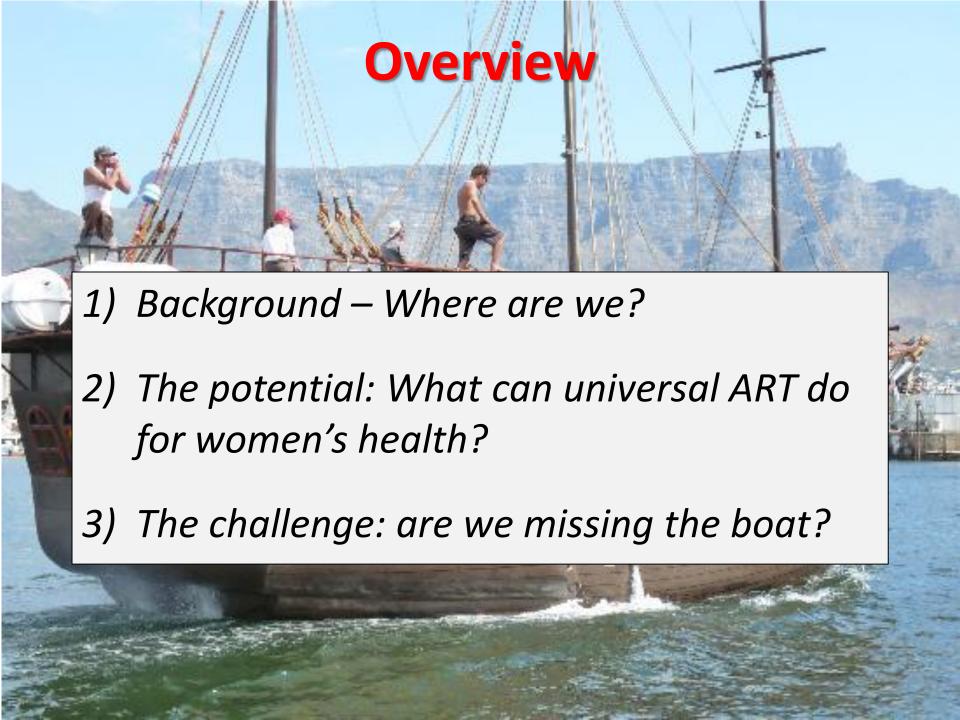


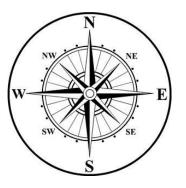
Universal ART for pregnant & postpartum women (Option B+): implications for women's health

Landon Myer

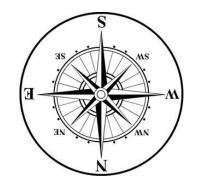




1. Background – Where are we?



Where are we?

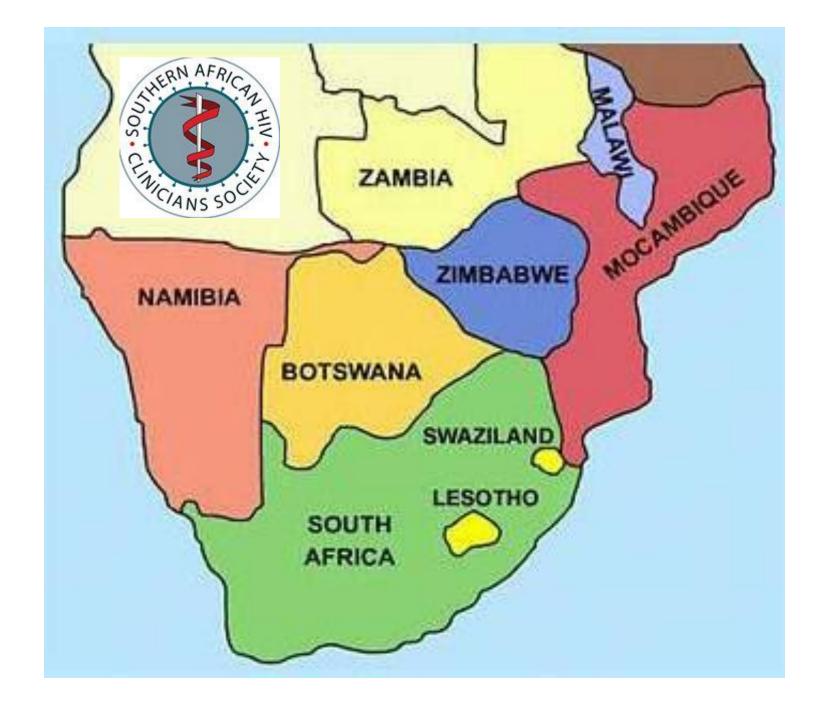


Several years' experience implementing policies of lifelong ART for all HIV+ pregnant & postpartum women ("Option B+") in southern Africa

- Malawi 2011 → South Africa 2015

New global policies calling for universal ART for all HIV+ individuals (women, children & men)

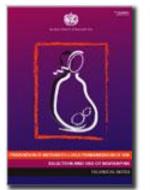
— What are the lessons from Option B+ implementation that may foreshadow universal ART?



	1						
	Total population (millions)	Adult general population HIV+ (%)	HIV+ pregnant women annually (n)	Maternal mortality ratio (per 100 000)	Infant mortality rate (per 1000)	Health expenditure per capita (US\$)	
Swaziland	1.4	26%	11 000	389	45	256	
Lesotho	1.9	22%	11 000	487	69	123	
South Africa	54	16%	240 000	138	34	593	
Zambia	15	12%	64 000	224	43	93	
Namibia	2.2	16%	8 000	265	33	423	
Botswana	2.1	25%	13 000	129	35	397	
Zimbabwe	14	17%	75 000	443	47	*	
Mozambique	25	11%	100 000	489	57	40	
Malawi	18	10%	60 000	634	43	26	
UK	64	<0.3%	<1700	9	4	3600	
USA	320	<0.3%	<7000	14	6	9200	

Sources: UNICEF; World Bank

PMTCT Guidelines have evolved....







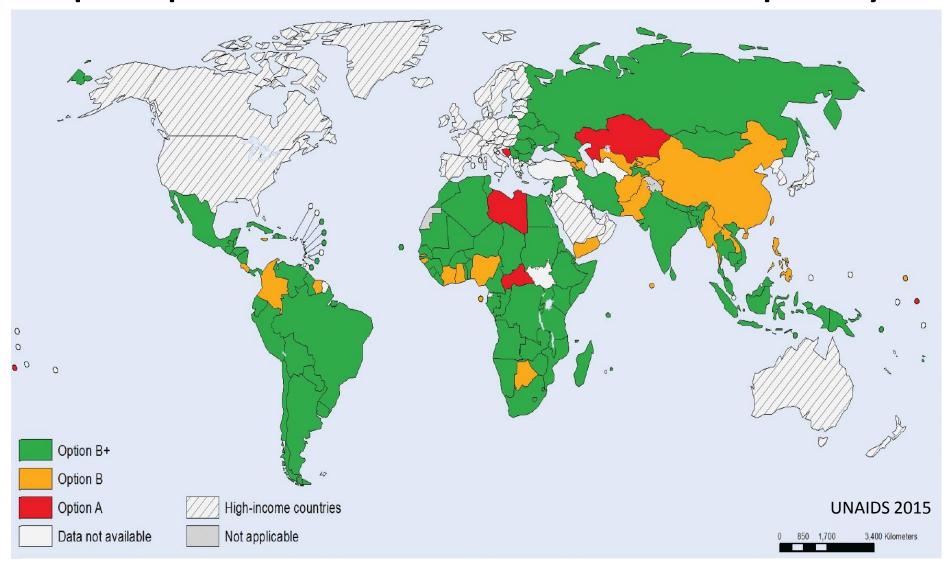




PMTCT	4 weeks AZT; AZT+ 3TC, or SD NVP	AZT from 28wks + SD NVP	AZT from 28wks + SD NVP + AZT/3TC for 7 days	Option A (AZT + infant NVP) or Option B (triple ARVs)	Option B <u>or</u> Option B+ ART for <i>all</i> PW/BF	Option B+ (ART for all)
ART	No recommendation	CD4 < 200	CD4 < 200	CD4 <u><</u> 350	CD4 <u><</u> 500	ART for all

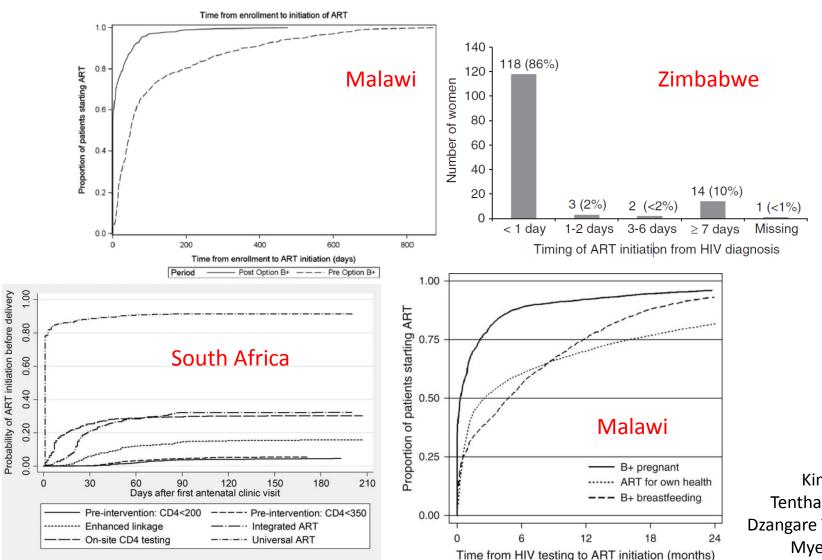
Over time shift towards: more effective ARV regimens, extending coverage throughout MTCT risk period, and recognising ART for the mother's health

.... and lifelong ART for all pregnant & postpartum women is standard policy



2. What can universal ART do for women's health - views from "Option B+"

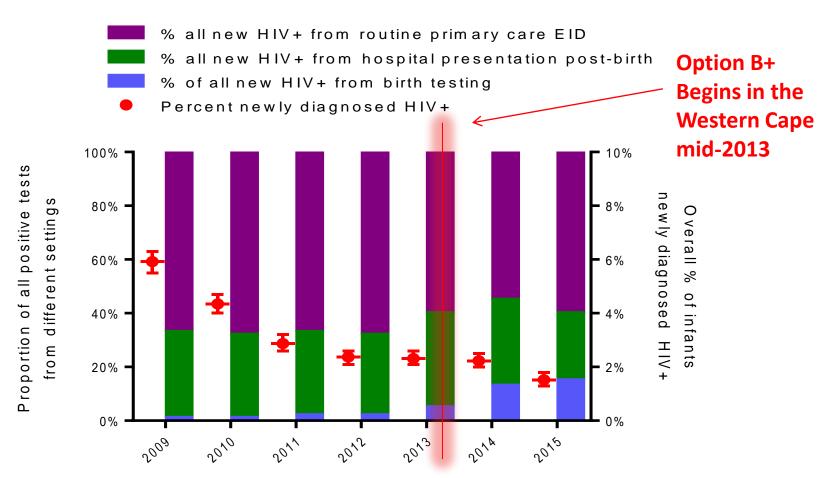
ART initiation simplifies & Delays to initiation decrease



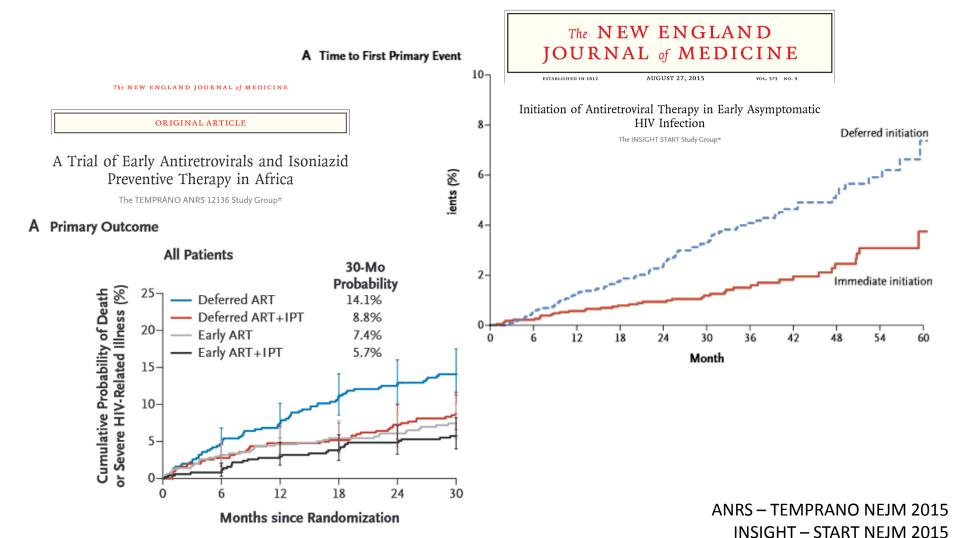
Kim JAIDS 2015 Tenthani AIDS 2015 Dzangare TM&IH 2016 Myer JAIDS 2015

Mother to child transmission drops

Proportion of all positive HIV PCR tests from different clinical settings and decreasing HIV positivity rate in the Western Cape province, South Africa, 2009 – 2015



Long-term maternal health *should* improve across CD4+ cell counts

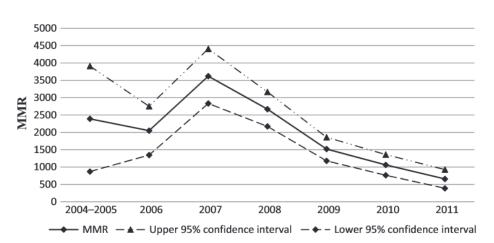


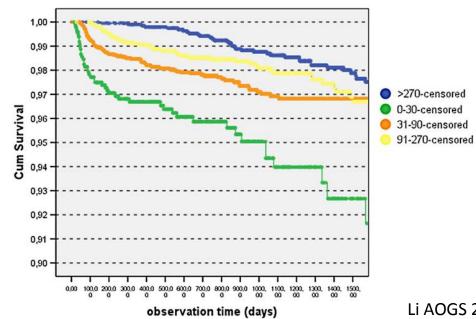
Declines in maternal mortality

Tanzania: 8% reduction in maternal mortality for each additional month on ART before pregnancy

Malawi & Mozambique:

increasing duration of pre-pregnancy ART use reduces postnatal mortality independent of CD4 & BMI

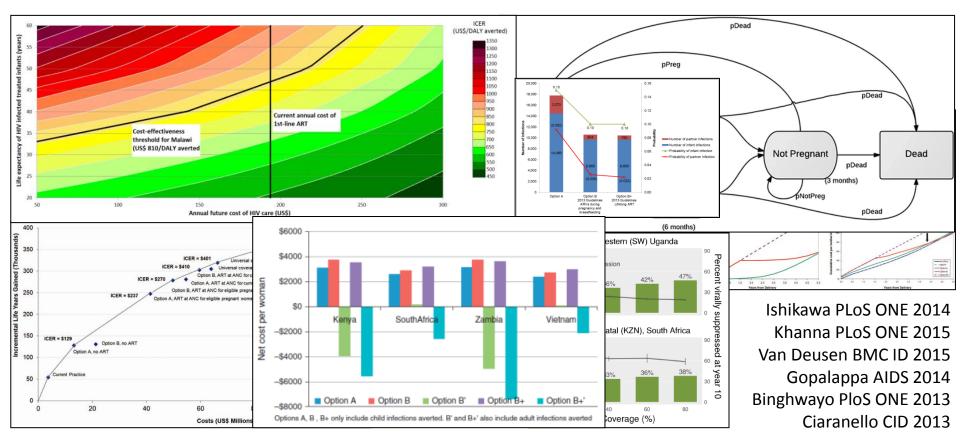


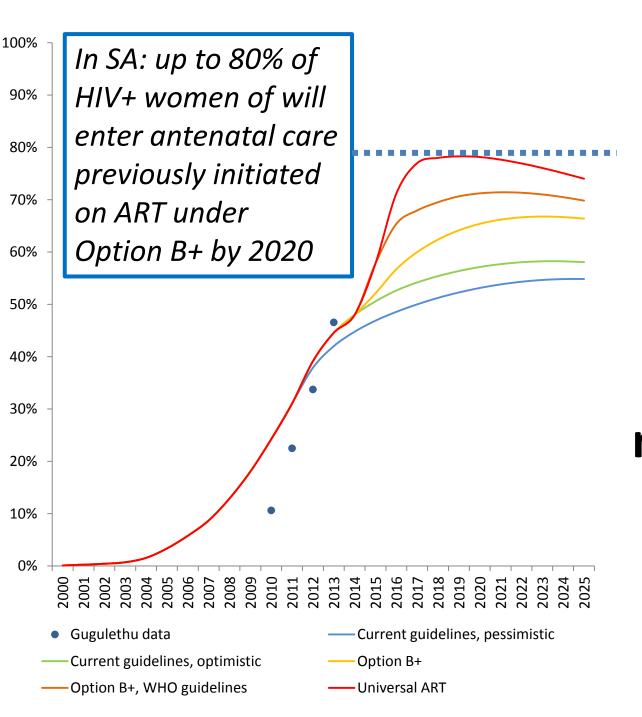


Li AOGS 2014 Liotta PLoS ONE 2013

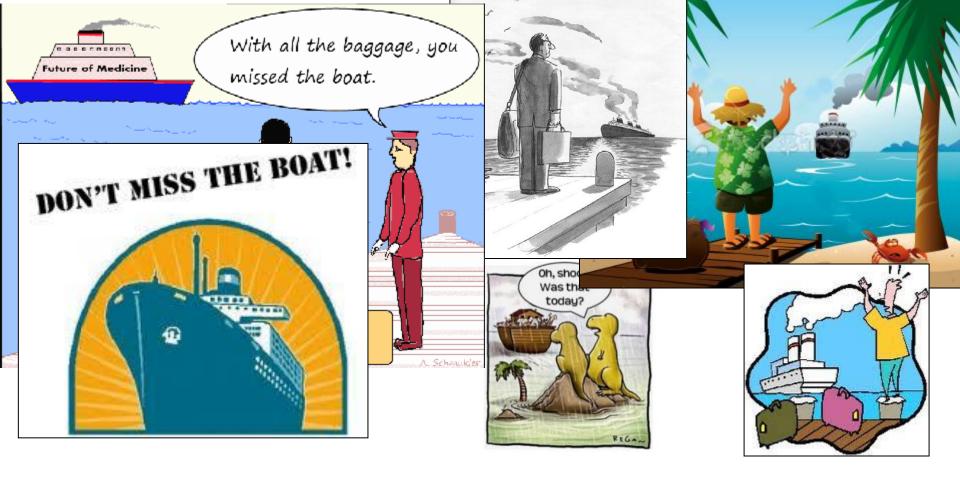
Health systems costs & sexual transmission *should* be reduced *

- * Not much empirical data (understandably)
- * Many modelling efforts; all assumption-laden





Increasing population coverage of **ART** in women of reproductive age



3. What are the threats to optimizing women's health under "Option B+" Are we missing the boat?

Ways to 'miss the boat' #1:

Fail to keep women on ART engaged in HIV care over time

engagement

initiate retain

adherence trace

attrition Outcome mortality chronic track treatment

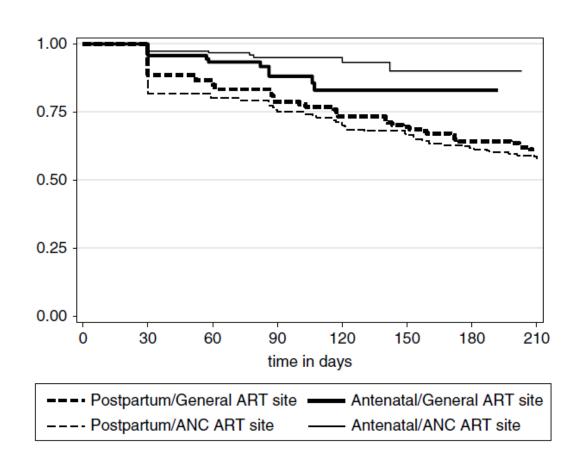
retention

transfer compliance disengage pill-taking follow-up

Increased disengagement from ART programmes after delivery

Women initiating ART in pregnancy more likely to be lost to follow-up vs non-pregnant women starting ART for their own health

......Why?



What patient factors contribute to non-adherence & loss to follow-up?

"Risk factor" data heterogeneous, highly contextual

- Younger, recent HIV diagnosis, unintended pregnancy
- ART readiness? Partner involvement? Disclosure?

Qualitative evidence more insightful

Policies may be universal, but patients are not

IMPLEMENTATION AND OPERATIONAL RESEARCH: EPIDEMIOLOGY AND PREVENTION

"What They Wanted Was to Give Birth; Nothing Else": Barriers to Retention in Option B+ HIV Care Among Postpartum Women in South Africa

Kate Clouse, PhD, MPH,* Sheree Schwartz, PhD, MPH,*† Annelies Van Rie, MD, PhD,*

Jean Bassett, MBBCh,‡ Nompumelelo Yende,‡ and Audrey Pettifor, PhD, MPH*

t et al. Journal of the International AIDS Society 2015, 18(Suppl 5):20286 .jiasociety.org/index.php/jias/article/view/20286 | http://dx.doi.org/10.7448/IAS.18.6.20286



mentary

Fundamental concerns of women living with HIV around the implementation of Option ${\rm B}\,+\,$

Rebecca Matheson*¹, Suzette Moses-Burton*², Amy C Hsieh^{5,}*³, Sophie Dilmitis⁴, Margaret Happy⁵, Eunice Sinyemu^{6,7}, Sophie O Brion⁸ and Aditi Sharma⁹



Ways to 'miss the boat' #2:
Fail to integrate services for women's health into HIV care / ART platform

Service integration

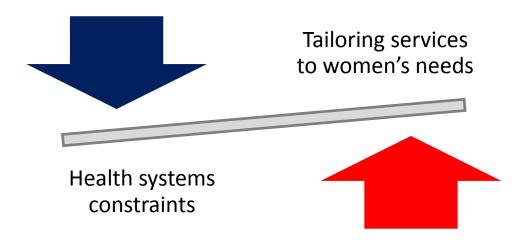


- SRH integration in ART services is fashionable
- Easier said than done!!!!
 - Vertically-oriented services are easy & natural
 - Few models of integration; fewer realistic models
 - "Boutique" programmes proliferate
 - What is scalable in constrained primary care settings?
 - Most work is oriented to single services
 - contraception, cervical cancer, safe conception, IPV, etc.
 - Health services and systems are diverse
 - One model of integration will <u>not</u> suit all programmes

How to integrate women's health services into universal ART programmes

Surging interest in models of care for delivering universal ART during pregnancy & postpartum

- What features of services can address women's needs & promote adherence/retention?
- How to deliver ART at scale & with efficiency in severely resource-limited health systems?



Summary: an unprecedented opportunity

 Option B+ in SA will lead to the vast majority of HIV+ women initiating lifelong ART

If we can keep them adherent & engaged in care...

.... a unique platform to promote women's health services in an at-risk population





With thanks to....

Elaine Abrams
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Jean Maritz
James McIntyre
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Tamsin Phillips