

CIRA Talk: "Integrating Hypertension Screening and Treatment into HIV Care in Uganda"

Wednesday, March 29, 2023

10:00 am - 11:00 am Eastern

5:00 pm - 6:00 pm Kampala

Welcome! This event will start momentarily.

Today's seminar is being recorded for future viewing.

Presentation slides and recording will be available at CIRA website.

social network analysis and exploratory structural

PLoS One. 2023. Feb 3;18(2):e0276350. doi:

10.1371/journal.pone.0276350. eCollection 2023.

Martez D R Smith, Natalie M Leblanc, LaRon E Nelson,

equation model

James M McMahon



Tim Mack, Prevention Services Manager at APNH (APNH: A Place to

LGBTOIA+ Black History Month briefing where participants learned...

event, was recently invited to the White House to be part of the

Nourish your Health) and founder of the annual New Haven Black Pride!

Visit https://cira.yale.edu/

- CIRA eBulletin (monthly)
- CIRA Cores
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- Archived Recordings
- Peer Review
- Pilot Projects
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- Job Listings
- Implementation Science Resources
- International Research
- ➤ HIV/AIDS in Humanitarian Crises



Calendar of Events

YSPH SBS and CIRA Seminar: "Mass Incarceration as a Sociostructural Determinant of Health for LGBTQ+ Populations"

Tuesday, April 11, 2023, 12:00 pm-1:00 pm Eastern

Speaker: Tyler Harvey, MPH (SEICHE Center for Health and Justice, Yale School of Medicine)

Zoom link: https://yale.zoom.us/j/95017104878

YSPH SBS and CIRA Seminar: "Using Virtual Environments to Improve Cardiovascular Health among Individuals Living with HIV"

Tuesday, April 18, 2023, 12:00 pm-1:00 pm Eastern

Speaker: S. Raquel Ramos, PhD, MBA, MSN, FNP, FNYAM (Yale School of Nursing)

Zoom link: https://yale.zoom.us/j/95017104878

CIRA Talk: "Sankofa 1 and 2 - Implementation Research to Optimize Disclosure of HIV Status to Children in Ghana"

Wednesday, April 19, 2023, 1:00 pm-2:00 pm Eastern

Speakers: Elijah Paintsil, FAAP, MD (Yale Schools of Public Health and Medicine) and Nancy Reynolds,

PhD, MS, RN, FAAN, C-NP (Johns Hopkins School of Nursing)

Zoom registration: https://bit.ly/3TX5004



Logistics

The presentation will be followed by a discussion and a Q&A session.

Use the Chat function to submit questions and comments.

Share your feedback in a brief survey to inform future events and activities.



CIRA Talk: "Integrating Hypertension Screening and Treatment into HIV Care in Uganda"



Speaker
Martin Muddu, MBChB, MMed,
PhD Candidate
Makerere University and
Infectious Diseases Research Collaboration



Discussant
Saria Hassan, MD, MPH
Emory University School of Medicine



Moderator
Luke Davis, MD, MAS
Yale School of Public Health,
Yale School of Medicine, CIRA







Integrating Hypertension Screening and Treatment into HIV Care in Uganda

Martin Muddu (MBChB, MMed)

PhD Candidate at Makerere University, Uganda

March 16, 2023







Outline

- Epidemiology of HTN among Persons living with HIV (PLHIV)
- Designing and Evaluating an implementation strategy for HTN care in HIV clinics in Uganda
- Integrating HTN care with community-based models of ART delivery

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The burden of hypertension in HIV in Uganda

Total population of Uganda: ~45 million people

- Prevalence of HIV: 5.3%
- Known status 81%
- On HIV treatment (ART) 96%
- PLHIV with controlled HIV 92%

- Prevalence of HTN in PLHIV: 24%
- HTN awareness 7%
- On HTN treatment 20%
- PLHIV with controlled HTN 5%

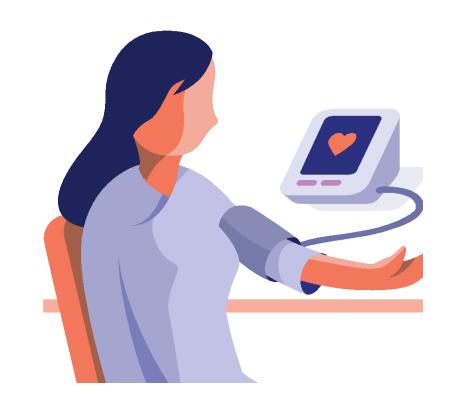
UNAIDS Uganda fact sheet 2021, Uganda AIDS Commission, HIV fact sheet 2022, Kalyesubula et al, Muddu et al

Hypertension in the general population, Uganda

Prevalence of hypertension: 23-29%

Awareness of hypertension: 7-20%

Hypertension control: 5-8%



^{1.} Guwatudde, D., Mutungi, G., Wesonga, R. et al. (2015). The Epidemiology of Hypertension in Uganda: Findings from the National Non-Communicable Diseases Risk Factor Survey. *PLOS ONE*,10(9).

^{2.} Ataklte, F. et al. (2015). Burden of Undiagnosed Hypertension in Sub-Saharan Africa. Hypertension, 65(2), pp.291–298.

The rationale for HTN-HIV integration

HIV is a risk factor for cardiovascular disease including HTN

HTN is a major risk factor for ischemic heart disease, stroke and CKD

WHO and MoH HIV guidelines recommend HTN-HIV integration

• WHO HEARTS guidelines promote HTN management in LMICs

WHO HEARTS components













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Objectives of the study

To map the integrated cascades of care for HTN and HIV in Uganda

To understand barriers and facilitators of integrated HTN-HIV care

To adapt the WHO HEARTS guideline to integrate HTN and HIV care

Mapping the care cascades for HTN and HIV

Muddu et al. Implementation Science Communications https://doi.org/10.1186/s43058-021-00223-9 (2021) 2:121

Implementation Science Communications

RESEARCH Open Access

Hypertension care cascade at a large urban HIV clinic in Uganda: a mixed methods study using the Capability, Opportunity, Motivation for Behavior change (COM-B) model



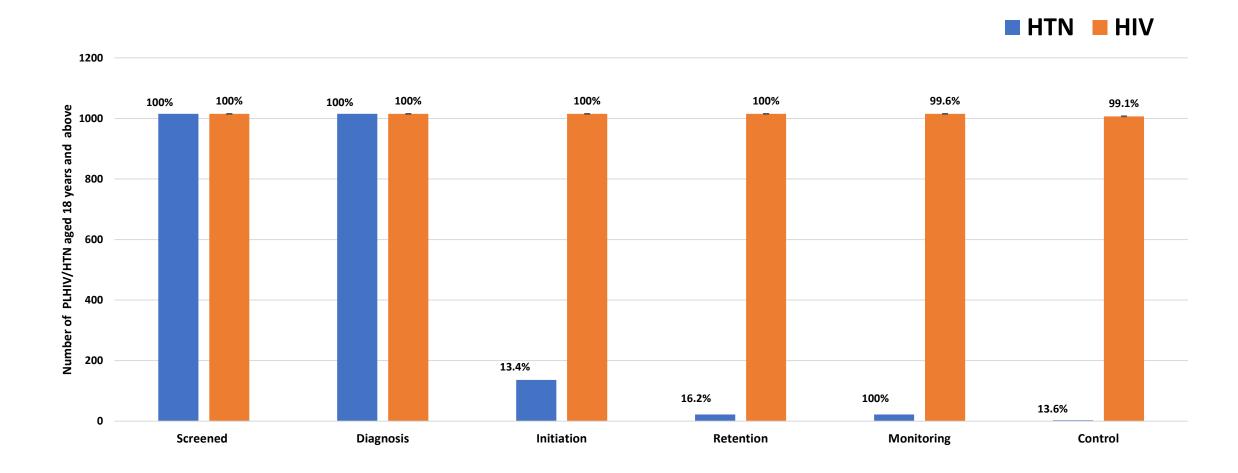
Martin Muddu^{1,2†}, Isaac Ssinabulya^{2,3,4}, Simon P. Kigozi⁵, Rebecca Ssennyonjo¹, Florence Ayebare⁶, Rodgers Katwesigye¹, Mary Mbuliro¹, Isaac Kimera¹, Chris T. Longenecker⁷, Moses R. Kamya^{1,2,3,5}, Jeremy I. Schwartz^{2,8}, Anne R. Katahoire⁶ and Fred C. Semitala^{1,3,5*†}

Methods	
Study design	Retrospective
Setting	1 large HIV clinic (15,953 adult PLHIV)
Duration	12 months
Outcomes	HTN&HIV cascade indicators

Study population and characteristics

- PLHIV with HTN
- CD4, VL, Age, social demographics

Baseline HTN-HIV cascade



RESEARCH

Open Access

Exploring barriers and facilitators to integrated hypertension-HIV management in Ugandan HIV clinics using the Consolidated Framework for Implementation Research (CFIR)



Martin Muddu^{1,2,3*}, Andrew K. Tusubira², Brenda Nakirya², Rita Nalwoga², Fred C. Semitala^{1,3}, Ann R. Akiteng², Jeremy I. Schwartz^{2,4} and Isaac Ssinabulya^{1,2,5}

Methods		
Study design	Qualitative	
Setting	Three HIV clinics	
Methods	In-depth interviews and FGDs	
	12 PLHIV with HTN (IDIs)	
Sample size	11 health care providers	
	PLHIV with HTN (6 FGDs)	
Analysis	Thematic	
Theoretical framework	CFIR	

Barriers and facilitators mapped onto the CFIR

Include the CFIR figure with the results mapped onto it

Barriers to HTN-HIV integration

Poor Access to HTN medicines

Lack of evidence-based treatment protocols for HTN

Lack of monitoring & evaluation tools for HTN

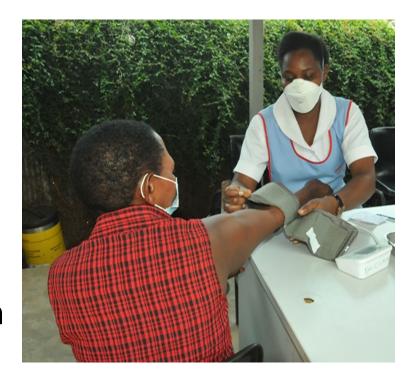
Providers had low knowledge and skills of HTN management

Provider's experiences with HTN services

The top most of things is medicine, drugs, drugs, drugs. We are doing well regarding ART, even our HIV viral suppression is at 97%. ...but for HTN, we have done nothing. It is beyond our control, we can't buy HTN medicines, we just prescribe and encourage our clients to go and buy. (In-depth interview, healthcare provider, HIV clinic)

Facilitators for HTN-HIV integration

- HTN screening at triage (registration desk)
- HIV electronic medical records (EMR) system
- Existing HIV clinics
- Patients' and providers' enthusiasm for integration



A nurse measuring BP at Mulago ISS clinic, Kampala

Developing the implementation strategy

- A multidisciplinary team
 - HIV healthcare providers (clinicians, nurses, pharmacists, laboratory tech, counselors, data team, patient representatives)
 - Cardiologists
 - Uganda MoH experts at NCDs department and AIDS Control Program
 - PEPFAR teams
- Based on the barriers and facilitators
- Adapted the WHO HEARTS strategy
- Used a shareholder engaged design

Components of our adapted WHO HEARTS strategy

E

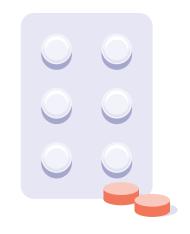
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Adapted HTN treatment protocol

Free HTN medicines to patients

Task shifting of prescribing HTN medicines

BP screening by lay provider (PLHIV peer)

HTN registry

Selecting HTN medicines for our protocol

The NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL of MEDICINE

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Comparison of Dual Therapies for Lowering Blood Pressure in Black Africans

D.B. Ojji, B. Mayosi,* V. Francis, M. Badri, V. Cornelius, W. Smythe, N. Kramer, F. Barasa, A. Damasceno, A. Dzudie, E. Jones, C. Mondo, O. Ogah, E. Ogola, M.U. Sani, G.L. Shedul, G. Shedul, B. Rayner, I.G. Okpechi, K. Sliwa, and N. Poulter, for the CREOLE Study Investigators†

Group 1

Group 2

Group 3

Amlodipine

H

Perindopril

Amlodipine

┢

Hydrochlorothiazide

Perindopril

-

Hydrochlorothiazide

Both Group 1 and Group 2 had lower 24hr ambulatory systolic BP than Group 3.

There were no significant differences in BP between Group 1 and Group 2.

STEP 1	If BP ≥140 or ≥90mmHg* Give amlodipine 5 mg.
STEP 2	If BP is not controlled after one month, Add valsartan 80 mg on amlodipine 5 mg.
3 3	If BP is not controlled after one month, Increase amlodipine to 10 mg on valsartan 80 mg.
STEP 4	If BP is not controlled after one month, Increase valsartan to 160 mg on amlodipine 10 mg.
5 5	If BP is not controlled after one month, Add hydrochlorothiazide 12.5 mg on amlodipine 10 mg and valsartan 160 mg.
5TEP	If BP is not controlled after one month, Assess adherence, continue medications, and refer to a specialist.
*Sta	art at STEP 2 if BP ≥160/100 mmHg.
Allı	medicines are given once a day.

Assess and support adherence for both ART and antihypertensive treatment during each clinic visit.

Our hypertension treatment protocol

Mulago ISS clinic (16,500 PLHIV)



Nurse
prescribing HTN
medicines using
the protocol

Open Access

RESEARCH

Improved hypertension control at six months using an adapted WHO HEARTS-based implementation strategy at a large urban HIV clinic in Uganda

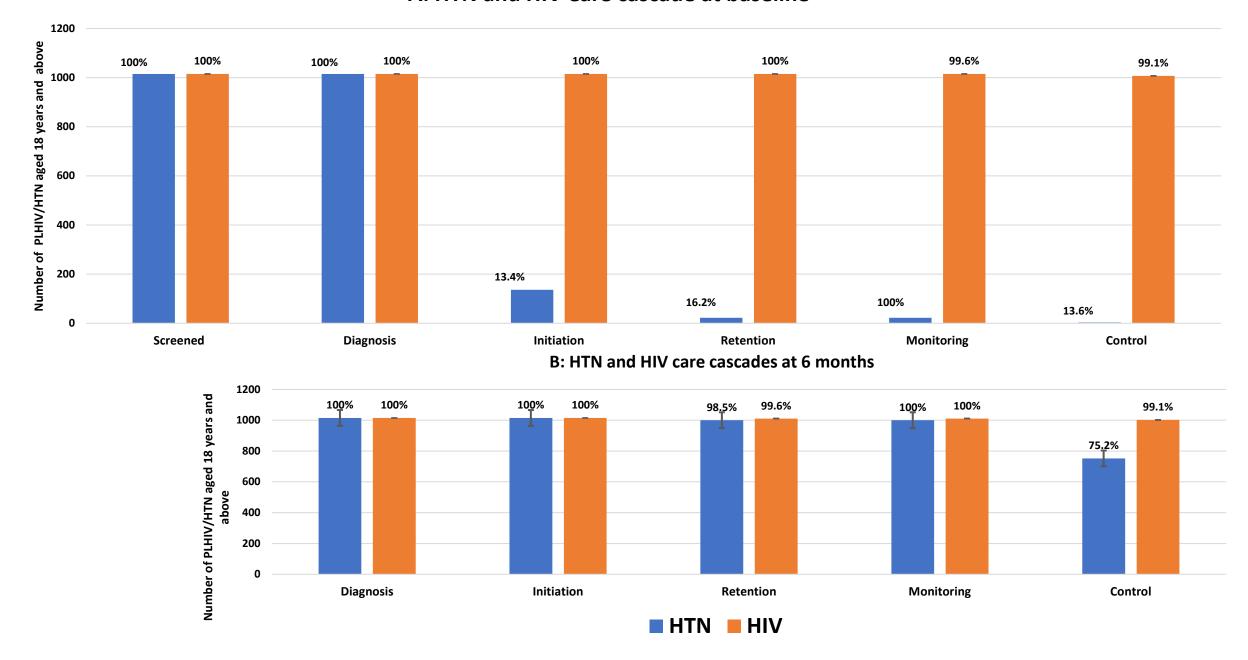
Martin Muddu^{1*}, Fred C. Semitala², Isaac Kimera¹, Mary Mbuliro¹, Rebecca Ssennyonjo¹, Simon P. Kigozi³, Rodgers Katwesigye¹, Florence Ayebare², Christabellah Namugenyi¹, Frank Mugabe⁴, Gerald Mutungi⁴, Chris T. Longenecker⁵, Anne R. Katahoire², Isaac Ssinabulya⁶ and Jeremy I. Schwartz⁷

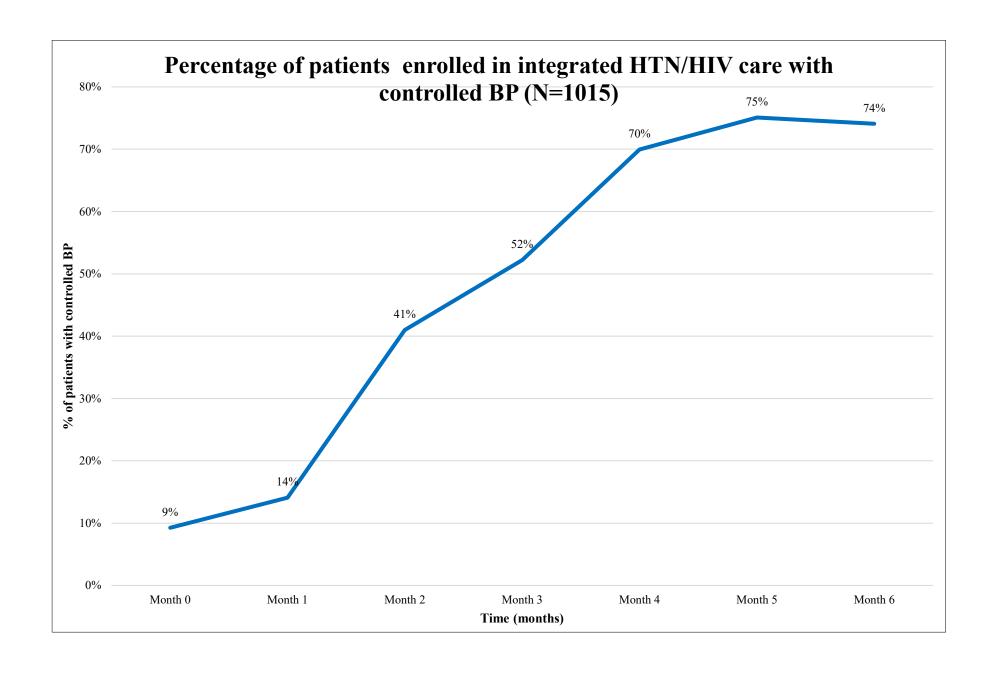
Methods	
Study design	Single arm pre-post study
Population	Adult PLHIV with HTN receiving integrated HTN/HIV care
Sample size	1084 PLHIV with HTN
Follow up	21 months
Outcomes	<u>Primary:</u> Number (%) patients with BP, <140/90mmHG
	<u>Secondary:</u> Mean BP, HIV Viral suppression, Cascades

Study population and characteristics

- PLHIV with HTN
- CD4, VL, Age, social demographics

A: HTN and HIV Care cascade at baseline

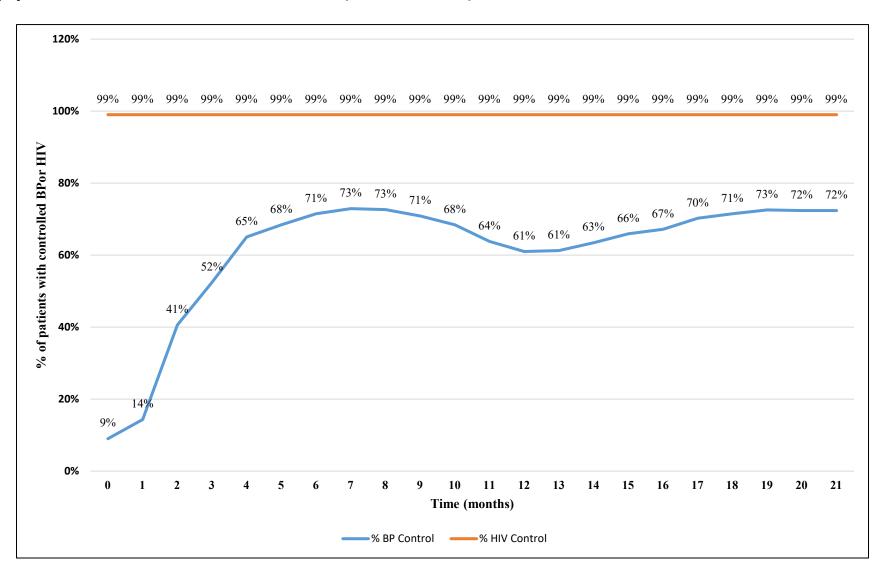




HTN and HIV outcomes at 21 months (N=1084)

Outcome variable	At baseline	At 21 months	P-value
% HTN control (BP <140/90mmHg)	54 (5%)	813 (75%)	< 0.001
Mean systolic BP ± SD	153.9 ± 0.7	129.7 ± 0.9	< 0.001
Mean diastolic BP ± SD	96.7 ± 0.5	85.1 ± 0.7	< 0.001
%Viral load control	1,051 (97%)	1,073 (99%)	0.063
	1,001 (5770)	1,0 (3 (3) (0)	0.005

% of patients enrolled in integrated HTN/HIV care with controlled BP and suppressed HIV viral load (N=1084)



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Emerging Global Leader Award – K43

Goal:

To design evidence-based implementation strategies to integrate the management of hypertension into existing community models of HIV care in Uganda and evaluate their effectiveness and implementation

Over 40% of PLHIV receive ART in the community



Integrated HTN-HIV care should be available in the community as well

PEPFAR partner meeting, Kampala, Feb 2016, Uganda MoH DSD working group 2023

Objectives

- 1. Explore stakeholder views on adding HTN care to community ART models
- 2. To design strategies to integrate HTN and HIV care in the community
- 3. To determine the effectiveness of the implementation strategies
- 4. To evaluate the implementation outcomes of the strategies

Status of implementation

- We are finalizing the study protocol
- For IRB review in April 2023

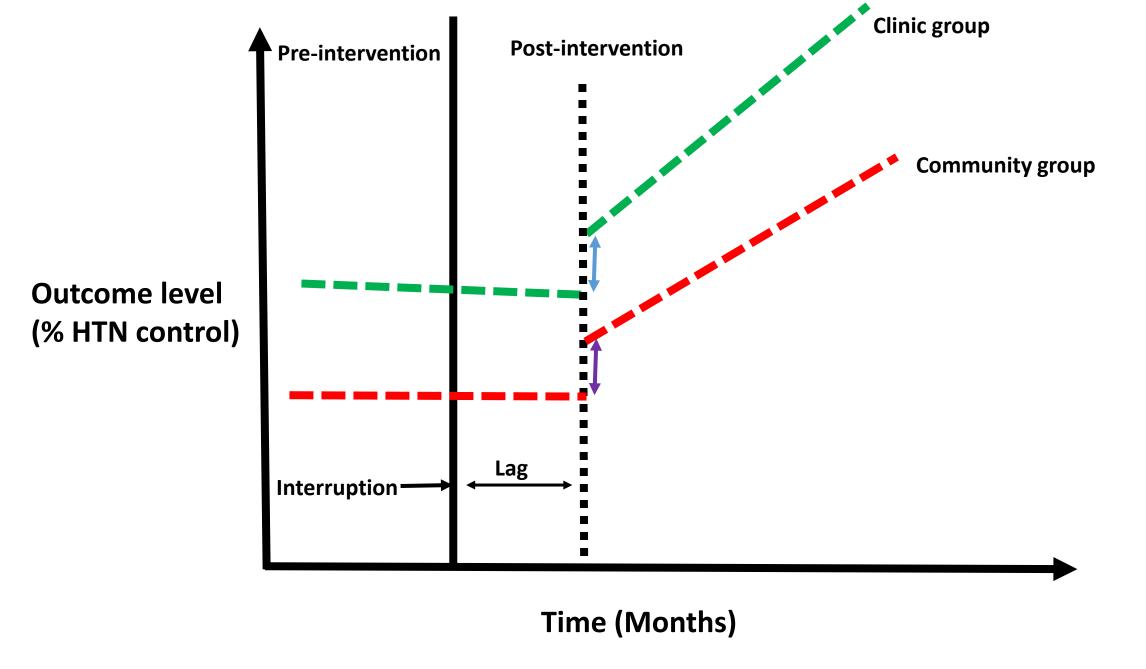


Figure 7: Predicted impact model for Hypertension control

Take home messages

- The burden of hypertension among PLHIV is high
- HIV and HTN services are largely vertically oriented
- Integration of HTN/HIV services at the health facility is feasible
- Our ongoing research is to study HTN/HIV integration in the community

Thank you for listening

Acknowledgments

Mentors

- Prof. Moses R. Kamya
- Dr. J. Lucian Davis

Co-mentors

- Prof. Anne R. Katahoire
- Prof. Noah Kiwanuka

Collaborators:

- Dr. Fred Semitala
- Dr. Isaac Ssinabulya
- Dr. Jeremy Schwartz

Uganda MoH

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PEPFAR team

Makerere University Joint AIDS Program (MJAP)

Infectious Diseases Research Collaboration (IDRC)

Resolve to Save Lives

Uganda Heart Institute (UHI)