



PILAR 3: Preventing and detecting new HIV infections among pregnant and breastfeeding adolescent girls and women

Date: 04-06 November 2024

Africa Café 3

PATA 2024 SUMMIT

Africa Café 3

Preventing and Detecting new HIV Infections Among Pregnant and Breastfeeding Women (PBFW) and Adolescent Girls (Global Alliance Pillar 3)



4-5 November, 2024



11:00AM-1:00PM SAST



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Background

- Despite High treatment coverage for pregnant and breastfeeding women Living with HIV in many Global Alliance countries and Successful vertical transmission programs that have significantly reduced pediatric infections.
- **Persistent Challenges remain of**
 - New HIV infections during ante- and postnatal periods are undermining progress.
 - In 2023, **210,000** adolescent girls and young women (ages 15–24) were newly infected—four times the global reduction target of **<50,000**.
 - Pregnancy and postpartum periods see **2-6x higher HIV incidence** than outside of these periods.
- **High-Risk Factors:**
 - Women newly infected during pregnancy/breastfeeding pose a high risk for vertical transmission due to high viral loads.
- **Current Approaches:**
 - Regular re-testing and partner testing.
 - Biomedical prevention (PrEP).
 - Social, structural, and behavioral interventions, including Triple elimination of HIV, Syphilis, and Hepatitis.
- **Gaps hindering the implementation of current approaches:**
 - Prevention strategies are often missing from national policies and not routinely integrated into antenatal/postnatal care.
 - Health provider Knowledge gaps and Resource constraints

Session Objectives

Enhance understanding of the key components of the Global Alliance to End AIDS in Children Pillar 3 .

Facilitate discussions and share experiences, best practices, lessons learned, tools, and resources to increase the uptake of male partner testing, and re-testing of previously HIV-ve PBAFW, including biomedical HIV prevention methods.

Promote high-impact, evidence-based strategies how to prevent and detect new HIV infections in PBAFW

Motivate and build momentum to mobilize resources, implement, and take to-scale implementation models in their respective fields of action

Global Alliance to end Aids in children by 2030 Pillar 3

Pillar 3: Preventing and detecting new infections among pregnant and breastfeeding women

<i>HIV re-testing in HIV negative pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls</i>	<i>Partner testing</i>	<i>Innovation prevention in ANC and postnatal care</i>	<i>Increasing access to and uptake of HIV services among men</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ Repeat HIV testing for pregnant and postpartum women ➢ Home based HIV self-testing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ HIV self-testing ➢ Couple testing ➢ Provider assisted referral ➢ Social network based approaches (digital tools, use of peers) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ PrEP for women at higher risk of infection ➢ Long-acting injectable Cabotegravir ➢ Dapivirine ring ➢ antiretroviral therapy (ART) to partners with HIV, U=U 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ Optimizing facility based testing (inclusive, friendly, accessible) ➢ Integrate HTS for men into existing STI, TB and other services ➢ Community based models to reach men (mobile outreach, testing at hotspots, workplaces, faith based settings) ➢ HIV self-testing ➢ Provider assisted referral ➢ Social network based approaches