



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 eThekweni 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
 - eThekweni (Durban)
 - Kingston
 - Nairobi
 - São Paulo

Results – Comparing CHLIV and Total PLHIV

	Nairobi City County, 2018		Bangkok, 2020		Kingston, 2019		Sao Paulo, 2021		eThekwini, 2021	
	Children	Total Population	Children	Total Population	Children	Total Population	Children	Total Population	Children	Total Population
Second 95	100%	99%	54%	77%	89%	54%	71%	88%	58%	80%
Third 95	77%	92%	70%	98%	29%	72%	55%	66%	62%	84%

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.

Target	Bangkok Total Population						Bangkok Children					
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Second 95	52%	57%	58%	60%	62%	77%	71%	69%	66%	63%	61%	54%
Third 95	78%	79%	80%	97%	98%	98%	84%	83%	82%	74%	85%	70%

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)

Target	Bangkok Total Population						Bangkok Children					
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Second 95	52%	57%	58%	60%	62%	77%	71%	69%	66%	63%	61%	54%
Third 95	78%	79%	80%	97%	98%	98%	84%	83%	82%	74%	85%	70%

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: São Paulo Trends (2015-2021)

Target	Sao Paulo Total Population 95-95-95							Sao Paulo Children						
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Second 95	80%	81%	83%	83%	84%	88%	88%	71%	70%	72%	70%	69%	70%	71%
Third 95	59%	62%	60%	65%	66%	62%	66%	50%	50%	49%	53%	55%	60%	55%

Total PLHIV:

- 2nd 95: **increased 8** percentage points between 2015 and 2020
- 3rd 95: **increased 7** percentage points between 2015 and 2020

CHLIV

- 2nd 95: **increased 0** percentage points between 2015 and 2020
- 3rd 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.

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