

Research article

Comprehensiveness of HIV care provided at global HIV treatment sites in the leDEA consortium: 2009 and 2014

Cristin Q Fritz^{5,1}, Meridith Blevins^{2,3}, Mary Lou Lindegren^{1,3,4*}, Kara Wools-Kaloutsian⁵, Beverly S Musick⁶, Morna Cornell⁷, Kelly Goodwin⁸, Dianne Addison⁹, Jean Claude Dusingize¹⁰, Eugène Messou¹¹, Armel Poda¹², Stephany N Duda¹³, Catherine C McGowan¹⁴, Matthew G Law¹⁵, Richard D Moore¹⁶, Aimee Freeman¹⁷, Denis Nash⁹ and C William Wester^{3,14*}

⁵**Corresponding author:** Cristin Q Fritz, Vanderbilt University Medical Center, 2200 Children's Way, 8161 Doctors Office Tower, Nashville, TN 37232-9760, USA. cristin.fritz@vanderbilt.edu

*These authors have contributed equally to the work.

ABSTRACT

Introduction: An important determinant of the effectiveness of HIV treatment programs is the capacity of sites to implement recommended services and identify systematic changes needed to ensure that invested resources translate into improved patient outcomes. We conducted a survey in 2014 of HIV care and treatment sites in the seven regions of the International epidemiologic Database to Evaluate AIDS (leDEA) Consortium to evaluate facility characteristics, HIV prevention, care and treatment services provided, laboratory capacity, and trends in the comprehensiveness of care compared to data obtained in the 2009 baseline survey.

Methods: Clinical staff from 262 treatment sites in 45 countries in leDEA completed a site survey from September 2014 to January 2015, including Asia-Pacific with Australia ($n = 50$), Latin America and the Caribbean ($n = 11$), North America ($n = 45$), Central Africa ($n = 17$), East Africa ($n = 36$), Southern Africa ($n = 87$), and West Africa ($n = 16$). For the 55 sites with complete data from both the 2009 and 2014 survey, we evaluated change in comprehensiveness of care.

Results: The majority of the 262 sites (61%) offered seven essential services (ART adherence, nutritional support, PMTCT, CD4+ cell count testing, tuberculosis screening, HIV prevention, and outreach). Sites that were publicly funded (64%), cared for adults and children (68%), low or middle Human Development Index (HDI) rank (68%, 68%), and received PEPFAR support (71%) were most often fully comprehensive. CD4+ cell count testing was universally available (98%) but only 62% of clinics offered it onsite. Approximately two-thirds (69%) of sites reported routine viral load testing (44–100%), with 39% having it onsite. Laboratory capacity to monitor antiretroviral-related toxicity and diagnose opportunistic infections varied widely by testing modality and region. In the subgroup of 55 sites with two surveys, comprehensiveness of services provided significantly increased across all regions from 2009 to 2014 (5.7 to 6.5, $p < 0.001$).

Conclusions: The availability of viral load monitoring remains suboptimal and should be a focus for site capacity, particularly in East and Southern Africa, where the majority of those initiating on ART reside. However, the comprehensiveness of care provided increased over the past 5 years and was related to type of funding received (publicly funded and PEPFAR supported).

Keywords: HIV; HIV care capacity; comprehensive care; survey; laboratory capacity; resource-limited settings; implementation science

To access the supplementary material to this article please see Supplementary Files under Article Tools online.

Received 26 April 2016; Accepted 12 December 2016; Published 6 January 2017

Copyright: © 2017 Fritz CQ et al; licensee International AIDS Society. This is an Open Access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution 3.0 Unported (CC BY 3.0) License (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/3.0/>), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

Introduction

Over the past five years, significant progress has been made towards increasing individual access to potentially life-saving combination antiretroviral therapy (ART), which has led to reductions in HIV-associated morbidity and mortality. As a result, there were 15.8 million people on ART by mid-

2015 [1]. These gains towards the goal of universal access to HIV treatment do not come without challenges. Developing a sustainable way to provide lifelong ART and monitor the impact on local health systems is critical. Likewise, identifying specific barriers to HIV diagnosis and treatment that persist in different regions is necessary. In

order to achieve these goals, an understanding of the current state of HIV care delivery is essential.

Studies focused on site characteristics have identified gaps in care delivery and program components associated with better patient outcomes [2–11]. For instance, adherence support services, active patient outreach, and food rations are associated with improved retention in care after ART initiation [6]. Thus, site-level analyses play an invaluable role in identifying systematic changes needed to ensure that resources are invested in HIV program components that have been associated with improved patient outcomes.

In 2009, the International epidemiologic Database to Evaluate AIDS (IeDEA) Consortium developed and implemented a baseline site assessment (referred to as Site Assessment 1.0; “SA 1.0”) to characterize facility and programmatic attributes, contextual factors, and clinical-level procedures for HIV care sites within the consortium. The survey also aimed to evaluate the capacity to deliver comprehensive World Health Organization (WHO)-recommended HIV prevention, care, and treatment services [12]. Analysis of the survey showed significant variation in program characteristics and the capacity to deliver recommended comprehensive HIV services across geographic regions [13]. Sites located in low-HDI settings that received United States President’s Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) support offered a more comprehensive array of the 7 essential services studied than sites in middle or high-HDI settings and sites in low-HDI settings not receiving PEPFAR support. This study was intended to serve as a baseline for monitoring care delivery over time.

Since 2009, there have been both policy and technological advances within the field of HIV treatment. The 2013 WHO consolidated guidelines recommended routine viral load monitoring as the preferred method to screen for ART treatment failure [14]. Additionally, new modalities for early and accurate diagnosis of opportunistic infections (OIs) such as GeneXpert MTB/RIF™ for tuberculosis [15–17] and cryptococcal antigen lateral flow assay [18–20] for the detection of cryptococcal meningitis have become available [21–23]. Finally, PEPFAR has increasingly supported sustainability and country ownership of programs so that select countries now receive less external donor support [24,25].

We conducted a survey in 2014 to evaluate the current capacity of IeDEA sites to deliver the most recent WHO-recommended HIV prevention, care, and treatment services. In this analysis, we assessed the comprehensiveness of HIV services provided within IeDEA in 2014, described laboratory capacity for ART monitoring and diagnosis of select OIs, and compared trends in ability to deliver comprehensive services across sites from 2009 to 2014. We hypothesized that comprehensiveness of services would continue to vary by region, that decreases in PEPFAR support would result in decreased comprehensiveness, and that only a small proportion of sites in low- and middle-income countries (LMIC) would have capacity to measure viral load.

Methods

IeDEA is a global research consortium of HIV care and treatment sites in seven geographic regions: Central Africa, East Africa, South Africa, West Africa, the Caribbean, Central, and South America (CCASAnet), Asia-Pacific (including Australia), and North America [26–30]. IeDEA is funded to collect globally diverse data to address key clinical and operational questions that cannot be answered by a cohort of patients in a single geographical location.

Survey development

IeDEA investigators developed a 40-item site survey to collect information on characteristics of each participating site including: facility information (location, funding, academic affiliation, patient population); clinic staffing; prevention services (HIV counselling and testing, family planning, education on risk behaviour, prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT) of HIV); clinical services offered (blood pressure monitoring, diabetic screening, OI screening and treatment, co-trimoxazole prophylaxis); access to laboratory testing (CD4+ cell count, HIV viral load, sexually transmitted infection (STI) screening, hepatitis B/C testing, TB diagnosis, antiretroviral (ARV)-related toxicity screening (i.e. haemoglobin, creatinine, AST/ALT)); ART adherence support and outreach programs (counselling, short message service (SMS) reminders, patient tracking); pharmacy capacity (medications dispensed, frequency of stock outs, ART waitlists); nutritional services (counselling, micronutrient assessment and supplementation, food supplementation); specific paediatric services, and ability to screen for and/or treat cancer. Location was identified by the site representative selecting “Urban, Mostly Urban, Mostly Rural, Rural, or Unknown” in response to the question “What is the location of this site”.

English (Additional file 1) and French versions of the survey were distributed online and in paper form. REDCap, a secure web-based application designed to support data collection for research studies [31], was used to implement the online version of the survey.

Data collection

All seven IeDEA regions agreed to participate in SA 2.0. Data managers from each region distributed a link to the web-based survey as well as a PDF of the paper-based survey to a designated clinical staff member for each IeDEA clinic or cohort of clinics in their region. Paper surveys were entered into REDCap and accuracy of data input was verified by the regional data team.

The site assessment was conducted in all IeDEA regions between September 2014 and January 2015. In order to ensure completeness of data, a team at the IeDEA Network Coordinating Center (INCC) at Vanderbilt worked with regional data managers after the survey closed to query sites regarding incomplete questions. The sites and coordinating centres for all regions had Institutional Review Board approvals in place permitting the collection of site-level data for this site assessment survey. This study was approved by the Vanderbilt University Internal Review Board as

nonhuman subject research (IRB number 141851) because only site-level (not patient-level) data were collected.

Comprehensiveness

We used a previously developed comprehensiveness metric that provides a score of one to seven to describe the availability of seven essential WHO-recommended HIV care services for adults and adolescents at leDEA sites in 2014 [13]. The services included: ART adherence, nutritional support, PMTCT provision, CD4+ cell count testing, TB screening, prevention services, and community outreach (Table 1). We also created a “comprehensiveness plus” variable that counts availability of both viral load monitoring and CD4+ cell count monitoring as one of seven essential services, as compared to availability of CD4+ cell count monitoring alone. Each clinic that completed all necessary survey questions was assigned a comprehensiveness score ranging from three to seven.

Sites were grouped into comprehensiveness categories derived from examination of data distribution of *low* (3–5 services), *medium* (6 services), or *high* (all seven services). We assessed the availability of essential services by region and site characteristics including type of patients (adults only v. adults and children), funding (public v. private), facility level (primary, secondary, tertiary), academic affiliation (affiliation v. no affiliation), PEPFAR support in 2014 (support provided v. no support provided), and country rank on the 2014 UN Human Development Index (HDI) (low, middle, high) [32]. We also evaluated change in comprehensiveness of care available from 2009 to 2014 by comparing sites that (1) completed both SA 1.0 and SA 2.0 and (2) answered all survey questions necessary to assign a comprehensiveness score.

Statistical analysis

Data from English and French surveys were merged in REDCap and exported for analysis. The data were cleaned

and analyzed using Stata version 13 (www.stata.com) and R-software 3.2.0 (www.r-project.org). Sites seeing solely paediatric patients or missing data on site characteristics were excluded from all analyses. An alpha of <0.01 was used to define statistical significance in all tests conducted.

Analyses of 2014 data included descriptive statistics and frequency calculations. Frequencies of site characteristic variables were stratified by region. The distribution of comprehensiveness score (low, medium, or high) and “comprehensiveness plus” score was examined by site characteristic and region. Frequency of availability of each essential service was also calculated. Statistical significance was determined using a Chi-squared test. Frequency of availability of laboratory testing was stratified by region. A paired Wilcoxon test was used to compare comprehensiveness across SA 1.0 and 2.0. One-way ANOVA F-tests were used to determine associations between site characteristics and change in comprehensiveness score from SA 1.0 to SA 2.0.

Results

Site overview

Of the 536 sites initially approached with the SA 2.0 survey, 249 (46%) did not meet eligibility criteria, most commonly because the site was an interval cohort (contributing data but no longer a clinical site) ($N = 139$) or was no longer an active site ($N = 36$) (Supplemental Table 1). Among the 287 HIV care and treatment sites within leDEA that were eligible and completed the survey, 24 sites (8%) that only provided care for children and 1 site (<1%) missing information on service population were excluded from analyses. The remaining 262 sites (91% of sites responding to the survey) were included for analysis. The number of sites included in the analysis varied by region, from 11 in CCASAnet to 87 in Southern Africa (Table 2).

The majority of clinics reported being located in an urban setting (67%), (Table 2). This pattern was true for all regions

Table 1. Comprehensiveness variable definitions

Variable	Definition
ART adherence	Providing one-on-one counselling, calendar and checklist reminders, and routine review of medication pickup
Nutritional support	Counselling, nutritional assessment, micronutrient/vitamin supplements or food supplement
Prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT)	PMTCT provision onsite or at the same facility
CD4+ cell count testing	Testing onsite or offsite
TB screening	Clinical symptoms and acid-fast bacilli (AFB) smear onsite or in the same health facility
Prevention services	HIV testing and counselling and one or more of the following: disclosure counselling to sexual partners, education on safe sex methods, family planning counselling, provision of condoms, provision of other birth control methods, education on high-risk substance-use behaviours, screening for drug and alcohol use/abuse, referral for substance abuse treatment, pre-exposure prophylaxis, and post-exposure prophylaxis
Outreach	Community outreach to track patients taking ART who miss an appointment
CD4+ Cell count + Viral load testing	Testing onsite or offsite

Table 2. Site overview in leDEA global consortium, 2014

	Central Africa	East Africa	Southern Africa	West Africa	CCASA net	Asia- Pacific	North America	All sites combined
	(n = 17)	(n = 36)	(n = 87)	(n = 16)	(n = 11)	(n = 50)	(n = 45)	(n = 262)
Patients seen, n (%)								
Adults Only	0 (0%)	1 (3%)	2 (2%)	10 (62%)	4 (36%)	24 (48%)	37 (82%)	78 (30%)
Adults and Children	17 (100%)	35 (97%)	85 (98%)	6 (38%)	7 (64%)	26 (52%)	8 (18%)	184 (70%)
Site location, n (%)								
Urban	13 (76%)	9 (25%)	53 (61%)	15 (94%)	11 (100%)	41 (82%)	33 (73%)	175 (67%)
Mostly urban	1 (6%)	7 (19%)	0 (0%)	1 (6%)	0 (0%)	4 (8%)	12 (27%)	25 (10%)
Mostly rural	3 (18%)	5 (14%)	6 (7%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (2%)	0 (0%)	15 (6%)
Rural	0 (0%)	15 (42%)	28 (32%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	4 (8%)	0 (0%)	47 (18%)
Type of facility, n (%)								
Public	16 (94%)	33 (92%)	82 (94%)	15 (94%)	9 (82%)	39 (78%)	34 (76%)	228 (87%)
Private	1 (6%)	3 (8%)	5 (6%)	1 (6%)	2 (18%)	11 (22%)	11 (24%)	34 (13%)
Academic affiliation, n (%)								
Yes	3 (18%)	14 (39%)	10 (12%)	11 (69%)	10 (91%)	36 (72%)	37 (82%)	121 (46%)
No	14 (82%)	22 (61%)	76 (88%)	5 (31%)	1 (9%)	14 (28%)	8 (18%)	140 (54%)
Missing	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Level of facility, n (%)								
Primary	0 (0%)	13 (36%)	55 (63%)	2 (14%)	0 (0%)	27 (54%)	11 (24%)	108 (42%)
Secondary	0 (0%)	16 (44%)	24 (28%)	2 (14%)	0 (0%)	5 (10%)	0 (0%)	47 (18%)
Tertiary	17 (100%)	7 (19%)	8 (9%)	10 (71%)	11 (100%)	18 (36%)	34 (76%)	105 (40%)
Missing	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
Country PEPFAR-support status, n (%)								
No	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	8 (50%)	10 (91%)	38 (76%)	45 (100%)	101 (39%)
Yes	17 (100%)	36 (100%)	87 (100%)	8 (50%)	1 (9%)	12 (24%)	0 (0%)	161 (61%)
UN Health Development Index, n (%)								
Missing	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
UN HDI low rank	17 (100%)	36 (100%)	12 (14%)	16 (100%)	1 (9%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	82 (31%)
UN HDI middle rank	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	75 (86%)	0 (0%)	2 (18%)	11 (22%)	0 (0%)	88 (34%)
UN HDI high rank	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	8 (73%)	38 (76%)	45 (100%)	91 (35%)

Percentages are computed using the number of sites with a non-missing value.

Table 3. Distribution of services in the leDEA global consortium, 2014

	Offered, N	Offered, %
ART adherence support services	250	96%
Nutritional support	204	78%
PMTCT	251	97%
CD4+ cell count testing	256	98%
TB screening	230	88%
HIV prevention	260	100%
Outreach	237	91%
*CD4+ cell count and viral load testing	228	88%

*Used for calculation of “Comprehensiveness Plus”.

with the exception of East Africa, where 42% of clinics were located in a rural setting and 25% were urban. Most sites were publicly funded (87%), and 46% of sites reported affiliation with an academic institution. Overall, sites were most often located within a primary (42%) or tertiary (40%) care centre. This varied by region, with 100% of sites located in tertiary facilities in Central Africa and CCASAnet while the majority of sites in Southern Africa (63%) and Asia-Pacific (54%) were primary-level facilities.

Comprehensiveness

Comprehensiveness measures were calculated for the 260 (99%) sites having completed all survey questions required to calculate a score. Comprehensiveness scores ranged from 3 to 7, the mean (standard deviation (SD)) was 6.3 (0.9) and the median (interquartile range) was 7 (6–7). Twenty-five of the 260 sites (10%) offered 3–5 essential services (*low*); 77 sites (30%) offered six essential services (*medium*), and 158 (61%) sites offered all seven essential services (*high*). All sites offered HIV prevention counselling and testing as well as at least one additional prevention service (Table 3). Measures to ensure ART adherence (96%), CD4+ cell count testing onsite or at the same health facility (98%), PMTCT (97%), and outreach programs to track patients on ART (91%) were also commonly available. Nutritional support and TB screening were the services most often lacking at 78% and 88%, respectively. Both CD + cell count and viral load testing were offered routinely at 68% of sites.

Table 4 summarizes the characteristics of facilities by level of comprehensiveness. Comprehensiveness varied significantly by region ($p < 0.001$), type of patients seen (<0.001), facility type ($p = 0.005$), PEPFAR support ($p < 0.001$), and UN HDI rank ($p = 0.005$). Sites in East Africa and Southern Africa had the highest percentage of sites offering all seven services (89% and 72%, respectively). Sites seeing adults and children were more frequently fully comprehensive than sites seeing only adults (68% v. 43%). The majority of public sites (64%) and sites receiving PEPFAR support (71%) were fully comprehensive (high level). Of sites in high-ranked

countries according to 2014 UN HDI ranking, 48% were fully comprehensive as compared to those located in medium and low-ranked countries of which 68% and 68%, respectively, were fully comprehensive.

Analysis of the “Comprehensiveness plus” metric across 260 sites revealed a lower proportion of fully comprehensive sites (61% v. 39% in “Comprehensiveness Plus”) (Table 5). East and Southern Africa remained the regions that most commonly offered all services, however, a smaller proportion of sites within each region were fully comprehensive (89% v. 78% and 72% v. 55%, respectively). The majority of sites that care for adults and children (58%), publicly funded sites (55%), sites with PEPFAR support (60%), and countries with low HDI rank (62%) were fully comprehensive

Availability of laboratory services

Of the 262 sites completing the survey, only two sites (1%) reported not using CD4+ cell count testing to monitor immunologic status of HIV patients. Such testing was used routinely at 90% of sites and offered onsite at the majority of clinics (62%), (Table 6). Onsite CD4+ cell count testing was least commonly available in Central Africa (31%), followed by Southern Africa (53%) and East Africa (53%). The majority of sites reported availability of viral load monitoring (89%), although only 69% of sites had viral load routinely available. Routine viral load monitoring was infrequently available for patient care monitoring in West Africa (44% of sites) and Southern Africa (41%), compared to Central and East Africa where it was used routinely in 76% and 72% of sites, respectively. On or offsite, HIV-1 drug resistance testing was not frequently available to the clinical staff (42%), except in North America (96%) and Asia-Pacific (88%).

The availability of laboratory monitoring for ARV medication-related toxicities across 262 sites varied by laboratory test and by region (Table 7). Haemoglobin testing was uniformly available (98%) across all regions, though the survey did not specify if this testing was done onsite or offsite. The majority of labs were also capable of performing serum creatinine (76%), AST and/or ALT (73%), and diabetic screening (68%). However, serum cholesterol (55%) and triglyceride (54%) measurement were less frequently available.

Among 262 included sites, capacity for diagnosis of OIs remains low (Table 8). The ability to diagnose TB varied by testing modality used. Specifically, TB diagnosis by sputum AFB smear was routinely available in the clinic or the same health facility (89%) while TB culture was available onsite for only 47% of sites. The newer diagnostic modality GeneXpert MTB/RIF™ (40%) and TB drug resistance testing (33%) were infrequently available onsite (in the clinic or the same health facility). Similarly, screening for cryptococcal meningitis was not routinely available. However, screening using serum cryptococcal antigen (47%) and cerebral spinal fluid (CSF) India ink or CSF antigen (42%) was more widely available than the newer lateral flow assay (29%).

Table 4. Comprehensiveness of HIV care and treatment services, leDEA global consortium, 2014

	Low (3–5)	Medium (6)	High (7)	All sites	<i>p</i> -value
	(<i>n</i> = 25)	(<i>n</i> = 77)	(<i>n</i> = 158)	(<i>n</i> = 260)	
Region, <i>n</i> (%)					<0.001
Central Africa	3 (18%)	6 (35%)	8 (47%)	17 (7%)	
East Africa	0 (0%)	4 (11%)	32 (89%)	36 (14%)	
Southern Africa	2 (2%)	22 (25%)	63 (72%)	87 (33%)	
West Africa	2 (13%)	8 (50%)	6 (38%)	16 (6%)	
CCASAnet	4 (36%)	3 (27%)	4 (36%)	11 (4%)	
Asia Pacific	10 (20%)	17 (34%)	23 (46%)	50 (19%)	
North America	4 (9%)	17 (40%)	22 (51%)	43 (17%)	
All Regions	25 (10%)	77 (30%)	158 (61%)	260	
Patients seen, <i>n</i> (%)					<0.001
Adults only	12 (16%)	31 (41%)	33 (43%)	76 (29%)	
Both adults and children	13 (7%)	46 (25%)	125 (68%)	184 (71%)	
Site location, <i>n</i> (%)					0.20
Mostly rural	0 (0%)	6 (40%)	9 (60%)	15 (6%)	
Mostly urban	3 (13%)	5 (21%)	16 (67%)	24 (9%)	
Rural	2 (4%)	10 (21%)	35 (74%)	47 (18%)	
Urban	20 (11%)	56 (32%)	98 (56%)	174 (67%)	
Type of facility, <i>n</i> (%)					0.005
Private	8 (24%)	12 (35%)	14 (41%)	34 (13%)	
Public	17 (8%)	65 (29%)	144 (64%)	226 (87%)	
Academic affiliation, <i>n</i> (%)					0.65
No	13 (9%)	38 (27%)	89 (64%)	140 (54%)	
Yes	12 (10%)	38 (32%)	69 (58%)	119 (46%)	
Missing	0	1	0	1	
Level of facility, <i>n</i> (%)					0.013
Primary	13 (12%)	30 (28%)	65 (60%)	108 (42%)	
Secondary	0 (0%)	9 (19%)	38 (81%)	47 (18%)	
Tertiary	11 (11%)	37 (36%)	55 (53%)	103 (40%)	
Missing	1	1	0	2	
Country PEPFAR-support status (2014), <i>n</i> (%)					<0.001
No PEPFAR	19 (19%)	36 (37%)	43 (44%)	98 (38%)	
PEPFAR	6 (4%)	40 (25%)	115 (71%)	161 (62%)	
Missing	0	1	0	1	
UN Health Development Index [32], <i>n</i> (%)					0.005
UN HDI low rank	5 (6%)	21 (26%)	55 (68%)	81 (31%)	
UN HDI middle rank	4 (5%)	24 (27%)	60 (68%)	88 (34%)	
UN HDI high rank	16 (18%)	31 (34%)	43 (48%)	90 (35%)	
Missing	0	1	0	1	

Percentages are computed using the number of sites with a non-missing value.

Two-sided *p*-value from chi-square test. *p*-value calculation does not include missing values.

Trends in comprehensiveness of HIV prevention, care, and treatment

We compared comprehensiveness level in 2014 to that in 2009 for the 55 sites (19%) with complete comprehensiveness data for both surveys (Table 9). Of note, a comprehensiveness score could not be computed for Southern Africa in 2009 because they did not contribute

site-level data to SA 1.0. There was a significant increase in the comprehensiveness score across all regions from 2009 to 2014 ($p < 0.001$). The per cent of sites offering nutritional support and outreach services notably increased with smaller increases in availability of PMTCT and TB screening (Table 10).

Table 5. “Comprehensiveness plus” of HIV care and treatment services, leDEA global consortium, 2014

	Low (3–5)	Medium (6)	High (7)	All Sites	
	(n = 33)	(n = 88)	(n = 139)	(n = 260)	p-value
Region n (%)					0.051
Central Africa	3 (18%)	6 (35%)	8 (47%)	17 (7%)	
East Africa	1 (3%)	7 (19%)	28 (78%)	36 (14%)	
Southern Africa	9 (10%)	30 (34%)	48 (55%)	87 (33%)	
West Africa	2 (13%)	8 (50%)	6 (38%)	16 (6%)	
CCASAnet	4 (36%)	3 (27%)	4 (36%)	11 (4%)	
Asia-Pacific	10 (20%)	17 (34%)	23 (46%)	50 (19%)	
North America	4 (9%)	17 (40%)	22 (51%)	43 (17%)	
All regions	46 (18%)	112 (43%)	102 (39%)	260	
Patients seen, n (%)					0.11
Adults only	12 (16%)	31 (41%)	33 (43%)	76 (29%)	
Both adults and children	21 (11%)	57 (31%)	106 (58%)	184 (71%)	
Site location, n (%)					0.94
Mostly rural	1 (7%)	6 (40%)	8 (53%)	15 (6%)	
Mostly urban	3 (13%)	6 (25%)	15 (63%)	24 (9%)	
Rural	6 (13%)	15 (32%)	26 (55%)	47 (18%)	
Urban	23 (13%)	61 (35%)	90 (52%)	174 (67%)	
Type of facility, n (%)					0.030
Private	9 (26%)	11 (32%)	14 (41%)	34 (13%)	
Public	24 (11%)	77 (34%)	125 (55%)	226 (87%)	
Academic affiliation, n (%)					0.34
No	21 (15%)	49 (35%)	70 (50%)	140 (54%)	
Yes	12 (10%)	38 (32%)	69 (58%)	119 (46%)	
Missing	0	1	0	1	
Level of facility, n (%)					0.13
Primary	18 (17%)	36 (33%)	54 (50%)	108 (42%)	
Secondary	2 (4%)	13 (28%)	32 (68%)	47 (18%)	
Tertiary	12 (12%)	38 (37%)	53 (51%)	103 (40%)	
Missing	1	1	0	2	
Country PEPFAR-support status (2014), n (%)					0.013
No PEPFAR	19 (19%)	36 (37%)	43 (44%)	98 (38%)	
PEPFAR	14 (9%)	51 (32%)	96 (60%)	161 (62%)	
Missing	0	1	0	1	
UN Health Development Index, n (%)					0.25
UN HDI low rank	8 (10%)	23 (28%)	50 (62%)	81 (31%)	
UN HDI middle rank	9 (10%)	33 (38%)	46 (52%)	88 (34%)	
UN HDI high rank	16 (18%)	31 (34%)	43 (48%)	90 (35%)	
Missing	0	1	0	1	

Percentages are computed using the number of sites with a non-missing value.

Two-sided *p*-value from chi-square test. *p*-value calculation does not include missing values.

The mean (SD) of comprehensiveness score is 6.2 4 (0.8). The median (IQR) of comprehensiveness score is 6 7 (6–7). The range of comprehensiveness score is 3 (4–7).

Discussion

This survey provides an update on the HIV prevention and treatment services available at a diverse cohort of sites within the global leDEA consortium. We found that comprehensiveness of care provided varied by region,

patients seen, site funding, UN HDI category, and presence of PEPFAR support. Similar to the baseline assessment [13], sites receiving PEPFAR support offer more comprehensive services than sites without PEPFAR support. Likewise, sites in low- and middle-HDI countries

Table 6. Use of CD4+ cell count and viral load monitoring, HIV care and treatment sites, leDEA global consortium, 2014

	Central Africa	East Africa	Southern Africa	West Africa	CCASA net	Asia- Pacific	North America	Combined
	(n = 17)	(n = 36)	(n = 87)	(n = 16)	(n = 11)	(n = 50)	(n = 45)	(n = 262)
Rapid HIV testing	16 (94%)	33 (92%)	69 (79%)	16 (100%)	9 (82%)	37 (74%)	33 (73%)	213 (81%)
Monitoring with CD4 testing, n (%)								
Yes, routinely	14 (82%)	26 (72%)	80 (92%)	14 (88%)	9 (82%)	47 (94%)	44 (100%)	234 (90%)
Yes, but not routinely	3 (18%)	10 (28%)	5 (6%)	2 (12%)	2 (18%)	3 (6%)	0 (0%)	25 (10%)
No, not available	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	2 (2%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	2 (1%)
Missing	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1 (<1%)
CD4 testing location, n (%)								
Onsite, at same health facility	5 (31%)	19 (53%)	45 (53%)	13 (81%)	10 (91%)	34 (68%)	35 (80%)	161 (62%)
Offsite, at a distance	11 (69%)	17 (47%)	40 (47%)	3 (19%)	1 (9%)	16 (32%)	9 (20%)	97 (38%)
Missing	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	4
Monitoring with viral load testing, n (%)								
Yes, routinely	13 (76%)	26 (72%)	36 (41%)	7 (44%)	8 (73%)	45 (90%)	45 (100%)	180 (69%)
Yes, but not routinely	4 (24%)	5 (14%)	27 (31%)	8 (50%)	3 (27%)	5 (10%)	0 (0%)	52 (20%)
No, not available	0 (0%)	5 (14%)	24 (28%)	1 (6%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	30 (11%)
Viral load testing location, n (%)								
Onsite, at same health facility	2 (12%)	4 (13%)	9 (14%)	8 (53%)	8 (73%)	29 (58%)	30 (67%)	90 (39%)
Offsite, at a distance	15 (88%)	27 (87%)	54 (86%)	7 (47%)	3 (27%)	21 (42%)	15 (33%)	142 (61%)
Missing	0	5	24	1	0	0	0	30
*HIV-1 genotypic drug resistance testing	0 (0%)	3 (8%)	8 (9%)	5 (31%)	7 (64%)	44 (88%)	43 (96%)	110 (42%)

Percentages are computed using the number of sites with a non-missing value.

* Method of testing used not collected in survey.

Table 7. Availability of laboratory testing for toxicity monitoring and non-communicable disease screening, HIV care and treatment sites, leDEA global consortium, 2014

	Central Africa	East Africa	Southern Africa	West Africa	CCASA net	Asia- Pacific	North America	Combined
	(n = 17)	(n = 36)	(n = 87)	(n = 16)	(n = 11)	(n = 50)	(n = 45)	(n = 262)
Haemoglobin	16 (94%)	36 (100%)	85 (98%)	16 (100%)	11 (100%)	50 (100%)	45 (100%)	259 (98%)
Creatinine	13 (76%)	22 (61%)	46 (53%)	15 (94%)	11 (100%)	49 (98%)	45 (100%)	201 (76%)
Serum cholesterol	9 (53%)	5 (14%)	22 (25%)	6 (38%)	9 (82%)	49 (98%)	45 (100%)	145 (55%)
Triglycerides	9 (53%)	4 (11%)	19 (22%)	6 (38%)	10 (91%)	49 (98%)	45 (100%)	142 (54%)
AST (SGOT) and/or ALT (SGPT)	13 (76%)	17 (47%)	42 (48%)	14 (88%)	11 (100%)	49 (98%)	45 (100%)	191 (73%)
Diabetic screening	14 (82%)	17 (47%)	44 (51%)	11 (69%)	9 (82%)	41 (82%)	44 (98%)	180 (68%)

offered more comprehensive services than those in high-HDI countries. Additionally, sites serving adults and children and publicly funded sites were more comprehensive. These results suggest that PEPFAR funding continues to play an important role in delivering essential HIV services to resource-limited settings. Efforts to further increase

comprehensiveness can focus on providing TB screening, nutritional support, and routine viral load testing, which were the essential services least often available.

Formal comparison of 2009 and 2014 survey data revealed an overall increase of about one additional point in the comprehensiveness score, which is equivalent to

Table 8. Availability of OI screening/diagnosis, global HIV care and treatment sites, leDEA global consortium, 2014

	Central Africa	East Africa	Southern Africa	West Africa	CCASA net	Asia- Pacific	North America	Combined
	(n = 17)	(n = 36)	(n = 87)	(n = 16)	(n = 11)	(n = 50)	(n = 45)	(n = 262)
TB diagnosis (AFB smear), n (%)								
In this clinic	8 (47%)	26 (72%)	38 (44%)	10 (62%)	9 (82%)	35 (70%)	30 (67%)	156 (60%)
Same facility	4 (24%)	8 (22%)	39 (45%)	3 (19%)	2 (18%)	9 (18%)	11 (24%)	76 (29%)
Only off site	5 (29%)	2 (6%)	10 (11%)	3 (19%)	0 (0%)	6 (12%)	3 (7%)	29 (11%)
Not available	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (2%)	1 (< 1%)
TB diagnosis (culture), n (%)								
In this clinic	0 (0%)	2 (6%)	9 (10%)	3 (19%)	6 (55%)	24 (48%)	23 (51%)	67 (26%)
Same facility	3 (18%)	6 (17%)	11 (13%)	4 (25%)	3 (27%)	11 (22%)	17 (38%)	55 (21%)
Only offsite	14 (82%)	18 (50%)	32 (37%)	7 (44%)	2 (18%)	14 (28%)	5 (11%)	92 (35%)
Not available	0 (0%)	10 (28%)	35 (40%)	2 (12%)	0 (0%)	1 (2%)	0 (0%)	48 (18%)
TB diagnosis (GeneXpert MTB/RIF™), n (%)								
In this clinic	0 (0%)	3 (8%)	10 (11%)	1 (6%)	3 (27%)	19 (40%)	16 (36%)	52 (20%)
Same facility	1 (6%)	8 (22%)	18 (21%)	2 (12%)	2 (18%)	9 (19%)	12 (27%)	52 (20%)
Only offsite	13 (76%)	14 (39%)	20 (23%)	5 (31%)	1 (9%)	16 (33%)	8 (18%)	77 (30%)
Not available	3 (18%)	11 (31%)	39 (45%)	8 (50%)	5 (45%)	4 (8%)	8 (18%)	78 (30%)
Missing	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	3
TB drug resistance testing	2 (12%)	4 (11%)	10 (11%)	0 (0%)	8 (73%)	34 (68%)	30 (67%)	88 (33%)
Cryptococcal meningitis screening/diagnosis								
Serum cryptococcal antigen	4 (24%)	11 (31%)	19 (22%)	2 (12%)	7 (64%)	39 (78%)	41 (91%)	123 (47%)
Lateral flow assay	0 (0%)	6 (17%)	15 (17%)	1 (6%)	5 (45%)	24 (48%)	24 (53%)	75 (29%)
CSF India ink and/or CSF cryptococcal antigen	6 (35%)	5 (14%)	17 (20%)	2 (12%)	9 (82%)	37 (74%)	34 (76%)	110 (42%)

Percentages are computed using the number of sites with a non-missing value.

provision of one additional essential service. Provision of nutritional support and outreach services increased most notably with smaller increases in availability of PMTCT and TB screening. Prevention, ART adherence services, and CD4 + cell count testing remained routinely available. Interestingly, there has also been an increase in the services provided at clinics in high HDI countries which may suggest a shift towards a public health-focused central provision of essential HIV services in resource-replete countries.

This survey also provides valuable insight into the use of monitoring laboratory tests essential for providing effective HIV care. The majority of sites in leDEA report using CD4+ cell count routinely for monitoring patients on ART while viral load monitoring was used less routinely. Both tests are less commonly available onsite in resource-limited settings. This is problematic because requiring patients to travel to an offsite facility for testing introduces an additional step where return of results is delayed, samples may be lost, or patients may be lost to follow up [33–35]. High cost, technical complexity, and quality control have been identified as barriers significantly limiting its availability in resource-constrained settings [36–38]. Routine viral load monitoring can identify patients in need of increased adherence support to

achieve viral suppression and its associated individual and public health benefit and reduce the development of drug resistance [39]. Thus, there is a need to focus on the development of point-of-care viral load testing as well as augmentation of supply chains to support decentralization of viral load testing.

Another important laboratory service is the ability to monitor for ARV-related toxicities such as anaemia, hepatotoxicity, and renal insufficiency. Patients with HIV, especially those on ART, are also at a higher risk of developing non-communicable diseases (NCDs) such as cardiovascular, metabolic, renal, and hepatic diseases [40–42]. NCDs are an increasing issue in LMICs, which now account for 90% of global NCD-related deaths that occur before the age of 60 [43]. Despite the evident need for such tests, we found that serum cholesterol and triglyceride measurement were rarely available at African sites. There are limited data available on the ability of LMICs to diagnose and manage NCDs [44]; more research in this area is needed. Additionally, augmenting the infrastructure and funding needed to monitor and treat such diseases is imperative to prevent NCD-related morbidity and mortality.

Table 9. Trends in the comprehensiveness of services for HIV care and treatment sites participating in the 2009 and 2014 survey, leDEA global consortium (N = 55)

	2009 mean (SD)	2014 mean (SD)	Difference mean (SD)	p-Value
All regions	5.7 (1.1)	6.5 (0.7)	0.9 (1.2)	<0.001
Region				0.35
Central Africa	5.8 (1.0)	5.8 (1.0)	0.0 (1.4)	
East Africa	6.0 (0.9)	6.9 (0.3)	0.9 (1.0)	
West Africa	5.8 (1.3)	6.2 (1.0)	0.5 (1.5)	
CCASAnet	4.8 (1.7)	6.0 (0.8)	1.2 (1.0)	
Asia-Pacific	5.2 (1.1)	6.4 (0.8)	1.2 (1.1)	
North America	5.0 (N/A)	7.0 (N/A)	2.0 (N/A)	
Site location				0.92
Mostly rural	6.0 (0.0)	7.0 (0.0)	1.0 (0.0)	
Mostly urban	5.8 (0.9)	6.8 (0.5)	1.0 (1.2)	
Rural	6.4 (0.5)	7.0 (0.0)	0.6 (0.5)	
Urban	5.4 (1.2)	6.4 (0.8)	0.9 (1.3)	
Type of facility				0.39
Private	5.8 (1.2)	6.3 (0.8)	0.5 (1.0)	
Public	5.6 (1.1)	6.6 (0.7)	0.9 (1.2)	
Level facility				0.63
Primary	5.7 (1.2)	6.8 (0.6)	1.1 (1.2)	
Secondary	5.9 (0.9)	6.9 (0.3)	1.0 (0.8)	
Tertiary	5.5 (1.2)	6.2 (0.9)	0.7 (1.4)	
Academic affiliation				0.36
No	5.8 (0.9)	6.5 (0.8)	0.7 (1.1)	
Yes	5.5 (1.2)	6.5 (0.7)	1.0 (1.2)	
Type of patients				0.14
Adults only	4.8 (1.1)	6.1 (0.8)	1.3 (1.4)	
Adults and children	6.0 (0.9)	6.7 (0.6)	0.8 (1.0)	
PEPFAR country (2014)				0.086
No PEPFAR	4.9 (1.1)	6.2 (0.9)	1.3 (1.4)	
PEPFAR	6.0 (1.0)	6.7 (0.6)	0.7 (1.1)	
UN Health Development Index				0.036
UN HDI low rank	6.0 (1.0)	6.6 (0.7)	0.7 (1.2)	
UN HDI middle rank	5.5 (1.3)	6.0 (0.8)	0.5 (0.6)	
UN HDI high rank	4.9 (1.0)	6.4 (0.8)	1.6 (1.0)	

The first p-value is a paired Wilcoxon test, and the remaining p-values are the result from a one-way ANOVA F-test of site-level difference in comprehensiveness from site assessment 1.0 to 2.0.

All summaries are mean (standard deviation [SD]). If SD is N/A then there was only one observation in this category.

Finally, early OI diagnosis is important to decrease the significant mortality associated with TB and cryptococcal meningitis in HIV-infected patients [14,45–47]. We found that TB diagnosis is largely dependent on AFB sputum smear and culture, which require an intact supply chain and skilled laboratory technicians. GeneXpert MTB/RIF was rarely available despite the WHO recommendation for use as an initial diagnostic test in adults or children presumed to have HIV-associated TB [48]. This reflects results from prior studies that found GeneXpert MTB/

RIF™ was generally not available and rarely used in resource-constrained settings [49,50]. In the case of cryptococcal meningitis screening and diagnosis, neither traditional serum nor CSF antigen testing are widely available in resource-limited settings, and the cryptococcal lateral flow assay is rarely available. Efforts to expand access to point-of-care testing modalities can aid in more rapid diagnosis and treatment, thereby decreasing patient morbidity and mortality as well as the spread of disease.

Table 10. Trends in the services offered at sites participating in the 2009 and 2014 survey, leDEA global consortium (N = 55)

	Site Assessment 1.0			Site Assessment 2.0		
	Offered	Not offered	% Offered	Offered	Not offered	% Offered
ART adherence	50	5	91%	54	1	98%
Nutritional support	27	28	49%	44	11	80%
PMTCT	45	10	82%	53	2	96%
CD4+ cell count testing	55	0	100%	54	1	98%
TB screening	45	10	82%	52	3	95%
Prevention	52	3	95%	55	0	100%
Outreach	37	18	67%	48	7	87%

There are limitations of this study in regards to the comprehensiveness score itself and in the analysis of 2014 site characteristics and comprehensiveness. First, the comprehensiveness score weights all services equally, consistent with WHO recommendations. Additionally, the score assumes that the leDEA site is the only place patients seek care, which may cause underestimation of the level of services patients are actually receiving. Data were obtained through self-report by clinical staff at each facility, with limited means for investigators to verify responses. Thus, under- or over-report of the availability of services or their receipt, uptake, or quality is possible. Additionally, we did not have the data to assess impact of Global Fund support on comprehensiveness, which should be investigated in future studies as it likely provides the majority of HIV funding at some sites. Finally, HIV care clinics in the leDEA consortium likely represent higher functioning sites within their regions, so our results may overestimate the background level of services available at HIV treatment sites.

There are also limitations in the comparative analysis between SA 1.0 and SA 2.0. The specific questions asked on the 2009 and 2014 surveys differed slightly, though not enough to preclude a meaningful comparison. Also, the number of sites with the data necessary to participate in the comparison analysis was small relative to the entire leDEA network (10%) and the Southern Africa region was excluded from this analysis, decreasing representativeness. The limited sample size also inhibited the ability to conduct adjusted analyses.

Conclusions

Data from this global survey describe the evolution of HIV treatment sites in light of changes in treatment recommendations and availability of new diagnostic modalities. Notably, availability of laboratory testing for drug resistance, toxicity monitoring, OI diagnosis, and NCD screening is lacking in these settings and could impact patient outcomes. This gap must be addressed to successfully care for the growing number of patients living and aging with HIV.

Overall, there has been an increase in the comprehensiveness of services provided since 2009. These site-level data will be an important component in analyses

addressing HIV patient outcomes. It is difficult to assess the impact of the current trend towards increased country ownership of HIV care and treatment sites at this time. Future site assessment surveys will help elucidate whether this transition will impact the comprehensiveness of services provided in low-resource settings.

Authors' affiliations

¹Department of Pediatrics, Vanderbilt University Medical Center, Nashville, TN, USA; ²Department of Biostatistics, Vanderbilt University School of Medicine, Nashville, TN, USA; ³Vanderbilt Institute for Global Health (VIGH), Nashville, TN, USA; ⁴Department of Health Policy, Vanderbilt University School of Medicine; ⁵Department of Medicine, Indiana University School of Medicine, Indianapolis, IN, USA; ⁶Department of Biostatistics, Indiana University School of Medicine, Indianapolis, IN, USA; ⁷Centre for Infectious Disease Epidemiology & Research & Division of Epidemiology and Biostatistics, School of Public Health and Family Medicine, University of Cape Town, Cape Town, South Africa; ⁸Institute of Social and Preventive Medicine, University of Bern, Bern, Switzerland; ⁹Department of Epidemiology and Biostatistics, City University of New York, School of Public Health, New York, NY, USA; ¹⁰Rwanda Military Hospital, Kigali, Rwanda; ¹¹Centre de Prise en charge de Recherche et de Formation, Hôpital Yopougon Attié, Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire; ¹²Institut Supérieur des Sciences de la santé, Université Polytechnique de Bobo-Dioulasso, Bobo-Dioulasso, Burkina Faso; ¹³Department of Biomedical Informatics, Vanderbilt University School of Medicine, Nashville, TN, USA; ¹⁴Department of Medicine, Division of Infectious Diseases, Vanderbilt University School of Medicine, Nashville, TN, USA; ¹⁵Kirby Institute, UNSW Australia, Sydney, Australia; ¹⁶Department of Medicine, Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, Baltimore, MD, USA; ¹⁷Department of Epidemiology, Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, Baltimore, MD, USA

Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

Authors' contributions

CWW, MLL, SND, DN, KWW, BSM designed the survey and coordinated data collection. CF, MB, MLL and CWW performed the data analysis and interpretation. CF drafted the manuscript. CF, MLL, CWW and MB revised the manuscript. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

Acknowledgements

Funding: leDEA is funded by the United States National Institutes of Health (NIH)/National Institute for Allergy and Infectious Diseases (NIAID) with funding contributions from the Eunice Kennedy Shriver National Institutes for Child Health and Development (NICHD) as well as the National Cancer Institute (NCI).

We would like to thank Kristin Centers from the Vanderbilt Institute for Global Health for her work collecting data and querying sites with

incomplete surveys. We would also like to thank the following site investigators, clinicians and data managers who distributed and completed the leDEA Site Assessment and made this analysis possible, along with members of the leDEA Site Assessment Working Group:

leDEA Asia Pacific: **TREAT Asia HIV Observational Database:** Romanee Chaiwarith, Jun Yong Choi, Rossana Ditangco, Adeeba Kamarulzaman, Pacharee Kantipong, Sasisopin Kiertiburanakul, Nagalingeswaran Kumarasamy, Man Po Lee, Penh Sun Ly, Tuti Parwati Merati, Oon Tek Ng, Kinh Van Nguyen, Shinichi Oka, Thuy Thanh Pham, Praphan Phanuphak, Sanjay Pujari, Winai Ratanasuwann, Benedict Lim Heng Sim, Wing Wai Wong, Evy Yuniastuti, and Fujie Zhang. **Australian HIV Observational Database:** Debra Allen, David Baker, Mark Bloch, Katherine Brown, David Cooper, William Donohue, David Ellis, Robert Finlayson, Manoj Gunathilake, Jennifer Hoy, Eva Jackson, Richard Moore, David Nolan, David Orth, Timothy Read, Norman Roth, Dianne Rowling, Darren Russell, Nathan Ryder, David Smith, David Sowden, David Templeton, Caroline Thng, Rick Varma, and Ian Woolley.

leDEA North America (NA-ACCORD): Richard Moore, Aimee Freeman, M John Gill, Greer Burkholder, Hasina Samji, Sally Slome, Sue Elam, John Hammer, Douglas Ward, Cynthia Gilbert, David Rimland, Chris Grasso, Mohammad Sajadi, Keith Henry, Mark Sannes, Jerome Escota, Sonia Napravnik, Michael Simberkoff, Benigno Rodriguez, Brenda Done, Katy Morin, Jennifer Lalonde, Judy Latendre-Paquette, Frederic Crouzat, Lobna Khatib, Paul MacPhee, Maureen Brakti, Pauline Murphy, Gail Howlett, Ellen Tedaldi, Angel Mayor, Costas Pexos, Megan Turner, Maria C. Rodriguez-Barradas, Jackie Blank, Mari Kitahata, Michael Saag, Robert Hogg, Kelly Gebo, Michael Silverberg, Michael Horberg, John T Brooks, Kate Buchacz, Amy Justice, Stephen Boswell, Pragna Patel, Joseph Eron, Sean Rourke, Marina Klein, Timothy Sterling

leDEA Caribbean, Central, and South America (CCASAnet): **Fundacion Huesped, Argentina:** Pedro Cahn, Carina Cesar, Valeria Fink. **INI-Fiocruz, Brazil:** Beatriz Grinsztajn, Paula Mendes Luz. **Fundacion Arriaran, Chile:** Marcelo Wolff, Claudia Cortes. **Groupe Haitien d'Etude du Sarcome de Kaposi et des Infections Opportunistes (GHESKIO), Haiti:** Vanessa Rouzier, Jean William Pape, Adias Marcelin. **Hospital Escuela Universitario, Honduras:** Marco Tulio Luque. **Instituto Hondureño de Seguridad Social, Honduras:** Denis Padgett. **Instituto Nacional de Ciencias Medicas y Nutricion Salvador Zubiran, Mexico:** Brenda Crabtree Ramirez, Juan Sierra Madero. **Instituto de Medicina Tropical Alexander von Humboldt, Peru:** Gabriela Carriquiry, Eduardo Gotuzzo. **Vanderbilt University Data Center, USA:** Catherine C. McGowan, Karu Jayathilake.

leDEA Central Africa: **Burundi:** Christella Twizere, Theodore Niyongabo, Patrick Gateretse.

Rwanda: Jean d'Amour Sinayobye, MD, MS, Pacifique Mugenzi, MD, Ndahiro

Emmanuel, MD, Benjamin Muhoza. **Cameroon:** Habakkuk Azinyui Yumo, Rogers Awoh Ajeh, Leonard Ndongo. **DRC:** Marcel Yotebieng, Landry Wenzu Kipula, Patricia Lelo.

leDEA East Africa: **Indiana University, Indianapolis, IN, USA:** Constantin Yiannoutsos, Larry Riggan, Yee Yee Kuhn. **AMPATH-Kenya: Moi University:** Lameck Diero, Prof Ayaya, Edwin Sang, Antony Ngeresa. **Item:** Catherine Ronoh. **Khunyangu Sub District Hospital, Butula:** Consolata Munyisi. **Mukhobola, Port Victoria:** Dalmais Ochiel. **Busia District Hospital:** Fredrick Ogadah. **Kitale District Hospital:** Jane C. Maiyo. **Webuye District Hospital:** Keibei. **Bumala A. Health Center, Busia:** Kennedy Wawire. **Mois Bridge:** Kivairo Wycliffe. **Soy Health Center:** Lilian. **Mosoriot Health Centre, Cheptarit:** Mike B. Kibor. **Turbo Health Centre:** Mutai Kiplagat. **Uasin Gishu District Hospital, Chepkoleil:** Nancy, Sunyai. **Matayos Health Centre:** Patricia Joy Mochotto. **Chulaimbo Sub District Hospital, Maseno:** Peter Juma Oyela. **Mt. Elgon, Kapsokwony:** Robai Ngetich. **Burnt Forest Ampath Clinic:** Susan J. Kangogo. **Ziwa Sub-District Hospital, Ziwa:** Thomas Kimetto

Teso District Hospital, Amagoro: Urban W. Chikamai. **Port Victoria District Hospital:** William Mayamba. **Moi Teaching and Referral Hospital (MTRH HIV Clinic), Eldoret:** Winstone Nyandiko. **FACES- Kenya:** Elizabeth Bukusi, Charles Kibaara. **Migori District Hospital:** Charles Michael Omolo. **Tugane Youth Centre, Kisumu:** Christine Odede. **Suba District Hospital, Sindo:** Cirilus

Ogollah. **Pandipieri, Kisumu:** Elizabeth Muthoni Kamau. **Kisumu District Hospital:** J.Rono. **Mbita District Hospital:** Linnet Nyasende. **Rongo District Hospital:** Nick Oseko Maosa. **Lumumba, Kisumu:** Shikari. **Kisesa-Mwanza, Tanzania:** Mark Urassa, Richard Machemba. **National AIDS Control Program-Dar es Salaam, Tanzania:** Geoffrey Somi. **TUMBI Special Hospital, Kibaha, Tanzania:** Kapella Ngonyani. **Morogoro Regional Hospital, Morogoro, Tanzania:** Rita Lyamnuya, Kessy A. Ngarawa, Francis Mayanga. **Ocean Road Cancer Institute-Dar es Salaam, Tanzania:** Emanuel Lugina, Maguha Stephano, Rebecca Mtiko. **RAKAI Health Sciences Program, Rakai, Uganda:** Fred Nalugoda, Francis Wasswa. **Infectious Diseases Institute- Kampala, Uganda:** Barbara Castelnuevo, John Matovu, Noela Owarwo. **Masaka Regional Referral Hospital, Masaka, Uganda:** John Ssali, Matthew Ssemakadde. **Mbarara Regional Referral Hospital, Mbarara, Uganda:** Mwbesa Bosco Bwana, Michael Kanyesigye.

leDEA Southern Africa: **South Africa:** Frank Tanser, Robin Wood, Kathryn Stinson, Karl Technau, Matt Fox, Hans Prozesky. **SolidarMed Mozambique:** Michael Hobbins. **Zambia:** Michael Vinikoor, Benjamin Chi. **SolidarMed Lesotho:** Christiane Fritz. **Malawi:** Sam Phiri, Kennedy Malisita. **Newlands Zimbabwe:** Cleophas Chimbetete, Maureen Wellington. **SolidarMed Zimbabwe:** Kamelia Kamenova.

leDEA West Africa: **Guinea Bissau:** Christian Wejse, Joao Paulo. **Burkina Faso:** Armel Poda, Achille Tapsoba, Fla Koueta, Joseph Drabo, Wilfried Sare. **Cote d'Ivoire:** Madeleine Folquet, Cyrille Kouakou, Henri Chenal, Magloire Moh, Albert Kla Minga, Jean-Michel Yoboue, Eugene Messou, Issouf Koffi, Sylvie N'Gbeche, Koffi Ladjil Issouf, Clarisse Amani Bosse, François N Camara, Aristophane Tanon, Noelly Amago, Viviane Affrye, Serge Olivier Koule, Charles Anzan, Marie Viviane Kouadio. **Benin:** Marcel Zannou, Jocelyn Akakpo, Sikiratu Koumakpai. **Mali:** Moussa Maiga, Karifo Diakite, Fatoumata Dicko, Alima Berthe, Hamar Allassane Traore, Daouda Minta, Cissé Tidiani, Hamady Traore. **Ghana:** Lorna Renner, Seth Ntiri Owiafe. **Guinea:** David Leuenberger, Jean Hebelamou. **Senegal:** Haby Signate Sy, Aida Diagne Gueye, Moussa Seydi, Judicaël Tine. **Togo:** Benjamin Kariyare, Pinume Pakpame, Elom Takassi, Sherifatou El- Hadj Djibril. **Nigeria:** Vivian Kwaghe, Lamda Ramnap, Benson Okwara, Philip Osakede.

Funding

Research reported in this publication was supported by the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases (NIAID), the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD) and the National Cancer Institute (NCI) of the US National Institutes of Health under the following award numbers: Caribbean, Central, and South America: U01AI069923; Asia-Pacific: U01AI069907; Central Africa: U01A096299; East Africa: U01AI069911; Southern Africa: U01AI069924; West Africa: U01AI069919; and NA-ACCORD: U01AI069918. NA-ACCORD contribution to this work was also supported by grants U01-DA036935, UL1-TR000083, K24-AI065298, K24-DA00432, KL2 TR000421, N02-CP55504, P30-AI27757, P30-AI27767, P30-AI036219, P30-AI50410, P30-AI54999, P30-AI094189, R01-AA16893, R01-DA11602 R24-AI067039. leDEA Asia-Pacific received additional funding from the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs through a partnership with Stichting AIDS Fonds, and from the Australian Government Department of Health and Ageing. REDCap support was provided through Vanderbilt University and UL1 TR000445 from NCATS/NIH.

Disclaimer

The content is solely the responsibility of the authors and does not necessarily represent the official views of the National Institutes of Health.

References

1. WHO. Estimated numbers of people receiving antiretroviral therapy globally and by WHO region and percentage coverage globally, 2000–2015. 2016. [cited 2016 March 19]. Available from: http://www.who.int/hiv/data/art_2003_2015.png?ua=1
2. Nash D, Elul B, Rabkin M, Tun M, Saito S, Becker M, et al. Strategies for more effective monitoring and evaluation systems in HIV programmatic scale-up in resource-limited settings: implications for health systems strengthening. *J Acquir Immune Defic Syndr*. 2009;52(S1):S58–S62. DOI:10.1097/QAI.0b013e3181bbcc45

3. Adjorlolo-Johnson G, Wahl Uheling A, Ramachandran S, Strasser S, Kouakou J, Tindyebwa D, et al. Scaling up pediatric HIV care and treatment in Africa: clinical site characteristics associated with favorable service utilization. *J Acquir Immune Defic Syndr*. 2013;62(1):e7–e13. DOI:10.1097/QAI.0b013e3182706401
4. Elul B, Basinga P, Nuwagaba-Biribonwoha H, Saito S, Horowitz D, Nash D, et al. High levels of adherence and viral suppression in a nationally representative sample of HIV-infected adults on antiretroviral therapy for 6, 12 and 18 months in Rwanda. *PLoS One*. 2013;8(1):e53586. DOI:10.1371/journal.pone.0053586
5. Lahuerta M, Lima J, Nuwagaba-Biribonwoha H, Okamura M, Alvim MF, Fernandes R, et al. Factors associated with late antiretroviral therapy initiation among adults in Mozambique. *PLoS One*. 2012;7(5):e37125. DOI:10.1371/journal.pone.0037125
6. Lamb MR, El-Sadr WM, Geng E, Nash D. Association of adherence support and outreach services with total attrition, loss to follow-up, and death among ART patients in sub-Saharan Africa. *PLoS One*. 2012;7(6):e38443. DOI:10.1371/journal.pone.0038443
7. Leroy V, Malateste K, Rabie H, Lumbiganon P, Ayaya S, Dicko F, et al. Outcomes of antiretroviral therapy in children in Asia and Africa: a comparative analysis of the IeDEA pediatric multiregional collaboration. *J Acquir Immune Defic Syndr*. 2013;62(2):208–219. DOI:10.1097/QAI.0b013e31827b70bf
8. Nash D, Wu Y, Elul B, Hoos D, Sadr WE; ICAP. Program-level and contextual-level determinants of low-median CD4+ cell count in cohorts of persons initiating ART in eight sub-Saharan African countries. *Aids*. 2011;25(12):1523–1533. DOI:10.1097/QAD.0b013e318234811b2
9. Vermund SH. Testing and linkage of patients to early care. *Aids*. 2011;25(12):1547–1548. DOI:10.1097/QAD.0b013e318234940b3
10. Rebeiro P, Althoff KN, Buchacz K, Gill J, Horberg M, Krentz H, et al.; North American AIDS Cohort Collaboration on Research and Design. Retention among North American HIV-infected persons in clinical care, 2000–2008. *J Acquir Immune Defic Syndr*. 2013;62(3):256–262. DOI:10.1097/QAI.0b013e31827f578a
11. Hanna DB, Buchacz K, Gebo KA, Hessel NA, Horberg MA, Jacobson LP, et al. Trends and disparities in antiretroviral therapy initiation and virologic suppression among newly treatment-eligible HIV-infected individuals in North America, 2001–2009. *Clin Infect Dis*. 2013;56(8):1174–1182. DOI:10.1093/cid/cit003
12. WHO. Priority interventions: HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment and care in the health sector (2010 version) [Internet]. WHO Press; 2010. [cited 2014 Aug 3]. Available from: http://whqlibdoc.who.int/publications/2010/9789241500234_eng.pdf
13. Duda SN, Farr AM, Lindegren ML, Blevins M, Wester CW, Wools-Kaloustian K, et al. Characteristics and comprehensiveness of adult HIV care and treatment programmes in Asia-Pacific, sub-Saharan Africa and the Americas: results of a site assessment conducted by the international epidemiologic databases to evaluate AIDS (IeDEA) collaboration. *J Int AIDS Soc*. 2014;17:19045.
14. WHO. Consolidated guidelines on the use of antiretroviral drugs for treating and preventing HIV infection-recommendations for a public health approach. Geneva: WHO Press; 2013.
15. Steingart K, Schiller I, Horne D, Pai M, Boehme C, Dendukuri N. Xpert® MTB/RIF assay for pulmonary tuberculosis and rifampicin resistance in adults (review). *Cochrane Database Syst Rev*. 2014;21:CD009593. DOI:10.1002/14651858
16. Nicol M, Workman L, Isaacs W, Munro J, Black F, Eley B, et al. Accuracy of the Xpert MTB/RIF test for the diagnosis of pulmonary tuberculosis in children admitted to hospital in Cape Town, South Africa: a descriptive study. *Lancet Infect Dis*. 2011;11:819–824. DOI:10.1016/S1473-3099(11)70167-0
17. Boehme C, Nicol M, Nabeta P, Michael J, Gotuzzo E, Tahirli R, et al. Feasibility, diagnostic accuracy, and effectiveness of decentralised use of the Xpert MTB/RIF test for diagnosis of tuberculosis and multidrug resistance: a multicentre implementation study. *Lancet*. 2011;377:1495–1505. DOI:10.1016/S0140-6736(11)60438-8
18. Boulware DR, Rolfes MA, Rajasingham R, Von Hohenberg M, Qin Z, Taseera K, et al. Multisite validation of cryptococcal antigen lateral flow assay and quantification by laser thermal contrast. *Emerg Infect Dis*. 2014;20(1):45–53. DOI:10.3201/eid2001.130906
19. Kabanda T, Siedner MJ, Klausner JD, Muzoora C, Boulware DR. Point-of-care diagnosis and prognostication of cryptococcal meningitis with the cryptococcal antigen lateral flow assay on cerebrospinal fluid. *Clin Infect Dis*. 2014;58(1):113–116. DOI:10.1093/cid/cit641
20. Magambo KA, Kalluvya SE, Kapoor SW, Seni J, Chofle AA, Fitzgerald DW, et al. Utility of urine and serum lateral flow assays to determine the prevalence and predictors of cryptococcal antigenemia in HIV-positive outpatients beginning antiretroviral therapy in Mwanza, Tanzania. *J Int AIDS Soc*. 2014;17:19040. DOI:10.7448/IAS.17.1.19040
21. Pannus P, Fajardo E, Metcalf C, Coulborn RM, Durán LT, Bygrave H, et al. Pooled HIV-1 viral load testing using dried blood spots to reduce the cost of monitoring antiretroviral treatment in a resource-limited setting. *J Acquir Immune Defic Syndr*. 2013;64:134–137. DOI:10.1097/QAI.0b013e3182a61e63
22. Roberts T, Bygrave H, Fajardo E, Ford N. Challenges and opportunities for the implementation of virological testing in resource-limited settings. *J Int AIDS Soc*. 2012;15:1–7. DOI:10.7448/IAS.15.2.17324
23. Lawn SD, Mwaba P, Bates M, Piatek A, Alexander H, Marais BJ, et al. Advances in tuberculosis diagnostics: the Xpert MTB/RIF assay and future prospects for a point-of-care test. *Lancet Infect Dis*. 2013;13:349–361. DOI:10.1016/S1473-3099(13)70008-2
24. PEPFAR. The U.S. president's emergency plan for AIDS relief: five-year strategy. Executive summary of PEPFAR's strategy. 2009. [cited 2014 Sep 10]. Available from: <http://www.pepfar.gov/about/strategy/document/133244.htm>
25. PEPFAR. Congressional budget justification supplement: fiscal year 2014. Washington (DC): Office of the U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator and Health Diplomacy; 2014.
26. McGowan CC, Cahn P, Gotuzzo E, Padgett D, Pape JW, Wolff M, et al. Cohort profile: Caribbean, Central and South America Network for HIV research (CCASAnet) collaboration within the International Epidemiologic Databases to Evaluate AIDS (IeDEA) programme. *Int J Epidemiol*. 2007;36(5):969–976. DOI:10.1093/ije/dym073
27. Egger M, Ekouevi DK, Williams C, Lyamuya RE, Mukumbi H, Braitstein P, et al. Cohort profile: the international epidemiological databases to evaluate AIDS (IeDEA) in sub-Saharan Africa. *Int J Epidemiol*. 2012;41(5):1256–1264. DOI:10.1093/ije/dyr080
28. Gange SJ, Kitahata M, Saag MS, Bangsberg DR, Bosch RJ, Brooks JT, et al. Cohort profile: the North American AIDS cohort collaboration on research and design (NA-ACCORD). *Int J Epidemiol*. 2007;36(2):294–301. DOI:10.1093/ije/dyl286
29. Dabis F, Balestre E, Braitstein P, Miotti P, Brinkhof WGM, Schneider M, et al. Cohort profile: antiretroviral therapy in lower income countries (ART-LINC): international collaboration of treatment cohorts. *Int J Epidemiol*. 2005;34(5):979–986.
30. Divaris K, Newman J, Hemingway-Foday J, Akam W, Balimba A, Dusenga-Mungu C, et al. Adult HIV care resources, management practices and patient characteristics in the phase 1 IeDEA Central Africa cohort. *J Int AIDS Soc*. 2012;15(2):17422. DOI:10.7448/IAS.15.2.17422
31. Harris PA, Taylor R, Thielke R, Payne J, Gonzalez N, Conde JG. Research electronic data capture (REDCap) – a metadata-driven methodology and workflow process for providing translational research informatics support. *J Biomed Inform*. 2009;42(2):377–381. DOI:10.1016/j.jbi.2008.08.010
32. International human development indicator-UNDP [Internet]. [cited 2015 Aug 16]. Available from: <http://hdr.undp.org/en/data>
33. Layer EH, Kennedy CE, Beckham SW, Mbawambo JK, Likindikoki S, Davis WW, et al. Multi-level factors affecting entry into and engagement in the HIV continuum of care in Iringa, Tanzania. *PLoS One*. 2014;9(8):e104961. DOI:10.1371/journal.pone.0104961
34. Schwitters A, Lederer P, Zilvermit L, Gudo PS, Ramiro I, Cumba L, et al. Barriers to health care in rural Mozambique: a rapid ethnographic assessment of planned mobile health clinics for ART. *Glob Health Sci Pract*. 2015;3(1):109–116. DOI:10.9745/GHSP-D-14-00145
35. Charurat M, Oyegunle M, Benjamin R, Habib A, Eze E, Ele P, et al. Patient retention and adherence to antiretrovirals in a large antiretroviral therapy program in Nigeria: a longitudinal analysis for risk factors. *PLoS One*. 2010;5(5):e10584. DOI:10.1371/journal.pone.0010584
36. Roberts T, Bygrave H, Fajardo E, Ford N. Challenges and opportunities for the implementation of virological testing in resource-limited settings. *J Int AIDS Soc*. 2012;15(2):17324. DOI:10.7448/IAS.15.2.17324
37. UNAIDS. Speed up scale-up: strategies, tools and policies to get the best HIV treatment to more people sooner. Geneva: Médecins Sans Frontières; 2012.

38. Bonner K, Siemieniuk RA, Boozary A, Roberts T, Fajardo E, Cohn J. Expanding access to HIV viral load testing: a systematic review of RNA stability in EDTA tubes and PPT beyond current time and temperature thresholds. *PLoS One*. 2014;9(12):e113813. DOI:[10.1371/journal.pone.0113813](https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0113813)
39. Bonner K, Mezocho A, Roberts T, Ford N, Cohn J. Viral load monitoring as a tool to reinforce adherence: a systematic review. *J Acquir Immune Defic Syndr*. 2013;64(1):74–78. DOI:[10.1097/QAI.0b013e31829f05ac](https://doi.org/10.1097/QAI.0b013e31829f05ac)
40. Dillon DG, Gurdasani D, Riha J, Ekoru K, Asiki G, Mayanja BN, et al. Association of HIV and ART with cardiometabolic traits in sub-Saharan Africa: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *Int J Epidemiol*. 2013;42(6):1754–1771. DOI:[10.1093/ije/dyt198](https://doi.org/10.1093/ije/dyt198)
41. De Wit S, Sabin CA, Weber R, Worm SW, Reiss P, Cazanave C, et al. Incidence and risk factors for new-onset diabetes in HIV-infected patients: the data collection on adverse events of anti-HIV drugs (D:A:D) study. *Diabetes Care*. 2008;31(6):1224–1229. DOI:[10.2337/dc07-2013](https://doi.org/10.2337/dc07-2013)
42. Lang S, Boccard F, Mary-Krause M, Cohen A. Epidemiology of coronary heart disease in HIV-infected versus uninfected individuals in developed countries. *Arch Cardiovasc Dis*. 2015;108:206–215. DOI:[10.1016/j.acvd.2015.01.004](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.acvd.2015.01.004)
43. Hunter D, Reddy K. Global health-noncommunicable diseases. *N Engl J Med*. 2013;369:1336–1343. DOI:[10.1056/NEJMra1109345](https://doi.org/10.1056/NEJMra1109345)
44. Petersen M, Yiannoutsos CT, Justice A, Egger M. Observational research on NCDs in HIV-positive populations: conceptual and methodological considerations. *J Acquir Immune Defic Syndr*. 2014;67(Suppl 1):S8–S16. DOI:[10.1097/QAI.0000000000000253](https://doi.org/10.1097/QAI.0000000000000253)
45. WHO. TB/HIV facts. 2013. [cited 2015 Mar 3]. Available from: <http://www.who.int/tb/challenges/hiv/>
46. Koenig SP, Riviere C, Leger P, Joseph P, Severe P, Parker K, et al. High mortality among patients with AIDS who received a diagnosis of tuberculosis in the first 3 months of antiretroviral therapy. *Clin Infect Dis*. 2009;48(6):829–831. DOI:[10.1086/597098](https://doi.org/10.1086/597098)
47. Lawn SD, Harries AD, Anglaret X, Myer L, Wood R. Early mortality among adults accessing antiretroviral treatment programmes in sub-Saharan Africa. *Aids*. 2008;22(15):1897–1908. DOI:[10.1097/QAD.0b013e31830007cd](https://doi.org/10.1097/QAD.0b013e31830007cd)
48. WHO. Policy update: xpert MTB/RIF assay for the diagnosis of pulmonary and extrapulmonary TB in adults and children. Geneva: WHO Press; 2013.
49. Lukas Fenner MB, Graber C, Nhandu V, Dusingize JC, Cortes CP, Carriquiry G, et al. Tuberculosis in antiretroviral treatment programs in lower income countries: availability and use of diagnostics and screening. *PLoS One*. 2013;8(10):1–10.
50. Saito S, Howard AA, Reid MJA, Elul B, Scardigli A, Verkuijl S, et al. TB diagnostic capacity in sub-Saharan African HIV care settings. *J Acquir Immune Defic Syndr*. 2012;61(2):216–220. DOI:[10.1097/QAI.0b013e3182638ec7](https://doi.org/10.1097/QAI.0b013e3182638ec7)