

Linkage to Treatment for Men in Nigeria

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Outline

Introduction

Reaching men with HIV services: Key challenges

□ Strategies to improve HIV testing among men

□ Methods of enrollment/linkage to care for men

□ Linkages to care services for all identified HIV+ men

□ Trends in Linkage to care and treatment services for men

□ Challenges to effective linkage to care for men

□ Strategies toward solving some of the identified challenges



Introduction/Country Profile

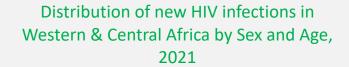
- Nigeria has an estimated population of over 200 million people, with HIV prevalence of 1.3% (NAIIS,2018)
- ~1.9 million people are living with HIV, and over 1.8 million are currently on ART.
- The HIV epidemic in our nation remains a mixed epidemic partly driven by urban key populations, particularly female sex workers (FSW), men who have sex with men (MSM) and people who inject drugs (PWID)
- Although HIV incidence in men aged 25-49 years is not as high as in these key populations, knowledge of HIV status and linkage from testing to treatment is a particular challenge for men

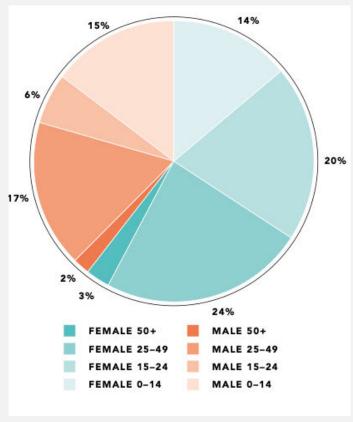




Reaching Men: Challenges

- Men typically have lower rates of health seeking behavior than women
 - Less likely to know their HIV status
 - Less likely to link to HIV treatment after testing positive
 - But once linked to treatment, equally likely to be virally suppressed
- In Nigeria:
 - Men contribute about 0.9% of the current HIV incidence in the country
 - HIV positivity rate is about 4.0% and men between the ages of 25-29 years accounted for about 8.2% of the total positivity rate.





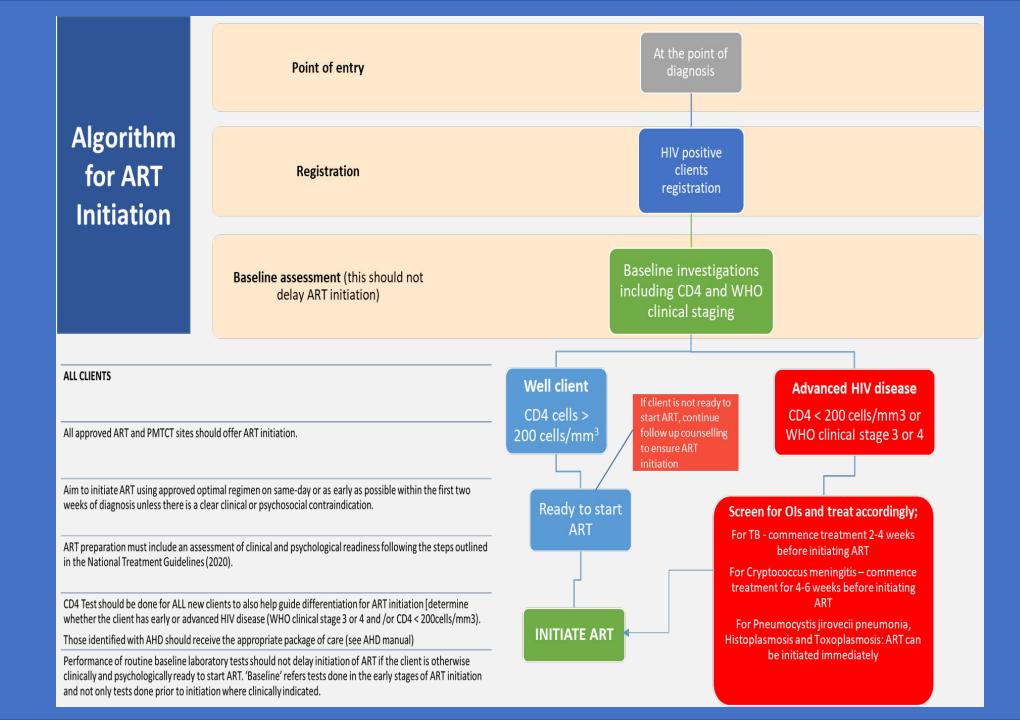
UNAIDS Global AIDS Update 2022



Strategies to improve HIV testing among Men

- Community-based HIV testing
- Index testing and Partner Notification services
- HIV self testing
- Social network testing
- Recency testing



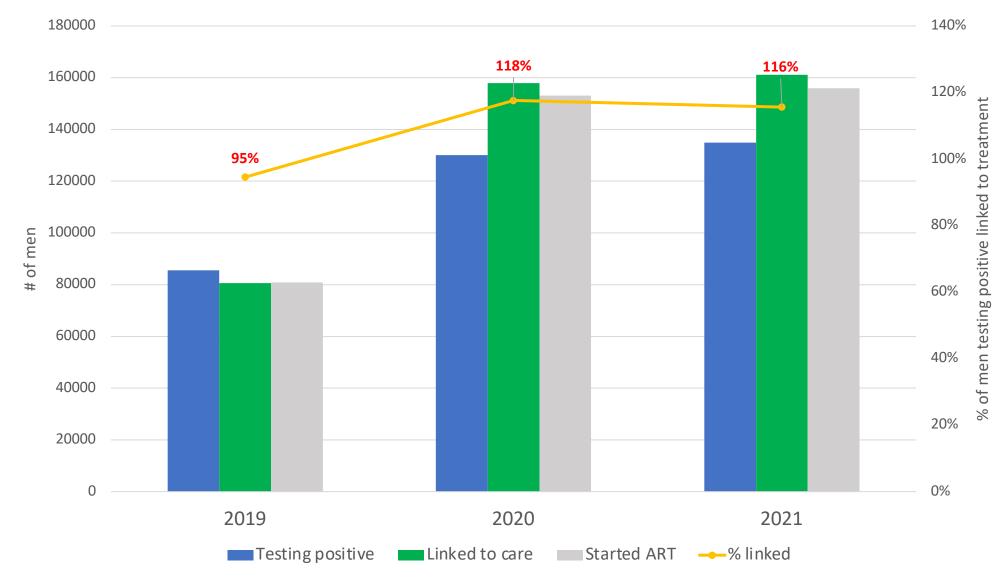


Linkages to Care Services for all Identified HIV+ Men

- All identified HIV+ men should be effectively linked to Comprehensive Health facilities for continuity of quality care.
- Effective referral mechanisms should be in a place for transfer to specialist health services and for access of specialist health providers
- The Hub and spoke model is usually explored to ensure that all HIV+ clients receive adequate care and treatment to facilities closer to them.
- The use of Escort services is also a strategy used to increase linkage of all identified HIV+ clients to facilities for quality care services.



Trends in Linkage to Care for Men (2019 – 2021)





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Challenges to effective linkage to care for men

- Sub optimal linkage/follow up mechanism
- Ineffective tracking mechanism for identifying and reintroducing or returning to care those referred that did not access services.
- Perceived discrimination/stigma from health care workers
- Long waiting time /turn around time for some of the HIV test results.
- Client convenience and accessibility
- Poor referral network
- Occasional stock out of HIV commodities and HIVST kits

Strategies toward solving some of the identified challenges

- Strengthen linkage and follow up mechanism (telephone, reminders, partner service)
- Strengthen the tracking mechanism for identifying and reintroducing or returning to care those referred that did not access services (use of trackers)
- Integration of HIV services into routine care
- Introduction of the Test and treat approach /same day ART Initiation.
- Reducing waiting time for the initial appointment
- Development of referral Guides/Directories for effective linkages to care
- Engagement of the Hub and Spoke models for HIV services
- Use of Escort services for all identified clients.

HIV Learning Network The CQUIN Project for Differentiated Service Delivery



Thank you!

