
Background: Great strides have been made in decreasing paediatric human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infections, especially in sub-Saharan Africa. In South Africa, new paediatric HIV infections decreased by 84% between 2009 and 2015. This achievement is a result of a strong political will and the rapid evolution of the country’s prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT) guidelines.

Objectives: In this paper we report on the implementation of a large PMTCT programme in Soweto, South Africa.

Methods: We reviewed routinely collected PMTCT data from 13 healthcare facilities, for the period 2002–2015. Antiretroviral therapy (ART) coverage among pregnant women living with HIV (PWLHIV) and the mother-to-child transmission (MTCT) rate at early infant diagnosis were evaluated.

Results: In total, 360 751 pregnant women attended the facilities during the review period, and the HIV prevalence remained high throughout at around 30%. The proportion of PWLHIV presenting with a known HIV status increased from 14.3% in 2009 when the indicator was first collected to 45% in 2015, \( p < 0.001 \). In 2006, less than 10% of the PWLHIV were initiated on ART, increasing to 88% by 2011. The MTCT rate decreased from 6.9% in 2007 to under 1% from 2013 to 2015, \( p < 0.001 \).

Conclusion: The achievements in decreasing paediatric HIV infections have been hailed as one of the greatest public health achievements of our times. While there are inherent limitations with using routinely collected aggregate data, the Soweto data reflect progress made in the implementation of PMTCT programmes in South Africa. Progress with PMTCT has, however, not been accompanied by a decline in HIV prevalence among pregnant women.

Keywords: PMTCT; South Africa; pregnant women living with HIV (PWLHIV); paediatric HIV infection; health systems.

Background: Great strides have been made in the global fight to decrease new paediatric human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infections. In 2011, the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) launched the Global Plan to reduce new paediatric HIV infections by 90%, by 2015, with the baseline year being 2009.\(^1\) The target was to decrease the rate of mother-to-child transmission (MTCT) of HIV to 2% or less among non-breastfeeding women, and to 5% or less among breastfeeding women.\(^1\) As part of the Global Plan, 22 priority countries, which together accounted for 90% of the global number of pregnant women living with HIV (PWLHIV) in 2009, were identified for intensified efforts for the elimination of MTCT.\(^1\) India and 21 countries in sub-Saharan Africa made up the 22 priority countries.\(^1\)

According to the 2016 UNAIDS report, there was a 60% decrease in the overall MTCT rate in 21 priority countries, from 22.4% in 2009 to 8.9% in 2015 (data on India were not available).\(^2\) The decrease in the MTCT rate is largely because of the increased coverage of more efficacious
antiretroviral regimens for the prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT) of HIV.2,4,11 South Africa was identified as one of the 22 priority countries, and through strong political will and rapid evolution of the country’s PMTCT guidelines, new paediatric HIV infections decreased by 84% between 2009 and 2015, with an estimated 330 000 infections averted.2 The UNAIDS estimate for the MTCT rate for South Africa in 2015 was 2%. This was consistent with findings from a national survey conducted in 2012–2013, involving over 9000 infant–caregiver pairs, with an MTCT rate of 2.6% at 4–8 weeks.2,4

Donor funding has been critical in the establishment of the South African PMTCT and antiretroviral therapy (ART) programmes, with the country being the largest recipient of grants from the United States President’s Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR).2,9,10,11 President’s Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief funding of HIV programmes in South Africa started in 2004, with direct service provision through the placement of staff and infrastructure in public healthcare facilities.9,10 From 2012, there was a transition in PEPFAR funding from direct service provision to technical support, with the South African government increasingly taking up ownership of the country’s HIV programme.5,11 By 2016, more than 75% of South Africa’s HIV response was funded by the government.12

This article reports on the outcomes of a large PMTCT programme in Soweto, South Africa, over time, including the coverage of ART among PWLHIV and the MTCT rate at approximately 6 weeks of age.

Methods

Study setting and design

We conducted a retrospective study of routinely collected PMTCT data from 13 public healthcare facilities that have been part of the Soweto PMTCT programme since its inception in 2002. Of the 13 facilities, one is a tertiary-level referral hospital (Chris Hani Baragwanath Academic Hospital), and 12 are primary healthcare facilities, of which six have delivery units. Soweto is an area of mixed urban and informal settlements, with an estimated population of approximately 1.7 million people.13

History of the Soweto prevention of mother-to-child transmission programme

The Soweto PMTCT programme was established in 2000 as the Demonstration of Antiretroviral Treatment (DART) programme initiated by the Perninal HIV Research Unit (PHRU).14 The programme was initially funded by the Elizabeth Glaser Paediatric AIDS Foundation (EGPAF) with funding from the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), the Fonds De Solidarité Thérapeutique International (FSTI) and the Gauteng Department of Health, and from 2004 it was funded by PEPFAR, through the USAID.14 As part of the DART programme, pregnant women were offered voluntary counselling and testing for HIV and, if found to be HIV-positive, were issued a single-dose nevirapine (NVP) to be taken intrapartum, and also a single-dose NVP to be given to the infant immediately after birth. A free 6-month supply of infant formula was also available for women living with HIV who elected not to breastfeed.

The programme evolved in line with changes in the South African PMTCT and ART guidelines, and since 2009, the programme has been supported by the Anova Health Institute (Anova), a USAID/PEPFAR-funded non-profit organisation. The donor-funded support was initially through direct service provision with placement of staff – doctors, professional nurses, data collectors and lay counsellors – in public health facilities working alongside government employees. There was also infrastructure, pharmacy, and monitoring and evaluation support for the facilities providing HIV services. With the PEPFAR funding transitioning to technical support, the focus in support shifted to mentoring and quality improvement of the programmes through monitoring and evaluation.

Evolution of the South African prevention of mother-to-child transmission guidelines

Prior to 2002, no antiretroviral (ARV) prophylaxis or treatment was available in the South African public health sector, and ARVs were only available as part of research projects.15,16,17 From 2002 until 2007, only mother–infant single-dose NVP was available for PMTCT (Table 1). Additional zidovudine (AZT) monotherapy for PMTCT prophylaxis was introduced in 2008, initially started at 28 weeks’ gestation, and from 2010 at 14 weeks’ gestation.18,19,21 Antiretroviral therapy became available in South Africa in 2004 and the eligibility criterion was a CD4 count of < 200 cells/µL, or World Health Organization (WHO) stage 4 disease.21 CD4 count testing to assess ART eligibility became routinely available from 2005. The CD4 count threshold for ART initiation in pregnant women increased to ≤ 350 cells/µL in 2010.20

Up to September 2010, the antenatal clinics in the 12 primary healthcare facilities only provided antiretroviral prophylaxis for PMTCT, and PWLHIV who were eligible for lifelong ART were referred to a separate ART initiation site. In that time period, the only antenatal clinic that initiated ART was at Chris Hani Baragwanath Academic Hospital. At the primary health clinics, pregnant women diagnosed with HIV infection were referred to an ART initiation site, which could be in a different section of the same health facility, or in a different facility. Over a period of 18 months, beginning in October 2010, nurse-initiated and managed ART (NIMART) was introduced in the antenatal clinics, with PWLHIV receiving their antenatal and HIV care in the same facility. Nurse-initiated and managed ART, a task-shifting initiative to increase the number of patients initiated on ART, meant that professional nurses, including midwives, could initiate and manage patients on ART.22 Postpartum, the women were transitioned to adult HIV care for follow-up. From 2002 until 2011, a 6-month supply of free infant formula was available for all WLHIV who elected not to breastfeed.

http://www.sajhivmed.org.za
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23
2004
Table
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Triple therapy
2013
registers on core PMTCT indicators for the period 2002–2015. We extracted aggregate data from paper-based and electronic
collected changed over time with evolving PMTCT guidelines.
PWLHIV and HIV-exposed infants, and the indicators
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As part of routine reporting to the District Health and
Data management and analysis
Soweto PMTCT programme.
It is in this background of evolving guidelines and the
changing focus of donor funding that we evaluated the
Soweto PMTCT programme.

**Data management and analysis**

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We extracted aggregate data from paper-based and electronic
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In 2013, WHO Option B, where all pregnant
and postpartum
WLHIV were initiated on an efavirenz-based fixed-dose
combination, was introduced.23 Treatment was stopped
postpartum if not breastfeeding, or after cessation of
breastfeeding, if the woman was not eligible for lifelong ART
for her own health.23 The most recent PMTCT guideline
change was in 2015 when all pregnant and postpartum
women living with HIV became eligible for lifelong treatment
regardless of CD4 count level, Option B+.24

The 2013 PMTCT guideline reinforced the recommendation
that was first made in the 2010 guideline that pregnant women
who initially tested HIV-negative were to be routinely retested
during pregnancy at around 32 weeks’ gestation. For women
who presented intrapartum with an unknown HIV status, or
with a negative HIV test done prior to 32 weeks’ gestation,
or done more than 12 weeks prior to delivery, the
recommendation was for retesting intrapartum. Postpartum,
the recommendation was to repeat the HIV test at 6 weeks
postpartum and every 3 months during breastfeeding. In the
2015 guidelines, the recommendation is for routine repeat HIV
testing every 3 months during pregnancy, intrapartum and
postpartum as per the 2013 guidelines. Routine testing of HIV-
exposed infants, using HIV polymerase chain reaction (PCR),
became standard of care from 2004, and was offered at around
6 weeks of age. Also, as part of routine care, an HIV antibody
test was done at 18 months in infants who initially tested
negative at early infant diagnosis. Since 2015, routine testing of
HIV-exposed infants was done at birth, 10 weeks of infant age,
6 weeks post-cessation of breastfeeding and at 18 months.

It is in this background of evolving guidelines and the
changing focus of donor funding that we evaluated the
Soweto PMTCT programme.

### Ethical consideration

The study was approved by the University of the
Witwatersrand Human Research Ethics Committee
(Reference No. M140461), and access to the facilities was
granted by the Johannesburg Health District Office.

### Results

From January 2002 to December 2008, around 30 000 pregnant
women presenting for their first antenatal visit were seen in the
programme annually (Table 2). As services became
Table 2: Antenatal human immunodeficiency virus testing and human immunodeficiency virus prevalence among pregnant women at 13 healthcare facilities in Soweto, 2002–2015.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>First antenatal visits</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Known PWLHIV on ART</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Tested for HIV at first visit</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Diagnosed as PWLHIV</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>HIV prevalence</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>90</td>
<td>10,917</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>28,622</td>
<td>95</td>
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<td>50</td>
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<td>2003</td>
<td>28,840</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>10,723</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>27,990</td>
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†, Indicators changed as PMTCT guidelines evolved.
‡, For known PWLHIV, the denominator is the total number identified as living with HIV.
§, Indicates that there were pregnant women with known HIV status who had repeat testing.
¶, Total PWLHIV = known and diagnosed as living with HIV at first visit; for HIV prevalence, the numerator is the total PWLHIV and the denominator the first antenatal visits.
††, Some women received Option A.

With the CD4 count threshold for ART eligibility at <200 cells/µL from 2005 to 2009, approximately 16% of PWLHIV were eligible for ART. When the CD4 count threshold was increased to ≤350 cells/µL in 2010, the proportion of ART-eligible pregnant women increased to around 40%. There was a progressive increase in the proportion of eligible women initiated on ART, from less than 10% in 2006 to over 80% by 2011 (Table 3 and Figure 1). From 2013, all PWLHIV were eligible to be started on ART regardless of the CD4 count level. Data for routine PCR testing of HIV-exposed infants, at around 6 weeks of age, are available for the period 2007–2015. A total of 41,948 PCR tests, with results, were reported, and of these, 1195 were found to be positive (Table 4). The MTCT rate at around 6 weeks of age decreased from 7.0% in 2007 to less than 1% in 2013–2015, p < 0.001 (Figure 1).

Discussion

In this 14-year review of the Soweto PMTCT programme, there was a progressive decline in the MTCT rate, at approximately 6 weeks of age, to under 1% by 2013. The decrease coincides with an increase in the proportion of PWLHIV initiated on ART, as the PMTCT guidelines evolved. Coverage of HIV testing of pregnant women was high throughout the study. The HIV prevalence remained high, with no discernible change over time. Donor funding and local non-governmental organisation (NGO) support were critical in the establishment of the Soweto PMTCT programme, and the collaboration with the South African Department of Health ensured sustainability of the programme.

While NVP and AZT monotherapy prophylaxis were important in decreasing the risk of MTCT in low-resource settings with limited access to ART, the greatest risk of transmission is in women with high viral loads who receive
no or limited duration of ART during pregnancy. The decrease in the perinatal transmission rate in the Soweto programme became evident from 2008 to 2013, a period of rapid evolution of the South African PMTCT guidelines. The period saw the introduction of dual prophylaxis for PMTCT, an increase in the CD4 threshold for ART eligibility in pregnant women and also the introduction of NIMART within antenatal clinics. The decline in MTCT rate to below 2% coincided with the rapid increase in the number of ART-eligible pregnant women initiated on treatment in the programme. Integration of antenatal and HIV services, which was introduced in the programme in 2010, has been shown to increase the proportion of ART-eligible pregnant women initiated on ART. The infant HIV PCR testing does not reflect coverage, as testing was done in several other facilities in the Soweto area, not reported in this article. In spite of this, the trend in the decline in the MTCT rate is similar to that shown in published data in South Africa. It is also similar to the National Health Laboratory Services (NHLS) data for the Greater Soweto area which show a decline in the MTCT rate from 8.2% in 2007, to 1.6% in 2015 (personal communication, G. Sherman). While we did not have figures on breastfeeding transmission, postpartum MTCT remains a challenge with the 2016 UNAIDS report estimating that more than 50% of new HIV infections among children occur during the breastfeeding period.

In spite of the gains made towards the elimination of MTCT in South Africa, several challenges remain. Only limited progress has been made in the prevention of new HIV infections among women of reproductive age, an important aspect of PMTCT. South Africa is reported to have had the highest number of new HIV infections among women of reproductive age globally in the period 2009–2013, and this is reflected in the high HIV prevalence among pregnant women, a consistent finding throughout the review period in our study. The finding of a consistently high HIV prevalence is similar to figures reported in the national antenatal sentinel HIV prevalence surveys that have been conducted in South Africa since 1990. Pregnant women in South Africa as a whole still present at an advanced gestational age for their first antenatal visit, with just over 50% reported to have presented before 20 weeks in 2014, albeit this being an increase from 36.7% in 2010. We found similar figures in our study.

The delayed presentation for antenatal care results in late ART initiation in those diagnosed as living with HIV during pregnancy. In our study, the majority of women were first diagnosed as living with HIV during their pregnancies, a finding reported in several studies conducted in South Africa and other sub-Saharan African countries, although this figure decreased over time. In spite of the late presentation for antenatal care, there was a steady increase in the proportion initiated on ART during pregnancy, a trend reported in published DHIS data. Among pregnant women who presented already known to be living with HIV, the proportion already on ART was high, a finding similar to that reported in the 2017 South African national antenatal sentinel HIV prevalence survey.

One of the limitations of using aggregate data is that the denominators used to calculate rates for some of the indicators are proxy indicators. The data presented are the best available representation of the ideal, which would have been to have longitudinal data on each patient, from HIV diagnosis to the initiation of ART, and also have delivery details and linked infant HIV testing. The indicators collected also changed over time as guidelines changed. Details on the denominators used are presented in the ‘Results’ section. For HIV testing rates, no data were collected prior to 2009 on PWLHIV who already knew their HIV status and those who were already on ART. Hence, in this period, among those newly identified as HIV-positive, there will have been a proportion of PWLHIV who already knew their HIV status and may have been
on treatment. Prior to 2013, for the indicators on PWLHIV assessed for ART eligibility and initiated on treatment, the numerator and denominator do not reflect the same group of women seen in 1 month, but the numbers even out over several months. Criteria for ART eligibility are reported in the ‘Results’ section. There were no data available on ART eligibility based on the WHO clinical staging.

There are also additional limitations with using routine, aggregate data, and these are related to the completeness and accuracy of the data. In their assessment of routinely collected PMTCT data from 57 public health facilities in South Africa, Nicol et al. raised concerns about the quality and consistency of reported data. The main discrepancies identified were between data in paper-based registers and the monthly facility reports. The discrepancies highlighted problems with data capturing related to lack of sufficient staff, and competence in recording and validation of data. In the Soweto PMTCT programme, there have always been dedicated data collectors and data managers involved in monitoring and evaluation of the programme. While recording of data in the facility registers remains primarily the responsibility of staff working at the healthcare facilities, data managers are involved in the validation of data and overseeing their work.

In spite of the limitations of the study, the Soweto PMTCT programme is a success story of the collaboration between donor-funded organisations and the South African Department of Health. The strength of this study is that it reports on a large PMTCT programme, over a long review period. While there are inherent inaccuracies with routinely collected aggregate data, the trends reported in this article are similar to those reported in published DHIS data and national surveys in South Africa. To our knowledge, no PMTCT data of this magnitude have been published from a low-resource, high HIV prevalence setting. Data from the programme illustrate that it is possible to significantly decrease the MTCT rate even in a high HIV prevalence setting. It is important to ensure that the gains made towards elimination of MTCT are sustained beyond the immediate postpartum period, and also ensure that HIV-exposed uninfected infants survive and thrive. There also needs to be a concerted effort to decrease the rate of new HIV infections, especially among women of reproductive age.

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Competing interests
The authors have declared that no competing interest exists.

Authors’ contributions
C.N.M. initiated the study and was the main investigator responsible for data collection and analysis, interpretation of the results and drafting of the manuscript. R.P.H.P. and C.L.T. were responsible for data collection and contributed to the drafting of the manuscript. H.S., A.V. and G.G. contributed to the initiation of the study, data collection and drafting of the manuscript. E.J.B. and M.F.C. contributed to data analysis and drafting of the manuscript. J.A.M. contributed to the initiation of the study, data collection and drafting of the manuscript. All authors reviewed, contributed to and approved the final manuscript.

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Data availability statement
Data sharing is not applicable to this article as no new data were created or analysed in this study.

Disclaimer
The views and opinions expressed in this article are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the official policy or position of any affiliated agency of the authors.

References


