



Stratégies de dépistage VIH : place de l'autotest

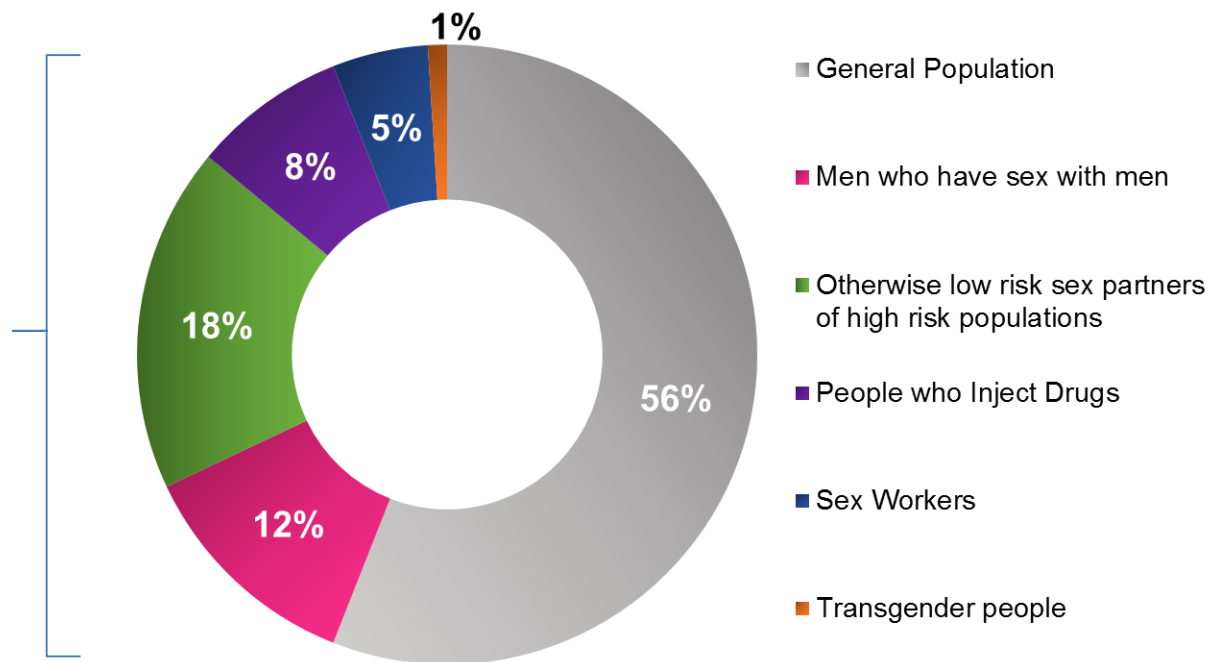
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New adult HIV infections globally, 2015

~1.9 M new adult HIV infections in 2015

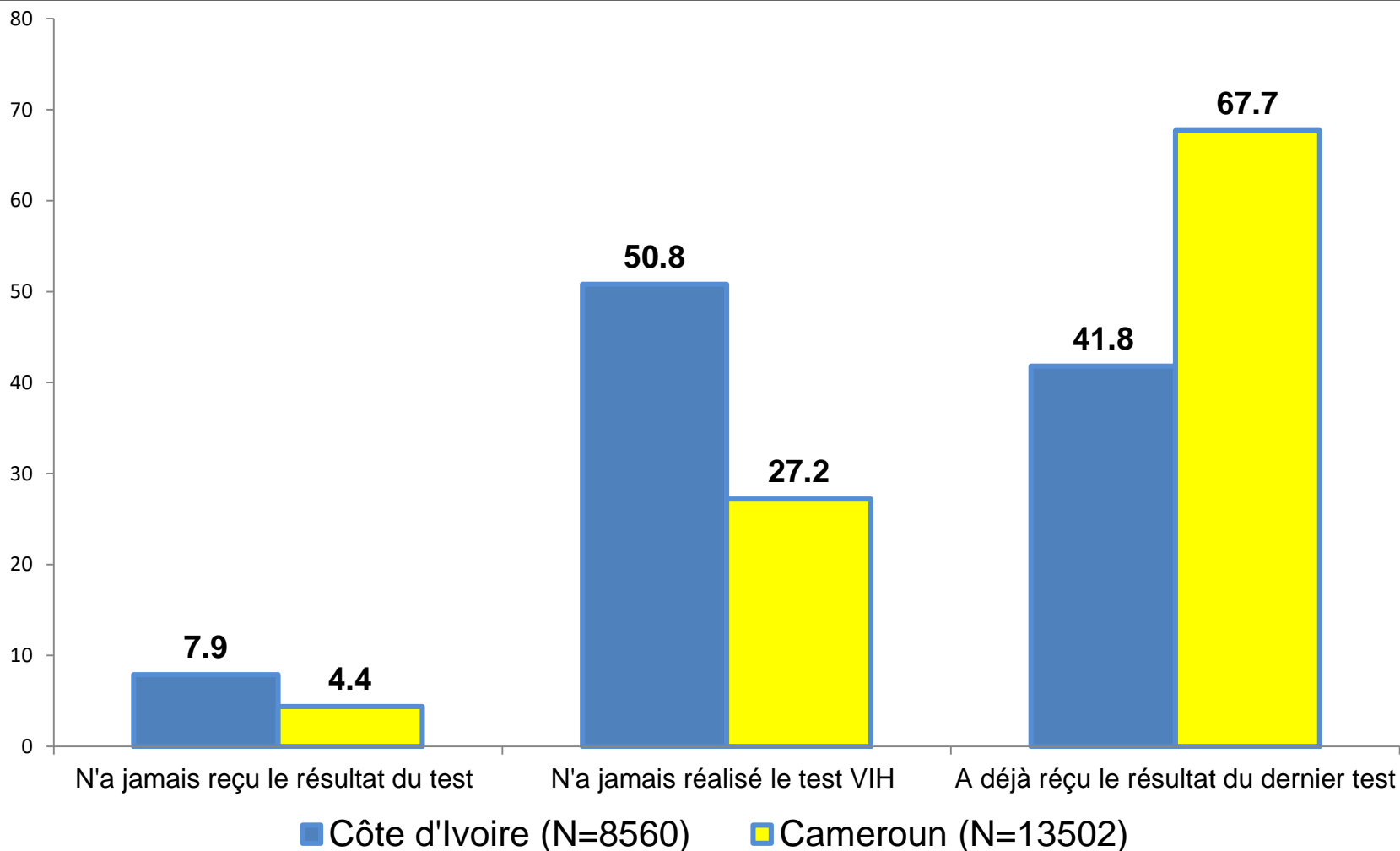
44% new HIV infections are among key populations and their partners



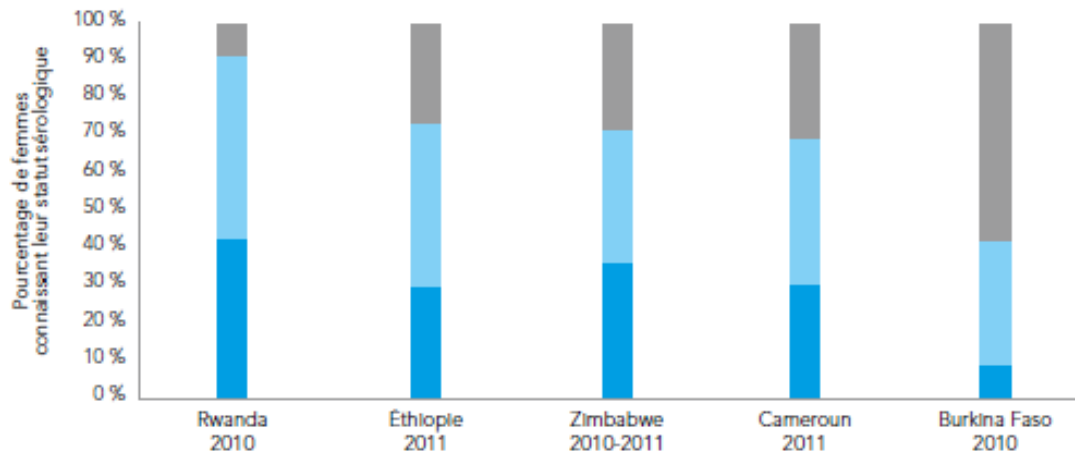
Source: UNAIDS, Data is for populations 15 years of age and above.

Situation du dépistage du VIH en Afrique

Connaissance du statut VIH

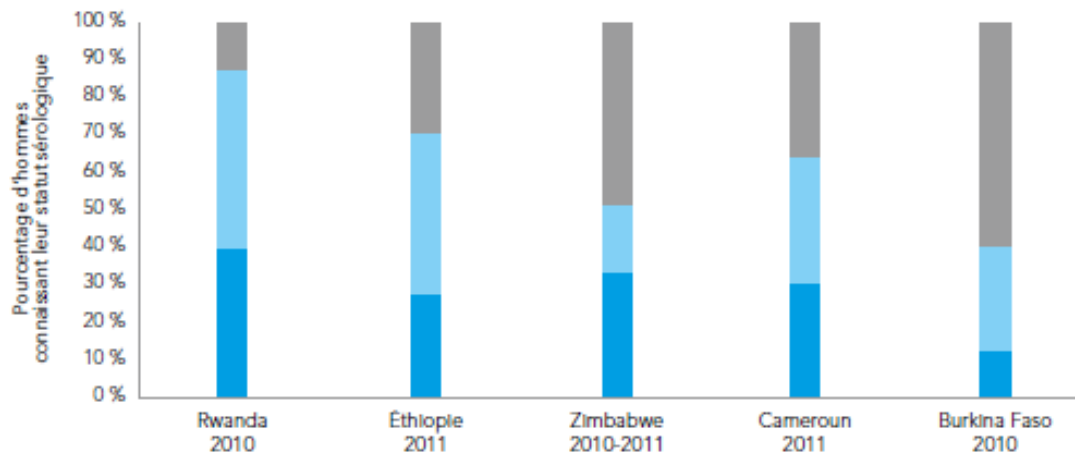


A Femmes vivant avec le VIH



Femmes

B Hommes vivant avec le VIH



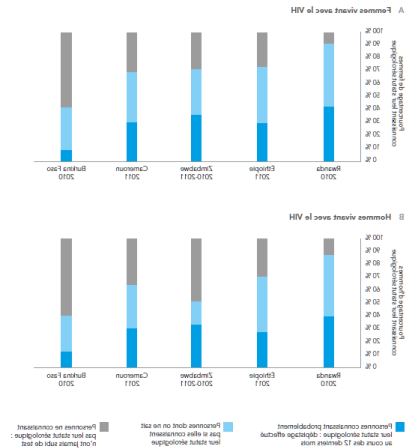
Hommes

Source EDS 2010-2011

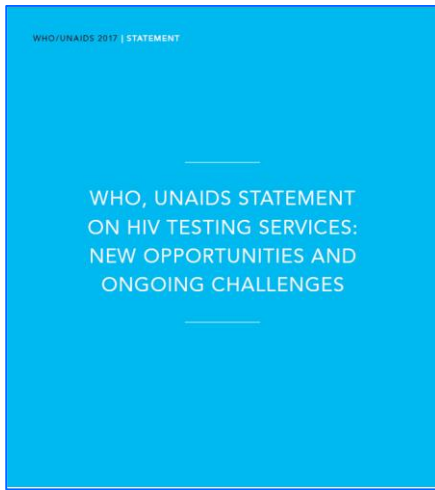
Personnes connaissant probablement leur statut sérologique : dépistage effectué au cours des 12 derniers mois

Personnes dont on ne sait pas si elles connaissent leur statut sérologique

Personnes ne connaissant pas leur statut sérologique : n'ont jamais subi de test



At the end of 2016, approximately **30%** of people living with HIV were still unaware of their HIV status



WHO/UNAIDS-2017



WHO 2016

Stratégies de dépistage

Stratégies de dépistage

- Centre de dépistage volontaire (CDV)
- Conseil dépistage initié par le prestataire (CDIP)
- **Dépistage dans les communautés**

Dépistage du VIH dans les communautés (OMS, 2013)

The 2013 Guidelines recommend **introducing community-based HIV testing and counselling with linkage to prevention, care and treatment services** in addition to provider-initiated HIV testing and counselling in three contexts:

- ▶ generalised epidemics
- ▶ to reach key populations in any epidemic setting
- ▶ to reach underserved adolescents (especially those in generalised epidemics and those who come from key populations).

Dépistage du VIH dans les communautés

- Dépistage à domicile
- Dépistage familial
 - Sujet index
 - Toute la famille du sujet index (époux, enfant, frères et sœurs)

Implementing family-focused HIV care and treatment: the first 2 years' experience of the mother-to-child transmission -plus program in Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire

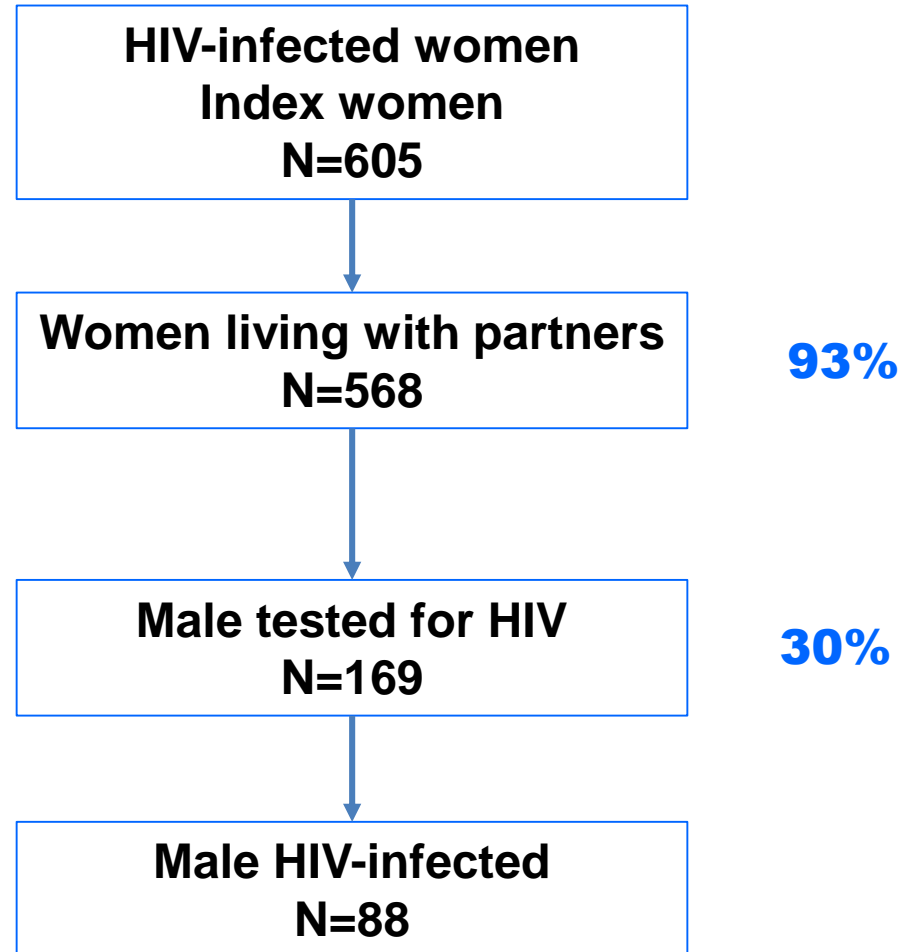
B. Tonwe-Gold^{1,2,3}, D. K. Ekouevi^{1,2,3}, C. A. Bosse¹, S. Toure¹, M. Koné¹, R. Becquet^{2,3}, V. Leroy^{2,3}, P. Toro⁴, F. Dabis^{2,3}, W. M. El Sadr⁴ and E. J. Abrams⁴

¹ ACONDA, MTCT-Plus Program, Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire

² INSERM, Unité, Bordeaux, France

³ Institut de Santé Publique, Epidémiologie et Développement, Université Victor Segalen, Bordeaux, France

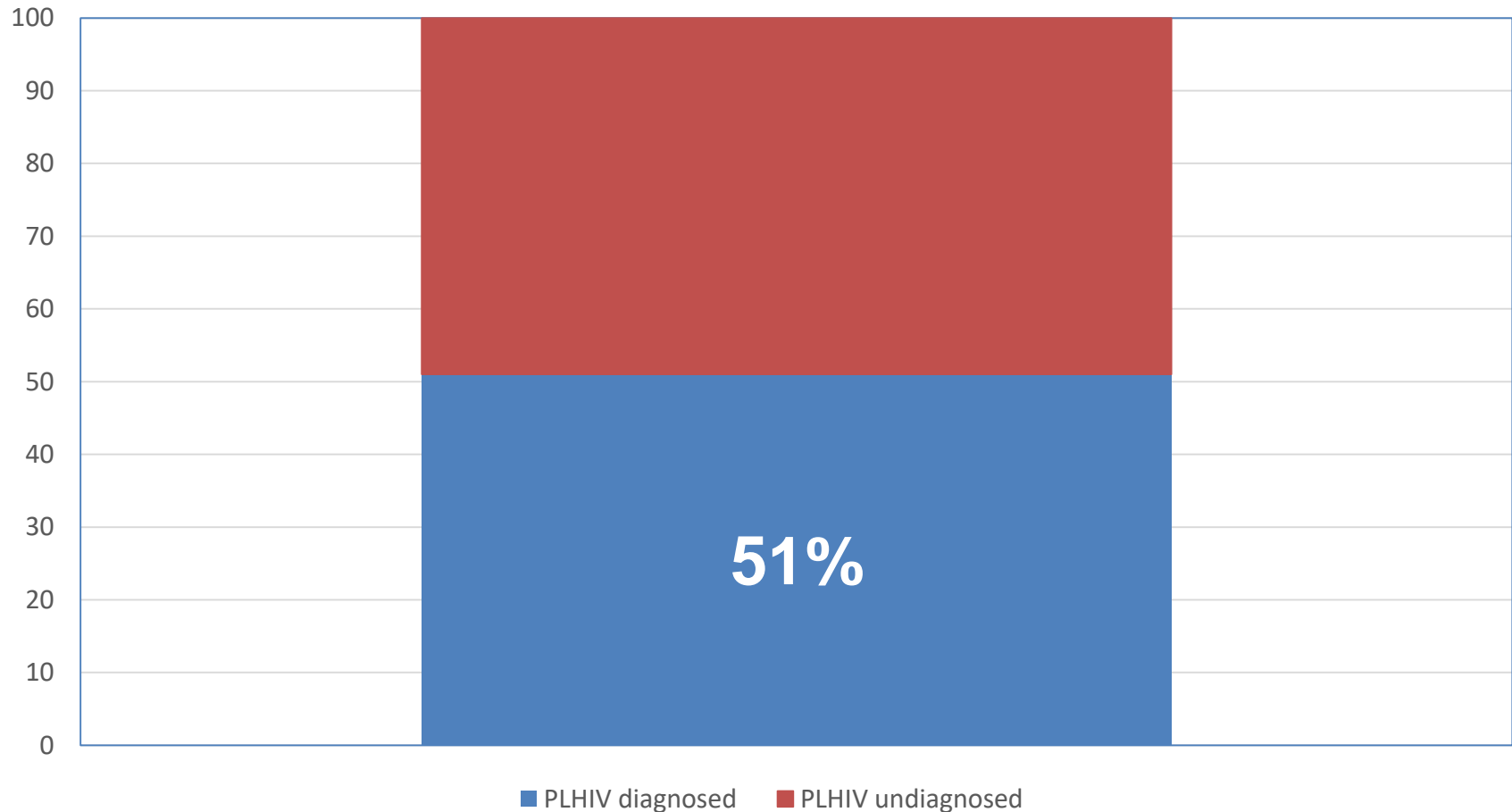
⁴ International Center for AIDS Care and Treatment Programs, Columbia University, Mailman School of Public Health, New York, NY, USA



Dépistage du VIH dans les communautés

- Dépistage à domicile
- Dépistage familial
 - Sujet index
 - Toute la famille du sujet index (époux, enfant, frère et sœur)
- Dépistage par les cliniques mobiles
- Dépistage dans le lieux publics (école, églises et lieu de travail)

HIV testing coverage in 2015 : 51% of PLHIV diagnosed (Africa)



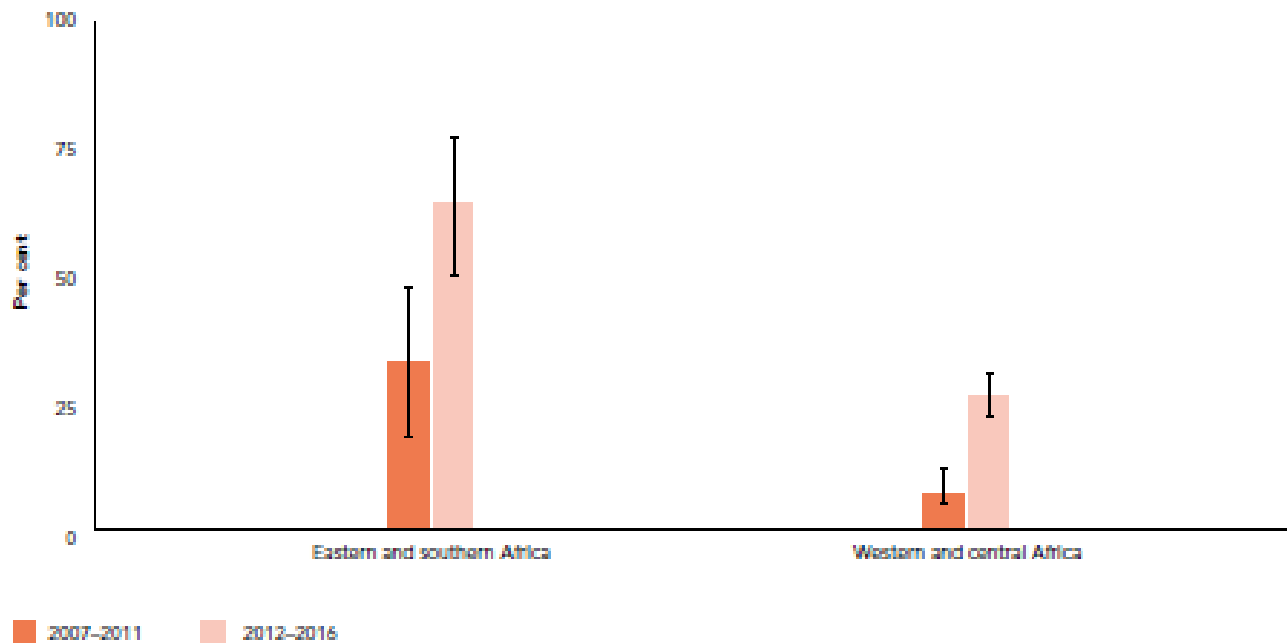


FIGURE 3.7. KNOWLEDGE OF HIV STATUS AMONG ADULTS AGED 15-49 YEARS, EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA AND WESTERN AND CENTRAL AFRICA, 2007-2011, COMPARED TO 2012-2016

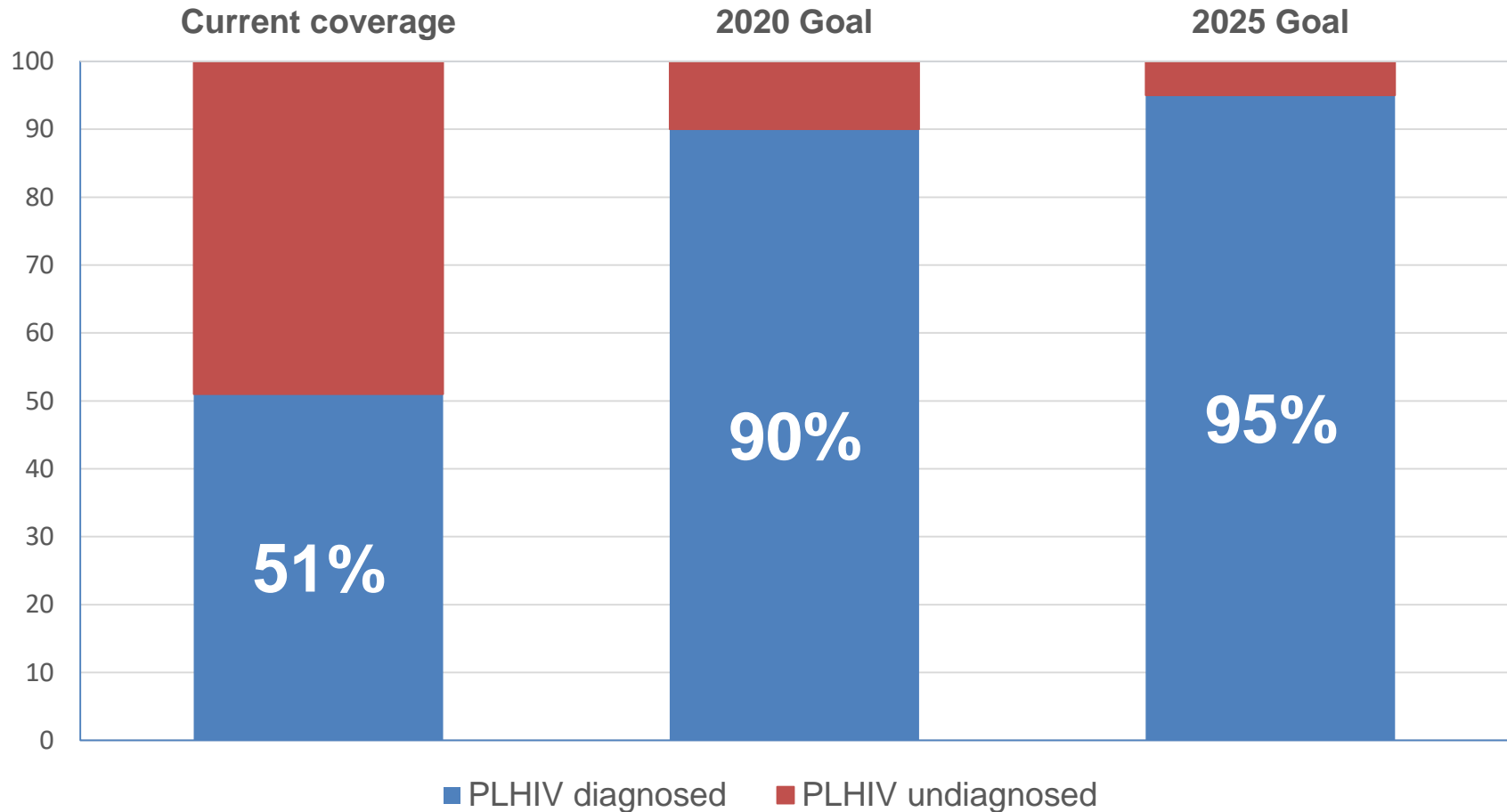
Source: UNAIDS special analysis, 2017.

WHO Consolidated Guidelines on HIV Testing Services

What you need to know



Our future target



Stratégies de dépistage

- Centre de dépistage volontaire (CDV)
- Conseil dépistage initié par le prestataire (CDIP)
- **Dépistage dans les communautés**
- **Autotest du VIH**

Place de l'autotest du VIH

- L'incitation au dépistage est aujourd'hui l'un des piliers de la prévention de l'infection à VIH
- Connaître sa séropositivité pour bénéficier d'un traitement antirétroviral afin d'avoir une charge virale indétectable, ce qui réduit la transmission sexuelle du VIH

Encourager l'autodépistage

- Auto-dépistage pour aider les pays à atteindre la cible des 90-90-90
- L'OMS encourage les pays à entreprendre des programmes pilotes sur l'autodépistage du VIH



New Recommendations



HIV self-testing should be offered as an additional approach to HIV testing services
(strong recommendation, moderate quality evidence)



25-30 euros en pharmacien France (20 000 FCFA)

Autotest VIH



Offre de dépistage supplémentaire
des personnes
qui recherchent plus de
discrétion, qui vivent une sexualité
cachée...



-
- Gestion des résultats
 - Liens vers les structures
 - Coût (25-30 euros)



HIV self-testing in Nigeria: Public opinions and perspectives

Brandon Brown^a, Morenike O. Folayan^{b,d,*}, Adesua Imosili^c, Florita Durueke^d and Augustina Amuamuziam^d

1712 convenience sample
Researchers, academics, journalists,
community advocates, activists

**157 (9,2%) provided a
response**

**54,8% supported the
introduction of HIVST**

Possible risk associated with HIVST

- Suicide
- Partner violence
- Poor linkage

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Open Access

Acceptability of HIV self-testing: a systematic literature review

Janne Krause^{1*}, Friederike Subklew-Sehume², Chris Kenyon^{3,4} and Robert Colebunders^{3,5}

Table 2 Studies evaluating HIV self-testing (HST) in low-income countries

Study	Choko et al., [24]	Kalibala et al., [26]
Objective	Use and accuracy of oral fluid HST in the general population	Acceptability and feasibility of free oral fluid HST among HCW
Location	High residential suburbs of Blantyre, Malawi	District and provincial hospitals in Kenya with variable degrees of pre-existing HIV related services
Population	298 of adult population and community peer group members	1081 HCW
<i>Sex</i>	52% female, 48% male	33% female, 67% male
<i>Median age</i>	26.5 years	n.s.
<i>Ethnicity</i>	n.s.	n.s.
<i>MSM</i>	n.s.	n.s.
<i>IDU</i>	n.s.	n.s.
<i>WAHR</i>	n.s.	n.s.
Acceptability of HST	87.2%	21.9%
Incentives	No	No

n.s. not specified, MSM Men who have sex with men, IDU Injecting drug users, WAHR Women at heterosexual risk.



21.9% HCW (Kenya)

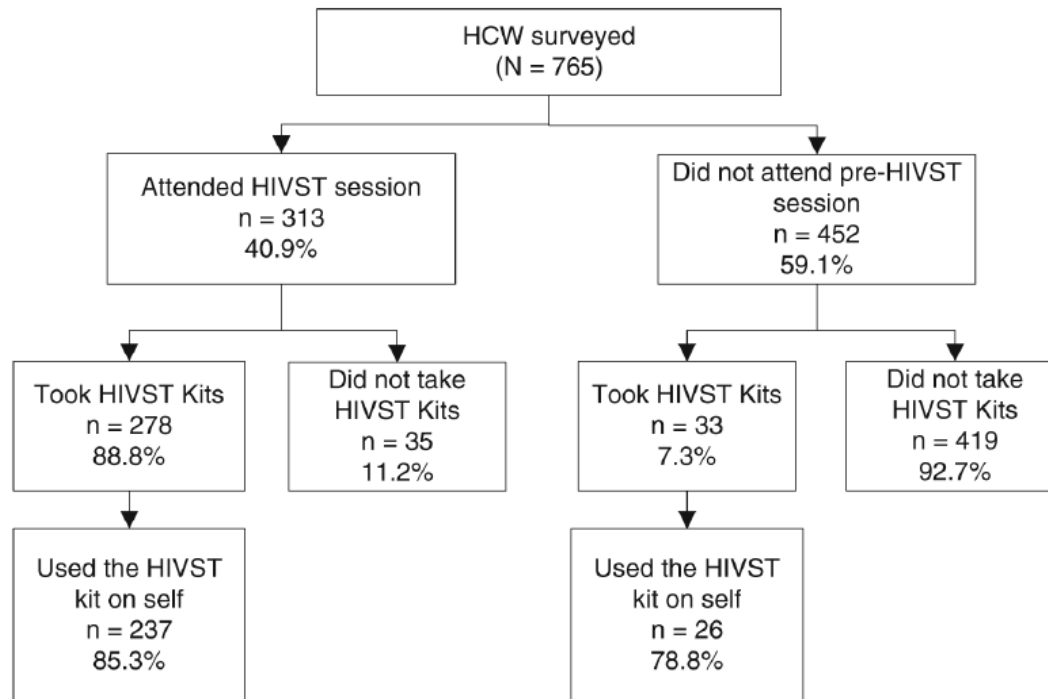
87.2% Malawi



Factors Associated with Acceptability of HIV Self-Testing Among Health Care Workers in Kenya

Samuel Kalibala,

Population Council, HIV and AIDS Program, 4301 Connecticut Avenue, Suite 280, Washington, DC 20008, USA, skalibala@popcouncil.org



Overall acceptability 34.4%

STAR INITIATIVE

HIV Self Testing Africa



UNITAID-PSI
HIV SELF-TESTING AFRICA

Première phase (2015-1017) : Evaluation de l'autotest du VIH

- Ethique
- Efficacité
- Liens vers les structures
- Faisabilité

4,8 millions d'autotests VIH - 2020

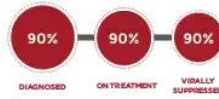
- Malawi
- Zambie
- Zimbabwe
- Afrique du Sud
- Lesotho
- Swaziland



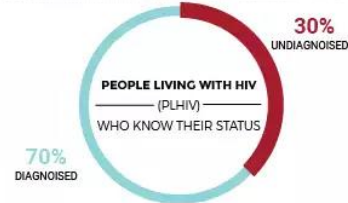
HIV SELF-TESTING AFRICA STAR INITIATIVE

Funded by Unitaid, STAR is a five-year project to catalyze the market for HIV self-testing (HIVST).

WHY HIV SELF-TESTING?



HIV self-testing (HIVST) will play an important role in accelerating progress towards the United Nations 90-90-90 of status and treatment targets by 2020—particularly the first 90.¹



6 STAR COUNTRIES

distributing HIV self-tests through community and facility based distribution models.

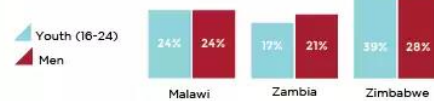


RESULTS SO FAR

50% of self-testers in Malawi
YOUTH (16-24)

51% of self-testers in Zambia
MEN

TESTING COVERAGE INCREASE AMONG...



1 OUT OF 5 HIVST USERS WERE FIRST-TIME TESTERS IN ZIMBABWE

PROPORTION OF HIV SELF-TESTERS WHO LINKED TO TREATMENT FOLLOWING A REACTIVE SELF-TEST, ZIMBABWE 2016-2017



7 DISTRIBUTION MODELS

being investigated for cost, client preferences, and linkage to care and treatment

485,000 HIVST KITS

distributed between May 2015 and June 2017



RAPID ACCUMULATION OF MULTI-COUNTRY DATA HAS LED TO...

- WHO GUIDELINES for HIV self-testing released in 2016
- UPDATED COUNTRY POLICIES and regulations that include self-testing
- PRICE REDUCTION for HIV self-test kits

ATLAS

- Initiative pour étudier la faisabilité de l'autotest en Afrique de l'Ouest
- Distribution de 400 000 tests VIH dans 3 pays (Côte d'Ivoire, Sénégal et le Mali)
- Discussion avec les programmes nationaux du VIH en cours

Autotest pour qui ?

- Populations clés
 - Hommes ayant des rapports sexuels avec d'autres hommes
 - Travailleuses du sexe
 - Prisonniers
 - Camionneurs
- Hommes
- Couples
- Adolescents



Adolescents, young people, and the 90–90–90 goals: a call to improve HIV testing and linkage to treatment

Vincent J. Wong^a, Kate R. Murray^b, B. Ryan Phelps^a,
Sten H. Vermund^c and Donna R. McCarragher^b

- USA : 59% of adolescents and young adults (13-29 years) who are living with HIV remain undiagnosed
- SSA : one out five HIV positive adolescents girls know her HIV status



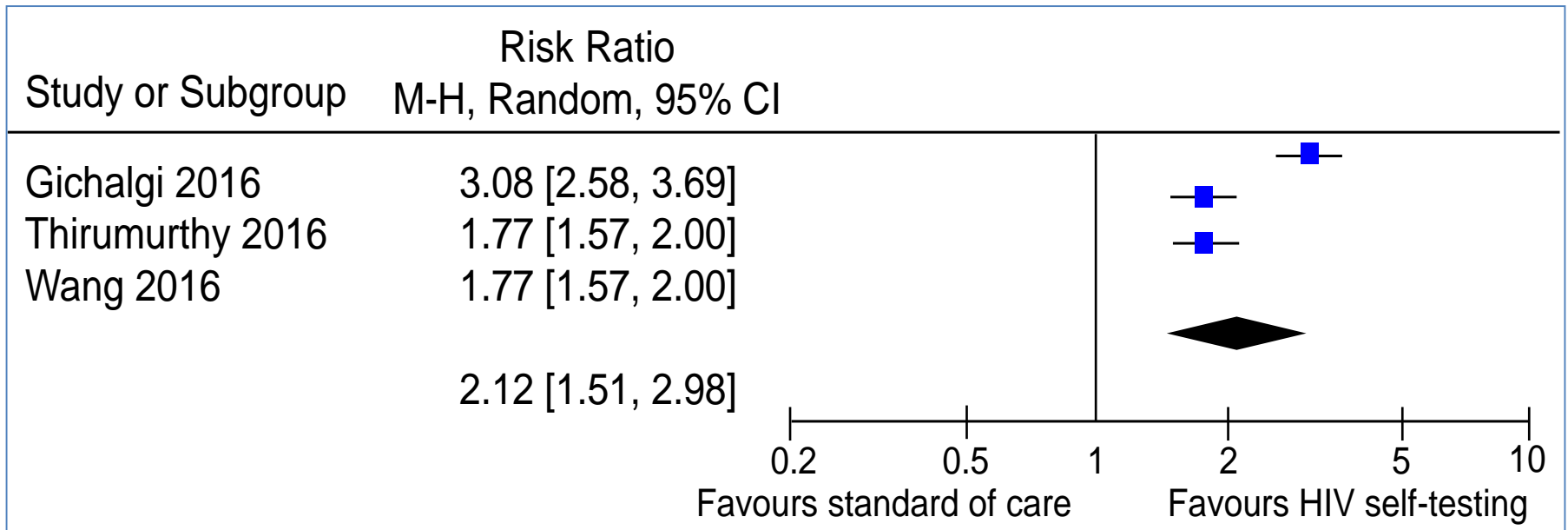
- HIV self testing in this population ?

Autotest VIH et structures associatives

- France : 21 Août 2017
- Arrêté : mise à disposition gratuite de l'autotest pour des personnes exposées au VIH dans [les structures associatives](#)

HIVST Doubled Uptake

Moderate quality evidence that HIVST doubled overall HIV testing uptake compared to standard HTS



Effect also shown for increase uptake of couples testing in Gichangi et al & Thirumurthy et al.

Direct provision versus facility collection of HIV self-tests among female sex workers in Uganda: A cluster-randomized controlled health systems trial

Katrina Ortblad^{1*}, Daniel Kibuuka Musoke², Thomson Ngabirano³, Aidah Nakitende², Jonathan Magoola³, Prossy Kayiira³, Geoffrey Taasi⁴, Leah G. Barresi⁵, Jessica E. Haberer⁶, Margaret A. McConnell¹, Catherine E. Oldenburg^{7,8,9}, Till Bärnighausen^{1,10,11}

Outcome ¹	1 month			4 months		
	Direct provision	Facility collection	Standard-of-care	Direct provision	Facility collection	Standard-of-care
HIV testing						
Tested for HIV*	275/289 (95.2%)	258/321 (80.4%)	226/316 (71.5%)	261/262 (99.6%)	288/297 (97.0%)	263/302 (87.1%)
<i>Tested for HIV twice</i>	—	—	—	228/262(87.0%)	212/287 (71.4%)	174/302 (57.6%)
Used an HIV self-test	272/289 (94.1%)	250/321 (77.9%)	0/316 (0%)	258/262 (98.5%)	279/297 (93.9%)	5/302 (1.7%)
<i>Used a self-test twice</i>	—	—	—	218/262 (83.2%)	202/297 (68.0%)	—
Tested for HIV at a facility ²	27/289 (9.3%)	28/321 (8.7%)	211/316 (66.8%)	56/262 (21.4%)	75/297 (25.3%)	259/302 (85.8%)
<i>Tested for HIV at a facility twice</i>	—	—	—	4/262 (1.5%)	9/297 (3.0%)	136/302 (45.0%)
Tested HIV-positive	39/287 (13.6%)	54/312 (17.3%)	39/301 (13.0%)	44/260 (16.9%)	80/289 (27.7%)	53/294 (18.0%)
Linkage to care³						
Sought medical care for HIV	17/287 (5.9%)	13/312 (4.2%)	25/301 (8.3%)	27/260 (10.4%)	37/289 (12.8%)	37/294 (12.6%)
Initiated ART	13/287 (4.5%)	10/312 (3.2%)	13/301 (4.3%)	19/260 (7.3%)	27/289 (9.3%)	24/294 (8.2%)

*Prespecified primary outcomes: any HIV testing at 1 month and 4 months.

¹All testing and linkage to care outcomes self-reported since study start.

²Facility-based HIV testing included private and public healthcare facilities.

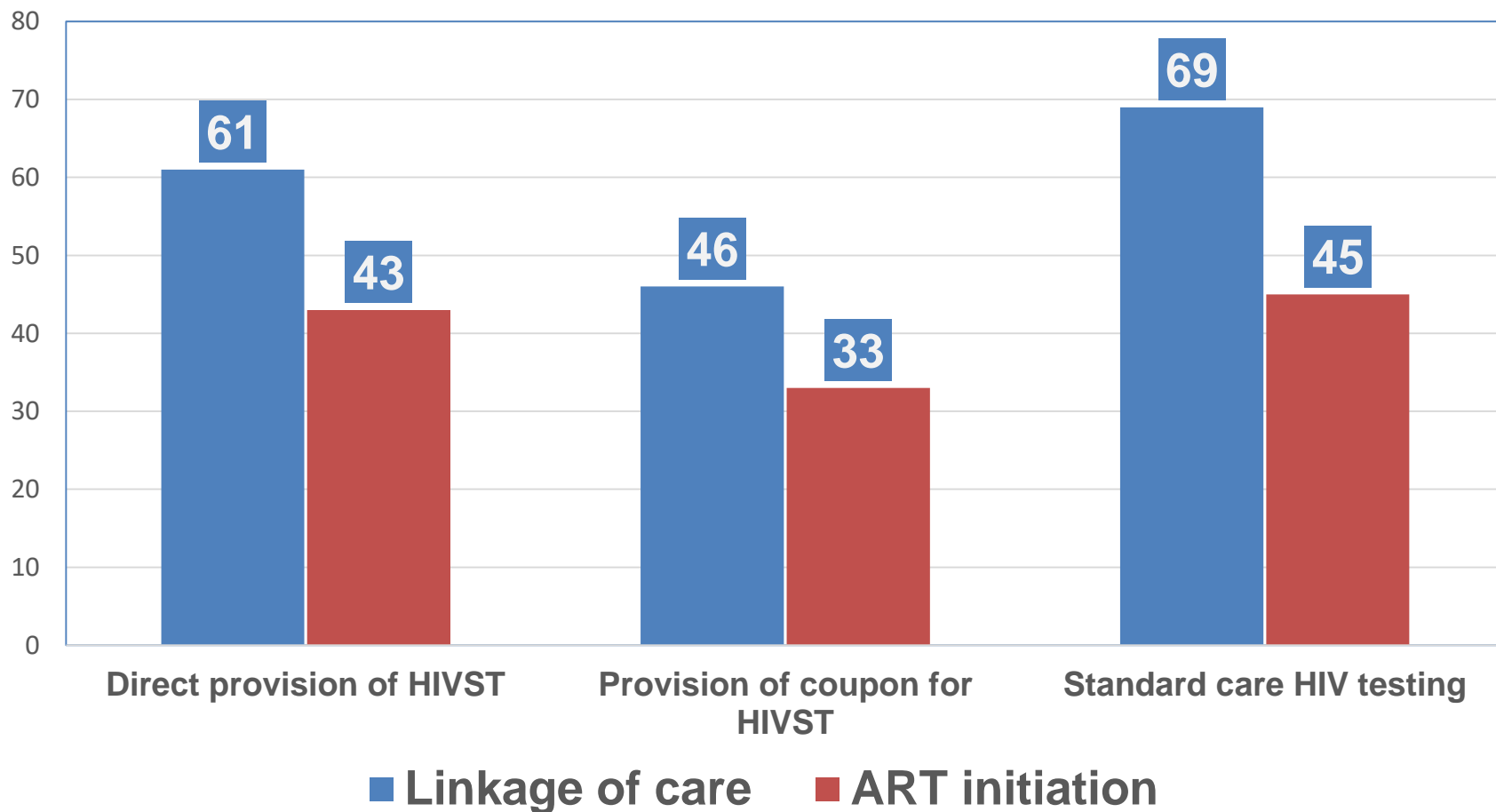
³For these outcomes, participants had to report both testing HIV positive and seeking HIV-related medical care or initiating ART.

<https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pmed.1002458.t003>

(1) direct provision of HIV self-tests, (2) provision of coupons for free collection of HIV self-tests in a healthcare facility, or (3) standard of care HIV testing. 33

Direct provision versus facility collection of HIV self-tests among female sex workers in Uganda: A cluster-randomized controlled health systems trial

Katrina Ortblad^{1*}, Daniel Kibuuka Musoke², Thomson Ngabirano³, Aidah Nakitende², Jonathan Magoola³, Prossy Kayiira³, Geoffrey Taasi⁴, Leah G. Barresi⁵, Jessica E. Haberer⁶, Margaret A. McConnell¹, Catherine E. Oldenburg^{7,8,9}, Till Bärnighausen^{1,10,11}



Conclusion

- Choose a strategic mix of service delivery models to achieve universal and equitable access to HIV testing and counseling
- If HIVST is to expand, regulatory frameworks supporting appropriate HIVST devices and self-testing implementation policies are both needed, and equally important

Remerciements

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MERCI

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