

Leveraging the Maternal and Child Health Platform to accelerate Elimination of Infectious Diseases: EMTCT Plus for HIV, syphilis, HBV and Chagas Disease

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HIV, TB, STI and viral hepatitis

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OPS

Outline

- MHC, ANC and EPI: an opportunity to eliminate Mother-to-child transmission of infectious diseases
- Epidemiological context and rationale to include HBV and Chagas
- Progress to date
- Way forward of the EMTCT Plus

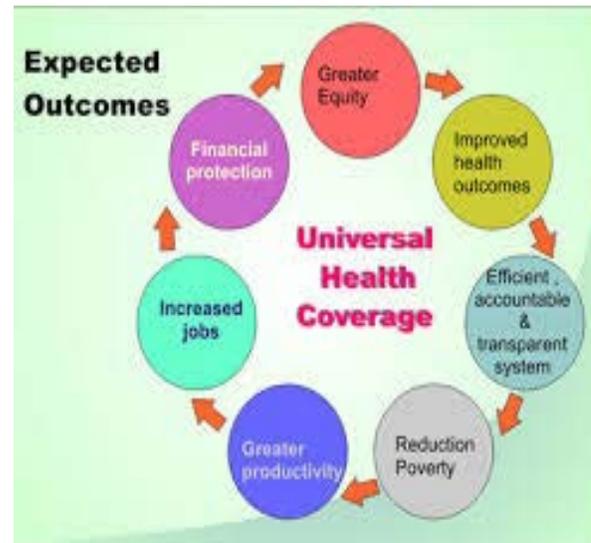




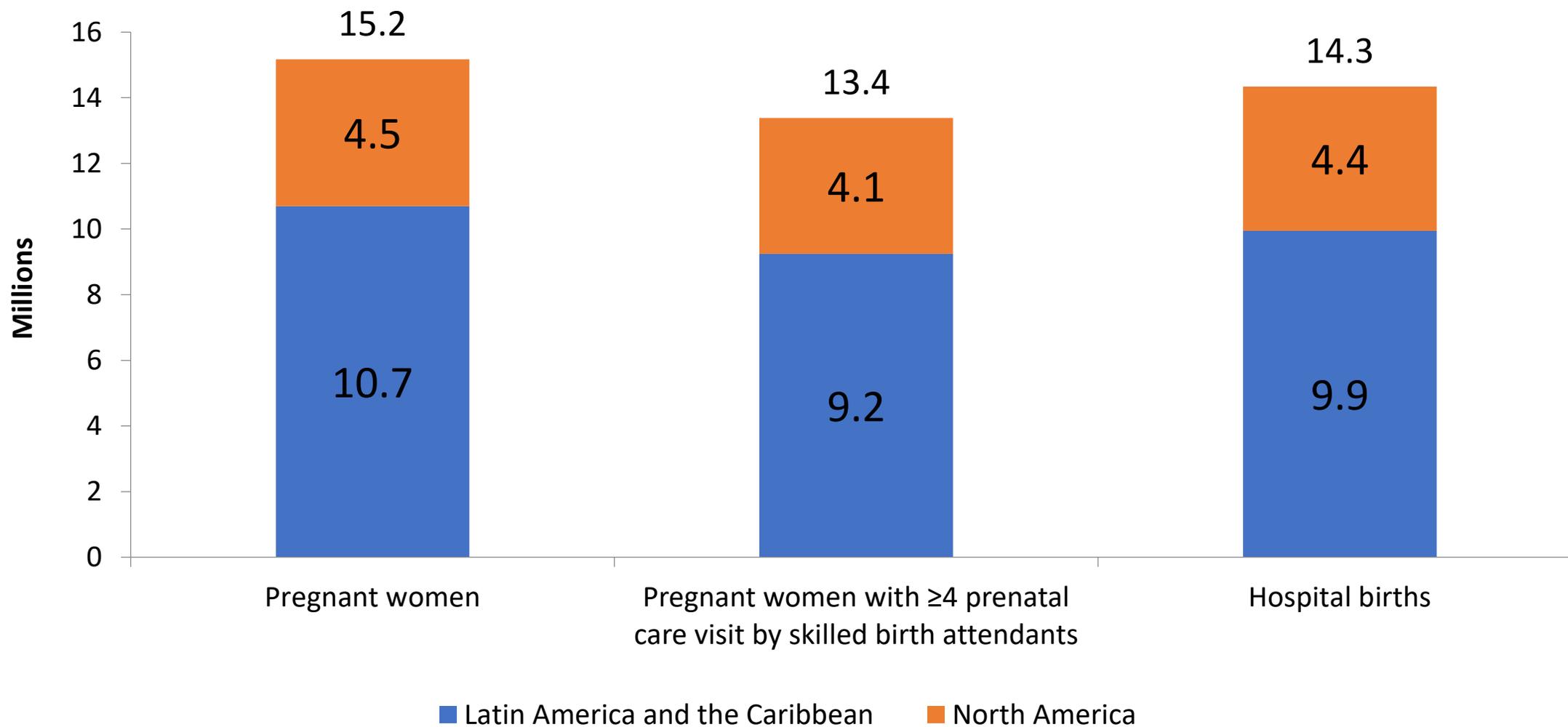
Objective 3

Good Health and Well-Being

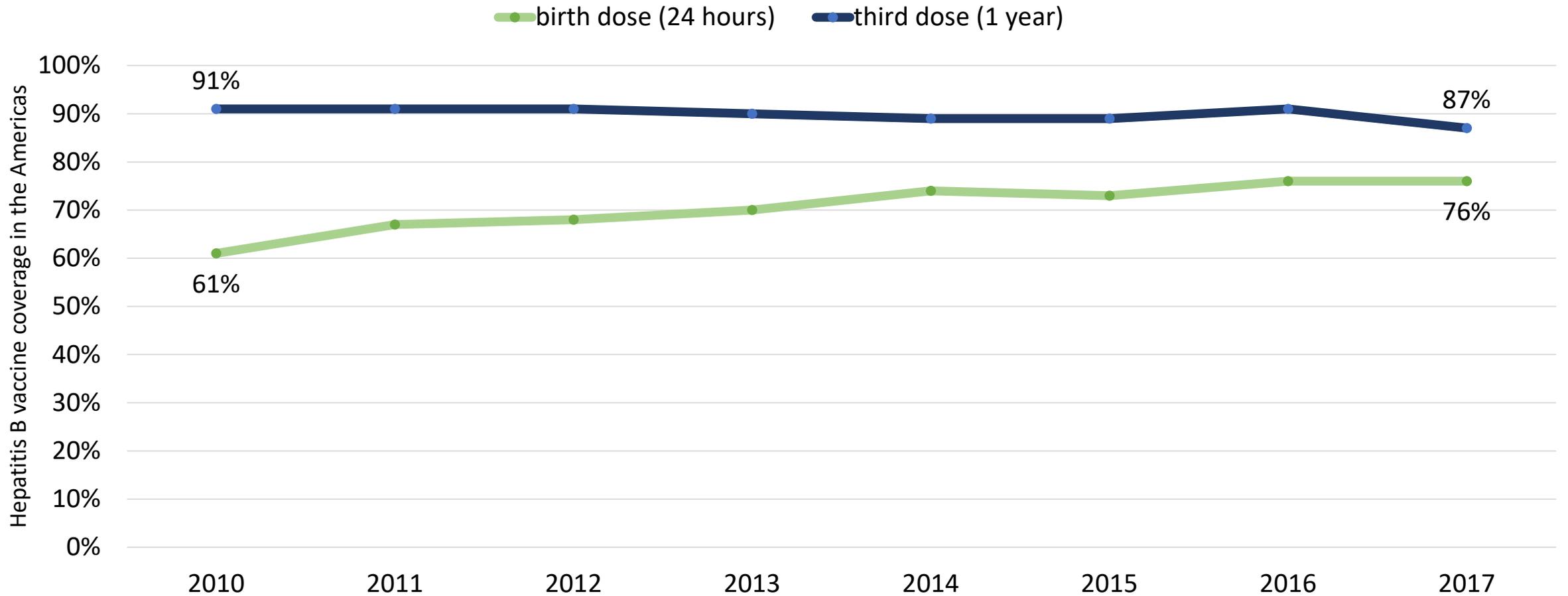
By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases



MCH/ANC Platform in the Region of the Americas 2017

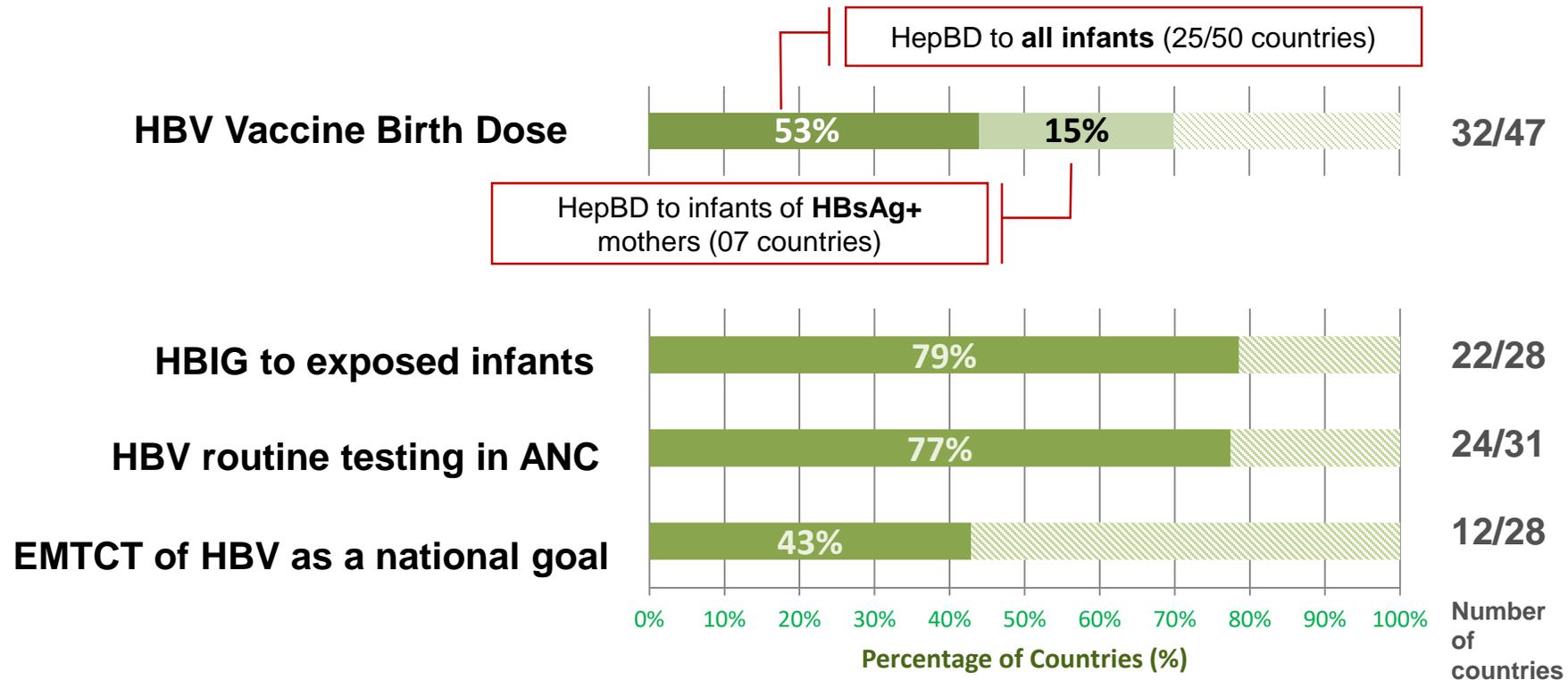


Hepatitis B vaccine coverage in the Region of the Americas, 2010-2017



MTCT of Hepatitis B National Policies (2017)

Hepatitis B vaccination included in childhood immunization schedule in all LAC countries



EMTCT Regional and Global Commitments

1995

Resolution CE116.R3: Elimination of Congenital Syphilis



2007

Global Elimination of Congenital Syphilis: Rationale and Strategy for Action



2010

Resolution CD50.R12: Elimination of mother-to-child transmission of HIV and Congenital Syphilis



2011

Global Plan towards the Elimination of New HIV Infections among Children by 2015 and Keeping their Mothers Alive



2015

End of Phase I of EMTCT

2016

EMTCT Plus PHASE II: Regional Plan of Action for the Prevention and Control of HIV and STI – 2016-2021



2021



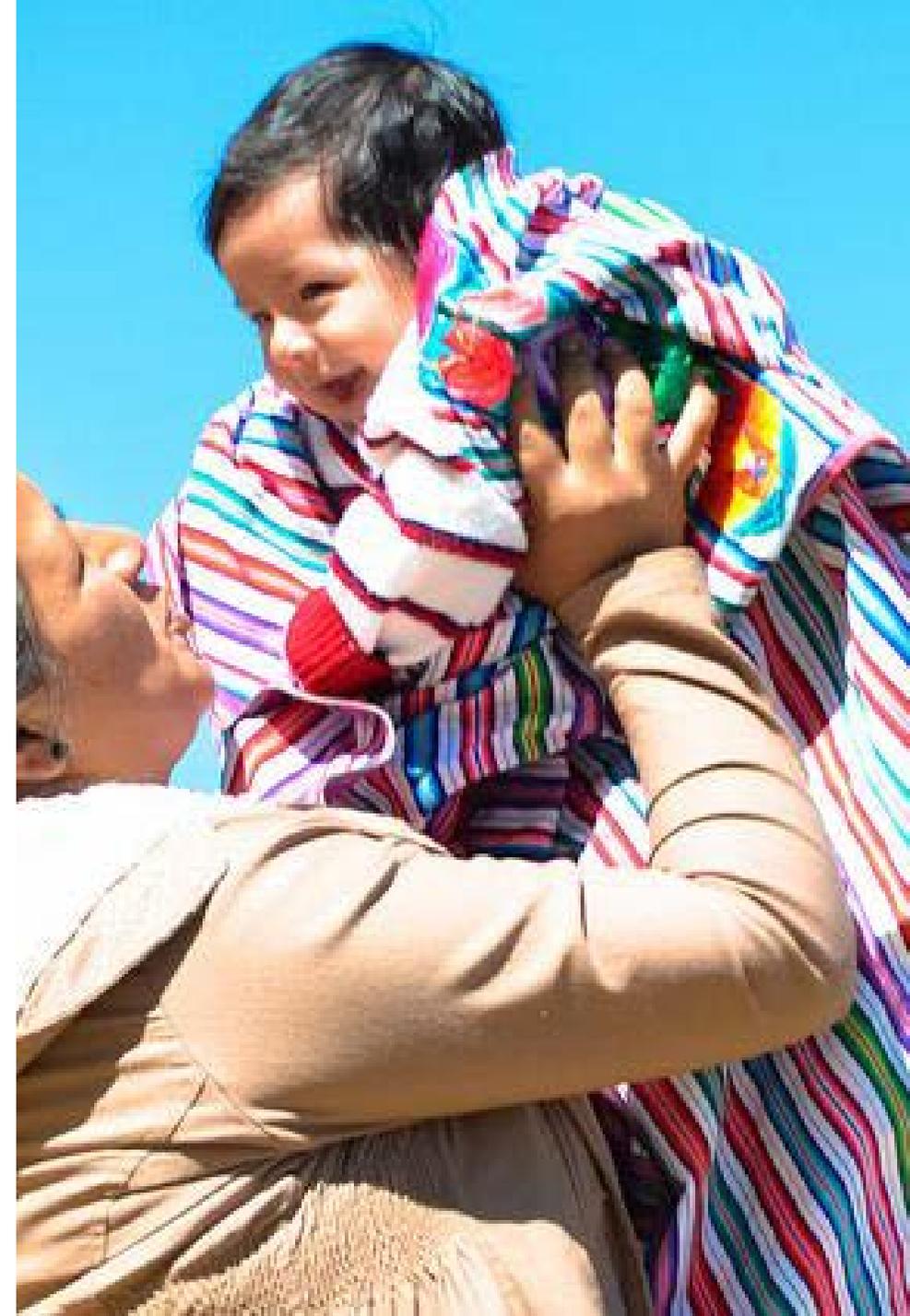
EMTCT Phase 1: Lessons learned

- **Regional dual elimination:** HIV as a leverage to congenital syphilis
- Strong **political commitment** at the highest levels, robust inter-programmatic implementation
- A **public-health approach:** simplification, standardization, decentralization, integration, quality-assured services, equity, patient and community participation
- Guided by **human rights** and **gender equality** principles in service delivery
- **EMTCT strengthening MCH** and perceived as a quality marker
- However, last steps are the hardest to reach and **maintain...**

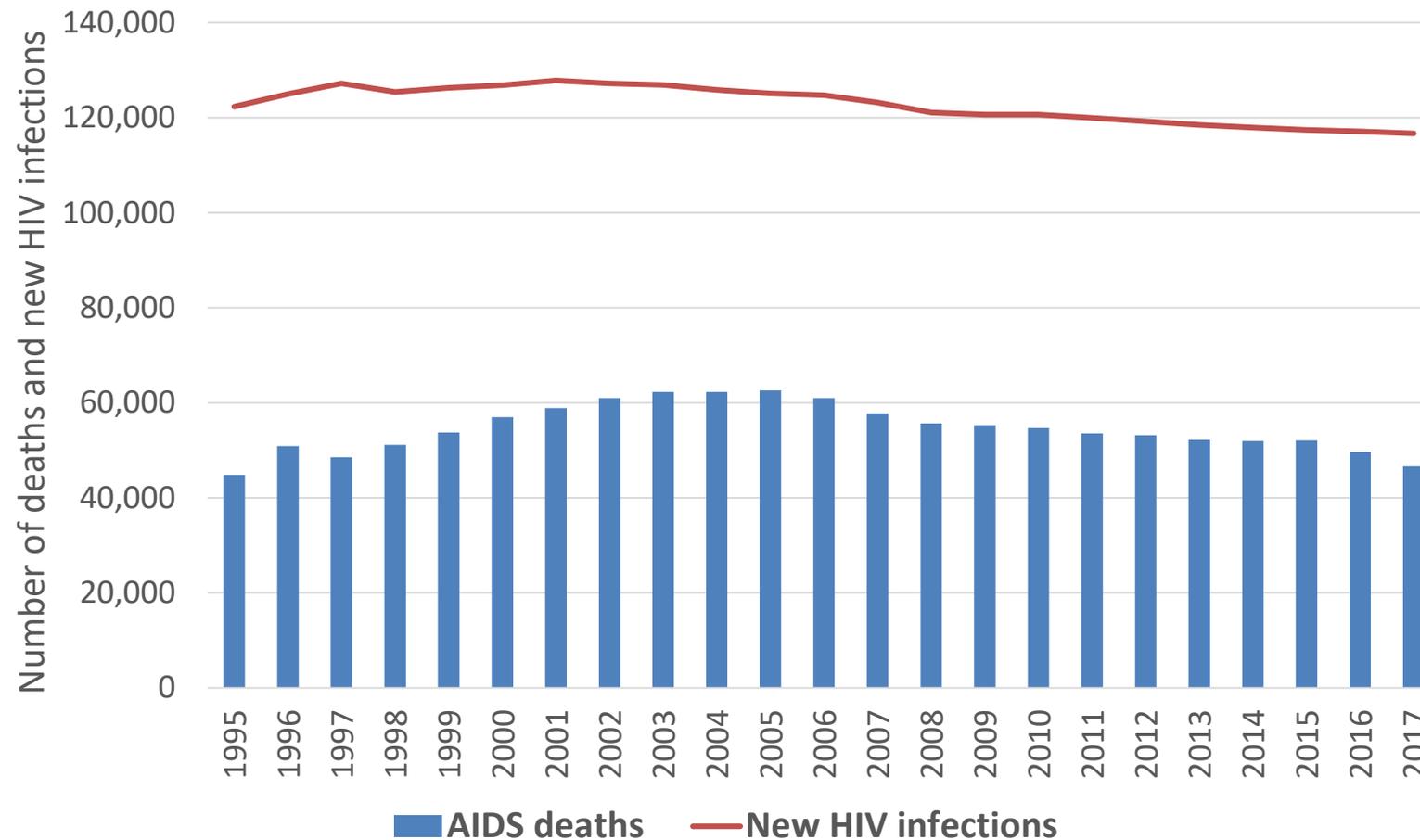


Using the EMTCT Platform for the Elimination of Hepatitis B in children and MTCT of Chagas Disease

- **EMTCT** as a “milestone” for the elimination of HBV as a public health problem by 2030, as endorsed by WHA in 2016
- **HBV**: Building on progress of the vaccination campaigns in the Americas, including birth dose and HBV screening in ANC, AV and IgG
- **Chagas**: Successful vector control and blood safety make MTCT proportionally more relevant



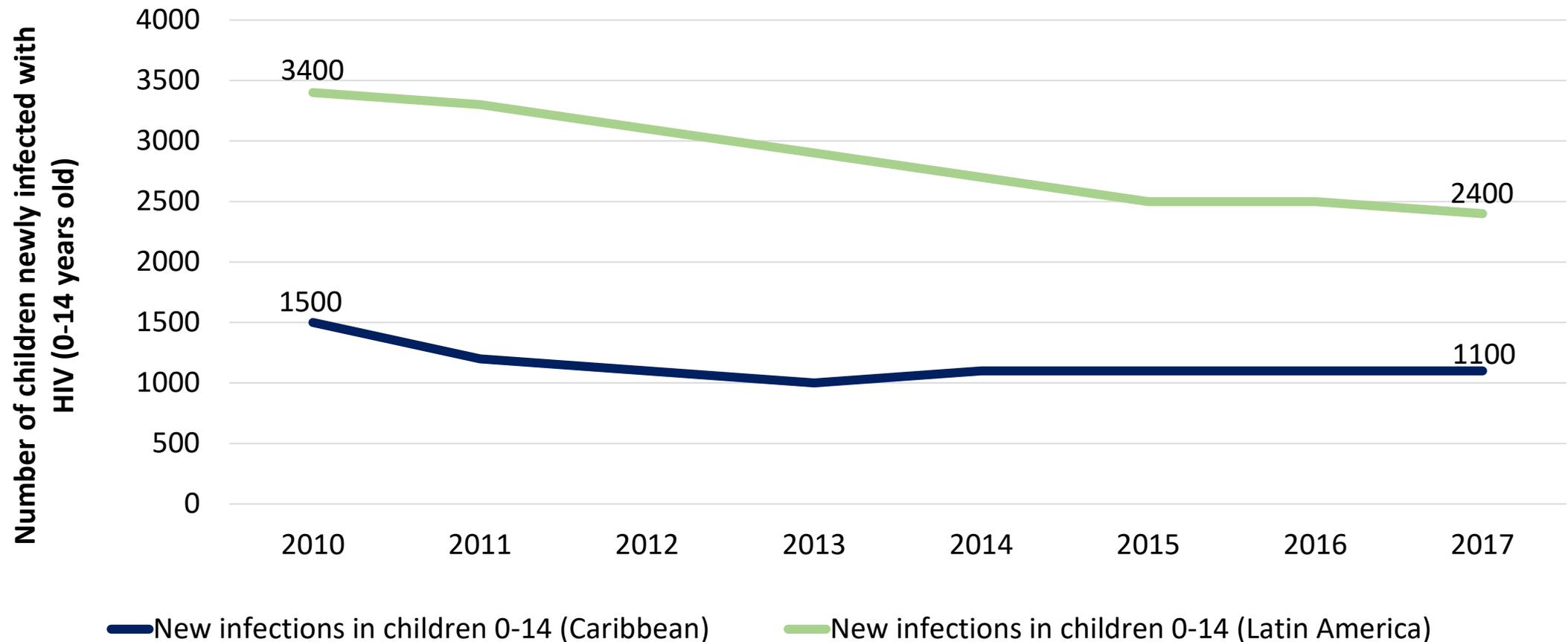
New HIV infections and AIDS deaths Latin America and the Caribbean, 1990-2017



Source: UNAIDS. Spectrum estimates 2018

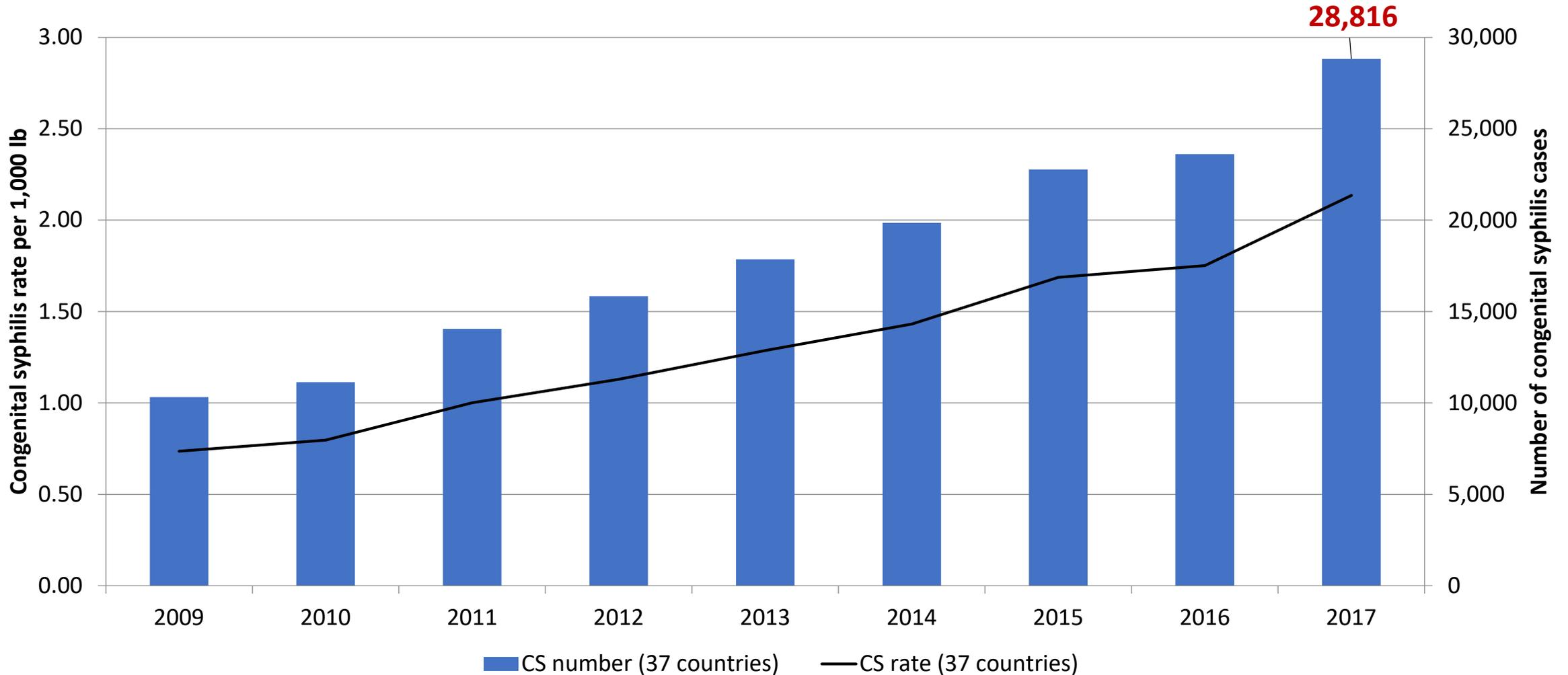
Mother-to-Child transmission of HIV

Estimated number of children 0-14 years of age newly infected with HIV in Latin America and the Caribbean, 2010-2017



Congenital Syphilis

Estimated number and incidence rate per 1,000 live birth of congenital syphilis cases in the Americas, 2009-2017



Chagas Disease

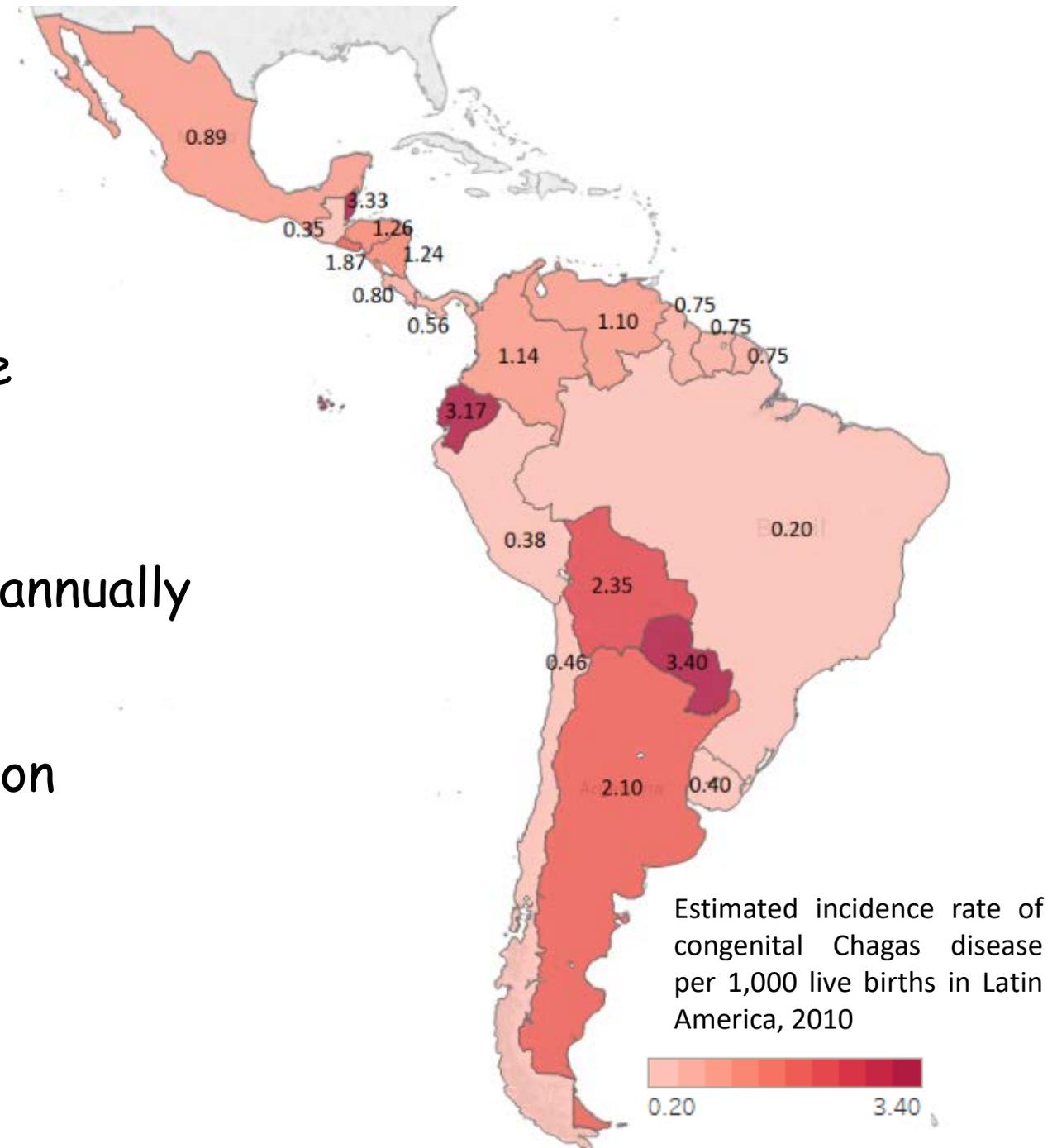
- 21 endemic countries (2016)
- 5.7 million people chronically infected (estimates 2010)
- Successful **vector control and blood safety** make MTCT proportionally more relevant

Vector transmission (2014)

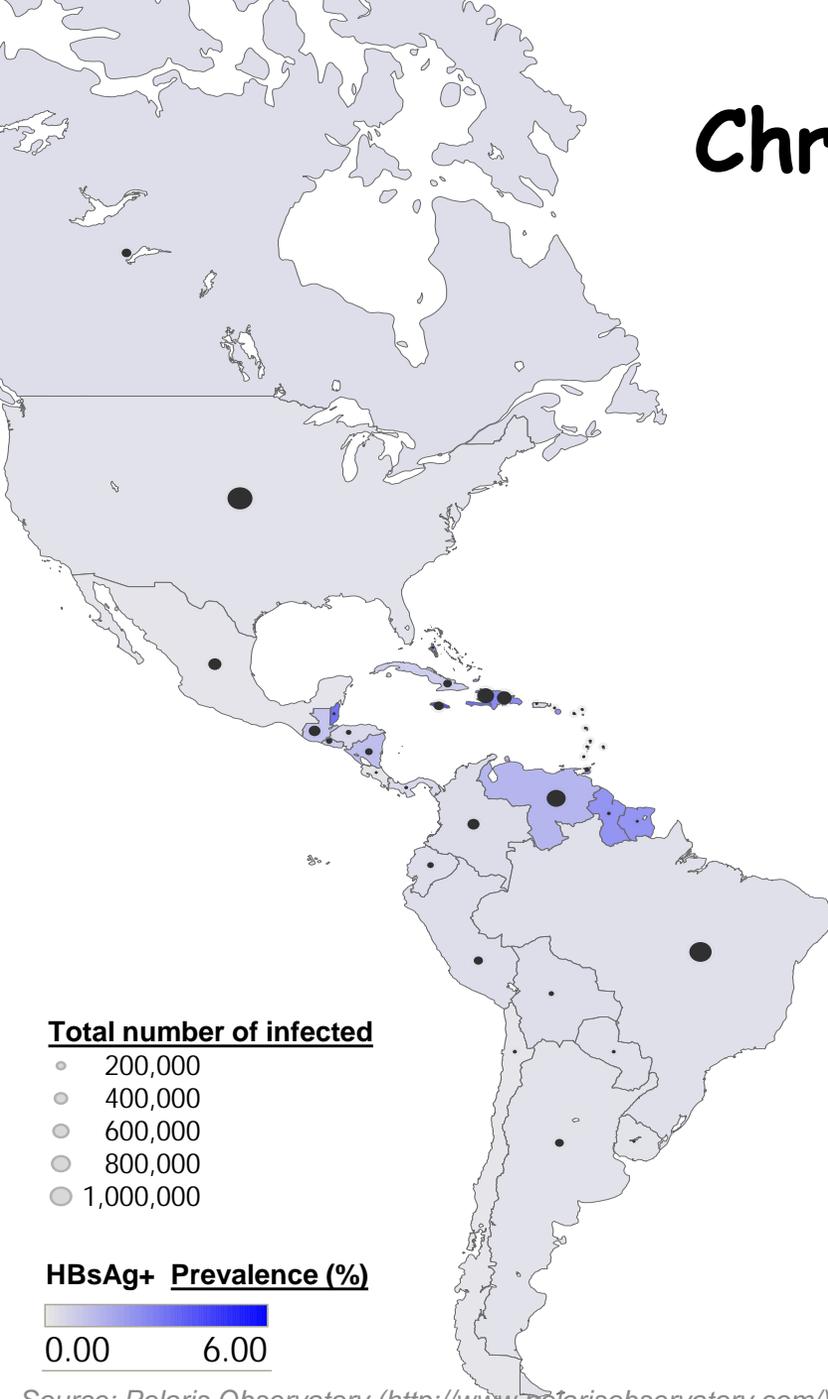


Chagas Disease

- 1,1 million women of child-bearing age infected (estimates 2010)
- **9,000 cases** of congenital infection annually (estimates 2010)
- Only **280 cases** of congenital infection reported to PAHO in 2017



Chronic hepatitis B in the Americas, 2016



- **3.9 (2.7-6.4) million people chronically infected (2016)**
 - 0.4% prevalence (0.3-0.6%) among general population
 - Most areas: low endemicity
 - Caribe: intermediate endemicity
 - Subnational zones in the Amazon Basin: high endemicity
- **10,000 new chronic infections in 2016**
 - 56% perinatal transmission
 - Prevalence among 5 years old: 0.04%-0.1%

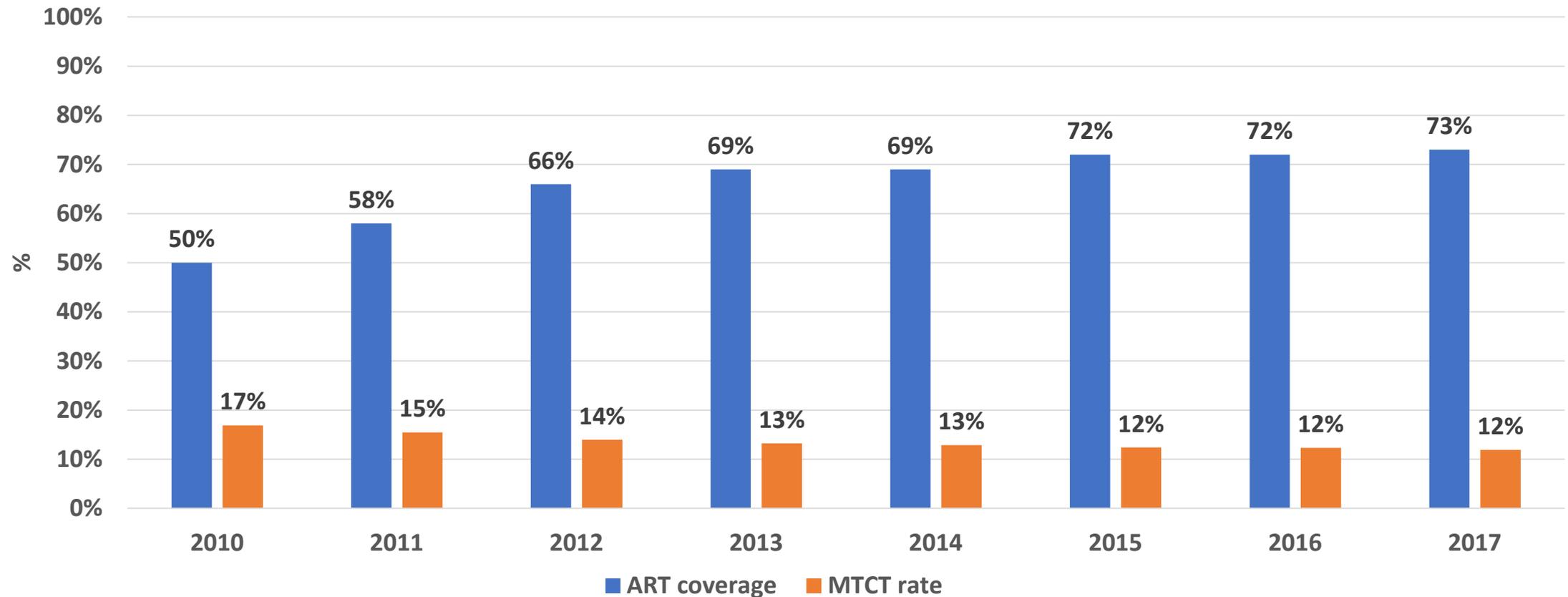
WHO Global Hepatitis Report – 2017*

London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine

Americas Region:
6.6 (4.2-15.6) million people infected

Prevalence:
General population: 0.7% (0.4-1.6%)
<5 years old: 0.2% (0.1-0.5%)

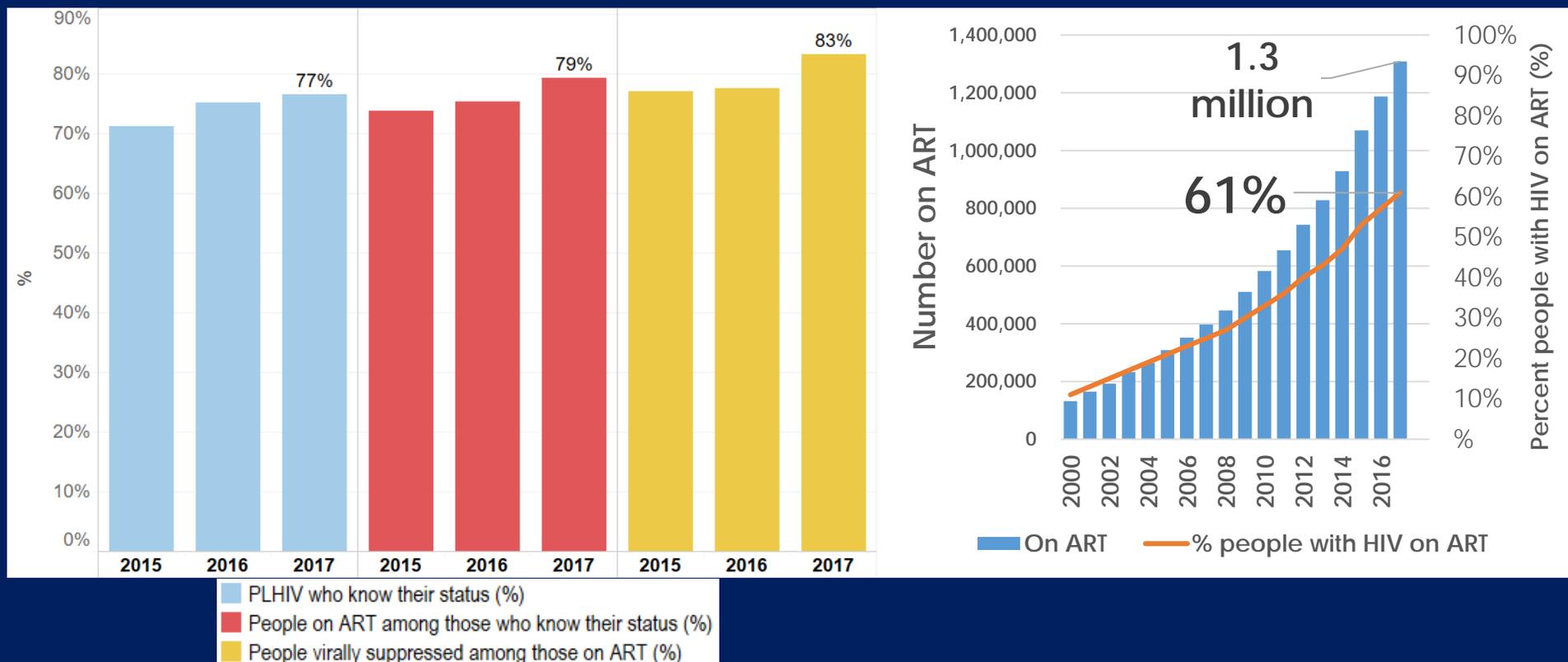
Estimated ARV therapy coverage among pregnant women and MTCT rate in Latin America and the Caribbean 2010-2017



Source: UNAIDS. 2017 estimates using PPE-Spectrum. AIDSinfo database (<http://aidsinfo.unaids.org>)

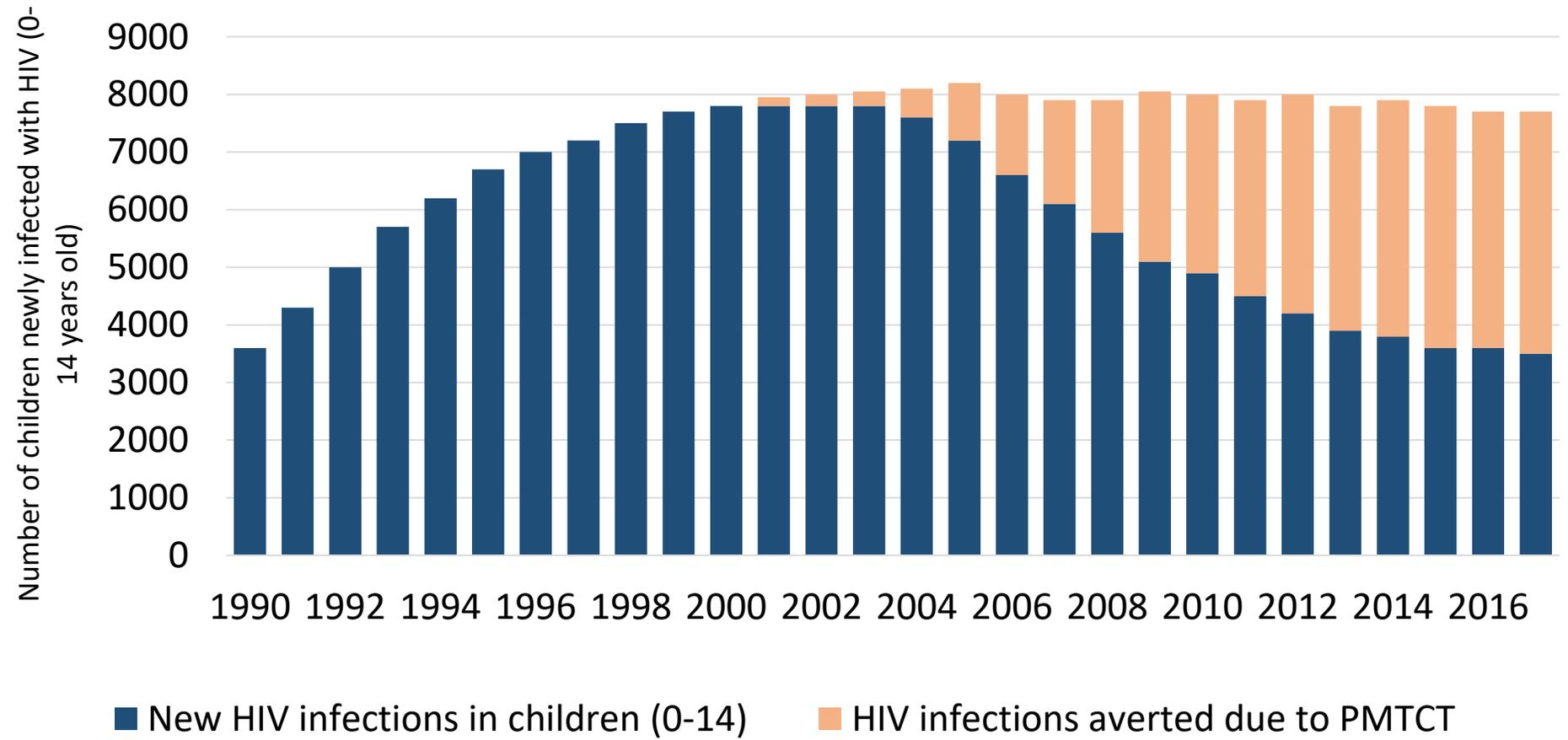
Note: Estimates are rounded

90-90-90, and ART coverage Latin America and the Caribbean

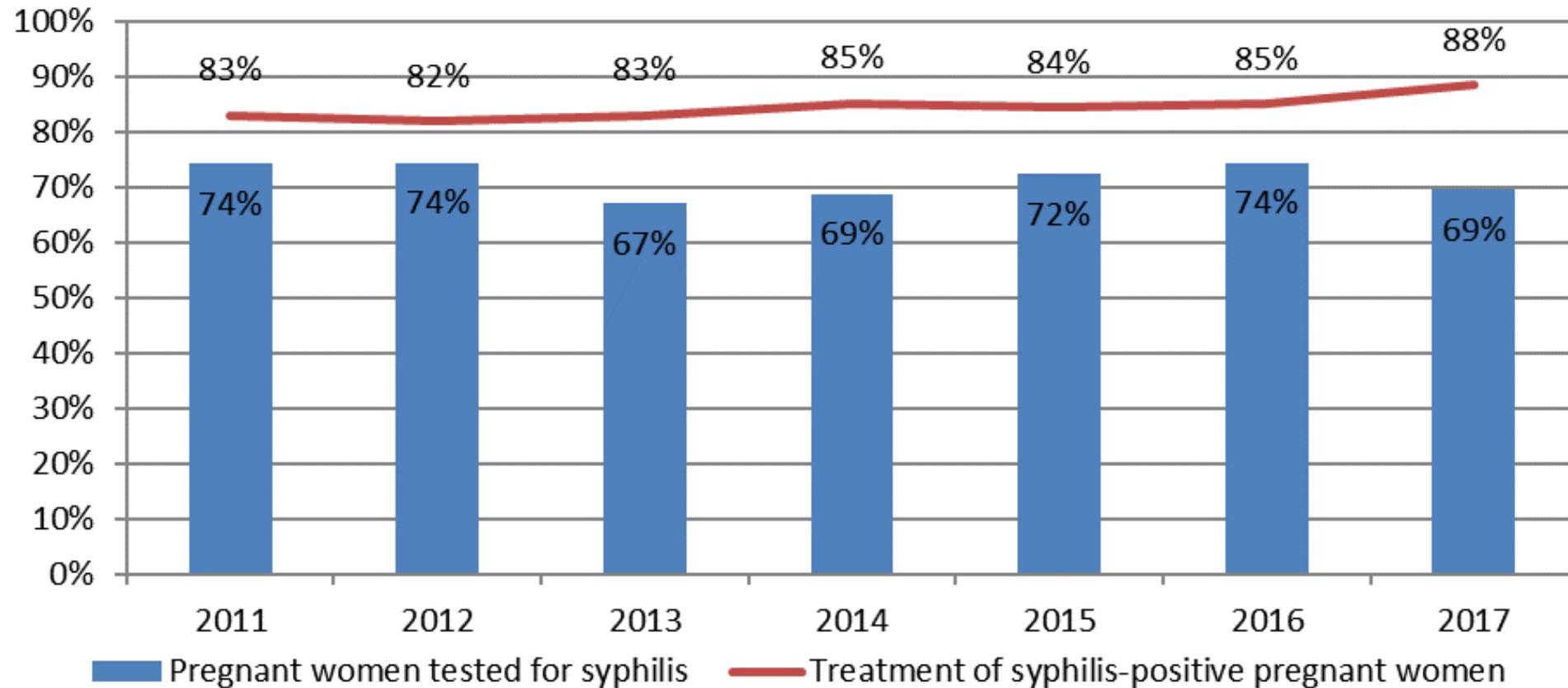


Source: UNAIDS, GAM country reports and Spectrum estimates 2018

Estimated number of children 0-14 years of age newly infected with HIV, and HIV infections averted due to the PMTCT in Latin America and the Caribbean, 2010-2017



Pregnant women tested for syphilis and treatment coverage of those seroreactive in Latin America and the Caribbean, 2011-2017

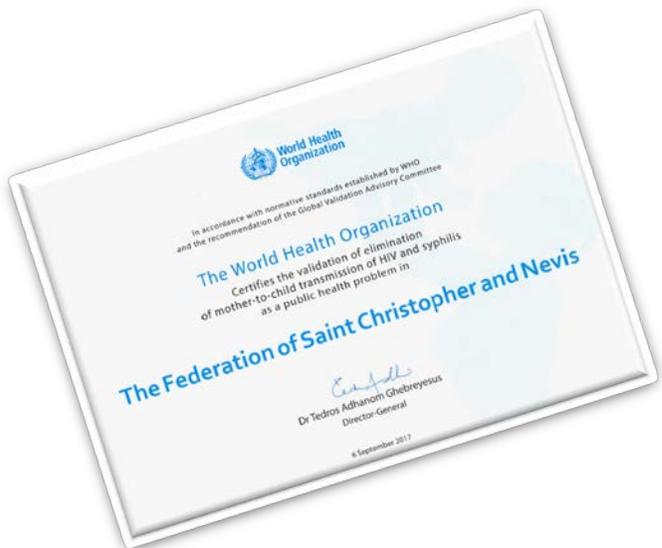


Source: UNAIDS and WHO 2017 Global AIDS Monitoring Online Reporting Tool; PAHO Country reports on the elimination of MTCT. Regional syphilis screening and treatment were based on data from 24 and 21 countries, respectively.

Validation of EMTCT of HIV and syphilis

Countries validated by 2017

Anguilla
Antigua and Barbuda
Bermuda
Cayman Islands
Cuba
Montserrat
St. Kitts and Nevis



Moving toward a generation free of HIV and syphilis in the Caribbean

Validation Ceremony for the Achievement of Elimination of Mother-to-Child Transmission of HIV and Syphilis

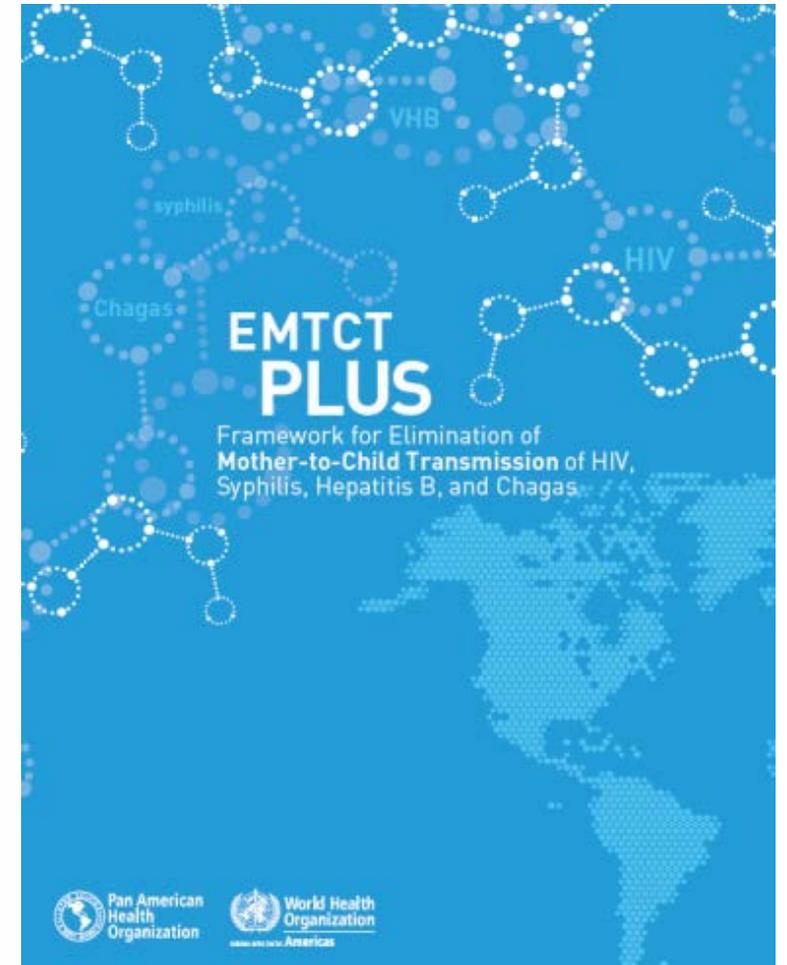
EMTCT Plus: HIV, syphilis, Chagas, HBV

Objective

Achieve and sustain elimination of mother-to-child transmission of HIV, syphilis, Chagas and perinatal hepatitis B in the Americas by 2020

Impact Targets

- ❑ $\leq 2\%$ MTCT of HIV
- ❑ ≤ 0.5 congenital syphilis cases per 1,000 lb
- ❑ $\leq 0.1\%$ HBsAg prevalence among 4-6 y/old
- ❑ $\geq 90\%$ of children cured of **Chagas** infection with post-treatment negative serology



Programmatic Objectives

For all	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➔ ≥95% coverage of ANC and hospital deliveries➔ ≤10% of unmet family planning needs among women (15-49 years-old)
HIV	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➔ ≥95% coverage of HIV testing of pregnant women➔ ≥95% ART coverage in pregnant women
Syphilis	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➔ ≥95% coverage of syphilis testing of pregnant women➔ ≥95% coverage of adequate syphilis treatment in pregnant women
Hepatitis B	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➔ ≥95% coverage of HBV Birth Dose (<24 hours)➔ ≥95% coverage of HBV Third Dose in the first year➔ ≥85% coverage of birth and third dose in all provinces [<i>supporting target – country level</i>]➔ ≥80% coverage of HBsAg testing of pregnant women [<i>supporting target – country level</i>]➔ ≥80% coverage of HBIG to exposed neonates [<i>supporting target – country level</i>]
Chagas	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➔ ≥90% testing of pregnant women➔ ≥90% testing of neonates to seropositive mothers➔ ≥90% treatment of seropositive mothers



ELIMINATION INITIATIVE

AN INTEGRATED SUSTAINABLE APPROACH
TOWARDS ENDING COMMUNICABLE DISEASES
AND RELATED CONDITIONS IN THE AMERICAS



PAHO

37 Diseases and related conditions candidates for elimination by 2030

Elimination as a public health problem		Elimination of transmission		
2020	Congenital Chagas	2020	Hepatitis B, mother-to-child and early childhood transmission	
	Congenital Syphilis		2022	Chagas disease
	HIV (mother-to-child-transmission)	Onchocerciasis (river blindness)		
2022	Echinococcosis/hydatidosis	Rabies, dog-mediated		2030
	Fascioliasis	Maintain	Congenital Rubella	
	Leishmaniasis, cutaneous/mucocutaneous		Measles	
	Leishmaniasis, visceral		Poliomyelitis	
	Leprosy		Rubella	
	Lymphatic filariasis		Urban Yellow Fever reoccurrence	
	Plague	-	Diphtheria	
	Soil-transmitted helminthiasis (ascariasis, trichuriasis and hookworm)	Eradication		
	Taeniasis/cysticercosis(caused by <i>Taenia solium</i>)	2020	Foot-and-mouth-disease in domestic bovids	
	Trachoma	Maintain	Yaws (Endemic treponematoses)	
	Schistosomiasis	Elimination as a public health problem Environmental determinants of health		
Cervical Cancer	2030	Open defecation		
Cholera	2030	Polluting biomass cooking fuels		
Hepatitis B and C infection and related liver cancer/cirrhosis				
HIV				
STI: Syphilis and gonorrhoea, non-drug resistant				
TB/AIDS epidemics				
2035	Tuberculosis, non-drug resistant			
Maintain	Neonatal tetanus			

Thank you



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