You Can't Demand What You Don't Know!

A model for community-driven demand creation for routine viral load testing

Solange Baptiste

Executive Director

International Treatment Preparedness Coalition 26 September 2018

About ITPC

- Birthed in South Africa in 2003 when < 500,000 people had access to ART given that it cost more than \$10,000 per person per year.
- Mission: To enable people in need to access optimal treatment.

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#MakeMedicinesAffordable

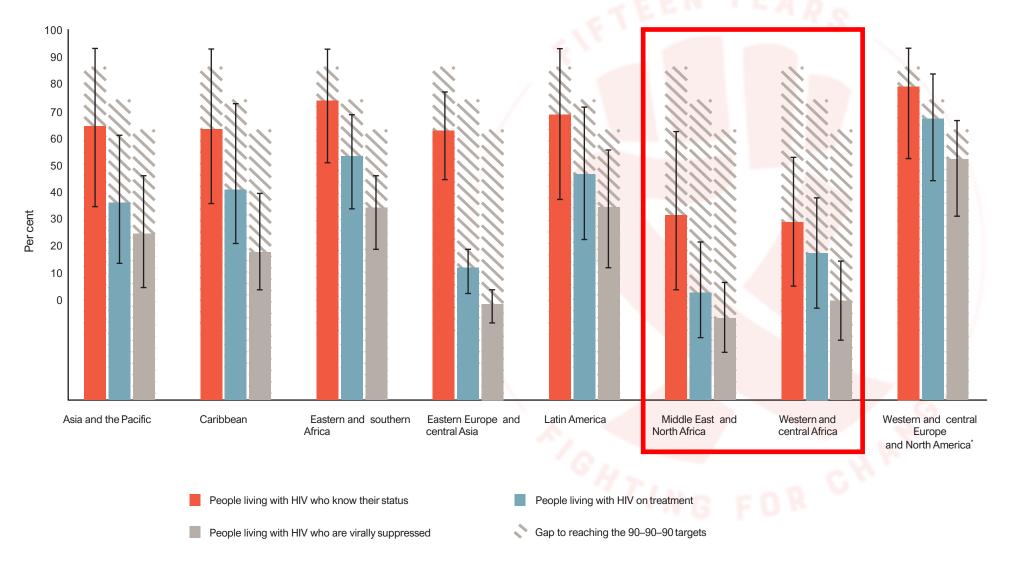
#WatchWhatMatters

Global community voice on treatment access!

The Problem

Latest Global Statistics on Viral Suppression Rates (UNAIDS)

Knowledge of HIV status, treatment coverage and viral load suppression among people living with HIV, 20171



^{*} Cascade for western and central Europe and North America region is for 2016. Source: UNAIDS special analysis, 2018; see annex on methods for more details.

Countries that have Achieved the 90-90-90 Targets/Near

	First 90	Second 90	Third 90	N YEA	Viral load suppression among all people living with HIV
Achieved (90% or greater)	Czechia Eswatini Greece Lithuania Malawi Namibia Portugal Romania Serbia Singapore South Africa Thailand	Algeria Austria Botswana Burundi Cambodia Comoros Congo Democratic Republic of the Congo Denmark Eswatini Ethiopia Italy Lesotho Luxembourg Maldives Mauritania Mexico Mozambique Namibia Netherlands Niger Rwanda Saudi Arabia Zimbabwe	Botswana Brazil Cambodia Chile Czechia Denmark Germany Hungary Ireland Kuwait Lao People's Democratic Republic Lesotho Luxembourg Malaysia Montenegro Myanmar Nepal Netherlands Pakistan Portugal Saudi Arabia Serbia Singapore Slovenia Sri Lanka	Achieved (73% or greater)	Botswana Cambodia Denmark Eswatini Namibia Netherlands
Nearly achieved (85–89%)	Austria Botswana Bulgaria Burkina Faso Cambodia Denmark Germany Ireland Italy Luxembourg Netherlands Slovakia Zimbabwe	Argentina Croatia Germany Kuwait Mongolia Nigeria Portugal Singapore Slovakia Togo Uganda	Armenia Croatia Eswatini Georgia Honduras Malawi Namibia Suriname Thailand The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia Viet Nam	Nearly achieved (65–72%)	Germany Ireland Italy Lesotho Luxembourg Portugal Singapore

^{*} Data are for 2017, except as as follows. 2016: Austria, Czechia, Denmark, Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Serbia, Slovenia. 2015: Croatia and Hungary. Estimates are for citizens of the country only for Kuwait and Saudi Arabia.

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COMMUNITY PERSPECTIVES FROM ITPC's WORK

- Community survey of 12 countries on access to viral load testing. [2015]
- Rapid assessment on 'readiness' of patients and communities to advocate for differentiated models of ART delivery. [2016]
- Three (3)-day consultation with 75 **PLHIV leaders** from all CQUIN countries on barriers to DSD scale up and RVLT access. [2017]
- A five (5)-day intensive **community workshop on RVLT/DSD** with 30 activists across 12 countries from seven (7) networks of people living with HIV in **Asia and Africa**. [2017]
- Baseline results on RVLT access from Global Fund project in 11 West African countries. [2017]
- Preliminary findings from Global Treatment Survey in 15 countries. [2018 On-going]
- 15 years of experience across 9 Regional ITPC Networks, Global & Regional CABs, Global Community Consultation on PrEP [2017], Community Global IP Summit [2017] and over 4000 CBOs.

INSIGHTS on Viral Load Testing (2015)

GOVERNMENT POLICY WITH NO IMPLEMENTATION

 Two thirds of the 12 countries (8) surveyed, reported the existence of a government policy that mandates providers to conduct routine viral load testing as part of HIV treatment monitoring but only 3 countries were reported to have routine viral load testing

LOW HEALTH CARE PROVIDER INITIATIVE

 Almost 60% of countries were reported to have viral load tests that are patient driven (not from health care providers)

NOT FREE

- Greater than half of the countries surveyed reported that patients accessing VL are asked to pay for the service
- Most countries reported that patients also have to pay for genotype testing if available

UNCLEAR HOW TO GET A TEST

 The steps involved in viral load testing vary widely within and among countries and remain unclear

INCONSISTENT RESULT TURNAROUND TIME

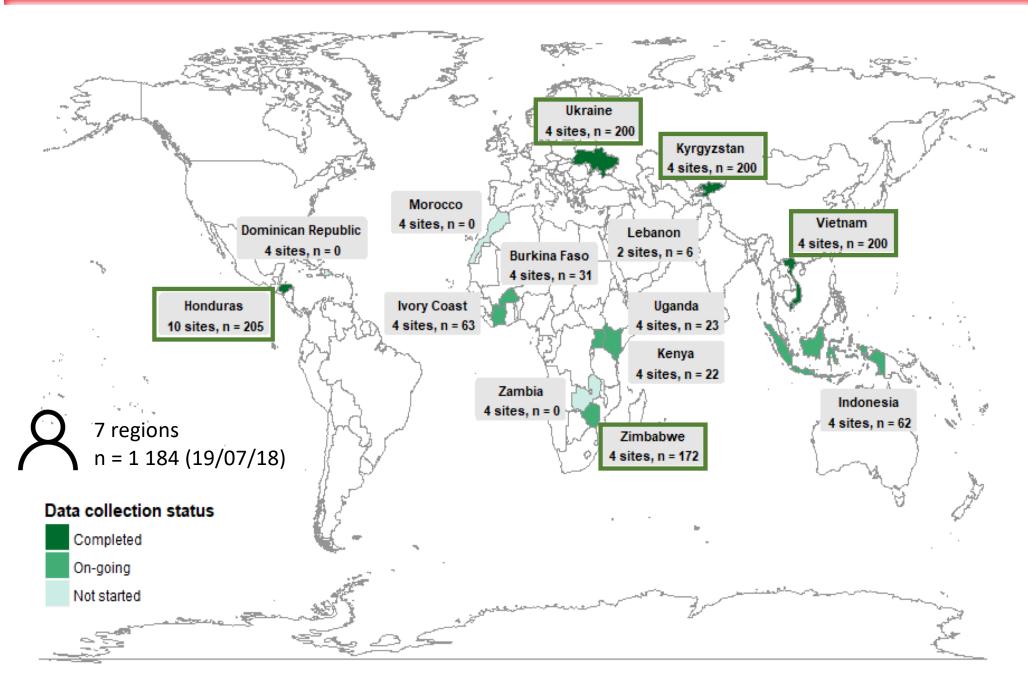
- The time it takes to receive VLT results varies by country ranging from 1 to 5 weeks to several months
- All countries report stock outs of test kits and/or commodities related to VL testing within the past 12 months
- Surveys report that countries suffer from delays in results due to staff leave, and stock outs
- 11 out 12 countries do not use electronic or mobile technologies to relay readiness of results to patients.

INSIGHTS on Viral Load Testing (2015)

- VL load availability is only part of the equation it must be implemented, and implemented with treatment education and adherence support:
 - Patients <u>need to</u> and <u>have a right to understand</u> what their viral load tests mean
 - Poor support (counseling, social/community/peer) will likely have implications for adherence and ultimately resistance
- Confusion among health care workers and recipients of care about:
 - use of and need for CD4, VL,
 - meaning of detectable vs suppression (1000, 200, U=U)

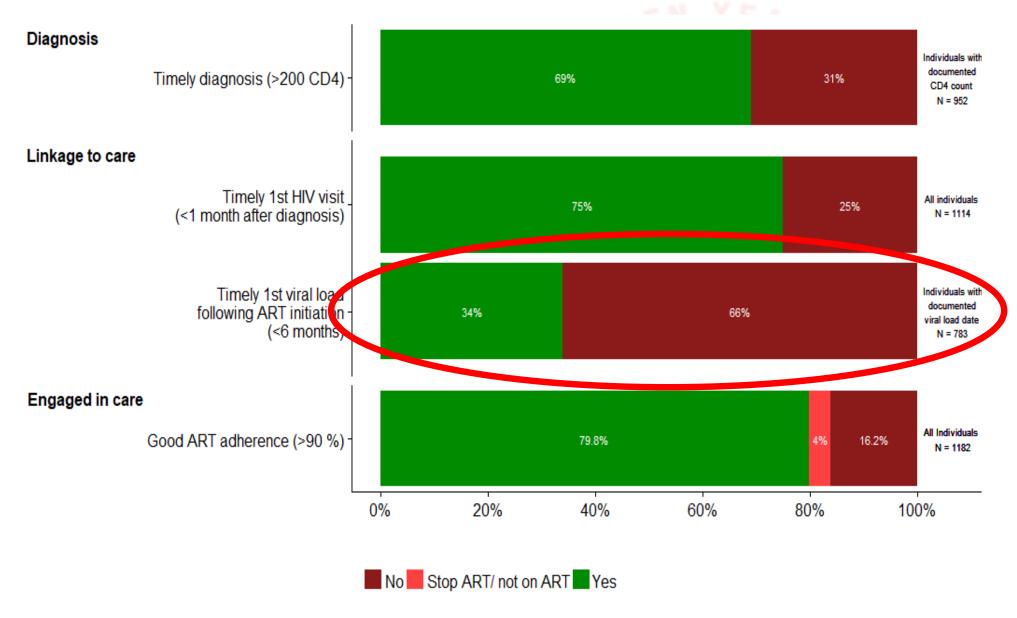
INSIGHTS on Viral Load Testing (2015)

- Access still largely concentrated in major urban centers, with patients facing long delays in obtaining results
- Communities need more machines and in non-urban centers for communities (example of project OPP-ERA and access to viral load in community-based organizations in Burundi) and need faster access to innovation (e.g. DBS)
- Some **countries still overpay for tests** despite initiatives in place (such as Roche, UNAIDS, Unitaid, PEPFAR and GF joint program giving access to US\$9.40 VL tests to 77 countries)



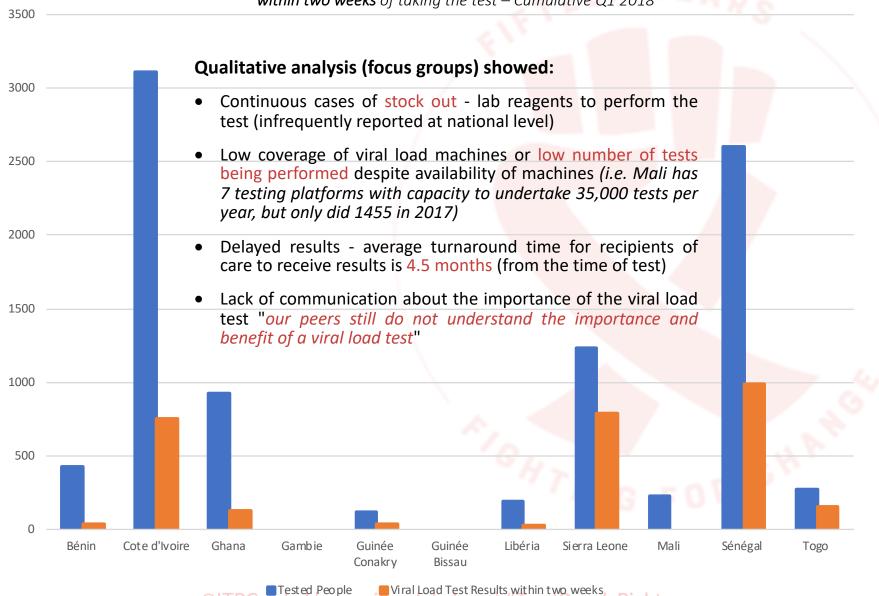
"Assessing Access to Quality HIV/AIDS Treatment: Achievements and Remaining Challenges" ITPC Global Survey 2017-2018

Timely 1st Viral Load After ART Start

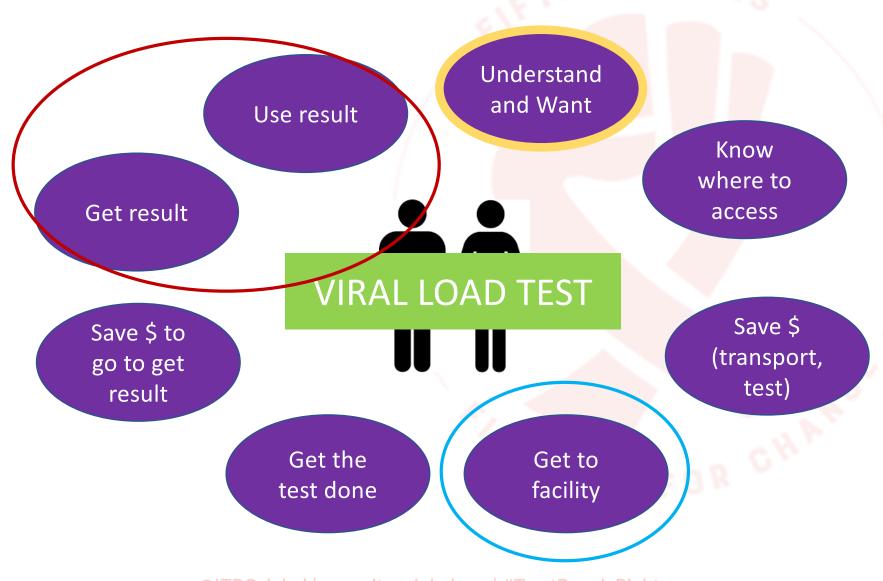


Regional Community Treatment Observatory Data on Viral Load Test Result Turnaround Time in West Africa

Number of PLHIV that have **done a viral load test** <u>compared with</u> the Number of PLHIV that **received their viral load test result** within two weeks of taking the test – Cumulative Q1 2018



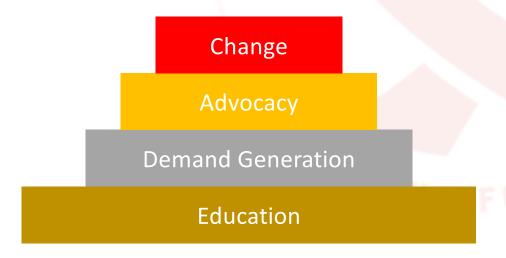
What VL testing means for communities



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DEMAND CREATION

The bedrock of ALL demand creation is EDUCATION (knowledge building).



Perspectives

"We are thinking now that people are taking blood to make money because I have had HIV for 18 years now, and had my blood taken 3 times and **never** gotten a <u>result</u> for my viral load test. We have no clue what is going on!"

Leader in PHLIV Network, The Gambia.

"I don't know what you are talking about. Third line? The third line is the graveyard!" Leader in PHLIV Network, The Gambia.

WE SHALL NEVER REACH THE 3RD 90 IF...

"People's blood samples are in the absence of the taken but people don't know use of RVLT continue fighting HIV in Sibongile from Western Cape South Africa An Adolescent LHIV from Jinja Uganda "...we travel from far to have blood drawn, go through the

pain of a needle prick only to have the blood sample discarded because the lab has ran out of reagents..."

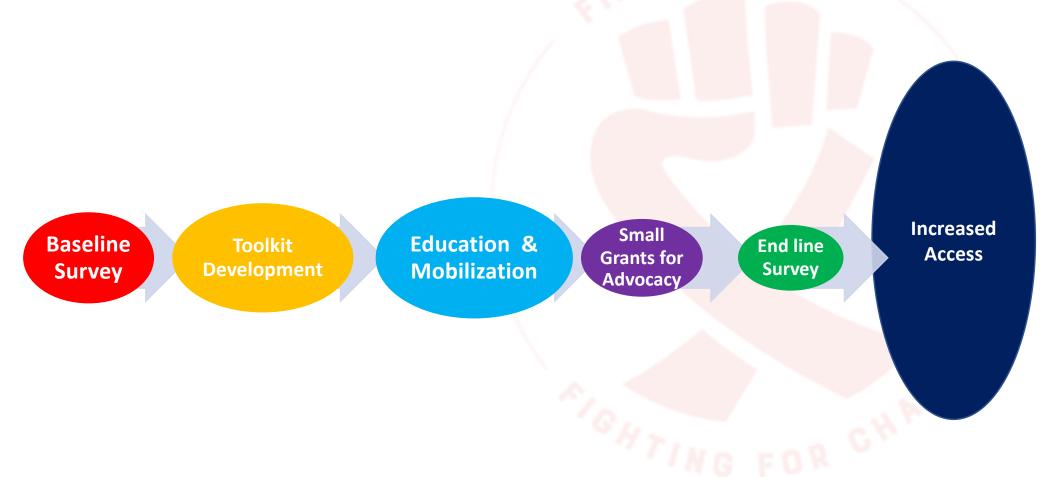
PLHIV mother of 3 from Mafikeng in Lesotho

THE POWER OF IGNORANCE & KNOWLEDGE

"In my experience, those knowledgeable on HIV
Treatment are able to confidently interact with the
health care workers and ask for things like VLT.
What about those living in rural areas who aren't
knowledgeable? Due to their lack of knowledge
they are not able to ask for these services".

Nellie a community health worker from Blantyre in Malawi

ITPC's Demand Creation Model



How to Create Demand for RVLT



Demand Creation Model for RVLT of ITPC published in JIAS

Step-wise process to capacitate and empower communities to address their most pressing needs.

- Baseline assessment
- Tool (toolkit, video, etc.)
- Workshops for knowledge building
- Small grants to support advocacy work
- End-line evaluations.



of viral load monitoring, that they become empowered to advocate for its availability. It is also through having such

advocate for its availability, it is also unitage invaling knowledge that they can confidently engage in policymaking

and program implementation at national, regional, and global

In this report, we present the model and methodology we

developed for supporting the development of community-led demand deation for the use of RVLT and discuss key out-

ments have adopted the WHO guidelines and updated their

national HIV treatment guidelines to include RVLT for all

PLHIV on ART. However, these policies alone have not trans-

lated into widespread implementation and consequently this has led to insufficient access for PLHIV [3–5]. Civil society

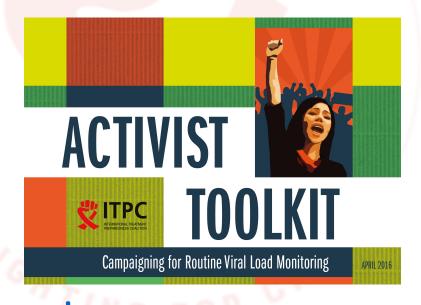
groups and communities of PLHIV have recognized the need

DEMAND CREATION CAMPAIGNS

BEHEALTHY KNOW YOUR VIRAL LOAD

- facebook.com/knowyourviralload
- #KnowYourViralLoad

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www.knowyourviralload.org

Summary

- 90-90-90 = **463** days to go!!!!
- VL is gold standard for knowing If your treatment is working
- NOT READY to say less frequent VL, especially in the context of U=U and NTDs
 - Governments will this as an excuse to not scale RVLT as they are already struggling.
- HIV treatment education and community mobilization are critical components of demand creation for access to optimal HIV treatment, especially for the use of routine viral load testing. ITPC's Community Demand Creation Model offers a novel approach to achieving this goal.
- Success must be measured by getting to all who need it (age band, population) Rural populations, distance to health centers?
- Focus and investments must be on Health Systems Strengthening,
 COMMUNITY Systems Strengthening Approach
- See *Recipients of Care* as part of solution!



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