

**Microbicides Initiative:
Public Health Impact
Preparing for Access and Use**

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Estimating the Public Health Impact of Microbicides

What would be the likely public health
impact of microbicide introduction?

- Number of HIV infections averted
- Global economic benefits of preventing these HIV infections

Methodology

- Based on sophisticated dynamic models that estimate the impact of microbicide use on the chain of HIV transmission in different sexual networks:
 - Sexually active youth
 - Sex workers and clients
 - Women in regular partnerships
 - IVDUs and sex partners

Scope of Estimate

- Examines public health impact in 73 lower income countries
 - countries with GDP < \$1200
 - all of Sub-Saharan Africa
- Analysis uses country specific demographic, epidemiological, and health care data where available

Assumptions

- Microbicides are effective only against HIV, not other STDs
- Microbicides are taken up by only 20% of people already in contact with services
 - women 15-44 using modern contraception
 - sexually active youth in school
 - sex workers in contact with HIV prevention projects
 - IV drug users in contact with prevention services
- People who use microbicides do so in 50 % of acts where condoms not used

Findings: HIV Infections Averted (over 3 years)

A 60 % efficacious microbicide introduced into 73 low income countries would avert 2.5 million HIV infections over 3 years in women, men and infants

Women newly infected with HIV (2001)	1.8 million
Adult AIDS Deaths (2001)	2.4 million

Findings: Economic Savings (over 3 years)

Health care costs averted \$2.7 billion

(includes only forms of care
currently available--no ARVs)

Productivity benefits \$1.0 billion

(includes time lost for work;
training of replacement staff)

Key Policy Messages

Even a relatively low efficacy microbicide could have a large impact on the epidemic

The magnitude of impact is strongly influenced by coverage and use

Coverage

Infections averted*

10%

1.4 million

20%

2.5 million

30%

3.6 million

The public sector should commit to rapid and sustained support for microbicide development and access

Access and Use Working Group

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Access and Use

Why address access now?

- Central to ultimate goal of reducing HIV transmission and empowering women
- Likely to drive impact of microbicides in “real world”
- 10+ years before products reach developing countries
- Strong political expectations for rapid access

Key Dimensions of Access

- **Acceptability and Use**
- **Supportive Environment**
- **Availability**
- **Affordability**
- **Regulatory Approval and Licensing**

Priority Activities...

- Conduct policy research in key countries to establish framework for “microbicides preparedness”
- Establish technical working group, including public and private sectors, to specify policy, legal, fiscal, and monetary measures to ensure microbicide access

...Priority Activities

- Continue international and regional efforts to outline regulatory processes and requirements
- Step up efforts to raise profile of microbicides on the “Global Stage”
- Form strategic alliances for common goals; draw in new expertise

What will the IPM do?

Access one of two key program areas

Opportunity to inform R&D decisions and agreements

Explicitly prioritize work in access - new in microbicides field

How will the IPM work?

Access advisory committee

draw in new expertise
review needs & opportunities
prioritize areas of work

In depth analysis of key areas

Research, meetings and model
agreements around key questions

Where will the IPM start?

Model for “country preparedness”

Commission in-depth look at
financing

Regional regulatory meetings

Microbicides into international
discourse around access