

# The full value of health interventions: The example of HIV treatment

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# Full value of health interventions

- Health interventions to improve the health of the person receiving the intervention
- Non-health impacts
- Externalities

# Importance for policy

- Are non-health impacts and externalities
  - Large?
  - Different across different health interventions?

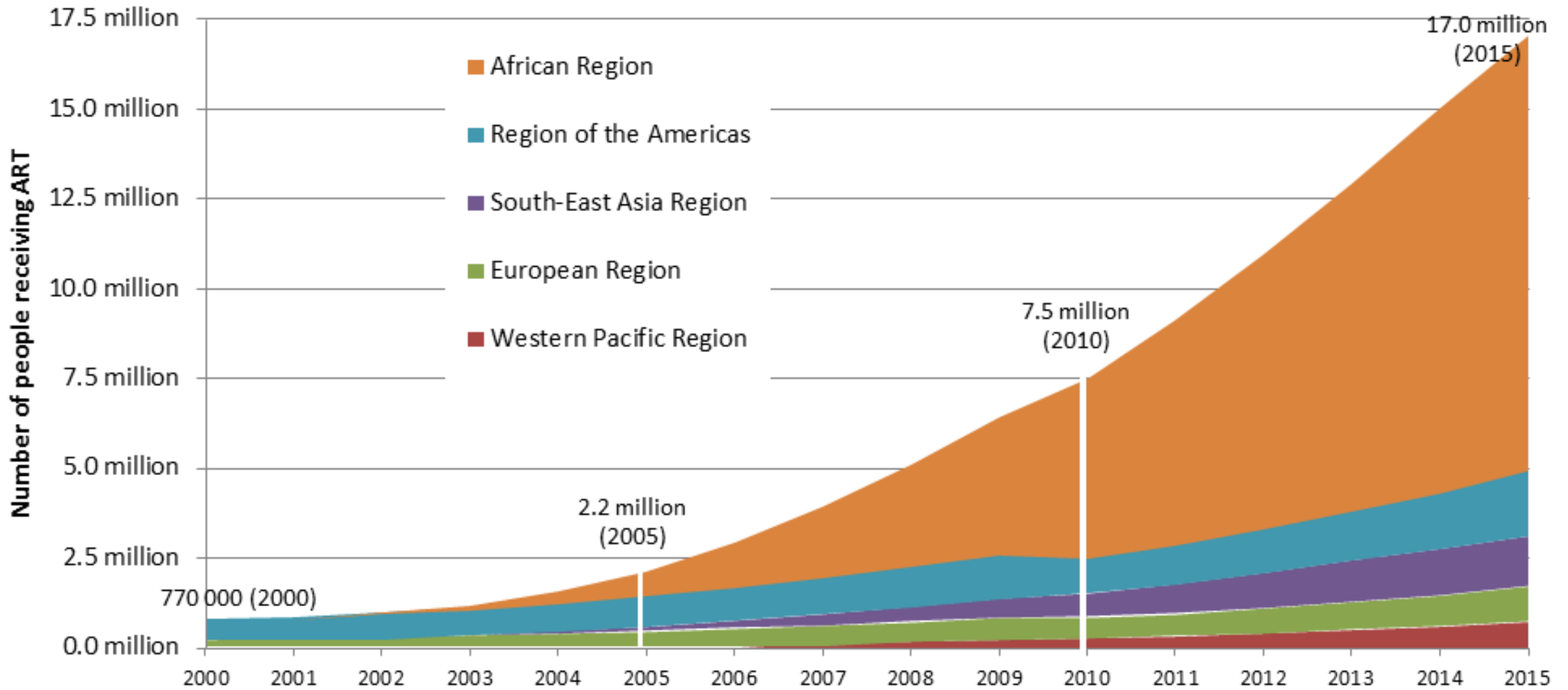
# Interventions across the life course

- Childhood – e.g., vaccinations
- Middle age – e.g., HIV treatment
- Old age – e.g., hypertension treatment

# Value chain of health research

	<b>Infrastructure</b>	<b>Outcome</b>	<b>Time horizon</b>
<b>Impact</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Real world</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Health and non-health</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• &gt;5 years</li></ul>
<b>Effectiveness</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Real world</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Health</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 1-5 years</li></ul>
<b>Efficacy</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Trial clinic</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Health</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 1-5 years</li></ul>
<b>Discovery</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Laboratory</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Biological</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Short</li></ul>

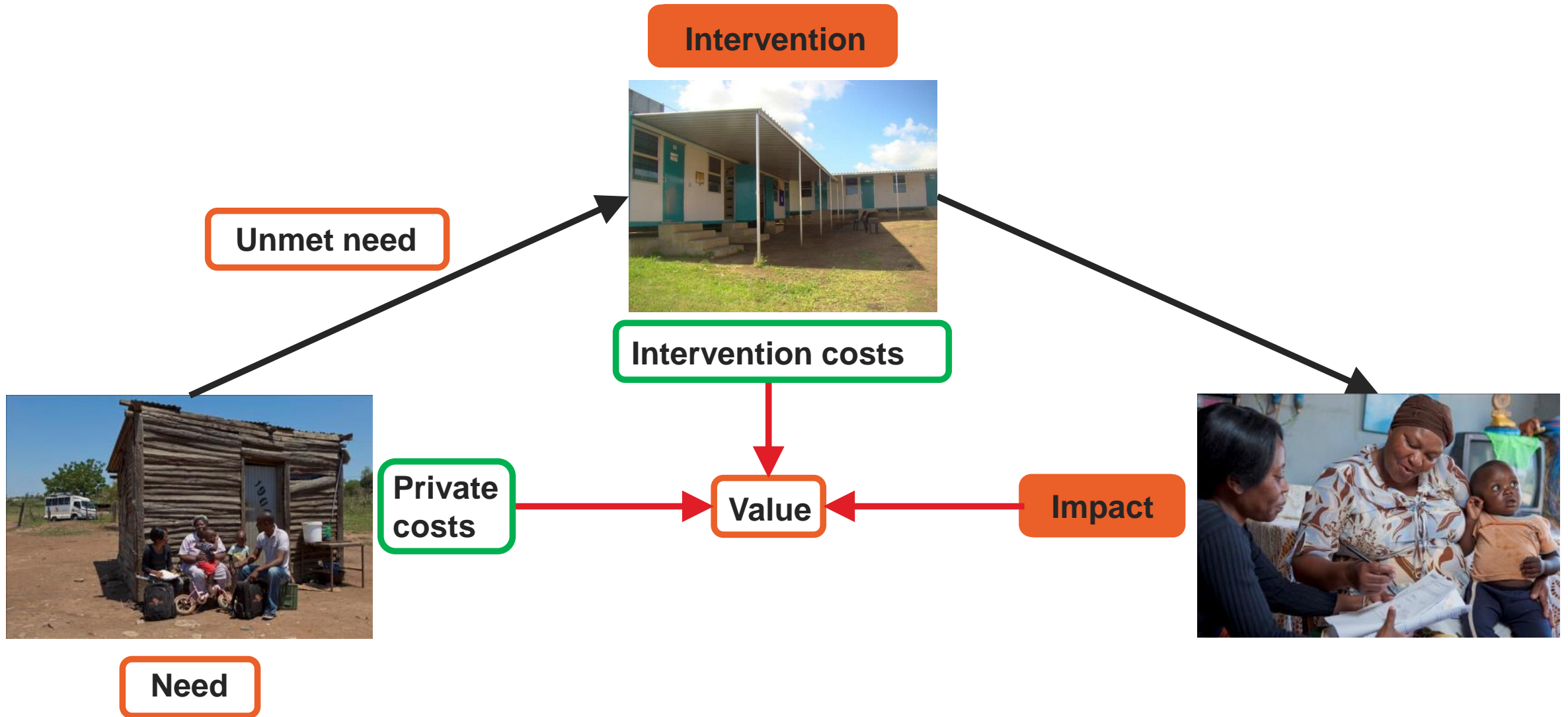
# Global ART



# Outline

- 
- **Empirical methods**
  - Non-health impacts
  - Externalities
-

# Population-based health research





# Approaches to estimate impact and effectiveness

- **Experiments**

- **Strong quasi-experiments**

- Natural experiments
- Regressions discontinuity
- Interrupted time series
- Instrumental variable approaches

- **Weak quasi-experiments**

- Fixed effects approaches
- Difference-in-differences approaches

- **Non-experiments**

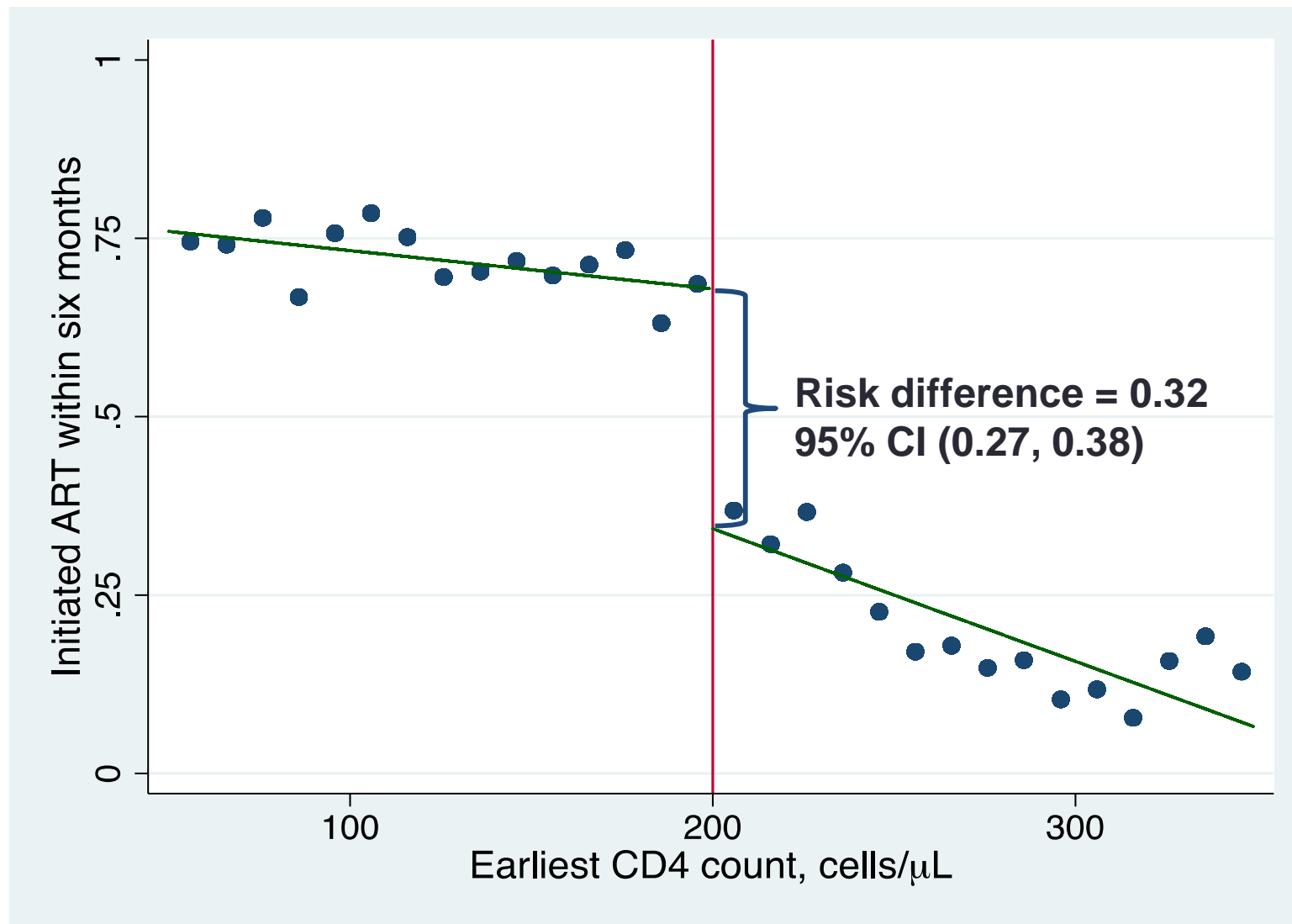
- Stratification
- Matching
- Regression

Control for all unobserved confounding

Control for some unobserved confounding

Only control for observed confounding

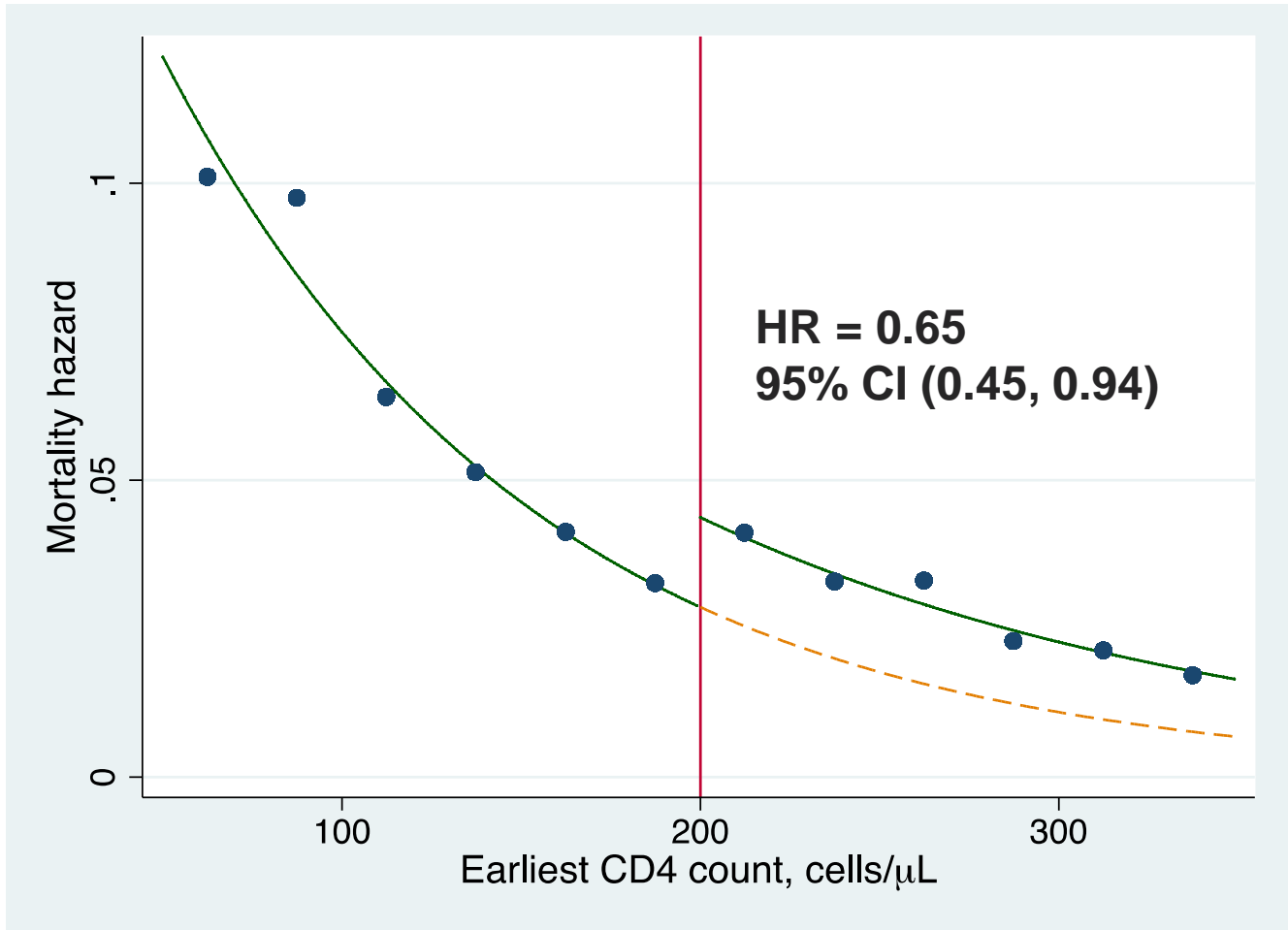
# Quasi-experiment: regression discontinuity



# ART impact on mortality

## Regression discontinuity.

$N = 4391$  patients who sought care; 2874 initiated ART; and 820 died during 13,139 person-years of follow up.



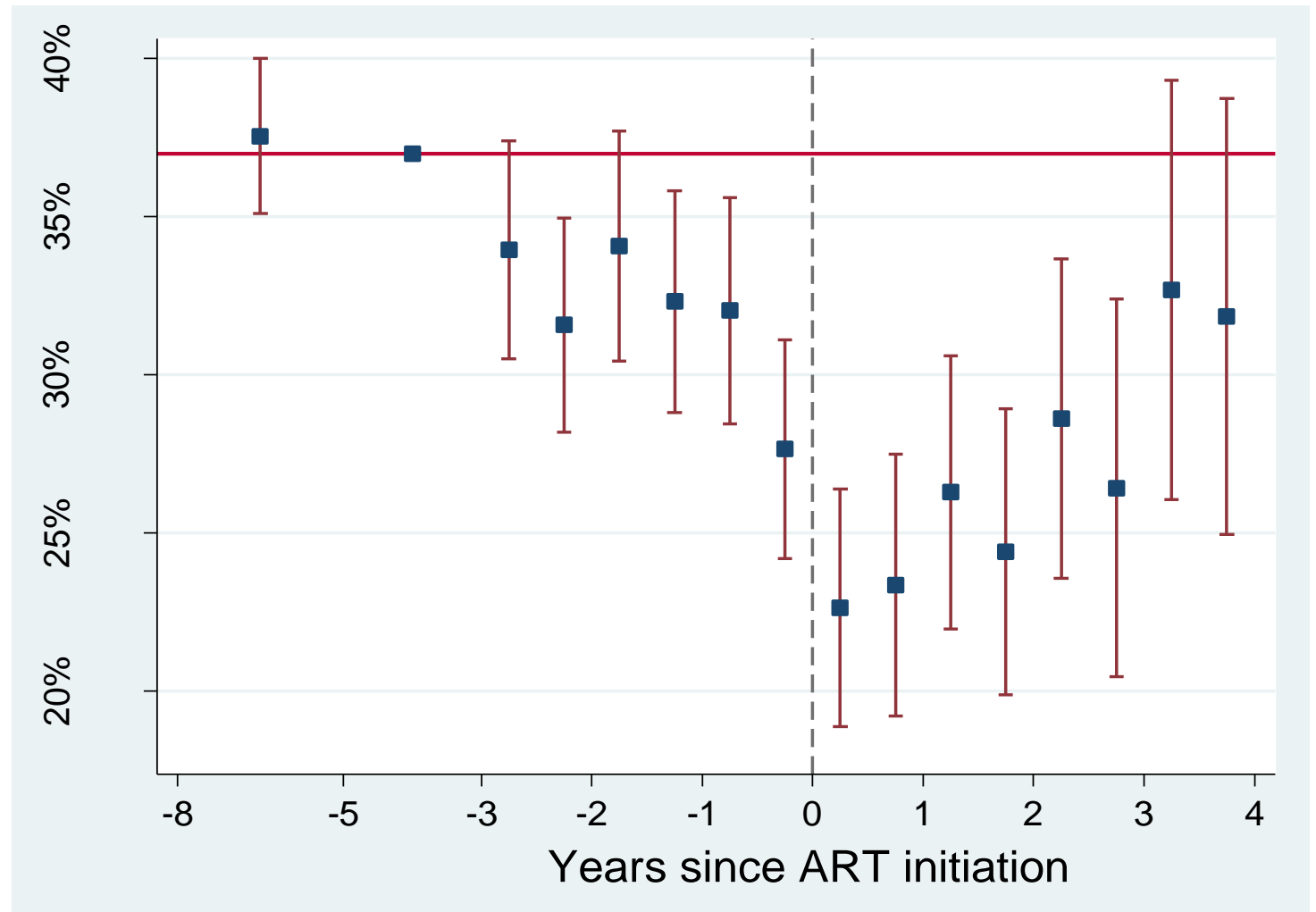
# Outline

- 
- Empirical methods
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-

# ART impact on employment

**Individual fixed effects regressions**, linear probability model, controlling for sex, age, education, calendar year, month and day of survey.

$N = 32,316$  persons with 138,020 observations.





# AR therapy 'allows workers to rejoin economy'

**Lesley Naudé**

HIV patients receiving antiretroviral therapy (ART) in the public sector's treatment programmes are able to successfully re-enter the workforce, a new Zululand study finds.

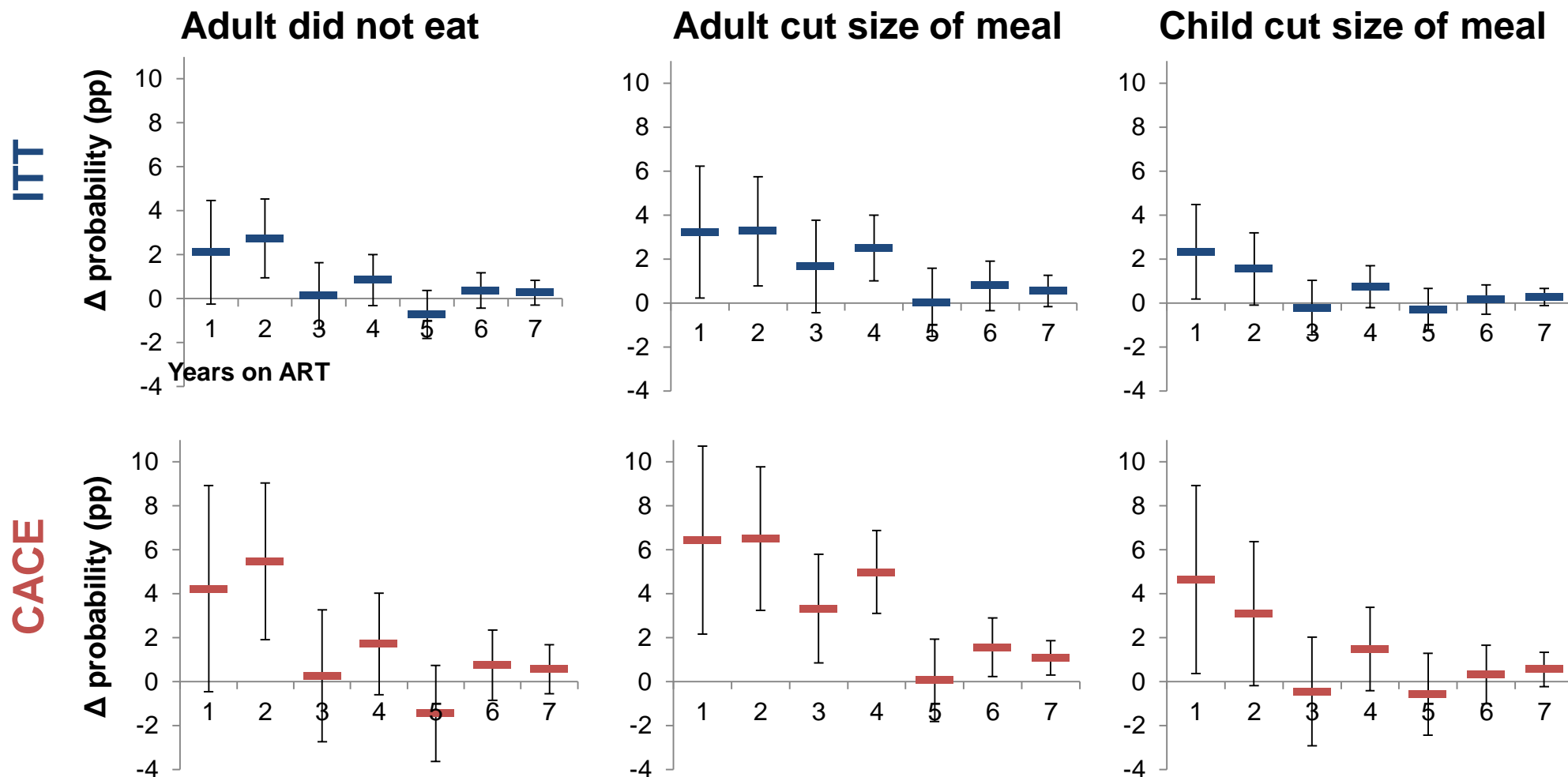
week in the July issue of Health Affairs, a leading health policy journal.

Four years after initiation of ART, employment among HIV patients in the study had recovered to about 90% of baseline rates observed in those same patients three to five

# ART impact on food insecurity

**Regression discontinuity** at ART eligibility cut-off CD4 count 200/ $\mu$ l, controlling for sex and age.

$N = 1662-2300$  for “adult did not eat” and “child cut size of meal”;  $N = 1662-2297$  for “adult cut size of meal”.



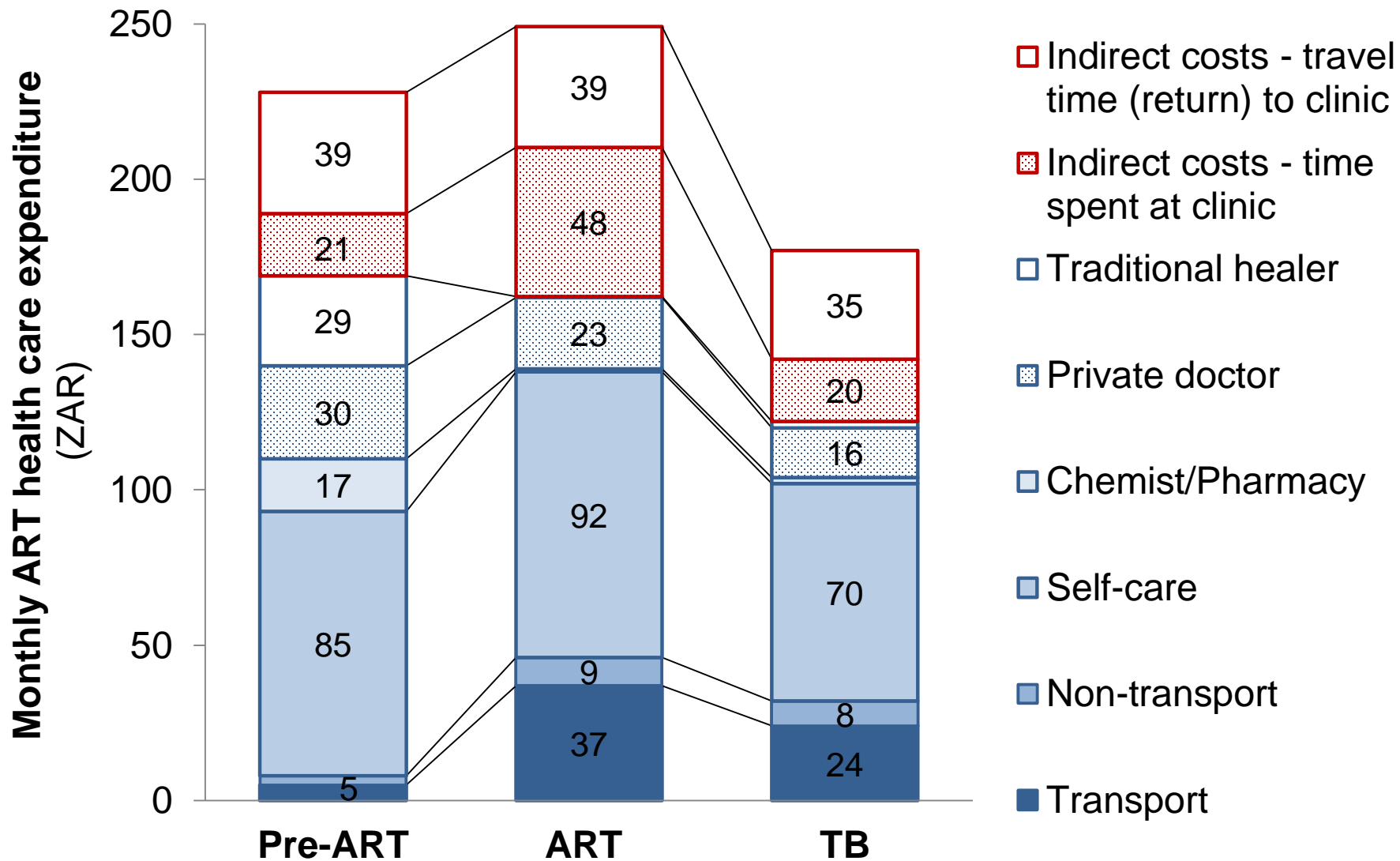
CROI 2016. ITT = intent to treat, CACE = complier average casual effect, pp = percentage points.

# ART patient costs

## Patient exit interviews

$N = 400$  for ART and TB;  $N = 300$  for pre-ART.

Self-care includes expenditures for traditional medicines, items to fight disease bought at spaza shops, and special foods.

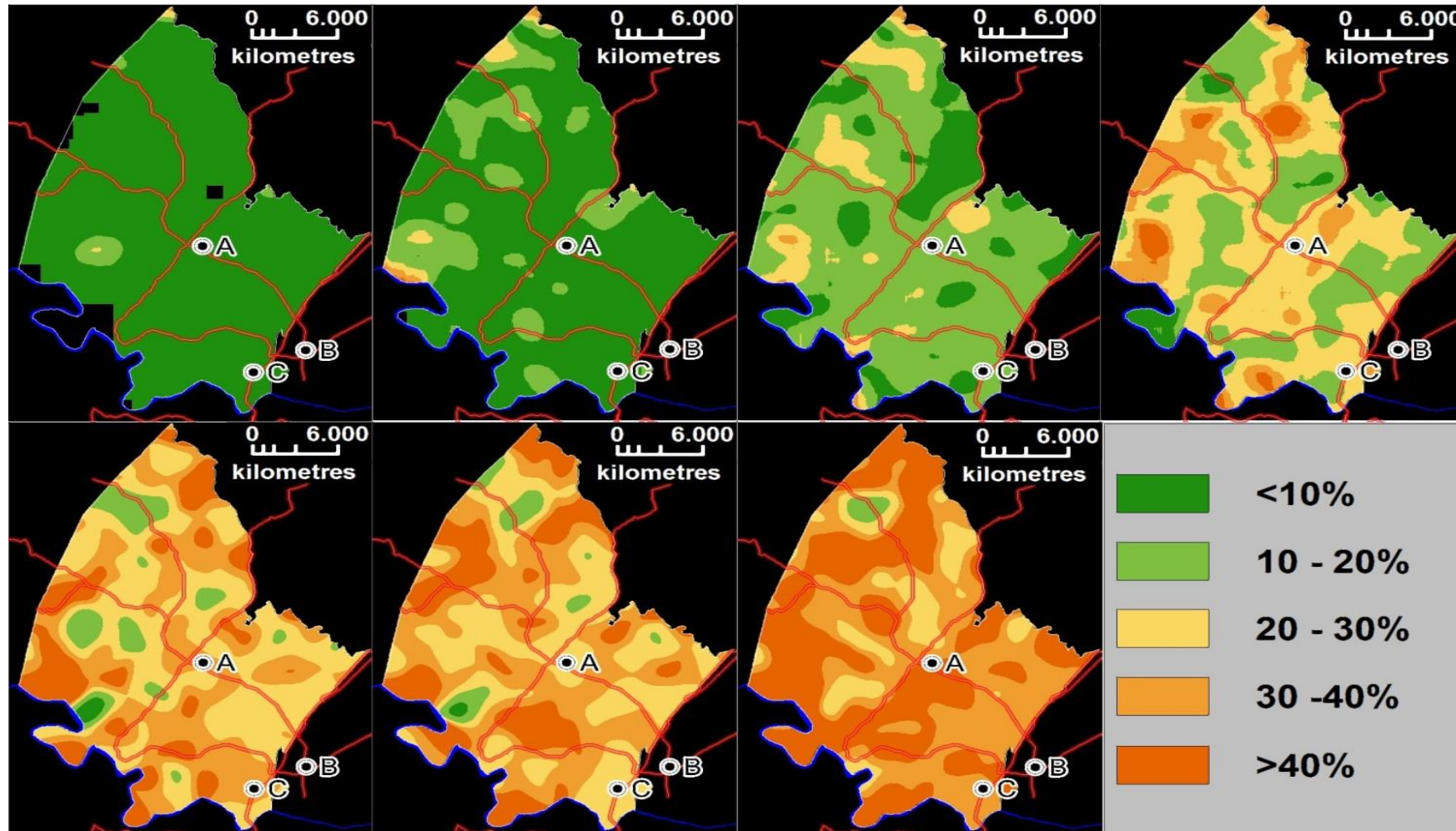




# Outline

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-

# ART coverage over time across time and space

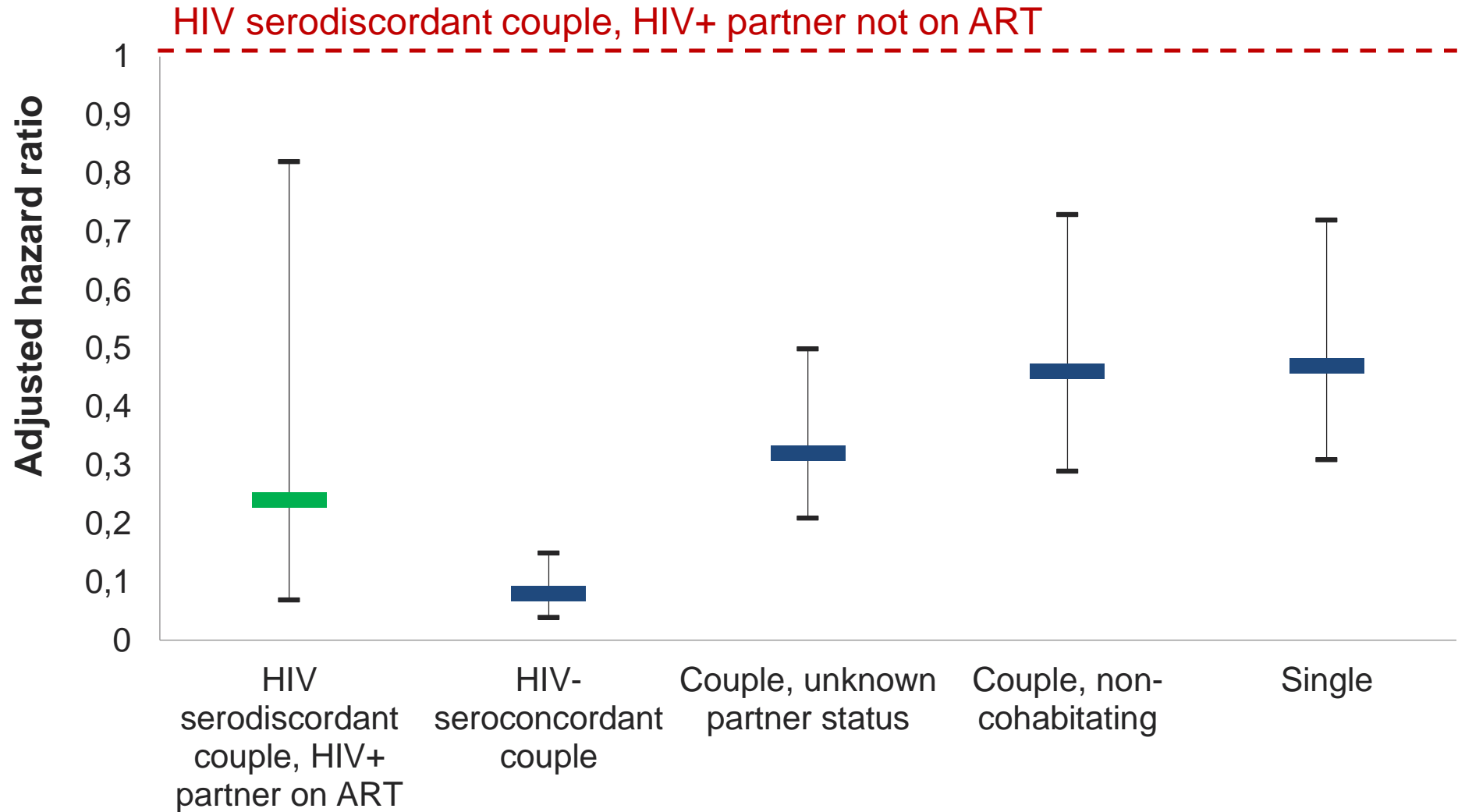


# ART impact on partners

## Prospective cohort study.

$N = 17,016$  individuals; 1,846 with an HIV+ partner.

Interval-censored survival analysis with time-varying ART exposure, education, multiple partners and condom use, as well as age and sex.

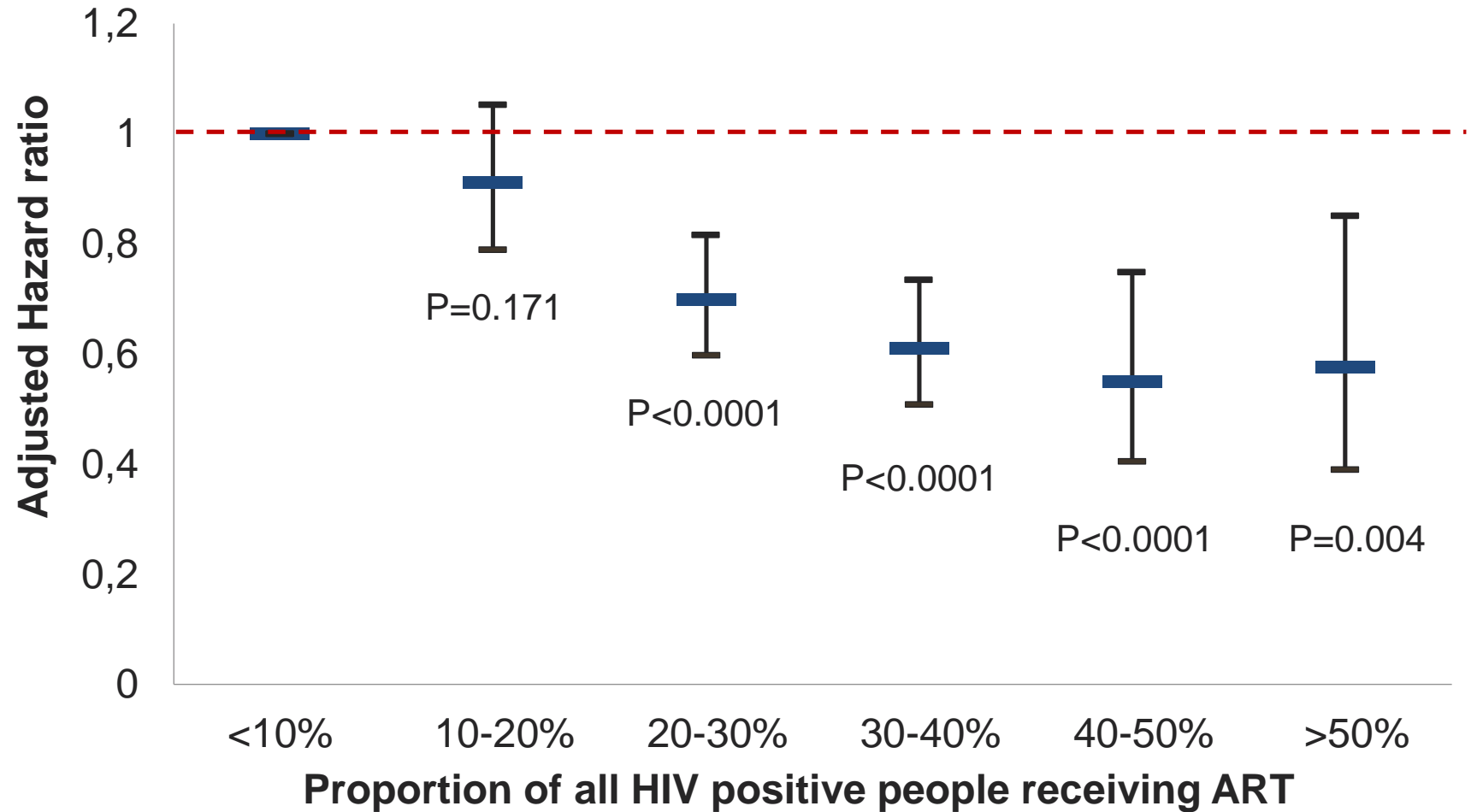


# ART impact on the community

1,413 HIV seroconversions over 53,605 person-years

**IV replication** using differential distance (and travel time) between nearest and second nearest ART as instruments

- Strong first stage ( $p < 0.0001$ )
- IV model:  $>40\%$  ART aHR: 0.38 (95% CI: 0.17-0.84)



# ART impact on children

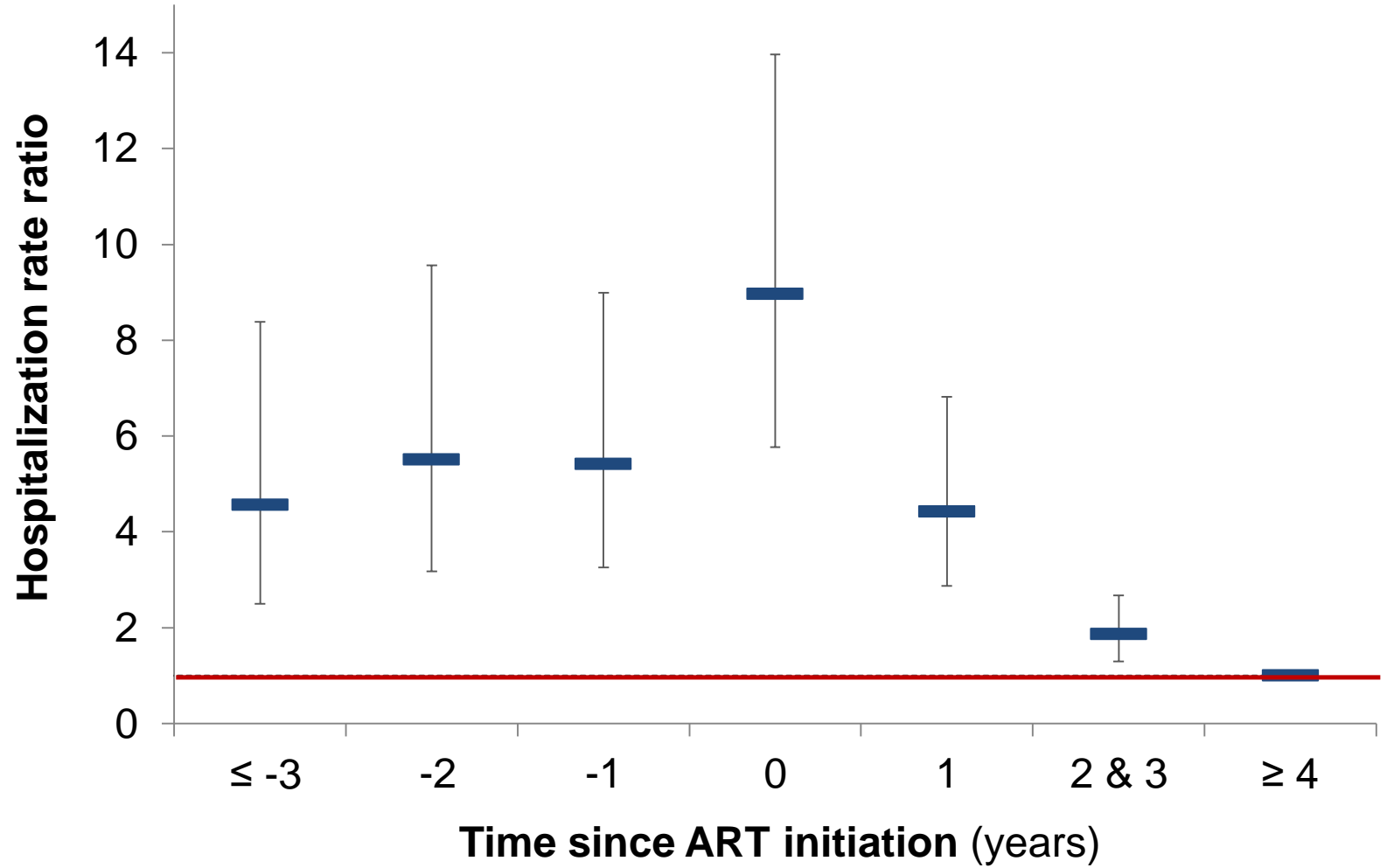
**Regression discontinuity** with assignment as instrumental variable, controlling for youngest age at which the child reached the highest grade, adult CD4 count distance below the cutoff value of 200 cells per mm<sup>3</sup>, and adult CD4 count distance above the cutoff. Standard errors adjusted for clustering at the homestead level.

ITT = intent-to-treat; CACE = complier average causal effect; CI = confidence interval

	<b>Point estimate</b>	<b>95% CI</b>
First stage: ART initiation	0.297	0.239-0.354
ITT	0.343	0.094-0.592
CACE	1.159	0.206-2.112
<i>N</i>		3,998

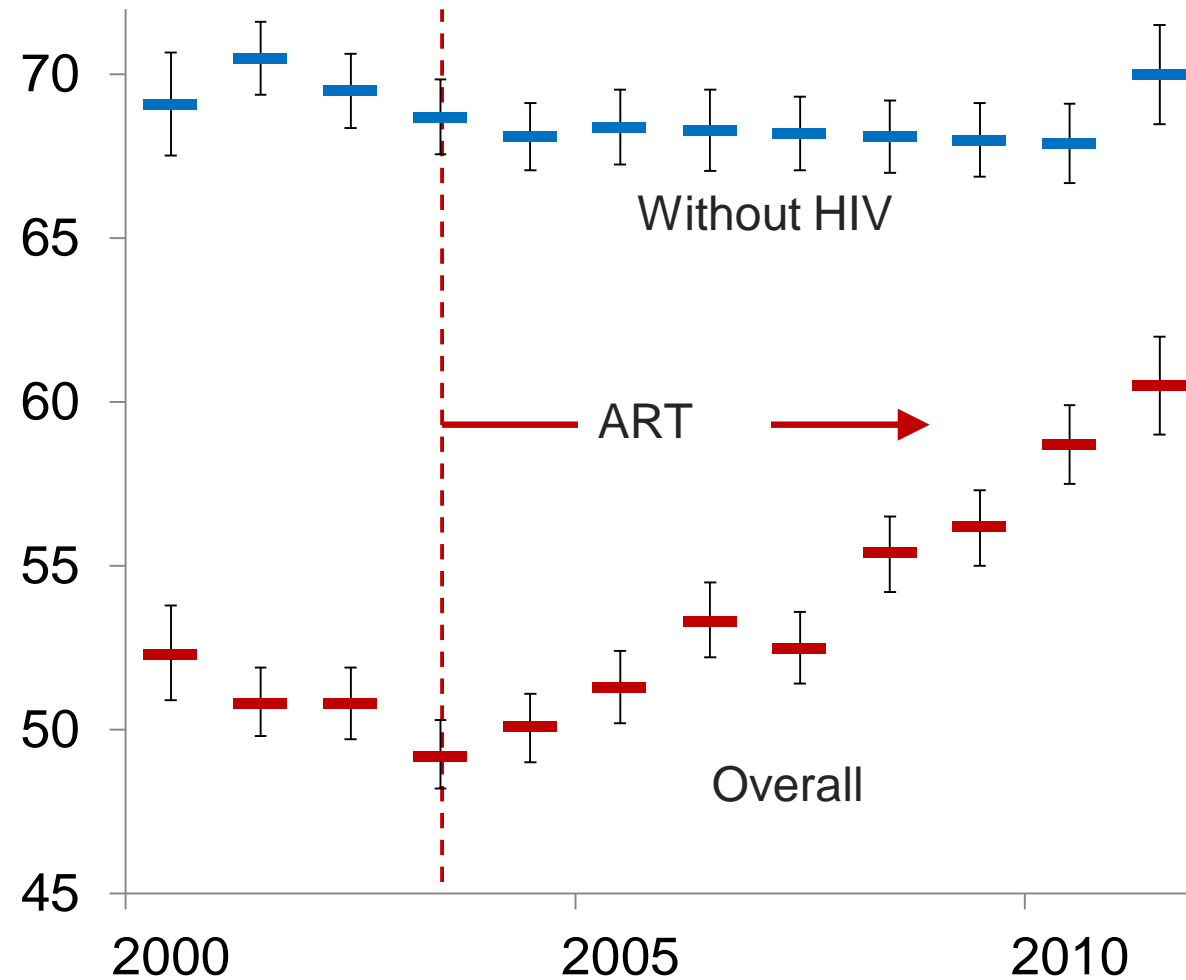
# ART impact on the health system

**Individual fixed-effects** regression, controlling for calendar year and age; 6,505 observations in 2,252 individuals (2009-2013). 103 hospitalizations per 1,000 person-years.



# Changing expectations – impacts on behavior?

## Adult life expectancy



$N = 13,060$  deaths  
in 101,286  
individuals in  
651,350 person-  
years

# Full value of health interventions

- Non-health impacts and externalities can be large
- Gradient of non-health impacts across the life course
- Impacts and externalities can be rigorously established in quasi-experiments



# The causal effect of childhood measles vaccination on educational attainment: A mother fixed-effects study in rural South Africa



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## ABSTRACT

**Background:** Because measles vaccination prevents acute measles disease and morbidities secondary to measles, such as undernutrition, blindness, and brain damage, the vaccination may also lead to higher educational attainment. However, there has been little evidence to support this hypothesis at the population level. In this study, we estimate the causal effect of childhood measles vaccination on educational attainment among children born between 1995 and 2000 in South Africa.

**Methods and findings:** We use longitudinal data on measles vaccination status and school grade attainment among 4783 children. The data were collected by the Wellcome Trust Africa Centre Demographic Information System (ACDIS), which is one of Africa's largest health and demographic surveillance systems. ACDIS is located in a poor, predominantly rural, Zulu-speaking community in KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa. Using mother fixed-effects regression, we compare the school grade attainment of siblings who are discordant in their measles vaccination status but share the same mother and household. This fixed-effects approach controls for confounding due to both observed and unobserved factors that do not vary between siblings, including sibling-invariant mother and household characteristics such as attitudes toward risk, conscientiousness, and aspirations for children. We further control for a range of potential

# Thank you

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## Colleagues at Heidelberg, Harvard and AHRI

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