Path to Ending the threat of HIV in Papua New Guinea.

19th October 2023

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Where did HIV come from?



• Theories?

Discuss with your neighbour



HIV history – Origin and epidemic emergence





Origin of HIV?



HIV history - Origin and epidemic emergence



- Eating primate meat was the probable cause of the initial transfer to humans.
- The most recent evidence HIV-1 dates back to the Belgian Congo city of Leopoldville (modern Kinshasa), from around 1910.
- HIV became epidemic after colonialism and growth of large African cities. (Growing cities led to social changes, including more sexual activity, increase in prostitution, and the high frequency of genital ulcer diseases.)

HIV history – 1981 as a turning point

Publication describing clusters of Kaposi's sarcoma, *Pneumocystis Carinii* pneumonia, as it was then called, and herpes simplex lesions, with a commentary describing a new acquired cellular immunodeficiency. Seen in

- Men having sex with other men
- Injecting users
- Haemophiliacs
- Haitians







HIV history - Isolated and characterised in 1983-84







Robert Gallo National Institutes of Health US

Luc Montagnier Pasteur Institute Paris

What is a virus?

- Viruses are the smallest of all the microbes.
- They are only alive and able to multiply inside the cells of other living things. The cell they multiply in is called the host cell.
- A virus is made up of
 - a core of genetic material, either DNA or RNA,
 - surrounded by a protective coat called a capsid which is made up of protein. Sometimes the capsid is surrounded by an additional spikey coat called the envelope.
 - Viruses are capable of latching onto host cells and getting inside them.

Viral Spikes: Attach to specific host cell receptors

Coat: Gives virus its structure Spikes are embedded here



HIV Virus Structure



How is HIV transmitted?

- HIV can be transmitted only in certain body fluids from a person who has HIV:
 - Blood
 - Semen
 - Pre-seminal fluids
 - Rectal fluids
 - Vaginal fluids
 - Breast milk
 - ??Saliva









Factors influencing HIV transmission:

- Viral Load of HIV infected persons.
- Exposure of uninfected person.
- Integrity of mucosa/skin.

HIV REPLICATION



HIV progression: CD4 and viral load mapped on a timeline



AIM of Anti Retroviral Therapy

- Suppress HIV Viral Replication (Stop transmission)
- Good clinical outcome for patient.

HIV Prevention Care and Treatment Continuum



 The goal of antiretroviral therapy (ART) is to achieve virological suppression – <u>U=U</u>

Milestones of HIV in PNG!

- 1987 First Case of HIV diagnosed in PNG.
- 1997 National Aids Counsel Secretariat established by act of Parliament.
- 2005 Antiretroviral Treatment first introduced into PNG.
- 2017 First national HIV Drug Resistance Survey which showed that PNG had high rates of HIV drug resistance (5th Highest according WHO 2020 HIV drug resistance report)
- 2019 PNG introduced optimum ART regimen (Tenofovir/Lamivudine/Dolutegravir TLD once daily pill)
- We are all in this together.
- We have come a long Way.
- We have a long way to go.
- We need to accelerate.



2022 HIV statistics of concern for PNG

• 6500 new infections.

72000 Total PLHIV

HIV Vertical Transmission – 34%

• 33 % HIV Testing at ANC

https://thepath.unaids.org/wp-content/themes/unaids2023/assets/files/2023_report.pdf

Why is there a rise in new infections?

• Transmission of HIV infection.

What must we do to be on the path to end HIV in PNG?

•STOP HIV TRANSMISSION

How do you stop HIV transmission?

•HOW?

Prevention toolbox





Do we have what it takes to win the race to put PNG on the path to ending HIV?



We can do this!



Thank you for listening!