

Alarm Clock-Based Reminder for Improving Low Adherence on Option B Plus Antiretroviral Therapy Among HIV Positive Pregnant and Lactating Mothers in Northern Ethiopia

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Background: Option B plus antiretroviral therapy (ART) is an approach used to eliminate new Human Immune Deficiency Virus (HIV) infections among infants. Considering the high adherence on Option B plus ART in HIV positive mothers is a crucial part in preventing mother-to-child transmission HIV. Therefore, this study was performed to assess the status of adherence and factors related to Option B plus ART.

Methods: A cross-sectional study design was conducted in Eastern zone of Tigray Region from January to February 2017. Data were collected by using pre-tested structured interviewer-administered questionnaire from 350 participants selected using simple random sampling. Descriptive and binary logistic regression was done during analysis.

Results: The overall good adherence status of Option B plus ART among pregnant and lactating mothers was 67.3% [62.3–72.3%]. Attending formal education (AOR=2.78, 95% CI 1.52–5.07), traveling for <1 hour to reach health facility (AOR=2.03, 95% CI 1.19–3.44), (CD4) count <350 cells/mm³ (AOR=2.3, 95% CI 1.33–3.95), starting their Option B plus during pregnancy (AOR= 2.08, 95% CI 1.08–3.97), taking one pill per day (AOR=2.12, 95% CI 1.25–3.58), using a clock as a reminder (AOR=2.51, 95% CI 1.3–4.86), and having good male involvement (AOR=2.91, 95% CI 1.64–5.16) were associated with good level of adherence for Option B plus ART treatment.

Conclusion: Our study revealed that the level of good adherence is low compared with the national target. Therefore, addressing the low adherence of Option B plus ART requires a policy response, such as efforts to enhance male partner involvement and better service accessibility in Prevention of Mother-to-Child Transmission (PMTCT) program. Moreover, health care providers and policymakers need to maximize their efforts on HIV positive pregnant and lactating mothers using a clock as a reminder.

Keywords: adherence, Option B plus ART, Prevention of Mother-to-Child Transmission program; PMTCT, Ethiopia

Introduction

Option B plus in Prevention of Mother-to-Child Transmission (PMTCT) is a “test and treat” strategy in which triple are started as soon as Human Immune Deficiency Virus (HIV) is detected in a pregnant and lactating woman irrespective of Cluster Differential (CD4) count and the World Health Organization (WHO) stages.¹ ART is given for life once a day to good drug adherence. Adherence means the client

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accepts, agrees, and correctly follows a prescribed treatment by the health care provider. Option B plus ART is taking prescribed medicines as per the health care provider recommends for both mothers and infant at PMTCT clinic from antenatal diagnosis to the recommended cessation of breastfeeding (18–24 months).¹

Mainly children are infected by HIV transmitted from women during pregnancy, delivery and the lactating period. Globally, about 3.2 million children under 15 years of age live with HIV, 91% of these were found in sub-Saharan Africa.^{2–5}

The use of Option B plus ART in women infected with HIV significantly reduces MTCT of HIV. Adherence to ART is an essential and lifelong treatment which needs complete engagement to be effective in viral load suppression, preventing multidrug resistance and reducing the transmission of HIV from mother to child.^{4,6,7}

Without receiving any antiretroviral medicines, the rate that HIV positive women can transmit HIV to their children is 30–45%. The goal is to reduce the rate of mother-to-child HIV transmission to less than 5%.^{5,8}

Different factors like service delivery of health facilities, referral mechanism, HIV drug resistance with long-term use, acceptability and equity of the service were factors which affected the status of adherence on Option B plus ART.^{9,10} Adherence of Option B plus ART is crucial for pregnant and lactating mothers. But mothers with low adherence of Option B plus ART have increased risk of poor treatment outcome, such as a decrease in viral suppression, an increase in maternal HIV progression, and an increase in the drug-resistance of the virus, which leads to increased risk of mother-to-child transmission.¹¹

Ethiopia endorsed the Option B plus PMTCT program which consists of the provision of a single triple-drug ART regimen to HIV positive mothers, with the aim of eliminating MTCT by 2020.¹² Despite the Ethiopian government implementing different activities to reduce mother-to-child transmission, it did not reach the global plan of a mother-to-child transmission rate of <5%. The report from the Ministry of Health showed that there is poor adherence to Option B plus ART, and this can have the potential to allow more children to be infected with HIV.¹³

In Tigray, northern Ethiopia, there is high prevalence of HIV infection in infants (2.1%).¹⁴ However, there is limited information on the adherence of Option B plus ART and its related factors. In addition, the adherence of a lactating mother to option B plus ART and related factors is not fully understood. Therefore, this study aimed to provide an insight on the status of adherence to Option B plus ART and related factors in Tigray, northern Ethiopia.

Methods

Study Setting and Period

This study was conducted in the Eastern zone of Tigray Region, Northern Ethiopia, from January to February 2017. The zone is bounded with Afar in the East, Southeastern Tigray in the South and Central Tigray in the West and Eritrea in the North and this zone have seven districts with the capital town of Adigrat. The zone has a population of 850,000. Of these, 198,900 are women in the reproductive age group. It has two general hospitals, five primary hospitals, 36 health centres, and 116 health posts. Maternal and child health programs, including Option B plus PMTCT program, are given both in hospitals and health centers.

Study Design and Study Populations

A cross-sectional study design was conducted to assess the adherence level for Option B plus PMTCT program. All HIV positive mothers (both pregnant and lactating) who had follow-up for Option B plus ART in the selected governmental health facilities (health centers and hospitals).

Sample Size Determination

The sample size was determined by using a single proportion population formula by taking 87% adherence level for Option B plus,¹⁵ 5% degree of precision and 95% confidence interval. Finally, after considering 5% non-response rate and two design effects, the total sample size was 365.

Sampling Technique and Procedure

We selected 12 health facilities using a simple random sampling technique from the total of 43 health facilities in Eastern zone of Tigray, northern Ethiopia. First, we prepared a list of all HIV positive mothers who had enrolled in the PMTCT service in the selected health facilities from the PMTCT registration book, and then the total sample size was allocated proportionally based on the number of mothers at each selected health facility. Finally, we selected 365 mothers by a simple random sampling technique using OPEN EPI software.

Data Collection Tools and Techniques

A structured questionnaire was adapted from a previous study.¹⁶ The questionnaire was translated into the local language (Tigrigna) and back to English to keep and see consistency of the original meaning of the questions. The

data were collected by 12 trained clinical nurse and six BSC nurse supervisors. A pre-test was conducted in 10% of respondents (36 mothers) in health facilities other than the study sites and some amendments on the questions were undertaken. The collected data were checked by data collectors for completeness and checking for missing data before leaving each study participant. Besides, daily data quality check was done by supervisors and principal investigators.

Measurements of Variables

Option B plus ART: an approach to all pregnant and lactating HIV positive women who received an Option B plus PMTCT drugs regardless of CD4 count or clinical stages.¹²

Adherence to Option B plus ART: Measurement of good or poor adherence is done by pill count and self-adherence methods. The self-reporting method is more sensitive and acceptable. Thus, the level of adherence was measured by a self-reporting method using four adherence measurement questions adapted from the experience in South Africa, which were designed to measure adherence in resource-constrained setting.¹⁶ A study participant was considered to have good adherence if she responded “No” to all four of the questions. However, if she responded “Yes” to at least one question, she was considered to have poor adherence.

Male Involvement

This variable was measured from the total score of 10 questions. Correct answers were given a score of one and incorrect answers were scored zero, and involvement was considered as good for those who scored above the mean and poor for those scored below the mean.¹⁵

Data Management and Analysis

Data were entered to Epi-Info version 7 software and then exported to SPSS version 20 for analysis. Data cleaning and editing were carried out before analysis. Frequency distribution and percentages was performed using frequency tables and graphs. Bivariate and multivariable logistic regression analysis was performed to identify the associated factors with adherence of Option B plus ART. All Variables with a p-value < 0.2 in the bivariate logistic regression analysis were included in to multivariable logistic regression analysis. Finally, variables which had a p-value with < 0.05 were declared as significantly associated with the adherence of Option B plus ART.

Results

The Socio-Demographic Characteristics of Study Participants

A total of 350 women participated in the study with a response rate of 96%. The median age of participants was 29 years. Regarding the pregnancy status, 206 (58.8%) were pregnant and the rest were lactating mothers during the study period. Of the total, 231 (66%) were under 30 years of age and of these, 172 (49.1%) had good adherence to Option B plus PMTCT treatment (Table 1).

Table 1 Socio-Demographic Characteristics of Participants in Option B Plus ART Adherence in Eastern Zone of Tigray, Ethiopia, 2017 (N=350)

Variables	Option B Plus Adherence	
	Good (%)	Poor (%)
Pregnancy status		
Pregnant mother	144 (41.1)	62 (17.7)
Lactating mother	92 (26.3)	52 (14.9)
Age		
≤30	172 (49.1)	59 (16.9)
>30	64 (18.3)	55 (15.7)
Place of residence		
Rural	56 (16)	73 (20.9)
Urban	180 (51.4)	41 (11.7)
Religion		
Orthodox	204 (58.3)	90 (25.7)
Muslim	20 (5.7)	4 (1.1)
Protestant&catholic	12 (3.4)	20 (5.7)
Marital status		
Currently in union	184 (52.6)	75 (21.4)
Currently not in union*	52 (14.9)	39 (11.1)
Educational status		
No formal education	36 (10.3)	48 (13.7)
Formal education	200 (57.1)	66 (18.9)
Occupational status		
Housewife	140 (40)	82 (23.4)
Private employee	36 (10.3)	7 (2)
Merchant	36 (10.3)	3 (0.9)
Government employee	4 (1.1)	3 (0.9)
Student	16 (4.6)	11 (3.1)
Others	4 (1.1)	8 (2.3)
Time taken to reach a health facility from home		
<1hour	148 (42.3)	51 (14.6)
≥1hour	88 (25.1)	63 (18)

Note: Currently not in union* (single, widowed, and separated).

Level of Adherence and Reasons for Poor Adherence

Overall, 67.3% (95% CI 62.3–72.3%) of respondents had good adherence to Option B plus ART. Of the 115 participants who had poor adherence, the main reasons for not taking Option B plus pills were due to forgetfulness (45%) and lack of care (15.3%) (Figure 1).

Behavioral and Clinical Characteristics

Above half (53.7%) of mothers who disclose their status to any person had a good level of adherence. Two hundred twelve (60.6%) mothers who had WHO clinical stage one and two at admission had a good adherence level for Option B plus ART. Regarding the period of Option B plus initiation, two-third (66.3%), 86 (24.6%), and 32 (9.2%) of mothers had started before the current pregnancy, during pregnancy, and during breast feeding, respectively. Most of the mothers (76.6%) who had taken ART experienced side effects from the drugs (Table 2).

Factors Related to Level of Adherence on Option B Plus ART

Thirteen variables (age, place of residence, marital status, educational status, time taken to health facility, disclosure of HIV status, WHO staging, CD4 count at admission, timing of Option B plus starting, number of pills taken per day, experienced side effect, type of reminder to take

pills, and male partner involvement) had a p-value < 0.2 in bivariate analysis and were entered in to the multivariable logistic regression model. Seven of the variables (educational status, time taken to reach a health facility, CD4 count at admission, timing of initiation for Option B plus, numbers of pills taken per day, type of reminder to take pills, and male partner involvement) were independently associated with adherence to Option B plus ART after adjusting for all the other variables (Table 3).

Mothers who attended formal education were 2.78 times more likely to have good adherence to Option B plus ART than those who did not attend formal school. The odds of having good adherence to Option B plus ART among mothers who traveled less than one hour to reach health facility from their home was two times higher than mothers who traveled more than one hour. Mothers whose CD4 count <350 cells/mm³ at admission were more likely to have a good adherence level than those who had ≥350 cells/mm³ and unmeasured mothers (Table 3).

Discussion

WHO recommended that, countries should achieve HIV < 50 new peditrics per 100,000 live births and a transition rate of either < 5% in the breast-feeding population or <2% in the non-breast-feeding populations. This is the target for validating elimination of mother-to-child transmission of HIV.¹⁷ Similarly, the main aim of the government of

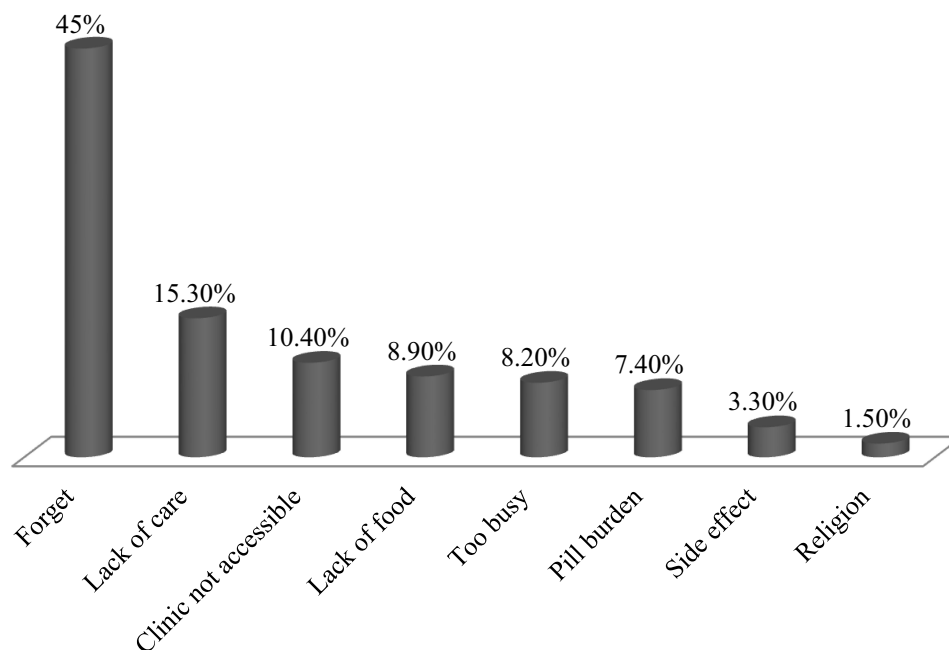


Figure 1 Reasons for not taking Option B plus ART in eastern zone of Tigray, Ethiopia, 2017 (N= 115).

Table 2 Behavioral and Clinical Characteristics of Participants for Option B Plus ART Adherence in Eastern Zone of Tigray, Ethiopia, 2017 (N=350)

Variables	Option B Plus Adherence	
	Good (%)	Poor (%)
HIV status disclosure		
Yes	188 (53.7)	78 (22.3)
No	48 (13.7)	36 (10.3)
Partner HIV positive		
Yes	184 (52.6)	67 (19.1)
No	52 (14.9)	47 (13.4)
WHO clinical stage at admission		
Stage 1 or 2	212 (60.6)	96 (27.4)
Stage 3 or 4	24 (6.9)	18 (5.1)
CD4 count at admission, cells/mm³		
<350	136 (38.9)	44 (12.6)
≥350 and not measured	100 (28.5)	70 (20)
Time of initiation of option B plus treatment		
During this pregnancy	64 (18.3)	22 (6.3)
During breastfeeding	24 (6.9)	8 (2.3)
Previously known	148 (42.3)	84 (24)
Number of pills taken per day (including non-ARV)		
1 pill	128 (36.6)	44 (12.6)
≥2 pills	108 (30.9)	70 (20)
Types of reminder to take medication		
Clock	208 (59.4)	85 (24.3)
Others(friends and parents)	28 (8)	29 (8.3)
Experienced any drugs side effect		
Yes	188 (53.7)	80 (22.9)
No	48 (13.7)	34 (9.7)
Male partner involvement		
Poor	64 (18.3)	63 (18)
Good	172 (49.1)	51 (14.6)

Ethiopia to shift Option A to Option B plus was to achieve its ambitious goal of eliminating mother-to-child HIV transmission by 2020. In addition, the Ethiopian government described the level of adherence of Option B plus drug adherence should be equal to or exceed 95% on the national PMTCT guideline for all prescribed optimized outcomes and minimize the occurrence of viral resistance.¹² However, in this study only 67.3% of mothers had good levels of adherence to Option B plus ART. When compared with the aim of the government, this level of adherence to Option B plus was very low.¹³ This is lower when compared with studies reported from sub-Saharan Africa, including Ethiopia and

Nigeria.^{15,18,20} Studies conducted in Ethiopia reported that adherence to Option B plus ART ranged from 81.1% to 95.1%.^{15,21–26} Moreover, our study is similar to a study conducted in Malawi (72%).²²

On the other hand, low adherence was reported among pregnant and lactating women (52.1%) and lactating women (44.9 and 51%) in Uganda.^{19,20} The discrepancy could be due to the differences in the measurement tools of adherence using pill count or self-reporting methods only, or both difference in the adequacy of counseling on adherence to Option B plus ART and educational status among the study participants. Having formal education was found to be a significant predictor of good adherence to Option B plus ART. The reason might be that having better education allows good access to information and this can help make better informed decision-making. This is supported by a study conducted in Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania, and Ghana.^{15,25,27–29}

HIV positive women who traveled less than one hour were more likely to have good adherence to Option B plus compared to those who traveled for more than one hour. This is supported by a review study³⁰ and a study conducted in Nepal.³¹

Mothers whose CD4 count <350 cells/mm³ at admission were more likely to have good adherence level. The possible reason might be that during the immune reconstitute syndrome time, it is plausible that the individual is very conscious and will respect the health providers' help when they feel ill. But if they improve their health status even temporarily, they may be careless and interrupt the use of pills. A study conducted in Nepal showed that there is no a significant relationship between adherence and viral load,³² and the reason for this difference could be due to sex and age difference between the studies.

Mothers whose initiation of Option B plus during pregnancy and breastfeeding were good adherence to Option B plus compared with those initiated previously. The reason might be, because of the double burden in which health care providers emphasize adherence to Option B plus more to pregnant and lactating mothers during counseling. Also, it is well known that mothers fear possible risk to their baby more than for themselves. This is corroborated by the study conducted in Tanzania³³ which implies that mothers who have initiated ART for PMTCT became less motivated to take the pills right after delivery. A similar study from Uganda²⁰ mentioned that at six months postpartum (51%) and 12–18 months (20.5%) the enrolled mothers were considered to be adherent. The

Table 3 Factors Associated with Option B Plus ART Adherence in Eastern Zone of Tigray, Ethiopia, 2017 (N=350)

Variables	Option B Plus Adherence		COR (95% CI)	AOR (95% CI)
	Good (%)	Poor (%)		
Age				
≤30	172 (49.1)	59 (16.9)	2.51 (1.57–3.90)	0.8 (0.43–1.49)
>30	64 (18.3)	55 (15.7)	1	
Place of residence				
Rural	56 (16)	73 (20.9)	1	
Urban	180 (51.4)	41 (11.7)	5.72 (3.52–9.31)	
Marital status				
Currently in union	184 (52.6)	75 (21.4)	1.84 (1.12–3.02)	0.78 (0.35–1.74)
Currently not in union*	52 (14.9)	39 (11.1)	1	
Educational status				
No formal education	36 (10.3)	48 (13.7)	1	1
Formal education	200 (57.1)	66 (18.9)	4.04 (2.42–6.76)	2.78 (1.52–5.07)**
Time taken to reach health facility				
<1hour	148 (42.3)	51 (14.6)	2.10 (1.32–3.27)	2.03 (1.19–3.44)*
≥1hour	88 (25.1)	63 (18)	1	
HIV status disclosure				
Yes	188 (53.7)	78 (22.3)	1.81 (1.10–2.99)	1.21 (0.61–2.37)
No	48 (13.7)	36 (10.3)	1	
WHO clinical stage at admission				
Stage 1 or 2	212 (60.6)	96 (27.4)	1.66 (0.86–3.20)	0.54 (0.26–1.14)
Stage 3 or 4	24 (6.9)	18 (5.1)	1	
CD4 count at admission cells/mm³				
<350	136 (38.9)	44 (12.6)	2.16 (1.37–3.42)	2.3 (1.33–3.95)*
≥ 350 and not measured	100 (28.5)	70 (20)	1	
Time of initiation of option B plus ART				
During this pregnancy	64 (18.3)	22 (6.3)	1.65 (0.95–2.97)	2.08 (1.08–3.97)*
During breastfeeding	24 (6.9)	8 (2.3)	1.70 (0.73–3.96)	2.79 (1.11–6.98)*
Previously known	148 (42.3)	84 (24)	1	
Number of pills taken per day (including non-ARV)				
1 pill	128 (36.6)	44 (12.6)	1.89 (1.20–2.97)	2.12 (1.25–3.58)*
≥2 pills	108 (30.9)	70 (20)	1	
Types of reminder to take medication				
Clock	208 (59.4)	85 (24.3)	2.53 (1.42–4.52)	2.51 (1.3–4.86)*
Others (friends and parents)	28 (8)	29 (8.3)	1	
Experienced any drugs 'side effect				
Yes	188 (53.7)	80 (22.9)	1.67 (0.99–2.78)	0.94 (0.43–2.07)
No	48 (13.7)	34 (9.7)	1	
Male partner involvement				
Poor	64 (18.3)	63 (18)	1	
Good	172 (49.1)	51 (14.6)	2.32 (1.27–4.23)	2.91 (1.64–5.16)*

Notes: *Statistically significant at $p < 0.05$; **Statistically significant at $p < 0.0$.

reason for decreased levels of adherence could be due to increased use of option B plus drugs.

Mothers who used a clock as a type of reminder were more likely to have a good adherence to Option B plus. The reason could be that due to many social and economic burdens, human can regularly miss a fixed time and friends or partners do not always live with pregnant and lactating mothers to remind them. On the other hand, a fixed clock is always with the mother and the alarm sounding reminds them to take their pills. Thus, alarm clocks as a reminder – especially in studies in Africa where most participants cited forgetfulness as the main reason for missing doses^{27,30,34,35} – helped to improve adherence.

Mothers who had taken only one pill per day were more likely to have a good adherence to Option B plus as compared with those who had to take two or more pills. The differences observed in our study were consistent with other study.³⁶ This might be due to taking a low number of pills, which can decrease the occurrence of side effects and may lead to better adherence.

Male partner support was also found to contribute to improving women's level of adherence on Option B plus ART. This is supported by a study conducted in Tanzania.³³ The reason might be that male partners can enhance women empowerment that increases the decision to take care of their health.

Limitations

In this study, the data used to measure the level of adherence were collected using self-reporting from the participants. Though self-reporting is the most commonly used measure of adherence in a resource-limited setting, the result of adherence might still be affected by recall bias.

Conclusions

In this study, the overall adherence level on the Option B plus was low. This result might be signaling a regression of the PMTCT program in the Region. Educational status, time taken to reach the health facility, male partner support for PMTCT, CD4 count on admission, timing of initiation for Option B plus, using a clock as a reminder, and the number of pills taken per day were significantly associated with adherence to Option B plus ART. Addressing the low adherence to the Option B plus program requires a policy response, such as efforts to enhance male involvement in the PMTCT service and to have better service accessibility in PMTCT. Moreover, health care providers and policymakers make more effort to encourage HIV positive pregnant and lactating

women to use a clock as a reminder. A longitudinal study that can examine the cause and effect of levels of adherence to the Option B plus PMTCT drug is required.

Abbreviations

AIDS, Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome; ART, Anti Retroviral Therapy; ARV, Anti Retro Virus; CD4, Cluster Differential; HIV, Human Immune deficiency Virus; PMTCT, Prevention Mother-to-Child Transmission; WHO, World Health Organization.

Ethical Approval and Consent of Participants

The study protocol was reviewed and approved by Adigrat University, College of Medicine and Health Sciences Ethical Review Board (ERC 026/2016). The guideline of our university's of the institutional review board, is in line with the Declaration of Helsinki. Notification expedited approval was obtained after checking by the Health research ethics committee (HRERC) in the guideline that included the Declaration of Helsinki components and principles. In addition, an official letter of cooperation was obtained from Tigrai Regional Health Bureau. Verbal informed consent was obtained from each participant before the interview and the use of verbal consent was approved by the Adigrat University College of Medicine and Health Sciences Ethical Review Board. Confidentiality was assured and participants were informed that they have the right to withdraw from interview at any stage.

Consent for Publication

Although, the study was received independent individual oral consent and does not report personal data such as individual details, images, or videos, the consent for publication was awarded letter from our institutional review board Health research ethics committee (HRERC).

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Author Contributions

All authors contributed to data analysis, drafting or revising the article, have agreed on the journal to which the article will be

submitted, gave final approval of the version to be published, and agree to be accountable for all aspects of the work.

Disclosure

The authors declare that they have no competing interests for this work.

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