BHIVA
British HIV Association

2022 Spring Conference

Wed 20th - Fri 22nd April
Manchester Central, Manchester
AUDIT Session

Chair: Dr David Chadwick
Co-chair: Dr Emily Cheserem
A national audit of the management of HIV-2 in adults in the UK

Dr Maya Tickell-Painter
Manchester Foundation Trust, UK
National audit of the management of HIV-2 in adults in the UK

Maya Tickell-Painter SpR Infectious diseases
Manchester University Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust

On behalf of all authors: Chadwick D, Deayton J, Reeves I, van Halsema C
Conflict of Interest

In relation to this presentation I declare that I have no conflict of interest
Background

• National audit of management of HIV-2
• Designed to establish current practice in the UK
• Coincided with update of 2010 BHIVA guidelines in 2021
• Not part of the formal BHIVA audit work plan
Methods

• UK centres contacted via the “members matters” newsletter
• Registered with Northern Care Alliance NHS Group Clinical Audit Department
• Collected anonymised, retrospective data
• Audit standards from the BHIVA 2010 HIV-2 guideline
• Data collected between March 2019 and February 2020 (with one exception!)
**Audit standards**

### When to start ART

1. What proportion of individuals living with HIV-2 have ever started ART?
2. Where individuals have initiated ART, what were the CD4 count and viral load at the time of treatment initiation?

### Which ART to start

3. For individuals living with HIV-2 who were treatment-naïve at the time of the 2010 guideline publication, which ART regimen was initiated, and was a recommended regimen chosen?
4. For treatment-experienced individuals living with HIV-2 who changed their ART regimen subsequent to the publication of the 2010 guideline, which ART regimens have been used, and were these regimens consistent with the guideline?

### Managing virological failure

6. For individuals living with HIV-2 who experienced virological failure, which ART regimen were they taking at the time that this occurred, and was a recommended regimen chosen?
7. For individuals living with HIV-2 who experienced virological failure, which ART regimen were they changed to, and was a recommended regimen chosen?
8. Was baseline drug resistance testing performed for all individuals living with HIV-2 who had a detectable viral load?
9. Was drug resistance testing performed for all individuals living with HIV-2 who experienced virological failure?

### Managing HIV1/2 dual infection

10. For individuals living with both HIV-1 and HIV-2, was baseline drug resistance testing performed for both viruses?
11. For individuals living with both HIV-1 and HIV-2, were ART regimens including drugs known to be active against both viruses chosen?

### Pregnancy

12. For pregnant women living with HIV-2 who had a detectable viral load, how many were initiated on an appropriate ART regimen?

**Abbreviations:** PI= Protease inhibitor, INSTI= integrase inhibitor, ART= antiretroviral therapy, DRV/r= ritonavir boosted darunavir, RAL= raltegravir, DTG= dolutegravir
Results

• Thirty-five sites responded
• 167 individuals included
• Nearly half access care at one of four large London centres (46%, n=77).
• 26 of the 35 other centres provide care <5 individuals
• Most people living with HIV-2 in the UK are:
  • Female (identified on medical records) (68%, n=114)
  • Black African (88%, n=147)
  • Aged over 45 years (82%, n=134)
When to start ART

What proportion of individuals living with HIV-2 have ever started ART?

- 132/167, 79%
- Commonest indications clinical disease and pregnancy

Where individuals have initiated ART, what were the CD4 count and viral load at the time of treatment initiation?

- Median CD4 count: \textbf{336 cells/mm}^3 \ (21\% \ (IQR \ 97-535))
- Median HIV-2 viral load: \textbf{190 copies/mL} \ (IQR \ 0-5508)
- n=89
Which ART to start

For individuals living with HIV-2 who were treatment-naïve at the time of the 2010 guideline publication, which ART regimen was initiated, and was a recommended regimen chosen?

• Protease inhibitor (PI) based regimen 70/89, 79%
  • DRV/r 48/70, 69%
• Integrase inhibitor (INSTI) based regimen 20/89, 22%
  • RAL 10/20, 50%
  • DTG 10/20, 50%
• 4/89 (4%) received a regimen not recommended by national guidance
Managing virological failure

• 21/132 (16%) individuals experienced virological failure on treatment between 2010 and the time of data submission

• 26 episodes of virological failure, on the following regimens:
  • 13 PI based
  • 5 INSTI based
  • 4 both PI and INSTI (darunavir/r and raltegravir)
  • 4 non-recommended regimen

• Most common ART change was the addition of an INSTI
Drug resistance testing

Was baseline drug resistance testing performed for all individuals living with HIV-2 who had a detectable viral load?

• Performed in 37/52 (71%) individuals

Was drug resistance testing performed for all individuals living with HIV-2 who experienced virological failure?

• Performed in 18/21 (86%) of individuals
Managing HIV-1/2 dual infection

For individuals living with both HIV-1 and HIV-2, was baseline drug resistance testing performed for both viruses?

• Performed 15/21 (71%) individuals

For individuals living with both HIV-1 and HIV-2, did ART regimens include drugs known to be active against both viruses?

• 1/10 (10%) treatment naïve individuals started a non-recommended regimen
• 3/21 (14%) treatment experienced individuals switched to a non-recommended regimen
For pregnant people living with HIV-2 who had a detectable viral load, how many were initiated on a recommended ART regimen?

• 7/7 (100%) of pregnant people with a detectable viral load during pregnancy initiated a recommended ART regimen
Discussion

• Most individuals managed according to national guidance

• Key areas for discussion:
  • choice of ART
  • drug resistance testing
  • management of virological failure

• Good coverage (approx 180 individuals in the UK)

• Limitations: lack of data de-duplication; likely omission of some small centres; broad timescale included
Discussion - guideline update 2021

- Universal ART is now recommended
  - 79% of individuals already taking

- Recommended third agent now either boosted darunavir or dolutegravir
  - 65% of individuals already taking
  - New dosing recommendations may require a change for some
Summary

- HIV-2 management is complex with limited evidence base
- Most centres manage 5 or fewer individuals- limited opportunities to develop expertise
- Guidelines designed to support practice
- Establishment of a national advisory service may be warranted
- Submitted for publication and under review
Acknowledgements

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• Dr Keveh Manavi (Consultant physician in HIV/ GUM, University Hospitals Birmingham NHS Foundation Trust)
• Dr Sinna Jebakumar (King’s Chambers, ICaSH, Peterborough)
• Dr Paul Hine (Registrar in Infectious Diseases and General Medicine, Liverpool Royal Hospital)
• Dr Simon Limb (Consultant Physician, Newham General Hospital (Barts Health))
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Change</th>
<th>Number of times this change was made</th>
<th>Any additional changes also made</th>
<th>Did further virological failure occur?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Changed or added INSTI</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Added dolutegravir to existing regimen      | 7                                    | 1 person also switched LPV/r to DRV/c  
1 also switched EVG/c to DTG | Yes, in 1/6 on TDF/FTC/DRV/r (600/100mg BD) DTG 50mg BD |
| Added raltegravir to existing regimen       | 5                                    | 1 person also switched LPV/r to DRV/r | Yes, in 1/5 cases on TDF/FTC/RAL DRV/r 800/100mg OD |
| Changed raltegravir to dolutegravir         | 4                                    | -                                | No                                     |
| Changed elvitegravir to dolutegravir       | 1                                    | -                                | No                                     |
| **Changed or added PI**                     |                                      |                                 |                                        |
| Changed raltegravir to boosted darunavir    | 1                                    | -                                | No                                     |
| Stopped boosted darunavir, started dolutegravir | 1                               | -                                | No                                     |
| Change boosted lopinavir to boosted darunavir | 1                               | -                                | No                                     |
| Added boosted darunavir to existing regimen | 1                                    | Also added etravirine  | Yes on TDF/ETV/DRV/r 800/100mg OD |
| **Other**                                   |                                      |                                 |                                        |
| Changed NRTI backbone                       | 1                                    | -                                | Yes on ABC/3TC/RAL (dosing information not provided) |
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Multi-drug resistant HIV 2: let’s think outside the box

Dr Athavan Umaipalan
Barking, Havering & Redbridge NHS Trust, UK
Multi-drug resistant HIV 2: let’s think outside the box

Dr Athavan Umaipalan
HIV Consultant
Barking, Havering & Redbridge NHS Trust, UK
Conflict of Interest

Honoraria received from Gilead as a guest speaker
Sponsorship received from Gilead for educational training
Sponsorship received from ViiV for conference fees
The Patient: Background

- 57 year old Black-African woman from Portugal
- Diagnosed 2016
- Transferred care November 2018: unknown treatment in Portugal
- Admits to poor adherence in past
- Been off ARVs for one year
- No other PMH or history of OIs
- HIV 1 negative
- Hep B cAb positive sAg negative
- Nov 18: CD4 33(8%) HIV 2 VL 306,596 No GART available
Starting ARV regime

• TAF+FTC+ DRV/r (OD)
Resistance Test

- February 2020: CD4 71(9%) HIV 2 Viral load 657,047
- NRTI mutations: **K65R**
  - **M184V**
  - N69S
  - V11I
- PI mutations: **I50V**
  - V47A
## Mutation Analysis

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NRTI</th>
<th>HIV2EU 3.0</th>
<th>Algorithm Result</th>
<th>SIR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3TC</td>
<td>M184V</td>
<td>Resistant</td>
<td>R</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ABC</td>
<td>K65R</td>
<td>Resistant</td>
<td>R</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AZT</td>
<td></td>
<td>Susceptible</td>
<td>S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D4T</td>
<td>K65R</td>
<td>Intermediate Resistance</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DDI</td>
<td>K65R</td>
<td>Resistant</td>
<td>R</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FTC</td>
<td>M184V</td>
<td>Resistant</td>
<td>R</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TDF/TAF</td>
<td>K65R</td>
<td>Resistant</td>
<td>R</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PI</th>
<th>HIV2EU 3.0</th>
<th>Algorithm Result</th>
<th>SIR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ATV/r</td>
<td></td>
<td>Susceptible</td>
<td>S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DRV/r</td>
<td>L90V</td>
<td>Resistant</td>
<td>R</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IDV/r</td>
<td></td>
<td>Susceptible</td>
<td>S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LPV/r</td>
<td>L47A</td>
<td>Resistant</td>
<td>R</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SQV/r</td>
<td></td>
<td>Susceptible</td>
<td>S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TPV/r</td>
<td></td>
<td>Natural Resistance</td>
<td>R</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TAPV/r</td>
<td></td>
<td>Natural Resistance</td>
<td>R</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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Barking, Havering and Redbridge University Hospitals NHS Trust
What regime would you try next?

- Dol (BD)
- Maraviroc (sample sent for tropism)
- DRV/r (BD)
- TAF/FTC
- ?AZT
What regime would you try next?

• Maraviroc: unable to perform tropism
does not appear to be active: removed

• AZT: combivir added

• New regime: AZT/3TC, TAF/FTC, DOL (BD), DRV/r (BD)
HIV 2 Viral Load (copies/ml)

- TAF/FTC, DRV/r (BD), DOL (BD), MVC
- TAF/FTC, AZT/3TC, DRV/r (BD), DOL (BD)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Feb-20</th>
<th>May-20</th>
<th>Jun-20</th>
<th>Sep-20</th>
<th>Oct-20</th>
<th>Mar-21</th>
<th>May-21</th>
<th>Jun-21</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HIV 2 VL</td>
<td>657,047</td>
<td>2,000,000</td>
<td>28,013</td>
<td>1,918,138</td>
<td>311,277</td>
<td>58,465</td>
<td>35,113</td>
<td>44,868</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Next option?

• Increasing the dolutegravir to tds
• Adding foscarnet (requiring an inpatient admission) – may only give 0.5 log drop in VL
• Fostemsavir: HIV entry inhibitor by blocking GP120 receptor. No HIV 2 activity
• Ibalizumab: monoclonal antibody binds to CD4 receptor. In vitro data for HIV 2, but 2 weekly infusions
• Lenacapavir: In vitro data that it inhibits HIV 2 replication
Lenacapavir (LEN): Novel Capsid Inhibitor

LEN binding directly between capsid protein subunits and inhibits 3 essential steps of the viral lifecycle:

1. Capsid-mediated nuclear uptake of HIV proviral DNA
2. Virus assembly and release
3. Capsid core formation

LEN modulates the stability and/or transport of capsid complexes, leading to inhibition of multiple processes in the HIV lifecycle
In vitro LEN Antiviral Activity: Potency Against HIV-1 and HIV-2 in Human PBMCs

*In PBMC against clinical isolates. CRF, circulating recombinant forms; EC_{50}, half maximal effective concentration; PBMC, peripheral blood mononuclear cell.

Yant SR, et al. CROI 2019. Seattle, WA. 480
Proposed new regime

• Combivir (zidovudine **active agent**), descovy, dolutegravir 50mg BD (**active agent**), Lenacapavir (**potentially active agent**)

• DRV/r removed
Conclusion/ Learning points

• Limited treatment options
• Lack of data to support clinical decisions
• HIV 2 resistance test at baseline and when virological failure
• Mutation tools EU HIV-2 Internet Tool (hiv-grade.de)
• Adherence
• Longer acting agents from new classes- new hope?
Questions?

• a.umaipalan1@nhs.net

Thank you to Dr Iain Reeves, Prof Chloe Orkin & Gilead
BHIVA
British HIV Association

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European perspective on BHIVA Audit/Standards

Professor. Dr Jürgen Rockstroh
University Hospital Bonn, Germany
European perspective on BHIVA Audit/Standards

Jürgen Rockstroh, University Hospital Bonn, Germany
Past-president EACS
Conflict of Interest

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Speakers are required by the Federation of the Royal Colleges of Physicians to disclose conflicts of interest at the beginning of their presentation, with sufficient time for the information to be read by the audience. They should disclose financial relationships with manufacturers of any commercial product and/or providers of commercial services used on or produced for patients relating to the 36 months prior to the event. These include speaker fees, research grants, fees for other educational activities such as training of health professionals and consultation fees. Where a speaker owns shares or stocks directly in a company producing products or services for healthcare this should also be declared. Finally, other conflicts of interest including expert functions in health care or healthcare guidance processes should be declared (e.g. if the professional is a member of a health board). The Federation considers it good practice to also make speakers’ disclosures available in digital format(s) relating to the educational event.
British HIV Association Standards of care for people living with HIV 2018

Introduction

The Standards are designed to provide a reference point against which to benchmark the quality of HIV care in the context of the changing needs of patients and the current financial pressures. They provide information to support high quality care and to inform commissioning decisions to meet the growing need for more efficient and cost-effective services. These Standards update earlier versions published in 2007 and 2013.

The new Standards are evidence based, and have been developed in partnership with care providers, professional associations, commissioners and people living with HIV. They cover the range of care needed from testing and diagnosis to the end of life, taking a holistic view of an integrated approach embracing overall health and well-being, as well as clinical care.

There are eight quality Standards, covering the care that any adult living with HIV in the UK should expect to receive. Each one presents a rationale, quality statements and measurable and auditable outcomes. Three new sections have been introduced looking at HIV prevention, stigma and well-being, and HIV across the life course.

Following the recent launch of the 2018 BHIVA Standards of Care for People living with HIV, it became
Why do we need Standards/Audits beyond 2022?

- Clinical demands in HIV care are changing in an aging population
- First generation of HIV nurses and physicians is retiring; start of new medical staff without history of HIV disease development
- Increasing migration and refugee flow
- Management of new treatment strategies based on long-acting treatment regimens
- Help impact reimbursement strategies and national health guidance
- Create evidence for what is needed in times of unforeseen events such as COVID-19 pandemic
- ................................................
EACS: SOC meetings

First Standard of care meeting
25-26 November 2014, Rome

Increasing HIV awareness and testing, improving training for health care providers, ensuring equitable patient access to treatments and diagnostics for HIV and comorbidities, and implementing best practices in infection control and treatment of HIV-infected patients coinfected with tuberculosis and hepatitis C virus, for whom direct acting antiviral treatment should be considered.

Second Standard of Care meeting
November 16-17, 2016
Brussels

Adherence to guidelines for treatment initiation, treatment monitoring and outcomes, Retention in care and HIV and tuberculosis co-infection.
The mission of the Standard of Care project is to promote better and more equal standards of HIV testing and care throughout Europe, a region characterised by gross disparities.

Because an overview of standards of care in different countries does not exist, a long-term goal for the group has been to deploy a European audit of services and care in different countries. A pilot audit project on the standards of care in viral hepatitis co-infection has been completed and a red thread running through the five sessions was discussion around how to scale up audits in other clinical areas to a larger exercise.

The scheduled meeting for EACS Standard of Care for HIV and Co-infections was repackaged from a physical event in Tbilisi, Georgia into a series of five mostly virtual sessions between October 2020 and February 2021. The sessions were designed to build on the work done since the 2014 launch of the Standard of Care project in Rome.

The opening session was co-chaired by Prof. Jürgen Rockstroh and Prof. Tengiz Tseravaidze. It discussed the data from standard of care initiatives and how the data might impact other patient populations and explored the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on HIV, hepatitis and TB services.

The hepatitis pilot audit was presented by Dr Arni Sullivan (see separate section in this article). Prof. Chloë Orkin, former chair of BHIVA, spoke of her extensive experience with audits and gave practical advice on how to manage them. Feedback from a scoping exercise to identify existing national and local standards of care in Europe mandated by ECDC and carried out by EACS in cooperation with CHMP was shared by Dr Karin Laut. Seven countries and several pan-European agencies participated in the exercise which concluded that one common set of standards of care should be feasible.

The first of three themed workshops looked at HIV and COVID-19 co-infection and at the impact of COVID-19 on HIV, hepatitis and TB services. It revealed multiple impacts of the COVID-19 lockdown on people living with HIV with particular attention paid to the situation in Central and Eastern Europe. Impacts included services being restricted, HIV patients observing lockdown impositions very strictly and, therefore, not seeking medical help, and HIV medical staff, hospital beds and laboratory resources being reallocated to COVID-19.
Audit

Topic selected and audit proforma developed following multi-stakeholder involvement at the SoC meeting in Bucharest Jan/Feb 2019

Topic: Hepatitis screening, prevention and management in people living with HIV

Guidelines: EACS Standards 9.1

Structure: Policy survey and case note review

Patients: those recently diagnosed with HIV; those with HBV or HCV co-infection
Initial visit following HIV diagnosis:
Screen for Hepatitis A, B and C.
Vaccinate (A/B) if non-immune
If insufficient response (anti-HBs < 10 IU/L), re-vaccination should be considered, including double dose
Use TDF/TAF containing ART in HepB vaccine non-responders

HBV co-infected
Hepatitis Delta antibodies should be screened for in all HBsAg positive persons
All persons with HBV/HIV co-infection should receive ART that includes TDF or TAF unless history of tenofovir intolerance

HCV co-infected
Perform HCV RNA if HCV Ab detected
Harm reduction for those identified with specific risk (e.g. PWID, chemsex) – advise harm reduction interventions e.g. OST NEP, safer sex advice
Every person should receive IFN-free DAA therapy to eradicate HCV
Patients with cirrhotic liver disease
HCC screening is indicated in all cirrhotic HBV or HCV co-infected persons in a setting where treatment for HCC is available

Ultrasound every 6 months

Alpha-foetoprotein is a suboptimal surveillance tool because of low sensitivity and specificity
Methodology

5 countries selected – lead for each country identified and asked to invite 5 services to take part; lead co-ordinated involvement at a country level
Georgia (4) Romania (6) Poland (4) Germany (5) Spain (4) = 23

Policy survey: each service asked to complete once

Case note review: total of 40 or 20 patients’ notes reviewed
  • 20 or 10 recently diagnosed with HIV
  • 10 or 5 co-infected with HBV and HCV

No patient identifiable information was submitted; audit number assigned and decoding list retained at clinic
Results: policy survey

Does your service have a protocol for:

- SCREENING
- VACCINATION
- RESPONSE and REVAX

% clinics

- %lowest reporting country
- average overall
- %highest reporting country
HBV coinfected: delta performed
Aims of the scoping exercise

• To identify and analyse useful sources of background information
• To draft a discussion paper with key areas for possible inclusion in a European Standards of Care including a draft sample chapter on one Standard of Care
• To support the consultation of an expert advisory group to receive input on the perceived usefulness and scope of such a project
What we did

• Document review:
  • Standards of Care (BHIVA, ECDC/ERS)
  • Policy documents (ECDC, WHO)
  • Clinical guidelines (EACS, GESIDA)
  • Cohorts (Danish, Swedish, Swiss, Dutch)
  • Guidance and SoC meeting reports (ECDC, EACS)
  • Not a comprehensive review

• National and local examples of quality of care
  • Survey sent to EACS Governing Board and Regional Representatives
  • Telephone interviews with 2 representatives (Romania, Switzerland)
What we did

- Data extracted from the reviewed documents was grouped in 8 thematic tables inspired by the BHIVA standards
- Each table lists the identified quality statements and indicators
- Most consensus in green: * ≥ 3 reviewed documents with similar quality statements and/or indicators
Services and structure
- Availability
- Access
- Specialists
- Integrated care
- Agreed pathways

Treatment and care
- Specific investigations
- Treatment and care according to guidelines

Information, support and counselling
- Information
- Counselling
- Peer and professional support
- Confidentiality
- Information sharing
- Rights

Themes
Prevention, testing and diagnosis

**Settings and scenarios for offering tests**
- Testing facilities for high-risk groups
- Availability of innovative testing technology
- Agreed pathways into care
- Provision of, and legal access to, free, clean drug injection equipment
- Comprehensive package of HIV/STI prevention incl. PrEP

**Provider-initiated testing in people with identifiable risk factors**

**Testing of partners**
- Partner notification procedures
- Voluntary and confidential testing
- Information on interventions to reduce risk of HIV transmission
- Promotion of condom use
- Counselling about the risk of transmission, preventive measures and partner notification
Outpatient care and management

Access to multidisciplinary support (specialist support for adherence, pharmacy advice, mental healthcare, social care etc.)

Initial investigations for people newly diagnosed with HIV
Treatment and care should follow national guidelines
Timing of ART initiation
ART initiation according to CD4 cell count
Proportion of people on ART
Type of ART
Proportion virally suppressed among those on ART
CD4 cell count
Clinical outcomes

Adherence support
Retention in care
Measures to explore and address reasons for disengagement from care
Complex HIV care

Agreed pathways for integrated care (specialist care)

Access to an acute HIV specialist inpatient unit, or specialist HIV inpatient expertise and advice

Review of cause of death

Referral of people with alcohol and/or drug use to appropriate services

Availability of drug dependence treatment (incl. substitution therapy)

Access to specialist treatment or advice in case of drug resistance, interactions or comorbidities

Active screening for alcohol and drug use

Screening for:
- comorbidities
  - active TB
  - latent TB
  - HBV and HCV

Vaccination against HAV and HBV

Treatment of coinfections according to guidelines

Review of medication for adverse events, interaction and tolerability issues

Measures to ensure that PLHIV are given the same standard of care as HIV-negative patients
Summary

• Some consensus across documents on quality statements and indicators traditionally covered by clinical treatment guidelines

• High number of, but less consensus about, quality statements related to
  • Services and structure
  • Information, support and counselling
Topics covered in BHIVA standards, but without consensus in reviewed documents

- Involvement of PLHIV in design, planning, delivery and review of services
  - Transition of care from paediatric to adult services
  - Access to young-person friendly care and support
    - Care provided by an HIV specialist
    - Mortality and morbidity reviews
- Care and treatment according to age (care across the life course)
  - Early to middle adulthood (key elements of health and well-being, accessibility of care etc.)
- Self-management and peer-support
  - Supporting healthy sexual lives
  - Support for partner notification
- Supporting and promoting emotional, mental and cognitive well-being
  - Opportunities to participate in research
- Information-sharing with other clinicians involved in care (e.g. GP)
  - Confidentiality of health information
Summary

• Few countries with standards of care
• Most countries have some sort of performance monitoring, but few have systematic monitoring against guidelines
• Feedback to clinics vary by country. Often self-monitoring driven by clinicians
Conclusions

• We know from literature that there is great variation in the quality of care across clinics and countries.

• Consensus on standard of care does not cover the whole spectrum of HIV care, prevention and control.

• Few surveyed countries have standards of care and levels of performance monitoring vary.

• There may be a basis for a common set of European standards of care to improve overall HIV care, prevention and control.

• BHIVA standards and audit track record are very advanced and well developed and should encourage further efforts throughout Europe to learn from this great experience.
Thank you for listening!!!

Thanks to all the members of the EACS SOC group as well as all colleagues from the scoping exercise with EACS/ECDC in particular Ann Sullivan and Joelle Verluyten, Teymur Noori, Kamilla Laut and Dorthe Raben.
Audit reflections

Dr Hilary Curtis
Clinical Audit Co-ordinator BHIVA, UK
National Audit Reports

Findings from Audit Projects

- 2021: Audit of HIV and hepatitis C (HCV) virus co-infection (pdf)
- 2021: Survey of HIV clinical services: lessons from the pandemic (pdf)
- 2019: Management pathways for new HIV diagnoses: timelines to assessment and treatment (pdf)
- 2018: Audit of monitoring and assessment of older adults with HIV
- 2017: Audit of alcohol, substance misuse and psychological support (pdf, also available as .pdf)
- 2016: Review of late diagnoses
- 2016: Survey of access to seasonal influenza vaccine
- 2014: Management of pregnancy in HIV: survey results (presented Autumn 2014, pdf), surve
  using data submitted to National Study of HIV in Pregnancy in Childhood (presented Spring
  2013 joint BHIVA/BASHH audit of partner notification for patients with newly diagnosed HIV
- 2012-13 audit of patients with diagnosed HIV infection apparently not in care
- 2011-12 audit of outcomes in established HIV infection (also available as .pdf)
- 2010-11 survey of HIV testing policy and practice and audit of new patients when first seen l
- 2010-11 audit participation list (pdf)
- 2009-10 survey of testing of children of adult patients, and adolescent transition from paed
  request an individual report of this survey from Hilary Curtis)
- 2009-10 survey - more detailed aspects of adolescent transition from paediatric care
- 2009-10 hepatitis B/C and HIV co-infection
- 2008-9 Survey of ART failure management (PDF)
- 2007-8 Survey of clinical networks for HIV care
- 2007-8 Snapshot audit of inpatients with HIV
- 2006-7 survey of patient assessment and monitoring and set-up phase of cohort
- 2006-7 survey of patient assessment and monitoring and set-up phase of cohort
- 2006-7 follow-up of cohort of patients starting ART from naive
- 2005-6 survey of cardiovascular risk management and initial results of mortality a
- 2005-6 Full results of mortality audit
- 2004-5 survey of management of TB and HIV co-infection
- 2004-5 survey of management of TB and HIV co-infection (PDF)
- 2004-5 audit of switching therapy and re-audit of start therapy
- 2004-5 audit of switching therapy and re-audit of start therapy (PDF)
- 2004-5 audit of switching therapy and re-audit of start therapy (abridged)
- 2003-4 survey of hepatitis B or C co-infection
- 2003-4 survey of hepatitis B or C co-infection (PDF)
- 2003-4 audit of maternity and HIV
- 2003-4 audit of maternity and HIV (PDF)
- 2003 audit of new HIV diagnoses
- 2003 audit of new HIV diagnoses (PDF)
- 2003 audit of new diagnoses: BMJ report
- 2002-3 audit of patients initiating treatment
- 2002-3 audit of patients initiating treatment (PDF)
- 2001-2 audit of unselected adults with HIV
Standards of Care for People Living with HIV 2018

HIV partner notification: definitions, outcomes and implications

Authors: AK Sullivan, M Rayment, Y Azad, G Bell, H McColl, H Curtis, M Murchie, C Estcourt
Psychological wellbeing and use of alcohol and recreational drugs: results of the British HIV Association (BHIVA) national audit 2017

S Parry, H Curtis, D Chadwick, on behalf of the British HIV Association Audit and Standards Sub-Committee
21 years on: audit reflections

Hilary Curtis, BHIVA
Conflict of Interest

In relation to this presentation I declare that I have no conflict of interest.

Speakers are required by the Federation of the Royal Colleges of Physicians to disclose conflicts of interest at the beginning of their presentation, with sufficient time for the information to be read by the audience. They should disclose financial relationships with manufacturers of any commercial product and/or providers of commercial services used on or produced for patients relating to the 36 months prior to the event. These include speaker fees, research grants, fees for other educational activities such as training of health professionals and consultation fees. Where a speaker owns shares or stocks directly in a company producing products or services for healthcare this should also be declared. Finally, other conflicts of interest including expert functions in health care or healthcare guidance processes should be declared (e.g., if the professional is a member of a health board). The Federation considers it good practice to also make speakers’ disclosures available in digital format(s) relating to the educational event.
Audit is boring

• Audit means checking what you should already know/suspect
• But audit provides evidence, and quantifies
• Enables comparison between services
• This can be leverage for change, improvement

Hilary Curtis, BHIVA 2022. Photographs © Joel Goldstein
Process or outcome?

Outcomes matter but:
• Can be delayed, less timely
• Poor outcomes likely to be rarer than process failures
• Can only be improved by improving process
• Process audit identifies where change is needed

If process/outcome relationship is validated, audit process
Standards are often ambiguous

- Patients on ART aged >40 with CVD risk calculated within last 3 years (90%)
- Some people already have CVD

\[(\text{Risk calculated plus have CVD}) \div \text{All >40} \]
\[\text{OR} \]
\[\text{Risk calculated} \div (\text{All >40 minus have CVD})\]
Decisions, decisions

- Inclusion criteria
- Patient choice, eg to decline or defer intervention
- Non-attenders
- Missing data

In national/multi-site audit, apply consistent approach
Comparing local audits may be apples and oranges
QI approaches: audit or critical case review?

Audit:
• Quantitative
• Systematic, enables comparisons

Case review, eg deaths, late diagnoses:
• Individual
• Focus on poor outcomes/near misses
• Deeper learning?

Complementary – need both approaches
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• Caroline Sabin

• Brian Gazzard

• HIV community

• Photos © Joel Goldstein

Hilary Curtis (she/her)
hilary@regordane.net
07984 239556
Twitter: @regordane
Coming soon:

BHIVA National Audit 2022
Routine Monitoring through the Pandemic

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