

# National AIDS Control Program

Facilitator:

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# Specific Learning Objectives

- At the end of session, the learner shall be able to describe:
  - Magnitude of HIV/AIDS
  - Phases of NACP

# Introduction

- **Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome.**
- **HIV (human immunodeficiency virus)**
  - Blood transfusion
  - Sexual contact.
  - Infected pregnant mother to baby during pregnancy or delivery, as well as through breast-feeding.
  - Needle-stick injury.

# Magnitude of HIV/AIDS

	<b>2007</b>	<b>2011</b>
<b>People living with HIV</b>	31.8 million	34.2 million
<b>Newly infected</b>	2.7 million	2.5 million
<b>Died from AIDS-related causes</b>	2.1 million	1.7 million

**UNAIDS (2011)**

# Indian Scenerio

- The identification of HIV positive individuals in 1986 resulted in the Government forming the National AIDS Committee (NAC) headed by the Union Health Secretary.
- The **National AIDS Control Program (NACP)**, focusing on increasing awareness of HIV/AIDS, screening of blood for HIV and testing of individuals practicing risk behavior was launched in **1987**.
- **NACP-I** was launched during the 8th Five Year Plan (**1992-1997**)

# National Aids Control Programme Phase- I (1992-1999)

- Since AIDS has no cure, the main **objective** of this project was to slow down the spread of HIV/AIDS infection through creation of awareness.
- Assistance from World Bank to the tune of US \$84 million and another US \$1.5 million in the form of technical assistance from World Health Organization.

- The programme has the following components:
  1. Strengthening the Programme Management capacity at National and State levels;
  2. Surveillance & Clinical Management;
  3. Ensuring Blood Safety;
  4. Control of Sexually Transmitted Diseases;
  5. Public Awareness and Community support.

# **National AIDS Control Programme Phase - II**

## **(1999 - 2006)**

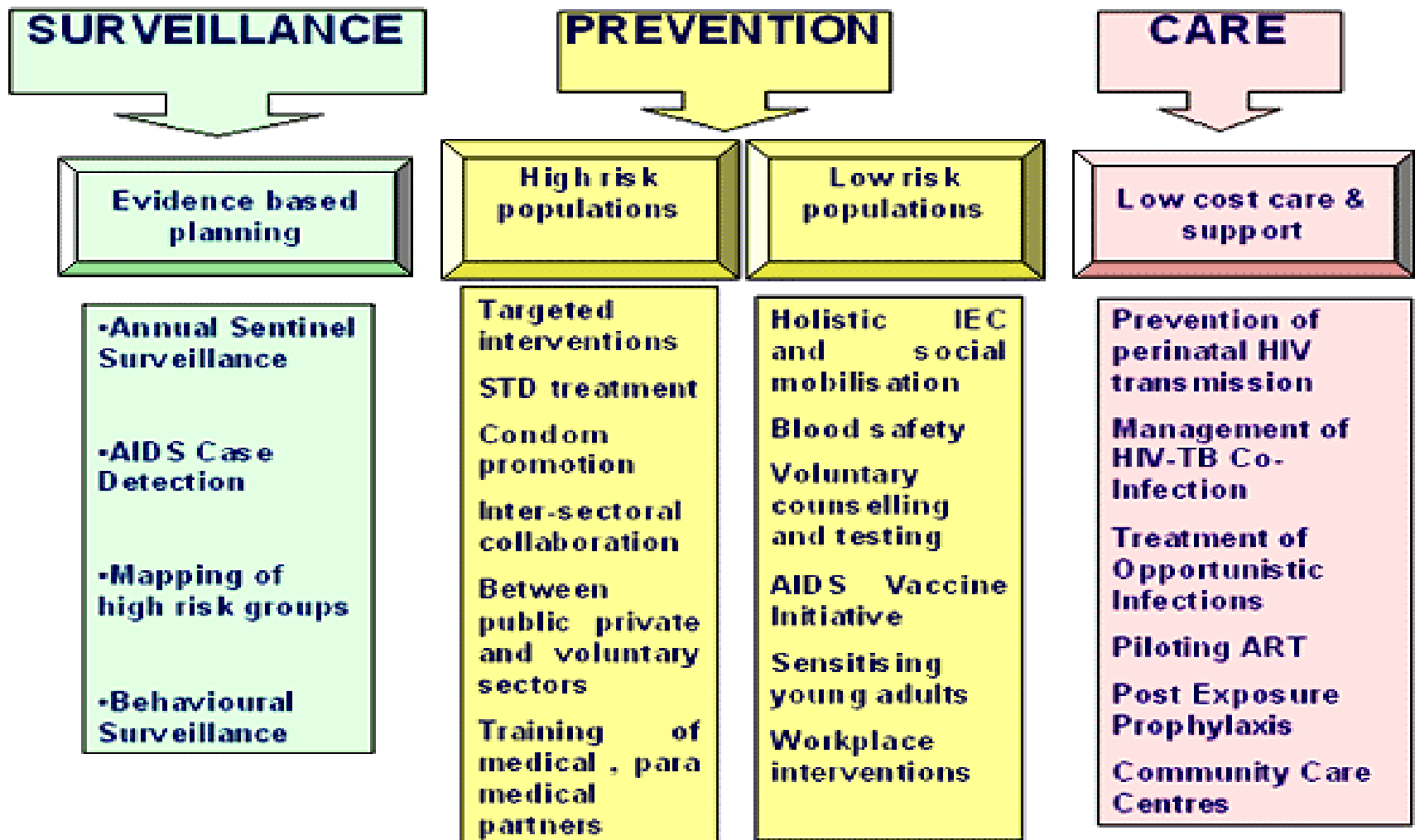
- It was a 100% Centrally sponsored scheme
  - implemented in 32 States/UTs and 3 Municipal Corporations namely Ahmedabad, Chennai and Mumbai through AIDS Control Societies.
- Two key objectives namely:
  - To reduce the spread of HIV infection in India;
  - Strengthen India's capacity to respond to HIV/AIDS on a long term basis.



- **Aimed at:**

- To shift the focus from raising awareness to **changing behaviour** through interventions
- To support **decentralization** of service delivery
- To **protect human rights** by encouraging voluntary counselling and testing and discouraging mandatory testing;
- To support **structured and evidence-based** annual reviews and ongoing operational research ; and
- To encourage **management reforms**, such as better managed State level AIDS Control Societies and improved drug and equipment procurement practices.

# NACP-II Strategies:



# National AIDS Control Program Phase III (2007-2012)

- Aims to support the Government of India in achieving its goal of **halting and reversing the HIV/AIDS epidemic over the next five years** through integration of prevention and care, support and treatment programs.
  - It has set itself an ambitious timeframe in proposing to achieve the target of halting and reversing its HIV/AIDS epidemic by 2012 (instead of 2015)

# NACP III: four main objectives

1. **Prevention of new infections** in high risk groups and general population through:
  - Saturation of coverage of high risk groups with targeted interventions (TIs)
  - Scaled up interventions in the general population
2. Increasing the proportion of people living with HIV/AIDS who receive **care, support and treatment**.
3. Strengthening the **infrastructure, systems and human resources** in prevention and treatment program at the district, state and national levels.
4. Strengthening a nation-wide strategic **information management system**

# **1.Prevention of new infections: Saturation of coverage of high risk groups with targeted interventions (TIs)**

- Preventive services are:
  - a) Promoting condom use
  - b) STI services
  - c) Needle/syringes & substitution treatment
  - d) Creating enabling environment
  - e) Prevention activities & services for MSM
  - f) Increased ownership of civil societies (NGOs/PLHA networks)

# **1.Prevention of new infections: Scaling up interventions in the general population**

## **STDs Control Program**

- NACO has taken over STDs Control Program in 1992
- Syndromic approach
- Integration with STI/RTI Management of RCH-II
- Family Health Awareness Campaign

## **ICTC (Integrated Counseling & Testing Centre)**

- Increasing availability
- Training grass root level health workers

HIV Testing strategies:

Mandatory

Voluntary & confidential

Unlinked & anonymous

With explicit contact

## **1.Prevention of new infections: Scaling up interventions in the general population**

- **PPTCT Program**
- **Universal Precautions & Post Exposure Prophylaxis (PEP)**
- **Safe Blood Program**
- New initiatives undertaken:
  - a) Establishment of Model Blood Banks
  - b) Appropriate clinical use of blood
  - c) Training & personnel development
  - d) Legal framework
  - e) Promotion of Voluntary blood donation

## **1.Prevention of new infections: Scaling up interventions in the general population**

- **Condom Programing**
  - to ensure easy access to good quality, afffordable & acceptable condoms to promote safe sex
- **Focused Efforts On Women**
- **Focused Efforts On Children**
- **Focused Efforts On Young People**
- **Focused Efforts On Migrants, mobile & cross border population**
- **Occupational Health**



## 2. Care, Support and Treatment

- Improved treatment access for opportunistic infections & Continuum of care
- ANTI-RETROVIRAL THERAPY
- People living with AIDS (PLWAs)

### **3. Strengthening the infrastructure, systems and human resources**

- In prevention and treatment program at
  - District level,
  - State level and
  - National level.

# 4. Monitoring & Evaluation

- Nation-wide strategic information management system
- HIV sentinel surveillance
- HIV risk behavior surveillance survey
- Research & Development
  
- Indigenous System of Medicine
- AIDS Vaccine

# Milestones of the programme

1986

- First case of HIV detected
- AIDS Task Force, National AIDS Committee

1987

- National AIDS Control Programme

1992

- NACP – I launched
- National AIDS Control Board, NACO set-up

1999

- NACP – II begins
- State AIDS Control Societies established

2002

- National AIDS Control Policy adopted

2004

- ART initiated

2007

- NACP – III launched.

# NACP Phase - IV

- Program reviews indicate that most of the targets set for NACP-III are likely to be achieved
  - scale-up of coverage of HRG, safe blood supply, testing services, scale-up of ART and various interventions with community ownership.
- However, consolidating the gains and ensuring quality and coverage will require attention in the next few years.

- The process to develop the plan for the next phase of the programme is being initiated.
- The next phase will continue to be inclusive and focused on marginalised, weaker sections and hard-to-reach population.
- NACP IV will continue to provide care, support and treatment to all eligible population along with focused prevention services for the high-risk groups and vulnerable populations.

**NACO** Syndromic STI/RTI Color Coded Kits

