The CQUIN Learning Network Annual Meeting

Taking CASG to Scale Up

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February 12-15
Maputo, Mozambique















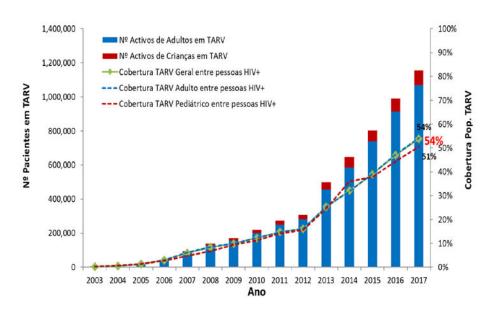




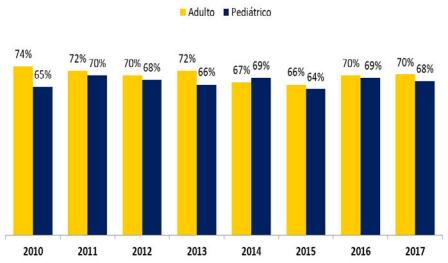
HIV LEARNING NETWORK
The CQUIN Project for Differentiated Service Delivery



Context: Problem Statement



Increase the number of patients but suboptimal retention





















Context : Challenges

- Health system challenges:
 - Access to Health Facilities
 - Human Resources:
 - Clinical officers
 - Poor quality of services (Overloaded)
 - Long waiting lines
 - Pharmacists
 - Long waiting lines
 - Lack of privacy (public pharmacy)
 - Stigma and Discrimination

- Patient challenges:
 - Poverty
 - Transport costs
 - Food Insecurity
 - Missed Opportunities
 - Time out of the house, job, family farm
 - Stigma and Discrimination





Context: What works?

The CASG model was piloted by MSF in Tete province in 2008. This pilot demonstrated improvement on retention in care:

Between Feb 2008 -May 2010:

• 291 groups (1384 members): 6 % where transferred out, 2 % died, 0.2% LTFU and 97,5 % where retained in Care after 12.9 months (Tom Decroo et al 2011)

Between Feb 2008 -Dez 2012:

5729 members: Retention of 97.7% at 12 months, 96% at 24 months, 93.4% at 36 months and 91.8% at 48 months (Tom Decroo et all 2014)













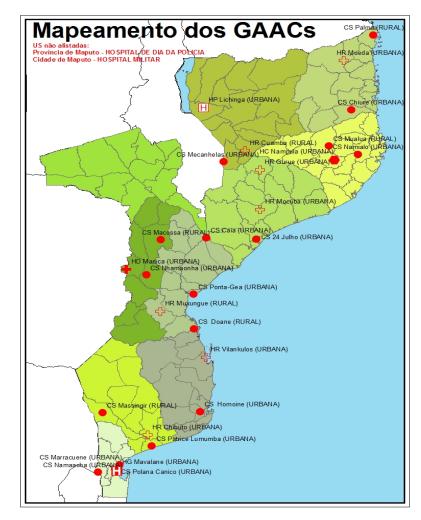






2011: National Pilot (30 months)

- 10 provinces involved except Tete province
- 72 HF (urban and rural) involved:
 - ✓ High volume : more than 1000 patients
 - ✓ Medium volume : between 500 1000 patients
 - ✓ Low volume : less than 500
- Development of tools (patient card, register books, monthly reports)
- Training of all HF selected
- Supervision every semester was done by central level teams to all 10 provinces





















Who can be in CASG?

Population:

General Population (above 14 years old)

Stable Patients

- Being on ART at least 6 months
- CD4 above 200 or vL less than 1000
- Clinical approval by the clinician
- Patient consent

Context

- Urban/rural
- Willingness to be part of group



Less than 15 years



Being on ART less than 6 months



Pregnant women



Patients active conditions of Stage 3 or 4



No willingnes to be part of the group



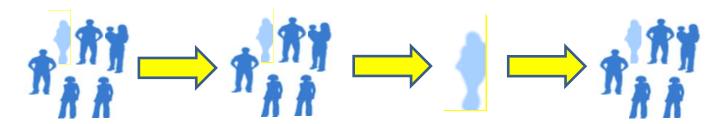
NO clinical approval



Exclusion criteria

An Overview of the intervention: CASG

How it works



Create a group based on affinity

Groups varying from 3 to 6 members meets before scheduled Health Facility

One member of the group collects information from all members (clinical screen, adherence) and goes to clinical for consultation and ART refills Group reunion
in the
community after
clinic visit for
hand over of
drugs and
messages and
group support















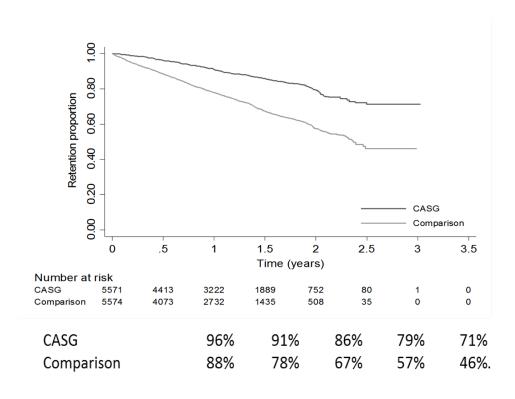




National Pilot: Results

Sample

Provinces	10
Health Facilities	72
Number of Patients Enrolled Nationally	10,198 (17,272)
Number of Patients Enrolled in EPTS sites	7503
Number of Matched Patients Included in Analysis	5581
Time	30 months















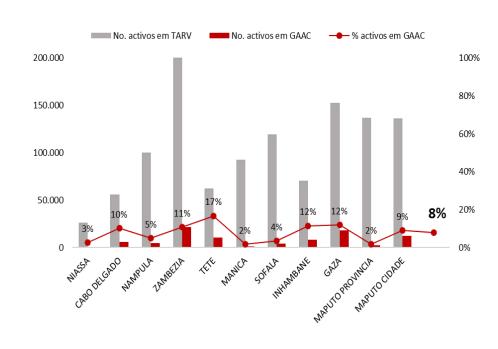






2015: National Strategy





Dec 2017: 8 % patients on ART on CASG









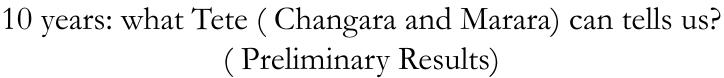


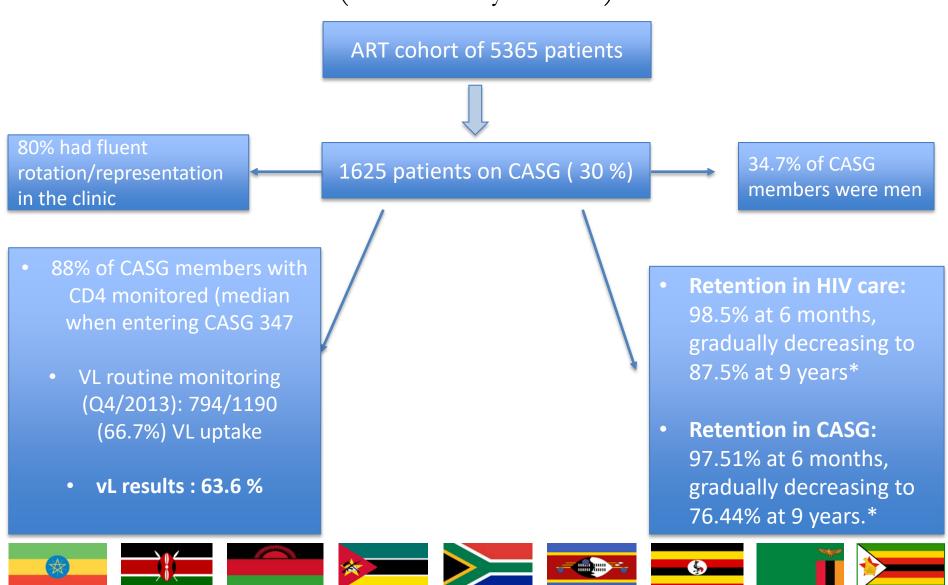












Lessons learned...

- Improve retention
- Key to invest in the community: demand creation and helps supervision
- Most of the members of the groups are women
- Inclusion non adherent patients

- Way forward:
 - Include CASG in the DSD guidelines...
 - Unstable patients (what to do?)
 - DSD for chlidren and adolescents



















Points for further discussion...

What are the reasons for poor implementation?

Do CASG improve adherence?

 Where CASG should be created? (community vs HF)

Where are the men and adolescents in CASG?



















Muito obrigado

- Médicos Sem Fronteira
- ICAP
- Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation
- PEPFAR

















