

HIV Treatment Programs and Clinical Research in East Africa: A Symbiotic Relationship

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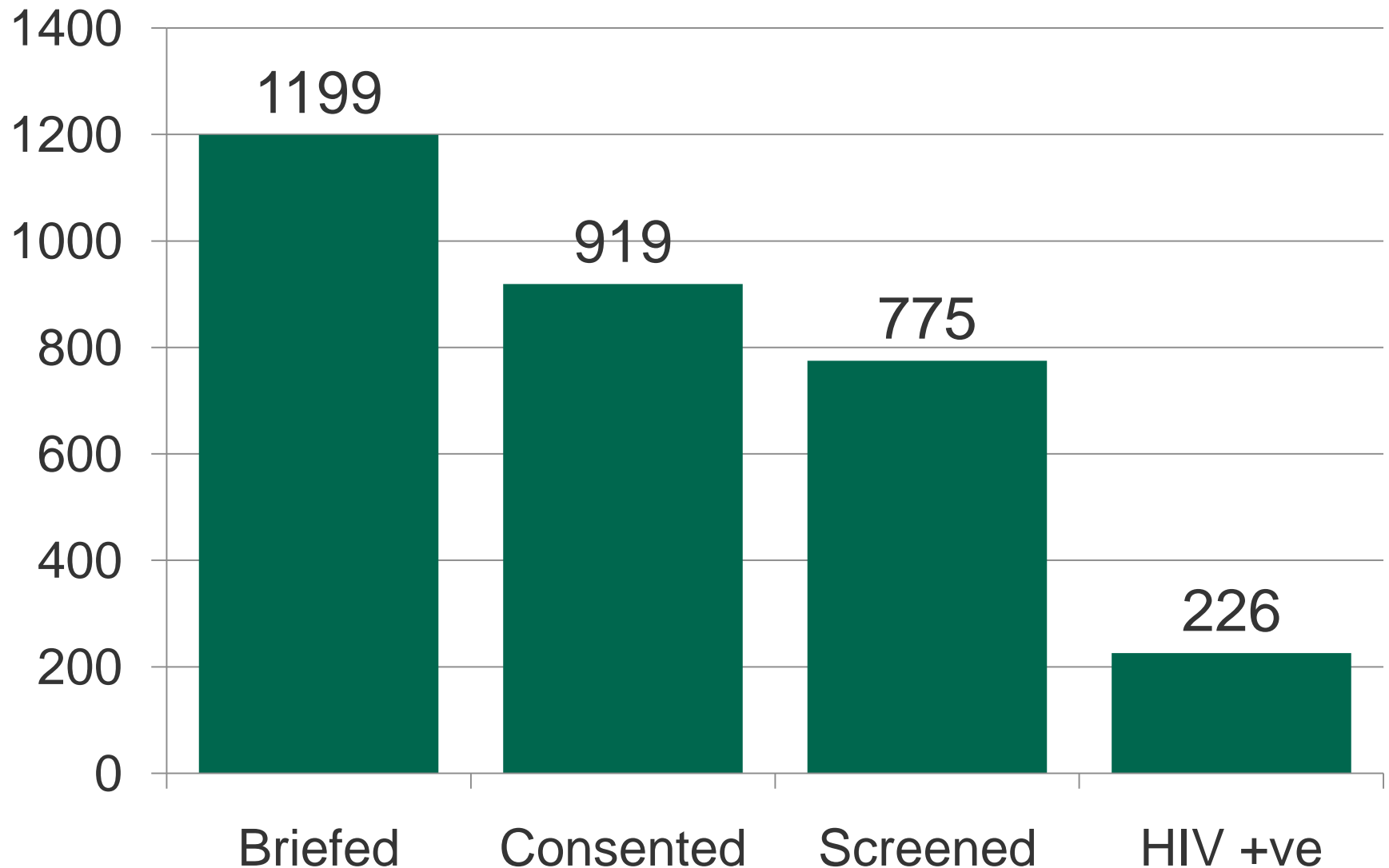


Background

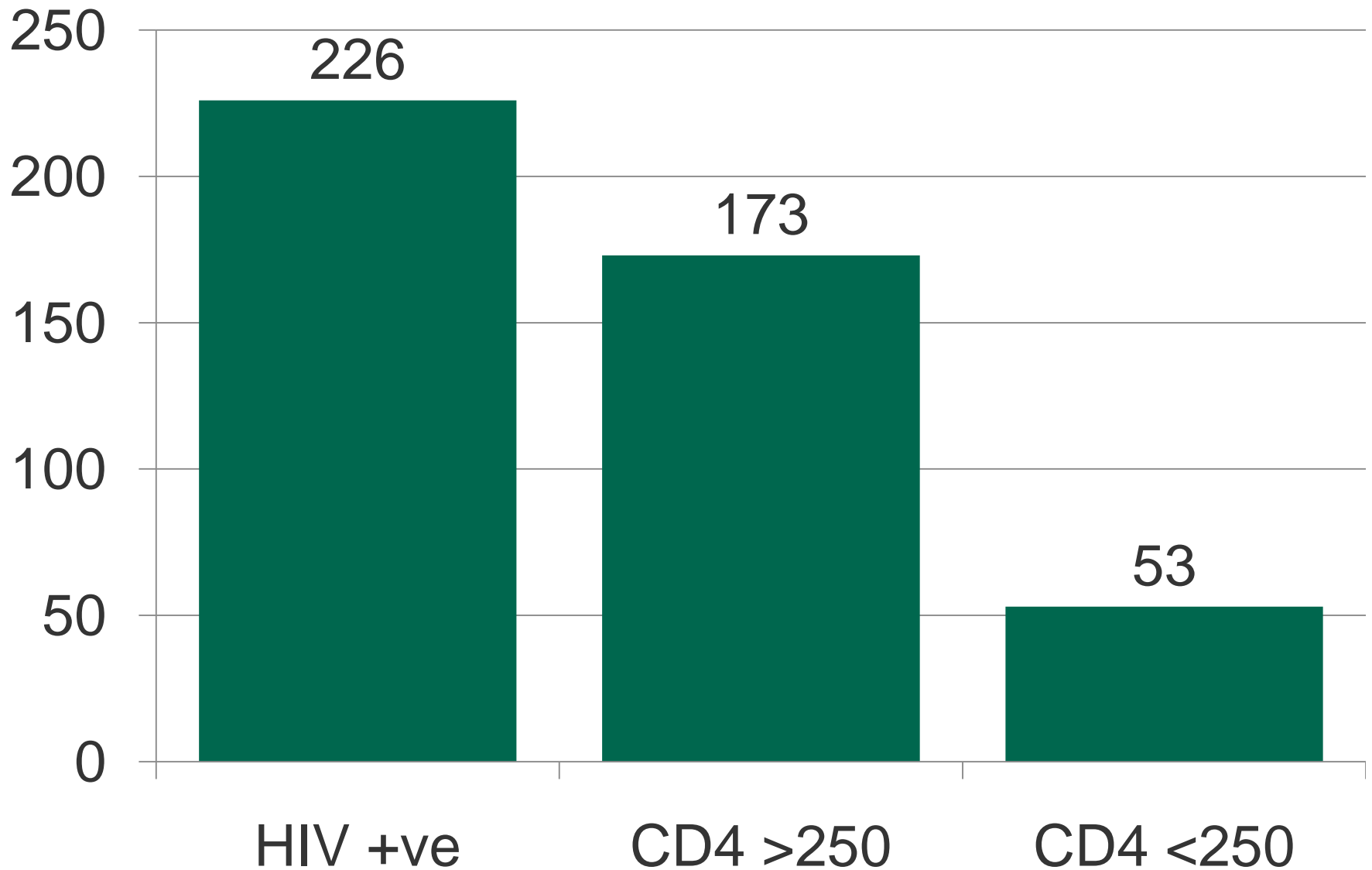


- USAMRU-Kenya is a special foreign activity of the Walter Reed Army Institute of Research
- Has conducted malaria drug and vaccine trials in Kisumu West-Kenya since the 1970s
- First clinical trial to screen study volunteers for HIV conducted in 2007
- Of 775 adult volunteers screened, 29% found to have undiagnosed HIV disease

Cascade of study enrollments



CD4 results of screened volunteers



Challenges faced

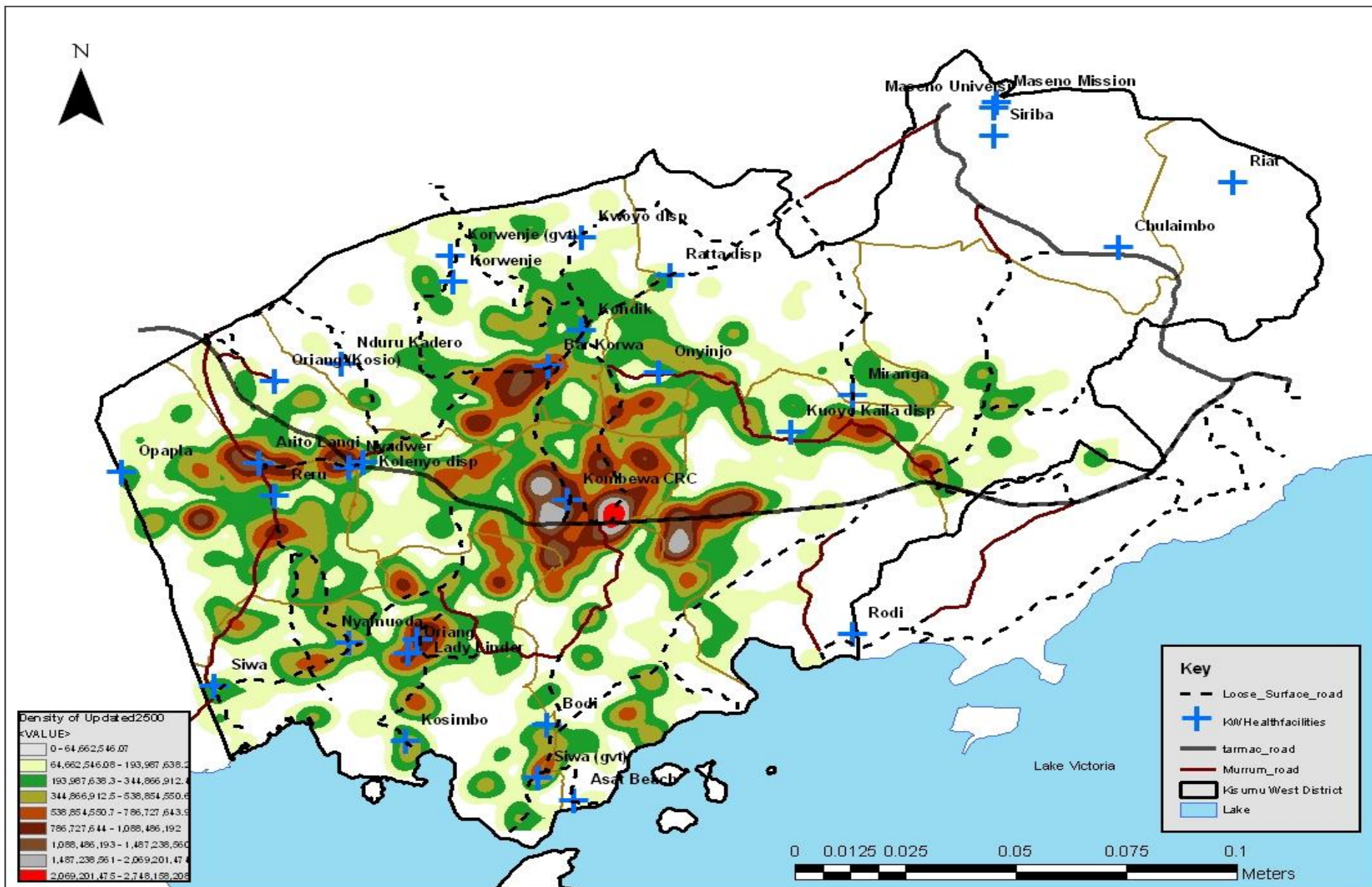


- Precipitated the ethical need to offer comprehensive HIV care and support for those testing positive
- GCP 4.3.2 requires investigators to inform a subject when medical care is needed for an inter-current illness
- No sites in KW offering comprehensive HIV care
- PEPFAR funding allowed KW to hire a comprehensive HIV care team

Challenges faced....

- Collaborated with clinical trials team to ensure they have skills/capacity for managing HIV+ve participants
- Recent malaria, TB, & HIV trials conducted in KW have successfully provided HIV care to study participants
- Later used Demographic & Health Surveillance System (DHSS) to decentralize HIV care services
- Information used to show specific geographical location and density clusters of HIV disease

HIV-spatial clustering in Kisumu West



Integration of Clinical Services & Research



Clinical Research

- Phase I/II/III vaccine :TB, Malaria
- Therapeutics: Artesunate, FQ, AZCQ, AL
- PHE: CLADE
- HIV cohort studies: AFRICOS
- Demographic Surveillance System

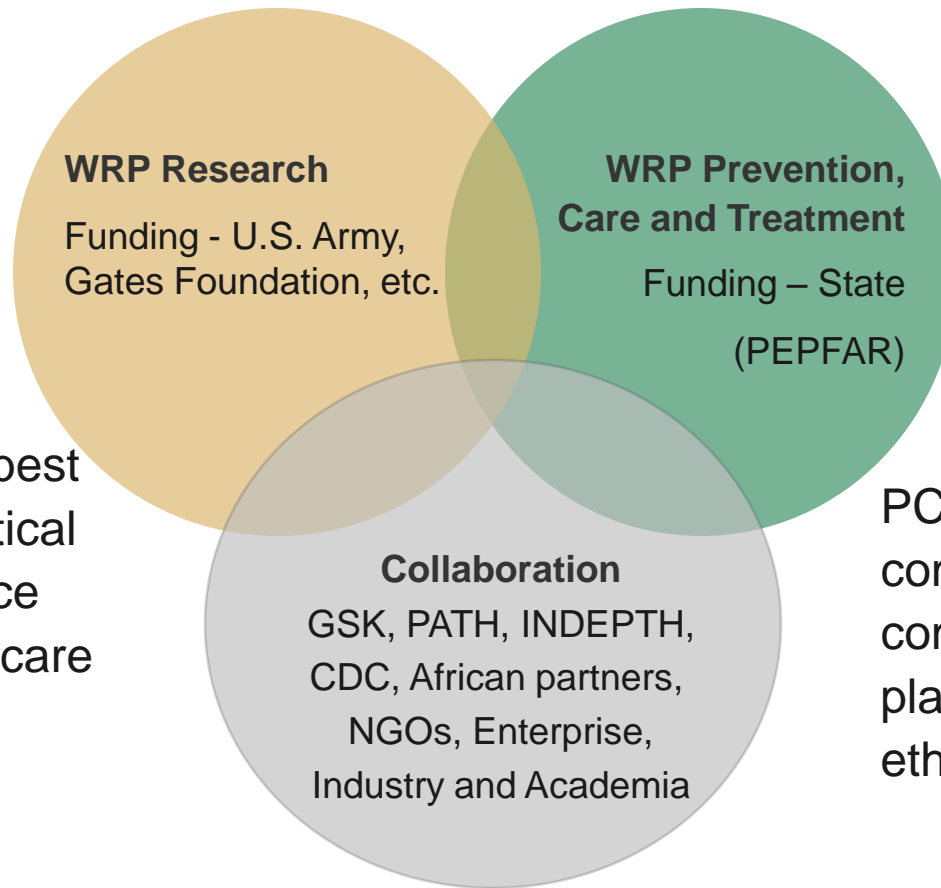


HIV Comprehensive Care

- Improved diagnostics-clinic & lab
- Clinic data: quality, availability, EMR
- Facility based services
- Community interventions
- Access to services for all



Integrated Care, Treatment and Research



Research informs best practices and practical solutions in resource limited settings for care and treatment

PC&T provides a comprehensive community-based platform to support ethical research

Collaborations and technology transfer develop sustainable capacity and infrastructure

Lessons learnt



- In areas with high HIV prevalence, screening volunteers for HIV might be considered unethical under GCP if those participants cannot obtain needed medical care
- Coordination between HIV-care donor groups and clinical researchers can ensure that volunteers are appropriately tested and offered treatment
- Involvement of clinical research teams in HIV-care programs can improve care by providing data resources and assisting in measurement of appropriate health care quality metrics
- Ongoing coordination between research and program staff, helps assure the optimal success of both programs

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