

Differentiated Service Delivery and COVID-19

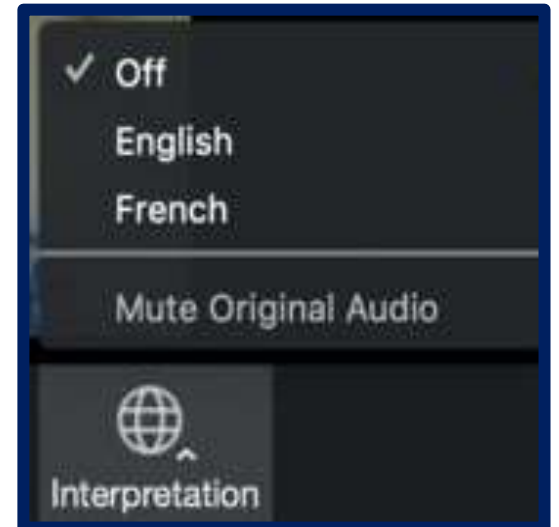
Updates from the World Health Organization & Panel of Global Perspectives

June 23 | Le 23 Juin

- Please type your name, organization and email address in the chat box
 - If you would like to join the CQUIN-COVID WhatsApp group, please also add your telephone number 😊
 - Please ask questions to panelists in the Q&A box
- Veuillez saisir votre nom, votre organisation et votre adresse électronique dans la boîte de discussion
 - Si vous souhaitez rejoindre le groupe CQUIN-COVID sur WhatsApp, veuillez également ajouter votre numéro de téléphone 😊
 - Veuillez poser vos questions aux panélistes dans la boîte à questions et réponses

Welcome/Bienvenue

- Be sure you have selected the language of your choice using the “Interpretation” menu on the bottom of your screen.
- Assurez-vous d’avoir sélectionné la langue de votre choix à l’aide du menu <<Interprétation>> en bas de votre écran Zoom.



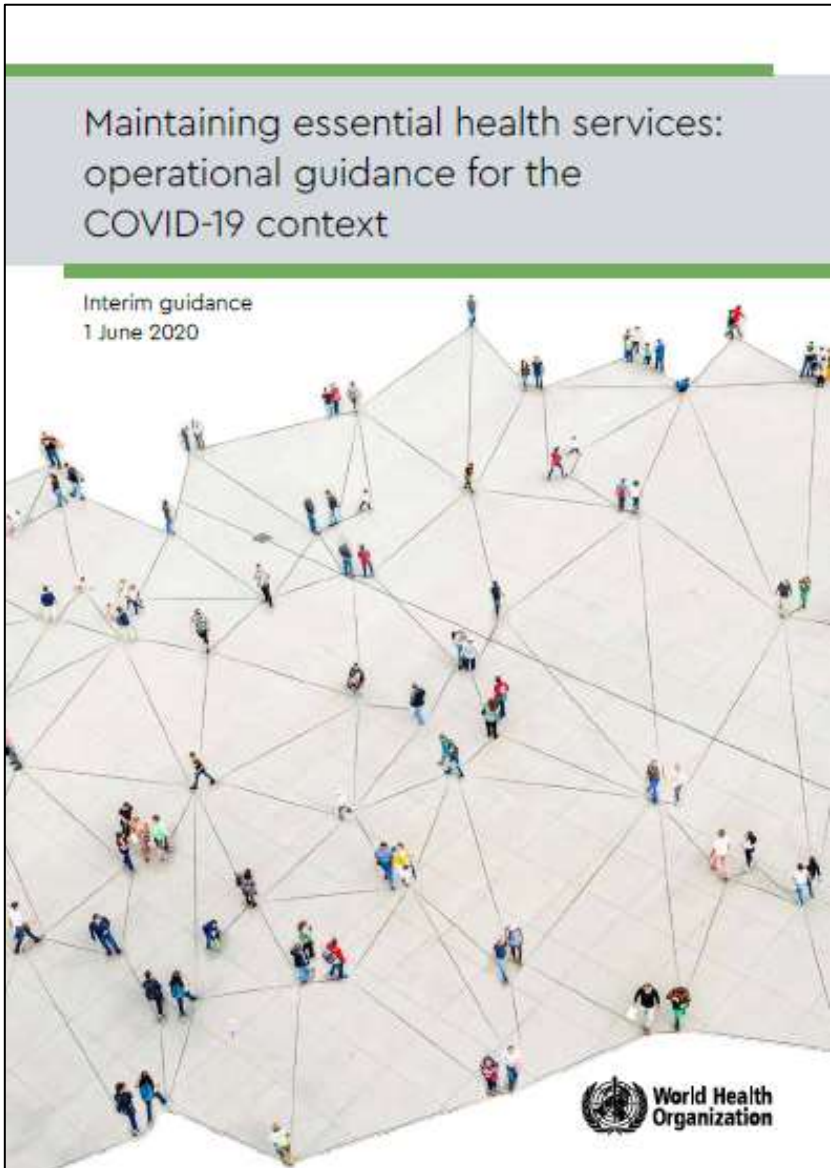
Panelists & Agenda/Panélistes et ordre du jour

- **DSD & COVID: Update from the World Health Organization**
 - **Dr. Nathan Ford**, Scientific Officer, Department of HIV AIDS and Global Hepatitis Programme, World Health Organization, Geneva
- **Panel of global perspectives**
 - **Dr. Peter Preko**, *CQUIN Project Director*, ICAP at Columbia
 - **Dr. Anna Grimsrud**, *Lead Technical Advisor*, DSD Initiative, International AIDS Society
 - **Ms. Solange Baptiste**, *Executive Director*, International Treatment Preparedness Coalition
- **Breakout Discussions**
- **Wrap Up/Way Forward**

DSD & COVID

Nathan Ford, World Health Organization
23 June 2020

Maintaining Essential Health Services



- **Practical actions that countries can take at national, sub regional and local levels to reorganize and safely maintain access to high-quality, essential health services.**
- Sample indicators and key considerations about when to stop and restart services as COVID-19 transmission waxes and wanes:
 - Part 1: Operational Strategies for maintaining essential health services
 - Part 2: Life course and disease considerations
 - Annex: Sample indicators for monitoring

Basic Principles and Practical Recommendations

- Timely access to emergency care services 24/7
- Adjust governance and coordination mechanisms
- Ensure infection prevention and control
- Prioritize essential services.
 - What can be delayed and what cannot?
 - What can be relocated to areas that are less affected by COVID-19?
 - What are the particular needs of marginalized populations?
- Reassign health workers from areas with low COVID-19 transmission to boost the workforce in hard-hit zones
- Strengthen monitoring of products that may be at risk of shortage or other problems
- Remove financial barriers to access and fund public health by suspending payments or user fees at the point of care for essential health services
- Disseminate information in local languages to prepare the public for changes in service delivery platforms
- Shift delivery of some routine services to digital platforms (telemedicine)



2.3 Communicable diseases

2.3.1 HIV, viral hepatitis and sexually transmitted infections

Modelling suggests that a 6-month interruption of ART would result in 500,000 additional HIV-related deaths over 4 years and a two-fold increase in MTCT

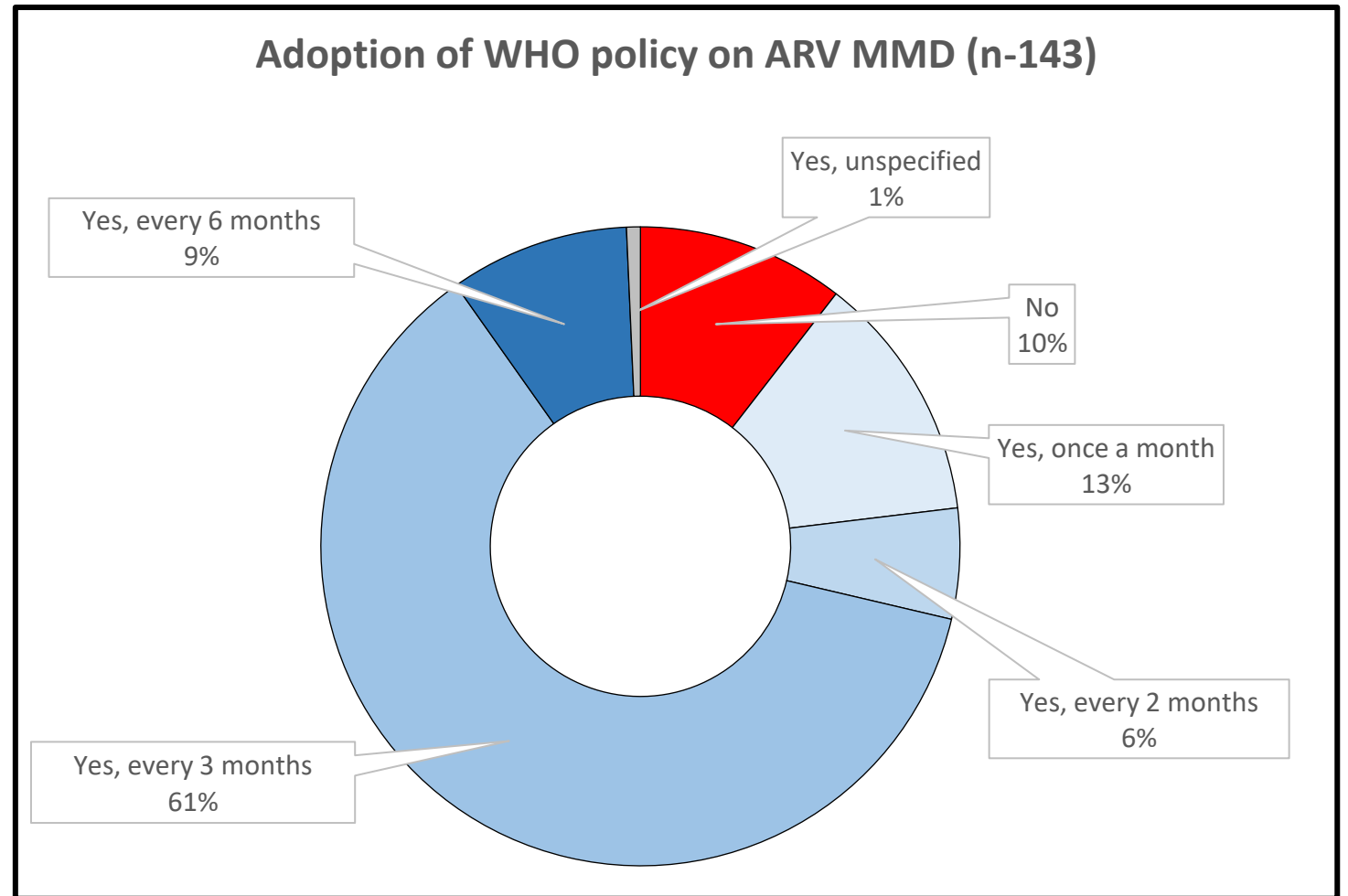
A 25% reduction in TB detection could lead to a 13% increase in TB-related deaths

Treatment and monitoring

Routine screening for people with HIV	Use point-of-care CD4 cell count at ART start and return to care to diagnose advanced HIV disease.	
Prevention of common comorbidities in HIV infection and AIDS	Modify prescribing to increase patients' supplies of TB preventive treatment (isoniazid, 3HP, 1HP), sulfamethoxazole + trimethoprim, and fluconazole.	
Routine ART: adults and adolescents	Emphasize same-day start for ART, including when patient is starting outside of a facility (e.g. during outreach or when attending mobile services). Extend to 6-monthly dispensing and promote community dispensing points.	Re-establish group adherence support (e.g. small group, virtual, mobile phone). Return to 3-monthly dispensing, if preferred.
Routine ART: children	Prioritize optimal regimens containing LPV/r or DTG, and switch to dispensing 3 months for children aged >3 years. For children aged <3 years, estimate whether dose adjustment will be required before next visit and prescribe accordingly. Follow up via phone or SMS text, including for planned dose adjustment. If insufficient stocks, deliver antiretrovirals at home or in the community.	Do catch-up campaigns for early infant diagnosis and ART initiation at first vaccination or other well child visits, if missed.
HIV: adherence and retention in care	Emphasize electronic health and mobile health strategies. Establish tele-health modalities for individual counselling that adhere to the principles of confidentiality and non-coercive decision-making.	Scale up peer and group counselling for adherence support and tracing, and also for re-engagement of people who have disengaged.

Country surveillance: MMD for ARVs

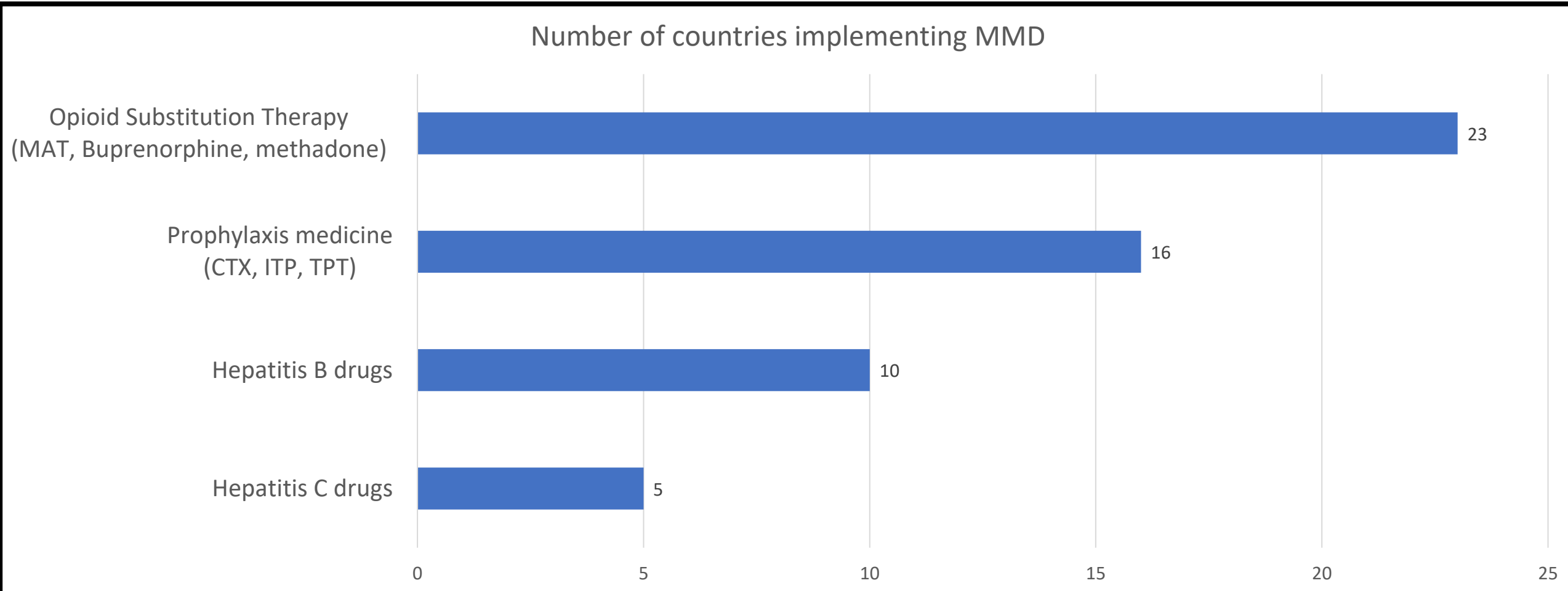
- ARV MMD policy is adopted in most countries.
- Data are available for 143 countries:
 - 128 (90%) adopted MMD policy
- COVID19 effect on MMD is double-edged:
 - Sufficient ARV stock → intensified MMD (Namibia, Malawi...)
 - Uncertain ARV stock → reduced MMD (Indonesia, Botswana..)



Source: GAM UNAIDS/WHO/UNICEF and WHO HIV/HEP/STI COVID-19 Questionnaire

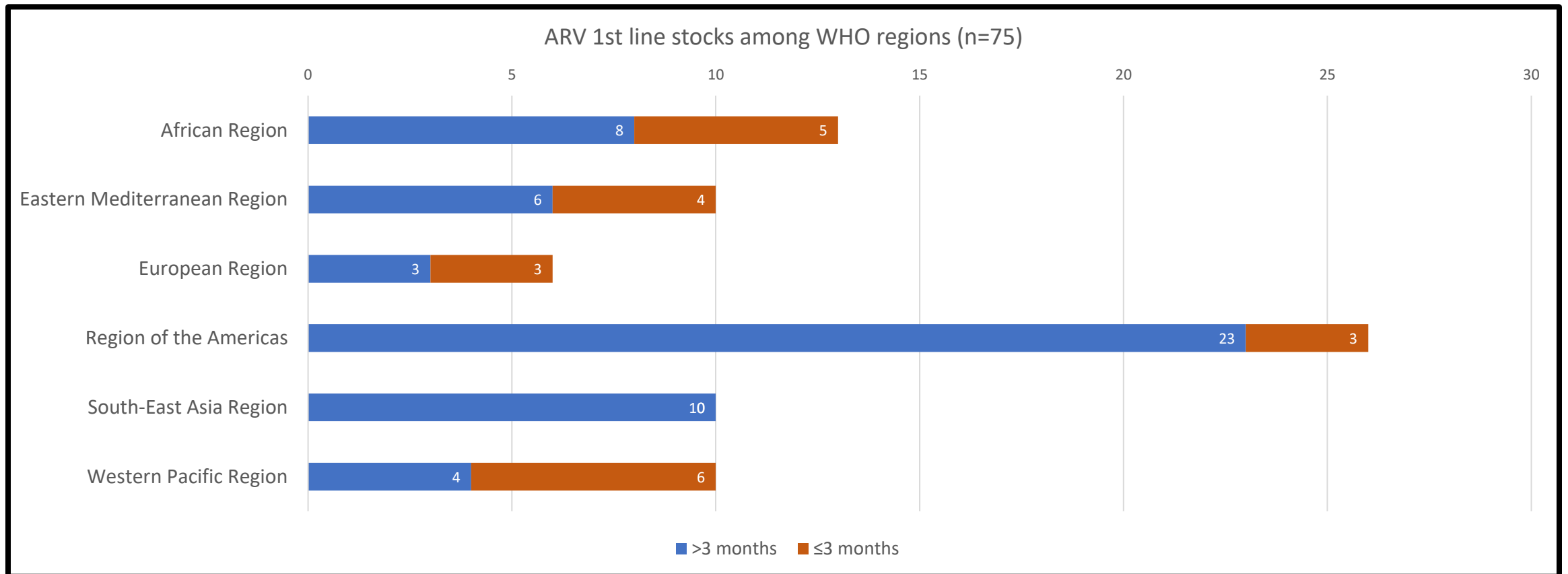
MMD for Other Drugs

MMD policy is also implemented for other drugs:



ARV stocks

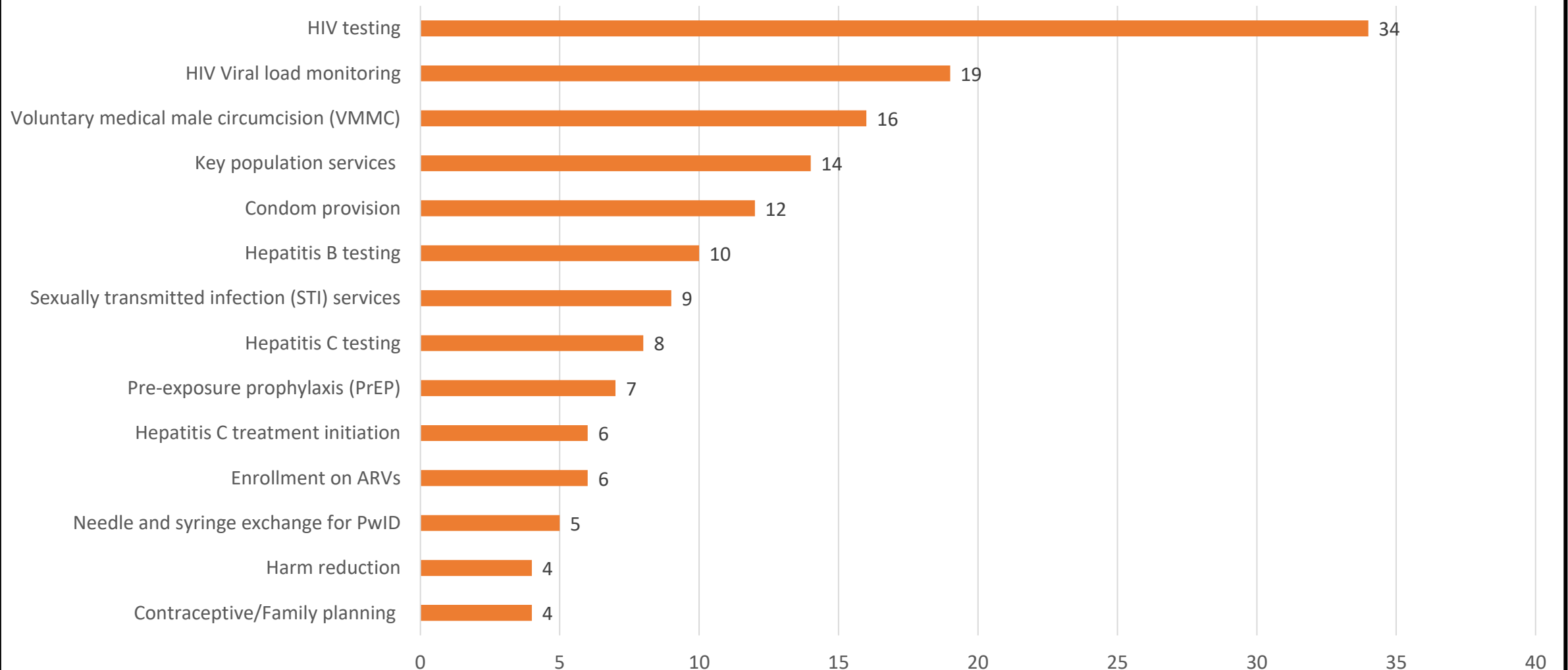
21/75 countries reported ARV stocks availability for major first line drugs (TLE/TEE/TLD) of **3 months or less**.



Source: WHO HIV/HEP/STI COVID-19 Questionnaire

Disruptions in other services due to COVID19

Number of countries facing disruption in other services (n = 53)



Other reported stock challenges

- Possible ARV 2nd line stock-outs in 26 countries:

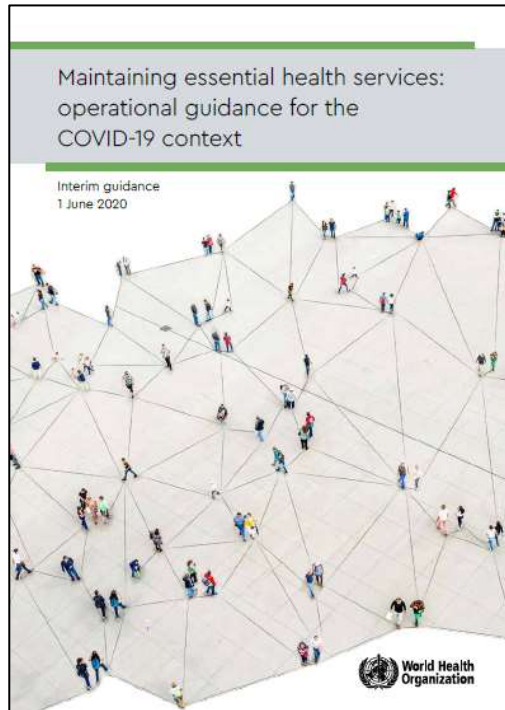
LPV/r :	Bhutan, Botswana, Cuba, Ecuador, El Salvador, Honduras, Kenya, Myanmar, Paraguay, Russian Federation, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Timor Leste (13)
ATV/r :	Cuba, El Salvador, Jamaica, Kenya, Peru, Venezuela, Zambia (7)
Pediatric ARV:	Botswana, Cuba, Ecuador, El Salvador, Honduras, Jamaica, Namibia, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Panama, Peru, Suriname, Zimbabwe (13)

- Other ARV drugs with possible stock outs: **AZT/3TC**, **Abacavir**, **DRV** in some countries.
- Hepatitis C Drugs : Argentina, Indonesia
- STI Treatment : Madagascar, Papua New Guinea
- OI drugs : Eswatini, Kenya
- Syphilis test kits : Ethiopia

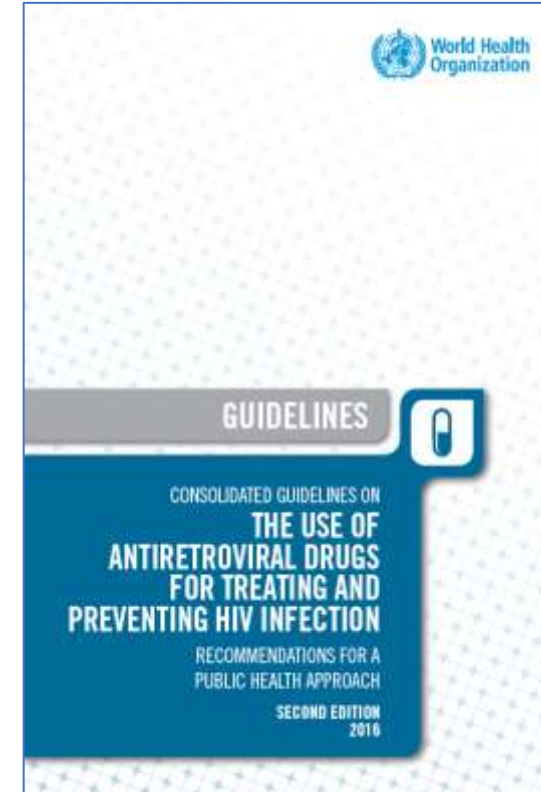
Some key actions

- Six-month prescribing of ARVs; MMD for TB and prophylaxis
- Reduced viral load/lab testing
- Community distribution points/peer delivery
- Suspend/reduce community-based activities
- Self testing/sampling for HIV and STIs
- e/m health
- Catch-up plans

Maintaining essential health services: operational guidance for the COVID-19 context



HIV Service Delivery Values & Preferences Survey



<https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/10665-332240>



Solange Baptiste
ITPC



Peter Preko
ICAP/CQUIN



Anna Grimsrud
IAS

Today's Panelists

Questions for the Panel

- What are the most interesting DSD-related innovations that you have seen in response to COVID-19?
- What keeps you up at night, with regards to DSD?
- What are the priorities moving forward and how is your organization responding?

AIDS
2020



23RD INTERNATIONAL AIDS CONFERENCE

VIRTUAL

6 - 10 JULY 2020

Differentiated service delivery (DSD) roadmap

[Available online here](#)



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Differentiated Service Delivery roadmap to AIDS 2020: Virtual

The 23rd International AIDS Conference ([AIDS 2020: Virtual](#)) 6-10 July 2020, is live and on-demand, according to your schedule. Many sessions have pre-recorded content that will enable 24-hour access and some sessions will also be replayed. Check the [online programme](#) for details of when to access the sessions across multi-time zones and e-posters highlighted in this roadmap. Please also check back regularly as more details and links will be added to this roadmap.

SESSIONS

Satellite sessions - live

Monday, 6 July

Bringing PrEP closer to home: Why is now the time for differentiated PrEP?

Satellite, PATH, AVAC, International AIDS Society [On-demand](#), [live](#) and [re-play](#)

Resilient Chronic Care Systems: Differentiated Service Delivery for People with HIV and Non-Communicable Diseases Satellite, ICAP at Columbia University [On-demand](#), [live](#), and [re-play](#)

Tuesday, 7 July

Differentiated service delivery in 2020 – Responding to the needs of people living with HIV before, during and after COVID-19 Satellite, International AIDS Society [On-demand](#), [live](#) and [replay](#)

Leveraging Differentiated Service Delivery to Enhance Coverage and Completion of Tuberculosis Preventive Treatment (TPT) Satellite, ICAP at Columbia University [On-demand](#), [live](#) and [replay](#)

On demand sessions (available from 4 July)

Late breaker abstract sessions

OADLB01 Track D late-breaker abstracts Oral abstract session

- DSD abstracts to be added

OAE01 Track E late-breaker abstracts Oral abstract session

- DSD abstracts to be added

Bridging & symposia sessions

SS24 Differentiated service delivery: One size does not fit all Symposia session

Oral abstract sessions

OAE04 Innovation in initiation, treatment and care: Differentiated Service Delivery Oral abstract session

- OAE0402 - Treatment outcomes in a community pharmacy anti-retroviral therapy program, Yohanna Kambai Avong, Institute of Human Virology, Nigeria

DSD Roadmap

Downloadable from the homepage of www.differentiatedservicedelivery.org



PEE1726 An evaluation of the effectiveness, facilitators and barriers of HIV Teen Clubs in achieving successful transition from teen to adult care in Botswana, Malawi using the RE-AM Framework. J. Gasego

PEE1621 Assessment of clinical outcomes and risk of LTRU among patients receiving differentiated HIV care: Results from a prospective cohort study in northern Tanzania. H. Abdul, T. Rimo de Wit, G. Marali et al

PEE1513 Bridging the gap in viral load testing coverage and suppression among patients on antiretroviral treatment in Ethiopia. D. Habte, Y. Tesfaye, A. Kebede et al

PEE1679 Carenet application: More than a user-friendly application, it is an HIV full cascade application from community-based organization working on HIV/AIDS in Thailand. A. Chawla, S. Srikant & P. Paria

PEE1641 Change is the only constant: A novel team-based retention and re-engagement strategy (PHAST) for a large urban HIV clinic. J. Bloom, E. Lynch M. Isaacs et al

PEE1498 Community and facility-based model integration in needle and syringe exchange program in a Sub-Saharan setting. R. Karamba, W. Masingu, J. Lule et al

PEE1479 Community-based HIV testing services are effective in reaching and diagnosing men: A systematic review. A.K. Groves, P. Stankard, S. Bowler et al

PEE1633 Continuous quality improvement in improving patient categorization documentation for differentiated service delivery implementation, a case of Westlands health centre. L. Ombaka, A. Awach, M. Elst & A. Kimani

PEE1637 Developing a model to prioritize men who have sex with men for delivering differentiated prevention services in targeted interventions in India. S. Rajan, B. Singh Kishore, J. Kishore et al

PEE1500 Developing the ADAPT (Alternative Delivery of ART Optimization) model for the planning of differentiated care in sub-Saharan Africa. B. Nicholas S. Kuchukhidze, N. Lelodze et al

PEE1662 Differentiated HIV testing to reach the male sub-population in Mubende Region-Uganda. A. Mugisa, B. Nalibuka, J. Saluku et al

PEE1622 Differentiated service delivery model for adolescents: Experience from Western Kenya. C. Nigro, M.C. Larcade, N. Blanco et al

PEE1626 Economic evaluation of differentiated service delivery models for ART service delivery in Lesotho: Cost to provider and cost to patient. B.E. Nicholas, G. Fatti, R. Cato et al

PEE1646 Effect of same-day ART initiation on early retention in Rakai, Uganda. J. Basima, V. Ssempejja, A. Ndyamabo et al

Sessions with DSD content

- **Satellites (4)**
 - **Bringing PrEP closer to home: Why is now the time for differentiated PrEP?** *PATH, AVAC, International AIDS Society*
 - **Resilient Chronic Care Systems: Differentiated Service Delivery for People with HIV and Non-Communicable Diseases**, *ICAP at Columbia University*
 - **Differentiated service delivery in 2020 – Responding to the needs of people living with HIV before, during and after COVID-19**, *International AIDS Society*
 - **Leveraging Differentiated Service Delivery to Enhance Coverage and Completion of Tuberculosis Preventive Treatment (TPT)**, *ICAP at Columbia University*
- **Late-breaker abstract sessions (2)**
 - **Track D (OADLB01) and Track E (OAELB01) late-breaker abstracts**
- **Bridging & symposia session**
 - **Differentiated service delivery: One size does not fit all (SS24)**
- **Oral abstract sessions (2)**
 - **Innovation in initiation, treatment and care: Differentiated service delivery (OAE04)**
 - **Take the wheel: Communities in the driving seat of HIV service delivery (OAE08)**
- **Poster discussion sessions (2)**
 - **Different methods, better results: Differentiated service delivery in HIV testing and prevention (PDE02)**
 - **Communities at the forefront: Integrating communities in HIV programming (PD01)**



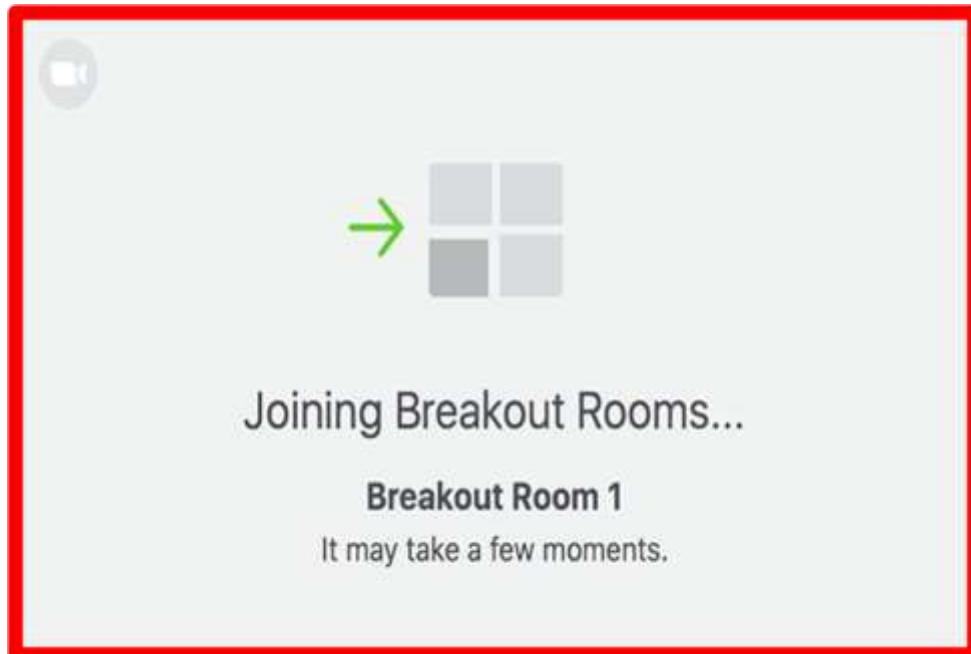
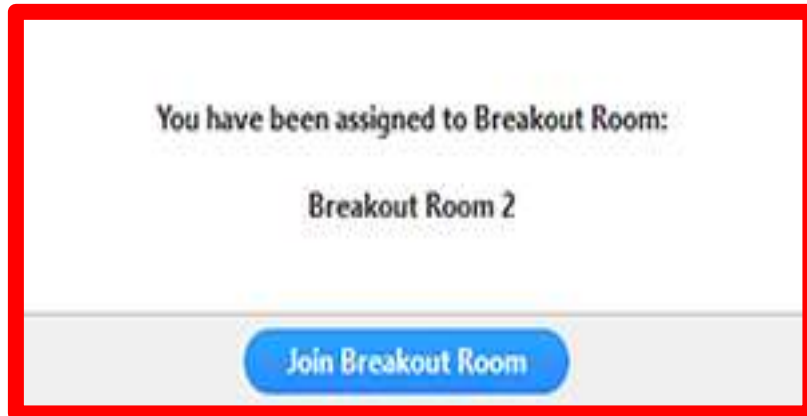
And MANY e-posters!

AIDS



See you there

Breakout Discussion Instructions/Discussion en petits groupes



- You will be invited to a room
 - Click **Join**.
- You will receive a 2 minute time warning before re-joining main room
 - Click **Leave**: to return to the main meeting
- Vous serez invités dans une salle
 - Cliquez sur « **Rejoindre** »
- Vous recevrez un avertissement de temps de 2 minutes avant de rejoindre la salle principale
 - Cliquez sur « **Quitter** » : pour revenir à la réunion principale

Breakout Discussion Questions/Questions de discussion en petits groupes

- What needs to happen to ensure good health outcomes for people living with HIV in the time of COVID-19?
- How can the CQUIN learning network help?
- Que doit-il se passer / Que doit-on faire pour assurer de bons résultats en matière de santé aux personnes vivant avec le VIH pendant la période de la COVID-19?
- Comment le réseau d'apprentissage CQUIN peut-il aider?

Report Back from Breakout Sessions

Next Steps

- DSD Roadmap at AIDS2020 Virtual
- CQUIN Virtual Advanced HIV Disease Workshop July 28-29th
- CQUIN COVID Webinar Series reconvenes August/September (Check CQUIN website for details)

Useful links and next steps/Liens utiles et prochaines étapes

- Slides and recordings from all past CQUIN webinars are posted to the website:
<https://cquin.icap.columbia.edu/cquin-covid-webinars/>
- Relevant guidelines, protocols, articles, and training materials have been archived on the CQUIN website and additional resources can be found at
<http://www.differentiatedservicedelivery.org/>
- Les diapositives et les enregistrements de tous les webinaires précédents de CQUIN sont affichés sur le site Web :
<https://cquin.icap.columbia.edu/cquin-covid-webinars/>
- Les lignes directrices, protocoles, articles et matériels de formation pertinents ont été archivés sur le site Web de CQUIN et des ressources supplémentaires peuvent être trouvées à l'adresse suivante
<http://www.differentiatedservicedelivery.org/>