

HUMAN IMMUNODEFICIENCY VIRUS (HIV) PREVENTION & CARE

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DEFINITIONS

- **Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV):** A virus that targets the immune system & weakens the body's defense system against infections.
- **Antiretroviral medicines (ARVs):** They are medicines used to treat HIV. They can be used for post-exposure prophylaxis (short term treatment started as soon as possible) & pre-exposure prophylaxis (for people tested negative for HIV but are at high risk of infection).
- **Antiretroviral therapy:** Also known as *combination antiretroviral therapy* or *highly active antiretroviral therapy* is the use of a combination of three or more antiretroviral medicines to treat HIV infection. It involves lifelong treatment.

RATIONALE – 1/2

- **HIV among adolescents is an important problem, especially in sub-Saharan Africa [1,2]:** There are 1.7 million adolescents living with HIV worldwide, 88% of whom live in Sub-Saharan Africa. With 170,000 new HIV infections in 2019, adolescents account for about 10% of new adult infections. In Eastern and Southern Africa, about 4/5 new adolescent infections are amongst adolescent girls. This is underpinned by gender inequalities and harmful masculinities, violence, poor access to education & employment.
- **HIV among adolescents has major health consequences:** AIDS-related deaths have declined in 10-14 year olds, largely due to the impact of Prevention in Mother to Child Transmission. AIDS-related deaths in 15-19 year olds have continued to rise because of growing autonomy & its impact on treatment adherence. Compared to children & adults living with HIV, adolescents have higher rates of mortality.

RATIONALE — 2/2

- **HIV prevention & management services have been shown to be effective:** Packages of effective interventions are available for HIV prevention in adolescents and young people, and for key populations within the age groups. Similar packages of effective interventions are available for treatment & care.
- **Prevention strategies & their implementation, & access to high quality services need attention:** These effective interventions are not reaching the many adolescents who need them.



HUMAN RIGHTS OBLIGATIONS

- States are obliged to ensure adolescents have access to confidential HIV testing & counselling services, & to evidence-based HIV prevention & treatment programmes by health personnel that acknowledge the rights of adolescents to privacy and non-discrimination.
- States must ensure that right to health is not undermined as a result of discrimination including because of their HIV status.
- Removal of barriers to access such as third-party consent requirements, are also part of states' obligations.

KEY CONCEPTS TO CONSIDER


- Many adolescents do not know how to prevent HIV or where to access HIV preventive services.
- Many adolescents, especially those in key populations, do not know their HIV status.
- Adolescents find it difficult to reach and obtain HIV prevention and care services.
- HIV prevention & care services are often not adolescent friendly.
 - (i) With regard to diagnosis & post-test counselling, receiving information about potential HIV exposure may be more challenging for adolescents than for adults.
 - (ii) With regard to treatment, frequent clinic visits, time spent waiting for services & having to miss school discourages adolescents' engagement in care.
 - (iii) With regard to disclosure, this potential loss of social or economic support or loss of a partner may be especially difficult for adolescents, particularly, if the partner is older or has more power in the relationship.

WHO GUIDELINES

- **Consolidated HIV prevention, testing, treatment and service delivery guidelines (2021).**
- **Consolidated guidelines on HIV testing services (2019).**
- **Consolidated HIV strategic information guidelines (2020).**
- **Consolidated guidelines on HIV prevention, diagnosis, treatment & care for key populations: updated version (2016).**
 - **Preventing HIV through safe voluntary medical male circumcision for adolescent boys and men in generalized HIV epidemics: recommendations and key considerations (2020).**
 - **Guidelines on HIV self-testing & partner notification (2016).**
 - **Updated recommendations on first-line & second-line antiretroviral regimens & post-exposure prophylaxis & recommendations on early infant diagnosis of HIV: interim guidance (2018).**
 - **Guideline on when to start antiretroviral therapy & on pre-exposure prophylaxis for HIV (2015).**
 - **Guidelines on post-exposure prophylaxis for HIV & the use of cotrimoxazole prophylaxis for HIV-related infections among adults, adolescents & children (2014).**
 - **Consolidated guidelines on the use of antiretroviral drugs for treating & preventing HIV infection: recommendations for a public health approach (2016).**
 - **Guidelines for managing advanced HIV disease & rapid initiation of antiretroviral therapy (2017).**
 - **Consolidated guidelines on person-centered HIV patient monitoring & case surveillance (2017).**
 - **Guidelines on the public health response to pretreatment HIV drug resistance (2017).**
- **HIV & adolescents: guidance for HIV testing & counselling & care for adolescents living with HIV: recommendations for a public health approach and considerations for policy-makers and managers (2013).**
- **Integrating collaborative TB & HIV services within a comprehensive package of care for people who inject drugs: consolidated guidelines (2016).**
- **Consolidated guideline on sexual & reproductive health and rights of women living with HIV (2017).**
- **Responding to children and adolescents who have been sexually abused: WHO clinical guidelines (2017).**

COMPLEMENTARY DOCUMENTS TO WHO GUIDELINES

- Adolescent-friendly health services for adolescents living with HIV: from theory to practice (WHO, 2019)
- [Adolescent HIV testing, counselling & care: implementation guidance for health providers and planners. \(WHO, 2014\)](#)
- HIV strategic information: accelerating progress on HIV testing and treatment for children and adolescents through improved strategic information (WHO, 2020)
- [HIV prevention among adolescent girls & young women: putting HIV prevention among adolescent girls & young women on the Fast-Track and engaging men and boys. \(UNAIDS, 2016\)](#)
- Learning session on HIV-affected adolescent mothers and their children in sub-Saharan Africa: meeting report (WHO, 2020)
- [Key considerations for differentiated antiretroviral therapy delivery for specific populations: children, adolescents, pregnant & breastfeeding women and key populations. \(WHO, 2017\)](#)
- The importance of sexual & reproductive health & rights to prevent HIV in adolescent girls & young women in eastern & southern Africa. (WHO, 2017)
- [Clinical manual for male circumcision under local anesthesia & HIV prevention services for adolescent boys & men. \(WHO, 2018\)](#)
- WHO implementation tool for pre-exposure prophylaxis of HIV infection. (WHO, 2017)



I can't keep taking these medications. They are making me feel terrible!

I understand it can be difficult. Let us work together to find a solution

Would you be interested in joining a group of young people who are facing similar challenges?

REFERENCES

1. UNAIDS AIDSinfo: People living with HIV receiving ART (#) (as of 30 June). UNAIDS; 2020. Available from: <https://aidsinfo.unaids.org/>
2. UNICEF. HIV and AIDS in adolescents: Turning the tide against AIDS will require more concentrated focus on adolescents and young people. UNICEF; 2020 Jul. Available from: <https://data.unicef.org/topic/adolescents/hiv-aids/>

HIV PREVENTION AND CARE

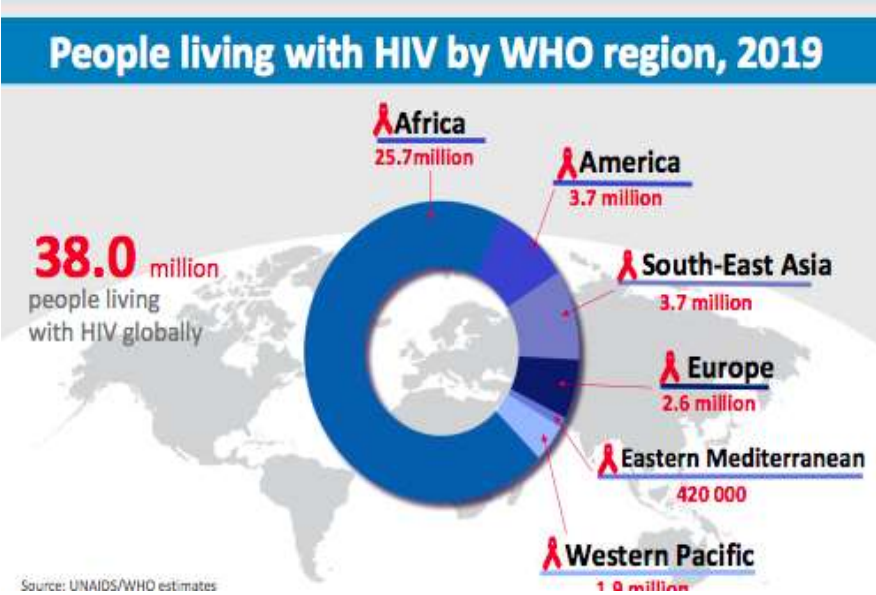
A Regional Perspective



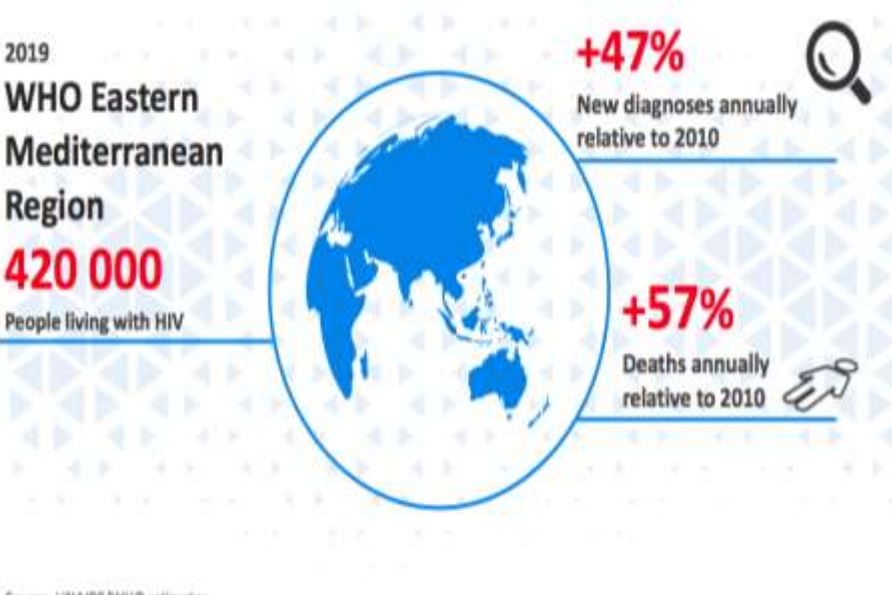
Key facts about HIV from the Region

HIV prevalence in the EMR is lowest in the world. An estimated 1.1% (420,000) of adults aged 15–49 years are living with HIV in the EMR, according to 2019 estimates. (1)

Comparison with other Regions



Overview of HIV in EMR



Key facts about HIV from the Region, cont.

Policy Situation

- 12/16 responding countries have a national policy/guideline for STIs that includes a recommendation on integrating HIV and STI testing (2)
- 20/22 countries have adopted WHO HIV Test, Treat, and Retain policy (3)

Although the general population living with HIV (PLWHIV) is low, key populations in the Region continue to be disproportionately affected (4)

- High rates of infection are found among **people who inject drugs** in Pakistan (21%), Islamic Republic of Iran (9.3%), Morocco (7.9%), Afghanistan (4.4%), Tunisia (3.9%), and Egypt (2.4%).
- HIV prevalence among **men who have sex with men (MSM)** was estimated at 12.6% in Lebanon, followed by Morocco (5.7%), Sudan (1.4%), and Tunis (1.4%).
- HIV prevalence among **sex workers** was estimated to be 12.9% in Djibouti, followed by Somalia (5.2%), Egypt (2.8%), and Pakistan (3.8%).

Antiretroviral therapy (ART) coverage (4)

- In 2019, EMR continued to demonstrate the lowest ART coverage at 24% for the general population and 23% for children.
- ART coverage varies across countries in the Region. For example, high ART coverage is observed in low burden countries such as Morocco (65%), Lebanon (63%), Oman (61%), and most Gulf countries. Meanwhile, high burden countries such as Pakistan (21%), Sudan (22%), and Iran (25%) have lower ART coverage.

Regional Challenges

Stigma: Stigma related to HIV and to key populations, who are disproportionately affected by HIV is rife in the Region and presents a major obstacle to uptake of HIV services. (4,5)

Lack of political commitment: In most low-income countries in the Region, the HIV response is largely dependent on external donor funding. This is a reflection of the limited political commitment and low priority given to HIV in many countries. Further, political developments in the past decade in the Region have not been conducive to de-criminalization and de-stigmatization. (4)

Limited access to services: The majority of PLWHIV in the Region do not have access to HIV testing, and an analysis of the situation showed that the “treatment gap” is mainly due to the “testing gap”. Gender-based discrimination further prevents access to services for many adolescent girls. (4)

Lack of integration and concerns about confidentiality: The current service delivery models are challenged by a lack of integration and decentralization, which if addressed could serve to improve acceptability of services for HIV and other stigmatized diseases. As a result, key populations and adolescents are often reluctant to use services for fear of their HIV status being exposed to their communities. (4,5)

Lack of disaggregated data: There is a lack of age and sex disaggregated data in the routine health management systems in many countries of the Region. Such data is required to know who needs services and how existing services are or are not meeting their needs to inform evidence-based decision-making.

REGIONAL INITIATIVE 1

Egyptian Family Planning Association (EFPA)

The EFPA uses outreach as an extension of its clinical services to engage with young people who are most at risk of acquiring HIV (6)

Strategy

- Outreach activities through peer educators to extend the reach of health services.
- Advocacy to influence policy change that prioritizes the sexual and reproductive health needs of young people within the national health system.

Services

- Peer educators conduct outreach sessions with young people less than 18 years of age, primarily at orphanages and government institutions for street children. The peer educators explain the services offered at the clinics, encourage participants to use services as needed, and distribute condoms.
- The sessions are offered at a location away from the clinic so that the participants to preserve confidentiality and avoid the stigma associated with seeking HIV services.

Achievements

- In 2012, 81 peer-to-peer sessions reached almost 2,300 people, one-third of whom were young men who have sex with men or young people who inject drugs.

REGIONAL INITIATIVE 2

Development of a TEST, TREAT, RETAIN tool (6*,7)

To improve access to treatment, the WHO Eastern Mediterranean Regional Office (EMRO) developed a tool to assess barriers to HIV testing, care, and treatment in 2014.

Purpose

- To guide healthcare providers in using qualitative data to assess the determinants and extent of engagement of PLWHIV along the continuum of diagnosis and care.
- To highlight opportunities to improve access to HIV testing, strengthen linkages to care, and support patient retention in lifelong treatment.

Achievements

- Six countries (Egypt, Islamic Republic of Iran, Lebanon, Morocco, Pakistan (Punjab), Sudan) carried out the test, treat, retain cascade analysis.
- In follow up to this analysis, and with support from WHO EMRO, the countries have:
 - Developed testing and treatment acceleration action plans, which are now being implemented.
 - Updated their HIV treatment guidelines in line with latest WHO recommendations and adopted them at the national level.

Regional opportunities (8)

Regional strategy for health sector response to HIV, 2016-2021

The WHO Eastern Mediterranean Regional Office, in consultation with stakeholders, developed a regional strategy for the health sector's response to HIV. This presents an opportunity for the Region to align with the commitments made by the United Nations General Assembly in 2001 and 2006, as well as the strategic directions for the achievement of universal access to HIV prevention, treatment, care and support developed by WHO and UNAIDS:

- Maintaining and improving coverage of optimized treatment among PLHIV
- Tailoring programming to improve access and uptake of services (prevention, testing, treatment) for key populations
- Re-engaging those lost-to-follow-up
- Enhancing health information systems
- Continuing advocacy and resource mobilization

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2. WHO Regional Office for the Eastern Mediterranean. Regional report on reproductive, maternal, newborn, child and adolescent health policy survey, 2019. (unpublished report). For more details contact siddeegk@who.int
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4. WHO EMRO. AIDS and sexually transmitted diseases: HIV in the WHO Eastern Mediterranean Region. World Health Organization; c2021. Available from: <http://www.emro.who.int/asd/about/hiv-situation-region.html>
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6. World Health Organization. Serving the needs of key populations: Case examples of innovation and good practice on HIV prevention, diagnosis, treatment and care. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2017. Licence: CC BY-NC-SA 3.0 IGO. p. 42, 48. Available from: <https://www.who.int/hiv/pub/populations/key-populations-case-examples/en/>
7. WHO EMRO. Regional reporting tool. World Health Organization; c2021. Available from: <http://www.emro.who.int/asd/regional-reporting-tool/index.html>
8. WHO Regional Office for the Eastern Mediterranean. Regional strategy for health sector response to HIV 2011–2015. World Health Organization; 2011. Available from: https://applications.emro.who.int/dsaf/emropub_2011_1242.pdf

Individual country profile for HIV can be accessed from the WHO portal data base:
<https://cfs.hivci.org/country-factsheet.html>