

Heads together

We can transform
the region

napwha national association of
people with HIV australia



What we need to strengthen in HIV/STI treatment and care in clinical services in PNG



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Supporting the HIV, Viral Hepatitis and Sexual Health Workforce

Presented by: Dr Arun Menon

ASHM Senior Clinical Advisor

18 September 2019

A statement of the HIV Planning Summit, Port Moresby, August 2019



HIV and related diseases like TB and sexually transmitted infections now represent an emerging public health emergency in PNG

Recommendation of the HIV Planning Summit, Port Moresby, August 2019

Rapidly increase access to HIV testing and linkage to treatment and care.

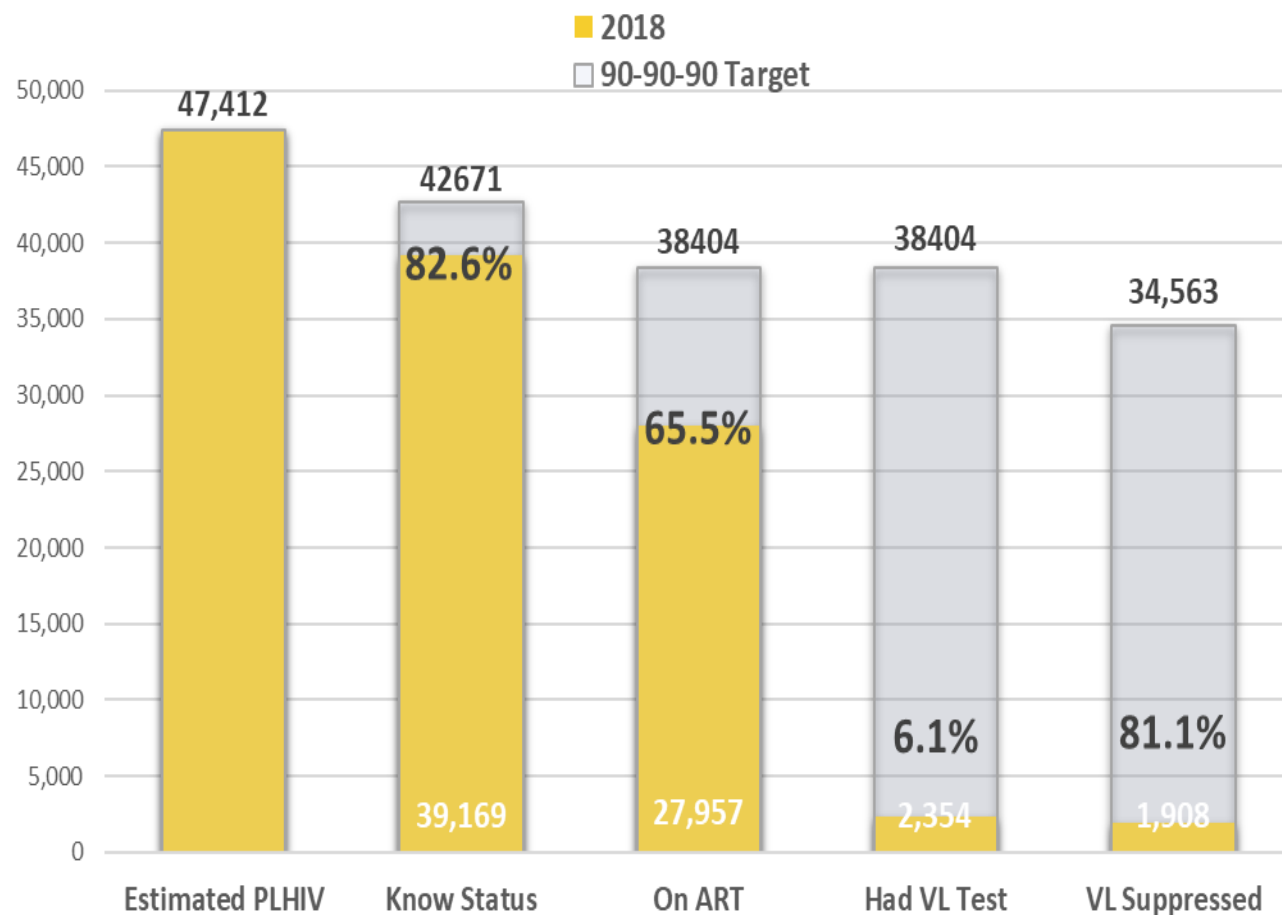
This includes demonstrating the effectiveness of HIV self-testing, community-led testing and screening for HIV, TB and STIs, VCT as a part of community outreach and more consistent access to voluntary testing, counselling (VCT) and effective linkage to care in all Level 2 primary care clinics.



2018 National HIV Care & Treatment Cascade



To get to the first 90 target. We need to find an additional 3500 HIV +ve individuals



Sources: 2019 Spectrum Estimates; HPDB; VLSM.

We have to test everywhere and widen the pool of testers. Current VCT and PICT training is too long, complicated and specialised.

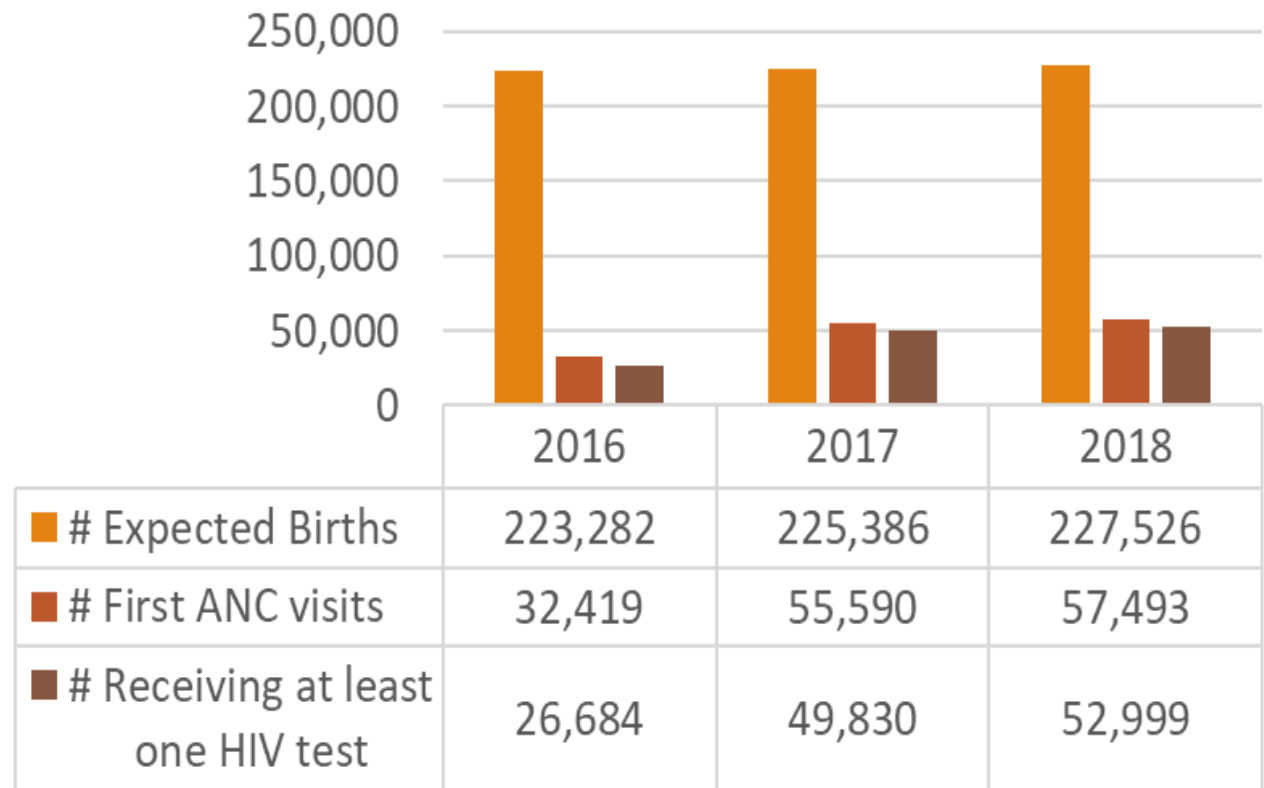
Simplify Counselling and testing to a pre test discussion and testing which can take place anywhere in the community by peers and not just in fixed health facilities

Simplify Counselling & Testing for HIV



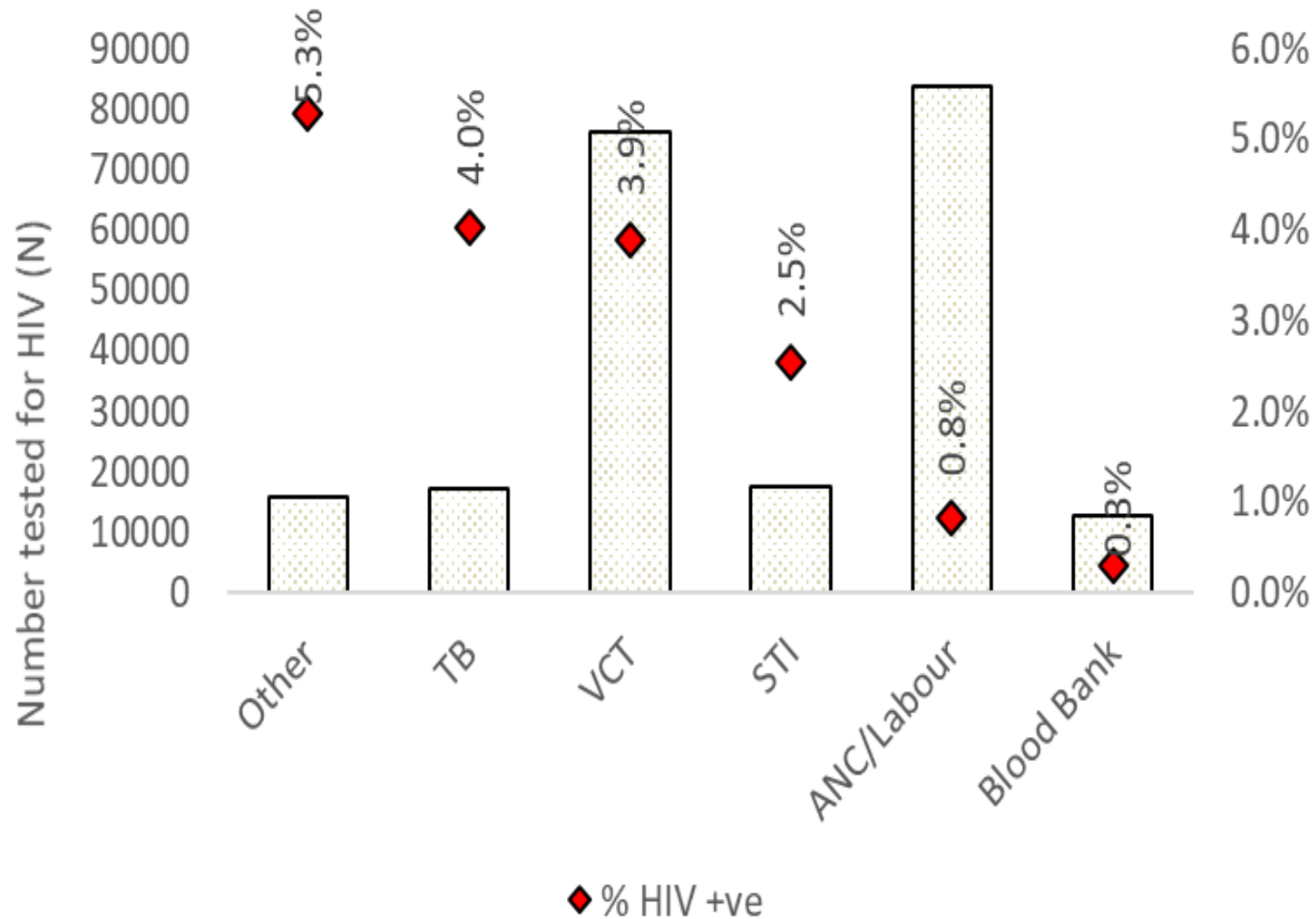
300 babies were born with HIV in 2018

Male tested at ANC is increasing:
 2013 – 1.42%,
 2014 – 3.3% and
 2015 - 4.02%



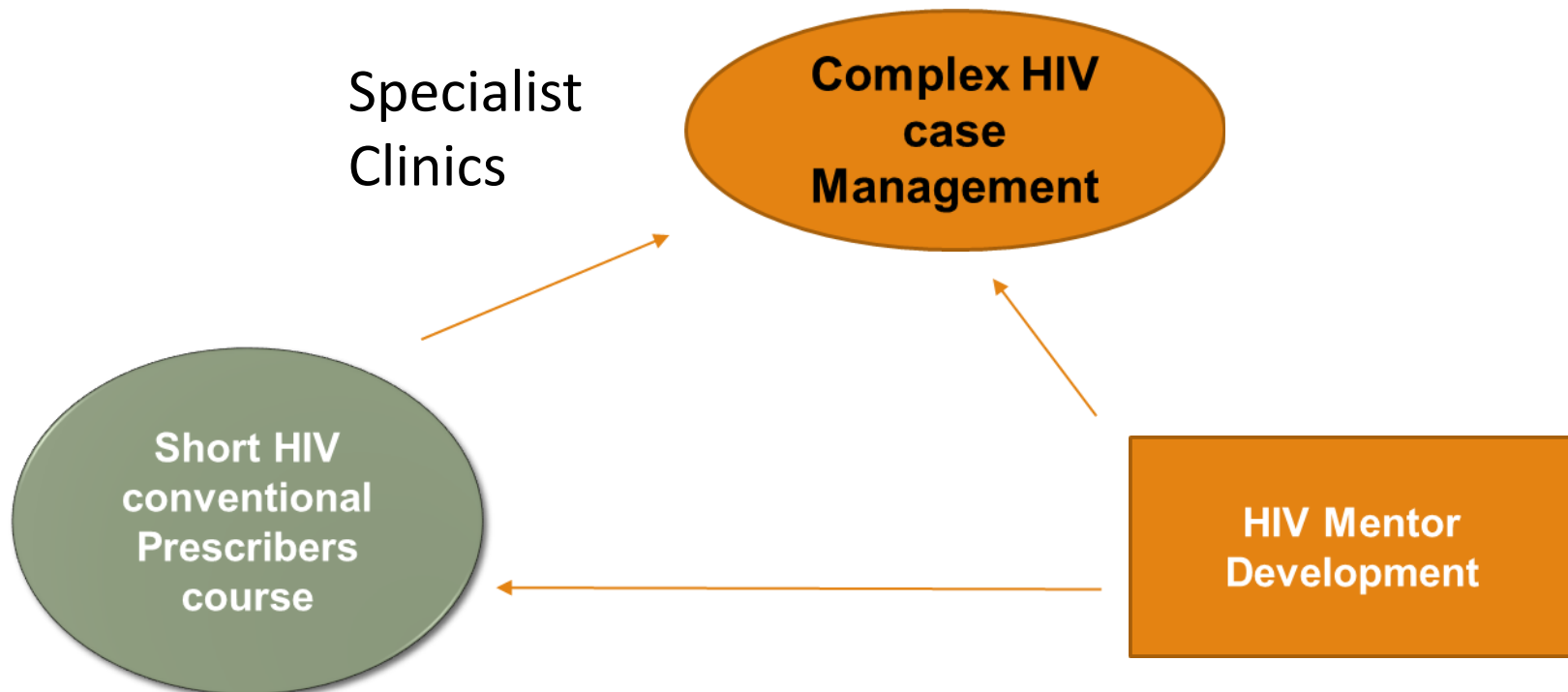
Antenatal care attendance and HIV testing: 2016 - 2018

The easy targets



Antenatal care attendance and HIV testing: 2016 - 2018

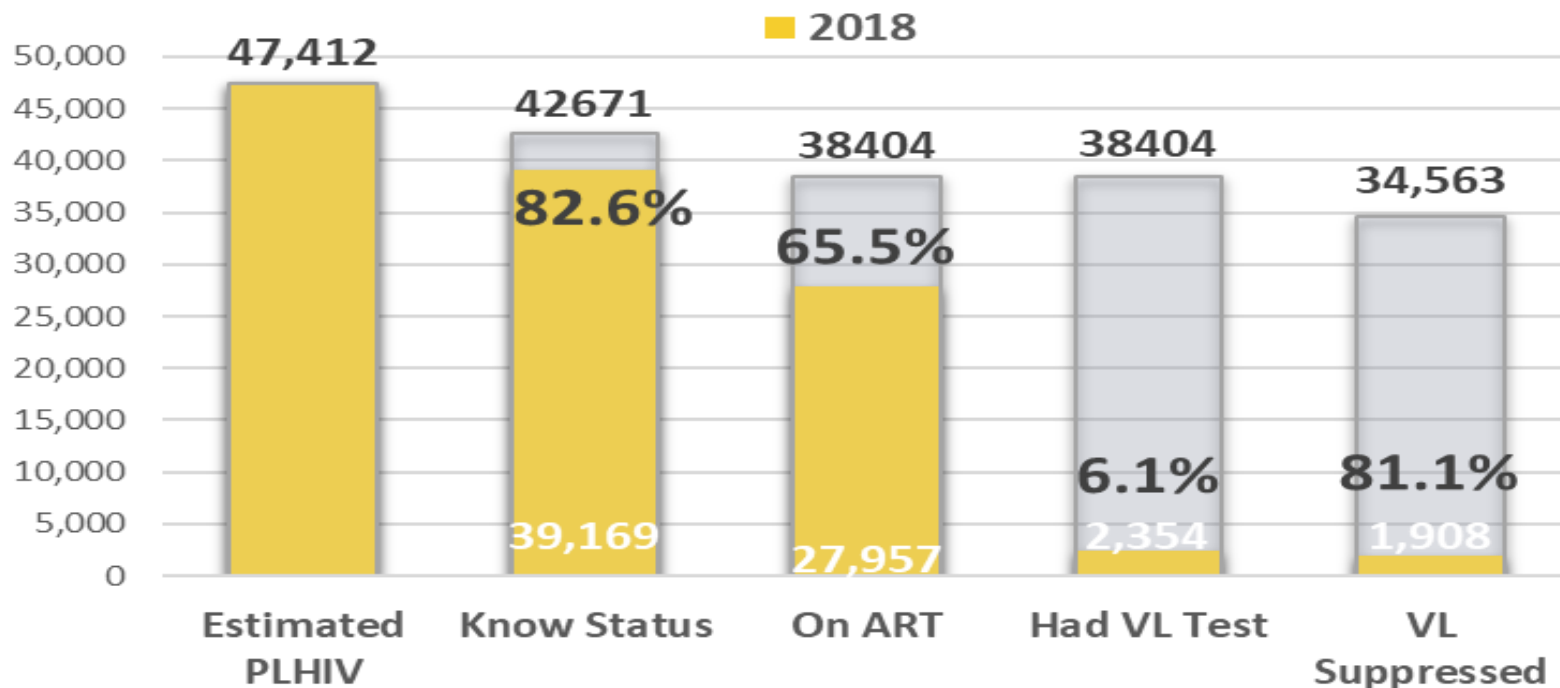
We need to train more health workers to treat HIV.



Located in Primary Health Care (Level 2) centers, TB, STI and ANC clinics

Linkages to Care (2Nd 90)

PNG's National Strategy for HIV and STIs 2018-2022 highlights the need for PLHIV to know their HIV status and to be able to maintain health and wellbeing over the long term and to be able to access HIV services wherever they reside.



Sexually Transmissible Infections (STIs)



PNG's National Strategy for HIV and STIs 2018-2022 highlights the need to reduce the transmission of STIs (including HIV) in the general population.

Equitable access for people from key populations to services across the continuum of STI and HIV prevention, treatment, care and support is emphasised as an important priority.

- **Include the inability to detect asymptomatic STIs**
- **The poor positive predictive value of syndromic treatment resulting in the overuse of antibiotics (of particular concern in relation to antibiotic resistance to gonorrhoea)**
- **The lack of antimicrobial susceptibility testing, and**
- **Limited opportunities for routine surveillance.**

- **Another reason for poor outcomes with syndromic management is that there are limited opportunities to find and treat sexual partners with appropriate medication.**
- **Diagnostic services would allow for a specific diagnosis and appropriate treatment for the index case as well as their partners. Several studies have shown that expedited partner therapy (EPT) for bacterial STIs delivered by the index case or through pharmacies can reduce reinfection rates among women**

So How Do We Do This?



- **Need infrastructure to deliver Reproductive and Sexual Health Services**
- **Recognise the complexity of Sexual Activity (Its not just about the Penis and the Vagina)**
- **A mixture of General Clinics and Specialist Clinics (Poro Saport) to deliver services**

So How Do We Do This?

- **Lab services : Use GeneXpert machines to diagnose Chlamydia and Gonorrhoea. OSOM[®] Rapid Trichomonas Test (Sekisui Diagnostics, Lexington, MA, US) to detect *Trichomonas vaginalis* (TV), and Gram stain microscopy to assess for candidiasis and BV by Nugent Score**
- **Use Expedited Partner Treatment to treat partners**
- **Condoms (Priority 2 PNG NATIONAL HIV PLANNING SUMMIT)**

Do Interventions to Promote Condom Use Increase Condom Use and Reduce STIs?



Three Cochrane Collaboration meta-analyses that have reviewed the effect of condom promotion interventions on rates of condom use or sexually transmitted infection (STI) prevalence.

2011/2013/2014

“that even though condom promotion and distribution programs reportedly increased the usage of condoms, there was no strong evidence that these programs reduced transmission of HIV or other sexually transmitted infections (STIs)”

Summary: To meet the aspirations of the HIV Planning Summit 2019



- **Simplify HIV testing and linkages into care at all levels of the Health system**
- **Ensure that we improve the testing rates for HIV in ANC (Men and Women) when STIs and Tb are diagnosed**
- **Revise the Sexual Health strategy away from syndromic management**
- **Need a co-ordinated approach to HIV/Tb and STIs**

HIV and related diseases like TB and sexually transmitted infections now represent an emerging public health emergency in PNG. HIV Planning Summit 2019

THANK YOU



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Supporting the HIV, Viral Hepatitis and Sexual Health Workforce

Australasian Society for HIV, Viral Hepatitis and Sexual Health Medicine
ABN 48 264 545 457

Level 7, 46-56 Kippax Street, Surry Hills Sydney, NSW AUSTRALIA 2010

Tel: (+61) 02 8204 0700 | Email: ashm@ashm.org.au



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