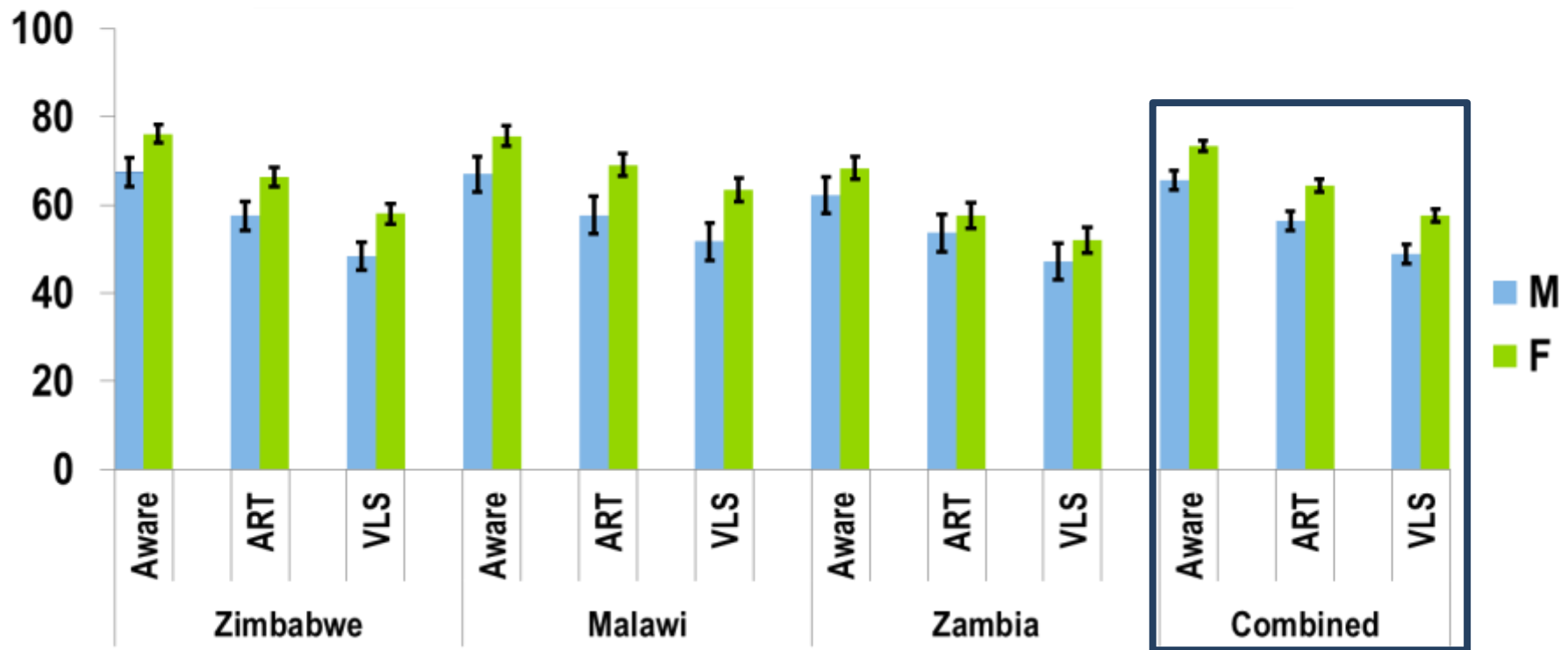
- **Approximately, 60% of the death on ART in SSA occur in the first few months**

# PLHIV @ High Risk



# Gaps in Continuum Among Men

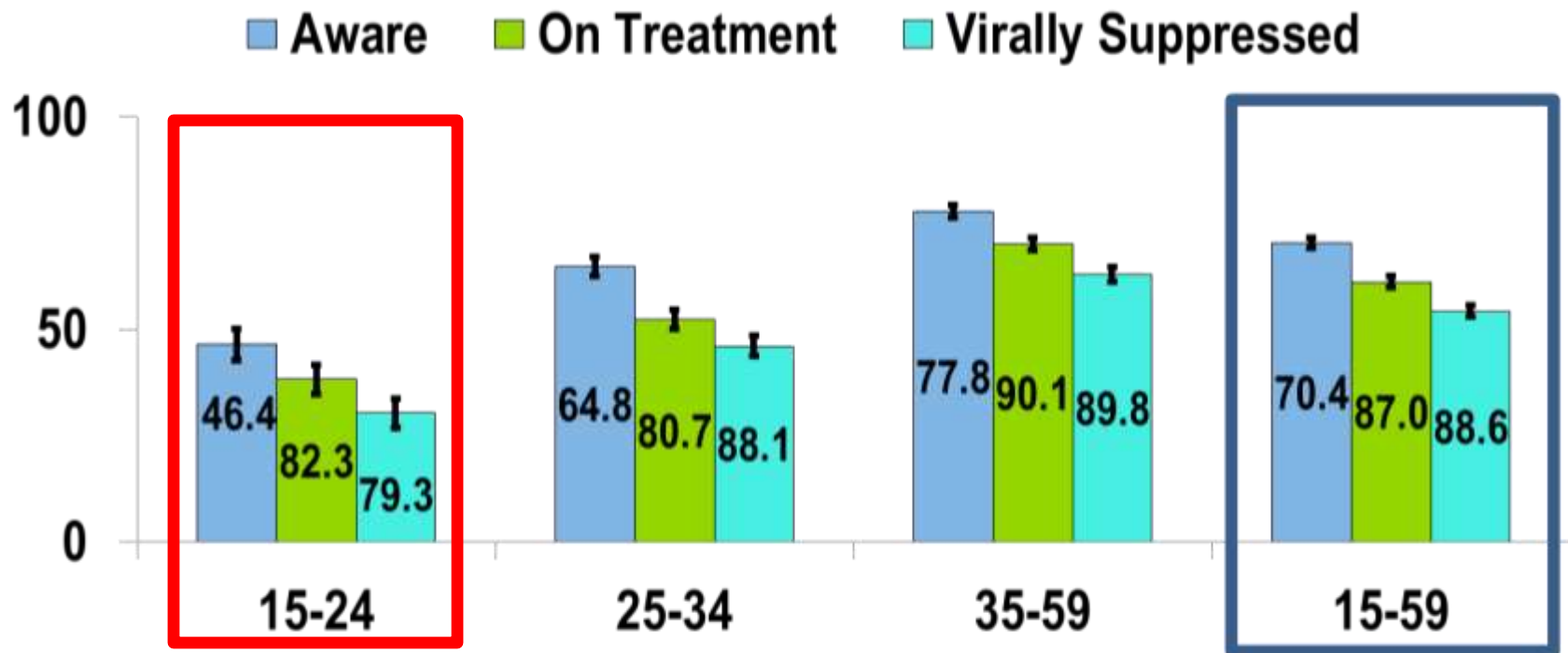
## Progress Toward 90-90-90 Men vs. Women (15-59 years)



\*The number within each bar represents the conditional percentage while the height of each bar represents the absolute percentage of all PLHIV.

# Gaps in Continuum among Youths

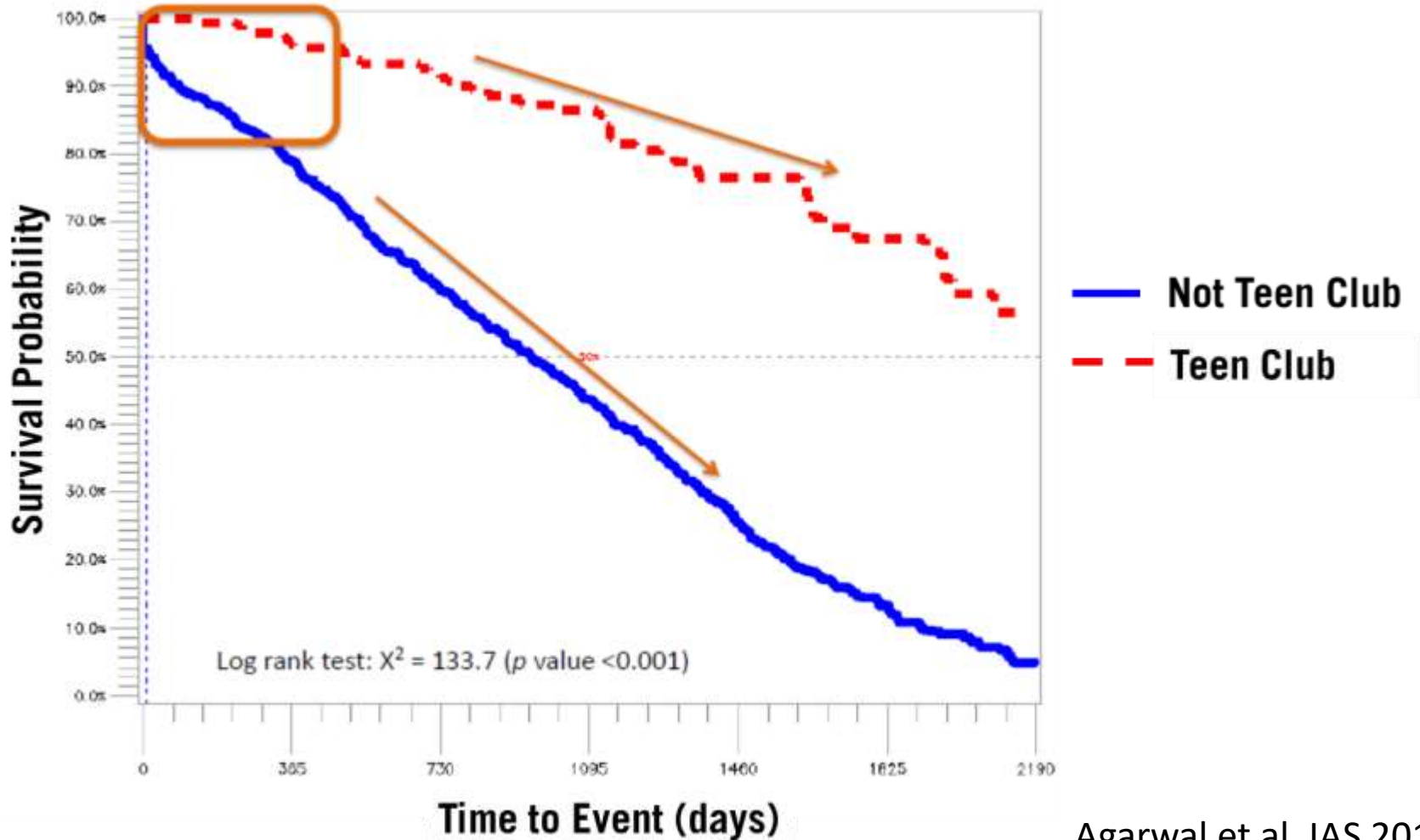
## Progress Toward 90-90-90 Among Adults by Age (3-Country Combined)



\*The number within each bar represents the conditional percentage while the height of each bar represents the absolute percentage of all PLHIV.

# Teen Clubs: Malawi

## Retention on ART (up to 6 years after ART initiation)



# Gaps in Continuum among Key Populations

Gay men and other men who have sex with men (Moscow)

13%

36%

64%

People who inject drugs (India)

41%

52%

83%

Gay men and other men who have sex with men (India)

30%

68%

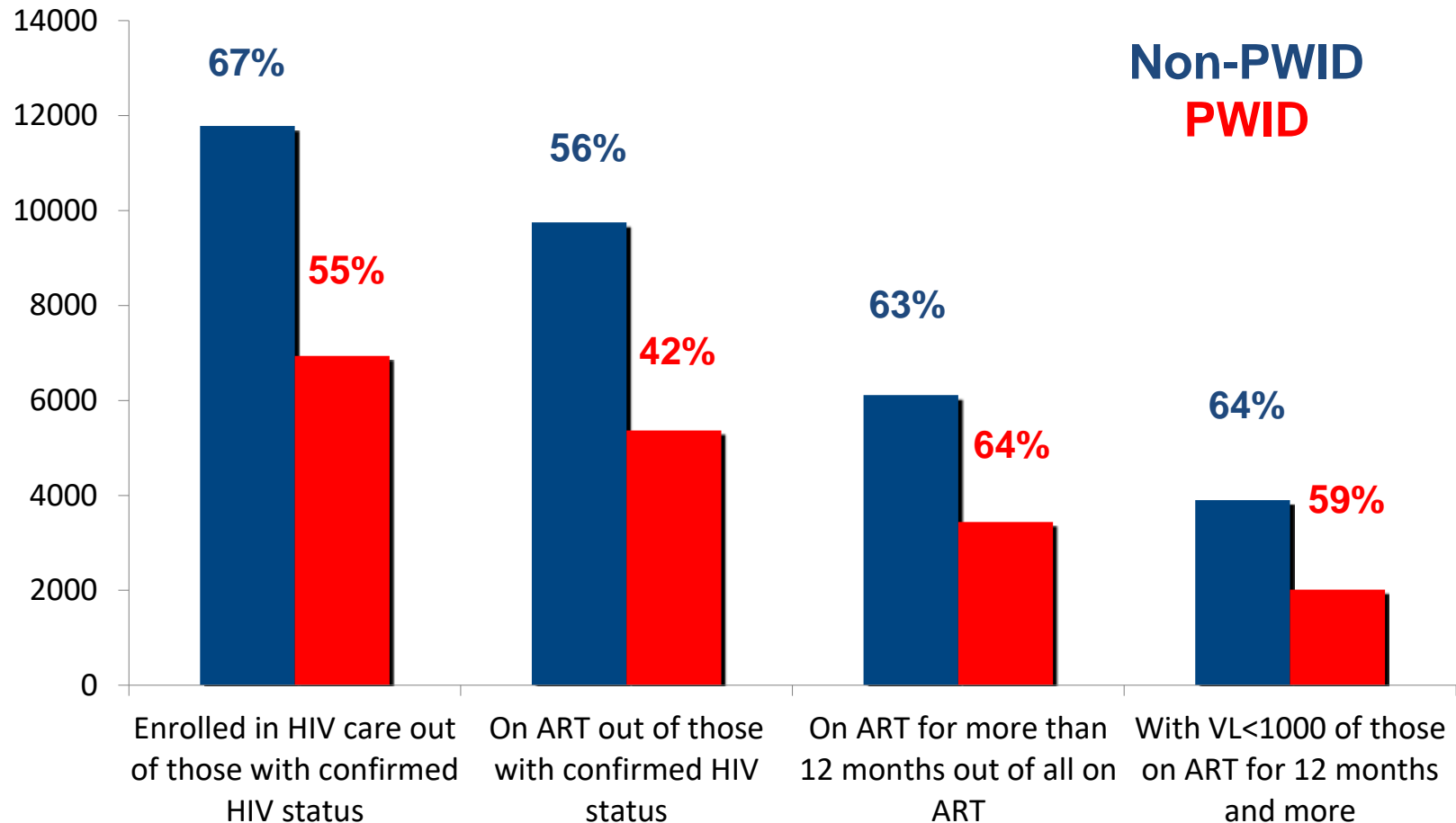
78%

PLHIV know their status

PLHIV who know their status are on treatment

PLHIV on treatment are virally suppressed

# HIV Continuum for PLHIV who inject and do not inject drugs in Central Asia



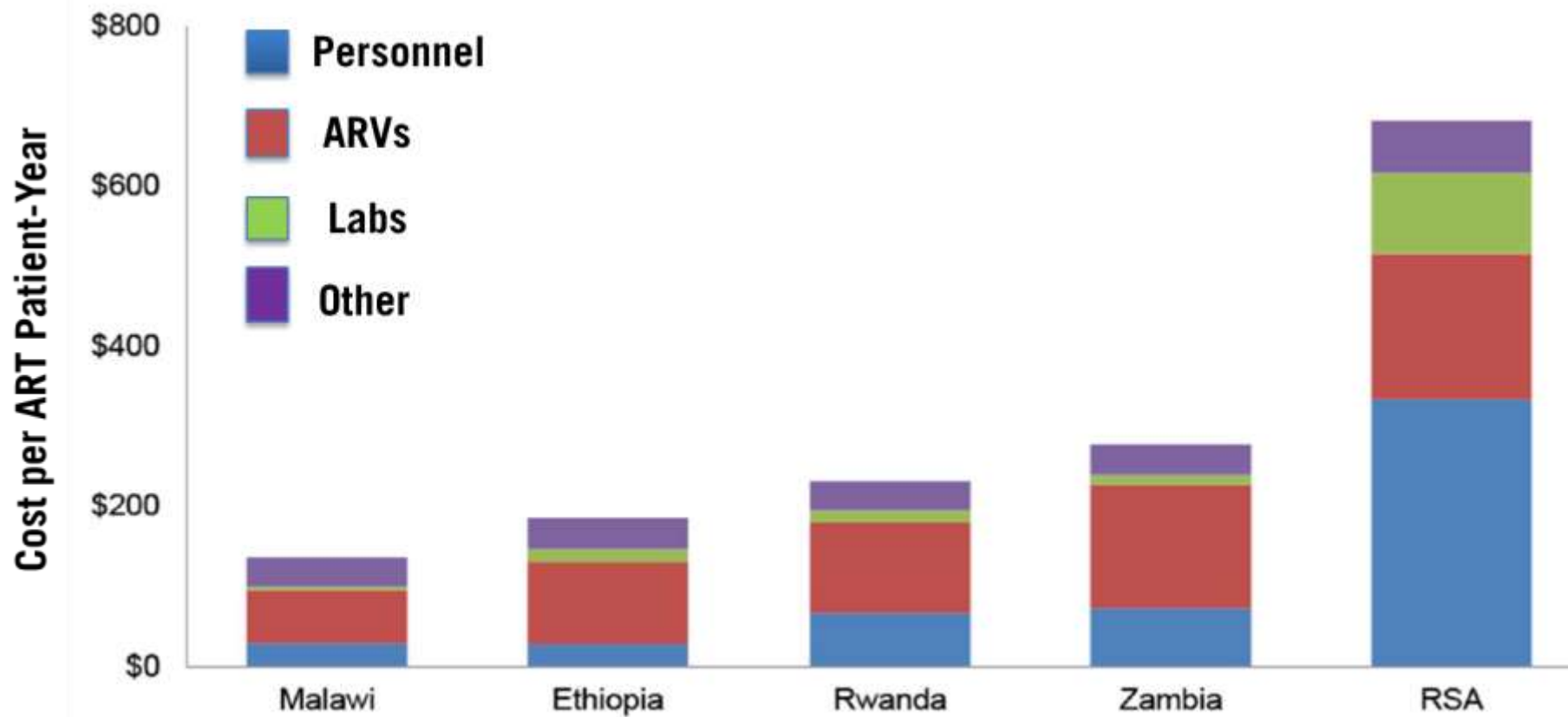
Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan

MOH data from the national EHCMS, 2017

# EFFICIENCY

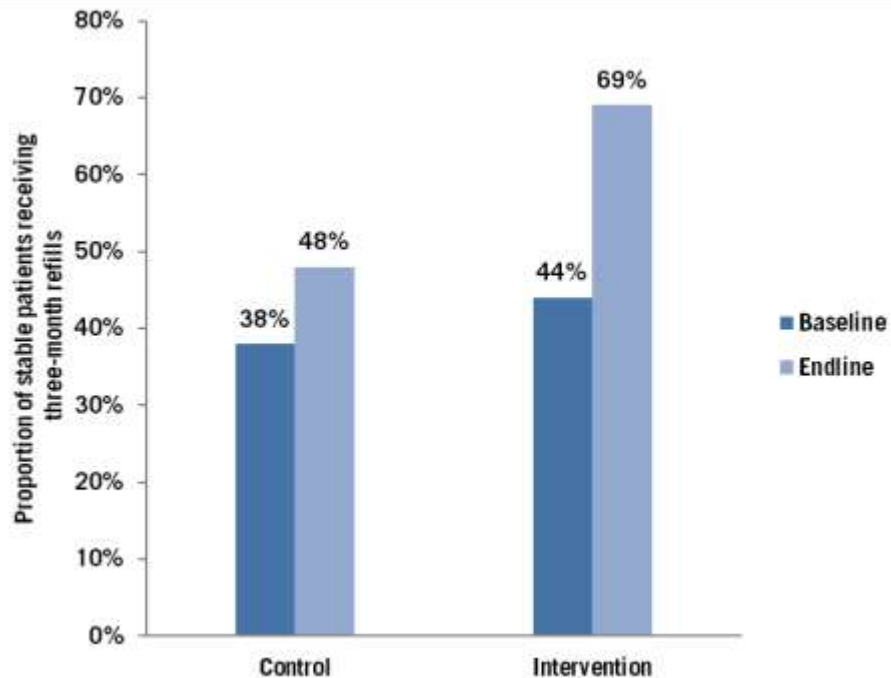


# Facility-Level Annual Costs Per ART Patient

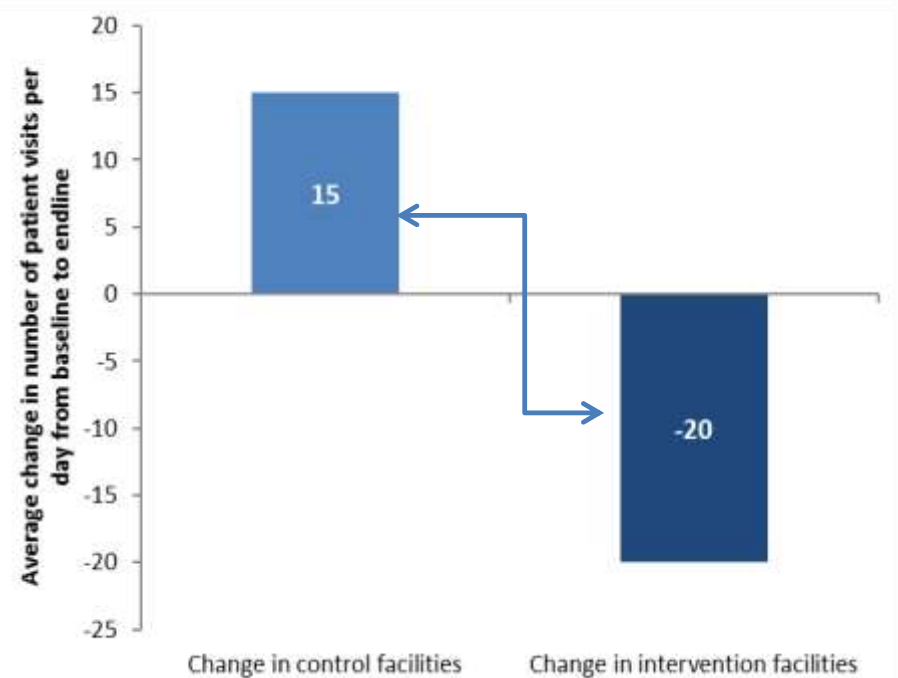


# Visit Spacing Zambia

- 16 health facilities: control vs intervention
- Intervention: Pharmacist job aide, QI officer, checklists, troubleshooting, forecasting tool



Proportion of patients on 3-month refills

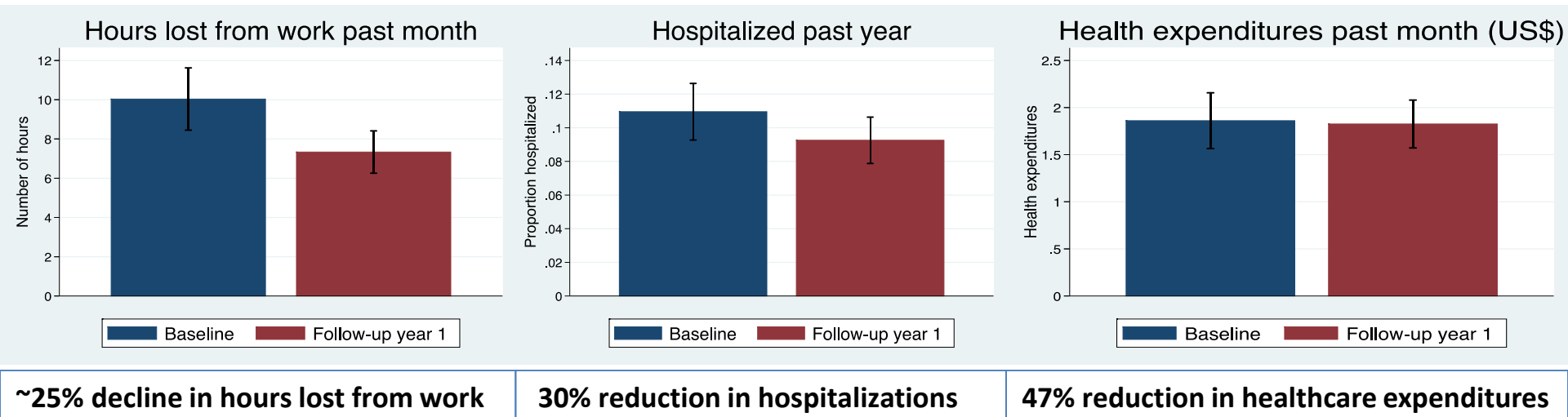


Average change in visits per day/site

# Streamlined Care Model: Kenya and Uganda

## Interventions:

- nurse-driven triage
- 3-month ART refills
- consolidation of services at visit



# Outline of Presentation



- Progress towards HIV epidemic control



- The challenges ahead



- Differentiated service delivery to the rescue?



- The way forward and Conclusions

# Optimal Care to Achieve Impact

## “The What”

Effective, safe, tolerable, convenient and affordable ART options

Effective, safe, tolerable, convenient and affordable drugs for prevention and management of OIs and other complications

Effective and feasible supportive interventions to engage, retain and support recipients of care

Health systems with skilled HCW, effective procurement, laboratory and monitoring and evaluation systems



## “The How”

### Service Frequency

Monthly

Bimonthly

Every 6 months

Every 12 months

### Service Intensity

ART initiation and refills

OI prevention and treatment

Clinical monitoring

Laboratory monitoring

Psychosocial support

### Service Location

Hospital (inpatient or outpatient)

HIV clinic

Primary care clinic

Community

Home

### Service Provider

Physician

Clinical Officer

Nurse

CHW

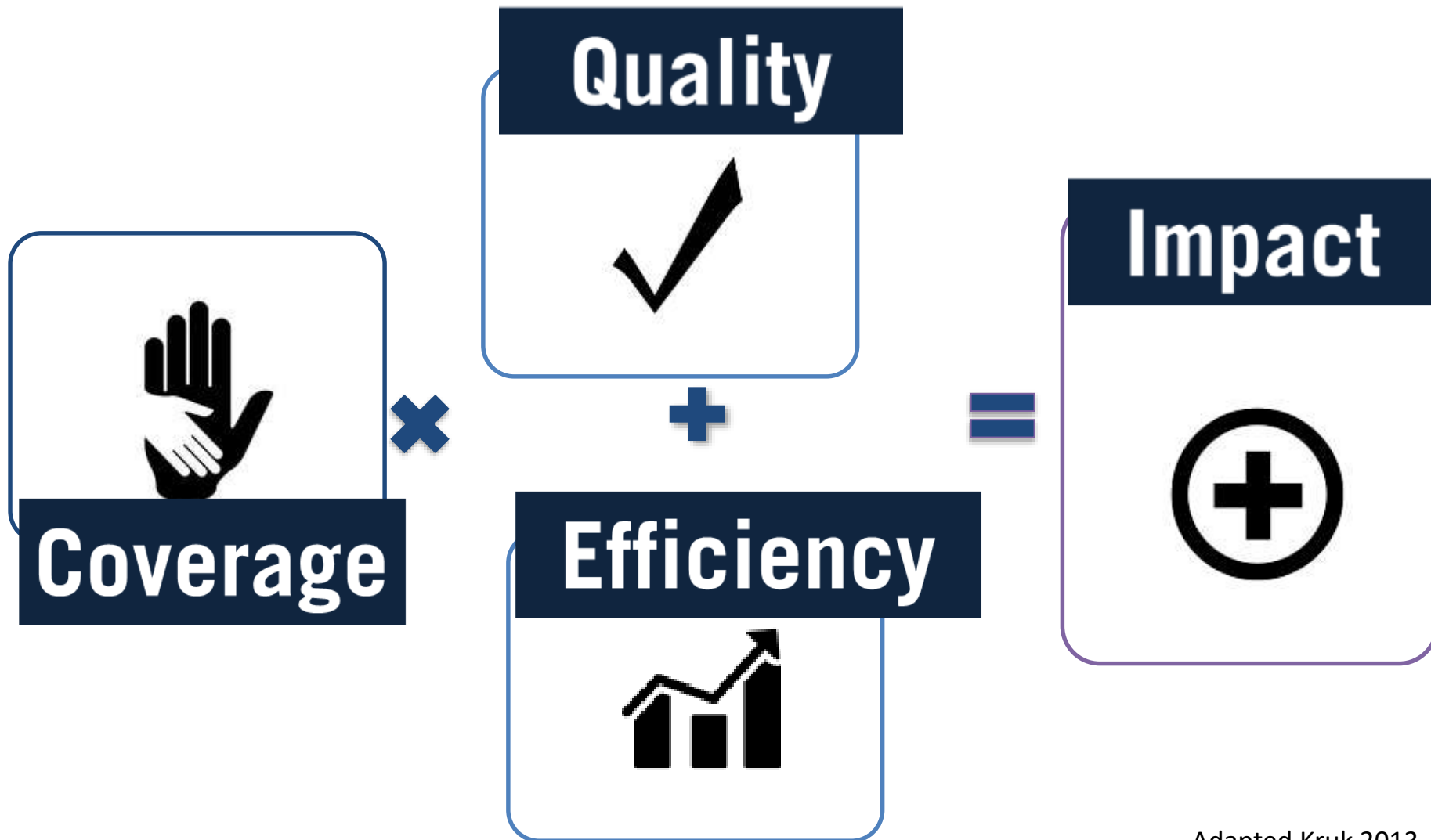
Pharmacist

Laboratorian

Peer

Family

# Coverage, Quality and Efficiency are Needed to Achieve Impact



# Conclusions-1

- Much has been accomplished in confronting the HIV epidemic
  - but much remains to be done
- Differentiated service delivery offers the promise for achieving coverage, quality, efficiency
  - and consequently achieving impact and epidemic control across populations
- All care models, including DSD models, must be responsive to the **perceptions and expectations of recipients of care**

# Conclusions-2

- Key research questions remain:
  - What is the optimal design for DSD models for various subpopulations?
  - Can streamlined DSD monitoring & evaluation systems be established?
  - What is the impact of DSD models:
    - effectiveness and quality of services for recipients of care?
    - Efficiency and responsiveness of the health system?
  - What are the costs associated with DSD models and what is their cost-effectiveness?
  - How can successful DSD pilot programs be scaled up?

# Conclusions-3

- Can we retain the principles of the public health approach while shaping programs that respond to the unique needs of PLHIV?

# IMPACT



The time is right to embrace  
**precision public health**

# Acknowledgements



- **Colleagues at ICAP and around the world**
- **Communities of people living with HIV**
- **CDC, USAID, HRSA, NIH, B&MGF**
- **PEPFAR**



# Thank You