Dynamic partnership to redefine community engagement in HIV programming in Nigeria

W. Eigege ¹, N. Otubu ¹, O. Abudiore ¹, B. Levy-Braide ¹, O. Sowale ¹, A. Inyang ¹, B. Jack ¹, D. Rathakrishnan ², R. Sapire ², B. Caldwell ², O. Oladapo ³, O. Ayinde ³, F. Onuh ³, F. Lufadeju ¹, C. Amole ², O. Wiwa ¹

¹Clinton Health Access Initiative, HIV Access Program, Abuja, Nigeria, ²Clinton Health Access Initiative, HIV Access Program, Boston, United States, ³Afrocab Treatment Access Partnership, Abuja, Nigeria

Background

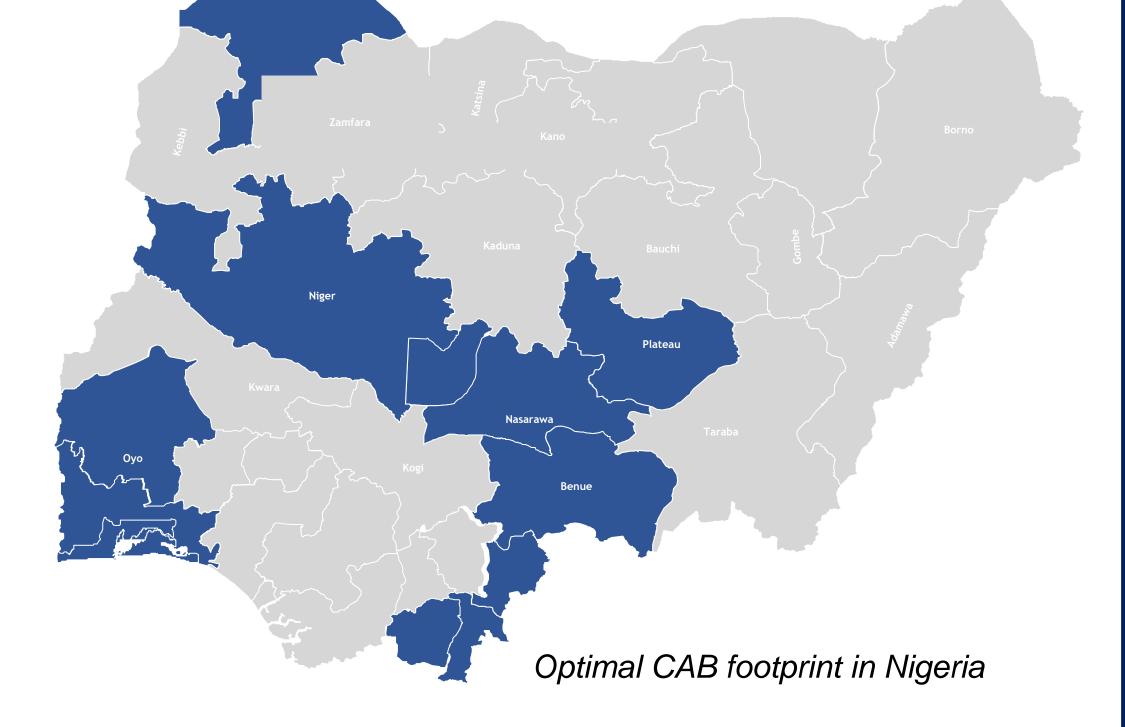
Since 2007, Clinton Health Access Initiative (CHAI) has introduced several transformational interventions to improve access to optimal HIV diagnostics, treatment, and technologies. The perception and acceptance of the interventions by the community is essential to sustained uptake of services. To enhance community engagement in HIV interventions, Unitaid and CHAI partnered with Afrocab Treatment Access Partnership (Afrocab) in 2016 to develop activities to improve treatment literacy among people living with HIV (PLHIV) and drive the uptake of optimal HIV products through the Optimal community advisory board (Optimal CAB).

Description

At the inception of the Optimal project funded by Unitaid, CHAI supported the Optimal CAB to implement community engagement activities across 56 health facilities in 12 states within Nigeria. The key deliverables of the Optimal CAB were:

- 1. To facilitate optimal product adoption,
- 2. To improve treatment literacy among PLHIV on optimal products to generate demand, and
- 3. Obtain feedback from PLHIV on optimal products to inform policy.

CHAI provided evidence on optimal products while Optimal CAB members revised the evidence into community friendly format and disseminated this information to the community.



Lessons Learned

Product Adoption

 The Optimal CAB supported the adoption and uptake of 9 HIV products in Nigeria: Tenofovir-Lamivudine-Dolutegravir, Lopinavir/ritonavir pellets, Pediatric Dolutegravir (pDTG), Darunavir/ritonavir, Liposomal Amphotericin B, Flucytosine,



ADR Management

Optimal CAB observed low ADR and OI reporting rates, and as a result built PLHIV



- VISITECT, CrAg Lateral Flow Assay, and TB LF LAM.
- Optimal CAB advocacy contributed to the recommendation of DTG as the preferred first-line antiretroviral regimen, and over 1.8 million people are now on DTG-based regimens in Nigeria.
- Optimal CAB members trained 56 adherence counsellors on AHD and 148 mentor mothers on pDTG, disseminated information that debunked myths resulting in equitable and increased access to DTG among women.



- capacity to report these to improve management
- IEC materials on ADR were developed and disseminated among the community

Commonly observed ADRs with ARVs: Dolutegravir – Difficulty sleeping, Skin rash, Weight gain, Headaches Tenofovir – Yellowness of the eyes, Bone pains, Abdominal pains Abacavir – Skin rash, Yellowness of the eye Lopinavir – Headaches, Diarrhea, Skin rash, High cholesterol Atazanavir – Nausea, Diarrhea, Skin rash, Yellowness of the eye

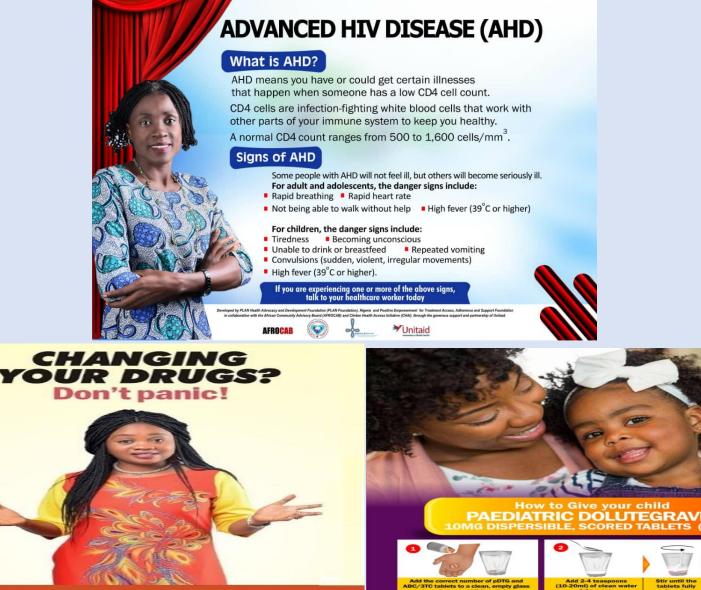
What to do once you suspect ADR?

Some ADRs will get better after a while
Always, tell your health care provider immediately you observe any ADR, they will help you manage it



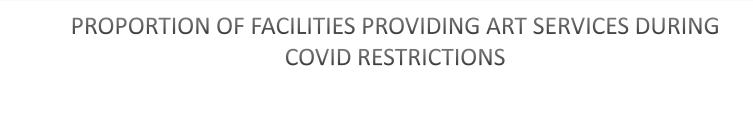
Treatment Literacy

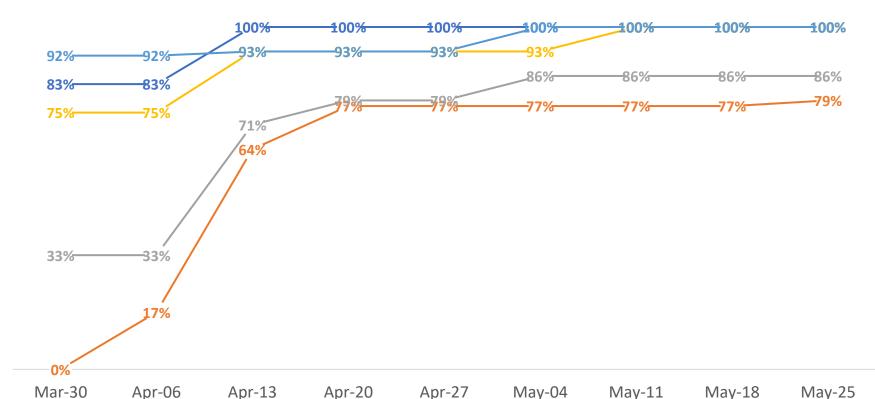
- The Optimal CAB has produced 14 print and 5 audiovisual IEC materials to empower the community to demand for optimal HIV products and services
- These IECs have been disseminated to 54% (20) of states in Nigeria.
- All Optimal CAB IECs

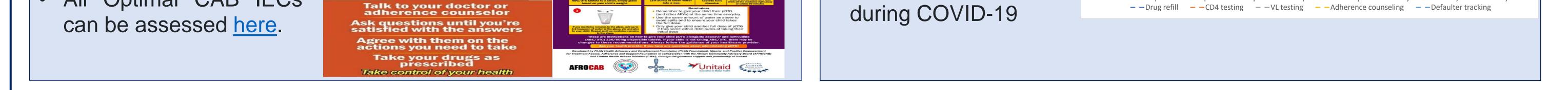


Service Support

- The CAB members supported tracking of HIV services and facilitated drug delivery in 24 ART sites across 10 states in Nigeria during the COVID-19 movement restriction
- Tracking showed decline in lab services







Conclusion

Community engagement has become a pillar of HIV programming in Nigeria and should be integrated into HIV interventions. More critically, the engagement should be targeted at treatment literacy on optimal HIV services to achieve better treatment outcomes. Government, partners and other stakeholder working on HIV treatment should embrace a community model to promote knowledge exchange and receive feedback from communities, especially when new HIV treatment or services are introduced.

This work was made possible through the support of Unitaid. The project also acknowledges all the CAB Mentor Mothers and Adherence Counselors at each of the facilities in Nigeria.







