Children Living with HIV: Assessing 95-95-95 Targets in Five Fast-Track Cities

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Background

- Children living with HIV (CLHIV) globally fare worse off across the HIV Care Continua and 95-95-95 treatment targets compared to adult populations.

- In 2021 globally 75% of all PLHIV living with HIV were accessing Antiretroviral therapy (ART); but for children under the age of 15 only 52% were on ART (UNAIDS 2022).
Methods

• This study assessed the second and third 95 targets among CHLIV (<15 years old) compared to all PLHIV
  • Second 95: % PLHIV on ART among diagnosed CHLIV
  • Third 95: % PLHIV virally suppressed among those on ART

• Data were reported directly from Fast-Track Cities between 2018-2021.

• Two cities (Bangkok and São Paulo) had trend data from 2015-2020 and 2015-2021 respectively.

• Limitations
  • In Kingston and Bangkok, linked to care was used as a proxy for diagnosed PLHIV/CLHIV.
  • In eThekwini the 3rd 95 (viral suppression) target for PLHIV and CLHIV is defined as those virally suppressed among those who have access to viral load tests.
  • Data trends may not account for changes in data due to updated/improved methodologies

• Cities Included in the Assessment
  • Bangkok
  • eThekwini (Durban)
  • Kingston
  • Nairobi
  • São Paulo
Results – Comparing CHLIV and Total PLHIV

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Nairobi City County, 2018</th>
<th>Bangkok, 2020</th>
<th>Kingston, 2019</th>
<th>Sao Paulo, 2021</th>
<th>eThekwini, 2021</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Children</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>89%</td>
<td>71%</td>
<td>58%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Population</td>
<td>99%</td>
<td>77%</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>71%</td>
<td>88%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children</td>
<td>77%</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>62%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Population</td>
<td>92%</td>
<td>98%</td>
<td>72%</td>
<td>66%</td>
<td>84%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2nd 95 treatment target
- CHLIV fared approximately the same as all PLHIV in one city (Nairobi)
- CHLIV fared better than all PLHIV in one city by 35 percentage points (Kingston)
- CHLIV fared worse than all PLHIV in three cities
  - Bangkok (23 percentage point difference)
  - eThekwini (22 percentage point difference)
  - São Paulo (17 percentage point difference)

3rd 95 treatment target
- CHLIV fared worse compared to all PLHIV in all five cities
  - Nairobi (15 percentage point difference)
  - Bangkok (28 percentage point difference)
  - Kingston (43 percentage point difference)
  - São Paulo (11 percentage point difference)
  - eThekwini (22 percentage point difference)
Results:

When considering trend data in Bangkok (2015-2020) and São Paulo (2015-2021), not only did CLHIV consistently fare worse compared to all PLHIV across the years; but improvements across the years were marginally less or worse compared to all PLHIV.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Bangkok Total Population</th>
<th>Bangkok Children</th>
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<tr>
<td>Second 95</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>57%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third 95</td>
<td>78%</td>
<td>79%</td>
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</tbody>
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Total PLHIV:
- 2nd 95: increased 25 percentage points between 2015 and 2020
- 3rd 95: increased 20 percentage points between 2015 and 2020

CHLIV
- 2nd 95: decreased by 17 percentage points between 2015 and 2020
- 3rd 95: decreased by 14 percentage points between 2015 and 2020
Results: Bangkok Trends (2015-2020)

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Total PLHIV:
- 2\textsuperscript{nd} 95: increased 25 percentage points between 2015 and 2020
- 3\textsuperscript{rd} 95: increased 20 percentage points between 2015 and 2020

CHLIV
- 2\textsuperscript{nd} 95: decreased by 17 percentage points between 2015 and 2020
- 3\textsuperscript{rd} 95: decreased by 14 percentage points between 2015 and 2020
Results: São Paulo Trends (2015-2021)

<table>
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<th>Target</th>
<th>São Paulo Total Population 95-95-95</th>
<th>São Paulo Children</th>
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<tr>
<td>Second 95</td>
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</tr>
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<td>Third 95</td>
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<td>62%</td>
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Total PLHIV:
- 2\textsuperscript{nd} 95: increased 8 percentage points between 2015 and 2020
- 3\textsuperscript{rd} 95: increased 7 percentage points between 2015 and 2020

CHLIV
- 2\textsuperscript{nd} 95: increased 0 percentage points between 2015 and 2020
- 3\textsuperscript{rd} 95: increased 5 percentage points between 2015 and 2020
Conclusions

- Achieving 95-95-95 targets and ultimately zero new HIV infections and HIV related deaths requires ensuring that no population, including children, are falling between the cracks.

- Additional 95-95-95 and care continua data disaggregated by age across the network of Fast-Track Cities can strategically inform HIV programming to close the gaps.
Acknowledgements

• Helen Olowofeso
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