

15th Annual Conference of the National HIV Nurses Association (NHIVNA)

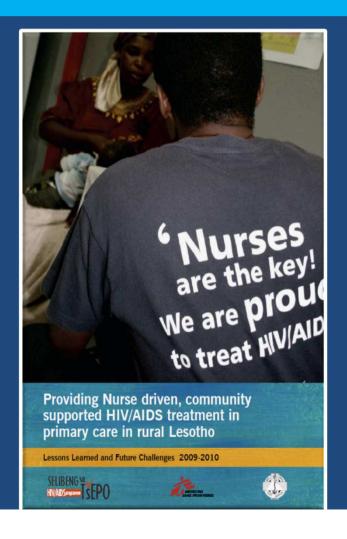
Keni Ramapepe

Médecins Sans Frontières, Lesotho

Safe ARV prescribing and effective medicine management: Role of nurse prescribing in a resource-poor area

M. Ramapepe, Nurse Clinician Medecins Sans Frontieres, Lesotho 27th June 2013





OVERVIEW

- Introduction
- Epidemiology
- Model of care (Decentralization and Task shifting)
- Nurses roles and responsibilities
- Programme Outcomes
- Challenges and Conclusion

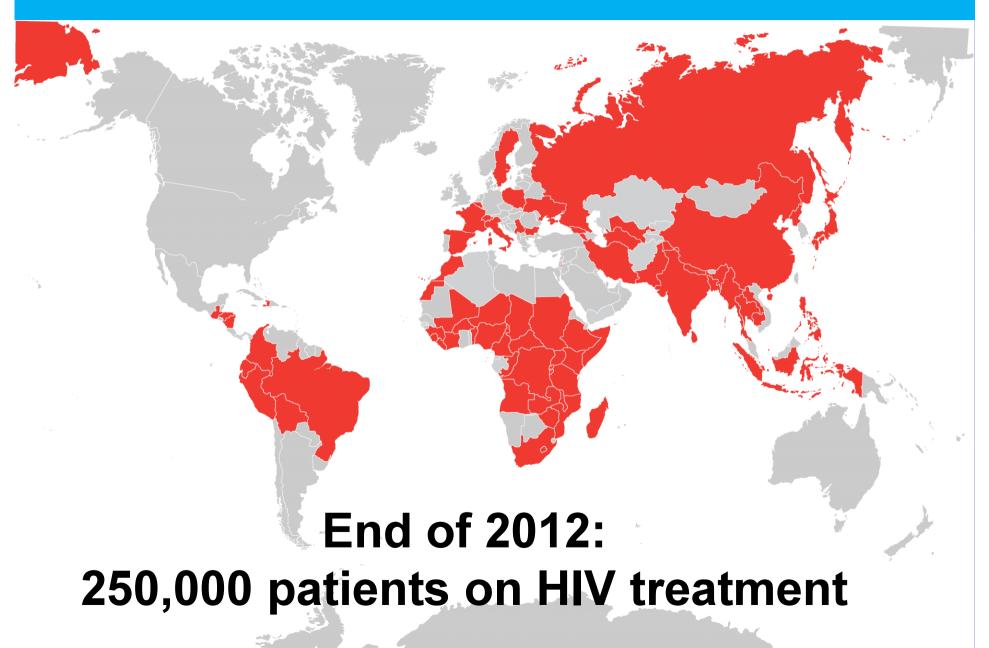
MSF

- International Humanitarian organisation
- Traditionally involved in emergency response
- Been working on HIV since late 1990s
- MSF access campaign played big role in access to affordable generic ARVs



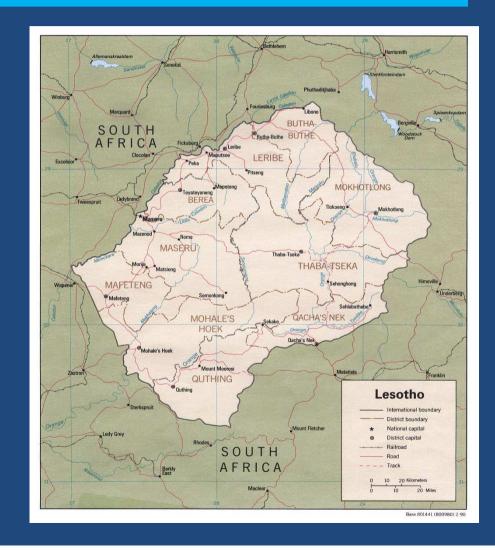


MSF around the world



Lesotho: Background

- Lesotho: Small mountainous country, surrounded by South Africa
- Population 1.8m





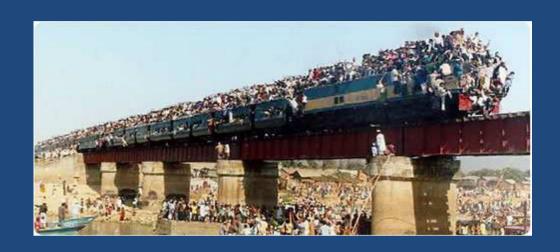
Epidemiology

- 3rd highest HIV prevalence rate globally,
 (23%) among adults aged 15-49 yrs
- 289,841 PLWHIV, 55% eligible for ART
- 97,241 currently on ART
- 5th highest incidence of TB: 633/100 000 per year
- HIV/TB co-infection of 76.2%

MSF in Lesotho



How did nurses in Lesotho contribute to the massive scale up in access to ART?



Decentralization
Simplification
Task shifting
Nurse Prescribing

Nurse-led model for provision of HIV/TB treatment within primary care



Services decentralized to the nurse led model



ADULT CARE

TB/HIV INTEGRATED CARE



TESTING





PAEDIATRIC CARE

ANC/PMTCT



Enablers for Provision Of ART by Nurses at primary care Level

Safer regimens started early

Implementing a Tenofovir-Based First-Line Regimen in Rural Lesotho: Clinical Outcomes and Toxicities After Two Years

Helen Bygrave, MBChB,* Nathan Ford, MPH, PhD,†‡ Gilles van Cutsem, MBChB, MPH,†‡
Katherine Hilderbrand, MSc,†‡ Guillaume Jouquet, MBA,* Eric Goemaere, MBChB, PhD,†
Nathalie Vlahakis, MBChB,* Laura Triviño, MBChB,*
Lipontso Makakole, MBChB,\$ and Katharina Kranzer MBBS, MSc||

- D4T v TDF
- 6 times fewer toxicity driven switches with TDF

Bygrave et al, JAIDS 2011

Early initiation of antiretroviral therapy and associated reduction in mortality, morbidity and defaulting in a nurse-managed, community cohort in Lesotho

Nathan Ford^{a,b}, Katharina Kranzer^c, Katherine Hilderbrand^a, Guillaume Jouquet^d, Eric Goemaere^a, Nathalie Vlahakis^d, Laura Triviño^d, Lipontso Makakole^e and Helen Bygrave^d

- < 200 v ≥ 200
- 68% decrease mortality
- 63% decrease hospitalisations
- 39% decrease lost to follow up

Ford et al, AIDS 2010

Task-shifting

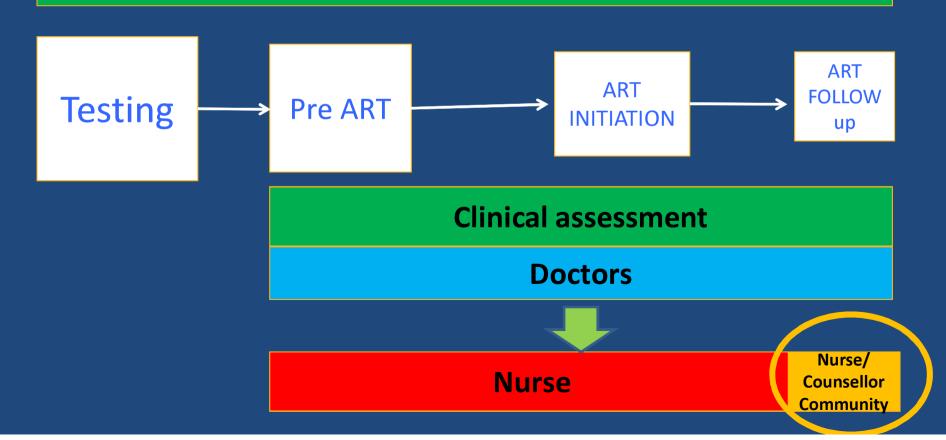


Task-shifting

Professional counsellors/Lay counsellors/ Expert Patients



Counselling; Testing, pre ART, ART preparation and adherence



Training and Supervision

 Trainings on management of essential drugs and ARVs

 Mobile medical teams for clinical mentorship and supportive supervision in areas supported by MSF



The route to safe nurse prescribing

- ✓ The regulatory environment allowed all levels of nurses prescribing powers
- ✓ Task-shifting was embraced
- ✓ Empowerment of all nurses to provide HIV care including ART:
- ✓ Pre and in-service trainings on diagnosis and management of HIV-related conditions and ART
- ✓ Nurse-friendly clinical tools developed e.g. National guidelines, flow charts and flip charts

The route to safe nurse prescribing

- Assessment of ART eligiblity
- Hx taking & physical exam for clinical staging, identification of TB, other OIs and STIs and management
- Baseline bloods taken in order to decide on safe regimen (FBC, Creatinine, LFTs)
- Refer to Lay Counsellors for ART preparation (adherence counselling)
- Ensure pts understand HIV/AIDS, ARVs, readiness and commitment
- Actual ART prescription (regimen) based on blood results and potential drug interactions (No NVP with rifampicin).

PMTCT

- Moving to option B+ simplifies PMTCT – one regimen for all
- Safe use of EFV in pregnant, breastfeeding and women of child bearing age



Prescribing Paediatric ART

- Use of FDCs and not syrups has aided nurse prescribing
- Importance of mentorship and training
- Ensuring dose for weight correct and ensuring clinic has dosing charts available
- Family service (mum/ dad / child seen together)



Outcomes in the Nurse led clinic in Lesotho

Case study Open Access

Antiretroviral treatment outcomes from a nurse-driven, community-supported HIV/AIDS treatment programme in rural Lesotho: observational cohort assessment at two years

Rachel Cohen*¹, Sharonann Lynch¹, Helen Bygrave¹, Evi Eggers¹, Natalie Vlahakis¹, Katherine Hilderbrand^{2,3}, Louise Knight², Prinitha Pillay¹, Peter Saranchuk¹, Eric Goemaere², Lipontso Makakole⁴ and Nathan Ford²

- Adults
 - 12 mths 83% RIC
 - 24 mths 76% RIC

- Paediatrics
 - 12mths 90% RIC
 - 24 mths 85% RIC

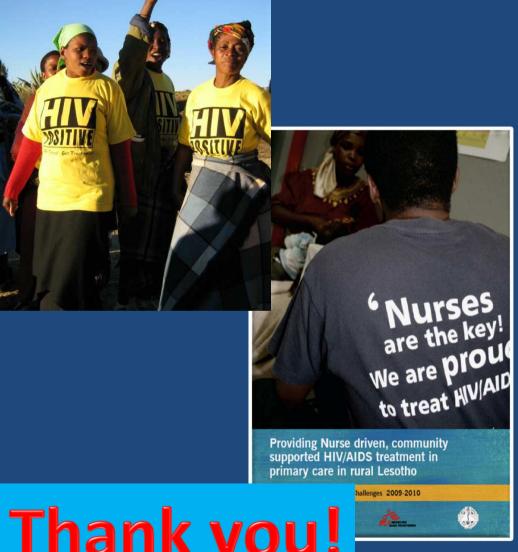
Challenges

- Poor clinical monitoring- side effects, Ols missed
- Poor documentation-BUT TOO MUCH PAPERWORK!!
- F/U blood tests not regularly done- frequent stockouts of reagents, breaking of machines
- F/U bloods not done in accordance with regimen
- Family Planning not offered openly in Catholic facilities
- Viral load testing not routine
- Poor F/U system of linkage to care from community to facility
- Poor Pre-ART care at facility level
- Low ART coverage in children

Conclusions

- Adopting a nurse led model for provision of ART at primary care level has enabled scale up of ART in lesotho
- Outcomes compare favourably to doctor led services
- Less toxic regimens, use of FDCs and earlier initiation are all enablers for safe task shifting and nurse prescribing
- Countries where coverage remains low should consider decentralisation and legislation to allow nurse initiation and follow up of ART

Acknowledgements



 The communities living with HIV

- Ministry of Health Lesotho
- MSF field teams in Lesotho
- Southern Africa **Medical Unit**



