

TAG Symposium: Cascades for Patient Retention and Cure
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Learning from the HIV Experience: Continuum of Care Initiative

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2010 - National HIV/AIDS Strategy

Goals

- Reduce new HIV infections
- Increase access to care and improve health outcomes for people living with HIV
- Reduce HIV-related health disparities and health inequities
- Achieve a more coordinated response to the HIV epidemic

NATIONAL HIV/AIDS
STRATEGY FOR THE
UNITED STATES

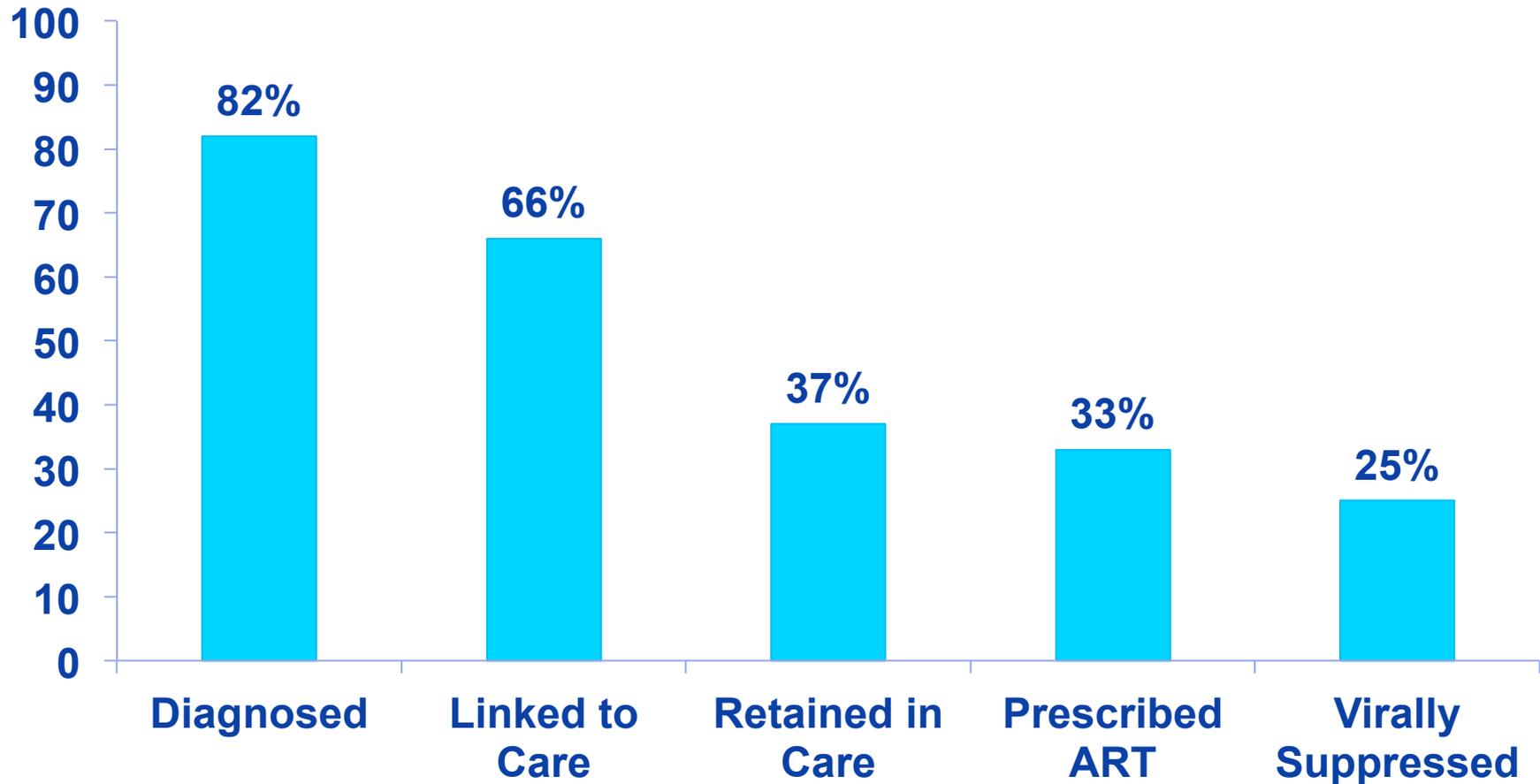
JULY 2010



Continuum of HIV Care in U.S., 2009

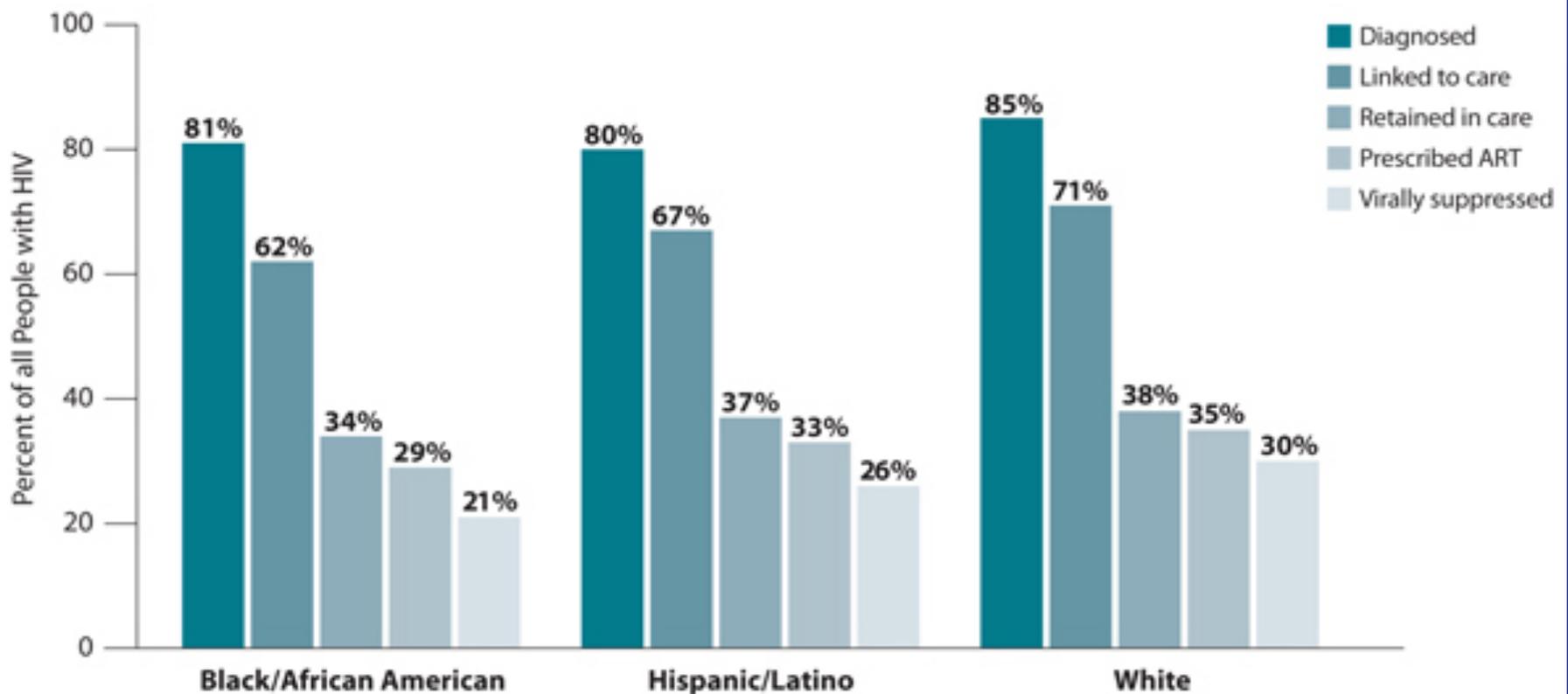
Of 1.1 million living with HIV, only 25% virally suppressed

% of people with HIV



Percent of Persons with HIV Engaged in Stages of the Continuum of Care, by Race/Ethnicity, U.S.

BY RACE/ETHNICITY: African Americans are least likely to be in ongoing care or to have their virus under control.



The White House
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

July 15, 2013

Executive Order -- HIV Care Continuum Initiative



Accelerating Improvements in HIV Prevention and Care in the United States through the HIV Care Continuum Initiative Monday, July 15, 2013

"We've got to keep pushing. We've got to make access to health care more available and affordable for folks living with HIV."

— President Obama, June 13, 2013

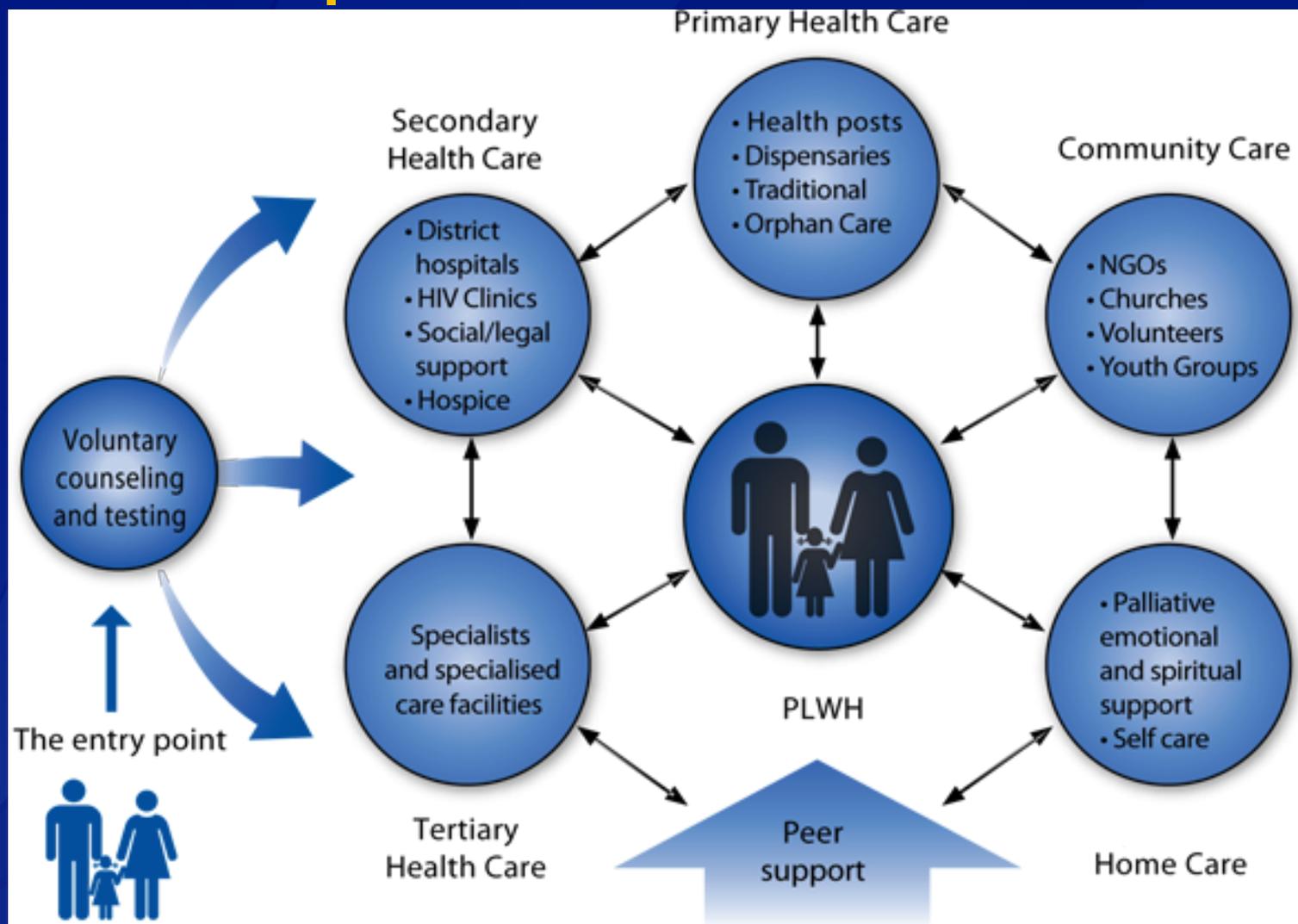
HIV Continuum of Care Initiative

Goals

Since the NHAS release in 2010, focuses on scientific advances and the need to improve HIV care outcomes

- **Support further integration of successful HIV testing and care (i.e., service delivery) models**
- **Encourage innovative approaches to addressing barriers to accessing testing and treatment**
- **Ensure that resources are appropriately focused on implementing high-impact evidence-based interventions (i.e., improve outcomes along the care continuum)**

HIV Continuum of Care Model: Varied Efforts to Address Complex Social Determinants of Health



1990s TB DOTS Strategy

Figure 1. DOTS detection and cure rate goals:



100% All people with active TB (about 8 million new cases per year)



80% People with active pulmonary TB



56% DOTS case finding goal: 70% of all active pulmonary patients

~4.5 M



48% DOTS treatment goal: 85% cure rate for detected smear-positive patients

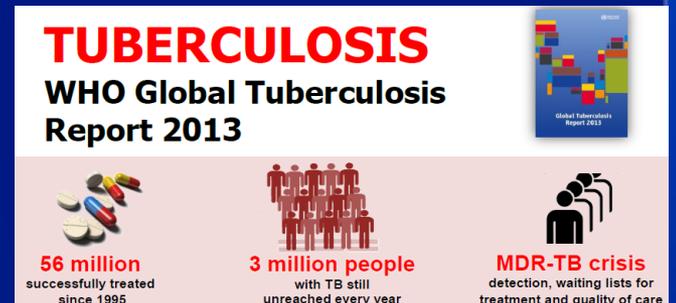
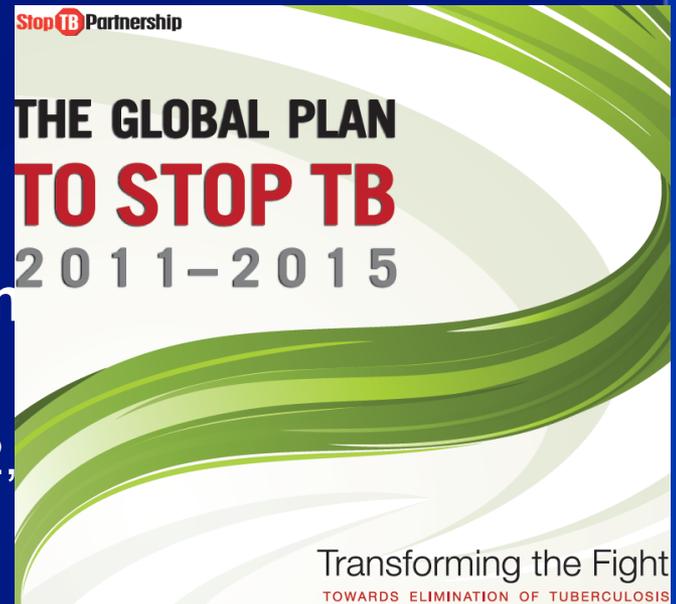
~3.8 M

With these targets, only 2 in 4 persons with TB disease were expected to successfully make it through the TB care continuum and get the full benefits of treatment

1995-2012 Global TB Achievements

Initially DOTS, Later Global Plan

- ❑ 56 million people successfully treated for TB
- ❑ 22 million lives saved
- ❑ Improvements in TB/HIV prevention and care
 - 46% of TB patients tested for HIV in 2012, 74% in Africa
 - 57% TB patients known to be living with HIV enrolled on ARVs, 80% received CPT
- ❑ Diagnosis and treatment of MDR-TB doubled between 2011 and 2012, with case rates falling in some countries



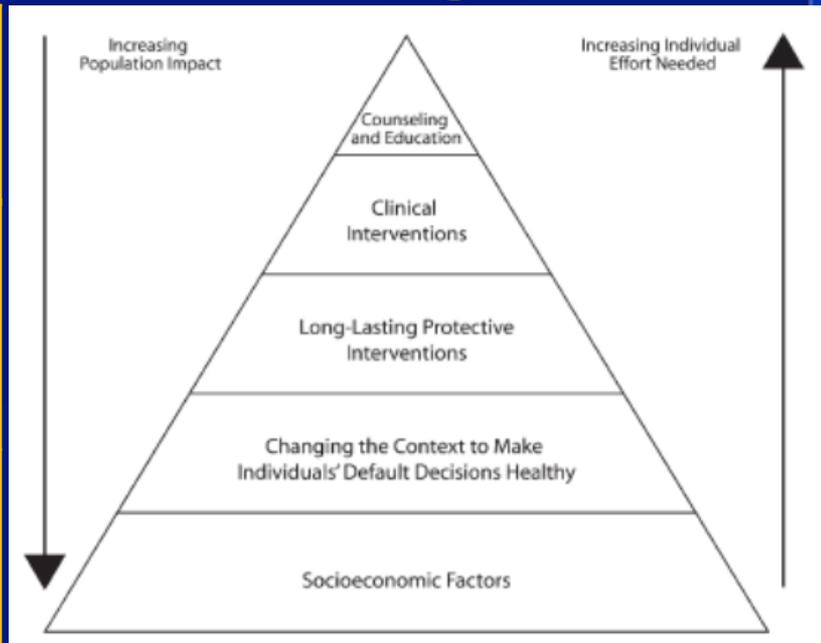
Post-2015 Global TB Targets

Far more needs to be done!

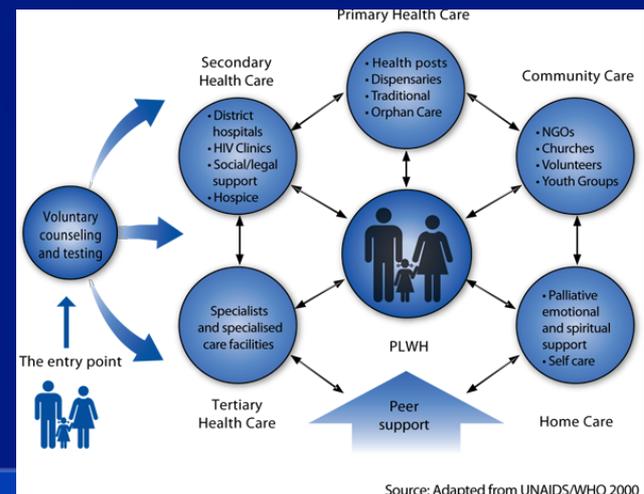
- Est. 3 million with TB disease “missed” (nearly 1/3)
- 1.3 million died of TB in 2012 (320,000 with HIV)
- Almost $\frac{3}{4}$ of MDR TB not diagnosed or treated properly
- More than half of TB patients unaware of HIV status
- 530,000 children ill with TB

WHO/HTM/TB/2013.13

in 2012



Frieden TR. *AJPH* 2010;100:590-595



Source: Adapted from UNAIDS/WHO 2000

Evolution of Global TB Strategy

Expansion with Innovation



1994

The DOTS Strategy

1. Government commitment
2. Case detection through predominantly passive case finding
3. Standardized short-course chemotherapy to at least all confirmed sputum smear positive cases of TB under proper case management conditions
4. Establishment of a system of regular drug supply of all essential anti-TB drugs
5. Establishment and maintenance of a monitoring system, for both programme supervision and evaluation

2006

The Stop TB Strategy

1. Pursue high-quality DOTS expansion and enhancement
2. Address TB/HIV, MDR-TB and other challenges
3. Contribute to health system strengthening
4. Engage all care providers
5. Empower people with TB and communities
6. Enable and promote research

2014

Post-2015 TB Strategy

1. Innovative TB Care
2. Bold policies and supportive systems
3. Intensified research and innovation

Convergence of Thought in HIV Continuum of Care Initiative and Post –2015 TB

Element	HIV Continuum of Care	Post-2015 TB Strategy
Political Will	POTUS Executive Order	WHA 2012 call to action
Support Integration of Prevention and Care	Yes	Yes (with attention to infection control and LTBI)
Promote Expansion of Service Delivery Models	Yes	Yes
Encourage Innovative Approaches	Yes	Yes (new way of thinking beyond DOTS strategy)
Attention to Health Disparities	Yes	Yes (bold policies for universal coverage)
Research for Evidence-based Interventions	Yes	Yes
Measurable Targets with Monitoring of Outcomes	Yes	Yes
Treatment As	Yes	Yes

Conclusions

- ❑ **Convergence in approaches promulgated by HIV and TB**
- ❑ **HIV continuum of care strategy reinforces the new approach to universal TB case detection and treatment until cure, with attention to social determinants of health**
- ❑ **Acknowledge advances, yet remain ambitious and open to continuously learn from each other to achieve transformative, life–saving interventions**
- ❑ **TB strategy must elicit a strong and sustained high level political will for its continuum of care strategy**