



Khumbo Nyirenda, Partners in Hope, Malawi

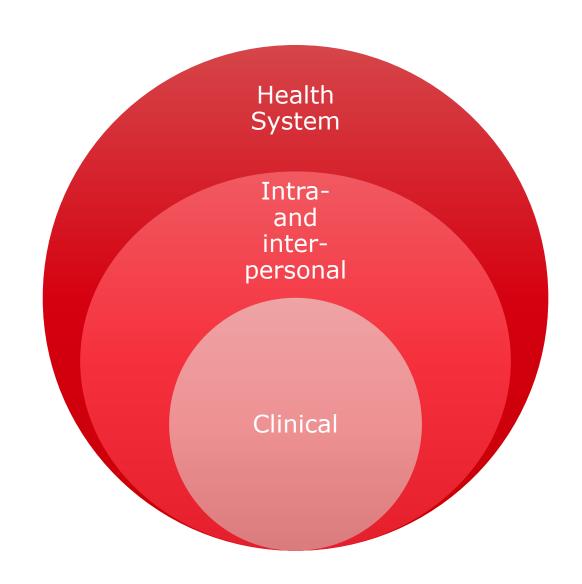
Differentiated strategies to support sustained engagement and re-engagement in HIV services in eastern and southern Africa

Understanding treatment interruptions and the importance of flexibility to support quality reengagement: the Malawi experience



Why do people disengage?

- 1. Health system challenges
 - Appointment frequency
 - Inflexible appointment schedules
 - Mobility, competing demands, time and cost
 - Negative experiences with providers
- 2. Intra- and inter-personal drivers
 - Internal and external stigma
 - Treatment fatigue
 - Poor HIV-related knowledge / ability to navigate health system
- 3. Clinical reasons
 - Illness





"Time matters": Time to re-engagement in Malawi

Objective: Understand <u>frequency</u> and <u>duration</u> of interruptions in treatment (IIT) in Malawi (>28 days late for ART visit)

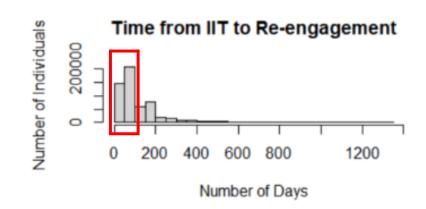
Design:

- Review of national data from Jan 2020-Sept 2023
 - N=1,145215 ART clients reviewed

Findings

- 60% of ART clients experienced IIT
 - 81% re-engagement in care
 - Majority returned within 100 days
 - 82% re-engaged in care within 6 months

Among those with ITT



IIT Time Period	n (%)
> 28 days to ≤ 6 months	463,415 (82.4)
> 6 months to ≤ 1 year	72,452 (12.9)
> 1 year to ≤ 2 years	21,862 (3.9)
> 2 years	4,949 (0.9)



Outcomes among men successfully traced

Objective

 Understand outcomes for men documented as disengaged (>28days late for an ART visit)

Design:

- Medical chart reviews at 20 health facilities to identify men who disengaged from care between August 2020-November 2021
- N=1,303

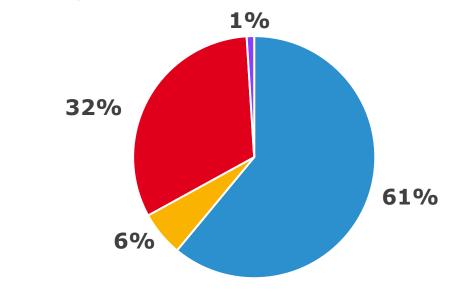
Findings

32% of men categorized as disengaged who were traced were alive and on ART

Among these:

- 53% silent transfer
- 46% active at study facility but poor documentation

Among 682 men successfully traced



- Disengaged from care Died
- Alive on ART

Refused to discuss

Dovel K et al. IDEaL: a study protocol for an individually randomised control trial. BMJ open. 2023 Jul 1;13(7):e070896. Choko AT et al. ENGAGE: A study protocol for a randomized control trial. PLoS One. 2023 Feb 24;18(2):e0281472.



Why do clients re-engage?

Re-engagement facilitators

Objective: To understand why individuals miss appointments and how they re-engage in HIV care

Design:

- Qualitative interviews with 44 participants in Malawi
 - 21 men; 23 women

Eligible participants:

- ≥15 years of age & not ART naïve
- 14-60 days late for ART appointment <12m after initiation
- Returned to care
- Non-pregnant/non-breastfeeding

Analysis

 Conducted in Chichewa, transcribed & translated in English, coded in Atlas.ti, analyzed using framework analysis **Fear of illness**

Positive facility experiences

Concern for family (i.e., livelihoods)

Active follow-up by health workers

Social network support encouraging reengagement



Why re-engagement is delayed?

Barriers to timely re-engagement

Objective: To understand why individuals miss appointments and how they re-engage in HIV care

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Analysis

 Conducted in Chichewa, transcribed & translated in English, coded in Atlas.ti, analyzed using framework analysis Unexpected obstacles
+ repeated efforts
required to return to
care

Negative attitudes of staff experienced but did not delay return

Turned away: not correct day or provider not available

Repeated returns increased client transport and opportunity costs



The experience at return and how it impacts retention going forward...

IDEaL and ENGAGE trials

Objective Test person centered care strategies to engage and sustain men in ART care

Design

2 unblinded individually randomized control trials

• IDEaL: 12 health facilities

ENGAGE: 11 health facilities

Target Population

- Men (≥15 years) living with HIV
- Not on treatment (ART naïve or >28 days late)
- Living within facility catchment area

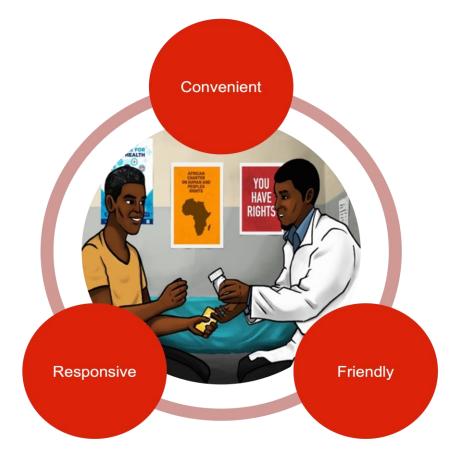
Outcomes

ART (re-)initiation at 3-months and 6-month retention

Combined 1,303 men enrolled from 24 health facilities

Qualitative work

- Male clients in depth interviews at midline and endline
- Healthcare workers focus group discussions at midline and endline



Person Centered Care

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Interventions from IDEaL and ENGAGE

Objective:

- Provide kind, meaningful interactions with healthcare workers
- Provide flexible ART services

MALE-SPECIFIC COUNSELING (Low Intensity)



- Men's counseling
- Facility navigation

Lay Cadre

CHOICE OF HOME ART (High Intensity)



- Men's counseling
- Home ART initiation
- Facility navigation

Nurse

STEPPED INTERVENTIONS (Varying Intensity)



- Men's counseling →
- Ongoing mentorship →
- Home ART initiation →
- Facility navigation

Combination



Lessons learned: Kind interactions and compelling, bi-directional counseling matter most

More important

Less important

- Kind and reciprocal
- Private
- Uninterrupted discussions (less frequently mentioned)
- Explore how ART contributes to life goals
- Develop tailored solutions



Compelling



^{*}Findings from 92 in-depth interviews with men (mid and endline) and 20 HCWs in the trial



Examples of positive interactions and motivating messaging

Positive interactions

Kind and reciprocal interactions

He opened up to me as a fellow man and there was nothing to hide. So I also opened up to him. – 32yrs, southern region

Private

They (HCWs) keep our secrets. I trust them because we chat in secluded, private areas. – 24yrs, central region

Uninterrupted and focused conversations

[Past HCWs] spent little time with us. But these HCWs ask what challenges I'm facing now, what I faced in the past. – 24yrs, southern region

Motivating messaging

- Explore how ARV contributes to life goals

 Now I understand: when I take my ARVs, I can be strong, healthy and able to work. When I work, I make money. When I make money, I take care of my family. 35yrs, southern region
- Tailored solutions

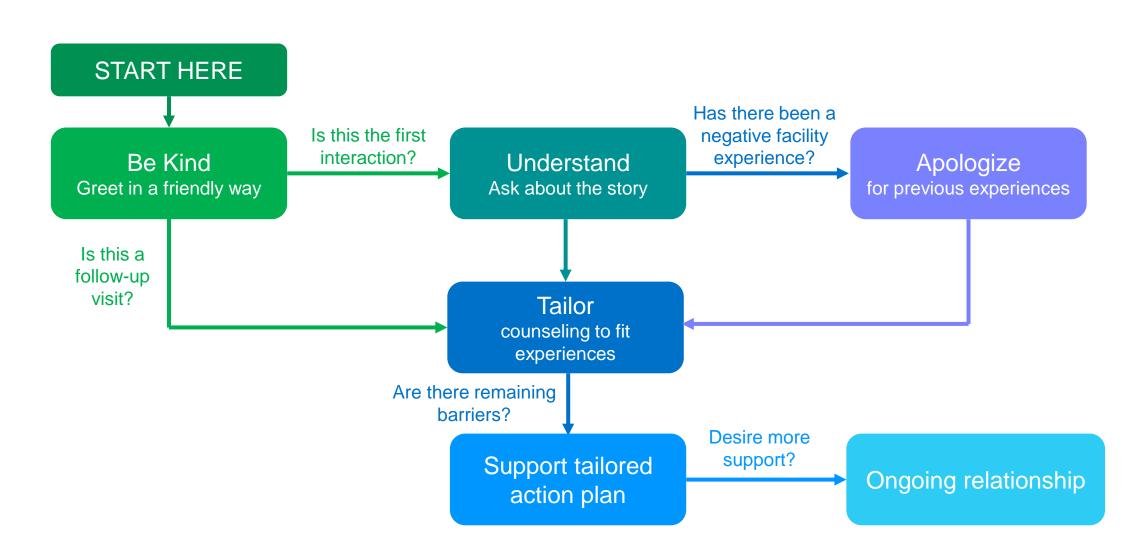
My client always travels to Mozambique, but for a very good reason: to make sure that there is food on his table. This means I need to support him, despite his travels, to make ARVs a priority. –Lay Cadre, 37yrs, southern region







Evidence to practice: HCW Job Aid





Next Steps: INTEGRATE

Objective

Pilot core PCC curriculum at 8 facilities as part of routine care, to promote and expedite scale up

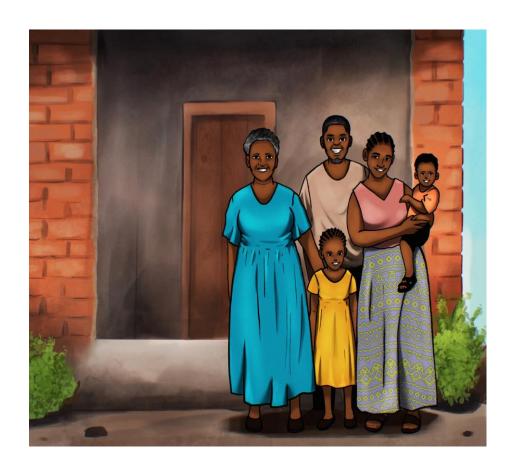
Easy to scale "add-on intervention package"

Core Curriculum

- Tips for 2 min interactions
- 10-15 min counseling
- 30 min advanced counselling

Implementation

- Brief training (assessing intensity of training needed
- HCW job aids and curriculum materials
- Mentoring and monitoring and evaluation plans (lightest touch to still achieve quality)





To support re-engagement going forward



Facilitate positive HCW-client interactions

Implement prioritized tracing programmes

Ensure flexible refills when clients are late

Do not require repeated visits to restart ART

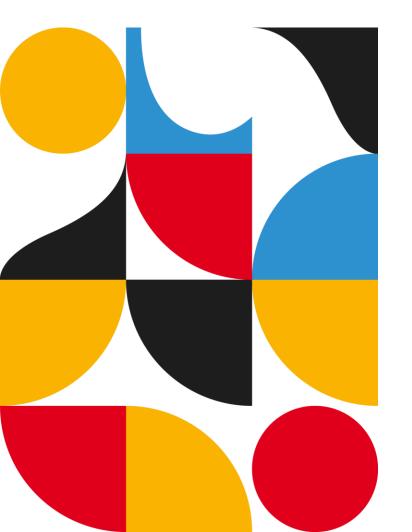
Provide accelerated access to DSD for those re-engaging and eligible

Provide differentiated counselling and support, depending on need and client preference

Support screening for common co-morbidities, including around mental health



Acknowledgements



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