

A woman-centered approach to infant feeding and HIV

US & Canadian providers in discussion

(part 1 of 2)

Judy Levison, MD MPH

Shannon Weber, MSW

Deb Cohan, MD MPH

Whitney Waldron, RN

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Wangari Tharao



Welcome!



POPULATION HEALTH DIVISION
SAN FRANCISCO DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH
CENTER FOR LEARNING & INNOVATION



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Poll Question: What type of organization do you work for?



Housekeeping

Have questions during the webinar?

- Type them in the chat box!

Did you have a chance to complete the HPAT?

- If not, please do so via link in chat box!
- If yes, great! Sit back and enjoy the webinar!

Please be sure to complete the evaluation at the end of the webinar! We love all feedback.

Webinar Tips

- Please do not put the phone line on HOLD during the webinar
- Please be sure your audio preference is selected – PC/Phone
- Please feel free to type comments/questions into the chat box
- Q&A – Raise your hand and we will call on folks individual



Twitter handles:

- @getSFcba
- @LoveYou2org
- @missmonaloutfy
- @DeborahCohan
- @Wangari_Tharao

Social Media Hashtag:

#SFHarmReduc

What is Capacity Building Assistance (CBA)?

CBA attempts to provide information, training, and technical assistance to the HIV prevention workforce in order to increase the adoption and implementation of high impact prevention strategies.



HIV testing

- **Community-based testing** – Thomas Knoble
- **Testing in clinical settings** – Oliver Bacon, Stephanie Cohen
- **Home testing-** Hyman Scott, Oliver Bacon
- **Novel HIV testing technologies** – Severin Gose
- **Linkage/partner services-** Charles Fann
- **Internet Partner Services**– Frank Strona, Charles Fann
- **Perinatal HIV and testing** – Shannon Weber, Deb Cohan
- **Billing-** Denise Smith, Athina Kinsley

Prevention for High Risk Negative Persons

- **PrEP/PEP-** Oliver Bacon, Stephanie Cohen, Jonathan Fuchs, Albert Liu, Shannon Weber, Deb Cohan, Judy Auerbach
- **Personalized Cognitive Counseling-** Tim Matheson/Ed Wolf

Policy/Planning

- **Use of data to support HIV continuum efforts-** Data to Care: Susan Scheer, Charles Fann, Erin Antunez, Darpun Sachdev
- **Support of National HIV Behavioral Surveillance –** Henry Raymond Fisher
- **Social media to support outreach–** Frank Strona, Megan Canon (SFAF), Sapna Mysoor (AP&I WC)
- **Working with cross-sector partners –** Eileen Loughran
- **Harm Reduction Strategies with IDU –** Eileen Loughran
- **Jurisdictional Planning –** Dara Geckeler, Eileen Loughran

Ready to find out more?

Visit: www.getSFcba.org

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A woman-centered approach to infant feeding and HIV

US & Canadian providers in discussion



Dr. Mona Loutfy



Whitney Waldron



Dr. Judy Levison



Dr. Deb Cohan



Wangari Tharao



Shannon Weber

Objectives for webinar #1 (today)

- **Review** current data on breastfeeding & HIV transmission
- **Identify** reasons why a woman living with HIV might consider breastfeeding
- **Discuss** a woman centered approach to infant feeding counseling in the setting of HIV

Objectives for webinar #2 (Coming: Fall 2015)

- **Describe** co-management formats for pediatricians and ob/gyns
- **Discuss** approaches to multidisciplinary care for women living with HIV who are considering breastfeeding
- **Explore** risk management and legal implications

Today's Overview

- Shannon introduction to topic (5 minutes)
- Dr. Levison reviews the data (15 minutes)
- Dr. Mona Loutfy on the Canadian story (5 minutes)
- Panelists introduce themselves: Wangari Tharao, Dr. Deb Cohan, & Whitney Waldron (2 mins each)
- Facilitated discussion with panelists (30 minutes)
- Questions from the audience (30 minutes)

Where did this begin?

CROI Perinatal HIV Hotline lunch discussion 2/2012

- Informed choice model proposed
- Dynamic discussion between ob/gyns & pediatricians followed
- White paper discussion notes

http://nccc.ucsf.edu/wp-content/uploads/2014/05/CROI-2012-Informed_Choice_Breastfeeding_Discussion.pdf

November 2012

Facilitated discussion at CDC's Elimination of Mother to Child Transmission (EMCT)

Stakeholders group:

- Online information confusing for women
- Sense of loss expressed by women
- Concerns about bonding

Publication of a risk reduction model, the response

Breastfeeding and HIV-Infected Women in the

Uni:
Stra:

Judy Levi

¹Department

²Department

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Issues in Applying a Harm Reduction Approach to Breastfeeding in the Context of Maternal HIV

TO THE EDITOR—A harm reduction approach to breastfeeding in the context of maternal human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) was a refreshing perspective to consider and we congratulate Levinson et al [1] on this provocative suggestion. Harm reduction as a counseling philosophy is in consonance with the World Health Organization guidelines, as both focus on informed parental decision making [2]. Choices regarding infant feeding are highly personalized for parents, and we must not negate that these choices

672 • CID 2015:60 (15 February) • CORRESPONDENCE

remain personal for women with HIV despite the limitations imposed by transmission risks and national guidelines. As members of a working group devoted

discussion using a harm reduction approach [6].

There is also an ethical difference between the harm reduction strategies of

Our group is finalizing a systematic review exploring risk of perinatal HIV transmission through breastfeeding among women who are on ART who are virulen

Patient Pamphlets

Woman-centered printables about HIV and infant feeding:

- Bonding with your baby without breastfeeding
- Infant Feeding & Women Living with HIV

<http://www.hiveonline.org/for-you/hiv-women/>

International Women & HIV Conference

February 2015 Dr. Mona Loutfy presents an oral abstract on infant feeding & HIV

- http://regist2.virology-education.com/2015/5thHIVwomen/08_Loutfy.pdf

We make a video for you: <http://www.hiveonline.org/dr-mona-loufty-on-the-canadian-experience-listening-to-women-living-with-hiv-talk-about-breastfeeding>

Review of the data

Judy Levison, MD, MPH

Associate Professor, Department of Obstetrics
and Gynecology

Baylor College of Medicine



United States Perinatal Guidelines

March 2014

- Breastfeeding is not recommended for HIV-infected women in the United States, including those receiving cART
- Women who test positive on rapid HIV antibody assay should not breastfeed unless a confirmatory HIV test is negative

What is the thinking behind the guidelines?

- Prior to the availability of antiretroviral therapy, the risk of HIV transmission from breastfeeding mother to baby was 16%.
- If formula is available, feasible, affordable, safe, sustainable (AFASS)—such as the U.S., then not breastfeeding usually makes sense.

What are the risks of formula feeding?

- In low resource areas of the world, formula feeding has been associated with higher rates of infant death than death from HIV.
- Mixed feeding (alternating breast and formula feeding) has a higher risk of HIV transmission than exclusive breastfeeding.

What is the HIV transmission rate associated **WITH** antiretroviral therapy? What is the evidence?

- Kesho Bora study
- Mma Bana study
- Breastfeeding, Antiretrovirals, and Nutrition (BAN) trial

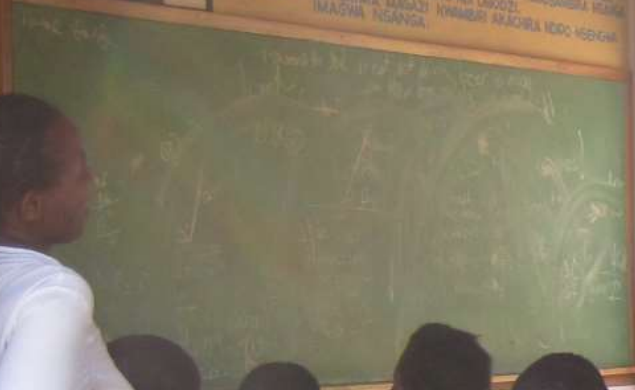


NYAKA VIKI NIMAVHERE ULINDI ZINTU ZINGA
 ZOFUNIKA MONGA IZI:
 -MAZI OKHAMBIRA KUTHETHA UZIGU MBI MINA
 -CHETEZO CHOKHAMBIRA KUMATENDA OCHIMATYANA
 -NDI NJIRA YAKULERA MBI AKAGANDA KUMUSAMBIRA MBI
 -MAMA PA MITEZI ISAMU NO LAMOOZI
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 YOTUKA BINGO OSATI BOTOLO LA NIKUMBU FANNA
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A male teacher in a white shirt stands at the front of the classroom, facing the students.



A group of women are seated on brick benches in a classroom, listening to the teacher. They are dressed in various traditional and modern clothing.

W2011



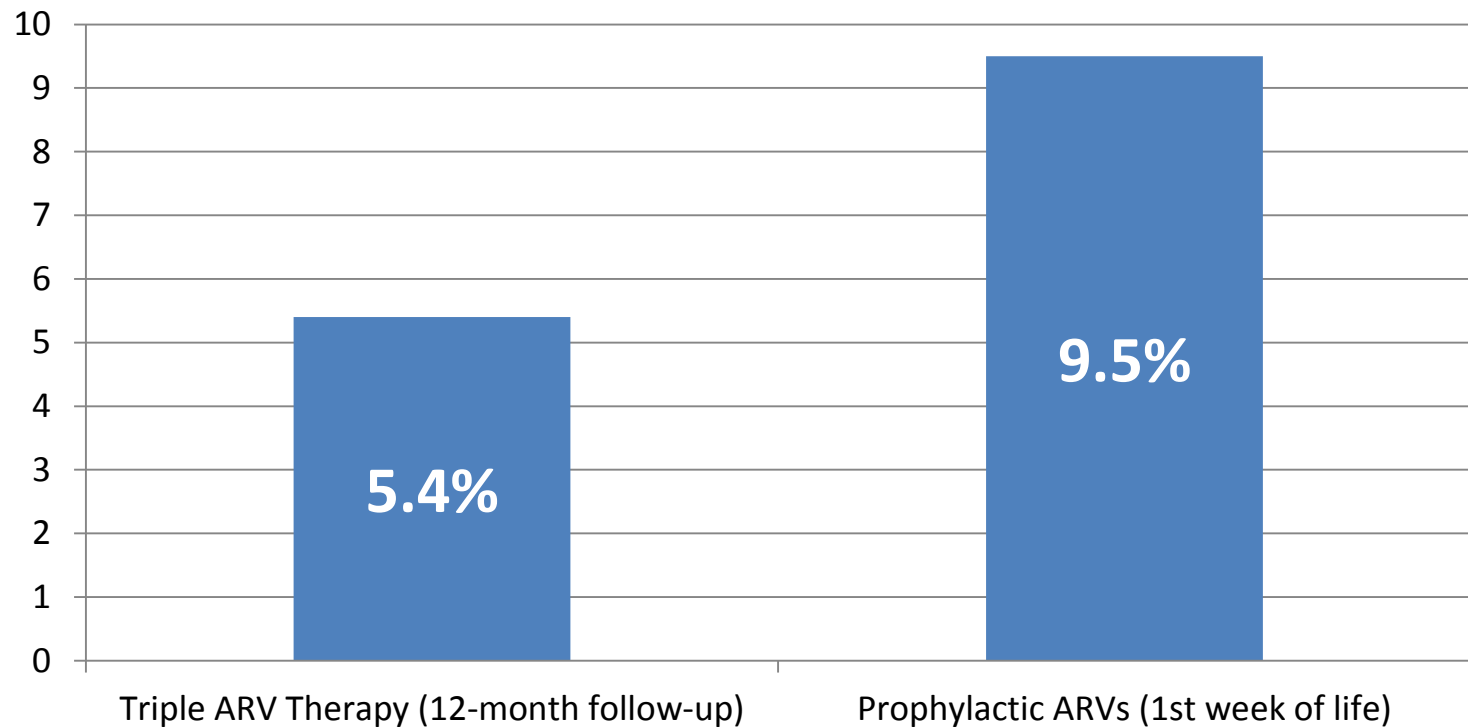
Breast Milk/
Serology

Haematology



Kesho Bora study: maternal treatment while breastfeeding

Risk of HIV Transmission

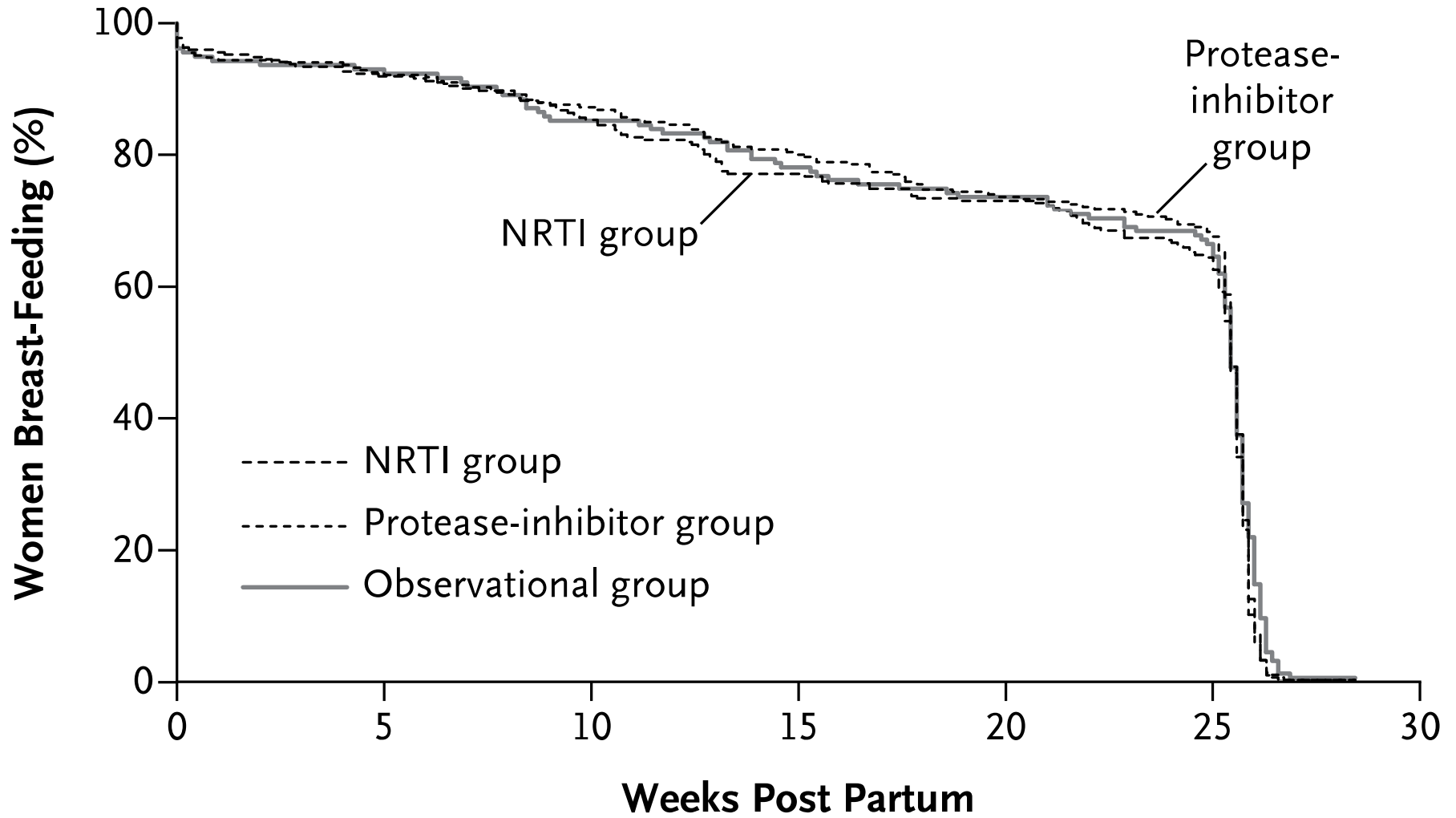


Mma Bana study (Botswana): maternal treatment while breastfeeding

1.1%

- Maternal ARV use among 560 women (zidovudine/lamivudine BID with a) abacavir OR b) lopinavir/ritonavir OR c) nevirapine) during pregnancy, and up to 6 months of breastfeeding was associated with a 1.1% cumulative risk of transmission
- 95% of all women had VL<400

A

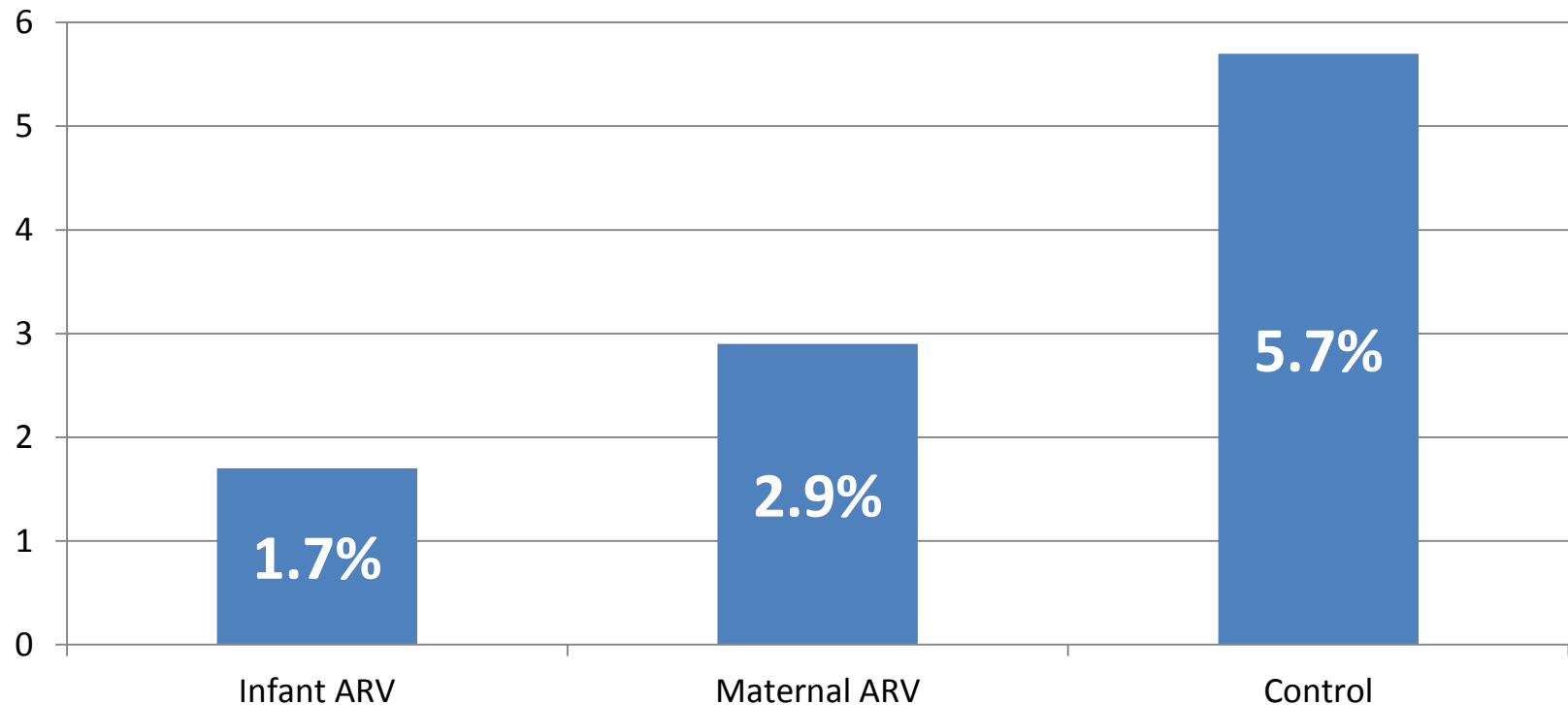


BAN Trial: Infant prophylaxis vs. maternal treatment while breastfeeding

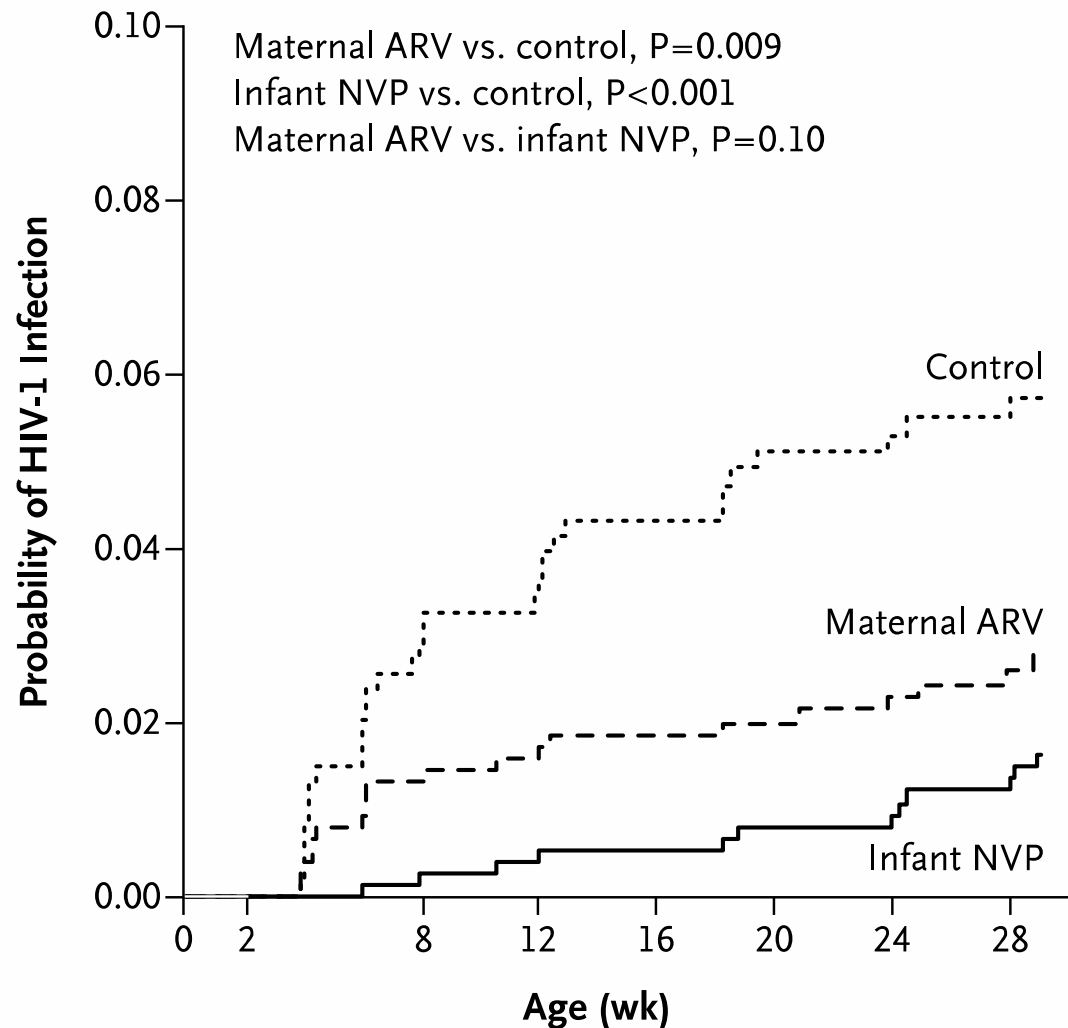
- Compared **infant ARV** prophylaxis (daily nevirapine in increasing doses according to infant weight) vs. **maternal ARV** therapy (the majority received zidovudine/lamivudine with lopinavir/ritonavir BID) for the duration of breastfeeding vs. a **control** group of 1 week of neonatal ARV prophylaxis.

BAN Trial: Infant prophylaxis vs. maternal treatment while breastfeeding cont.

Cumulative HIV Incidence - 6 months postpartum



A HIV-1 Infection in HIV-1–Negative Infants at 2 Weeks



No. at Risk

| | | | | | | | |
|--------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Control | 600 | 558 | 539 | 514 | 480 | 476 | 471 |
| Maternal ARV | 767 | 731 | 715 | 699 | 683 | 679 | 662 |
| Infant NVP | 785 | 752 | 741 | 727 | 710 | 706 | 687 |

WHO guidelines (2010)

- Treat mother with ARVs until baby fully weaned

OR

- Treat baby with ARVs until fully weaned

ARV-prophylaxis options for HIV-infected pregnant women who do not need ART for their own health

| Option A: Maternal AZT | Option B: Maternal triple ARV prophylaxis |
|---|--|
| MOTHER | MOTHER |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Antepartum AZT (from as early as 14 weeks gestation) • sd-NVP at onset of labour* • AZT+3TC during labour and delivery* • AZT+3TC for 7 days postpartum* <p>* sd-NVP and AZT+3TC can be omitted if mother receives >4 weeks of AZT antepartum</p> | <p>Triple ARV from 14 weeks until one week after all exposure to breast milk has ended</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AZT + 3TC + LPV/r • AZT + 3TC + ABC • AZT + 3TC + EFV • AZT + 3TC (or FTC) + EFV |
| INFANT | INFANT |
| <p><i>Breastfeeding infant</i> Daily NVP from birth until one week after all exposure to breast milk has ended</p> <p><i>Non-breastfeeding infant</i> AZT or NVP for 6 weeks</p> | <p><i>Breastfeeding infant</i> Daily NVP from birth to 6 weeks</p> <p><i>Non-breastfeeding infant</i> AZT or NVP for 6 weeks</p> |

Who wants to breastfeed in the U.S.?

- Case 1: A 32-year-old woman, originally from Nigeria, was diagnosed with HIV during her current pregnancy. During prenatal care, she communicated to her obstetrician her desire to breastfeed.
- She feared that not breastfeeding would raise suspicion in her community about her HIV status.

Case I (continued)

- The patient was referred to the local pediatric HIV specialist, who explained the risks of HIV transmission via breastfeeding. The patient expressed relief to discuss her concerns with a provider. Knowing she had options provided a space for her to contemplate the best decision for her situation.
- She opted to breastfeed for 6 weeks, both to “prove” to her community that she does not have HIV and in response to public messages that “breast is best.” Both she and her baby remained on ARVs while she breastfed.

Who wants to breastfeed in the U.S.?

- Case 2: A 35 year old woman recently diagnosed with HIV, known HIV+ partner discloses not breastfeeding is the hardest part of adjusting to her diagnosis
- She'd breastfeed her first child for 2 years and planned to do the same with this infant, feels breastfeeding provides the best nutrition, immune support and optimal bonding
- After discussing all the options including the risks of HIV transmission, unknown safety of infant exposure to ARVs through breast milk and other alternatives for infant feeding, she ultimately decides to bottle feed with banked breast milk.

Our approach to infant feeding discussion

- Ask: “In the U.S. it is recommended not breastfeeding if a woman has HIV. Is that an issue/problem for you?”
- If, after hearing the risks, the woman still wants to breastfeed, then what?

Harm reduction strategy: theory behind our practice

- “People will make more health-positive choices if they have access to adequate support, empowerment, and education.”
- An example of harm reduction is needle exchange programs (better not to use IV drugs but if you are going to, then use clean needles to reduce your risk of HIV, hepatitis, and bacterial infections)

Risk Reduction Framework

- **Validate** her desire to breastfeed
- **Seek** to understand her motivation to breastfeed
- **Explore** alternatives
- **Offer** harm reduction

Harm Reduction Approach

1. **Discuss** timing of and methods of weaning with options
2. **Discuss** what is known and not known about reduction in lactational HIV transmission
3. **Explain** that exclusive breastfeeding appears safer than mixed formula/breastfeeding
4. **Ensure** the woman is receiving a suppressive ARV regimen
5. **Discuss** the option of infant ARV prophylaxis beyond the standard 6 weeks of zidovudine syrup

Harm Reduction Approach Cont.

6. **Monitor** maternal viral load monthly
7. **Conduct** HIV polymerase chain reaction testing for the infant monthly while breastfeeding and at 1, 3, and 6 months after weaning
8. **Monitor** the infant for evidence of hematologic toxicity depending on ARV regimen and pediatric recommendations
9. **Educate** the woman about presenting for care immediately for signs of mastitis



IHPREG

INTERDISCIPLINARY
HIV PREGNANCY
RESEARCH GROUP

Dr. Mona Loutfy

Ms. Wangari Tharao

AN INTERDISCIPLINARY APPROACH TO UNDERSTANDING INFANT FEEDING IN THE ERA OF HIV

HIV & Infant Feeding Forum



Community forum
HIV & Infant Feeding in Ontario
A day to talk about the issues related to infant feeding

Saturday, September 21st, 2013

Specific location in Toronto to be announced

Participants Will:

- Exchange information about infant feeding guidelines in Ontario
- Learn more about the risk of transmission with breastfeeding
- Hear from experts about clinical issues, research, and the law
- Help guide future research in Ontario on this topic

THE COMMUNITY FORUM IS FREE BUT **REQUIRES ADVANCED REGISTRATION**

Registration begins on Monday, July 29th 2013 and ends Monday, September 16th 2013

Please Register by email to marvelous@whiwh.com OR logan.kennedy@wchospital.ca

Lunch will be provided. Space is limited.

For more information you can contact Logan Kennedy at logan.kennedy@wchospital.ca Or 416-351-3732 ext. 2784





WHAT ARE THE CONTROVERSIES?

Outlining the main issues for HIV and Infant feeding

Controversy 1: Contradicting Guidelines

Controversy 2: In the era of ART, how much of a risk is there?

Controversy 3: Misunderstanding of the science

Controversy 4: Psycho-social, stigma, fear issues

Controversy 5: Legal implications

People listened & asked questions

Community
wanted to
know



Activities

I. Webinar with CATIE

Webinar series: HIV-positive parenting in Canada



Presented by CATIE and the Interdisciplinary HIV Pregnancy Research Group (IHPREG), this three-part webinar series will explore issues related to HIV, pregnancy and parenting in Canada. The series will feature presentations from people living with HIV, healthcare providers and researchers.

Webinar #1 – Planning Pregnancies in 2014: Options and opportunities for care of people and couples affected by HIV

A live webinar with Dr. Mona Loutfy, Clinician Scientist at Women's College Hospital and Associate Professor in the Department of Medicine at the University of Toronto

HIV-positive parenting in Canada A webinar series co-organized by IHPREG and CATIE

IHPREG brings together Ontario's leaders on the issues associated with HIV during preconception, pregnancy, postpartum and in any circumstance following pregnancy.

CATIE is Canada's source for up-to-date, unbiased information about HIV

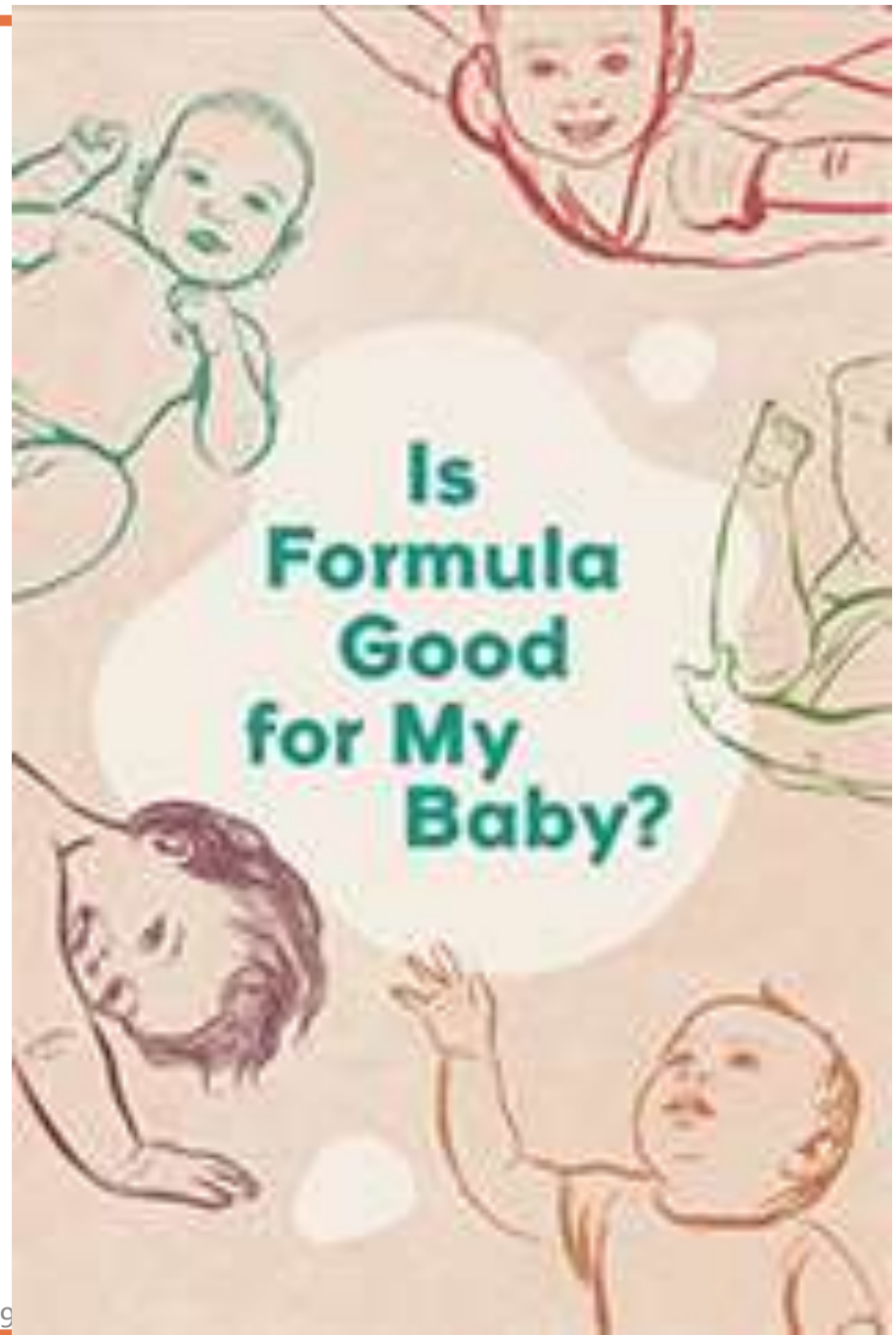


Activities

2. Patient resource with CATIE



Canada's source for
HIV and hepatitis C
information



Activities

3. HIV Infant Feeding Working Group





Agenda

When: Thursday, February 7th, 2013

Where: The Ontario HIV Treatment Network, 1300 Yonge Street, Suite 600, Toronto, Ontario

Schedule of Events

| Time | Item | Presenter(s) |
|------------------|--|---|
| 8:00 – 8:30 am | ARRIVAL AND BREAKFAST | |
| 8:30 am | WELCOME | Dr. Mona Loutfy and Maureen Ringlein |
| 8:35 – 8:50 am | RESULTS OF SCOPING REVIEW | Logan Kennedy and Dr. Mona Loutfy |
| 8:50 – 9:00 am | UPDATE ON BASIC SCIENCE LITERATURE | Dr. Lena Serghides |
| 9:00 – 10:00 am | ONTARIO PILOT DATA | Dr. Lydia Kapiriri and Wangari Tharao |
| 10:00 – 10:30 am | COFFEE BREAK | |
| 10:30 – 11:00 am | RESULTS FROM THE MOTHERING STUDY | Dr. Saara Greene |
| 11:00 – 11:15 am | MATERNAL CLINICAL CONSIDERATIONS | Dr. Mark Yudin and Jay MacGillivray RM |
| 11:15 – 11:30 am | DISCUSSION OF DATA FROM ONTARIO | ALL |
| 11:30 – 12:00 pm | LUNCH BREAK | |
| 12:00 – 12:45 pm | BASIC SCIENCE RESEARCH CONSIDERATIONS | Dr. Kenneth Rosenthal |
| 12:45 – 1:15 pm | NETWORKING BREAK | |
| 1:15 – 1:45 pm | PEDIATRIC FAMILY CONSIDERATIONS | The Teresa Group |
| 1:45 – 2:15 pm | PEDIATRIC CLINICAL CONSIDERATIONS | Dr. Ari Bitnun and Georgina MacDougall RN |
| 2:15 – 2:45 pm | DISCUSSION OF PEDIATRIC CONSIDERATIONS | |
| 2:45 – 3:00 pm | BREAK | |
| 3:00 – 3:45 pm | OPEN DISCUSSION | |
| 3:45 – 4:30 pm | NEXT STEPS AND SETTING PRIORITIES | |

The IHPREG and Teresa Group Infant Feeding Working Group

One Day Meeting Report
Hosted by The Ontario HIV Treatment Network

Acknowledgements

This research was made possible through the generous support of the following:



Special thanks to our research teams:



Panel Discussion



Dr. Mona Loutfy



Whitney Waldron



Dr. Judy Levison



Dr. Deb Cohan



Wangari Tharao



Moderator: Shannon Weber



National rapid response for HIV management and bloodborne pathogen exposures.

Perinatal HIV Advice
(888) 448-8765, 24/7
nccc.ucsf.edu

The **Perinatal HIV Hotline** provides clinicians of all experience levels with cost-free, round-the-clock, expert advice on:

- Managing HIV in pregnant mothers and their infants
- HIV testing in pregnancy
- Preventing transmission in labor, delivery and post-partum period

The **ReproID HIV Listserv** is a forum to connect with providers, discuss perinatal HIV cases, and share resources. Contact Brenda Goldhammer, Program Manager, at goldhammerb@ucsf.edu to join.

Our mission is to improve patient health outcomes by building the capacity of healthcare providers through expert clinical consultation and education.

Poll Question: My organization would be interested in further customized training or technical assistance on perinatal HIV.



Questions from Participants



Office Hours! 7.23 Starting at 10 am PST

- You can chat with Shannon about:
 - Talk in detail about the crossroads of infant feeding decisions and disclosure: what are options?
 - Practice the conversation: bringing up infant feeding options with a women living with HIV
 - Brainstorm about creating collaborative efforts in your area to support women with their infant feeding choices (milk banks, bottle feeding and bonding sessions, etc.)
 - Discuss adapting the patient brochures to your local area



www.getSFcba.org/events

