The availability and use of HIV diagnostics

Preliminary Results of the 2014 WHO Global Survey and the 3 year trend of CD4 and VL/EID technologies from 2011-2013

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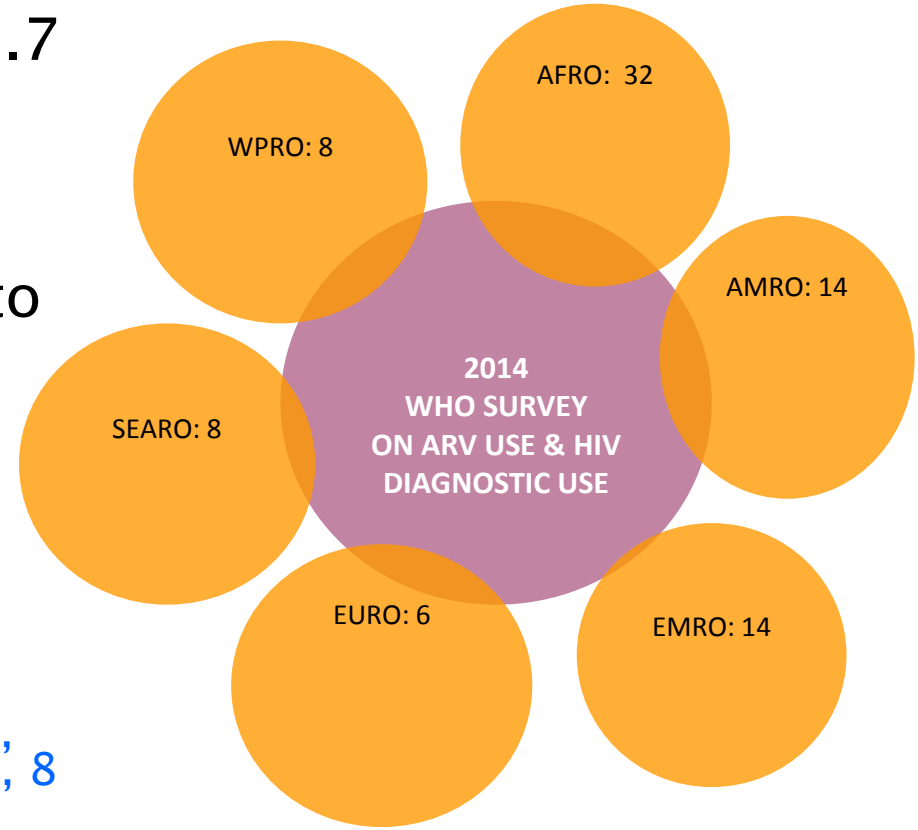
WHO Survey in 2014

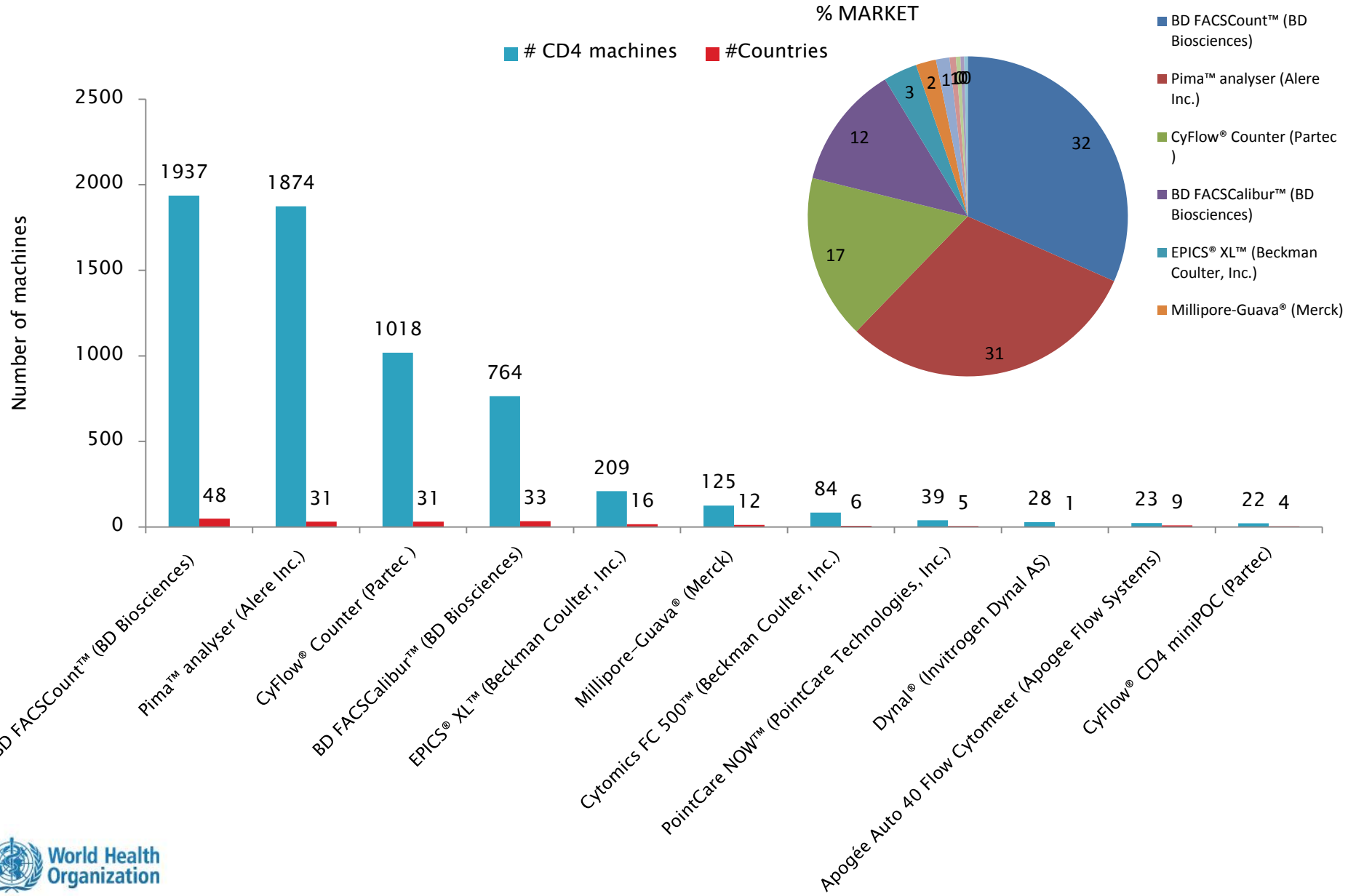
- 82 reporting L&MIC countries 9.5 millions patients on ART vs 11.7 M
- Use of ARVs and diagnostics by end December 2013: 71 countries responded to CD4; 62 to VL/EID



* 32 AFRO, 14 AMRO/PAHO, 14 EMRO, 6 EURO, 8 SEARO, 8 WPRO

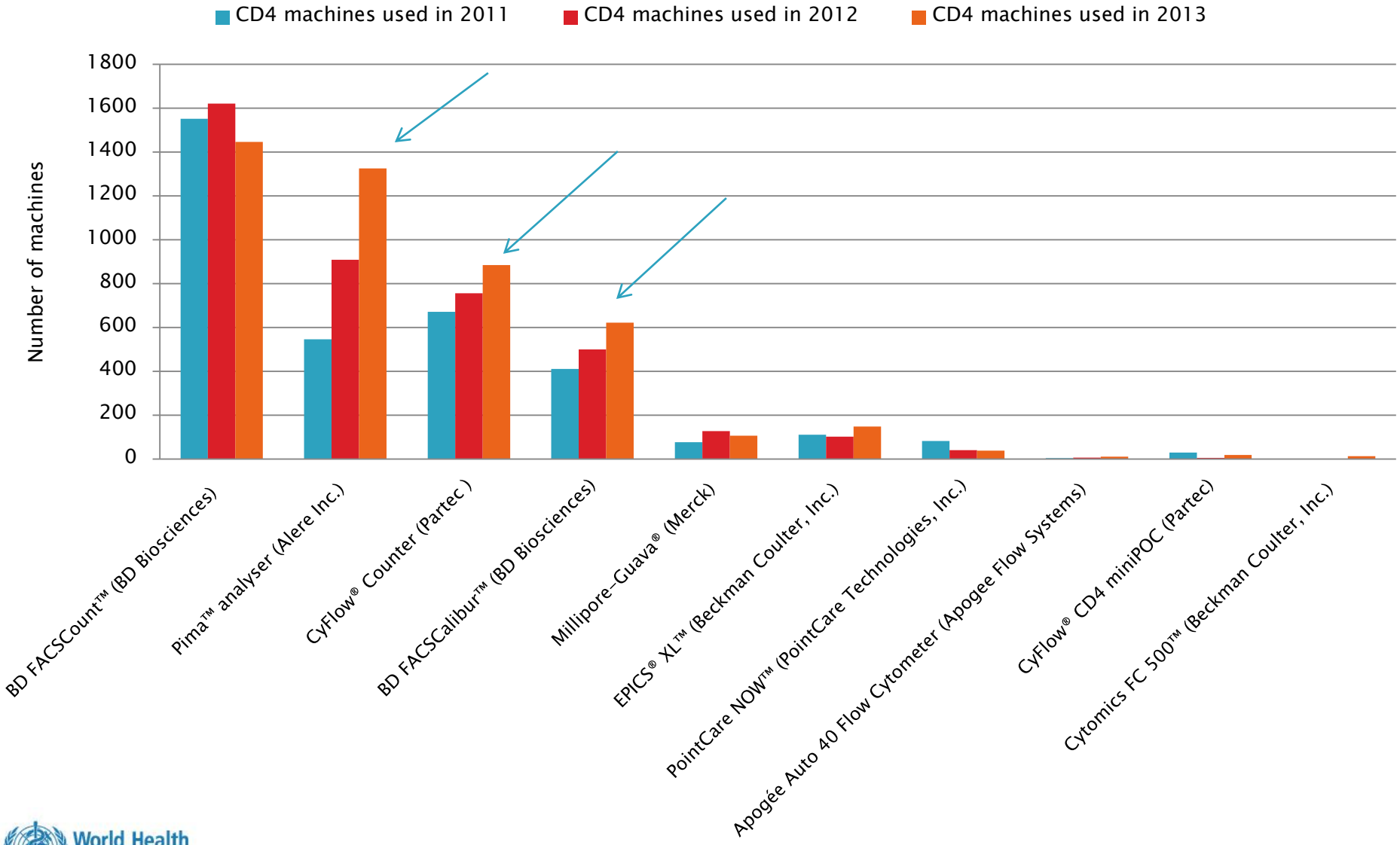
World Health Organization

Number of CD4 machines available in 71 countries by type of technology, by end of Dec. 2013, n=6,123



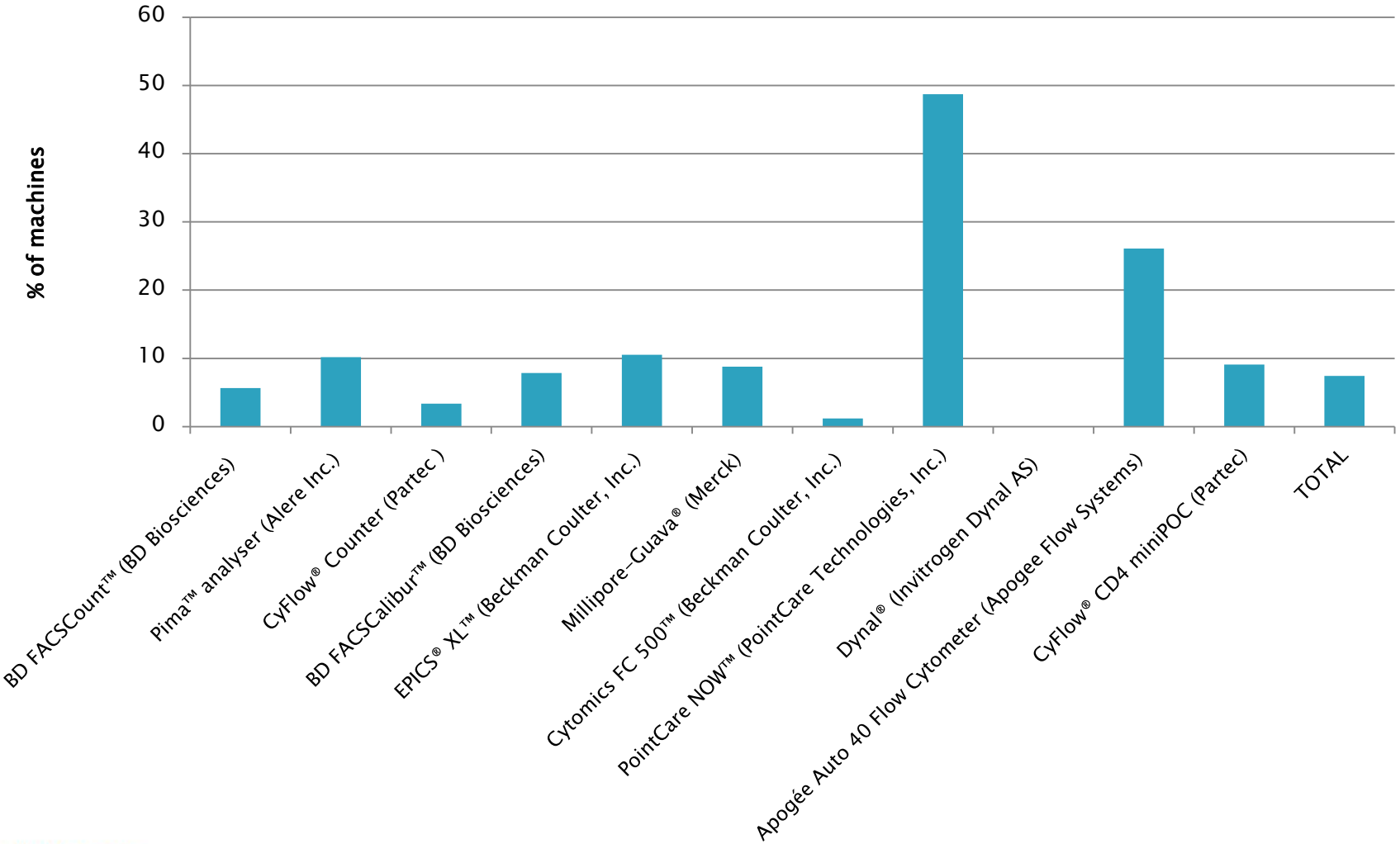
World Health Organization

Trend of CD4 technologies reported available in 53 countries from 2011–2013



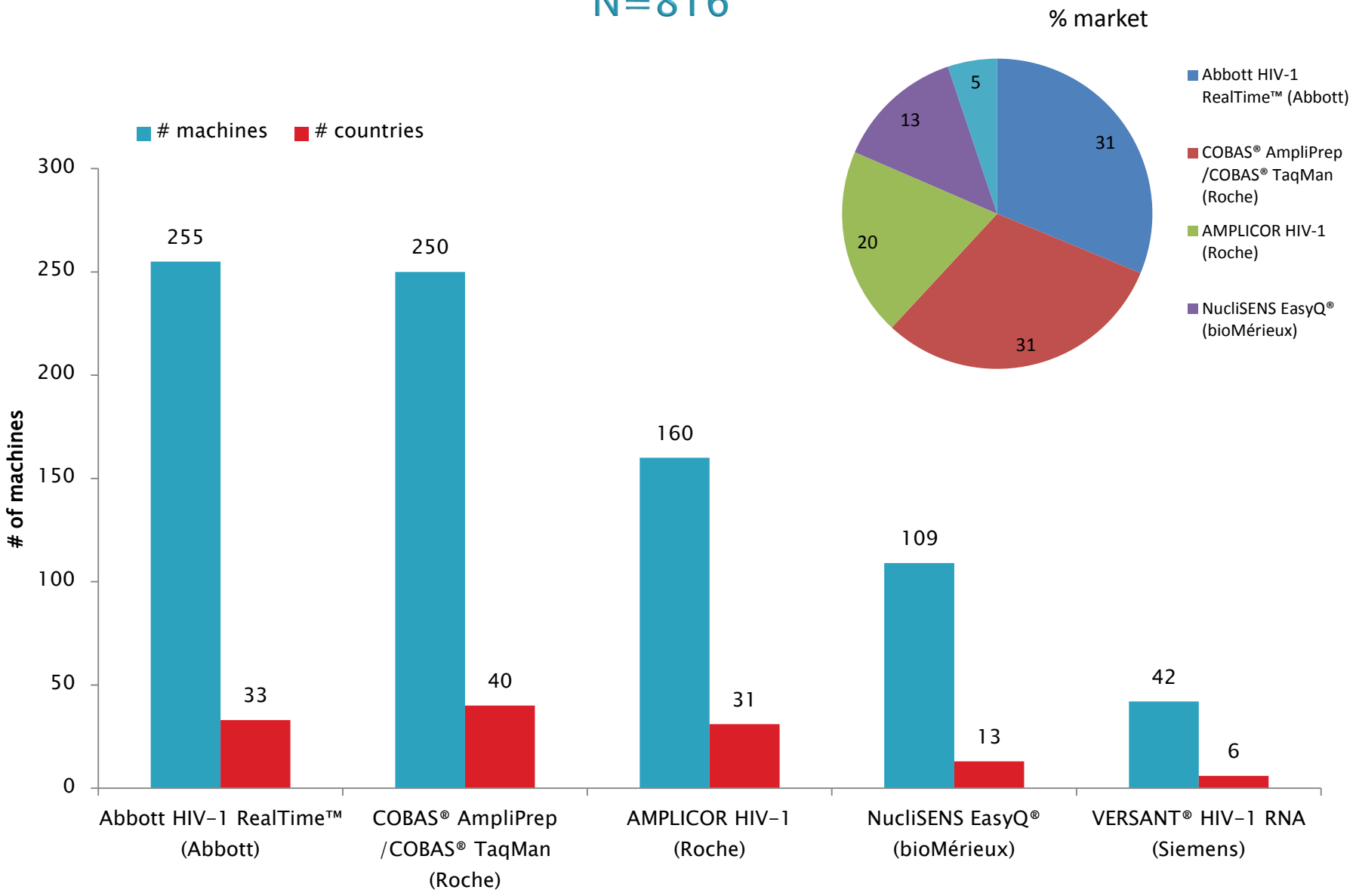
World Health Organization

Proportion of CD4 machines not in use by type of CD4 technology, end of 2013 (n=432 (7%))



World Health Organization

VL & EID equipment available in 62 countries, end of Dec. 2013, N=816



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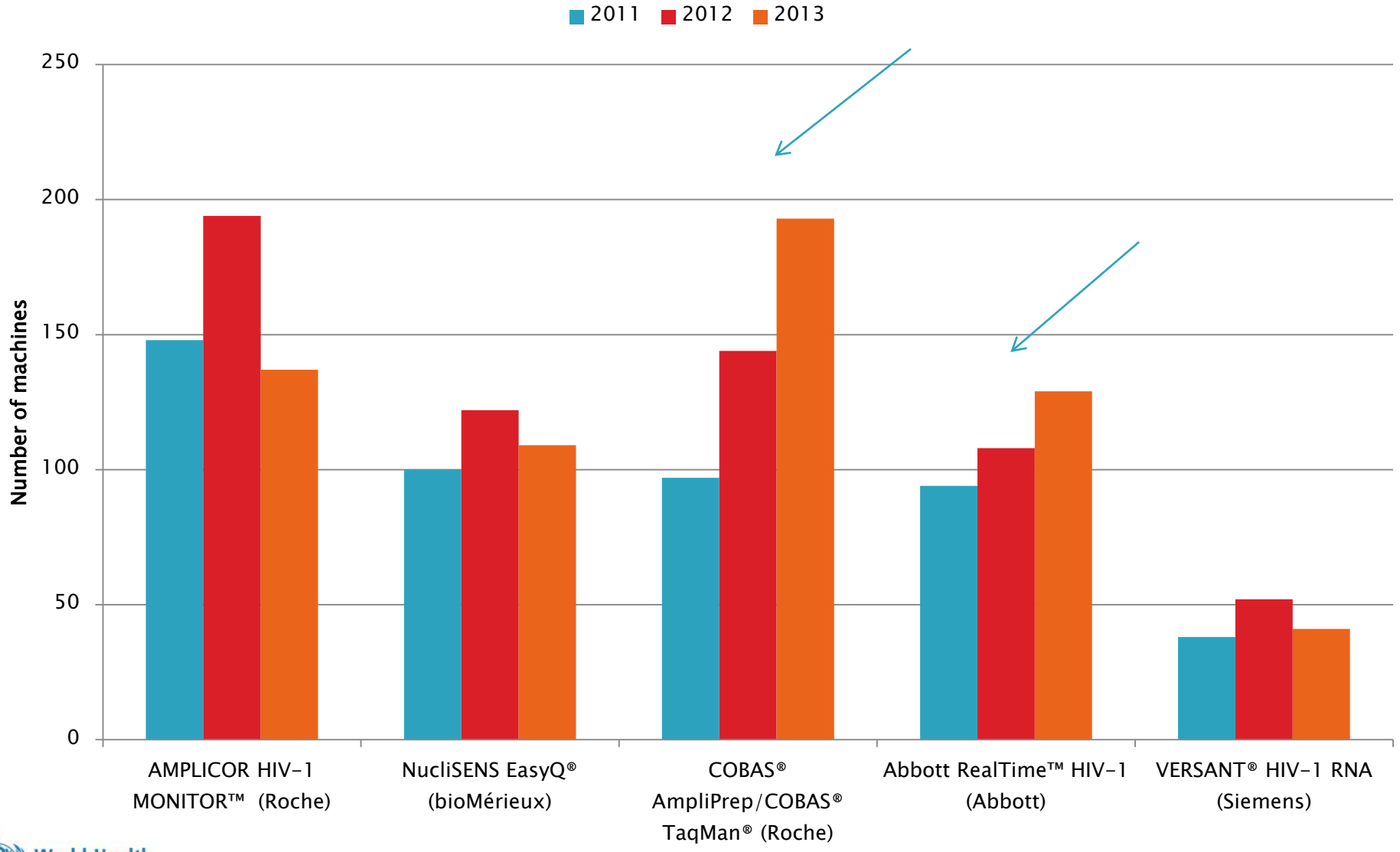
Trend of VL technologies reported available in 47 countries from 2011–2013



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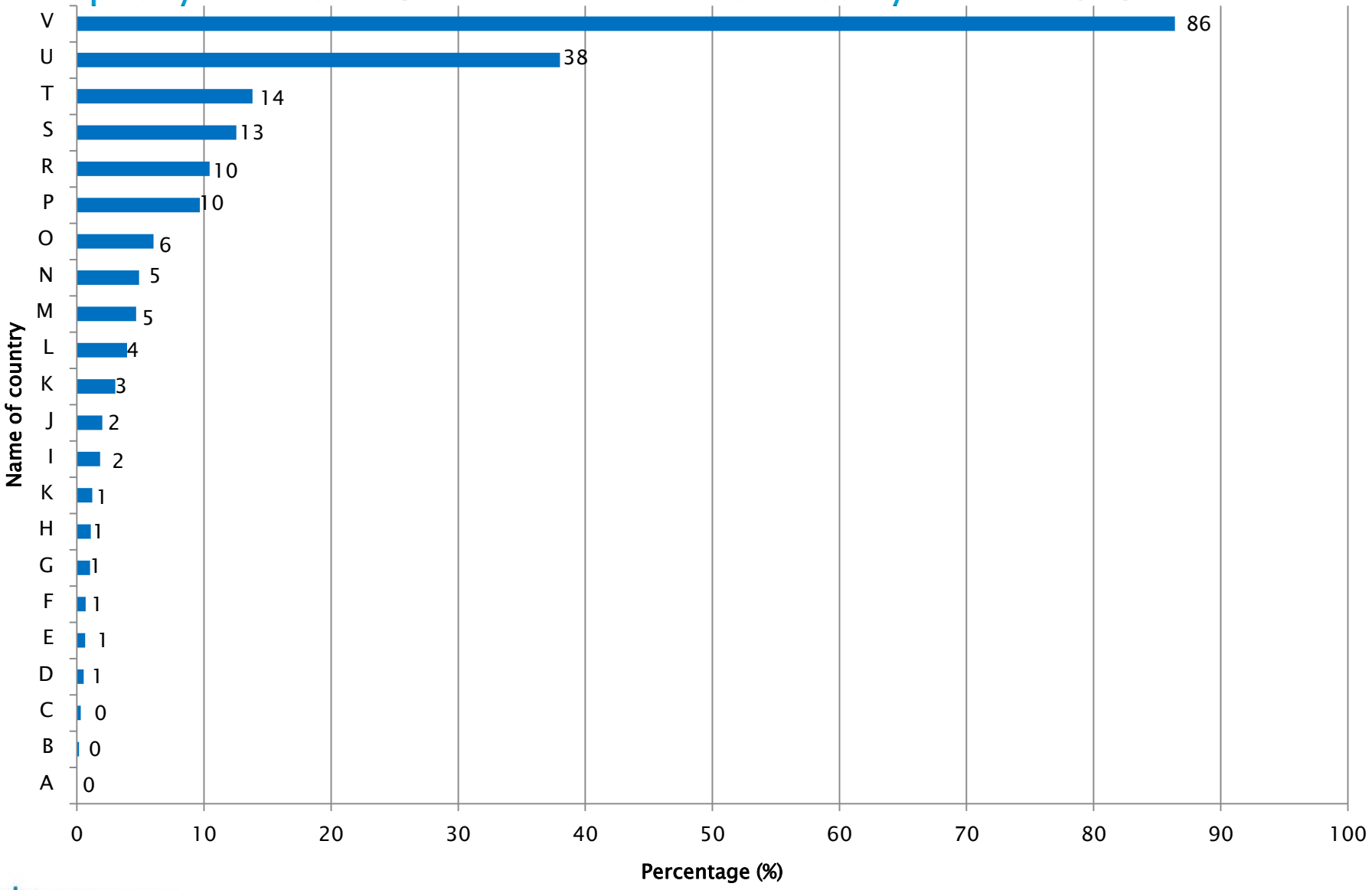
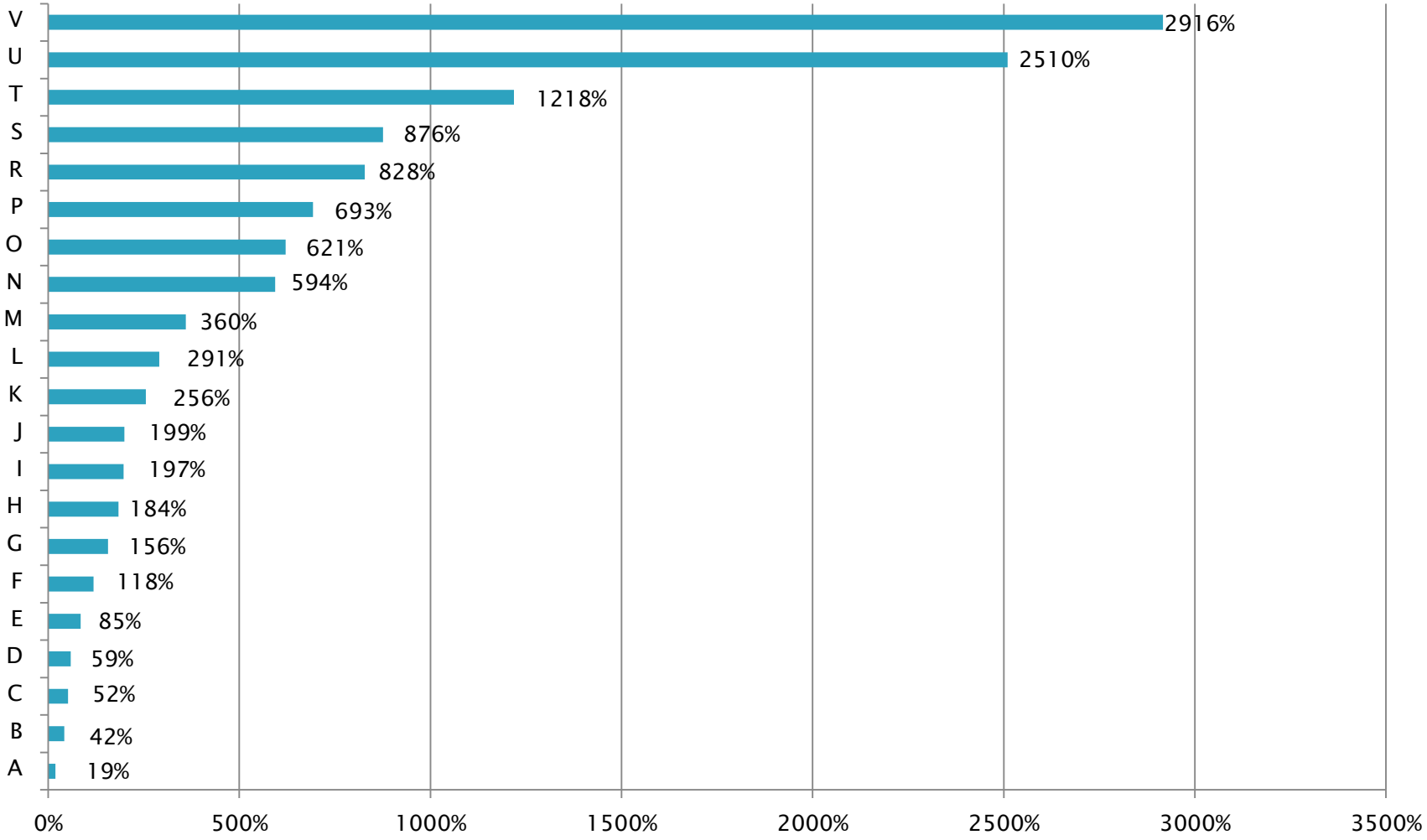
% of total # of VL&EID tests produced out of total annual production capacity in 21 sub-Saharan African countries by end of 2013



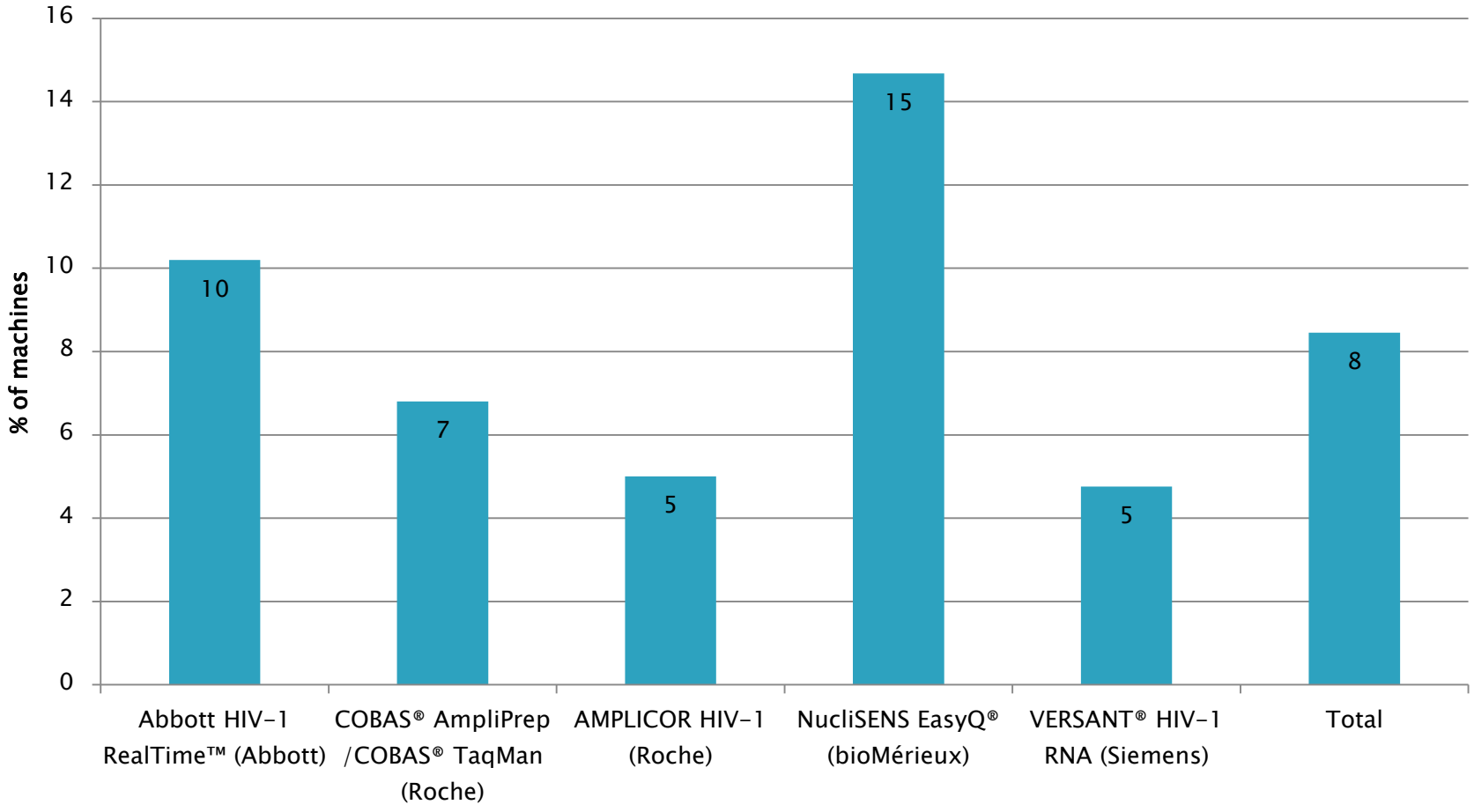
World Health Organization

% of VL needs of people on ART covered with available capacity in 21 sub-Saharan African countries by end of 2013



World Health Organization

Proportion of VL machines not in use by type of VL/EID technology, end of 2013 (n=69 or 8% of 816 VL/EID machines)



World Health Organization

Conclusion and other elements to be considered for strengthening laboratory systems

1. There is an increase of CD4 machines over the last 3 years in particular for CD4 POC and BD FACSCalibur; and for VL platforms in particular for COBAS and Abbott 3 year trends suggest an increase.
2. There is a significant underutilization as the % of the available production capacity is below 40%.
3. However, some countries do not have their needs covered by the current annual production of the available VL platforms.
4. The % of the equipment not in use is around 10% overall but is high for some platforms.
5. Shortage of reagents, lack of instalment/deployment, maintenance and training are the 4 main causes of non-utilization. Lack of power supply was also reported during the Round Table in ASLM 2014: all these reasons limit the capacity to increase the number of tests and need to be tackled in the move towards the 90/90/90 targets by 2020.
6. WHO will continue to monitor and to advocate for better coverage and more access to laboratory services.
7. National laboratory strategic plan and effective supply management of reagents/other laboratory consumables are essential to optimize the deployment and increase the utilization of current and future laboratory technologies.