

# **MISSED OPPORTUNITIES IN NSP 2017**

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## **MISSED OPPORTUNITIES**

- Implementation arrangements for prevention
- Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis
- Key populations legal reform
- TB Alarm
- Health Systems Strengthening

## WHAT IS THE PROBLEM WE ARE TRYING TO SOLVE FOR HIV IN THE NSP?

- PLHIV = 7.1 million, 19.2% adults (1 in 5)
- 50% on ART, 3 million need ART
- 150 000 deaths HIV related
- 270 000 new infections
- Treating all will not eliminate new infections
- Funding gap of a few billion rands for each of the next five years (recession, low growth)



**NSP  
GOAL 1**

**Accelerate prevention of HIV, TB and STIs**

### **HIV Prevention**

**Powerful revival of sexual risk-reduction programmes**

- Communication campaigns, sexuality education, condom promotion and mass distribution, youth-friendly sexual health services

**Strengthening of medical methods of prevention**

- Stepping up medical male circumcision, targeted availability of PrEP (ARVs for prevention), addressing weak links in services to prevent mother-to-child transmission

**Target  
For 2022**

Reduce new HIV infections  
from 270 000 a year  
to less than  
100 000 a year



## PREVENTION IMPLEMENTATION NEEDS

- Skilled planning based on data
- Good surveillance and access to real time data
- Management and institutional capacity
- Legal authority
- Resources
- We have missed the opportunity to clarify the institutional arrangements for the implementation of a broad based multi disciplinary prevention intervention
- Targets not in keeping with ambitious goal

## PRE-EXPOSURE PROPHYLAXIS

- The most exciting new biomedical prevention intervention available now
- NSP limits PrEP to demonstration projects
- 18 000 target in 2 years (85 000 in 5 years)
- PrEP in sero discordant couples
- Approach to PrEP in pregnancy

## PRE-EXPOSURE PROPHYLAXIS

- MSM, TGW, LGBTI
- Sex workers
- Young women exposed to sexual abuse
- Young women with multiple STIs/pregnancies
- Wives/partners of returning migrant mineworkers
- Other compelling settings



NSP  
GOAL 3

Reach all Key and vulnerable populations

### HIV and STIs Key populations

Sex workers

Transgender people

Men who have sex with men

People who use drugs

Inmates of correctional  
facilities

### HIV and STIs Vulnerable populations

Adolescent girls and young  
women

Children, including orphans  
Residents of informal  
settlements

Mobile populations

Migrants and undocumented  
foreigners

People with disabilities

Other LGBTI populations

### TB key populations

People living with HIV

People sharing a home  
with TB patients

Healthcare workers

Mineworkers

Communities near mines

Inmates of correctional  
facilities

Pregnant women

Children under five

Diabetics

Residents of informal  
settlements

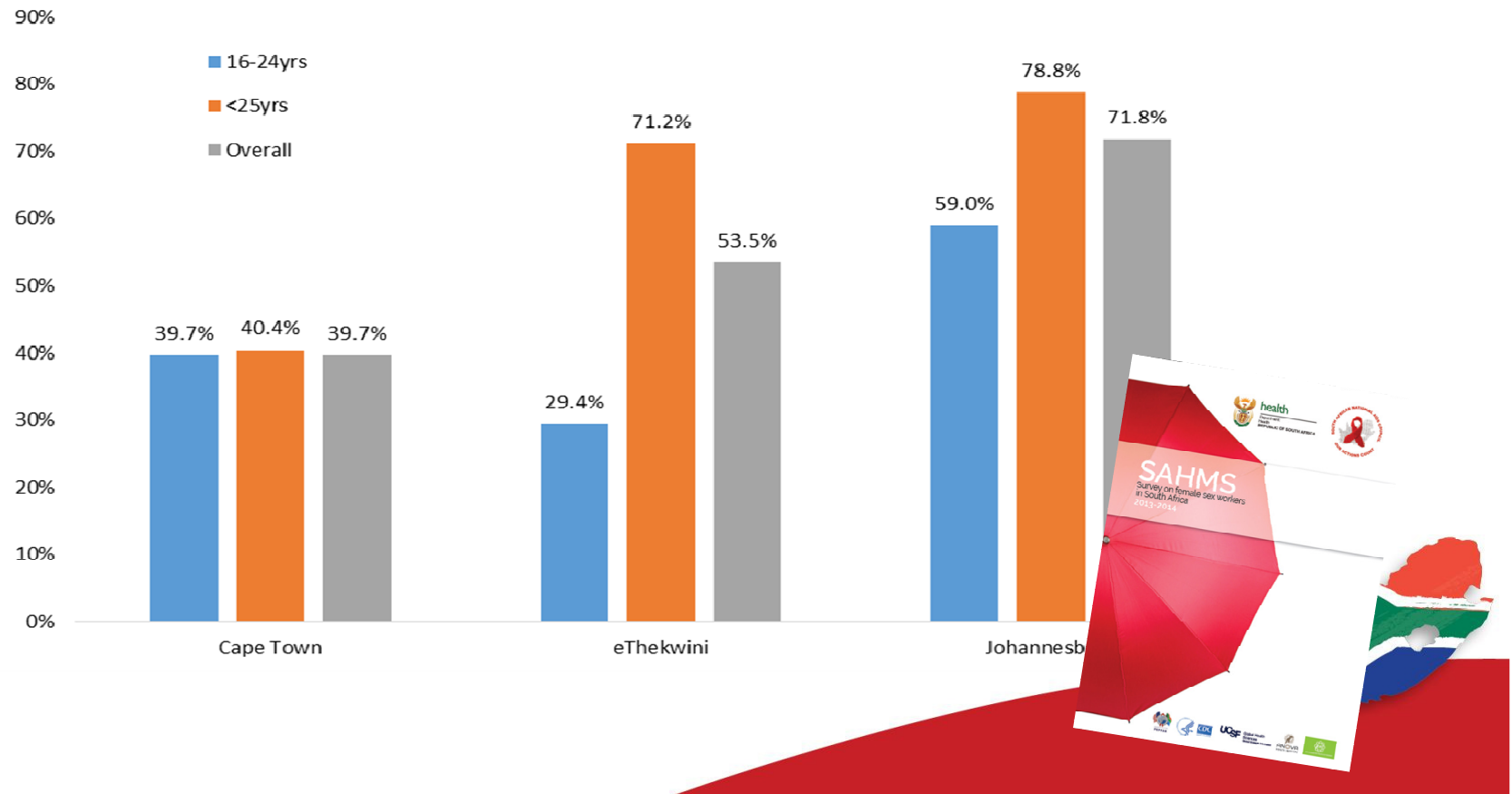


## KEY POPULATIONS

- High prevalence (SW, LGBTI, IDUs, Inmates)
- National Sex Worker HIV Plan (70 000)
- LGBTI HIV Plan (200 000)
- Need to set targets (none in NSP)
- Need to commit government resources
- Reliance on donor funding



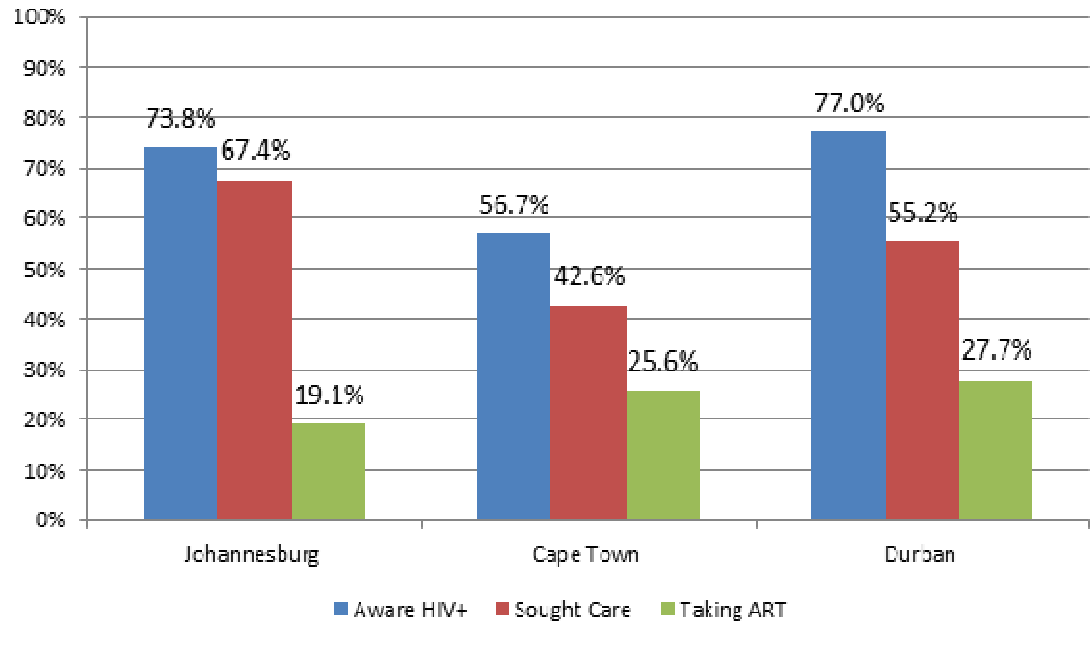
# SA HEALTH MONITORING SURVEY





# CONTINUUM OF CARE

Continuum of Care Indicators RDSAT Adjusted



*Prospectively, data is indicative of the challenge of early treatment / treatment at diagnosis in FSW population*

*Limitation: No CD4 data – limited conclusions on how well FSW are faring in accessing treatment*



## LEGAL REFORM OF SEX WORK

- Sexual Offences Act/ Immorality Act
- Law is a barrier to effective implementation of the HIV Plan
- Hopes raised launch of the National Sex Worker HIV Plan
- NSP obliged to agree measures to protect sex workers from assault, unlawful arrest, rape, theft, violence, trafficking

## LEGAL REFORM OF INJECTING DRUG USE

- Not seen as a SA problem
- Rapid transition from smoking to injecting
- Bluetooth
- Drug use will become a major contributor to HIV transmission over the next five years
- Needle syringe exchange
- Opioid substitution therapy
- National Drug Master Plan



## NSP GOAL 2

### Scale up treatment and care

#### HIV Treatment and Care

##### Scale-up HIV testing

- Proactive offer of HIV testing to all clinic attendees
- Bigger community testing campaigns

#### Target For 2022

90% of all people with HIV  
know their status

81% of all people with HIV are  
on ARV treatment

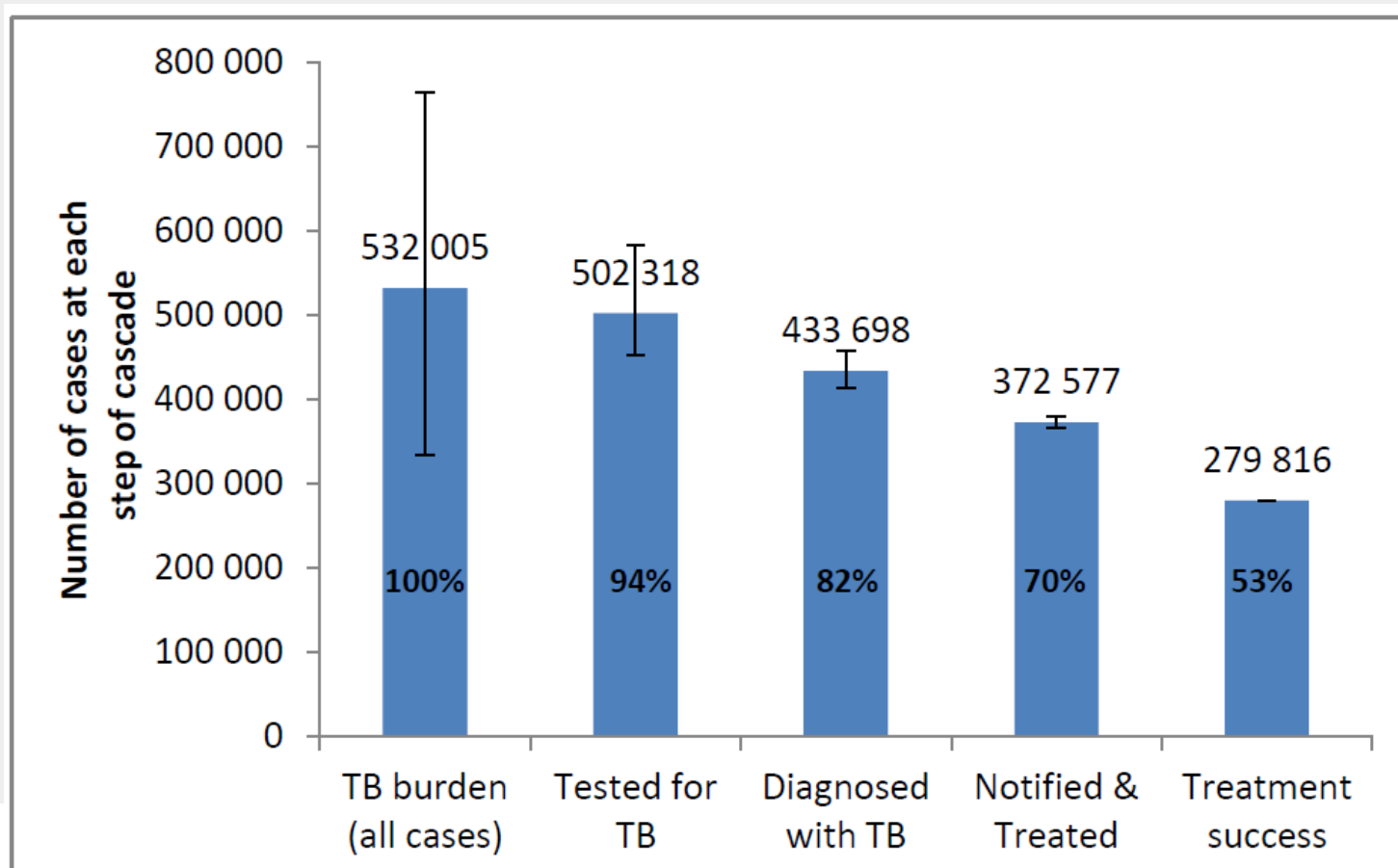
73% of all people with HIV  
have 'viral suppression' – HIV  
levels in blood so low they will  
no longer transmit the virus



## WHAT IS THE PROBLEM WE ARE TRYING TO SOLVE FOR TB IN THE NSP?

- Highest TB incidence in the world 834/100 000
- 454 000 new cases each year
- 159 000 undiagnosed cases each year
- 53% of cases completing treatment
- Most frequent HIV and non-HIV related fatal event
- Spectre of MDR TB
- New understanding of (MDR) transmission

# Care cascade for all TB cases



Naidoo, Pren et al



## MANY STEPS FORWARD ON TB

- Ambitious target to reduce mortality by 50%
- Reduce incidence by 30%
- Recognition of low case detection
- Recognition of high mortality
- Emphasis on screening and case finding
- 90% treatment success target
- Improvements TB prophylaxis
- Shortcourse MDR treatment (75% treatment success target)
- New drugs (bedaquiline)

## SOUNDING THE ALARM

- Needs a crisis management approach
- Leadership and management
- Logistics +++
- Make available new regimens (address regulatory authority bottlenecks, price negotiations)
- Investments in drug development, testing new regimens, diagnostics

## HEALTH SYSTEM CHALLENGES

- Persistent supply chain challenges
- Very slow regulatory authority (Dolutegravir)
- Digital migration to unique identifier
- Staffing shortages (and skills)
- Budget shortfalls at provincial and municipal levels



**LET OUR ACTIONS COUNT**