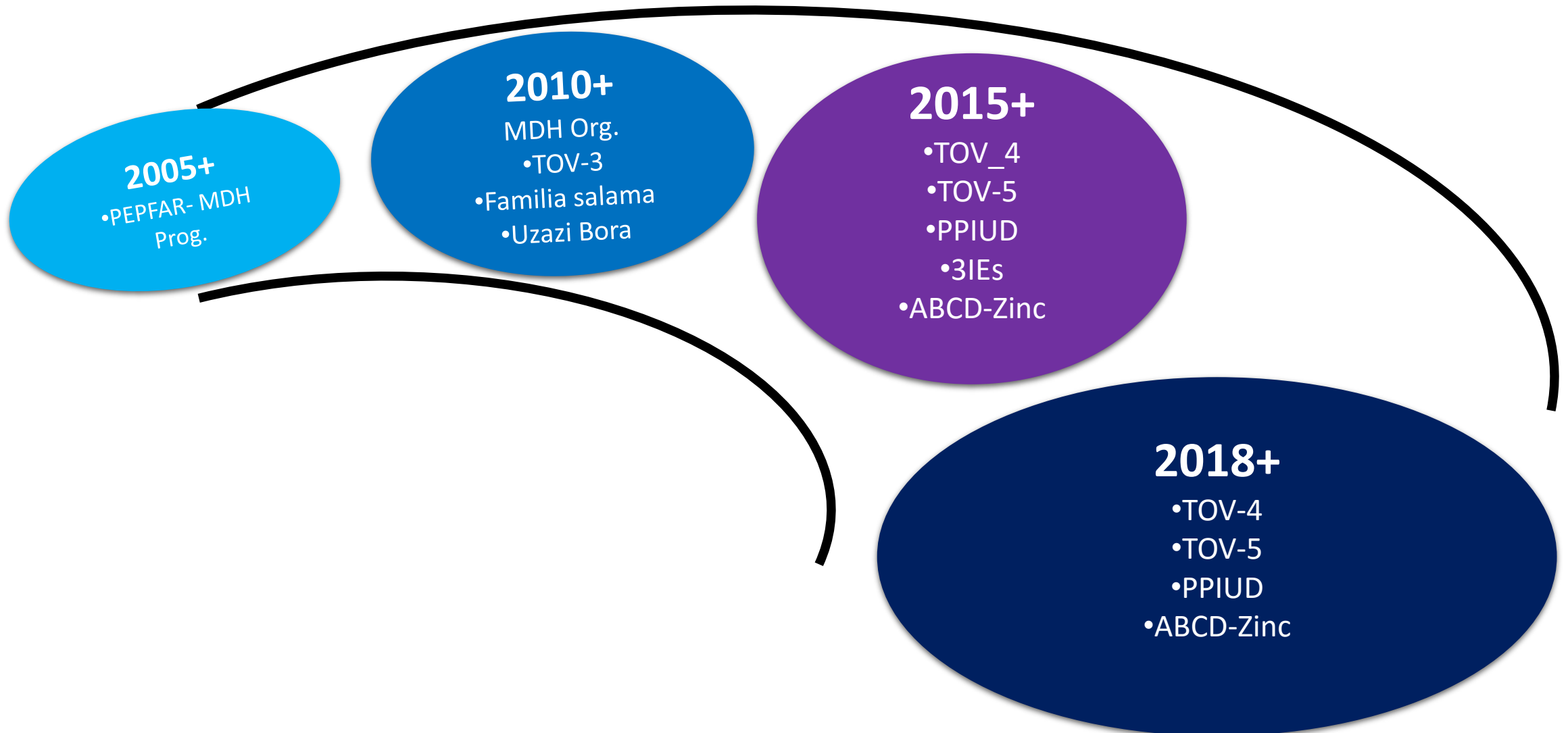


13 Years of MDH-Harvard Collaboration

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13 Years of MDH-Harvard Collaboration



Muhimbili University, Dar es Salaam City & Harvard School of Public Health

PEPFAR funded *HIV Care and Treatment Program*

- A 5 year (2005-2010) PEPFAR funded HIV Care and treatment program

Coverage: Dar es Salaam region

Scope:

- Adult and pediatric HIV care and treatment
- TB/HIV prevention and management
- Prevention of Mother-to-child transmission of HIV
- Health system strengthening across: Human resource, infrastructure, planning, implementation and evaluation of HIV services.
- Basic HIV diagnostics and related laboratory services
- Supply chain management of HIV and related commodities
- Monitoring and Evaluation of HIV and related services
- Quality Improvement and Public Health Evaluation initiatives

Familia Salama Project: Prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV and keeping mothers alive

- A 3-year (2012-14) cluster randomized implementation research study
- A collaboration between MDH, HSPH and Tanzania MoH funded by EJAF and Comic Relief

Objectives

1. To determine the feasibility, effectiveness, and cost-effectiveness of providing HAART to all pregnant and breastfeeding HIV-infected women for PMTCT
2. To determine the feasibility, effectiveness and cost-effectiveness of an enhanced community-based strategy to increase access and utilization of MNCH services including PMTCT

Study participants:

- Over 130,000 pregnant women enrolled and followed up

Key findings:

- CHWs, if engaged in appropriate structured manner, have the potential to improve access to MNCH, PMTCT and ART services (Option B and B+) in pregnant women

Uzazi Bora Project: Respectful maternity care

- A 2-year (2013-14) implementation research study
- A collaboration between MDH, HSPH, the FXB Center for Health and Human Rights at Harvard, Tanzania MoH and Temeke MMOH

Objectives:

- To investigate and address gaps in respectful care during childbirth
- A sub-component of the project also evaluated interventions to mitigate the impacts of maternal deaths on the health and wellbeing on the children left behind.

Participants:

- At baseline, up to 2,000 post-partum women participated in exit interview after delivery and 50 health care providers at maternity wards.

Key findings:

- At baseline, 15% to 77% of post-partum women reported some form of disrespectful and abusive care during childbirth
- At endline; **Open birth days** and respectful **maternity care workshops** interventions showed a promising success in improving awareness and changing attitudes towards promoting respectful maternity care during childbirth

ToV4 study: Trial of Vitamin D in HIV Progression

Summary

- A 5-yr (2014-18) collaborative study b/n HSPH, MDH & MUHAS
- An individual randomized, double blinded, placebo-controlled trial of Vitamin D among PLHIV (≥ 18 years) initiating HAART in DSM

Study sites: 4 hospitals (Mwananyamala, Amana, Temeke, Mbagala R3)

Sample size: 4,000 participants

Primary Objectives

1. To determine the effect of Vitamin D3 supplementation on mortality
2. To determine the effect of Vitamin D3 supplementation on pulmonary TB

Progress

- Enrolment of 4,000 participants completed on 24th Feb 2017
- Follow-up (12 months) ongoing until 24th Feb 2018
 - Vital status (alive or died) is known at discharge for **>98% of participants**

ToV5 Study: Trial of Vitamin D in HIV Progression, Birth Outcomes & Child Health

Summary

- A 5-yr (2015-19) collaborative study b/n HSPH, MDH & MUHAS
- An individual randomized, double blinded, placebo-controlled trial of Vitamin D3 among HIV infected pregnant women (≥ 18 yrs) in DSM

Study sites: Mnazi Mmoja, Buguruni, Tabata A, Mbagala R3, Sinza

Sample size: 2,300 participants

Primary objectives:

- To determine the effect of Vitamin D3 supplementation on maternal HIV disease progression or death among HIV+ve pregnant women
- To examine the effect of daily maternal vitamin D3 supplementation on the risk of small-for-gestation age
- To determine the effect of vitamin D3 supplementation on the risk of child stunting at 12 months of age

Progress

- **2,030** participants recruited to date and to be completed by Apr 2018
- Only 17 (1.2%) out of 1428 participants expected to have delivered missing pregnancy outcomes

PPIUD Study: The Impact and Performance Of Institutionalizing PPIUD in routine antenatal and childbirth care in Tanzania

Summary

- A 4-yr (2015-19) collaborative study btn MDH, HSPH, AGOTA, MOH, & FIGO

Study sites: 5 hospitals (Muhimbili, Mbeya RH, Tumbi, Mount Meru & Dodoma RH.)

Primary objectives:

- To assess the institutionalization of PPIUD services at the antenatal clinic and labor wards in Tanzania.

Progress

- **Baseline data collection complete (n=23,806)**
 - Analysis plan in progress
 - Draft abstract for potential papers submitted
- **Follow up at 6 weeks**
 - Good (n=1152,76%)
 - Complete, analysis ongoing
- **Follow up at 9 months post delivery**
 - Response rate 55%
 - Complete
- **Follow up at 18 months post delivery**
 - Commenced in October 2017
 - Mostly phone interviews
 - To continue until October 2018

3IE Study: Assessment of the feasibility and acceptability of home delivery of ART to increase adherence and retention to care in DSM

Summary

- A 2-yr (2016-17) collaborative study btn MDH, HSPH & NACP
- A cluster-randomized implementation research study + qualitative component

Study sites: 48 health facilities in DSM

Sample size: 2,000 participants

Primary objectives:

- To assess the feasibility, acceptability and effectiveness using the home based care providers to deliver ARVs to stable clients at the community

Primary Outcome

- Proportion of clients with suppressed viral load among those receiving home delivery of ARVs vs standard of care

Progress

- Baseline data collection
 - Completed (n=2000)
- Endline surveys
 - Completed
- Analysis and Results
 - Data cleaning and analysis ongoing
 - Preliminary findings shows the intervention is non inferior to standard of care
 - Findings resented at ICASA conference, Abdjan Ivory Coast
- Intervention has been partly adopted in routine practice and is currently continuing using MDH program funds

ZTDT - Establishing the optimal dose of therapeutic zinc supplementation for acute diarrhea in under five children

MUHAS, Boston Children's Hospital, and HSPH

Rationale: Zinc is standard WHO treatment for children with acute diarrhea, but the high dose may cause excess vomiting. This trial will test if a lower dose of zinc is equally effective in reducing diarrhea but also reduce side effects.

ZTDT –Randomized Trial Design

Trial Population: Children under 5 with acute diarrhea

Two Trial Sites: Temeke District, TZ (n=2,250) and Delhi, India (n=2,250)

Randomized Arms:

- A) 20mg zinc/day (standard)
- B) 10 mg/day
- C) 5mg/day

Primary Outcomes: 1) Duration of Diarrhea and 2) Vomiting

Progress to Date: 850 enrolled in Tanzania and 850 enrolled in India
Trial results expected early 2019

ABCD Trial - Antibiotics for Children with Severe Diarrhea

Recruitment Ongoing

MUHAS, Boston Children's Hospital, and HSPH

Rationale: Antibiotics are recommended by WHO for treatment of diarrhea for children >2 years; however they are not recommended for children under 2. New diarrhea etiology evidence suggest some of the pathogens that cause diarrhea mortality among high-risk children under 2 are susceptible to antibiotics.

ABCD –Randomized Trial Design

Trial Population: Children under 2 years with high-risk diarrhea

Trial Population: 11,000 children across 7 countries: Temeke District, Tanzania; Bangladesh, India, Kenya, Malawi, Mali, and Pakistan

Randomized Arms: A) Azithromycin and B) Placebo

Primary Outcomes: 1) 90-Day Mortality and 2) Linear growth

Progress to Date: All sites enrolling – TZ site has 125 children

The Future of MDH and HSPH partnership

- Research
- Training
- Service

Thank you !