

# Adherence 2017

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# UNPACKING THE 90S

TRACY GLASS



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# Same-day home-based ART start in Lesotho: lessons from the field

**Tracy Glass** 



#### In the era of test and treat ....



How best to start ART as quick as possible?

Accounting for readiness?

Standard of care: several adherence counseling sessions prior to starting ART

Increased lost to follow-up and death<sup>1,2</sup> with no proven benefit on adherence or viral load<sup>3</sup>

Mixed results on same-day initiation:

→ Better linkage but lower retention (South Africa, Malawi)



# Lesotho – Kingdom in the Sky



ca. 2 mio habitants

ca. 160'000 AIDS-orphans

Adult HIV-prevalence 25%

Per capita income: 836 USD per year

Highest HIV transmission rate and the lowest ART cov

Average life-expectancy has dropped from 65 years in 1990's to 49 years in 2013

HIV testing coverage of up to 70.5%.

Only 32% of HIV+ adults were on ART in 2013

# Does home-based ART start improve linkage and retention in care?





Labhardt et al. BMC Public Health (2016) 16:329 DOI 10.1186/s12889-016-2972-6

**BMC Public Health** 

#### STUDY PROTOCOL

**Open Access** 

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Same day ART initiation versus clinic-based pre-ART assessment and counselling for individuals newly tested HIV-positive during community-based HIV testing in rural Lesotho – a randomized controlled trial (CASCADE trial)

About

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#### **CASCADE** trial



Comparator: standard of care, referral to health facility for

2-3 adherence counseling sessions

**Intervention:** offered to start ART the same day with

1-month supply of ART, appointment at health

facility

#### **Endpoints:**

Linkage to care at 3 months

Viral suppression 12 months after positive HIV-test

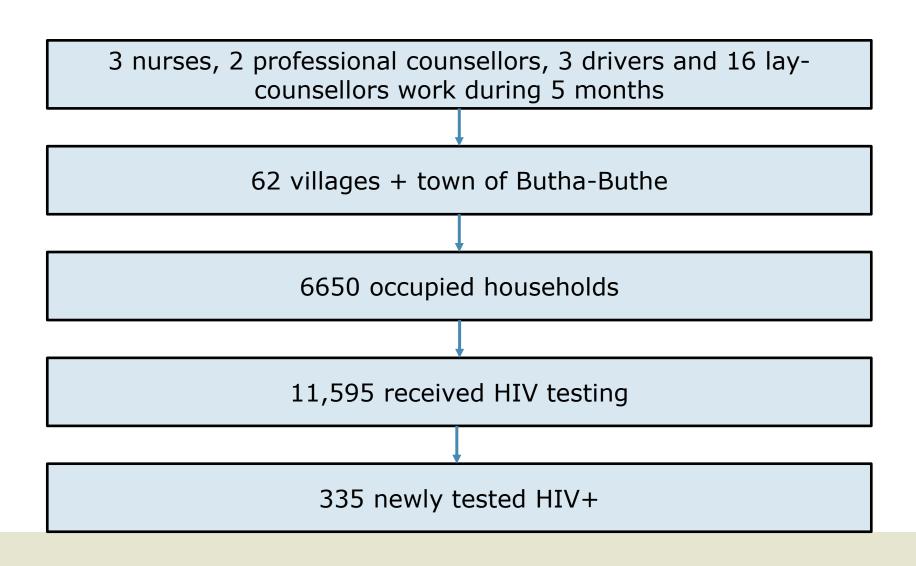
**Recruitment:** HIV-testing and counseling (HTC) campaign February – July 2016

**Sample size** (n=230 households): based on expected rate of linkage in comparator of 40% compared to 60% in the intervention

# **Recruitment: HTC campaign**



Addressing the 1st 90 – testing coverage with 2 home visits



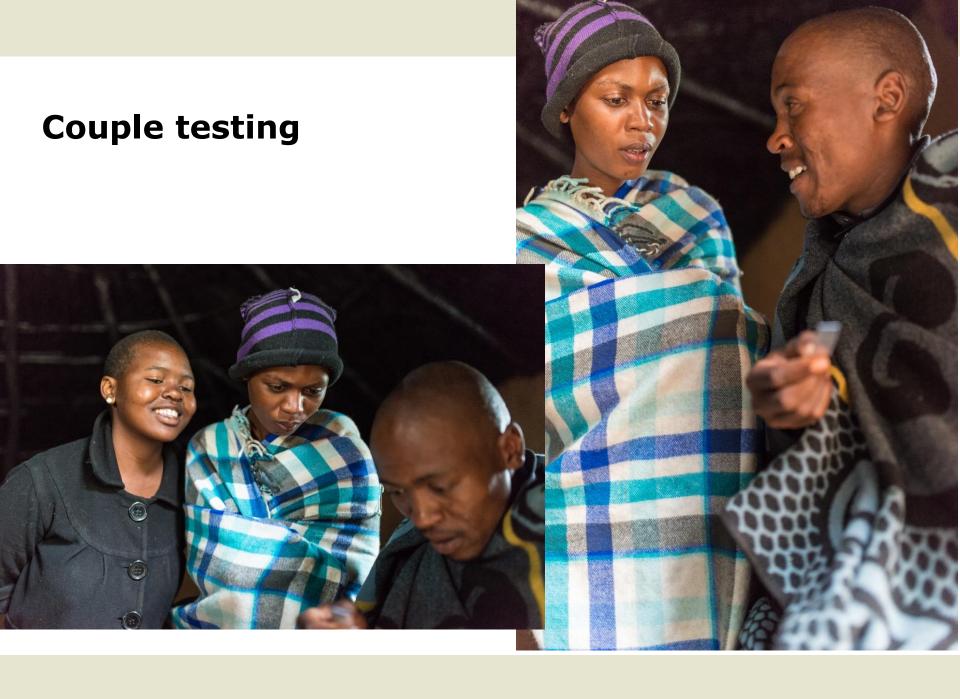












## **CASCADE** trial – intervention arm



## Characteristics of participants (n = 137)

Female	66%
Age in years, median (IQR)	41(31-53)
Has a partner	63%
<ul> <li>HIV-positive</li> </ul>	17%
- Unknown	63%
Plan to disclose	88%
Completed primary education	48%



# Characteristics of participants (n = 137)

Regular employment	18%
<ul> <li>In South Africa</li> </ul>	16%
Last contact with health facility > 1 year	51%
Walks to clinic	51%
Median travel-time to clinic	1 hour
WHO-stage 1	75%
CD4 count, median (IQR)	346 (244 – 497)
CD4-count<200	16%

# **Acceptability**



#### Readiness to start ART

137 (100%) said they understood implications of life-long ART

134 (98%) ready to start ART that day

2 (1.5%) in the next few days

1 (0.5%) did not want to start

#### **ART**

136 provided with 1-month supply ART TDF/3TC/EFV (n=135) and AZT/3TC/EFV (n=1)

58 (43%) given cotramoxizole

# Linkage



### Linkage to care

6-months: 72%

Time to linkage: median 15 days (IQR: 14-27)

14% presented at clinic >30 days after home visit

→ late start, inconsistent ART use, drug holidays

At first clinic visit, there were no reported side effects or ART regimen changes

Older individuals and those with a partner who knew their HIV status were more likely to link to care

# **Tracing**



N = 41 patients traced

7% of these linked after tracing

7% did not have enough time (n=2) or money (n=1)

7% were too sick (n=1) to attend or died (n=2)

10% decided/planned to attend other clinics

17% were traveling to South Africa for work

27% did not understand (n=5) or did not want (n=6)

24% unknown

#### **ART** use



19 of successfully traced patients reported ART usage

N = 38 (no clear record of attending a clinic)
Assume 30 patients took ART at some point

N = 14 showed up late to clinic

32% (44/137) patients exposed to ART, irregular use, and then defaulted



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