

ADVANCING THE LABORATORY PROFESSION AND NETWORKS IN AFRICA

Technology innovation in service of women

The case of antenatal care

Pascale Ondoa African Society for Laboratory Medicine

ICASA- 2019

Maternal and child mortality in sub-Saharan Africa (1)

• 533 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births:

>68% of all maternal deaths per year worldwide.

• 28 infant deaths per 1,000 live births:

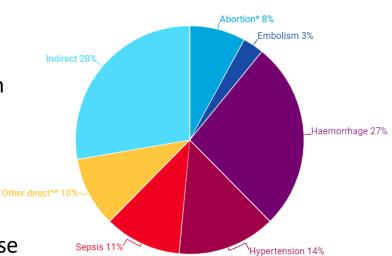
10 times more risk to die during first month than in high-income countries

UniCEF and Aktar & Rehman Cureus 2018



Maternal and child mortality in sub-Saharan Africa (2)

- 14% of maternal death from hypertension (eclampsia)
- 2.7 % of women infected with syphilis: >900,000 pregnancies at risk each year
- 57% of pregnant women are anemic
 - 23% of indirect cause of maternal death
 - Preterm birth
 - Low weight birth
- 386 Rhesus disease/100,000 live births
- 5%-16% of <5 years death due to Rhesus Disease</p>
- 6% of infant deaths due to HIV



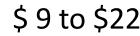


Access to diagnostic tests for antenatal care

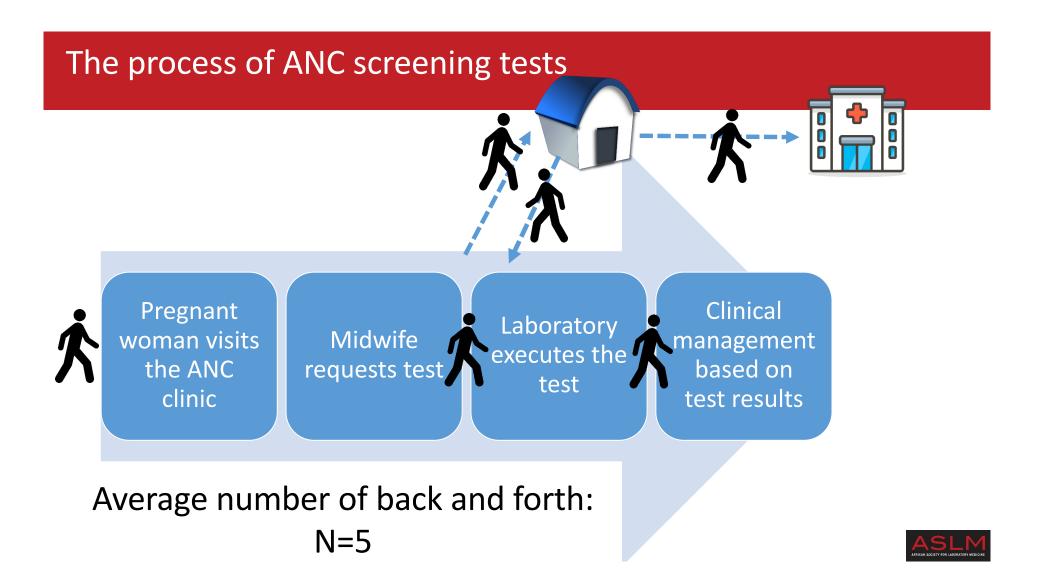
Focused Antenatal care (ANC) services: 4 visits

In Senegal

Minimal screening test package visit 1	Purpose	
HIV serology (Rapid Test – for free)	PMTC	
Syphilis serology	Congenital syphilis	
Proteinuria (rapid test)	(Pre-)eclampsia	
Blood group/Rhesus factor	Rhesus disease, hyperbilirubinemia	
Glycemia	Diabetes. Child overweight	
Emmel test	Sickle cell anemia	
Hemoglobin level	Anemia	



- ANC screening package is part of the minimal testing package down to level 2 laboratories
- In Health Posts (level 1) only rapid tests (HIV and proteinuria) can be done
- When laboratory is available in the facility, rapid tests are done by the laboratory staff



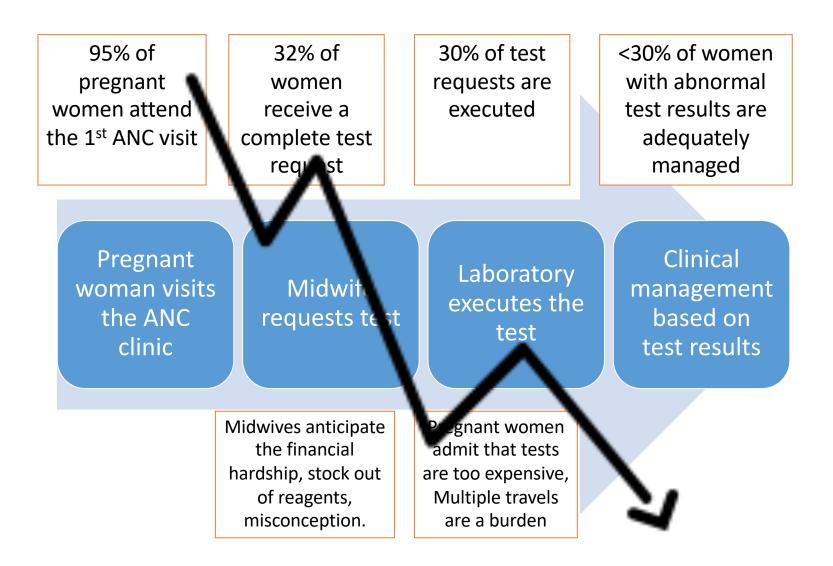
How are laboratory screening tests utilized in ANC services?

The example of Senegal

On 1694 women attending 16 ANC clinics across the country

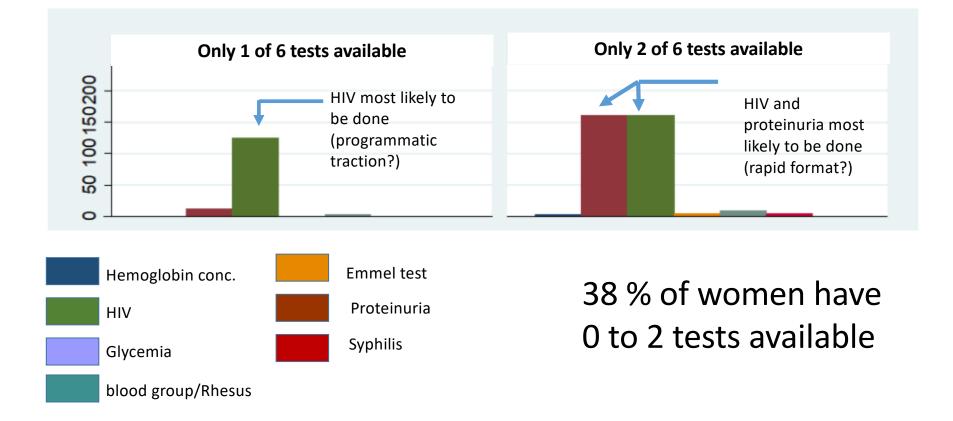






ANC screening tests are severely underused in the context of available laboratory infrastructure and high attendance to ANC

Rapid test format (and gratuity?) associated with higher uptake



Choice of technology contributes to lack of uptake





TESTS	RESULT	FLAG	UNITS	REFERENCE INTERVAL	LAI
CBC With Differential/Platelet					
WBC	5.7		x10E3/uL	4.0-10.5	01
RBC	5.27		x10E6/uL	4.10-5.60	01
Hemoglobin	15.4		g/dL	12.5-17.0	01
Hematocrit	44.1		*	36.0-50.0	01
MCV	84		fL	80-98	01
MCH	29.2		pg	27.0-34.0	0.
MCHC	34.9		g/dL	32.0-36.0	0
RDW	13.7		8	11.7-15.0	0
Platelets	268		x10E3/uL	140-415	0
Neutrophils	47		윻	40-74	0
Lymphs	46		8	14-46	0
Monocytes	6 1		윻	4-13	0
Eos	1		윻	0-7	0
Basos	0		*	0-3	0
Neutrophils (Absolute)	2.6		x10E3/uL	1.8-7.8	0
Lymphs (Absolute)	2.6		x10E3/uL	0.7-4.5	0
Monocytes (Absolute)	0.4		x10E3/uL	0.1-1.0	0
Eos (Absolute)	0.1		x10E3/uL	0.0-0.4	0
Baso (Absolute)	0.0		x10E3/uL	0.0-0.2	0
Immature Granulocytes	0		8	0-1	0
Immature Grans (Abs)	0.0		x10E3/uL	0.0-0.1	0

Equipment breakdown/stock out of reagents/cost |



Glycemia and Hemoglobin levels can be tested using rapid test technology



- Decreases the costs
- Avoids multiple trips of pregnant women
- Can be used in Health Posts
- Less opportunities for expensive equipment break down

All ANC care screening tests have the potential to be delivered in POC rapid test formats

Senegal introduced HIV/Syphilis Duo under PMTCT



All these technologies are well established

What woment need?: all-in-one ANC test kit including HIV rapid test



- 1st ANC visit
- 7 tests
- Lower price
- Done at community level
- Easy to QC-QA

94% of attendance to ANC 1 visit =94% of complete ANC test screening done

Integrating diagnostics... not only centered on the testing platform

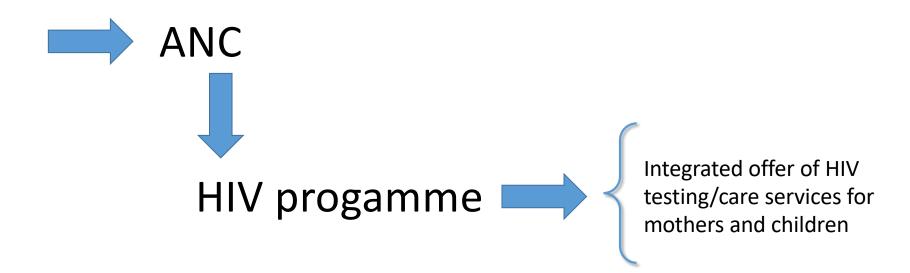
Client centered



Community friendly



From ANC screening test to HIV care: The role of innovation in integrated testing



Latest trends

Test area	Near term diagnostic priorities	
HIV viral load	Point-of-care testing for pregnant and breast-feeding women	
HIV early infant diagnosis	Point-of-care tests for infants under 18 months of age	HIV care for mothers and
ТВ	Low-cost and easy to scale tests to screen for active and latent TB	children
	Low-cost test to screen for persistent HPV infection in	
Cervical cancer	women 30 years of age and above + improved visual exam	
Viral Hepatitis C	Easily accessible tests to confirm persistent HCV infection	
STIs	Chlamydia, Gonorrhea, dual HIV-syphilis tests, HIV self tests	ANC

Diagnostics is evolving towards (i) integrated use of both centralized laboratory and point-ofcare platforms and (ii) integrated multiplex testing for TB, HIV, HCV, HBV, HPV, other tests

		Roche CAP/CTM	96 Roche 6800/8800	Abbott m2000sp	Hologic Panther	Molbio	Cepheid GeneXpert IV/16
		COBAS* AmpliPrep / COBAS* TaqMan* (doc	 COBAS 6800/8800 Programma 	tic relevanc	ce?		
	Ax daily roughput 168 (8hrs); 31 (24hrs) • Placement of instruments for maximal					12 (8hrs)	
	HCV VL	~		out reach and network performance?			~
	HBV VL	✓		Affordability? Optimal demand and test result utilization?			
ſest Menu	HIV EID	✓					
Test	HIV VL	✓					
	TB/M DRTB	×	✓	✓	×	✓	✓
	HPV	×	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Acknowledgements

Team SOCIALAB Senegal

Prof Iyane Sow Aicha Sarr Oulimata Diémé Khadija Datt-Fall Habib Seck Louis Delorme Gauthier Ndione

Team SOCIALAB Burkina Faso

Prof Jean Sakandé Abdoulaye Nikiema Adama Morfou

Team SOCIALAB Netherlands

Winny Koster Prof Robert Pool Constance Schultsz Stephan Rupert Anja van't Hoog Julien Schrijver Robert Meester

Team SOCIALAB Mali

Prof Souleymane Diallo Lorène Fofana Ibrahima Guindo Prof Flabou Bougoudogo Bouréma Kouriba Christophe Longuet

Team SOCIALAB

France

Staff of Health facilities Study participants









AFRICAN SOCIETY FOR LABORATORY MEDICINE

Thank you