

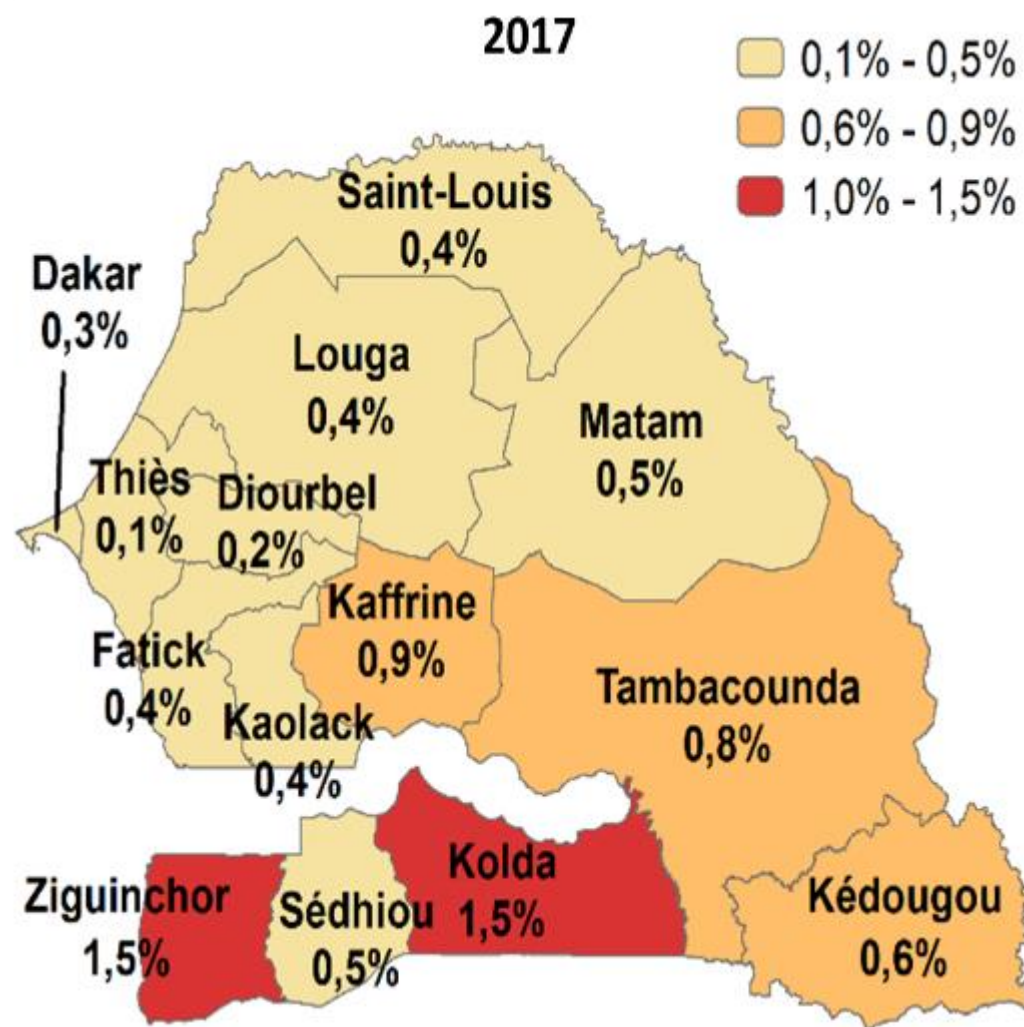
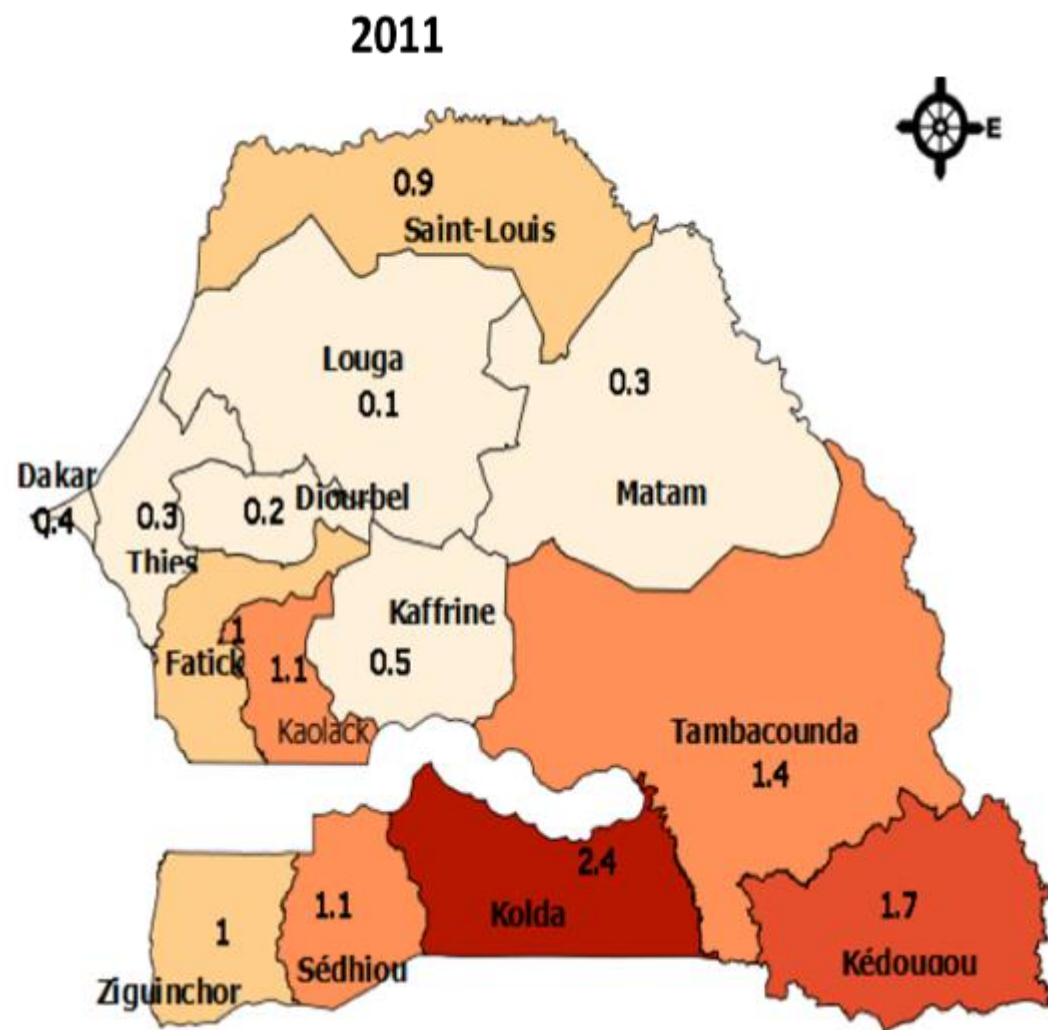
Introducing HIV self-testing in Senegal: innovative strategies, challenges and perspectives in a fast-track context



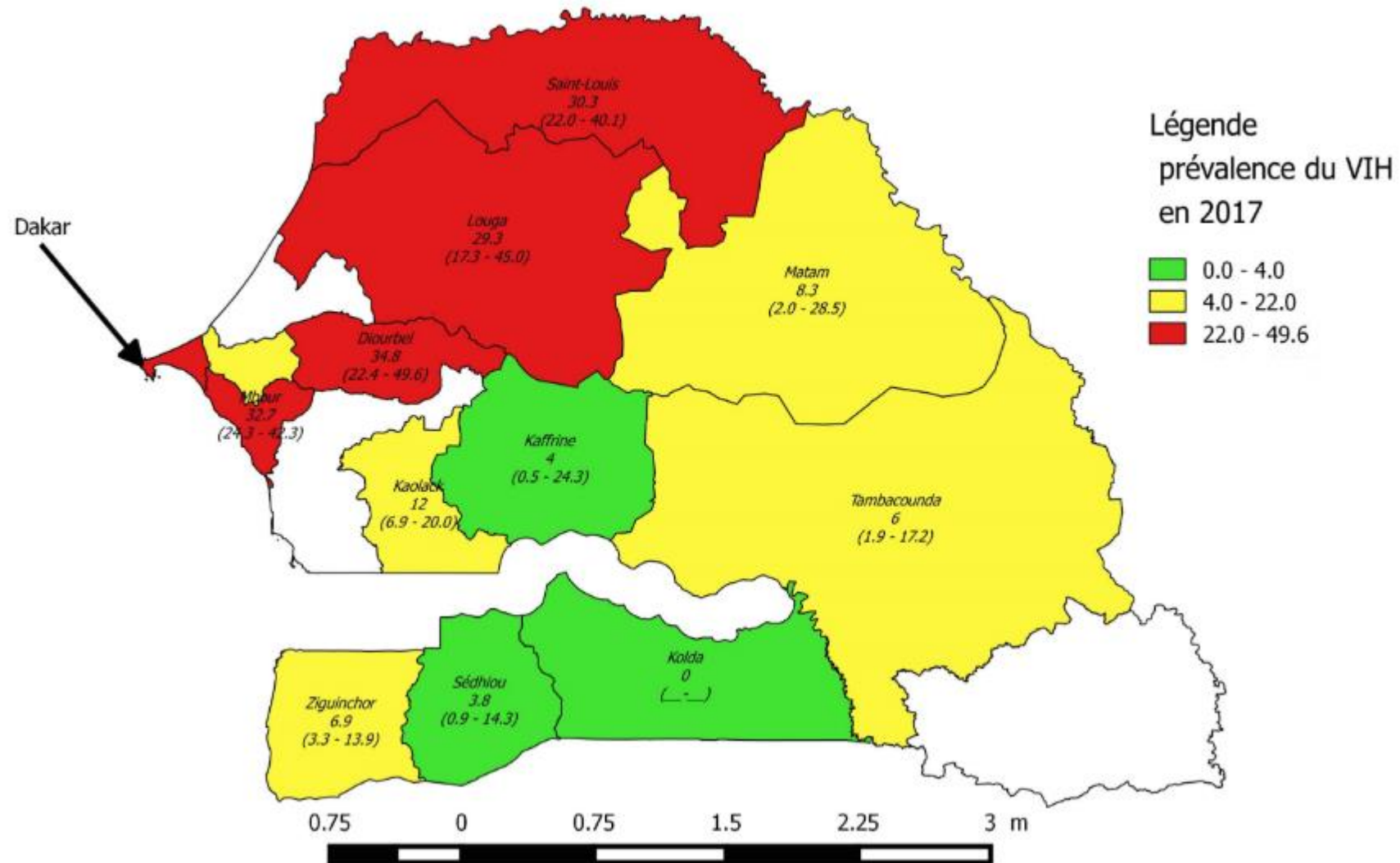
Pr Cheikh Tidiane NDOUR
Division de Lutte contre le Sida et les IST



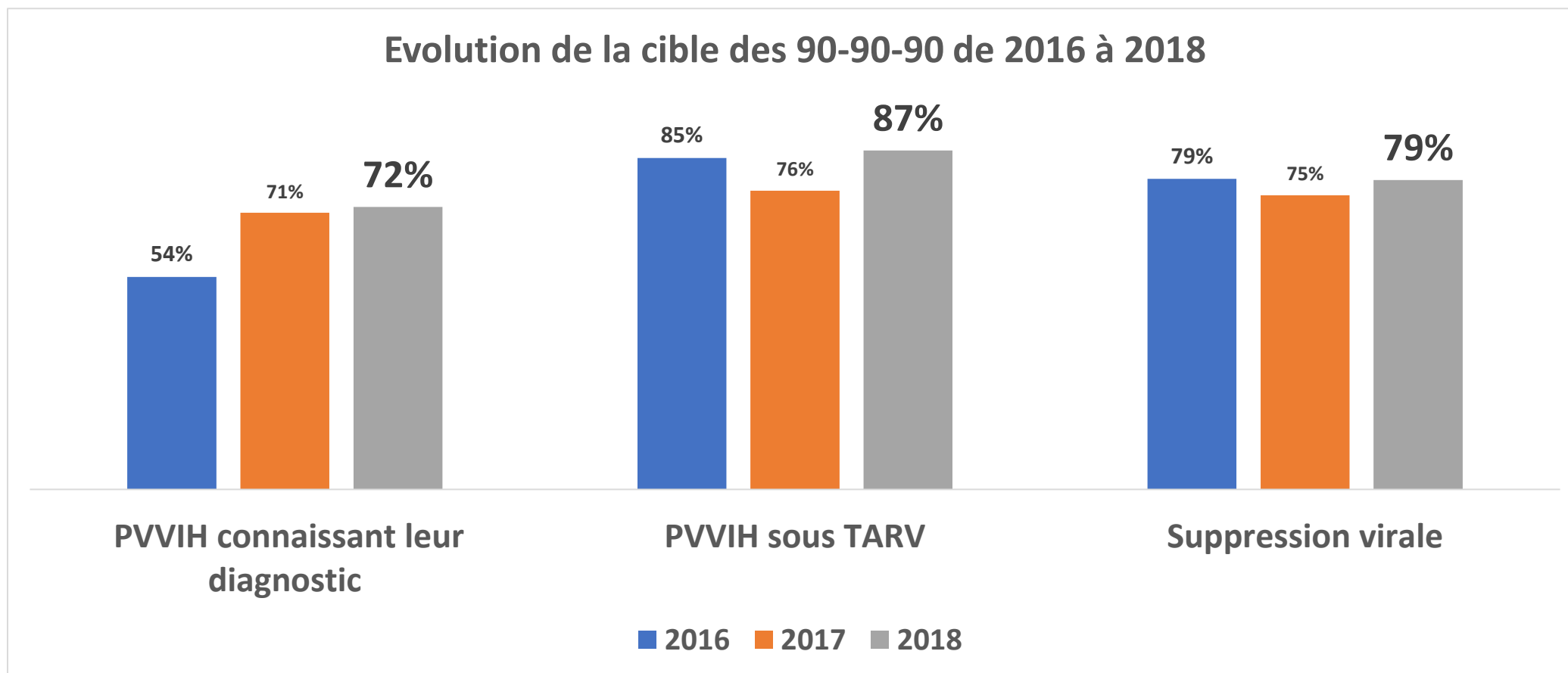
HIV prevalence by regions from 2011 and 2017



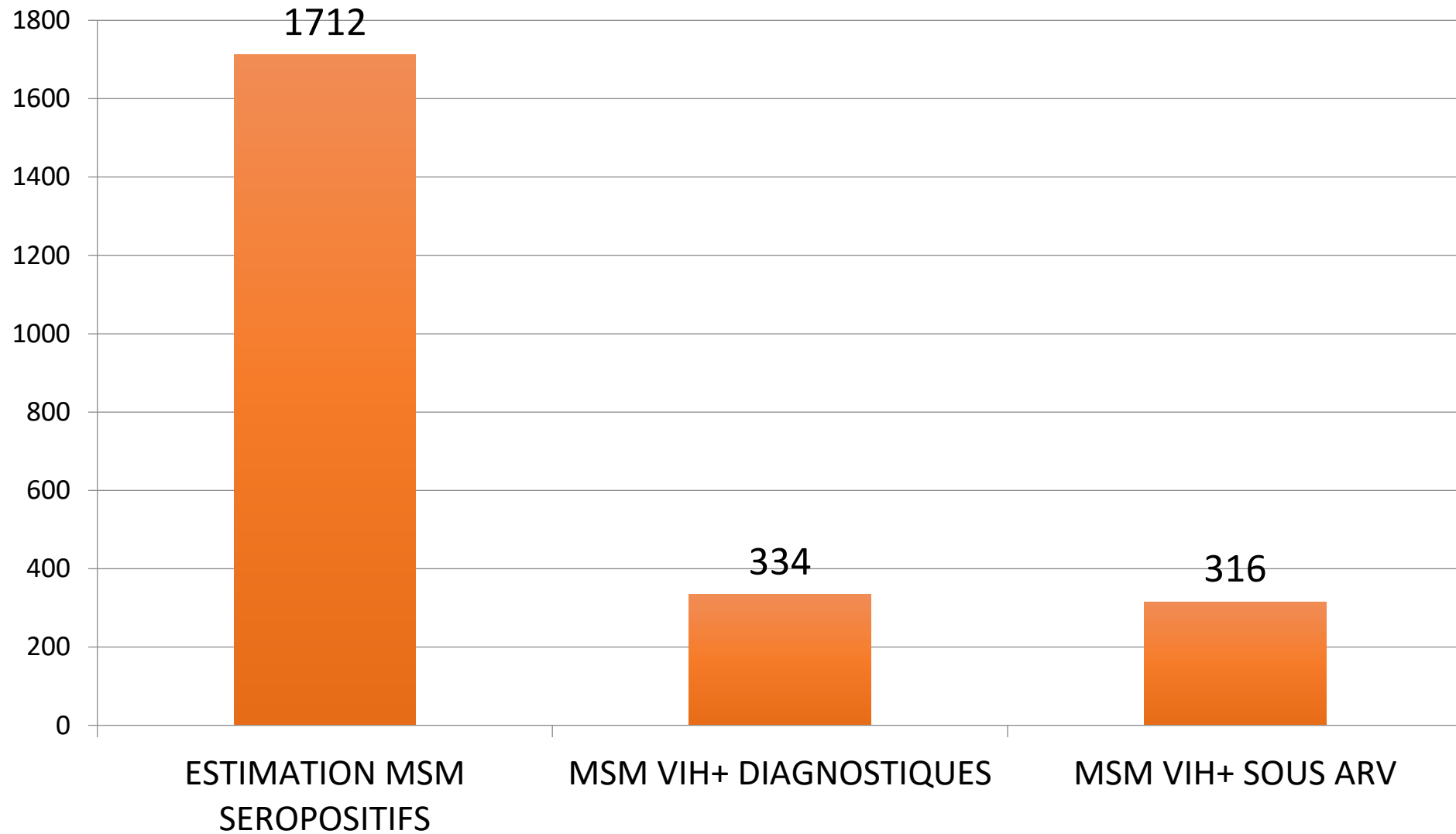
Geographical distribution of HIV prevalence among MSM



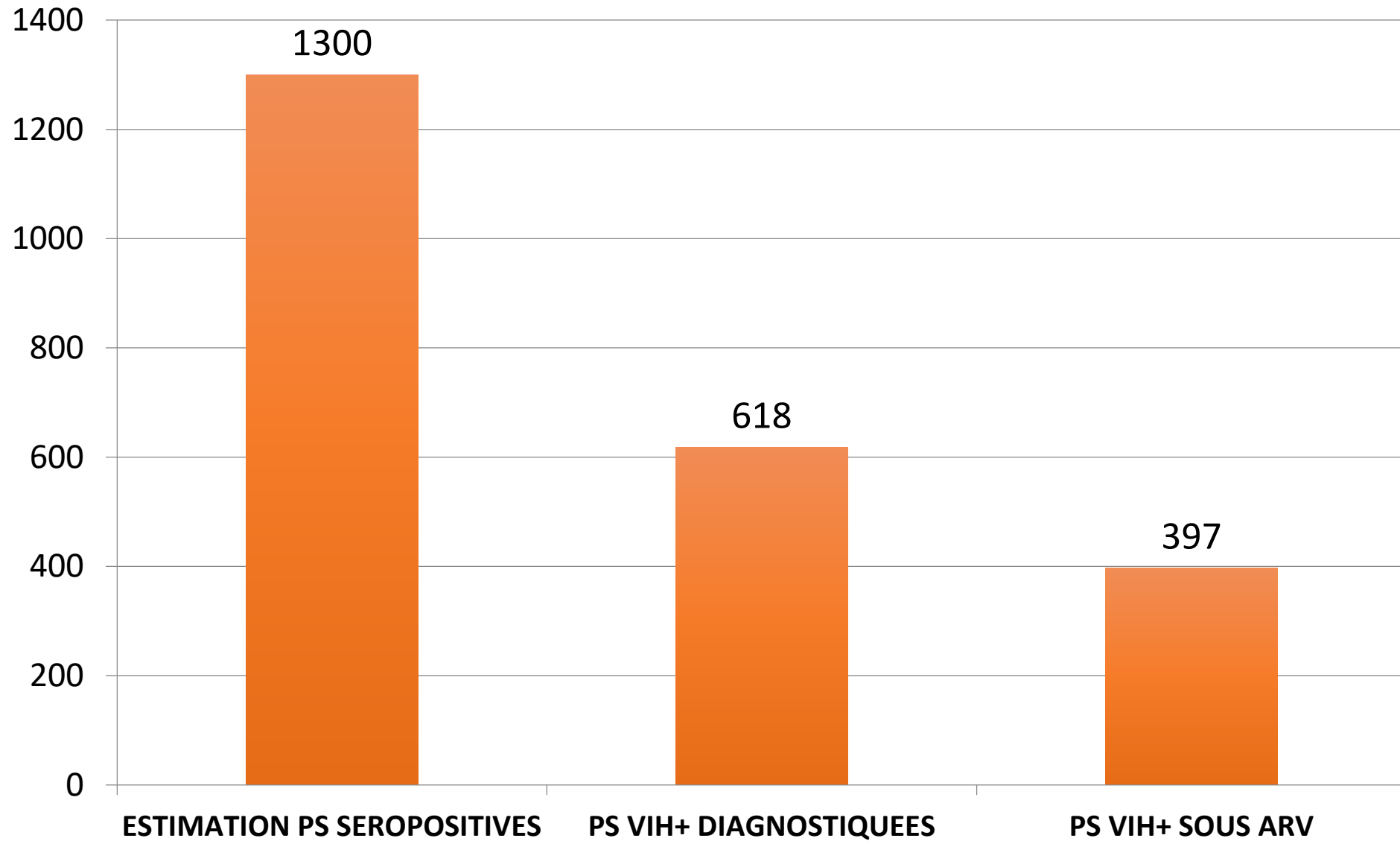
Situation of the HIV care cascade and the the three 90 target



MSM care cascade in 2018



PSW care cascade in 2018



1st 90: Gaps to be filled

- **Limitations of provider initiated HIV testing and mobile strategies**
- **Inadequate estimate of KP size and hotspot mapping**
- **Inadequacies in sibling and spouse screening**
- **Inadequate screening and follow-up of children born from HIV-positive mothers**
- **Under-optimal consideration of young people, especially teenagers**
- **Inadequate integration between HIV and reproductive health programs**

Use and acceptability of HIV self-testing among first-time testers at risk for HIV in Senegal

John Hopkins University & Enda santé

- **Main objective:** assess the acceptability of HIVST for key populations and people in their social and sexual networks and secondly
- **Secondary objectives**
 1. assess the effectiveness of HIVST in reaching first-time testers.
 2. inform appropriately scaled implementation of HIVST in Senegal & across West Africa

Acceptability

- **94.3% reported using the HIVST of which 43.5% were first-time testers**
- 74.5% participants reported being comfortable using the HIVST
- 88.9% used the HIVST within 2 days: 54.3% at the distribution site and 45.7% at home
- 2.9% reported a reactive result, and 2.0% had an invalid result
- 86.1% found the instructions easy to follow
- **94.4% thought their family or friends would use the HIVST**
- 78.5% would be comfortable asking a primary sexual partner to use an HIVST
- **65.8% (150/228) would be comfortable asking a casual sexual partner to use an HIVST**

Senegal Experience : environment

Enabling environment to introduce HIVST (2017-2018):

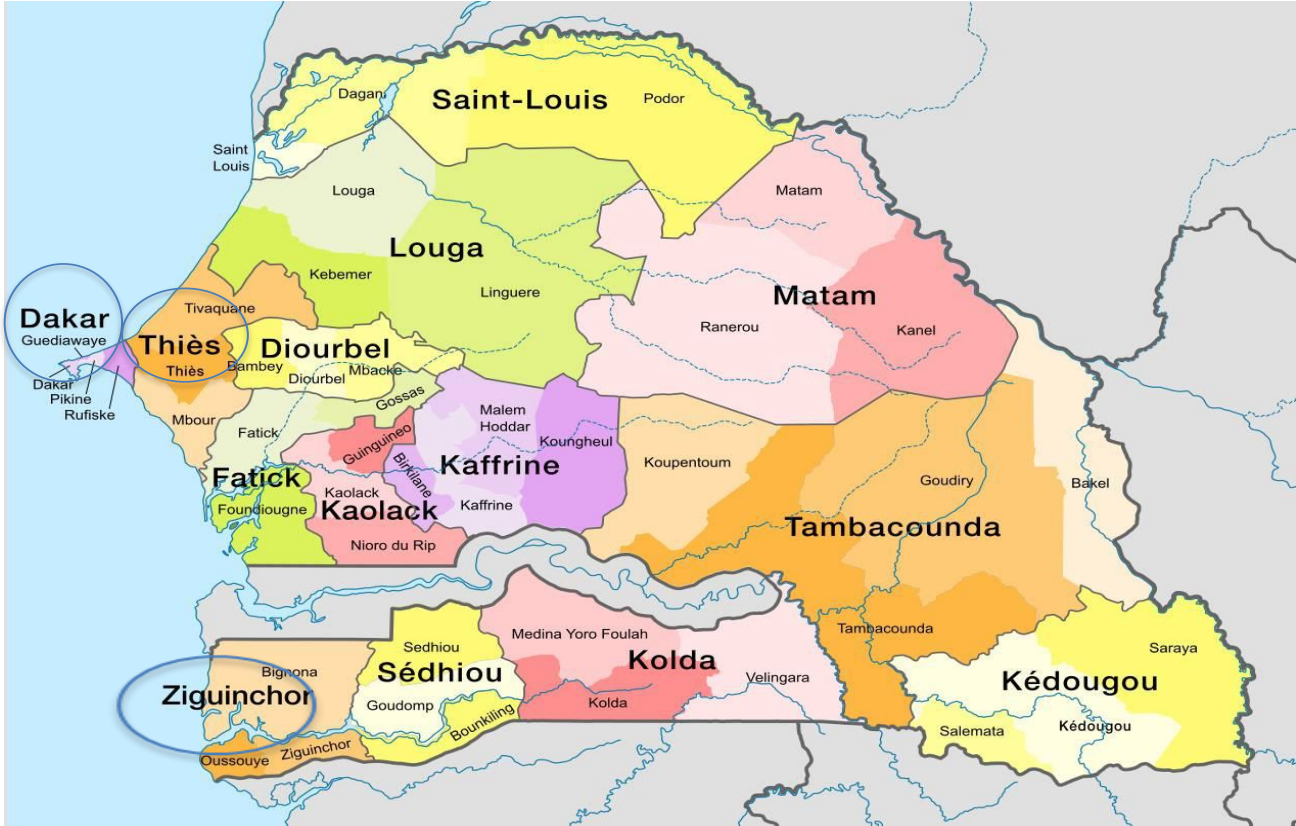
- HIVST integrated within HIV national strategy and HIV testing politics and norms document.
- Supportive legal environment even though some barriers exist (KP)
- Effective access to testing and treatment services
- Existing community/outreach testing strategies and implementation
- Existing testing national technical working group to share and validate recommendations and tools.
- A 1st pilot initiative (3000 HIVST, 1 region) in 2017



Projet ATLAS in Senegal



IMPLEMENTING REGIONS



Partners

1. Institutional partnerships

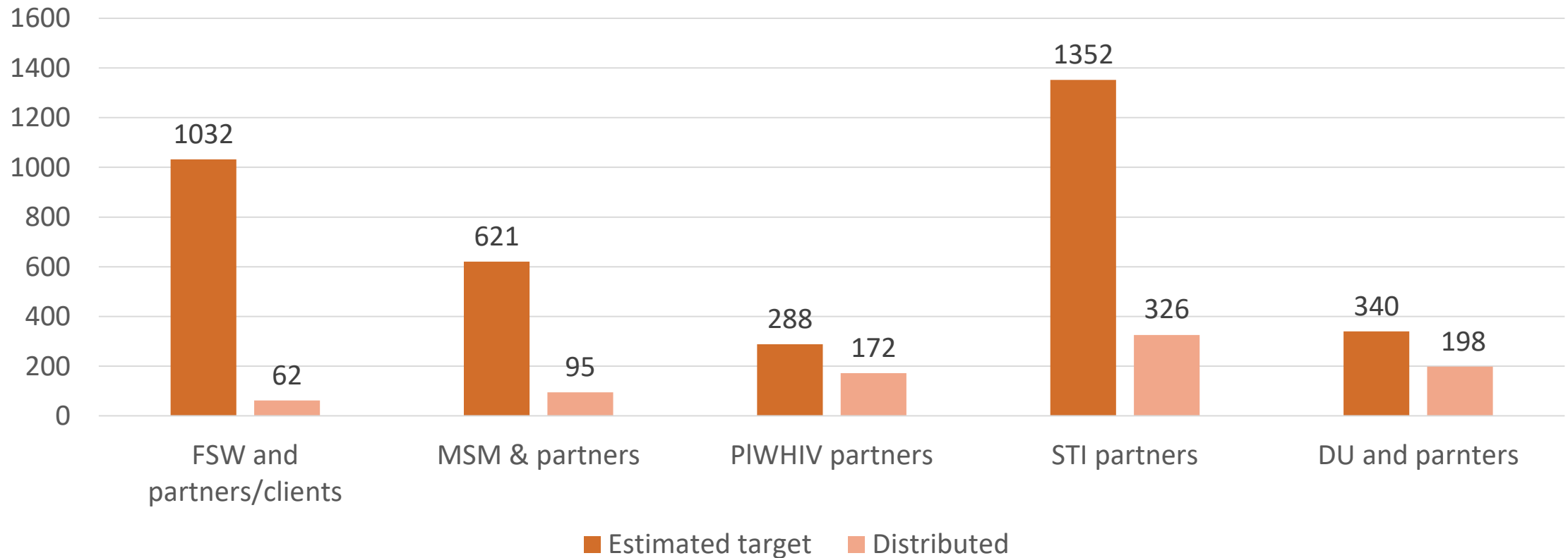
- SOLTHIS/CNLS/DLSI agreement in November 2018
- CNLS/National Procurement Pharmacy (PNA) partnership agreement in February 2019 for the management of self-tests
- Temporary Import Authorization for Emergency Order and First Year Order in December 2018

2. Partenaires de Mise en œuvre

- DLSI and the health facilities involved
- CTA for the Green Line
- CEPIAD for CDIs
- ENDA and OCB partners at community level

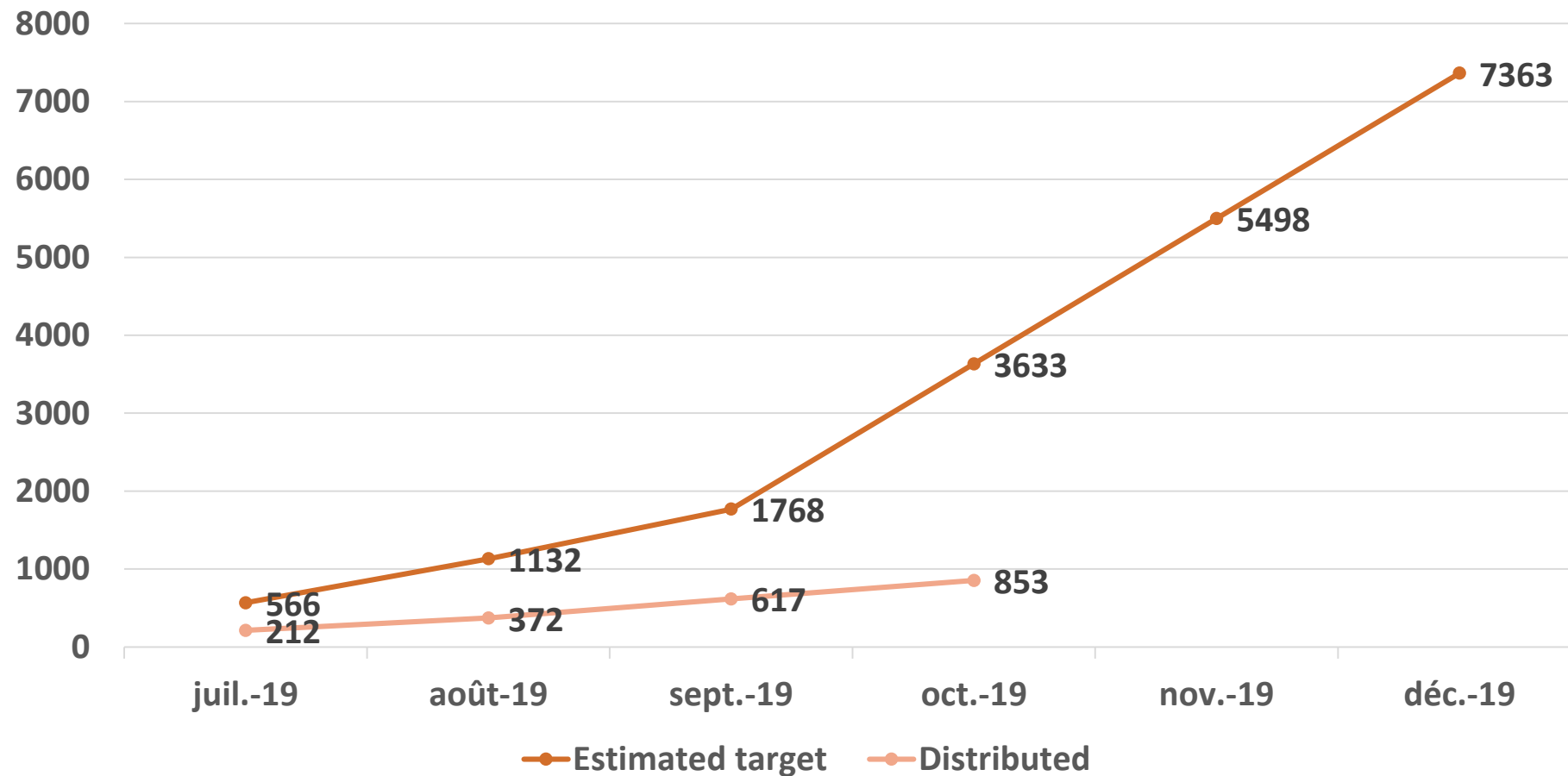
1st results

HIVST distribution per target population
Senegal July to Oct 2019



1st results

Cumulative HIVST distribution vs estimated target
Senegal 2019



HIVST integration and scaling up

- 4 HIVST indicators in DHIS2
- PSM integrated in the national system (National Pharmacy)
- ATLAS implementation (60 000 HIVST) in 3 regions from 07/19 to 11/21 and catalytic funds to cover all other Medical regions than ATLAS (44 000 HIVST) from 10/19 to late 2021
- HIVST quantification exercise done at national level integrating ATLAS and GFATM contributions



Challenges



- **OraQuick technical evaluation in process (with IRESSEF) to officially register the product.**
- **WHO technical assistance about to start for HIVST national strategy and HIVST national guideline development (end 2019-early 2020) integration private sector strategy.**
- **Delivery channels, dispensing strategies and HIVST impact evaluation with M&E system in place, data triangulation and researches (ATLAS)**
- **Effective national and sustainable scaling up and transition (post ATLAS and catalytic fund starting from 2022): opportunity with New GFATM Round/NFM to be developed early 2020.**

Mettre fin à l'épidémie du sida en 2030 au Sénégal... c'est possible !

Merci!

