

# Advanced HIV Disease Toolkit

A global collaboration between Partners  
working in the AHD space

# Acronyms

<b>AHD</b>	Advanced HIV Disease	<b>LFA</b>	Lateral Flow Assay
<b>ART</b>	Antiretroviral Treatment	<b>LMIC</b>	Low Middle Income Country
<b>CCM</b>	Cryptococcal Meningitis	<b>LP</b>	Lumbar Puncture
<b>CPT/CTX</b>	Cotrimoxazole Preventive Therapy	<b>LTBI</b>	Latent Tuberculosis Infection
<b>CSF</b>	Cerebrospinal Fluid	<b>LTFU</b>	Lost To Follow Up
<b>DSD</b>	Differentiated Service Delivery	<b>OI</b>	Opportunistic Infection
<b>FDC</b>	Fixed Dose Combination	<b>PCP</b>	Pneumocystis Jiroveci Pneumonia
<b>HCW</b>	Health worker	<b>POC</b>	Point of Care
<b>HIV</b>	Human Immunodeficiency Virus	<b>QTIB</b>	FDC of INH, Cotrimoxazole & Vitamin B6
<b>ICP</b>	Intracranial Pressure	<b>RLS</b>	Resource Limited Setting
<b>INH</b>	Isoniazid	<b>TB</b>	Tuberculosis
<b>IPT</b>	Isoniazid Preventive Therapy	<b>TBM</b>	TB Meningitis
<b>IRIS</b>	Immune Reconstitution Inflammatory Syndrome	<b>TPT</b>	Tuberculosis Preventive Therapy
<b>KCI</b>	Potassium Chloride	<b>WCC</b>	White Cell Count
<b>LAM</b>	Lipoarabinomannan	<b>WHO</b>	World Health Organisation
<b>LF</b>	Lateral Flow		

# Introduction to the toolkit

## Background

- A number of partners have been working to improve AHD management across African LMICs. Partners have increasingly identified the need for a standardized, generic AHD toolkit via a review of existing tools.
- The toolkit is aligned to the WHO recommended package of AHD care.
- This effort has leveraged the Unitaid AHD Initiative to jointly develop an AHD toolkit which countries can adapt for training and implementation purposes\*.
- The toolkit will also help aid patient and community sensitization, literacy and demand creation for AHD services.
- The content in this toolkit was developed leveraging resources and tools shared by the various partners involved.

\*Commodities under the Unitaid AHD Initiative are highlighted on the next slide

# The Unitaid Advanced HIV Disease Initiative aims to reduce morbidity and mortality by accelerating access to optimal products for the prevention and management of key opportunistic infections

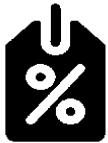
1/3<sup>rd</sup>

Of people initiating ART in Sub-Saharan Africa have AHD

**Challenge:** There is an ineffective global response to advanced HIV disease (AHD), and an urgent need to accelerate access to critical, life-saving products for diagnosis, prevention, and treatment of AHD.

## Unitaid Advanced HIV Disease Initiative

CHAI Implementation Period  
January 2019 – December 2020



Reduce the price of priority health products through supply-side market interventions



Accelerate product introduction and build demand for AHD commodities through **catalytic procurement** and adoption and rollout support



Coordinate procurement and provide market visibility for AHD commodities

*The AHD initiative is supported by a strong coalition of partners, including Global Fund, PEPFAR, EGPAF, and MSF. Unitaid is calling on all partners to contribute to these efforts to prevent needless HIV deaths.*

## Project Countries

*Malawi, Nigeria, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda and some support in Botswana and Lesotho*



## Priority Health Products

### Diagnostic

- CD4
- TB urine-LAM
- CrAg LFA rapid test

### Therapeutics

- TB prevention therapy
- Amphotericin B (classic and liposomal)
- Flucytosine
- Fluconazole

### This AHD toolkit:

- It is structured to allow independent access to the different sub-sections according to audience requirements and/or setting.
- Is designed to be used as an overarching template that can be adapted in-country according to patient, healthcare worker (HCW), programmatic need and context.
- Aims to provide tools for HCWs based in MOH supported RLS Settings in Africa. It provides materials to diagnose and treat PLHIV with AHD both in **hospital** and **ambulatory care** settings in line with the latest WHO guidance.
- Intended audience are recipients of care, frontline HCWs and programme managers involved in the management of PLHIV presenting with AHD with a focus on Cryptococcal Meningitis and Tuberculosis, the biggest causes of mortality in AHD.

## Learning Objectives

### Through this AHD toolkit;

- **Patients and community members** should gain knowledge on the basics of AHD disease, including prevention and treatment
- **Healthcare workers should be able to;**
  - For hospital settings specifically:
    - Stabilize, diagnose and manage HIV associated cryptococcal meningitis.
    - Provide services for the prevention and early detection of tuberculosis.
  - For ambulatory settings:
    - Perform point-of-care (POC) testing (CrAg LFA and TB LAM) to diagnose the main conditions associated with AHD and correctly interpret the results to inform patient management, including preventative treatment of TB and Cryptococcal disease.
    - To identify and refer critically ill cases of AHD including cases of symptomatic cryptococcal disease
- **Programme officers** and leadership should be able to plan for the implementation of AHD care in their settings

## 7 sections of the AHD toolkit

- 1. Introduction**
- 2. Basics of AHD**
- 3. Patient literacy & community materials**
- 4. Programmatic AHD tools**
  - I. Hub and spoke model of care including checklists for each
  - II. Site assessments
  - III. M&E
  - IV. TPT
  - V. SOPs AHD commodities
- 5. Training materials**
  - I. Spoke AHD training materials
  - II. Hub AHD training materials
  - III. Workshops
  - IV. AHD Care Post Hospital Discharge
  - V. DSD model of AHD care
- 6. Job aids**
- 7. Acknowledgements**



*This toolkit contains materials from partners implementing AHD programs across different settings and as such, is provided for reference purposes only. It is not intended to serve as normative guidance. Tools should be reviewed and where suitable, adapted by countries as they deem fit, taking into account local guidelines, context and national priorities.*

## What this Toolkit does not contain:

- Diagnosis and management of AHD in children/Paediatric HIV care and treatment
- Diagnosis and management of all AHD related diseases e.g. Histoplasmosis
- Bacterial sepsis, antimicrobial resistance and surveillance

**Additional resources/tools can be found in the CDC TPT and MSF AHD toolkits. Links to these toolkits are provided in Annex I**