



Costs and Consequences of HIV Linkage-to-Care Strategies Implemented in Urban and Rural South African Settings

Kristen Little, MPH PhD

Co-Authors: Tonderai Mobuto, Griffiths Kubeka, Salome Charalambous, David Dowdy, & Christopher J Hoffmann

BACKGROUND

COSTS AND CONSEQUENCES OF HIV
LINKAGE-TO-CARE STRATEGIES

BACKGROUND

Life expectancy for people living with HIV (PLHIV) receiving early ART is similar HIV-uninfected counterparts

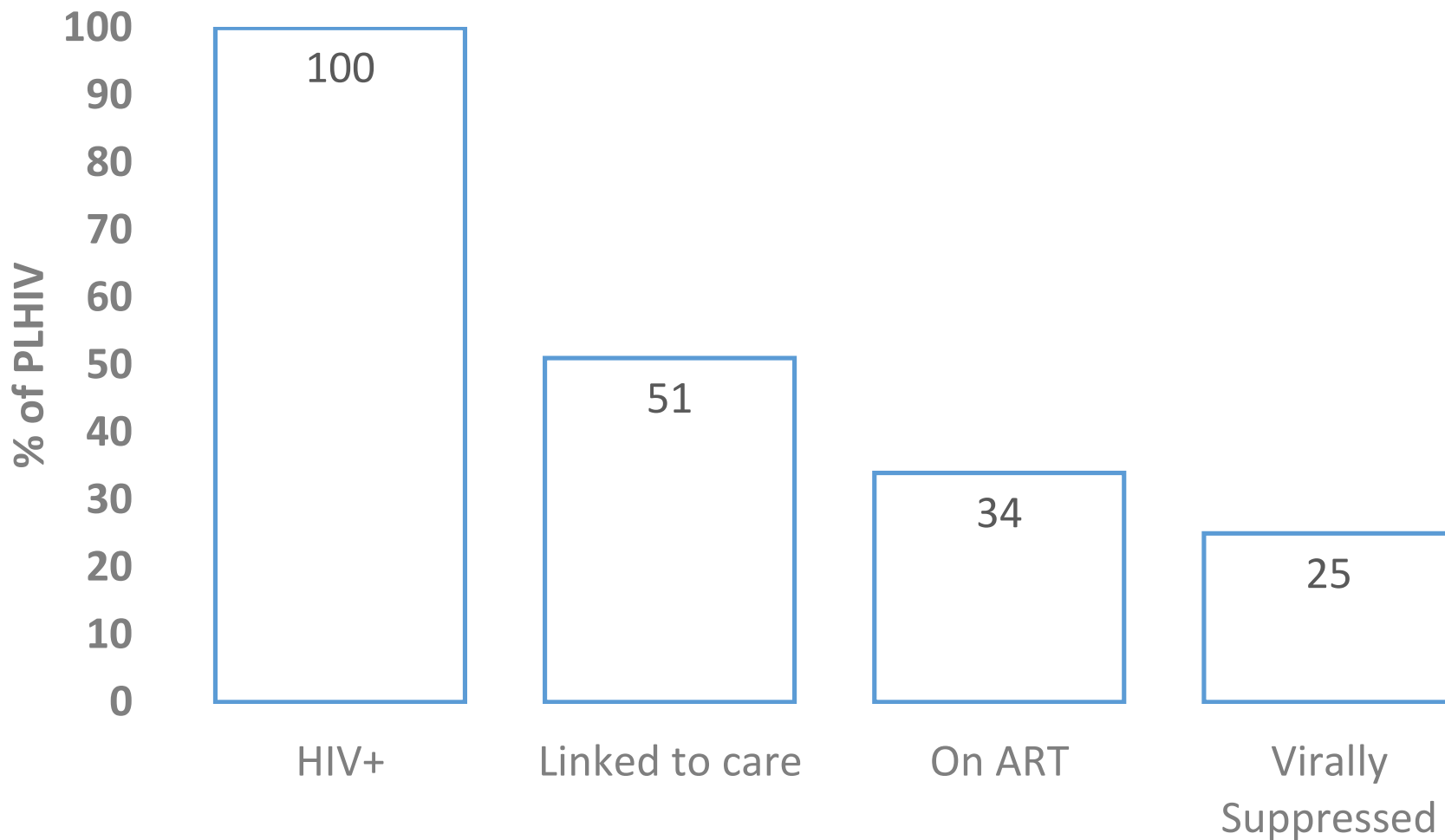
Remaining life expectancy gap may be attributable to:

- Incomplete HIV testing coverage & late HIV diagnosis
- Delayed ART initiation & poor ART adherence

If potential of ART is to be realized:

- Reduce delays between infection, diagnosis, and entry-into-care
- Develop cost-effective entry-into-care systems
- Improve linkage into care and treatment
- Support adherence to treatment

HIV Clinical Care Cascade, South Africa (2012)



PARENT STUDY DESIGN

Thol'impilo Study

- Unmasked, individually randomized pragmatic trial of 3 linkage-to-care interventions
- Conducted in urban and rural settings in South Africa

Outcomes: 90 day entry-into-care (self-reported and verified) & ART initiation at 180 days

OBJECTIVES

- Estimating the incremental costs to the health system of three linkage-to-care interventions
- Evaluating the comparative consequences of these interventions in terms of timely linkage into care and initiation of ART

METHODS

COSTS AND CONSEQUENCES OF HIV
LINKAGE-TO-CARE STRATEGIES

LINKAGE-TO-CARE INTERVENTIONS

Point of Care
CD4 count (POC
CD4)

Routine counseling plus POC CD4 testing using
the PIMA Analyser

POC CD4 + Care
Facilitation (CF)

Routine counseling plus POC CD4 testing + up
to 5 sessions of standardized counseling

POC CD4 +
Transport
Assistance (TA)

Routine counseling plus POC CD4 testing +
transport reimbursement for up to 3 clinic
visits

Standard of
Care (SoC)

Routine pre-/post-test counseling provided to
everyone receiving HIV testing

METHODS: COSTING

Estimated costs using a bottom-up, “ingredients”-based approach

- Perspective of the healthcare system
- 2014 US Dollars

Data collected through time motion studies, interviews and structured observations with program staff, and a review of budget and expense information

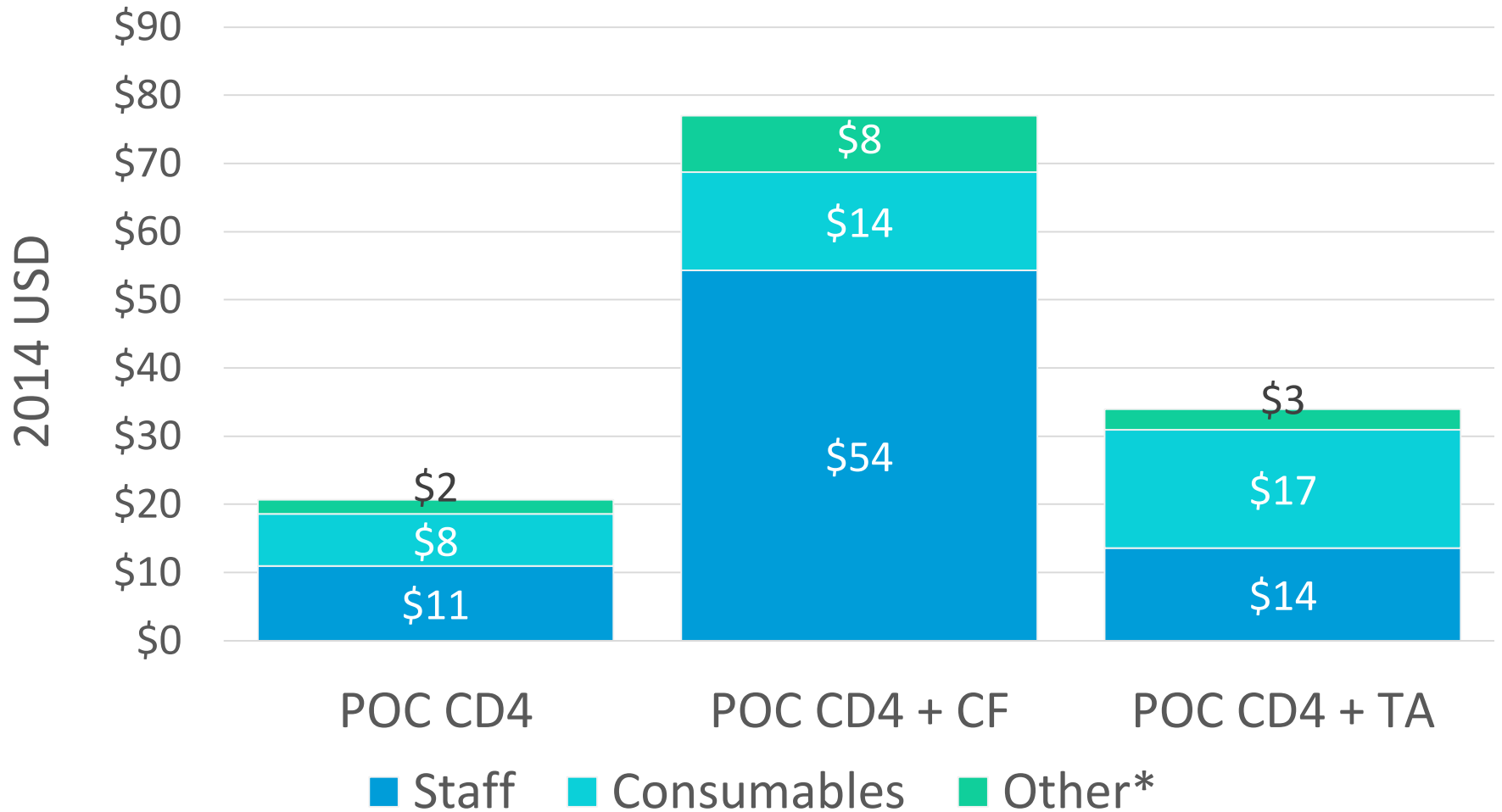
RESULTS

COSTS AND CONSEQUENCES OF HIV
LINKAGE-TO-CARE STRATEGIES

RESULTS

Arm	SOC (N=591)	POC CD4 (N=614)	POC CD4 + CF (N=603)	POC CD4 + TA (N=590)
90 day entry into care (self-reported)				
n (%)	298 (50)	316 (51)	331 (55)	49 (49)
HR (95% CI)	Ref	1.0 (0.9-1.2)	1.1 (0.9-1.3)	1.0 (0.9-1.2)
90 day entry into care (verified)				
n (%)	171 (29)	186 (30)	226 (38)	181 (31)
HR (95% CI)	Ref	1.0 (0.9-1.3)	1.4 (1.1-1.7)	1.1 (0.9-1.3)
180 day ART initiation (verified)				
n (%)	77 (13)	96 (16)	108 (18)	90 (15)
HR (95% CI)	Ref	1.2 (0.9-1.6)	1.4 (1.1-1.9)	1.2 (0.9-1.6)

RESULTS: Average per Participant Costs by Study Arm



**Other includes equipment, overheads, and training costs*

RESULTS

Per 1,000 participants in each arm:

Costs & Effectiveness	SOC	POC CD4	POC CD4 + CF	POC CD4 + TA
Total Costs (2014 USD)	REF	\$20,700	\$77,300	\$34,300
Incremental number of individuals linked to care or ART				
90 day entry-into-care	REF	14	86	18
180 day ART initiation	REF	26	49	23
Incremental Cost per individual linked to care or ART				
Cost per additional entry-into-care	REF	\$1,480	\$900	\$1,910
Cost per additional ART	REF	\$800	\$1,580	\$1,490

CONCLUSION

POC CD4 testing did not substantially improve timely entry into HIV care or initiation of ART in this study

Only POC CD4 + CF significantly improved timely linkage to care & ART initiation compared to SoC

- Most costly intervention to implement

Cost-effectiveness ratios of POC CD4 alone and POC CD4 + CF were similar

Additional research on cost-effective linkage interventions needed

Acknowledgements



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AND PREVENTION
ADHERENCE



Any Questions?

LINKAGE-TO-CARE INTERVENTIONS

