Elimination of mother–to–child transmission of HIV and congenital syphilis
Early stages in the Syphilis Control Program

- Dermatologists at dispensaries.
- Not integrated into basic health services
- Insufficient coverage by these services
- Non-existent epidemiological control actions
1972-1974

- Focus on identifying cases
- Epidemiological research and analysis
- Via community health centers
1970: Mother and Child Care Program

- At least 10 prenatal controls
- Including STI/ HIV/ AIDS counseling
- Serology and HIV testing to pregnant women and their partners
- 99.9% of births at health institutions

Antenatal Care
- Periodic
- With a Team approach
- Comprehensive
- Community involved
Cases of syphilis in women and congenital syphilis
Cuba: 1980-2014

Around 1.5 million syphilis serologies per year; more than 300 000 to pregnant women

Source: EDO Information System and Birth Information System, National Medical Records and Health Statistics Bureau.

- Ministry of Public Health
- Ministry of Education
- Ministry of Higher Education
- Ministry of Tourism
- Ministry of Justice
- Ministry of Culture
- Ministry of Domestic Trade
- Ministry of Construction
- NGO’s and other associations: FMC, PVV, CSJ, AHS, other according to local conditions.
- Ministry of Defense
- Ministry of Labor and Social Security
- Cuban Radio and Television Institute
- Youth organizations
- Ministry of Interior
1986: Program for prevention and control of HIV/AIDS

Identification of priorities

- Serological screening of population groups
- Epidemiological survey of cases
- Partner Notification
- Ensuring medical care for those affected
- Education of the population
1986: Development of human and material capabilities

Network of scientific centers at the service of Public Health

Ensured research, development of human resources and introduction of technology for a comprehensive response to HIV / AIDS epidemic
Educational component

Basic strategies

- Training
- Communication: personal, group and the media
- Counseling
- Condoms
- Intersectoral and community work

More than 13,000 voluntary promoters
Cumulative statistics, Cuba: 1986-2014

- Total HIV cases: 21,922
- Total deaths: 3,652 (16.7%)
- Persons living with HIV: 18,270 (83.3%)

Cuba 2014: HIV prevalence (%) in population ranging 15 - 49 years

- 2 provinces above the national prevalence
- 7 provinces prevalence between 0.18 and 0.21%

Source: HIV / AIDS’ computerized registry, MINSAP
HIV cases by sex and sexual orientation among men. Cuba: 1986-2014

Source: HIV / AIDS’ computerized registry, MINSAP
Prevention of mother-to-child HIV transmission

- HIV serology testing in all three trimesters of pregnancy
- Screening of sexual partners
- Combined anti-retroviral therapy
- Cesarean delivery
- Preventive treatment to newborns

The rate of mother-to-child HIV transmission has been equal to or lower than 2% in the last three years.
Organization of care for people with HIV

**Primary health care**
- Family Doctor and Nurse Office
- Polyclinic - specialists trained in STI / HIV / AIDS
- Counseling services
- STD / HIV / AIDS consultations and other services at polyclinics

**Secondary Health Care**
- Network of hospitals
- Centers of comprehensive care
- Regional Centers

**Tertiary Health Care:**
- “Pedro Kouri” Tropical Medicine Institute
- Institutes for other specialties.
Follow-up studies of people with HIV

Manuel Fajardo Hospital
CPHEM, Havana
Luis Pasteur Polyclinic
Tropical Medicine Institute

Capitán Roberto Fleites Polyclinic

Mario Gutiérrez Polyclinic

Juan Bruno Zayas Hospital

Camilo Cienfuegos Hospital

San José de la Lajas

9 flow cytometry laboratories
5 viral load laboratories
Antiretroviral treatment in Cuba: 2001-2015

Source: Computerized registry of HIV / AIDS, MINSAP

2015 until 21/06/2015
Steps in the validation process

- Official request to participate in the validation exercise
- Establishment of the country team /preparation of country report
- Establishment of external validation team
- Review of the Regional Validation Committee report
- Pre-validation visit
- Validation visit and field work
- Report by the regional validation team
- Examination of the final report by the World Committee
- Completion of the validation process
Cuba’s efforts to eliminate syphilis and HIV/AIDS are highlighted

Havana, March 27th, 2015, (AIN)