Medical Male Circumcision to Men's Health



South African Integrated National Men's Health Strategy

The Global Men and HIV Technical Working Group (MENHT)

Webinar Series: Episode #1

28th July 2021

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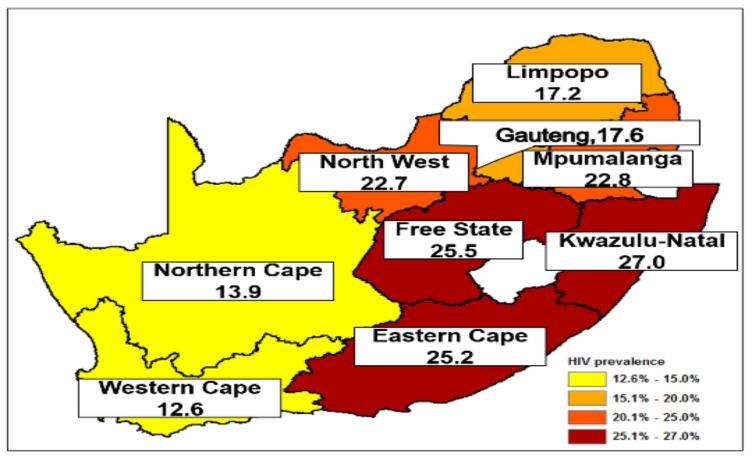
(SA, NDOH, MMC Programme Manager)







HIV Prevalence Among Adults (15-49 Years), By Province







Goal & Objectives



MMC Programme

Goal: Reduce the incidence of HIV in the general population as part of combination HIV prevention

Objective/s

- Perform high quality high volume medical circumcisions nationally (as per NSP)
- Increase and build capacity of the national MMC programme using the on- line training hub (OTH)
- Create demand for priority age band (15-34) to ensure immediacy and magnitude of impact

Men's Health Programme

Goal: Every man and boy supported to live a long and healthy life

Objective/s

- Empower and support all men and boys to optimise their own and each other's health and wellbeing across all stages of the life course
- Strengthen the capacity of the health system to provide quality preventative care for men and boys
- Build the evidence base for improving the health and wellbeing of men and boys



MMC and Men's Health



- MMC is already part of Men's health
 - Sexual and reproductive health
 - Biased towards HIV services
 - HTS
 - CDs- STIs and TB screening
 - Vital signs (blood pressure)
 - To qualify for circumcision
- Prime focus: Circumcision for HIV prevention
- Refer males for other services
 - Outcome Unknown





Through MMC Program we found:



- Males presenting with:
 - Hemophilia
 - Hypospadia
 - Phymosis
 - STIs (Ulcerative & Discharge)
 - Erectile Dysfunction
 - Diabetes/Hypertension
 - Bypassed health system with some of these medical conditions/Diseases





MMC Data: Evidence base for Men's healtl



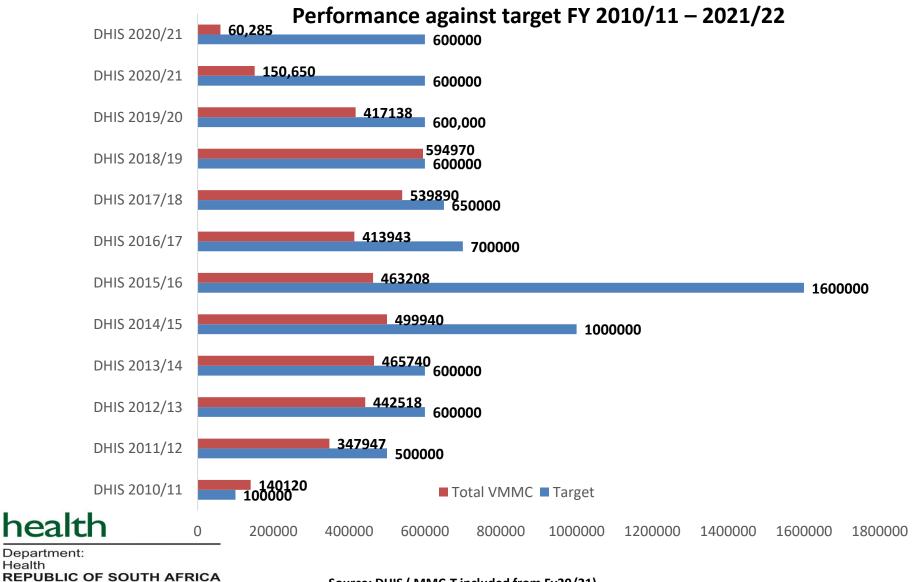




VMMC historical FY performance based on DHIS reporting (4 536 349).

Health





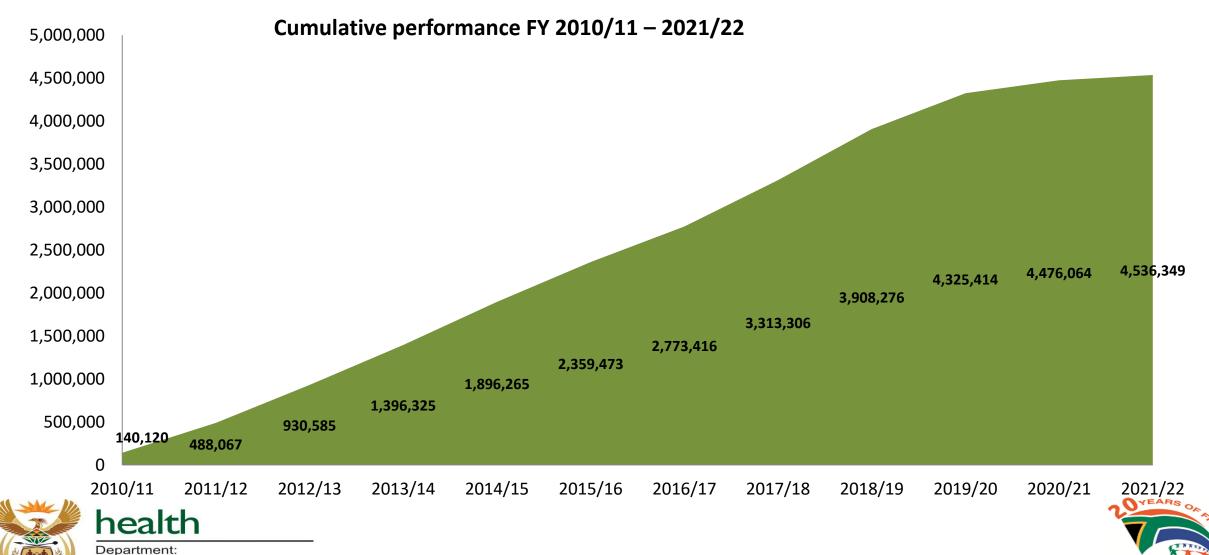
Source: DHIS (MMC-T included from Fy20/21)

Cumulative VMMC performance has documented >4.5 mil VMMCs since programme inception in 2010.

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Source: DHIS

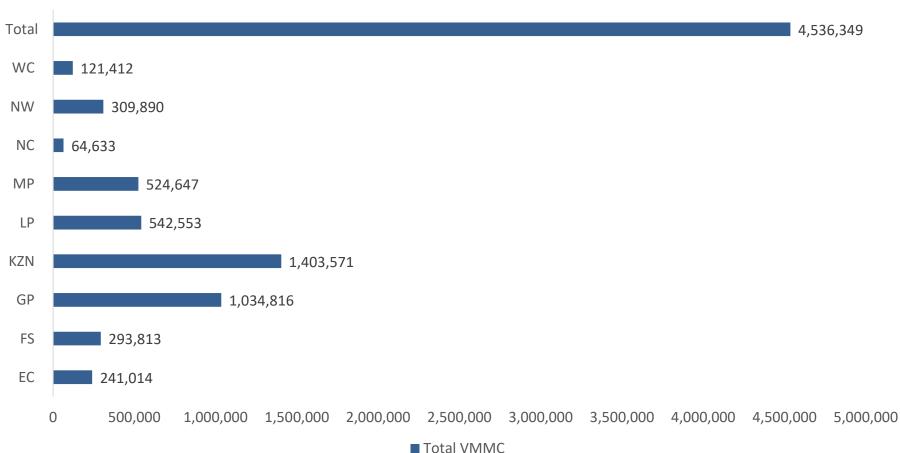




Provincial VMMC performance since programme inception in 2010 (4 536 349).



VMMC performance per province FY 2010/11 – 2021/22



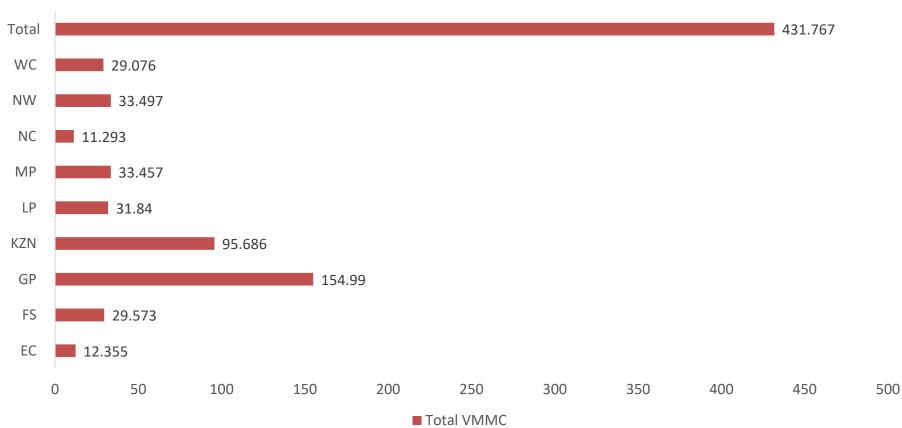


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Private sector VMMC performance has documented >431 thousand VMMC's since programme inception in 2010



Historical data of all private sector VMMC (Metropolitan, Discovery and GEMS) FY 2010/11 – 2020/21



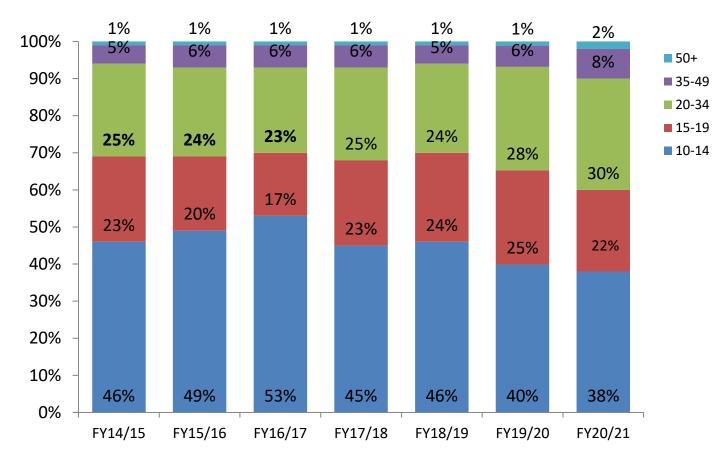


20 YEARS OA THE

Proportion of MMCs by age groups



Proportion of MMCs by age groups







Question



 Why didn't we offer these 4.5m men/males comprehensive health services?

What if we offered them comprehensive health services?





Patient Flow for MMC service:







HIV Testing



Individual MMC counselling

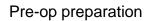


Health Screening, (STI; NCD; TB;)



Repeat counselling ----- Referrals -------Referrals -------







MMC surgical procedure



Post-operative care



Follow up care / AE reporting



source documents





What Men Want (**Landscape Analysis 2019)



Quick and efficient services

Personalized service

Discuss personal issues (especially SRH) with male providers

One stop services (supermarket approach)

** Desk Review and Key informant interviews





What Men Don't Want (**Landscape Analysis 2019



Waiting in long queues with females and children

Sent from pillar to post for health services

Discuss SRH with female health staff

** Desk review and KII





Why MMC as a Gateway



- Dedicated/Stand alone high volume sites nationally
- Infrastructure
- Well equipped sites
- Already providing part of Men's health
- Men/males accessing MMC services in high volumes
- Men asking for more services through MMC
- MMC programme has a plethora of service delivery partners(PEPFAR IPs and RT35/transversal contracted partners







South African National Integrated Men's Health Strategy

Strategy and Implementation Plan







Background: Strategy Development

- The Strategy was developed to align with the:
 - findings from the Landscape analysis on men's health service (2019)
 - existing South African health policies and strategies





Strategy Focus



- The focus of the Strategy is on increasing effectiveness, reach and impact of existing initiatives, whilst specifically targeting men and boys.
- The Strategy leverages existing resources and builds on what is currently in place by adding preventative, screening, referral and retention initiatives to existing service delivery platforms.





Strategy Goal



Every man and boy is supported to live a long healthy life





Strategy Objectives and Action A

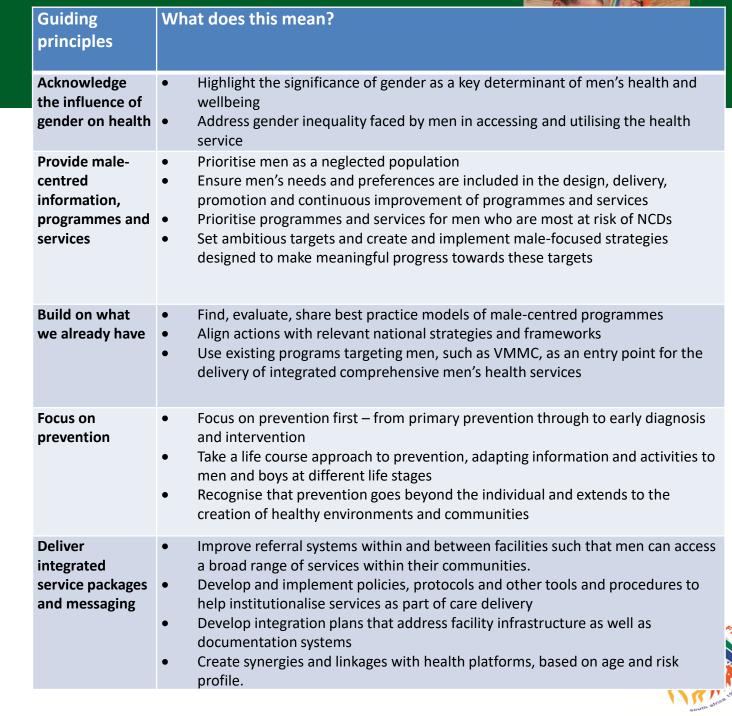
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	Objective	Action areas
1.	Empower and support all men and boys to optimise their own and each other's health and wellbeing across all stages of the life course.	 a. Recognise and value the diversity of men and boys b. Reduce stigma associated with health seeking behaviours c. Increase health literacy, including understanding d. Address structural and systemic barriers to good health
2.	Strengthen the capacity of the health system to provide quality preventative care for men and boys	 a. Improve knowledge and capacity of health care workers to deliver male-centred services across the life course c. Engage with men and boys to reduce barriers to accessing the health system d. Engage men and boys in prevention and early detection activities
3.	Build the evidence base for improving the health and wellbeing of men and boys health	a. Improve data availabilityb. Track the Strategy implementation progress

5 Guiding Principals of the Strategy







Cross cutting

> Iarget groups

> > Key Components (service package)

Demand
Increasing demand for health
services among men

Adolescents (10-19)

HIV Testing

TB screening

HPV vaccination

Diabetes

Behavioral interventions

Hearing , sight and oral screening

Body image

Supply

Increasing the supply, quality and accessibility of health services

Young men (20-34)

HIV Testing

TB screening

STI screening

Hepatitis B and C

Diabetes

Hypertension

High cholesterol

Mental health

Sexual disorders

Behavioral interventions

Environment

Ensuring laws, policies and strategies include the engagement of men

Older men (35+)

HIV Testing

TB screening

STI screening

Hepatitis B and C

Diabetes

Hypertension

High cholesterol

Mental health

Sexual disorders

Behavioral interventions

Prostate and





Minimum Basic Package



Service Delivery Package to be offered in the Integrated Men's Health Programme

Screening

Weight (BMI); BP;

diabetes

HIV; STI

TB

Health and lifestyle

Mental health

SRH (+ infertility,

dysfunction)

COVID-19

Cancers (Prostate;

testicular)

Treatment

Provision of ART

TB

NCD (referrals)

Chronic care

Referrals

Within the facility

(urology, cancers, sexual

dysfunction, as needed)

To higher levels of care,

other facilities as needed

Community-based

services

Immunization (COVID-19

when available)

Psychosocial support

Counselling

Support groups

Linkages to support

initiatives

Linkage to community

support initiatives





Basic Service Package



The choice of interventions for the basic package of services can vary by site but should be based on the following three criteria:

- Effective services that can be delivered successfully based on site characteristics, e.g. staff complement and medical equipment.
- Specific diseases based on current and future disease burden, the top ten conditions affecting men, its effects on individuals and its social impact.
- Long term sustainability of services as donor support decreases, government must improve its ability to provide a basic package of health services for men.





Intersectoral Partnerships and Collabo

Key Stakeholders and Partners	Engagement with the Strategy
Government Departments	Ensure linkages and collaboration with all government departments to remove systemic barriers to service delivery. Leverage opportunities, across the life course, to improve health and well-being of men and boys. Cross-sector approaches to address the complex relationships between the health of men and boys and education, social development, economics, social determinants of health etc.
Department of Health	Engage with men and boys to remove systemic barriers to access and improve the health and wellbeing of men and boys. Ensure well-trained and skilled health care workers. Ensure the availability of supplies, commodities, infrastructure needs Establish functional referral services and networks.
VMMC programme	Ensure the design and creation of culturally safe, inclusive, accessible and appropriate integrated programmes that use VMMC as an entry point to care for integrated men's health
NGOs and CBOs	Play a vital role in contributing to the health and wellbeing of men and boys. Ensure alignment with the Strategy to inform their own organisational strategy development and programme priorities and providing ongoing health promotion, education, advocacy, as well as resource development
FBOs	Leverage traditional circumcision services to offer additional services such as biomedical health services, health education and promotion and linkages to other services, health facilities to create follow-up systems to encourage re-engagement in care. Develop effective medication access systems either by supported caregiver medication pick-ups, or via clinic or community health worker deliveries, etc.
Researchers and technical experts	Provide an ongoing opportunity to build the existing evidence-base and capacity to conduct operational research in men's health and wellbeing. Drawing on this Strategy, the development of research objectives that explore critical issues across the life course and provide an opportunity to document promising and best practices within the context of the Strategy.
Men and boys	Men and boys form a diverse group and have a unique experience of health and the health system. They play a crucial role in their own and each other's health and wellbeing. Men and boys should engage meaningfully and actively with the Strategy to ensure their voices are heard in the implementation of the policies, programs, and services





Will Men's health swallow/dilute MMC



No

Why?

- MMC will be offered as part of men's health (prevention stream)
- Men's health programme will ensure sustainability of the MMC programme
- May also drive the demand for MMC
 - Offering all men MMC who comes for men's health service

MMC will initially act as a gateway for men's health but eventually Men's health will subsume MMC





Do we need to scale down MMC?

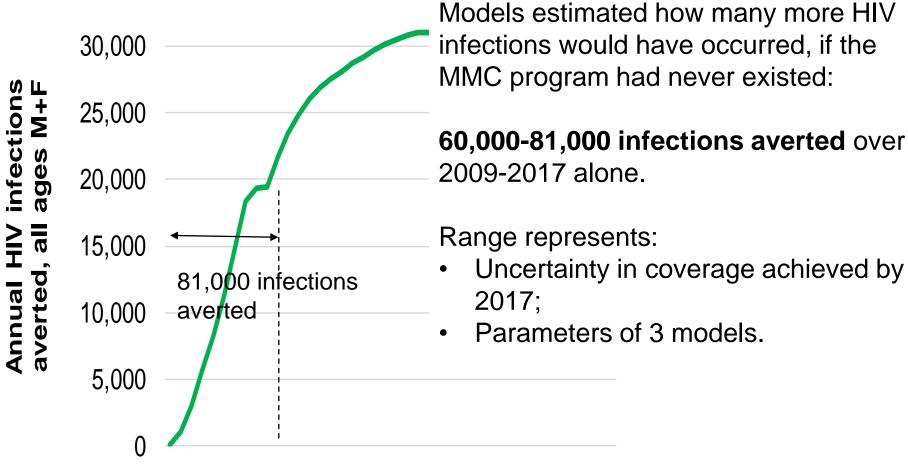






The MMC program has already had impact





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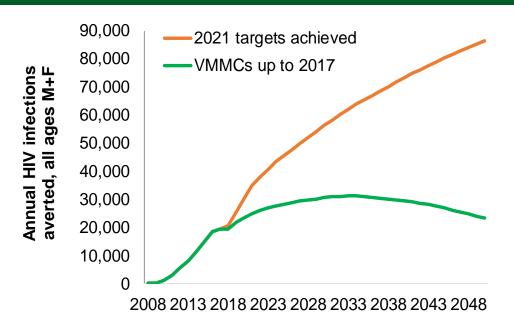
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Achieving 2021 MMC program targets will provide even greater benefits, and push incidence down





Achieving MMC program targets by 2021 will avert 167,000 – 192,000 new infections (3-5% of all new infections, across 3 models) by 2021, and up to 2.1million new infections (12-16%) by 2050.





Key next steps



- Migration of MMC programme towards Men's Health
 - Men's health site readiness assessments (Done)
 - Development of men's health guidelines (In process)
 - Conduct Men's health pilot projects (20 sites in 4 provinces)

 Use data from Pilot project to role out of men's health nationally





Implementation of the Strategy

Planning (Oct - Dec 2020)

Implementation Pilot (Oct 21– Mar2022)

Expanded Roll out (April22–)

Step 1: Set up a core team

Step 2: Conduct provincial assessments to identify site selection for pilot and for the broader implementation plan

implementation plan
Step 3: Identify

bottlenecks and gaps

Step 4: Address implementation gaps and bottlenecks

Step 5: Phased facility implementations

Step 6: Track progress, ongoing monitoring and feedback into the implementation approach

Planning phase has been completed.

Implementation of pilot to begin in Oct2021; with expanded implementation from April 2022

Continuous and ongoing monitoring of implementation phase



Timeline



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	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1. Site selection												
2. Site planning												
3. Site preparation												
4. Procurement of commodities, supplies, equipment and ensuring they are in the sites												
5. Pilot site services begin												
6. Creating demand												
7. Linkage to ISHP, community events, social events												
8. Capacity building of health care workers (SOPs)												
9. Capacity building of lay counsellors												
10. Capacity building of community mobilisers												
11. Clinical skills training and mentoring												
12. Implement minimum basic package												
13. Routine monitoring, reporting and evaluation												
14. Quarterly progress reviews												
15. Documenting lessons learned and recommendations for scale-up Department: Health REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA											20YEAR	S OK PAREDOM



THANK YOU



