





Differentiated Services for Key and Vulnerable Populations in Kenya Dr. Jebet Boit DDMS NASCOP





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Background

- Tailoring HIV service delivery to suit client needs is an integral part of the response to HIV epidemic control.
- Several studies conducted prior to and after large scale implementation of DSD suggested better or comparable retention and suppression outcomes for clients on a DSD model compared to those on standard care
- Kenya Key Population Program has been implementing DSD models for both stable (established) and unstable (non established) clients since 2020 during the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic.
- Other than Facility Fast Track models that were implemented in the drop-in-centers (DiCEs), there was great demand for community ART distribution models through Community ART Groups (CAGs).



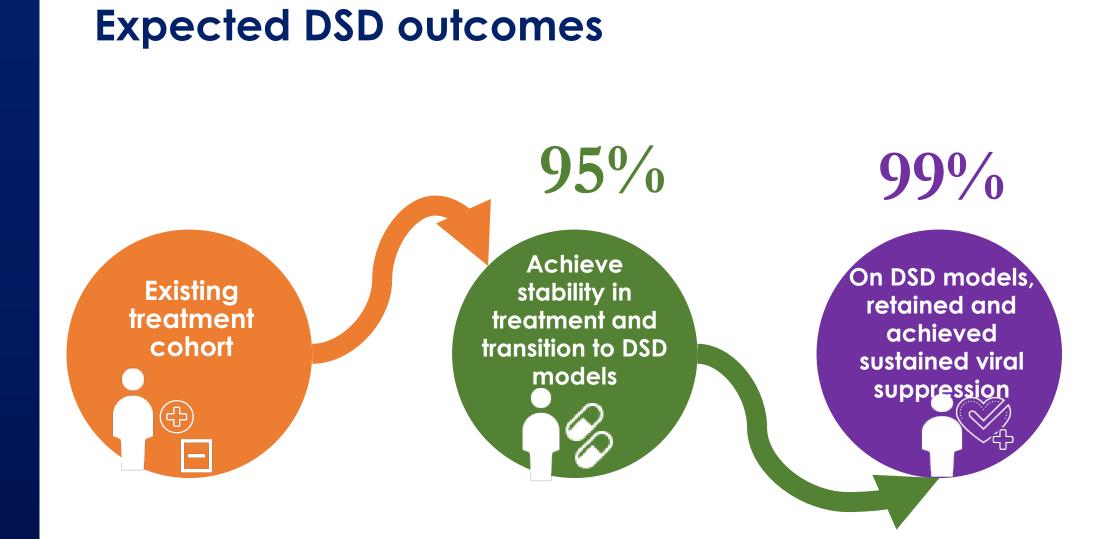
Why is retention so important for KP living with HIV?

Retention in care is strongly correlated with health outcomes.

Clients who are poorly-retained in care are:

- More likely to have detectable viremia.
- More likely to have prolonged viral burden.
- Less likely to maintain access to ART.
- More likely to have AIDS-defining opportunistic infections (Ois).
- At higher risk of mortality.







Scaling up community-based models

Strategies used:

- Sensitization of service providers and KP clients on DSD models
- Continued client categorization at every clinical visit including mapping of clients per geographical location
- Client-led community empowerment
- HCW-led CAGs were formed in the initial phase as there were trust issues among KP peers.
- Second phase involved formation of peer-led groups led by Peer Navigators
- Community ART pick up points at beach fronts targeting fisher folk were also established



How does community ART work?

- Stable/established KP living with HIV (KP_LWHIV) Clients can get 3 months of ART at a time
- Stable/established KP_LWHIV clients only need to see a clinician twice a year for ART services only (every 6 months)
 - Note: All KPs in Kenya are supposed to received a clinical visit quarterly for other prevention services like STI screening, TB screening etc.
- They can be seen by a clinician more frequently if they want to, or if they have any additional concerns like STIs etc.
- Between appointments with a clinician, stable/established KP_LHIV clients can get their ART through a refill system in the community at month 3 post clinical visit. This is a top up of 3 months of drugs with quick symptomatic screen.



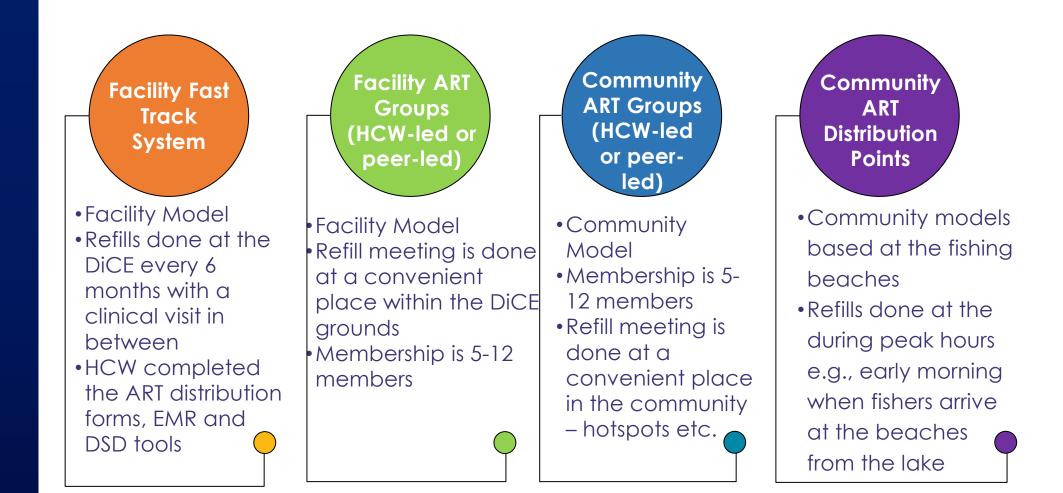
Implementation of beach ART distribution points

- Seasonal migration of fishermen based on fish volumes leading to missed clinic appointments, missed VL uptake, missed refills.
- Conflicts between clinic hours, fishing hours and fish market hours.
- Both stable/established and unstable/ unestablished fisher folk enrolled to encourage continuity of care and return to treatment
- Comprehensive services offered at the beach fronts – clinical visits, phlebotomy for VL and refills for DSD clients
- Established in Migori and Siaya county





Models implemented





Some of the tools in use

Form B: Patient Categorization Checklist after 12 Months on ART CCC No: **Patient Name:** Date of ART initiation: Stable (Use Codes Below) Unstable (Tick if appropriate) Unstable Date of Visit Comments on ART A patient is considered stable if they A patient is considered unstable if they have any of meet all of the following criteria: the following: On their current ART regimen for On their current ART regimen for < 12 ≥12 months months • No active OIs (including TB) in Any active OIs (including TB) in the previous the previous 6 months 6 months Adherent to scheduled clinic . Poor or questionable adherence to scheduled visits for the previous 6 months clinic visits in the previous 6 months • Most recent VL < 400 copies/ml . Most recent $VL \ge 400$ copies/ml Has completed 6 months of IPT Has not completed 6 months of IPT ٠ . . BM1≥18.5 . Pregnant or breastfeeding Age ≥ 20 years BMI < 18.5 . ٠ Healthcare team does not have . . Age < 20 years concerns about providing longer Healthcare team has concerns about . follow-up intervals for the providing longer follow-up intervals for the patient patient

Key Population Peer Navigators Community ART refills Template						
DICE Name						
Period of Activity						
Name of Peer Navigator						
Expected Output						
Number of KPs targeted for ART refills	FSW:					
	MSM					
	PWID					
Number of KPs provided with ART refills	FSW:					
	MSM					
	PWID					
Cor	nfirmed By:					
Name	Date	Signature & Stamp				
Peer Navigator						
DICE In charge						
KP Team Lead						
•						

Part A of the ART Distribution Form must be completed at the time of pre-packing ART for refills for stable clients, whether it is being distributed through a facility-based fast track system or being distributed in the community

A. ART Distribution Form for Stable Patie	nts		
Client Name:	Client Unique No:		
	-		
Date of ARV Distribution: DDMMY	(YY		
ART Refill Model:			
Patient Phone No: Treatment	t Supporter Phone No:	8	
		Complete	
ARVs regimen being distributed:	Quantity (mths):	let	
		eat	
Other drugs/supplies being distributed and qua	Other drugs/supplies being distributed and quantity		
		at time	
□ CPT / Dapsone, quantity (mths): □ Oral Contraception, quantity (mths): □ Condoms (yes/no):			
		of dispensing	
Other: , quantity (days):	Other: , quantity (days):	en	
		sin	
Name of pharmacist/person dispensing:	Name of ART distributor:	94	
Signature:	Signature:		
1			

Part B of the ART Distribution Form must be completed at the time of distributing an ART refill to a stable client, whether it is being distributed through a facility-based fast track system or being distributed in the community

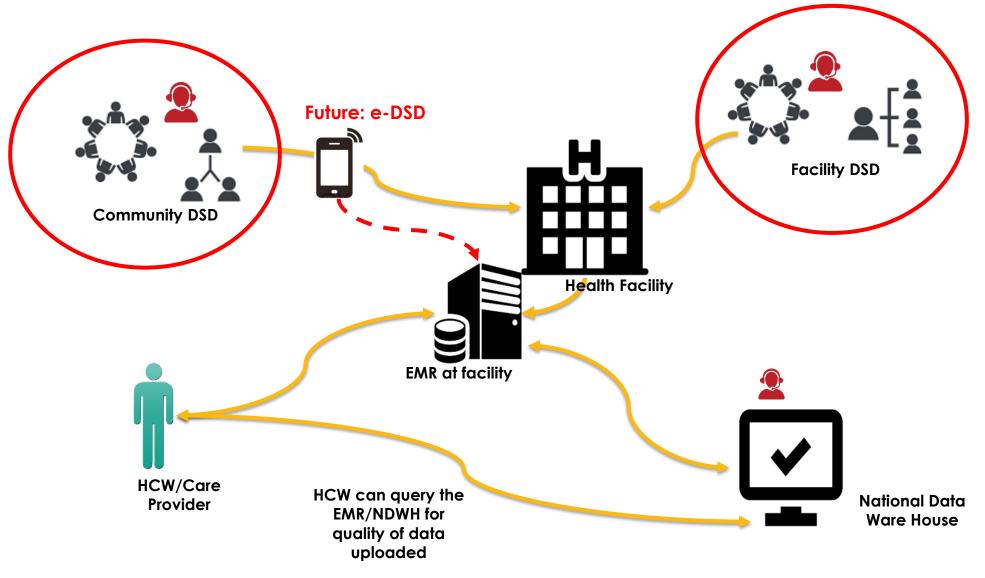
B. Patient review checklist (if yes to any of the questions below, confirm they have enough ART until they can reach the clinic and refer back to clinic for further evaluation; book appointment and notify clinic)					
Any missed doses of AR	Vs since last clinic visit:	□Yes □No			
If yes, how many missed doses:					
Any current/worsening	symptoms:				
Fatigue: □Yes □No	Fever: □Yes □No	Nausea/vomiting: □Yes	□No	Diarrhea: □Yes □No	omp
Cough: □Yes □No	Rash: □Yes □No	Genital sore∕discharge: □Yes	□No	Other:	Complete at time
Any new medications prescribed from outside of the HIV clinic: □Yes □No					ime o
If yes, specify:					f distribution
Family planning: 🗆 Yes	□No	Pregnancy status: Pregnant	□ Not Pr	egnant 🗆 Not Sure	butio
Method used:					-
Referred to clinic: □Ye	s □No	-			
If yes, appointment date: DD MM YYYY					
Signature of patient upo	n receipt of the ART:				

Community ART distribution principles

- Group distribution of medications is provided at the community level for stable clients who are on ART.
- Group adherence counseling support is provided by HCW or peer navigator when medication is distributed.
- Clinical consultation and blood drawing is done at the clinic when a member is due.
- HCW or Peer Navigators dispense medications and conduct symptom-based general health assessments
- Clients have to sign the distribution form upon receiving medication



Data flow





Lessons Learnt

- Continued client education key messaging as KPs have trust issues with peers
- KPs with community stigma issues can comfortably receive ART at facility-based ART groups.
- Two levels of sensitization for KP clients helps to keep the members engaged and reduces risks of group collapse due to group dynamics
- Use of experienced and respected Peer Navigators brings in comfort and acceptance by clients on CAGs.







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Thank you!

