Session 843

48-week outcomes of African children starting ART at CD4>500 with streamlined care

¹Florence Mwangwa, ¹Asifas Owaraganise, ²James Ayieko, ³Vivek Jain, ⁴DalsoneKwarisiima, ⁵Dathan M. Byonanebye, ³Tamara D.Clark, ³Edwin D. Charlebois, ⁶Maya Petersen, ⁴Moses R. Kamya, ²Diane V. Havlir, ²Theodore D. Ruel

¹Infectious Diseases Research Collaboration, Kampala, Uganda ²Kenya Medical Research Institute,³Division of HIV/AIDS, University of California San Francisco, USA; ⁴Makerere University Joint AIDS Program, Kampala, Uganda; ⁵Makerere University Kampala, Uganda; ⁶University of California, Berkeley, USA

Background

- To reach the UNAIDS goal of 90/90/90, there is a need for efficient and effective strategies to scale up ART-delivery while ensuring good clinical outcomes in children
- Data on retention, viral suppression and safety of ART in children 2-14 years with high CD4 counts (>500 cells/ml) are particularly limited

Objectives

• To evaluate the clinical outcomes of HIV+ children starting ART at CD4> 500 cells/ μ l using a streamlined care model

Methods

Study subjects

- Residents of 16 rural East African communities were tested for HIV at a community fair or at home between 2013-2015 and offered ART
- Children aged 2-14 years who had CD4 >500 cells/ μ l and were otherwise ineligible for ART by country guidelines were enrolled

Patient assessments

- Visits were scheduled at week 0, 4, 12, and every 12 weeks after with screening for physical signs or symptoms of ART toxicity
- Viral load and basic safety tests assessed at baseline, 24 and 48 weeks

Analysis

- Proportion of children retained in care at 48 weeks
- Proportion of children with viral suppression at 48 weeks
- Rates of DAIDS Grade III/IV adverse events in first 48 weeks of ART

The Streamlined Care Model

•Nurse-driven visits focused on symptom-based ART toxicity screening, •On-site nurse referral of complex cases to a physician •Streamlined Visit schedule with Provision of 3 months' ART refills, and •Appointment reminders and patient tracking •Viral load (VL) measurement and structured VL counseling

•A patient-centered care system, fostering a welcoming environment

Results:

Figure 1. Enrollment, retention and suppression through 48 weeks

Figure 2. Retention by study visit



Table 2. HIV RNA Levels at 48 Weeks

< 500 copies/ml	
500-10,000 copies/ml	
>10,000 copies/ml	
Total of 74 attended 48 week visit,	

89% of children attended their week 48 visit and 92% of those were virally suppressed (<500 copies/ml)





Table I. Subject Characteristics

Region	
Uganda	37 (45%)
Kenya	46 (55%)
Male	36 (43%)
Age in years, median (IQR)	8 (6-11)
Orphan	29 (35%)
Baseline CD4 cells/mm ³ , median (IQR)	863 (662-1180)
Baseline HIV RNA, copies/ml	. ,
<500	3 (4%)
500-10,000	16 (19%)
10,001-100,000	31 (37%)
> 100,000	16 (19%)
Pending / not done / failed	17 (20%)

Florence Mwangwa, MBChB, **Infectious Diseases Research** Collaboration. e-mail: fmwangwa@idrc-uganda.org

Follow-up Visit

65 (92%)
4 (6%)
2 (3%)

but viral load results missing for 3.

Table 3. Safety of ART through 48 weeks

Grade III or IV Adverse Events (n=3)	Neutropenia (III) Thrombocytopenia (III) Rash (IV)
ART Regimen Change (n=2)	Nevirapine and abacavir stopped for rashes.
Deaths (n=0)	n/a

Conclusions

- HIV+ children 2-14 years old with CD4>500cells/µl receiving ART in rural African clinics employing streamlined ART delivery had 89% retention in care: 92% of those tested had viral suppression at 48 weeks
- · Streamlined nurse-driven care systems can deliver safe and effective ART care to HIV+ children
- As nations seek to achieve universal ART for children. similar programs should be considered

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