Transitioning Women to First-line Preferred TLD Regimen is Lagging in Sub-Saharan Africa

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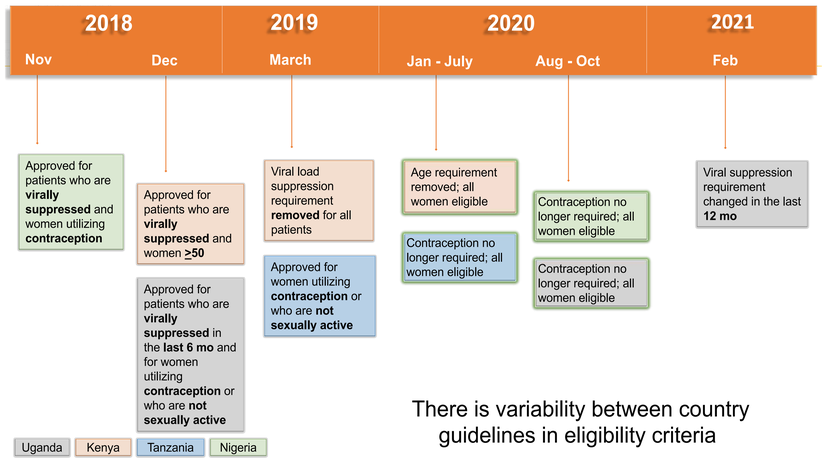
Rationale

- Tenofovir disoproxil fumarate-lamivudine-dolutegravir (TLD) as the preferred first line regimen as of 2018
- Access was initially limited for women due to safety concerns in pregnancy
- TLD eligibility is determined by national policies

Methods

- The African Cohort Study (AFRICOS): people living with HIV (PLWH) engaged in care in Uganda, Kenya (South Rift Valley [SRV] and Kisumu West [KKW]), Tanzania and Nigeria
- Semiannual visits for exams, testing, medical and clinical history
- PLWH who had visits after countries began TLD rollout
- Kaplan-Meier to compare TLD transition by gender from 1) time country rollout and 2) time of rollout by national eligibility criteria

TLD Transition Eligibility Criteria by Site



There is variability between country guidelines in eligibility criteria

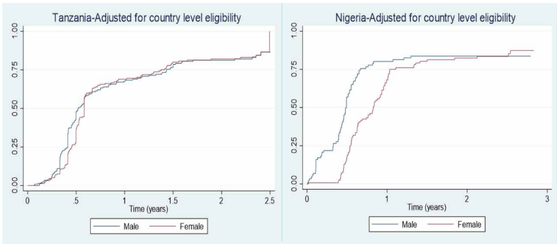
Results

Despite being the preferred regimen, transition of women to TLD has been slower at certain clinical sites even after accounting for national eligibility criteria

Adjusted hazard ratios (aHRs) and 95% confidence intervals (CIs)

Variable	aHRs	95% CI
Female transition and site		
Uganda	**0.31**	**0.24, 0.41**
SRV, Kenya	**0.37**	**0.30, 0.46**
KW, Kenya	**0.48**	**0.38, 0.60**
Tanzania	1.04	0.77, 1.39
Nigeria	0.96	0.71, 1.29





Recommendations

Site Differences

Later rollout may account for Tanzania

Next steps

Provider education Quality improvement projects

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