



ENCUENTRO LECCIONES  
APRENDIDAS Y EXPERIENCIAS  
EXITOSAS EN LA

ATENCION  
*Integral*  
DE VIH,  
TUBERCULOSIS  
Y COINFECCIÓN  
VIH/TB



# Epidemiología Regional de VIH y Estrategias Innovadoras de TARV en Centro América



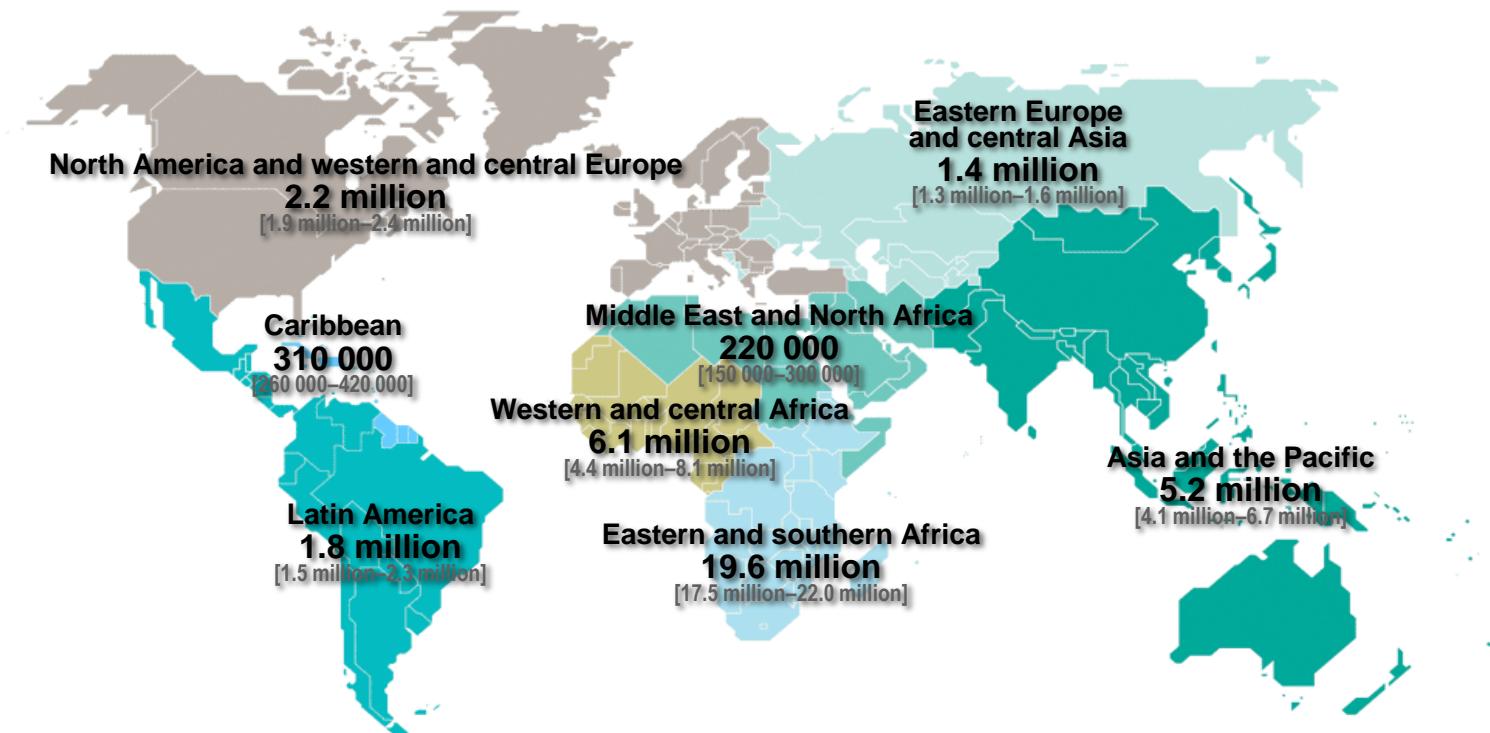
Taller VIH y TB COMISCA  
San Salvador Marzo 19-20 2019

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CDC/CAR/DGHA



# •Epidemiología del VIH

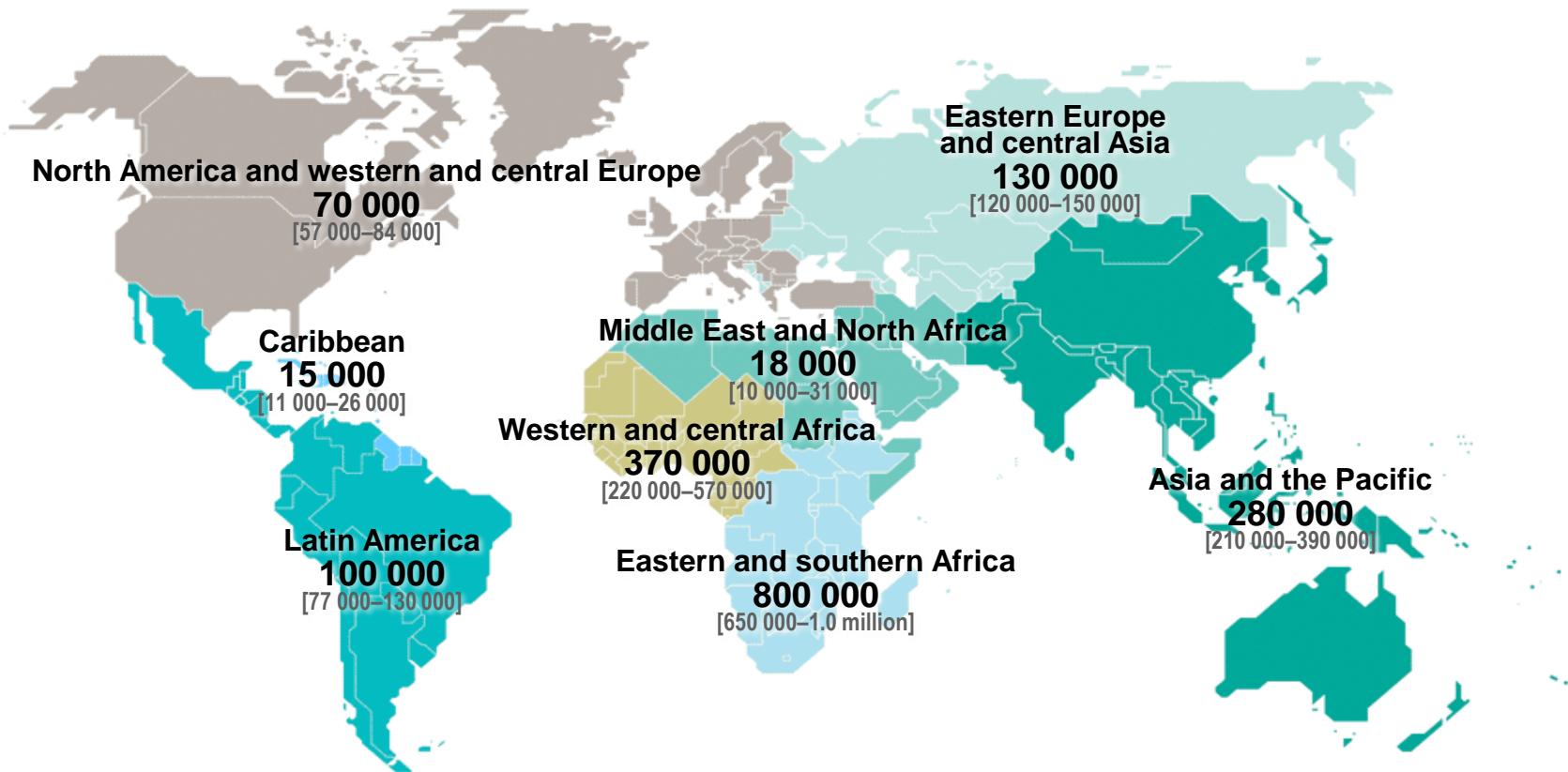
## Adults and children estimated to be living with HIV | 2017



## Global estimates for adults and children | 2017

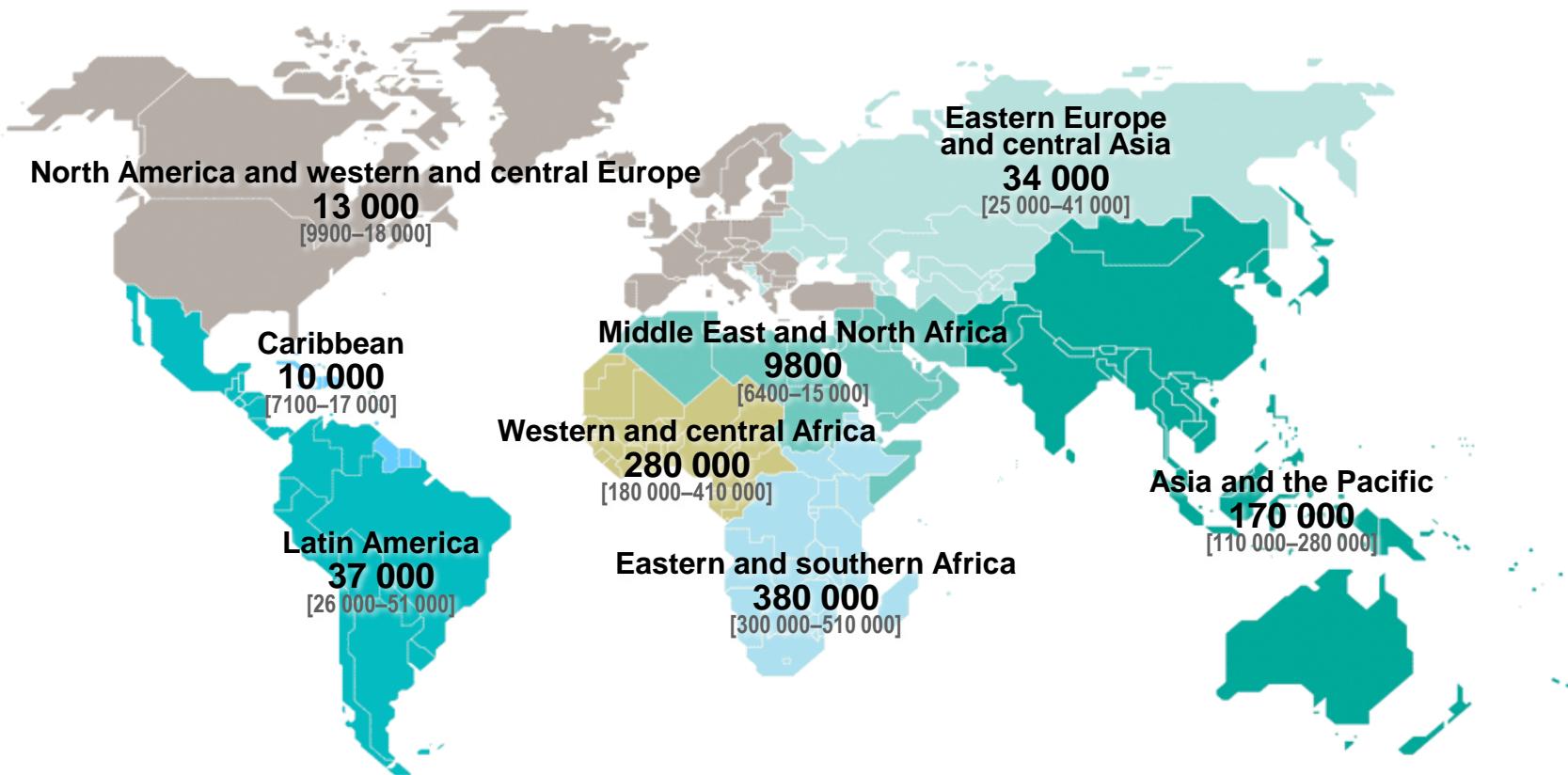
<b>People living with HIV</b>	36.9 million [31.1 million–43.9 million]
<b>New HIV infections in 2017</b>	1.8 million [1.4 million–2.4 million]
<b>AIDS-related deaths in 2017</b>	940 000 [670 000–1.3 million]

## Estimated number of adults and children newly infected with HIV | 2017



**Total: 1.8 million [1.4 million–2.4 million]**

# Estimated adult and child deaths from AIDS | 2017

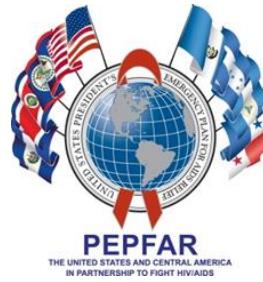


**Total: 940 000 [670 000–1.3 million]**



# Estado de la epidemia de VIH

- 36.9 millones (31.9 – 43.9 millones).
- 35.4 Millones de personas han fallecido desde el inicio de la epidemia.
- 21.7 millones con tratamiento Antirretroviral (Junio 2016)

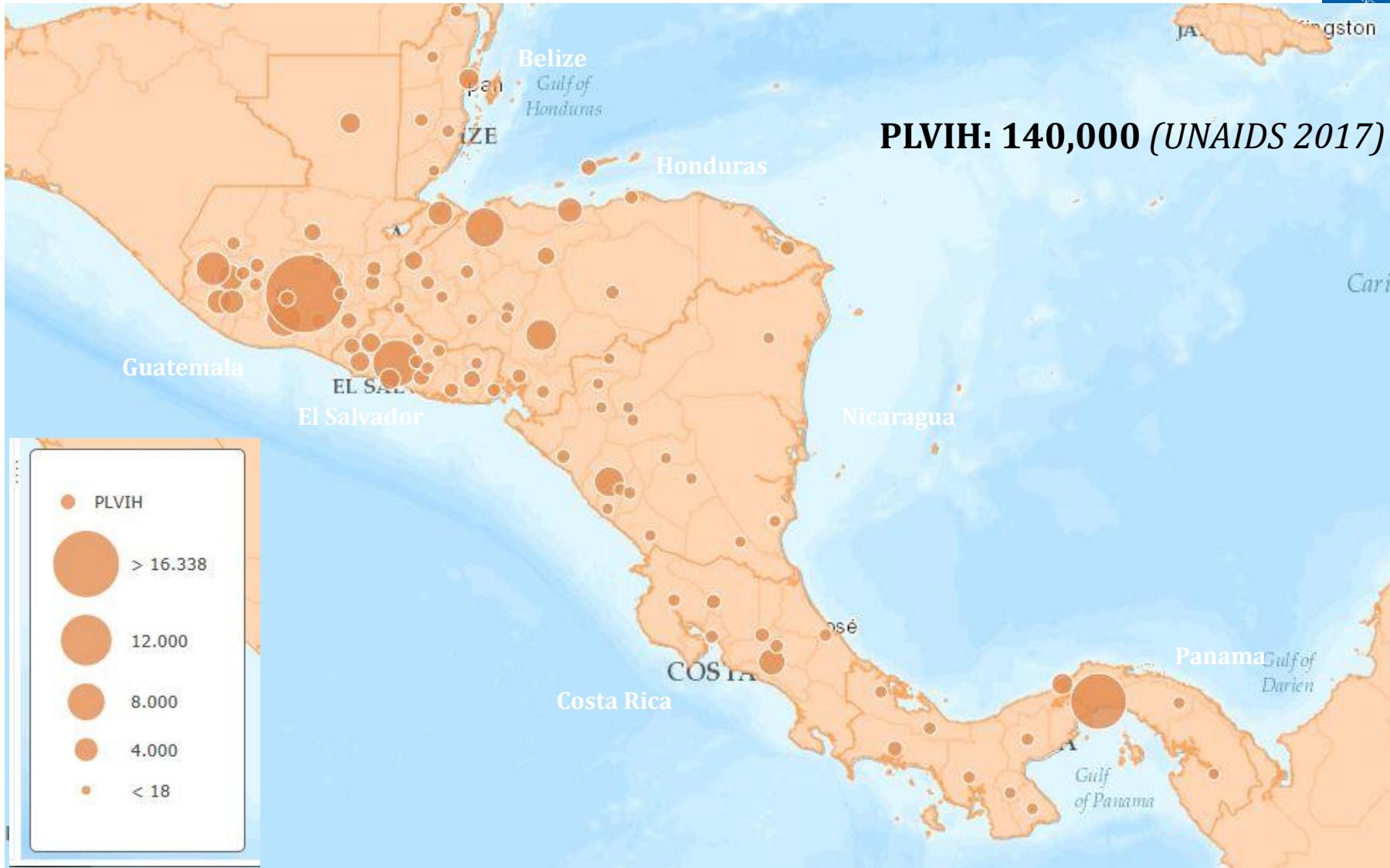


# 90-90-90

- En 2017, tres de cada cuatro personas que vivían con el VIH (75%) conocían su estado.
- ▪ Entre las personas que conocían su estado, cuatro de cada cinco (79%) tenían acceso al tratamiento.
- ▪ El 47% de toda la gente que vive con el VIH tiene una carga viral indetectable.

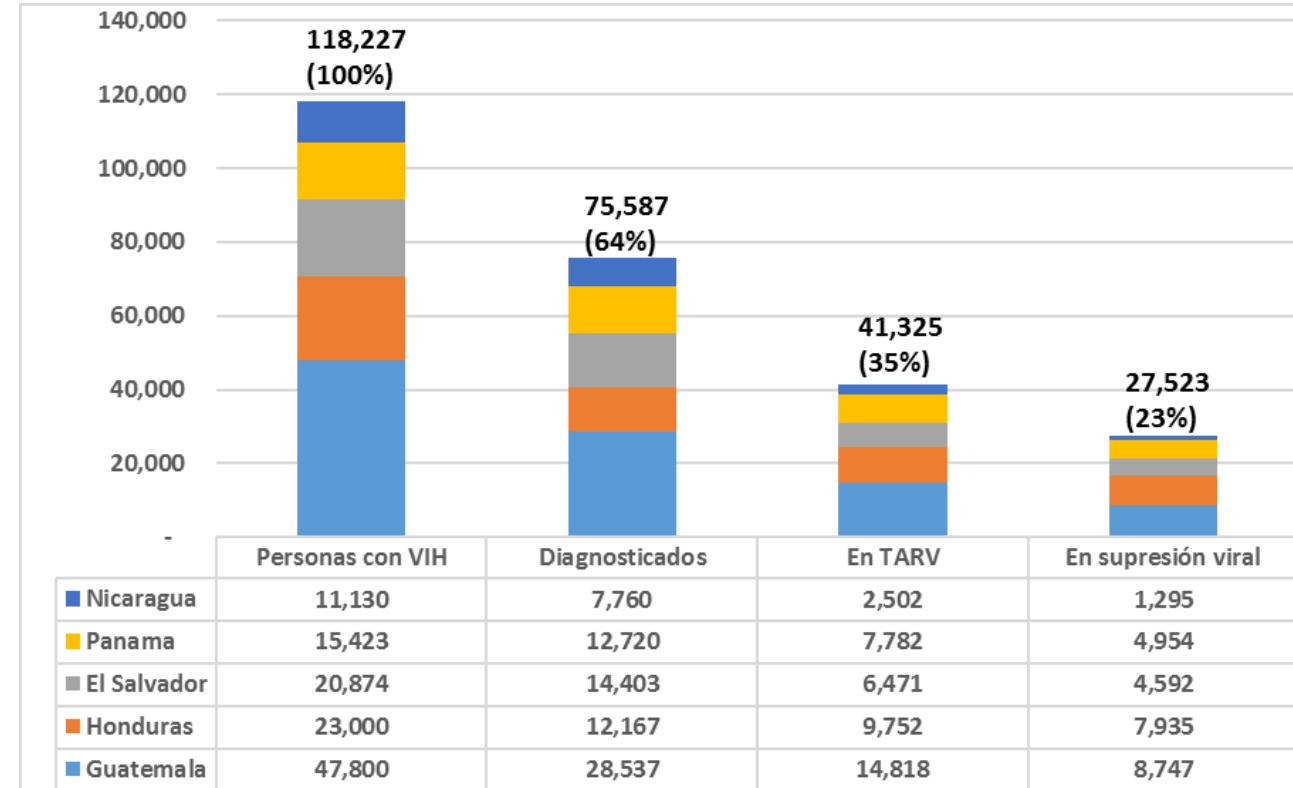


# 2014 CENTRAL AMERICA BURDEN OF DISEASE (PLVIH)





# Cascada de Centro America





# HIV Prevalence



	Adult <sup>1</sup>	FSW <sup>2,3</sup>	MSM <sup>2,3</sup>	TG <sup>2,3</sup>
	%	%	%	%
<b>Belice</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>13.9</b>	-
<b>Costa Rica</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>10.9</b>	-
<b>El Salvador</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>2.5-5.7</b>	<b>8.8-10.8</b>	<b>25.8</b>
<b>Guatemala</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>1.1-3.7</b>	<b>2.8-8.9</b>	<b>23.8</b>
<b>Honduras</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>3.5-15.6</b>	<b>6.9-11.7</b>	<b>31.9</b>
<b>Nicaragua</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>1.8-2.4</b>	<b>2.8-7.5</b>	<b>27.8</b>
<b>Panama</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>18.7</b>	<b>37.6</b>

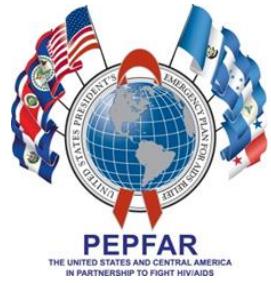
Nicaragua)

<sup>3</sup>Encuesta en HSIC (2009 Costa Rica, 2012 Panama)

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# Logros Clave en la epidemia de VIH 1980-2020

Devastation			Discovery and action			End of AIDS		
1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
<b>1981</b> AIDS	<b>1985</b> HIV test	<b>1992</b> AIDS leading cause of death in USA	<b>1995</b> Protease inhibitors	<b>2000</b> AIDS among top ten global leading causes of death	<b>2005</b> First generic ARVs	<b>2011</b> HPTN 052 proves ART blocks transmission	<b>2015</b> Fast-Track Cities with 60+ cities	<b>2020</b> 90-90-90 reached
<b>1983</b> HIV	<b>1987</b> AZT	<b>1987</b> WHO GPA	<b>1996</b> Vancouver triple therapy	<b>2001</b> Special UN session "global emergency"	<b>2008</b> Swiss statement	<b>2012</b> PrEP approved in USA	<b>2015</b> START and TEMPRANO studies	<b>37 million PLHIV</b>
<b>1983</b> WHO surveillance	<b>1987</b> WHO GPA	<b>1987</b> TASO	<b>1996</b> Vancouver triple therapy	<b>2001</b> Special UN session "global emergency"	<b>2008</b> Swiss statement	<b>2012</b> PrEP approved in USA	<b>2015</b> Access to treatment is a human right	<b>30 million (81%) on treatment</b>
<b>1983</b> Denver Principles	<b>1987</b> Uganda	<b>25-44 years</b>	<b>1996</b> US home HIV test	<b>2001</b> Special UN session "global emergency"	<b>2008</b> Swiss statement	<b>2010</b> UNAIDS Treatment 2.0 with treatment as prevention	<b>2020</b> 2030	<b>95-95-95 target affirmed</b>
<b>1980</b> 100000 PLHIV	<b>1985</b> Reagan mentions AIDS	<b>1993</b> USA Office of National AIDS Policy	<b>1994</b> AZT to prevent MTCT	<b>1997</b> AIDS deaths decline 40% in US	<b>2002</b> Global Fund established	<b>2009</b> Atta meta-analysis shows ART prevents transmission	<b>2016</b> 18.2 million (49%) people on treatment	<b>2030</b> 40 million PLHIV
No treatment	<b>1986</b> AIDS Quilt	<b>1986</b> ACT-UP		<b>1998</b> TAC South Africa	<b>2003</b> PEPFAR WHO 3x5	<b>2010</b> 33.3 million PLHIV 7.5 million (23%) on treatment	<b>2015</b> 36.7 million PLHIV 17 million (46%) on treatment	<b>95-95-95 target: 36.1 million (90%) on treatment</b>
	<b>1985</b> Nearly 1 million PLHIV	<b>1990</b> Millions of PLHIV	<b>1995</b> 20 million PLHIV	<b>2000</b> 28.9 million PLHIV	<b>2005</b> 31.8 million PLHIV			
	No treatment	No treatment	No Treatment	<200000 (<1%) on treatment	<350 cells per µL	1.3 million (4%) on treatment		
<b>Policy</b>		<b>Hit early, hit hard.</b> Almost no access to treatment in low-income and middle-income countries			<b>2003</b> WHO CD4 count <200 cells per µL	<b>2009</b> WHO CD4 count <350 cells per µL	<b>2012</b> USA treat all	<b>2015</b> WHO Irrespective of CD4 cell count
							<b>2013</b> WHO CD4 count <500 cells per µL	



# Logros Clave en la epidemia de VIH 1980-2020

- 2015: Estudios START-TEMPRANO
- 2016: 18.2 M en TARV 49%
- 2020: 37 M PLHIV 30 M en TARV (80%)
- 2030: 95-95-95
- 40 M PLHIV 36.1 en TARV (90%)



## TARGETS FOR ENDING THE AIDS EPIDEMIC BY 2030

We aim to bring the HIV epidemic under control so that it no longer represents a public health threat to any population or country.

90%

reduction in new  
HIV infections

90%

reduction in stigma  
and discrimination

90%

reduction in  
AIDS-related deaths

Source: UNAIDS





## FAST-TRACK COMMITMENTS TO END AIDS BY 2030

90-90-90



1

Ensure that 30 million people living with HIV have access to treatment through meeting the 90-90-90 targets by 2020.

2

Eliminate new HIV infections among children by 2020 while ensuring that 1.6 million children have access to HIV treatment by 2018.

3

Ensure access to combination prevention options, including pre-exposure prophylaxis, voluntary medical male circumcision, harm reduction and condoms, to at least 90% of people by 2020, especially young women and adolescent girls in high-prevalence countries and key populations—gay men and other men who have sex with men, transgender people, sex workers and their clients, people who inject drugs and prisoners.

4

Eliminate gender inequalities and end all forms of violence and discrimination against women and girls, people living with HIV and key populations by 2020.

5

Ensure that 90% of young people have the skills, knowledge and capacity to protect themselves from HIV and have access to sexual and reproductive health services by 2020, in order to reduce the number of new HIV infections among adolescent girls and young women to below 100 000 per year.



6

Ensure that 75% of people living with, at risk of and affected by HIV benefit from HIV-sensitive social protection by 2020.



7

Ensure that at least 30% of all service delivery is community-led by 2020.



8

Ensure that HIV investments increase to US\$ 26 billion by 2020, including a quarter for HIV prevention and 6% for social enablers.



9

Empower people living with, at risk of and affected by HIV to know their rights and to access justice and legal services to prevent and challenge violations of human rights.



10

Commit to taking AIDS out of isolation through people-centred systems to improve universal health coverage, including treatment for tuberculosis, cervical cancer and hepatitis B and C.



# Compromisos respuesta acelerada 2030

- 1) 90-90-90 30 millones de PVVIH con acceso a TARV
- 2) Eliminar las infecciones en niños
- 3) Acceso a prevención combinada
- 4) Eliminar inequidad e género y violencia y discriminación en PC y PVVIH
- 5) 90% de la población joven tiene habilidades para protegerse del VIH y tiene acceso a salud reproductiva

UNAIDS 2017 – Compromisos de respuesta acelerada para terminar con el VIH-SIDA en el 2030 FAST-TRACK COMMITMENTS TO END AIDS BY 2030



# Compromisos respuesta acelerada 2020

- 6) 75% de las PVVIH tiene acceso a proteccion social
- 7) 30% de los servicios son entregados en la comunidad
- 8) Aumento de la inversion en VIH a 26 billones
- 9) Empoderar a las PVVIH o en riesgo de adq VIH para que conozcan sus derechos y acceso a la justicia

Compromiso de sacar al VIH del aislamiento atraves de servicios centrados en las personas y acceso a cobertura universal (TB, CA cervix, Hep B C)



## **Innovaciones para acelerar el progreso a 90-90-90 y el fin del VIH-SIDA**

- 1. Auto-testeo:** confiable, fácil de usar.
- 2. Tratamiento:**
  - Acceso a Regímenes de TARV basados en Inhibidores de la Integrasa
  - Inicio de TARV el mismo día
  - Reducción del # de visitas de seguimiento
  - Acceso a Medicamentos inyectables de larga duración.
- 3. Modelos de entrega comunitaria de los ARV's**  
Des estigmatización del VIH y de los servicios de VIH
- 4. Utilización de la tecnología móvil y nubes para monitoreo**



# Actividades de Atención y Tratamiento VIH de CDC en Centro América



- **Curso de Medicina de VIH : 90**

Nicaragua y Panamá (2016) 30 Medicos

Guatemala (2017) 25

Honduras (2018) 35

El Salvador (2019)

- **Inicio Rápido de TARV : 756**

Guatemala : ASI (2017) Roosevelt (2018)

Nicaragua : Lenin Fonseca (2017)

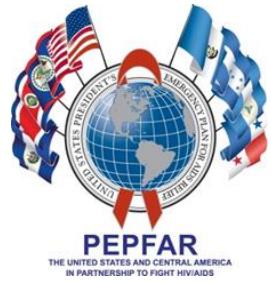
Panamá : Santo Tomas (2018)

Honduras: H. Escuela, Alonzo Suazo, Catarino Rivas (2019)

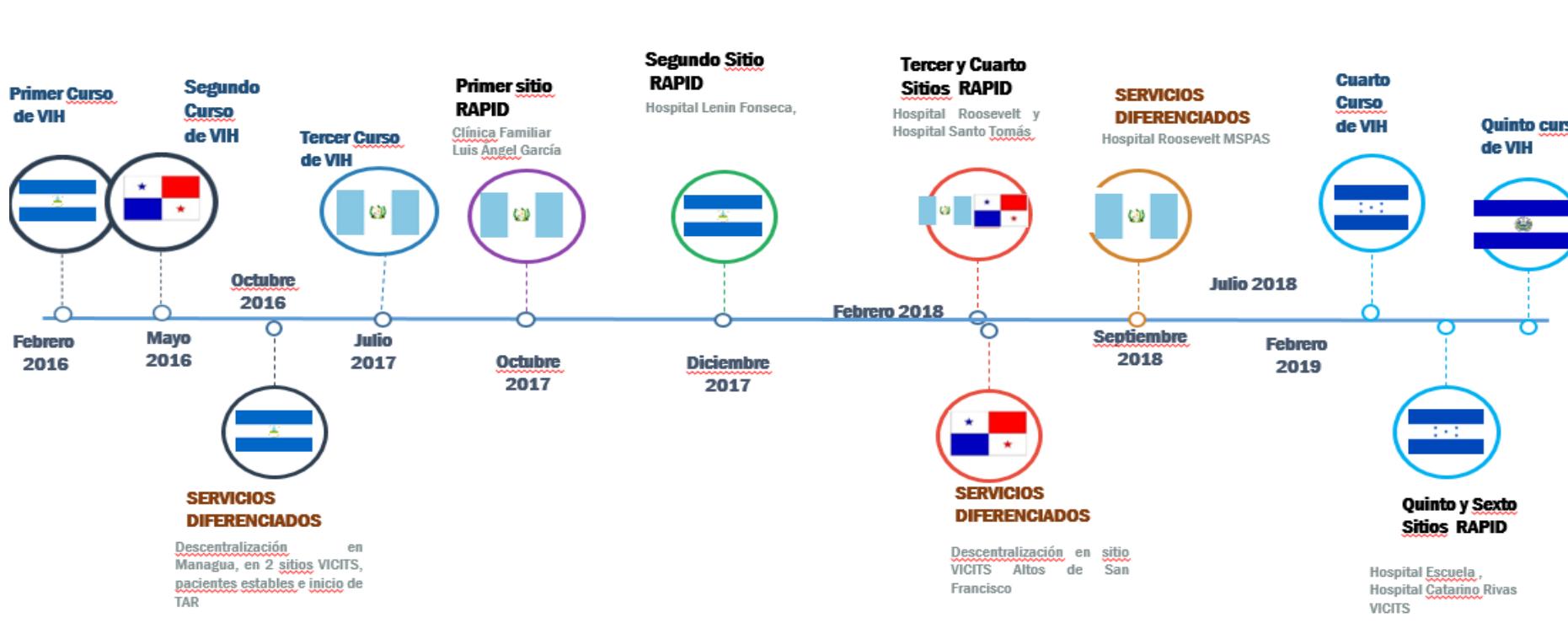


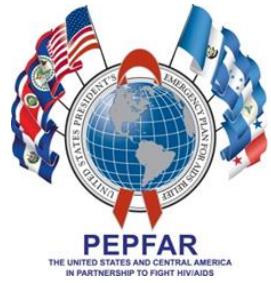
## • Servicios Diferenciados de Atención : 626

- Nicaragua: VICITS 4 (2016)
- Panamá: VICITS Altos de San Francisco (2018)
- Guatemala: H. Roosevelt a CS Centroamérica y Mixco (2018)
- Honduras : H. Catarino Rivas (2019)



# Línea de Tiempo





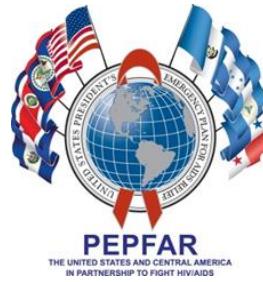
# Inicio Rápido de TARV

TAR en Inicio Rápido	
<b>ASI (Sept 1 2017)</b>	268
<b>H. ROOSEVELT (Feb 1, 2018)</b>	275
<b>HALF, NICARAGUA (Nov 27, 2018)</b>	75
<b>SANTO TOMAS (Feb 1, 2018)</b>	138
	756



# Inicio Rápido de TARV

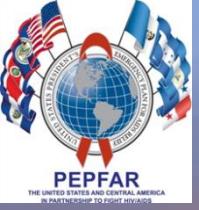
	Pacientes Ingresados en RAPID	Pacientes en seguimiento a los 6 meses	Pacientes con CV menor de 1000
<b>ASI (Sept 1 2017)</b>	268	186	140
<b>H. ROOSEVELT (Feb 1, 2018)</b>	275	69	53
<b>HALF, NICARAGUA (Nov 27, 2018)</b>	75	27	19
<b>SANTO TOMAS (Feb 1, 2018)</b>	138	22	19
	756	304	231



# Servicios Diferenciados de Atención

Datos de Octubre 2017 a Septiembre 2018

País	Nuevos	Seguimiento
<b>NICARAGUA</b>	144	415
<b>PANAMÁ</b>	22	20
<b>GUATEMALA</b>		25
<b>TOTAL</b>	166	460



# Gracias

[www.aidsinfo.com](http://www.aidsinfo.com)  
<http://www.unaids.org/en>

Los resultados y conclusiones de esta presentación son las del autor y no representan necesariamente los puntos de vista de el Centro para el Control y la Prevención de Enfermedades (CDC)



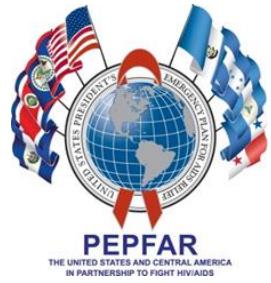
Definition	Examples	
End of AIDS (political)	Abstract political target of ending HIV as a major public health problem	
End of AIDS (epidemiological)	Reduction of HIV incidence and AIDS to below one AIDS case per 1000 population <sup>10</sup> The 90-90-90 and 95-95-95 targets are milestones on the way to the end of AIDS as they translate into 73% and 86% of people being on treatment and virally suppressed, respectively <sup>11</sup> The Global Plan calls for the elimination of mother-to-child transmission of HIV to less than 5% transmission	Commonly used in political and public health discourse Leadership in Cambodia, New York state, San Francisco, and Vancouver focuses on HIV control, ending AIDS, and getting to zero new infections
Epidemiological control	The point at which new HIV infections have decreased and fall below the number of AIDS-related deaths	PEPFAR 3.0
HIV control	The reduction of HIV disease incidence, prevalence, morbidity, or mortality to a locally acceptable level as the result of deliberate public health efforts; continued interventions will be needed to maintain the reduction and move towards elimination targets	San Francisco, Vancouver
HIV elimination	Reduction of HIV and AIDS in a defined geographical area to below one AIDS case per 1000 people living with HIV per year and a reduction of HIV incidence to one new case per 1000 population <sup>10</sup> Continued intervention measures are required to maintain elimination	Cambodia
HIV eradication	Permanent reduction to zero of the worldwide incidence of HIV as a result of deliberate efforts Intervention measures are no longer needed	None
HIV extinction	The specific agent no longer exists in the laboratory or nature; interventions are no longer needed	None

Table: End of AIDS, HIV control, elimination, eradication, and extinction<sup>10</sup>

countries and it was morally unacceptable to deny

is measured as incidence of less than one case per 1000 population per year.<sup>11</sup> HIV eradication (zero global incidence) is not feasible without deploying a cure or vaccine alongside treatment. Other prevention interventions—eg, behavioural change, pre-exposure prophylaxis, condoms, voluntary male circumcision, opioid substitution therapy, and needle and syringe programmes—will be necessary, but not sufficient on their own without universal treatment, to end AIDS in most settings.

UNAIDS, PEPFAR, national governments, and many cities have adopted the 90-90-90 target by 2020. This target calls for 90% of people living with HIV diagnosed, 90% of people diagnosed on sustained antiretroviral treatment, and, of those, 90% virally suppressed by 2020.<sup>12</sup> The 90-90-90 and the subsequent 95-95-95 by 2030 targets translate into 73% and 86% of people living with HIV being virally suppressed on antiretroviral treatment, respectively.<sup>12</sup> In late 2015, after the example of the USA (2012), France (2013), Brazil (2013), and seven other countries, WHO recommended starting antiretroviral treatment irrespective of CD4 cell count.<sup>13</sup> As of July, 2017, 51 countries (73% of global



	Inicio Rapido			
	Tx New	Rapid	Tx Curr	Tx PVLS
<b>Guatemala</b>				
<b>Hospital Roosevelt</b>	335	275	69	53
<b>ASI</b>	415	268	186	140
<b>Nicaragua</b>				
<b>Lenin fonseca</b>	152	75	27	19
<b>VICITS</b>				
<b>Panama</b>				
<b>Sto Tomas</b>	463	138	22	19
<b>VICITS Chorrera</b>				
<b>Total</b>	1365	756	304	231

	Servicios Diferenciados	Descentralizacion	T90	T90	CIA	CIA
	Tx New	Tx Curr	Tx New	TX Curr	Tx PVLS	Tx Curr
<b>Guatemala</b>						
<b>Hospital Roosevelt</b>				CA-Mixco		
<b>ASI</b>			243		139	
<b>Nicaragua</b>						
<b>Lenin fonseca</b>						
<b>VICITS</b>						
<b>Panama</b>						
<b>Sto Tomas</b>						
<b>VICITS Chorrera</b>			5	10		
<b>Total</b>		243	149	564	57	67
					25	194

	Total RAP	Total SDS	Total
<b>Guatemala</b>			
<b>Hospital Roosevelt</b>	732	601	1333
<b>ASI</b>	1009	124	1133
<b>Nicaragua</b>			
<b>Lenin fonseca</b>	273		273
<b>VICITS</b>			559
<b>Panama</b>			
<b>Sto Tomas</b>	642		642
<b>VICITS Chorrera</b>		15	15
<b>Total</b>	2656	1299	3955