### Progress toward Universal ART Access: Innovations and Treatment 2.0

Marco Vitoria
World Health Organization
September 2013

### The need for scalable, more efficient treatment models

Simpler drugs







Point of care diagnostics





Community models of testing & care



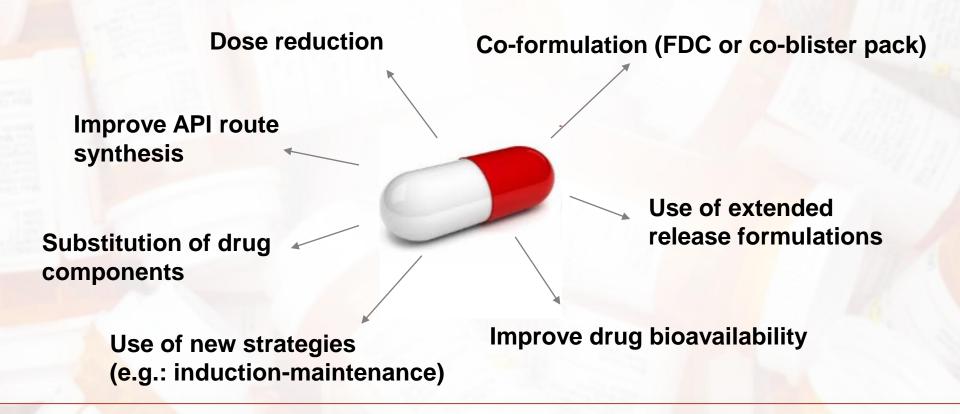


# Treatment "2.0" Strategy: Optimizing Treatment and Promoting Efficiency Gains





# Optimizing Drug Regimens Major Strategies



### Perspectives on ARV drug optimization

#### **SHORT TERM**

Next 1-2 years

Improve currently available drugs and formulations



#### **MEDIUM TERM**

Next 2-5 years

Add new drugs/better sequencing



#### **LONG TERM**

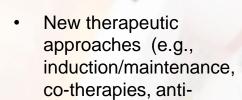
Next 5-10 years

Use new strategies



- Once daily FDC for 1<sup>st</sup> line (e.g., TDF/3TC/EFV)
- Heat stable once-daily boosted Pl options for 2<sup>nd</sup> line (e.g., ATV/r, DRV/r)
- Solid pediatric formulations (sprinkles, dispersible tablets)

 Replacement of regimen components by new drugs/classes (e.g., integrase inhibitors, NRTI pro-drugs, entry blockers)



latency drugs)

WHO Think Tank Meeting on ART Optimization (2012)

## Looking ahead: Pipeline products summary (drug optimization)

- Improved delivery for tenofovir
  - TAF (prodrug)
  - CMX-157 (long acting)
- Potentially superior/better tolerated option to EFV in first line and/or better sequencing to 2<sup>nd</sup> line
  - DLG (once daily integrase inhibitor)
  - GSK-744 (long acting)
  - DRV/r (heat stable FDC)

# Major Areas for Drug Optimization in HIV Therapy: Expected Impact

Major Areas for Drug Optimization	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term
Chemistry Process	++	++	++
Fixed Dose Combinations	+++	++	++
Dose Reduction (prodrugs)	+	+++	++
New Formulations	+	+++	++
New Drugs	+	++	+++
New Strategies	+	++	+++



## **Evolution of WHO ART guidelines**

Topic	2002	2003	2006	2010	2013
When to start	CD4 ≤200	CD4 ≤ 200	CD4 ≤ 200 - Consider 350 - CD4 ≤ 350 for TB	CD4 ≤ 350 -Irrespective CD4 for TB and HBV	CD4 ≤ 500 -Irrespective CD4 for TB, HBV, PW and SDC - CD4 ≤ 350 as priority
		<u> </u>	itiation		OB 1 2 dds dd phoney
1 <sup>st</sup> Line	8 options - AZT preferred	4 options - AZT preferred	8 options - AZT or TDF preferred - d4T dose reduction	6 options &FDCs - AZT or TDF preferred - d4T phase out	2 options & FDCs -TDF and EFV preferred across all populations
	Si	mpler tr	eatment		
2 <sup>nd</sup> Line	Boosted and non-boosted PIs	Boosted PIs -IDV/r LPV/r, SQV/r	Boosted PI - ATV/r, DRV/r, FPV/r LPV/r, SQV/r	Boosted PI - Heat stable FDC: ATV/r, LPV/r	Boosted PI - Heat stable FDC: ATV/r, LPV/r
	Less toxio	c, more r	obust regin	nens	
3 <sup>rd</sup> Line	None	None	None	DRV/r, RAL, ETV	DRV/r, RAL, ETV
Viral Load Testing	No	No (Desirable)	Yes (Tertiary centers)	Yes (Phase in approach)	Yes (preferred for monitoring, use of PoC, DBS)
	255 (1755, 255)				

CONTROLLING THE HIV EPIDEMIC WITH ANTIRETROVIRALS

From Consensus to Implementation

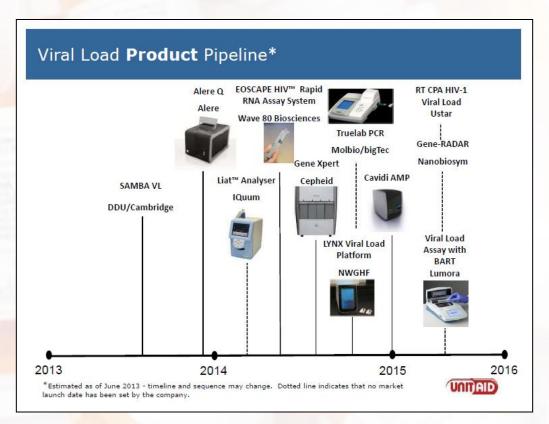
### Expanded testing and linkage to care

- Generalized epidemics: community-based
   HIV testing in addition to PITC
- Concentrated epidemics: communitybased HIV testing for key populations in addition to PITC
- Adolescent testing & counseling





# New perspectives on ART monitoring



- Changing the paradigm: VL for routine monitoring, CD4 where needed
- Preparing for PoC VL: WHO to develop advice on use of different technologies at different levels of the health services

### Task shifting: nurses and nonphysician clinicians providing care and treatment



	Nurse (N=404)	Doctor (N=408)	Hazard ratio (95% CI)	
Cumulative failure	192 (48%)	179 (44%)	/ <del>-</del>	1.09 (0.89-1.33
All virological failure	44 (11%)	39 (10%)	/	1.15 (0.75-1.76
Early virological failure*	7 (2%)	6 (2%)	/ <del></del>	1.18 (0.40-3.51
Late virological failure†	37 (9%)	33 (8%)	<del>-</del>	1.14 (0.71-1.82
Toxicity failure	68 (17%)	66 (16%)	<del>-</del>	1.04 (0.74-1.45
All loss‡	70 (17%)	63 (15%)	- <del> -</del> -	1.13 (0.81-1.59
Withdrew consent	18 (5%)	21 (5%)	\	0.87 (0.46-1.63
Default clinic schedule	38 (9%)	32 (8%)	\	1.21 (0.76-1.93
Lost to follow-up	14 (4%)	10 (3%)	\	1.42 (0.63-3.20
Death	10 (3%)	11 (3%)	<del>\</del>	0.92 (0.39-2.17

- Trained non-physician clinicians, midwives and nurses can initiate first-line ART and maintain treatment
- Trained and supervised community health workers can **dispense** ART between clinic visits.

# Decentralization: Bringing ART closer to communities

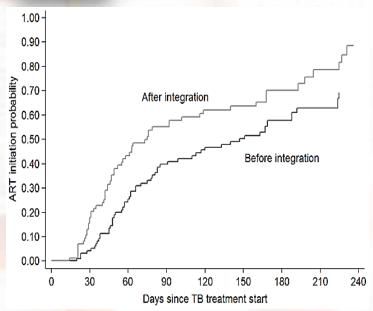


- Initiation and maintenance of ART in peripheral primary facilities
- Initiation of ART in peripheral primary facilities and maintenance at community level between clinic visits.

# Service integration: Responding to co-morbidities and multiple needs







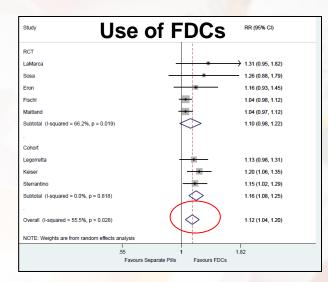
## WHO 2013 Recommendations: Initiate and maintain ART in:

- TB care settings
- MCH/ANC settings
- OST settings with linkage to continued HIV care and treatment

# Adherence support: combinations of interventions

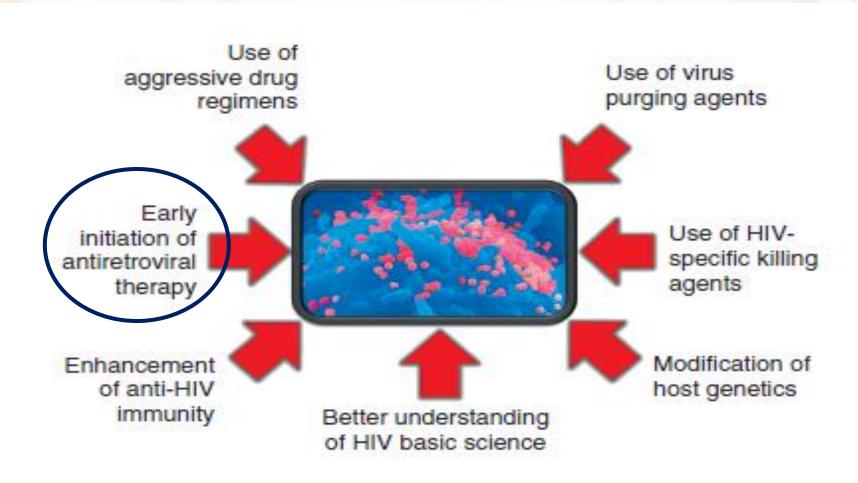


- Minimizing out of pocket payments
- Use of fixed-dose combinations
- Strengthening drug supply system
- Patient counseling and education
- Peer support
- Nutritional support in food insecure settings
- Mobile phone text messages



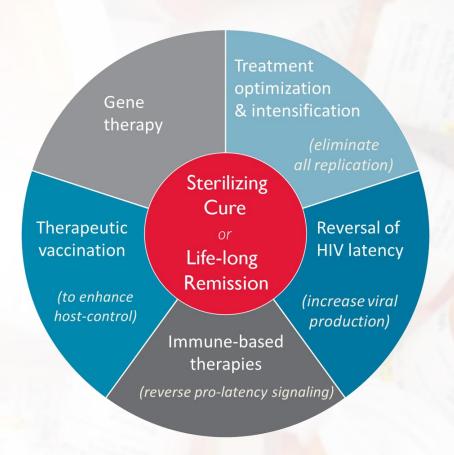


# Looking ahead: Potential strategies for promote long term remission/eradication (HIV Cure)



### Looking ahead: Combining research agendas





### **Panel Discussion**

Peter MacPherson

Rosanna Peeling

Roger Teck



## Backup slides

### New areas of WHO work 2013-2015

- HIV Self-testing Policy Brief
- CD4 monitoring & Viral Load phase-in --Technical document
- Early Infant Diagnosis (EID) algorithm update in light of infant 'functional cure'
- Civil society input and demonstration projects on earlier treatment in key populations
  - IDU, MSM, SW, Adolescents, transgender individuals

# Key messages from WHO self-testing meeting & policy brief (April 2013)

- Promising new approach
  - Especially for repeat testers
- Current oral fluid self-tests not give a definitive HIV result.
  - People with +ve test results must seek confirmation
- Coercive self-testing of sexual partners, family members, employees remains a human rights concern

WHO 2013 global consultation on legal, ethical, gender, human rights and public health implications of HIV self-testing, WHO, LSTM & LSHTM, April 2013, Geneva



