

# Strategies To Improve Linkage To HIV Care In Urban Areas Of Sub-Saharan Africa: A Systematic Review

This article was published in the following Dove Press journal:  
HIV/AIDS - Research and Palliative Care

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**Abstract:** Of the 37 million people estimated to be living with HIV globally in 2017, about 24.7 million were in the sub-Saharan Africa region, which has been and remains worst affected by the epidemic. Enrolment of newly diagnosed individuals into care in the region, however, remains poor with up to 54% not being linked to care. Linkage to care is a very important step in the HIV cascade as it is the precursor to initiating antiretroviral therapy (ART), retention in care, and viral suppression. A systematic review was conducted to gather information regarding the strategies that have been documented to increase linkage to care of Persons living with HIV (PLHIV) in urban areas of sub-Saharan Africa. An electronic search was conducted on Scopus, Cochrane central, CINAHL Plus, PubMed and OpenGrey for linkage strategies implemented from 2006. A total of 189 potentially relevant citations were identified, of which 7 were eligible for inclusion. The identified strategies were categorized using themes from literature. The most common strategies included: health system interventions (i.e. comprehensive care, task shifting); patient convenience and accessibility (i.e. immediate CD4 count testing, immediate ART initiation, community HIV testing); behavior interventions and peer support (i.e. assisted partner services, care facilitation, mobile phone appointment reminders, health education) and incentives (i.e. non-cash financial incentives and transport reimbursement). Several strategies showed favorable outcomes: comprehensive care, immediate CD4 count testing, immediate ART initiation, and assisted partner services. Assisted partner services, same day home-based ART initiation, combination intervention strategies and point-of-care CD4 testing significantly improved linkage to care in urban settings of sub-Saharan African region. They can be delivered either in a health facility or in the community but should be facilitated by health workers. There is, however, the need to conduct more linkage-specific studies in the sub-region.

**Keywords:** linkage to care, human immunodeficiency virus, acquired immune deficiency syndrome, urban, sub-Saharan Africa, adults

## Introduction Epidemiology Of HIV

The HIV epidemic is one of the major public health threats with over 70 million persons being infected with the virus since it was identified, and has resulted in about 35 million deaths. Globally, about 37 million people were estimated to be living with HIV in 2017.<sup>1</sup> In 2014, about 24.7 million persons were living with HIV in sub-Saharan Africa, which has been worst affected by the epidemic.<sup>2</sup>

Globally, an estimated 0.8% of adults aged 15 to 49 years are living with HIV.<sup>3</sup> However, the prevalence varies considerably between countries and regions, with the sub-Saharan African region being the worst affected with about 4% of adults

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living with HIV.<sup>3</sup> However, there has been a significant expansion of program coverage in the region with more than 19 million people accessing antiretroviral therapy (ART) over the past ten years.<sup>4</sup> This has resulted in a substantial reduction in HIV-related morbidity and mortality along with a reduction in the rate of new infections. Since 1995, ART has prevented an estimated 4.8 million deaths in sub-Saharan Africa alone.<sup>2</sup>

The prevalence of HIV in the sub-Saharan Africa region also differs among various subgroups with the urban population generally having higher prevalence as compared to rural dwellers.<sup>5</sup> Moreover, there are significant differences between the rural and urban settings which may require different approaches.

## Efforts Towards Epidemic Control

Despite the significant gains made in the HIV response, the epidemic is yet to be controlled as it is impossible to end the HIV pandemic without providing treatment to all PLHIV.<sup>2</sup> In order to help end the HIV epidemic, all countries are expected to meet the UNAIDS 90-90-90 targets which require that by the year 2020;

- 90% of all persons living with HIV will know their HIV status,
- 90% of all persons with diagnosed HIV infection will receive sustained ART and
- 90% of all persons receiving ART will have viral suppression.<sup>6</sup>

For countries to achieve the second and third 90s, there is the need to ensure that all persons diagnosed with the infection are successfully linked to ART care.

## Linkage To Care

Prompt linkage of persons living with HIV to care is critical to ending AIDS as a public health threat.<sup>7</sup> Linkage to care is defined as a patient who receives clinical HIV care following diagnosis through at least one of the following:

- a clinical assessment or WHO staging,
- immunologic assessment (CD4 count),
- virologic test (Viral Load) or
- receiving ART<sup>8</sup>

This is a very important step in the HIV cascade as it is the precursor to initiating ART and retention in care for viral suppression. The evidence available indicates that delays

in the linkage to care results in delayed receipt of ART, quicker disease progression, and increased mortality.<sup>7,9,10</sup> Also, ART significantly reduces HIV transmission rates and is important in preventing new infections.<sup>11–13</sup> Therefore, successful linkage to care is undoubtedly critical in fighting the epidemic.

Various HIV programmes around the world have recorded varying rates of linkage from less than 50% after six months of HIV diagnosis to 90% being ever linked.<sup>14–19</sup> Results from Western countries have been relatively very high with previous studies reporting 85% for the World Health Organization (WHO) European region, 84% in the United States of America, 73% for Canada and 90% in Australia.<sup>7,9,10</sup> However, very poor results have been obtained in sub-Saharan Africa as the majority of infected persons start ART very late and in the advanced stages of infection.<sup>18,20</sup> A synthesis of available literature from sub-Saharan Africa indicated that 54% of HIV positive persons who were not linked.<sup>18,21,22</sup> This results in high mortality soon after starting therapy.<sup>23,24</sup>

## Strategies To Improve Linkage To Care

Several strategies have been suggested to improve linkage to care for newly diagnosed persons living with HIV around the world. A systematic review by Govindasamy et al.<sup>25</sup> in low and middle-income countries across the globe grouped the strategies under the following domains with examples beneath:

1. Health system interventions
  - Task shifting- This includes sharing and shifting of HIV service provisions tasks among professional health workers and lay providers.<sup>25</sup>
  - Integration of HIV services into routine care.<sup>25</sup>
  - Comprehensive HIV care including improved referrals, teaching, and communication<sup>25</sup>
2. Patient convenience and accessibility
  - Immediately referring PLHIV to care and providing CD4 count test and same day initiation of ART.<sup>11,26–28</sup> Where this is not possible, the waiting times for the initial appointment should be reduced.<sup>11</sup>
  - Home-based initiation of ART after HIV diagnosis.<sup>25</sup>
3. Behavior interventions and peer support
  - The use of trained patient navigators and case managers to support persons who test HIV positive to be linked to care.<sup>11,26,29</sup>

- Active search for patients who miss clinic appointments. This includes community outreach for patients.<sup>11,26</sup>
  - Assisted partner services. This includes various services that may be offered to persons living with HIV and their newly diagnosed partners to assist in linking them to care.<sup>11,26,30,31</sup>
4. Use of incentives
- Providing financial assistance and incentives to support PLHIV to attend clinic appointments.<sup>11,26,32</sup>

Some reviews have been conducted in sub-Saharan Africa to improve service delivery across the cascade of care. However, there is a paucity of linkage-specific reviews focussing on the urban settings of sub-Saharan Africa. Moreover, many studies have focussed on the factors that reduce linkage, with a limited focus on the strategies that can be used to address the challenges. There is, therefore, the need to synthesize evidence from primary studies that looked at improving linkage rates in the urban settings of the region to help develop recommendations for program managers and service providers.

The aim of this systematic review is to summarize available data on the strategies that have been documented to increase linkage to care of PLHIV in urban areas of sub-Saharan Africa.

## Research Methodology/Methods And Materials

A systematic review was conducted between October 2018 and December 2018 as follows:

### Inclusion Criteria

Studies that fulfilled all the conditions below were eligible for inclusion:

- (a) Population- Adults defined as 15 years or older by the UNAIDS,<sup>33</sup> diagnosed with HIV and living in urban Sub-Saharan Africa.
- (b) Intervention- The review investigated the strategies that improved linkage to care so the search was not limited to any particular intervention.
- (c) Comparison- Studies that compared various strategies with either no care or standard care as defined by the various studies were eligible for inclusion

- (d) Outcomes- The primary outcome measure for the review was the impact of the interventions on linkage to care.

Also, the following study designs were considered for inclusion:

- Randomized controlled trials
- Retrospective cohort studies
- Prospective cohort studies

### Exclusion Criteria

Included studies that were not published in the English language, conducted outside the 48 countries in sub-Saharan Africa,<sup>34</sup> not conducted in urban settings and not among adult HIV positive patients as defined previously were excluded from the analysis. Studies not comparing strategies to usual or routine or no care and not measuring linkage as an outcome were not included. Study protocols and pilot studies, as well as studies with no full text available, were also excluded from the analysis. In addition, studies published before 1st January 2006 were also not used. This is because they were conducted before the WHO patient monitoring guidelines for management of HIV was developed.<sup>35</sup> This policy is essential as it indicated the basic requirements for standard HIV care and treatment.

### Search Strategy

The search terms were derived after the review question as stated in the research proposal, was separated into the Population, Intervention, Comparison, Outcome and Study design (PICOS). Medical subject headings (MeSH) were identified for the key terms indicated in [Table 1](#) and combined with free text using Boolean operators. The search strategy was piloted in PubMed and adapted to the other four databases, CINAHL plus, Scopus, Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials and OpenGrey based on their complexity and vocabulary. The database search strategy can be found in [Appendix A](#). The reference lists of all included articles were also screened further for relevant publications. Articles with relevant titles were reviewed for possible inclusion.

### Reference Management And Study Selection

The results from the database search and the review of the reference lists were exported to RefWorks and the duplicates were removed. The titles and abstracts of the

**Table 1** The Key Search Terms

Stage	Key Terms
Population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Adults</li> <li>• HIV positive</li> <li>• Urban</li> <li>• Sub-Saharan Africa</li> </ul>
Intervention	Strategies to improve linkage to care
Outcome	Improved linkage rates
Types Of Study	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Randomized controlled trials</li> <li>• Retrospective cohort studies</li> <li>• Prospective cohort studies</li> </ul>

remaining references were screened for relevant studies using the inclusion criteria. The full articles of abstracts that did not have enough information were reviewed. Abstracts of the potentially relevant studies were assessed by a second reviewer and full texts of the final list of studies retrieved and examined for compliance with eligibility criteria. Disagreements in the abstract selection was resolved by a third reviewer.

## Risk Of Bias Assessment

To guide the interpretation of intervention study findings, there was a need to ensure their internal validity was not compromised, and the likelihood of reporting false intervention effects reduced. The risk of bias in the included randomized controlled trials was assessed using the Cochrane's Collaboration tool for assessing the risk of bias. The Newcastle-Ottawa scale for observational studies was used to assess the risk of bias in the included cohort studies.<sup>36</sup> The assessment was done looking at sequence generation, concealment of allocation, the blinding of participants and personnel, incomplete outcome data and selective outcome reporting as indicated in the tool.

## Data Extraction Plan

In order to standardize the data extraction process, limit bias and ensure that all the relevant details were identified, a data extraction form was used. The recommendations in the book "The checklist to improve reporting of group-based behavior change interventions" was used as a guide to design the form.<sup>37</sup> This checklist was used because apart from including suggestions on intervention content, intervention design and the characteristics of participants, it has high inter-rater reliability for identifying reporting elements (with 95% agreement, Mean AC1=0.89).<sup>37</sup>

A second person reviewed the data extracted from the selected studies.

The data extracted included:

- Lead author
- Year of publication
- Type of study
- Participants
- Strategies
- Control
- Number of participants
- Number of interventions
- Site (health facility or community)
- Follow up period (months)
- Facilitator characteristics (health worker or lay provider)
- Primary measure
- Primary outcome
- Other outcomes

## Data Analysis

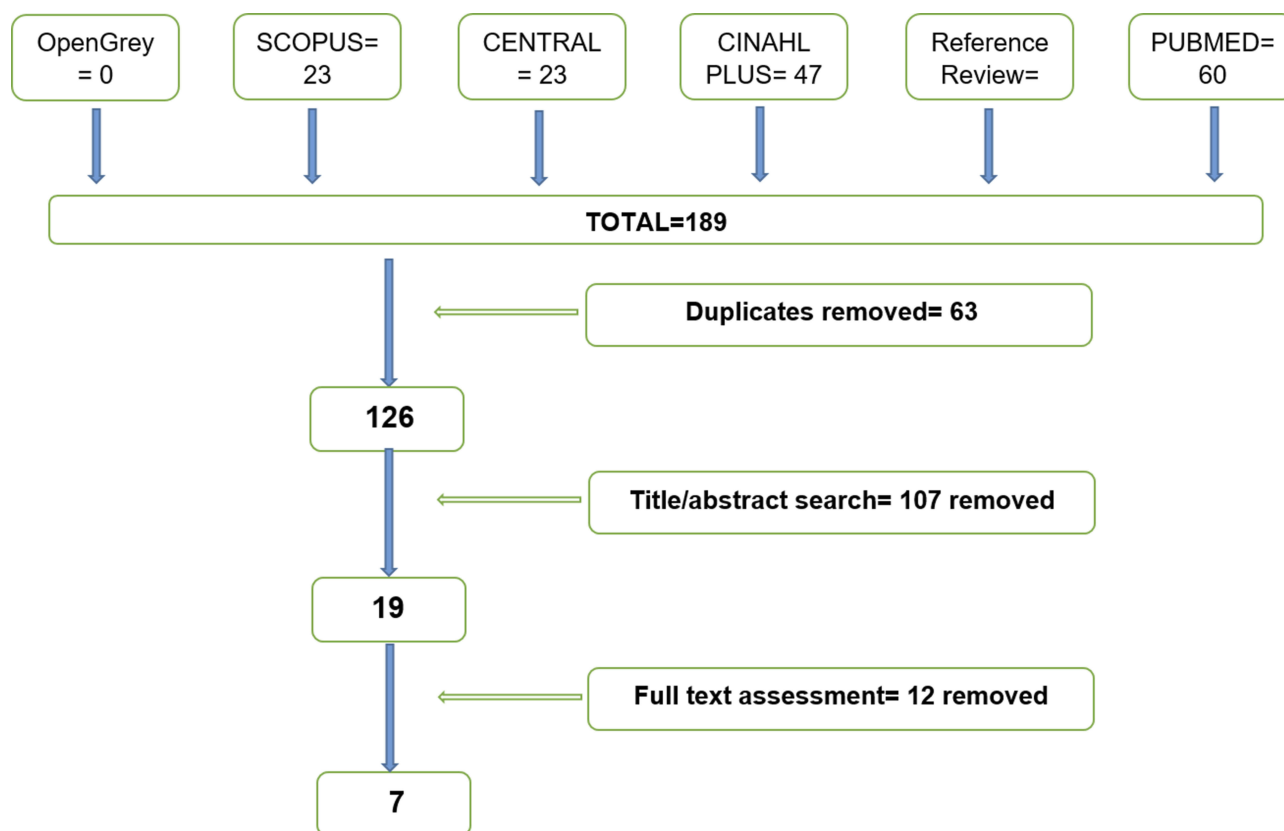
The extracted data was categorized using themes from the systematic review by Govindasamy et al.<sup>25</sup> to compare the effect of the strategy on the primary outcome and other outcomes in the comparison arm.

## Results/Findings

A total of 189 references were retrieved from the database search and the review of the references in the initially selected studies. This initial list included 63 duplicates. After assessment of the titles and abstracts, 19 were obtained for full-text retrieval. Applying the exclusion criteria to the full texts resulted in the exclusion of 12 more publications. The reasons for exclusion are indicated in [Appendix B](#). The risk of bias in the remaining 7 studies was assessed and can be found in [Appendix C](#). The study selection process is as depicted in [Figure 1](#) below.

## Participants/Setting

A total of 24,810 participants, aged 15 years and older, were represented in the 7 studies included in this review. The majority were females comprising 59%<sup>38</sup> to 100%<sup>39</sup> of the study population. The included studies were conducted in Kenya,<sup>39</sup> South Africa<sup>40</sup> Tanzania<sup>41</sup> Swaziland<sup>38</sup> Mozambique,<sup>42</sup> Zambia<sup>43</sup> and Lesotho.<sup>44</sup> One was conducted among antenatal clients<sup>39</sup> and the rest among general patients. Between 268<sup>42</sup> and 15,557<sup>45</sup> participants were involved in each study.



**Figure 1** Flowchart of the study selection process.

The comparison groups that were used included waiting list control,<sup>39</sup> standard care,<sup>38,40,42,44</sup> facility testing<sup>41</sup> and non-HIV self-testing.<sup>45</sup> Two of the strategies<sup>38,42</sup> were delivered in health facilities and the rest delivered in community settings. All the strategies were delivered by healthcare workers except one.<sup>45</sup> Two of the strategies were delivered as combination interventions<sup>38,42</sup> and the rest as individual interventions.

### Summary Of Individual Studies

The studies included in the review are made up of a prospective mixed-method cohort study,<sup>41</sup> cluster randomized trials,<sup>38,39,42,45</sup> and randomized trials.<sup>40,44</sup> The details of the studies used are indicated in [Table 2](#).

### Impact Of Strategies On Linkage

The strategies that were used in the studies are listed under the main domains:

#### Health System Strategies

- Comprehensive HIV care

Two of the studies<sup>38,42</sup> provided comprehensive post-diagnosis care to newly diagnosed patients. Elul et al aimed to simplify the clinic flow and encourage linkage to and retention in care through the provision of point-of-care (POC) CD4 testing at the time of diagnosis, accelerated ART initiation, short message service (SMS), health messages and appointment reminders in Mozambique.<sup>42</sup> McNairy et al also aimed to improve linkage in Swaziland through the provision of POC CD4 testing at the time of an HIV-positive test, accelerated ART initiation for treatment-eligible participants, mobile phone appointment reminders and health education packages.<sup>38</sup> Whilst there was a significant improvement in linkage in the intervention group over the controls in the Mozambique study (RR=1.48, CI:0.93±2.35,  $p=0.09$ ),<sup>42</sup> there was no significant difference in the linkage between the comparison groups in Swaziland (RR=1.48, CI:1.18±1.86,  $p=0.002$ ).<sup>38</sup> In both studies, however, there was a significant improvement in retention in care at 12 months in the intervention group compared to the controls. The use of a combination of post-diagnosis linkage strategies, therefore, has the potential of improving linkage to care.

Table 2 The Characteristics Of Studies Included In The Review (listed Alphabetically By Country)

Lead Author	Peter Cherutich, 2016 <sup>39</sup>	Niklaus D. Labhardt, 2018 <sup>44</sup>	Batya Elul, 2017 <sup>42</sup>	Christopher J. Hoffmann, 2017 <sup>40</sup>	Margaret L. McNairy, 2017 <sup>38</sup>	Erica Samson Sanga, 2017 <sup>41</sup>	Sian Floyd, 2014 <sup>43</sup>
Country	Kenya	Lesotho	Mozambique	South Africa	Swaziland	Tanzania	Zambia
Type of study	Cluster randomized controlled trial	Randomized clinical trial	Cluster randomized trial	Randomized trial	Cluster randomized trial	Prospective mixed-method cohort study	Cluster randomized controlled trial
Participants	Non-pregnant adults aged $\geq 18$ years with newly or recently diagnosed HIV without a recent history of intimate partner violence who had not yet or had only recently linked to HIV care from 18 HIV testing services clinics in Kenya.	PLHIV diagnosed during home-based HIV testing in 6,655 households from 60 rural villages and 17 urban areas in Lesotho	Newly diagnosed HIV patients in 10 primary health facilities in Maputo, Mozambique	Adults testing HIV positive and not currently in HIV care at 7 mobile HIV counseling and testing units in urban, peri-urban, and rural South Africa	Newly diagnosed HIV patients in 10 clusters of HIV clinics in Swaziland	Newly diagnosed HIV positive adults from 16 testing facilities in four districts of Mbeya Region, Tanzania	Four POPART Intervention Communities in Zambia
Strategies	Assisted partner services involving health advisors initiating confidential efforts to contact named sex partners of consenting index patients, informing them of their potential exposure to HIV, offering to test them for HIV at home, the workplace, or other convenient venue and, for those testing HIV positive, referring them to an HIV clinic.	Same-day home-based ART initiation	A combination intervention strategy involving 1. Point-of-care CD4 diagnosis, 2. Accelerated ART initiation, 3. Short message service (SMS) health messages and appointment reminders	Point-of-care CD4 plus longitudinal strengths-based counseling	A combination intervention, including 1. Point-of-care CD4+ testing at the time of an HIV-positive test, 2. Accelerated antiretroviral therapy (ART) initiation for treatment-eligible participants, 3. Mobile phone appointment reminders 4. Health educational packages, 5. Non-cash financial incentives	Community Testing	HIVST
Control	Waiting list	Counseling and referral	Counseling and referral	Standard care (Counseling and referral)	Counseling and referral	Facility testing	RDT, non-HIVST
Number of participants	1,305	268	2,004	2,558	2,106	1,012	15,557
Number of interventions	1	1	3	1	5	1	1
Site of intervention	Community	Community	Facility	Community	Facility	Community	Community

(Continued)



Table 2 (Continued).

Lead Author	Peter Cherutich, 2016 <sup>39</sup>	Niklaus D. Labhardt, 2018 <sup>44</sup>	Batya Elul, 2017 <sup>42</sup>	Christopher J. Hoffmann, 2017 <sup>40</sup>	Margaret L. McNairy, 2017 <sup>38</sup>	Erica Samson Sanga, 2017 <sup>41</sup>	Sian Floyd, 2014 <sup>43</sup>
Follow up (months)	1.5	3	12	3	12	6	3
Facilitator(s)	HCW Supported HIV patient	HCW	HCW	Health worker	Health worker	HCW	CHiP
Primary measure	Linkage at 6 weeks	Linkage at 3 months	Linkage at 1 month	Verified linkage at 3 months	Linkage at 1 month	Linkage at 6 months	Linkage at 3 months
Primary outcome	SD+	SD+	SD+	SD+	NSD	SD-	NSD
Other outcomes	–	Viral suppression at 12 months SD+	Retention at 12 months	–	Retention SD+	Time to linkage SD-	Time to linkage NSD

**Abbreviations:** RDT, rapid diagnostic test kits; HIVST, HIV self-testing; HCW, healthcare worker; CHiP, community HIV care provider; SD, significant difference; NSD, non-significant difference; +, in favor of the intervention group; -, in favor of the control group.

- Task shifting

All but one of the strategies in the included studies were delivered by Health care workers. Floyd et al assessed the impact of HIVST on linkage to care, in a cluster randomized intervention delivered by Community HIV Care Providers (CHiPs) in Zambia.<sup>43</sup> Three months after diagnosis, there was no significant difference in the linkage rates between the intervention and non-intervention settings (HR=1.12, 95% CI=0.8–1.6) whether HIVST was supervised or not. Even though the CHiPs have reportedly supported linkage in a number of studies, their failure to make an impact in this intervention might be due to the testing method used.

### Patient Convenience And Accessibility

- Immediate CD4 count testing

The most popular of these is the POC CD4 testing, which was used as part of a combination of strategies conducted in Mozambique, South Africa, and Swaziland<sup>38,40,42</sup> and as a strategy on its own.<sup>40</sup> This strategy failed to demonstrate a significant impact on linkage in the combination intervention by McNairy et al<sup>38</sup> (RR=1.48, CI:1.18±1.86,  $p=0.002$ ), and in combination with care facilitation as assessed by Hoffman et al.<sup>40</sup> (HR=1.4, CI:1.1 to 1.7,  $p=0.001$ ). However, it significantly improved linkage as part of other strategies in the study by Elul et al<sup>42</sup> (RR=1.48, CI:0.93±2.35,  $p=0.09$ ) and on its own (HR=1.0, 95% CI= 0.86 to 1.3). Therefore, POC CD4 testing has the potential to improve linkage to care.

- Immediate ART initiation

The impact of accelerated ART initiation on linkage was also assessed as part of two combination strategies in Swaziland and Mozambique<sup>38,42</sup> and as an intervention on its own in Lesotho.<sup>44</sup> On its own, it significantly improved linkage to care (absolute difference, 25.6%; 95% CI, 13.8% to 36.3%;  $p < 0.001$ ) at 3 months post-diagnosis and also improved linkage significantly one month after diagnosis in one of the multiple strategy or combination interventions.<sup>42</sup> Therefore, it has the potential to be used as a strategy to improve linkage to care.

- Community HIV testing

The impact of Community HIVST and mobile HIV testing on linkage to care was assessed by Floyd et al in Zambia<sup>43</sup>

and Sanga et al in Tanzania.<sup>41</sup> Both strategies, however, failed to significantly improve linkage to care. In Tanzania, 84% (CI 81% to 87%, n=512) of individuals tested at the facility-based site were linked to care compared to 69% (CI 65% to 74%, n=281) of individuals tested at mobile site 6 months after diagnosis.<sup>41</sup> Likewise, in Zambia, 65% of individuals tested at HIVST zones compared to 64% in non-HIVST Zones were linked to care 3 months after diagnosis (HR=1.12, 95% CI=0.8–1.6).<sup>43</sup> Community HIV testing strategies as stand-alone interventions may therefore not be recommended as linkage improving modalities.

### Behavior Interventions And Patient Support

- Assisted partner services

The impact of assisted partner services, as described in the introduction, was assessed by Cherutich et al in Kenya.<sup>39</sup> Compared to the waiting list controls, a significant proportion, 15% of the intervention group versus 3% of the controls were newly enrolled in care (IRR=4.4, CI=2.6–7.4). This could, therefore, be explored as a

- Care facilitation

This was a five-session counseling strategy delivered by Hoffman et al<sup>40</sup> as part of a multiple strategy or combination intervention including POC CD4 testing in South Africa. This strategy, however, failed to demonstrate a significant improvement in the verified linkage, compared to the standard care controls 3 months after diagnosis (HR=1.4, CI=1.1 to 1.7,  $p=0.001$ ). Multiple counseling sessions after diagnosis may therefore not be needed to improve linkage to care.

- Mobile phone appointment reminders and health education,

Elul et al<sup>42</sup> and McNairy et al<sup>38</sup> employed mobile phone appointment reminders and health education as part of a combination of strategies to improve linkage.<sup>38,42</sup> Whilst the strategies delivered in Mozambique demonstrated a significant improvement in linkage one month after diagnosis (RR=1.48, CI:0.93±2.35,  $p = 0.09$ ),<sup>42</sup> the one in Swaziland failed to do so after the same period of observation (RR=1.48, CI:1.18±1.86,  $p= 0.002$ ).<sup>38</sup> There may be the need to explore the use of mobile phone appointment reminders and health education as stand-alone

interventions in this setting to assess its impact on the linkage.

### Use Of Incentives

McNairy et al used non-cash financial incentives (mobile air-time) as part of a multiple strategy intervention in Swaziland. One month after diagnosis, there was no significant difference in the linkage between comparison arms (RR=1.48, CI:1.18 ±1.86,  $p= 0.002$ ).<sup>38</sup> Hoffman et al also observed that the addition of transport reimbursement to POC CD4 did not make any significant improvement in linkage as both the POC alone and POC in addition to the transport reimbursement arm both had 31% verified linkage 3 months after diagnosis.<sup>40</sup> The use of cash and non-cash incentives as linkage strategies may therefore not be recommended.

### Impact Of The Intervention Site On The Linkage

From Table 2 (Details of included studies), one of the two interventions delivered in health facilities and three out of the five interventions delivered in the community setting were associated with a significant improvement in the linkage to care.

### Impact Of The Intervention Facilitator On Linkage

Four out of the six interventions with strategies delivered by health workers were associated with a significant improvement in linkage but the only intervention strategy delivered by lay providers (CHiPs) did not make a significant difference. Therefore, there is a need to use health workers to deliver linkage strategies in the interventions.

### Impact On Other Outcomes Retention At 12 Months

The two included studies that used a combination of linkage strategies,<sup>38,42</sup> led to significant retention at 12 months in the intervention arm as compared to the controls. Only one, however, reported a significant linkage rate. The use of multiple linkage strategies in an intervention, therefore, has the potential to improve both linkage and retention in care

### Time To Linkage

Two studies assessed time to linkage. Whilst Floyd et al<sup>43</sup> recorded no significant difference in time to linkage between the comparison arms after the use of HIVST, Sanga et al<sup>41</sup> noticed a worse time to linkage for their community testing intervention arm as compared to the



facility testing controls. The strategies in the intervention, therefore, failed to significantly shorten the time to linkage.

### Viral Suppression

Labhardt et al<sup>44</sup> reported a significant improvement in viral suppression at 12 months following same-day home-based ART delivery to newly diagnosed individuals.

## Quality Of Included Studies

This was assessed using the Cochrane collaborations tool for assessing the risk of bias<sup>46</sup> and the Newcastle-Ottawa scale for observational studies. The results are summarized below:

### Sequence Generation

Six of the included studies<sup>38–42,44</sup> described their methods of sequence generation but that of Floyd et al<sup>43</sup> was unclear. Apart from Elul et al.<sup>42</sup> all the other studies had a low risk of bias in sequence generation and used either random number tables or a computer-generated sequence.

### Allocation Concealment

Whilst two of the included studies had an unclear risk of bias in allocation concealment, only two of the five remaining studies also had a low risk of bias due to the use of sealed opaque envelopes and central allocation.

### Blinding

Apart from Hoffman et al<sup>40</sup> that had a low risk of bias in blinding, the rest of the included studies had an unclear risk of bias.

### Incomplete Outcome Data

A total of 5 out of the 7 included studies had a low risk of bias by the use of imputation techniques such as the last observation carried forward, multiple imputation analysis, and mixed model analysis. However, Sanga et al<sup>41</sup> and Floyd et al<sup>43</sup> had an unclear risk of bias in incomplete outcome data.

### Selective Outcome Reporting

Apart from Hoffman et al<sup>40</sup> that published their study protocol, and had a low risk of bias from selective outcome reporting, the assessment of this bias from the other studies was deemed unclear.

### Other Sources Of Bias

There were other sources of bias in all the included studies that might have influenced the results. These included lack of power due to small sample sizes and significant differences in baseline characteristics in the

comparison arms. A summary of the risk of bias assessment can be found in [Appendix C](#).

## Discussion

This review sought to synthesize the evidence on strategies implemented to bridge the barriers in linking newly diagnosed HIV patients to care in urban areas of sub-Saharan Africa. The strategies in the 7 identified studies could be categorized under health system interventions, patient convenience and accessibility, behavior interventions and patient support, and incentives as identified by Govindasamy et al<sup>25</sup>. Even though the use of various incentives failed to improve linkage in the included studies, some strategies under the other domains have the potential to improve linkage to care.

Similarly, Floyd et al found home-based HIV self-testing (HIVST) not to be an effective linkage strategy, however, a systematic review by Mavegam et al<sup>47</sup> found it effective in improving linkage to care. Monisha et al<sup>48</sup> in their review, also found home-based HIVST to be effective in reaching and linking a high proportion of young adults. This difference in results might be due to a difference in the target age groups with the two successful strategies focusing on those aged 15–24 years, a subset of patients that Floyd et al assessed.

Moreover, the use of lay workers to deliver HIVST may also have accounted for the finding by Floyd et al<sup>43</sup> even though they were instrumental in the success of the Bukoba Combination Prevention, intervention (BCPI) in Tanzania, that recorded a 90% linkage rate, 3 months after diagnosis.<sup>49</sup> In the BCPI, the HIV positive patients in the intervention arm received a package of lay worker delivered linkage services recommended by WHO, the International Association of Providers of AIDS Care (IAPAC) and the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Lay workers may, therefore, be potentially useful in the delivery of other linkage strategies apart from HIVST. However, there will be the need to develop a structured plan to guide their orientation and community intervention delivery as was done in the BCPI. McNairy et al also implemented a combination approach using multiple linkage strategies which did not significantly improve linkage. The use of evidence-based recommendations as done in the BCPI could have improved their outcomes.

A systematic review and a meta-analysis by Croxford et al on linkage to HIV care following diagnosis in the WHO European region showed that the use of SMS as a stand-alone strategy significantly reduced the time to linkage and

improved linkage rates.<sup>7</sup> This confirms the potential benefits of the use of this cheap technology as a linkage strategy. However, there may be the need for further trials in the urban sub-Saharan Africa region to assess its impact as a stand-alone strategy.

Mavegam et al found community or mobile HIV counseling and testing to be an effective linkage strategy as opposed to the finding by Sanga et al in this review. Their success might be due to the active referral of their newly diagnosed patients during community testing to health facilities by the one who performed the test. Of all the linkage approaches examined by Monisha et al, they found mobile testing to have reached and linked the highest proportion of men. Community testing may, therefore, be potentially useful, especially for men if resources are made available to support active referrals after diagnosis.

Though a randomized controlled trial by El Sadr et al<sup>50</sup> in the United States agreed with two of the studies included in this review by McNair et al and Hoffman et al that incentives do not make a significant impact on improving linkage rates, a systematic review by Basset et al<sup>51</sup> concluded that financial incentives show promise for improving engagement across the cascade of HIV care. Their review, however, had significant limitations in the use of mostly under-powered studies, which were conducted in different contexts. A systematic review of the effectiveness of financial incentives on linkage in urban Sub-Saharan Africa needs to be conducted. This will help test concepts from Behavioral Economics which as postulated, “may help improve engagement in HIV care by addressing upstream structural risk factors for HIV, such as poverty, or by providing conditional rewards for immediate, measurable outcomes related to HIV care”.<sup>51</sup> Until then, the use of financial incentives as a linkage strategy in urban settings in the sub-region may not be advisable.

Of the three behavior and patient support intervention strategies reported in this review, the only one that significantly improved linkage was implemented as a stand-alone intervention. This is supported by the review by Anderson et al<sup>52</sup> that behavioral intervention strategies at the community level are better delivered as stand-alone strategies rather than as part of other strategies. It might, however, be important to conduct systematic reviews and trials in the sub-region to compare the impact of stand-alone and combination behavioral strategies on linkage to care in order to make a more robust recommendation on the best approach to use.

Though the two studies reporting time to linkage could not demonstrate significant improvement, Mavegam et al

found the use of referral forms, provision of transportation allowance, home initiation of HIV care, and volunteer escort to the HIV care units to be effective in reducing time to linkage to care. Home initiation of HIV care has already been reported in this review to be a good linkage strategy. The effect of this strategy to reduce time to linkage and improve linkage rates makes it the strategy of choice in the urban settings of sub-Saharan Africa.

The review has a number of limitations including the constraints of time and use of a data extraction form that was not piloted which could lead to selection and information bias. Though a comprehensive search was done, including both published and grey literature, limited access to critical databases as well as lack of the use of truncation, wildcard and proximity measures might have limited the number of quality studies retrieved. The probability of publication bias,<sup>53</sup> is likely in the included studies because most of them reported favorable outcomes. The definitions of outcomes were heterogeneous across included studies and therefore, effects of similar or different strategies were difficult to compare.

## Conclusions

Assisted partner services, same day home-based ART initiation, combination intervention strategies and POC CD4 testing significantly improved linkage to care in urban settings of the sub-Saharan African region. They can be delivered either in a health facility or in the community but should be facilitated by health workers. There is, however, the need to conduct more linkage specific studies in the sub-region to assess the use of financial incentives and stand-alone versus combination intervention strategies in improving linkage.

## Disclosure

The authors reports no conflicts of interest in this work.

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