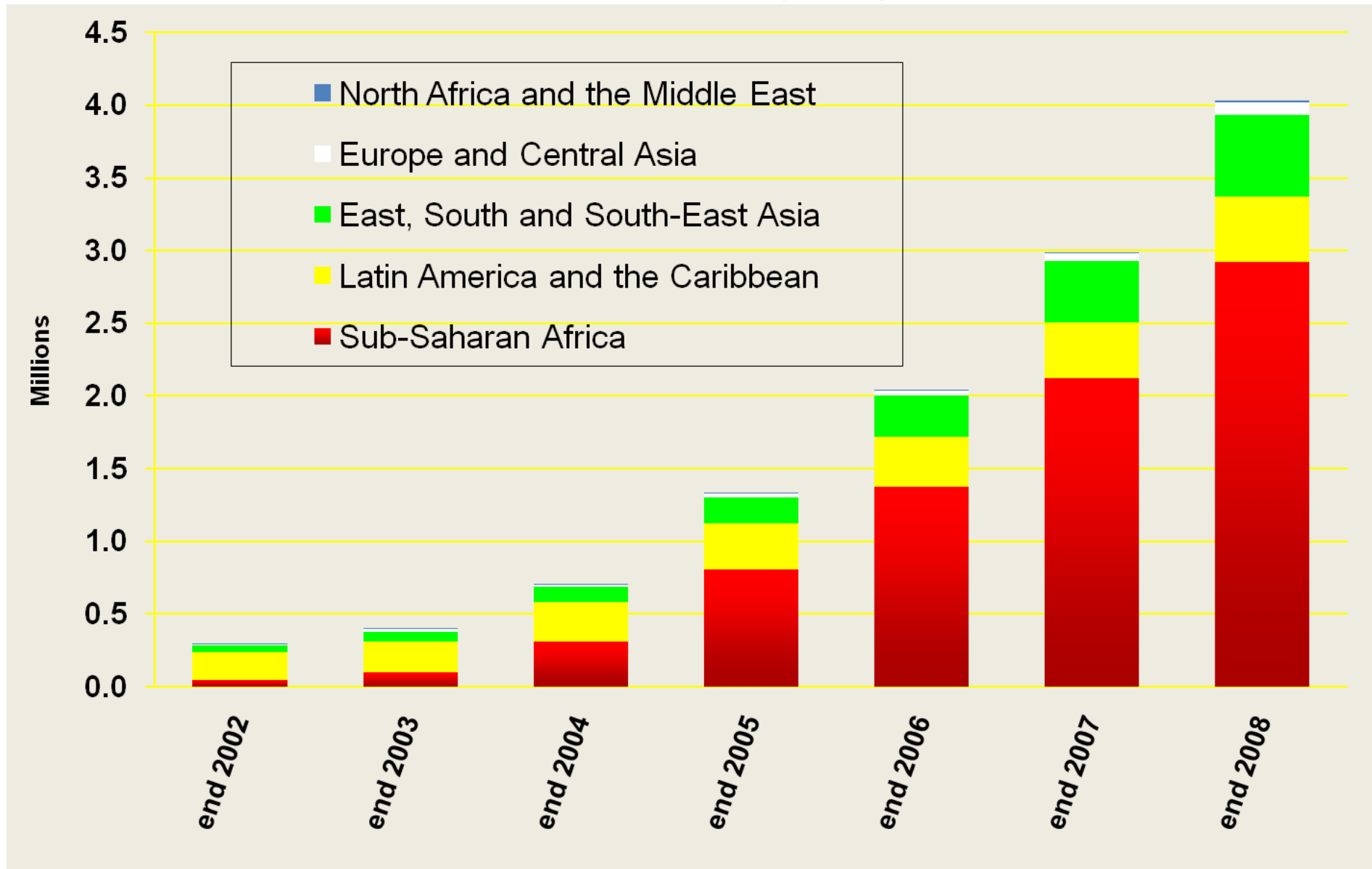


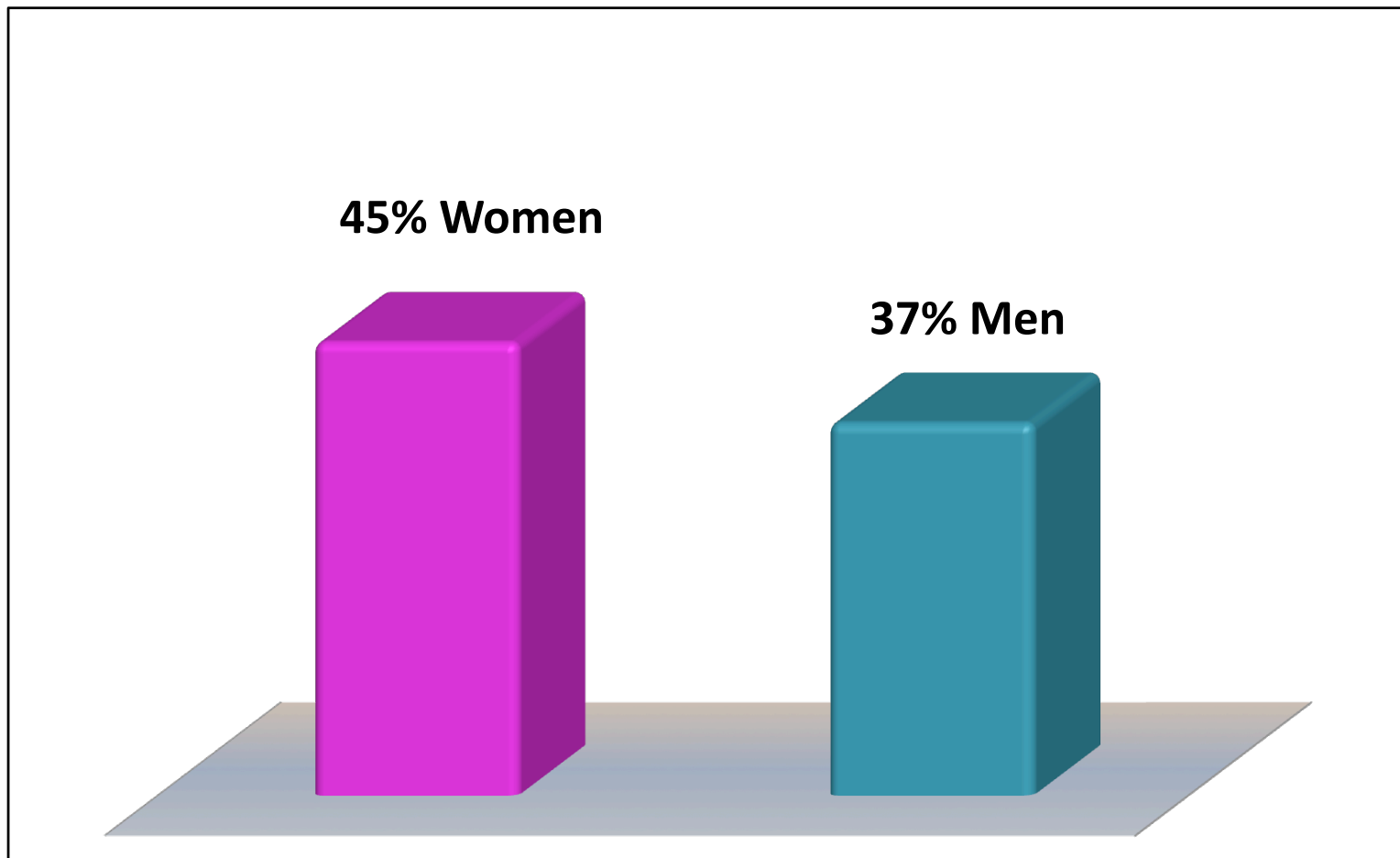
The Global Response to AIDS: Does It Pass the Test for Women?

Peter Piot
Institute for Global Health
Imperial College

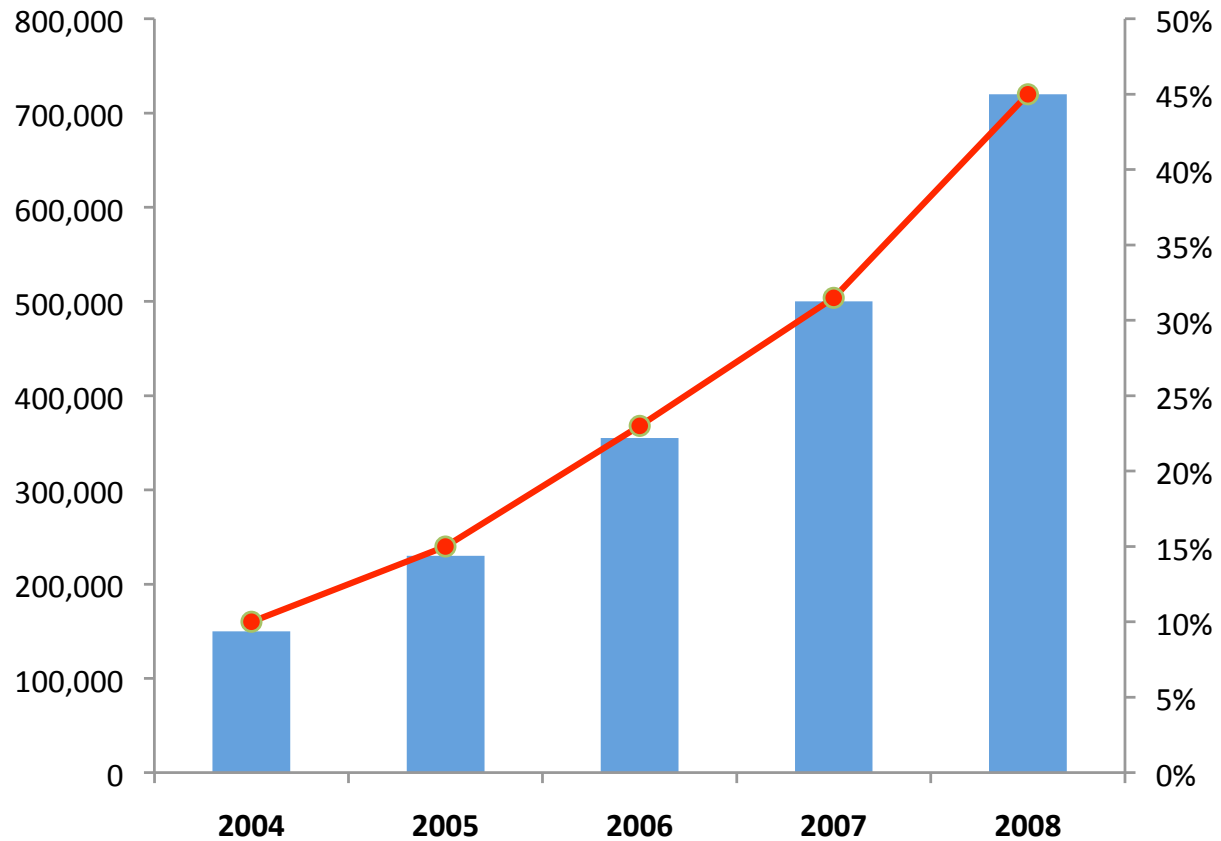
Number of people receiving ART in low- and middle-income countries, by region, 2002–2008



**Percentage in Need of ART Who Now Have Access
- in low and middle income countries (2008)**

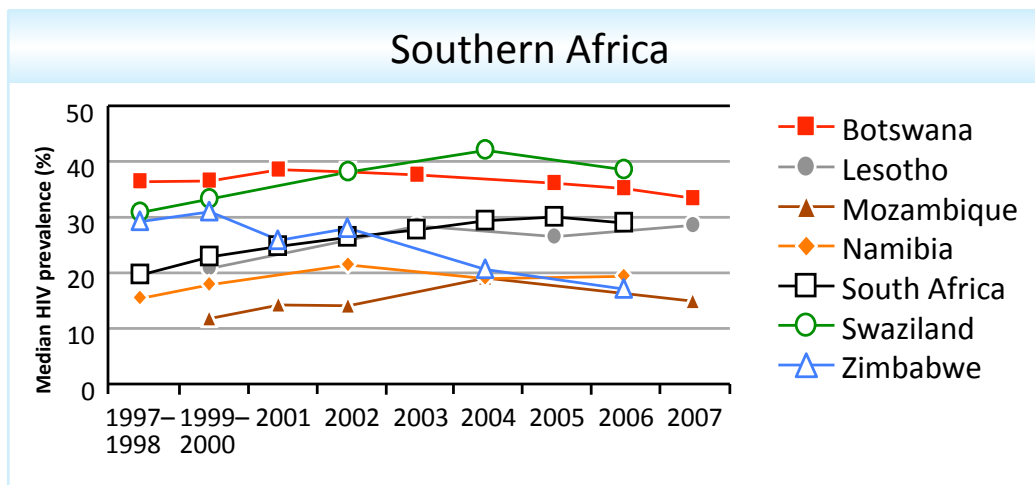


Number and percentage of HIV-positive pregnant women Receiving antiretroviral prophylaxis, 2004–2008

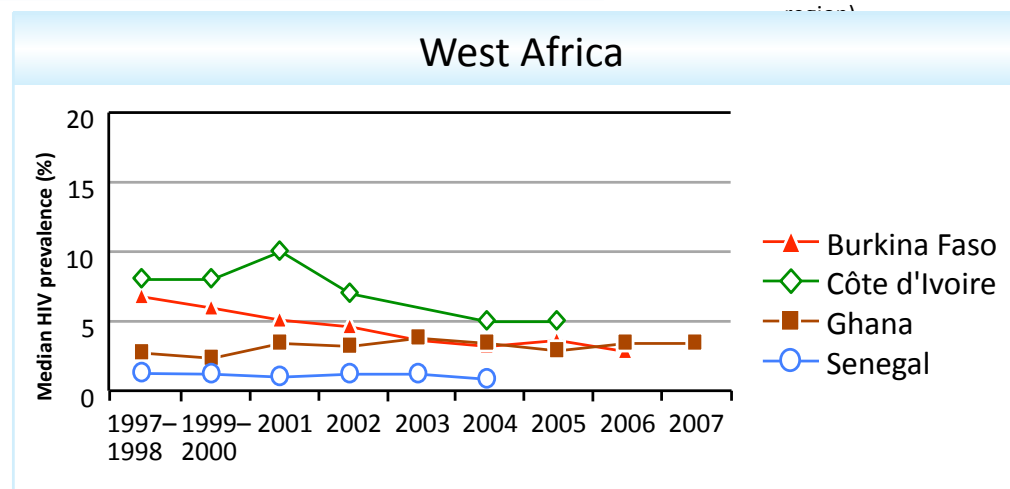
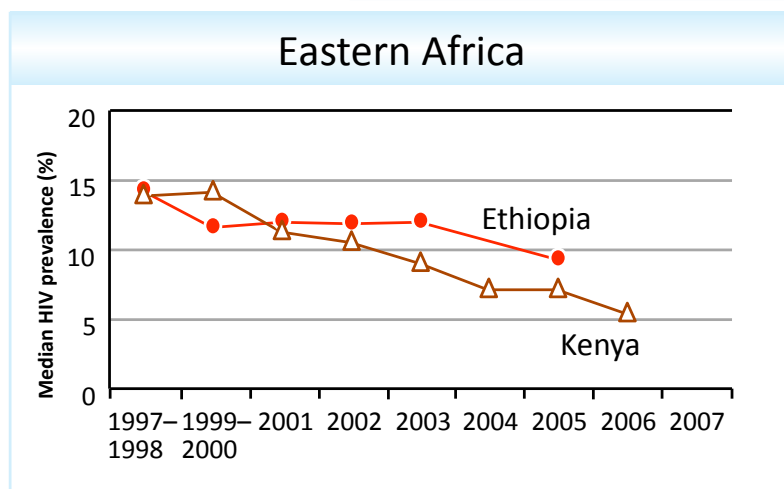


- Number of HIV-positive pregnant women receiving anti-retrovirals
- % of HIV-positive pregnant women receiving anti-retrovirals

HIV prevalence (%) among pregnant women attending antenatal clinics in sub-Saharan Africa, 1997–2007



NOTE: Analysis restricted to consistent surveillance sites for all countries except South Africa (by province) and Swaziland (by region).



ART – Issues For Women

- **Sustainability of ART in women**
- **Access to 2nd line treatment**
- **The power of stigma and violence on ART take-up for women**
- **Lack of awareness of risk**
- **Migrant groups in Europe**

- **NOTES:**

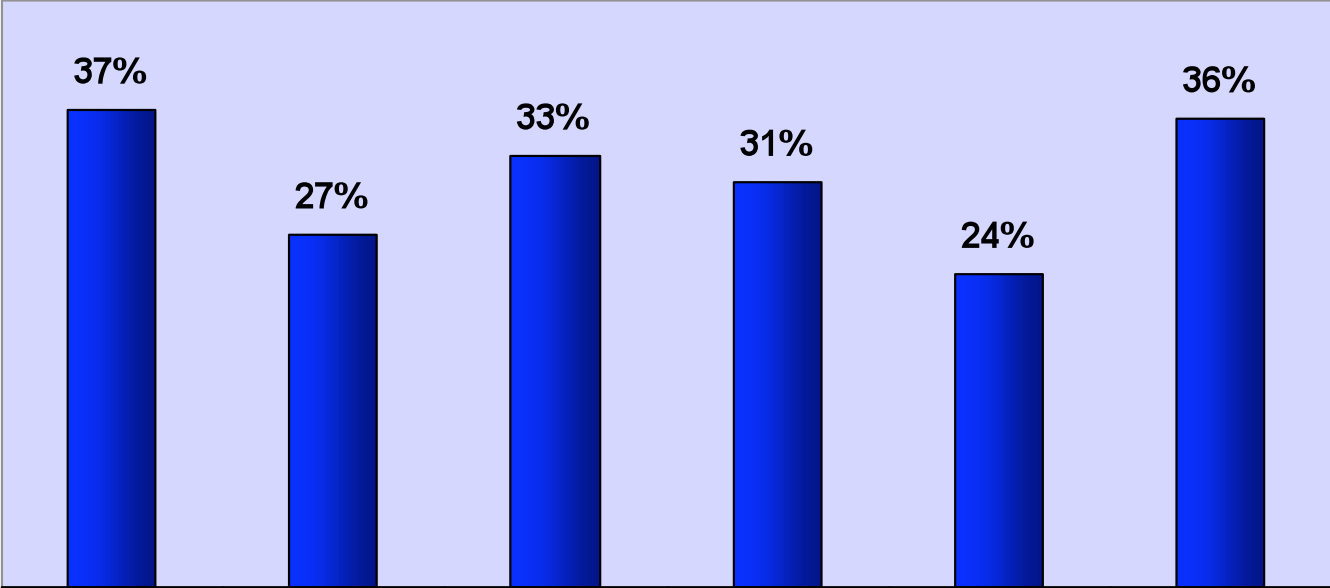
- **The power of stigma and violence on ART take-up for women:** 61% of women eligible for free ART in a Zambian clinic opted out as home visit follow ups would have identified their status and face potential stigma or even violence– (Morrison & Fleischman, 2005)

- **Lack of awareness of high risk:** late in seeking help – UK, 39% of diagnosis in black Africans were diagnosed late (HPA 2006); UK black Africans a high risk group but 71% of women had ever consulted a GP (Erwin et al,2002);

- **Migrant groups in Europe:** late presentation and poor knowledge and utilisation of health care (Adler et al, 2009)

PMTCT:

- **Need for further scale up towards elimination**
- **A comprehensive continuum of services:**
 - treatment and care that benefits *both* mother and child
 - ART – switch to multiple drug regimen
 - links to general mother/child health services and support
 - ongoing paediatric services



Stigma and Discrimination in Health Services:

- Refusal of help by health workers including doctors & dentists
- Ignorance of transmission routes leading to fear and discrimination
- Denial of pre and post natal care
- Sterilisation without consent
- Confidentiality not respected

NOTES:

Refusal of help by health workers including doctors & dentists, **Los Angeles and Oregon; UK; Africa, Russia ;France,**
Ignorance of transmission routes leading to fear and discrimination, **Rwanda, China, Sterilisation without consent, Dominican Republic**
Refusal by doctors to perform caesareans, **India**
Confidentiality not respected, **India ; Dominican Republic,**

Women in the Health Sector – Gender Inequality and Impact on Health Service:

- **75% of the healthcare workforce are women in many countries**
- **Yet women are less likely to occupy decision making positions**
- **This impacts the understanding of the health care of women patients**
- **Vulnerability to violence & sexual harassment in society against women affects their work – eg home visits, night calls**
- **Inequity in salary coupled with unfavourable working conditions sees a ‘brain drain’ of valuable experienced people from resource poor settings**

NOTES:

eg UK – 60% of nurses from Sub-Saharan Africa and 40% of from the sub continent were 40 years or older and therefore skilled
(Buchan et al, 2006)

HIV RESEARCH NEEDS FOR WOMEN:

- **Female controlled methods**
 - **microbicides**
 - **pre exposure prophylaxis**
 - **vaccine**
- **HIV prevention**
 - **evaluation**
 - **changing social male norms**
- **Health services research**
- **Community support and resilience**

The Way Forward:

- **Secure women's rights**
- **Invest in AIDS programmes that work for women**
- **Increase women's representation in decision making forums**
- **Specific score cards on women and AIDS in each country and globally**