SCALING UP CARE SYSTEMS: LEVERAGING HIV PROGRAMS TO SUPPORT NCD SERVICES

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CONFLICTS OF INTEREST NONE

MAIN CAUSE OF DALYS LOST IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA BY 2030

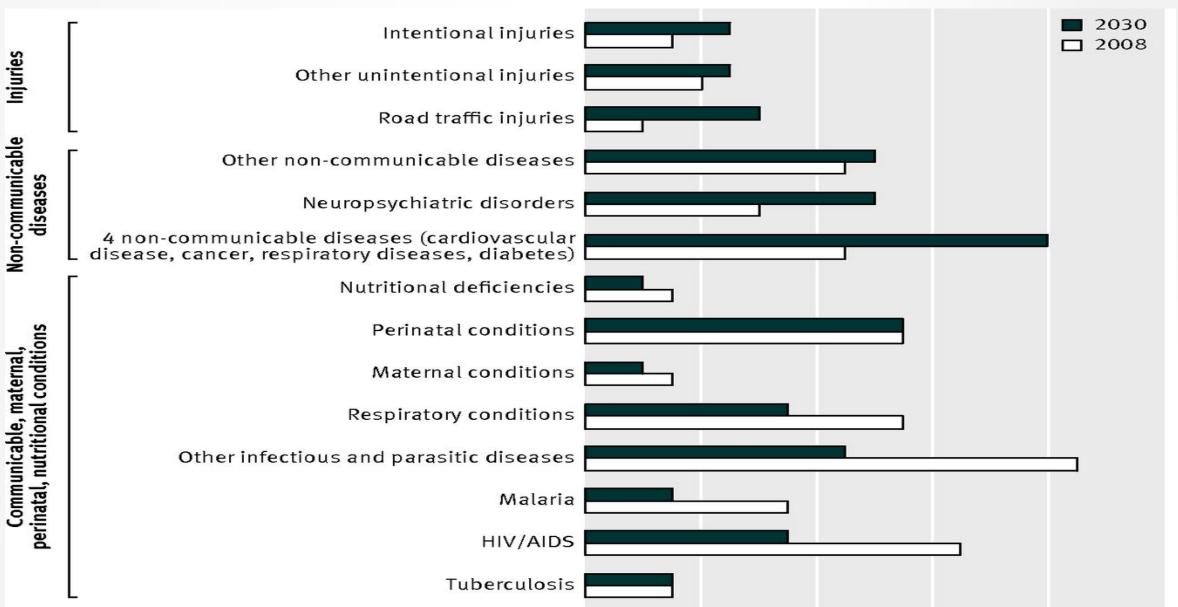


Fig 1: Burden of disease (% of total disability adjusted life sears (DALYs) lost) by groups of diseases and conditions abubbaharan Africa, 2008 and 2030.

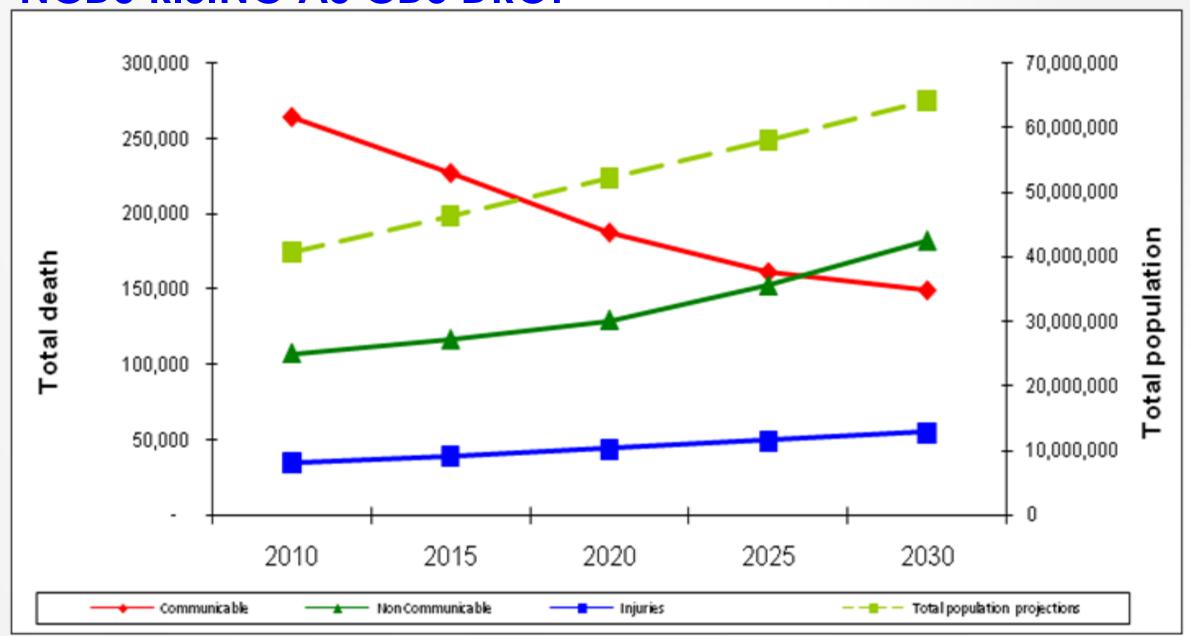
Burden of disease (% of total DALYs lost)

NON-COMMUNICABLE DISEASES - DEATH TRENDS (2006-2015)

	2005		2006-2015 (cumulative)		
Geographical regions (WHO classification)	Total deaths (millions)	NCD deaths (millions)	NCD deaths (millions)	Trend: Death from infectious disease	Trend: Death from NCD
Africa	10.8	2.5	28	+6%	+27%
Americas	6.2	4.8	53	-8%	+17%
Eastern Mediterranean	4.3	2.2	25	-10%	+25%
Europe	9.8	8.5	88	+7%	+4%
South-East Asia	14.7	8.0	89	-16%	+21%
Western Pacific	12.4	9.7	105	+1	+20%
	58.2	35.7	388	-3%	+17%

(WHO Chronic Disease Report, 2005)

NCDS RISING AS CDS DROP



RATIONALE FOR HIV-NCD INTEGRATION

- HIV AND NCD SHARE RISK FACTORS (Behavioral risk factors and their upstream drivers)
- HIV AND NCD CO-MORBIDITY IS COMMON AND INCREASING
- DOUBLE BURDEN OF DISEASES IN LMIC AND SCARCE HEALHCARE RESOURCES
- SHARED CHRONIC MODEL OF CARE

Population intervention in Hypertension Strategic Programme Design



ers	Education & Awareness	Provider training & Guidelines	Access & Affordability		
Barriers					
Solutions	Increased awareness of hypertension and mobilised patients to seek screening and treatment within the project period	Increased provider understanding of HTN Increased # of HTN patients Increased outreach to screen patients	Increased availability of HTN medications		
Outcomes	 Increased awareness of risks of hypertension Increased motivation to be diagnosed and seek the right treatment Increased access to appropriate and affordable medicine 				



A COMPREHENSIVE SET OF INTERVENTIONS ACROSS THE ENTIRE PATIENT PATHWAY – AT BOTH FACILITY AND COMMUNITY LEVEL

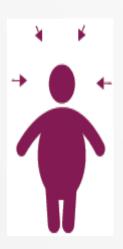
NCD/HIV Patient journey

Education and Awareness

Screening

Diagnosis

Treatment and Monitoring









SILO HEALTHCARE SYSTEM IN AFRICA



Same people, same behavior...

Different doors

NCD INTEGRATION PROJECTS

- MOH, Malawi
- · MOH, Ethiopia
- MOH, Uganda
- · South Africa
- MSF, Kenya
- · AZ-PEPFAR HTN-HIV project, Kenya

PILOT PROJECT ON FEASIBILITY, ACCEPTABILITY AND OUTCOMES OF NCD PRIMARY CARE INTEGRATION IN HIV PROGRAMMES 2013

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M. Hawken ICAP Kenya/ Columbia University

Supported by Grand Challenge Canada



LMIC SITUATION IN INTEGRATION AREAS FOR NCDS & HIV ...1

HEALTHCARE SYSTEM	HIV	CVD	Cancer
Community support organizations/activities (Peer educators, CHV, CHEWs, Youth, women, men groups)	11	\	
Population counselling and screening programmes	$\sqrt{}$	$\sqrt{}$	√
Linkage to care, retention in care, Target results achievements (viral load, CD4, for HIV, BP, weight, blood sugar, cholesterol for CVD)	11	V	
Medical records, Surveillance and reporting systems (EMR)	11	V	

CHV AND CHEW & PEER COUNSELORS INTEGRATION IN BEHAVIORAL CHANGE FOR HIV AND NCD



HIV-NCD PRIMARY CARE INTEGRATION



CARDIOVASCULAR SCREENING GUIDE FOR HEALTH CARE WORKERS

'Linda moyo'





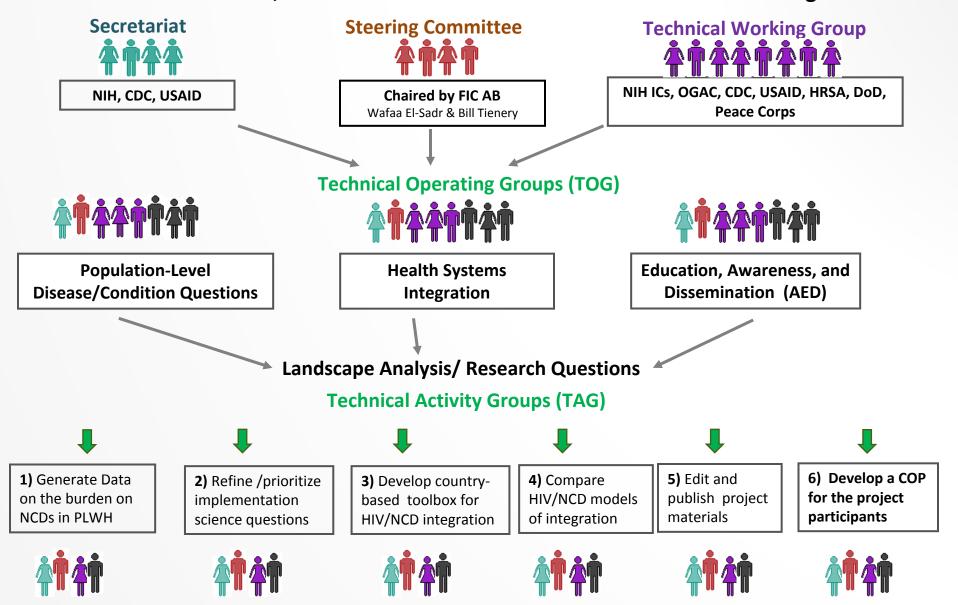






PEPFAR NCD PROJECT

Research to Guide Practice: Enhancing HIV/AIDS Platforms to Address Chronic, Non-Communicable Diseases in Low Resource Settings



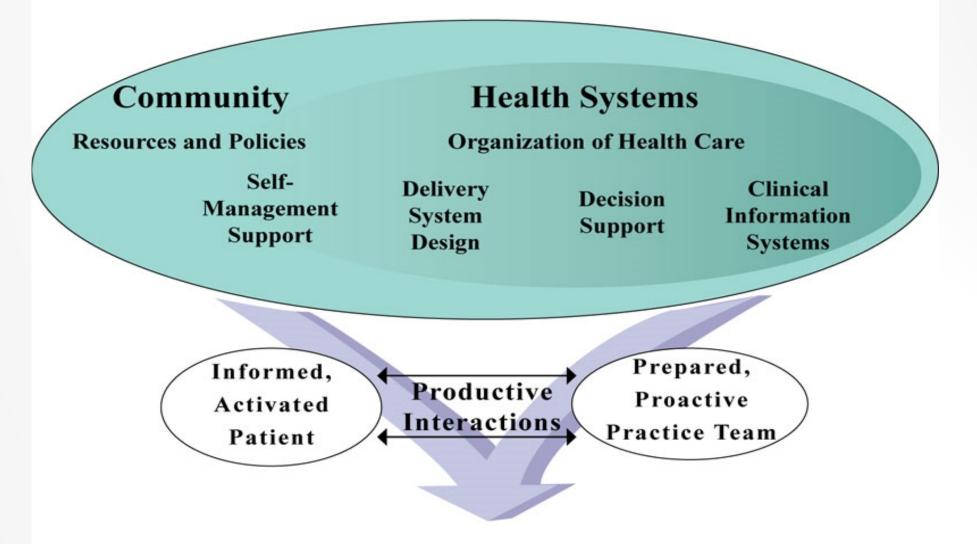
LMIC SITUATION IN INTEGRATION AREAS FOR NCD & HIV ...2

HEALTHCARE SYSTEM	HIV	CVD	Cancer
Right to access to essential medicines and technologies for prevention and care	1		
Economic analyses (burden, interventions / consequences of inaction)	$\sqrt{}$		
Patient led advocacy and support organizations	1	√	√
Policy advocacy for enabling socio-economic environment for prevention and care	1	√	√

Stable and affordable supply of essential medicines & technologies for NCDs (? Lessons learnt from access to ARVs)



The Chronic Care Model



Improved Outcomes

Developed by The MacColl Institute ® ACP-ASIM Journals and Books

APPROACHES TO HEALTH SYSTEM INTEGRATIONS

- Horizontal blocks (e.g. HIV & TB, HIV & MCH/FP, HIV & CVD, HIV & Cancer....)
- Pan Horizontal (HIV and all NCDs, TB, MCH/FP....)
- Diagonal approaches (human resource development, financing, facility planning, drug supply and quality assurance)
- Total Integration (WHO model for ICC in countries in transition)

TOTAL INTEGRATION:SDG & MAINSTREAMING OF HEALTH IN ALL GOALS

- Most upstream drivers of both NCDs and HIV lie outside the health sector
- These drivers involve multiple sectors; across the public and private sectors (health, agriculture, education, trade& industry, physical & economic planning...)
- Approach should to address the health of the population as a human development agenda rather than only "preventing and treating diseases"
- Mainstream health issues across all sectors and in human development agenda at national and global level

NCD AND HIV TARGET ACHIEVEMENTS (90-90-90 BY 2020?)

	PREVALENCE (%)	SCREENED (%)	LINKED TO CARE (%)	ACHIEVING TARGETS (%)
HIV	7	50	40	40
HTN	24	40	27	4
DIABETES	2	25	50	4

INTEGRATION OF NCD IN TO HIV PREVENTION AND CARE

- Rationale (shared risk factors and high comorbidity)
- Feasibility (resources and logistics)
- Acceptability (patients, community, HCP at various levels, health administrators)
- Sustainability (work-load on HCP, health system change/policies, resource allocation)

(more research evidence, models and analysis needed in all these areas)

CONCLUSIONS

- NCD prevention and care integration will consolidate the gains made in prevention and care of HIV and address the emerging problem of NCD in HIV
- Leverage the platform developed for HIV prevention and care to guide and provide a chronic disease model for NCDs
- Incorporate lessons learnt in HIV into NCDs and vice versa for synergistic outcomes.

ASANTE SANA! (THANK YOU!)

