International Symposium on Accelerating Research on Multipurpose Prevention Technologies for Reproductive Health

# The need for MPTs: Global overview of epidemiological trends and the rationale for MPTs

Dec 12-13, 2012, New Delhi, India

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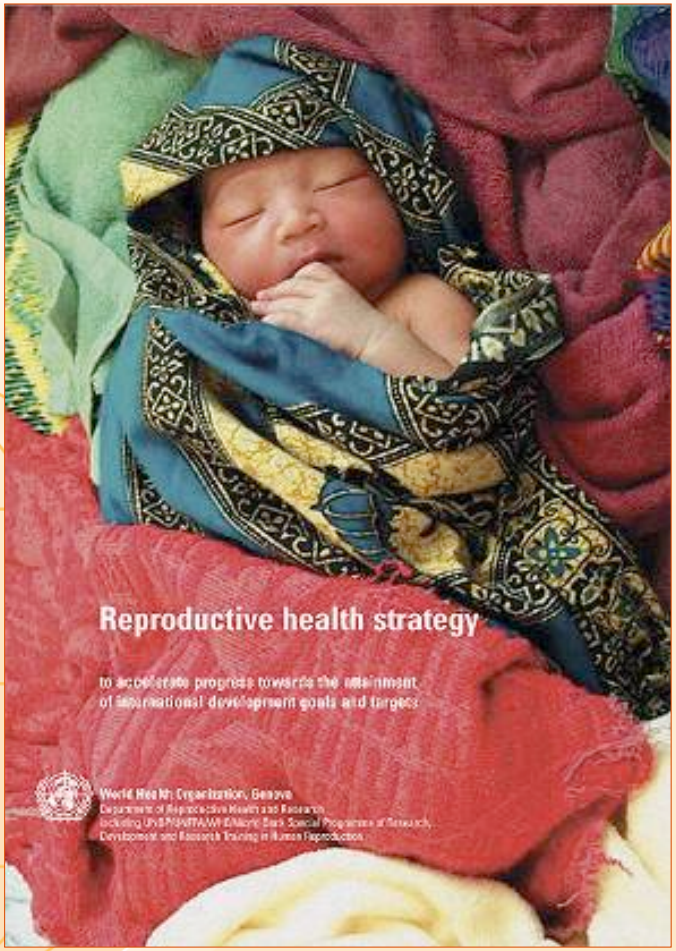
# WHO Global Reproductive Health Strategy




Promote and strengthen SRH services through:

- Improving antenatal, delivery, postpartum and newborn care;
- Providing family planning, including infertility services;
- Eliminating unsafe abortion;
- Combating STIs, including HIV, RTIs, cervical cancer and other gynaecological morbidities;
- Promoting sexual health.

# Our Challenge:

## How to address the primary sexual and reproductive health concerns of all women?

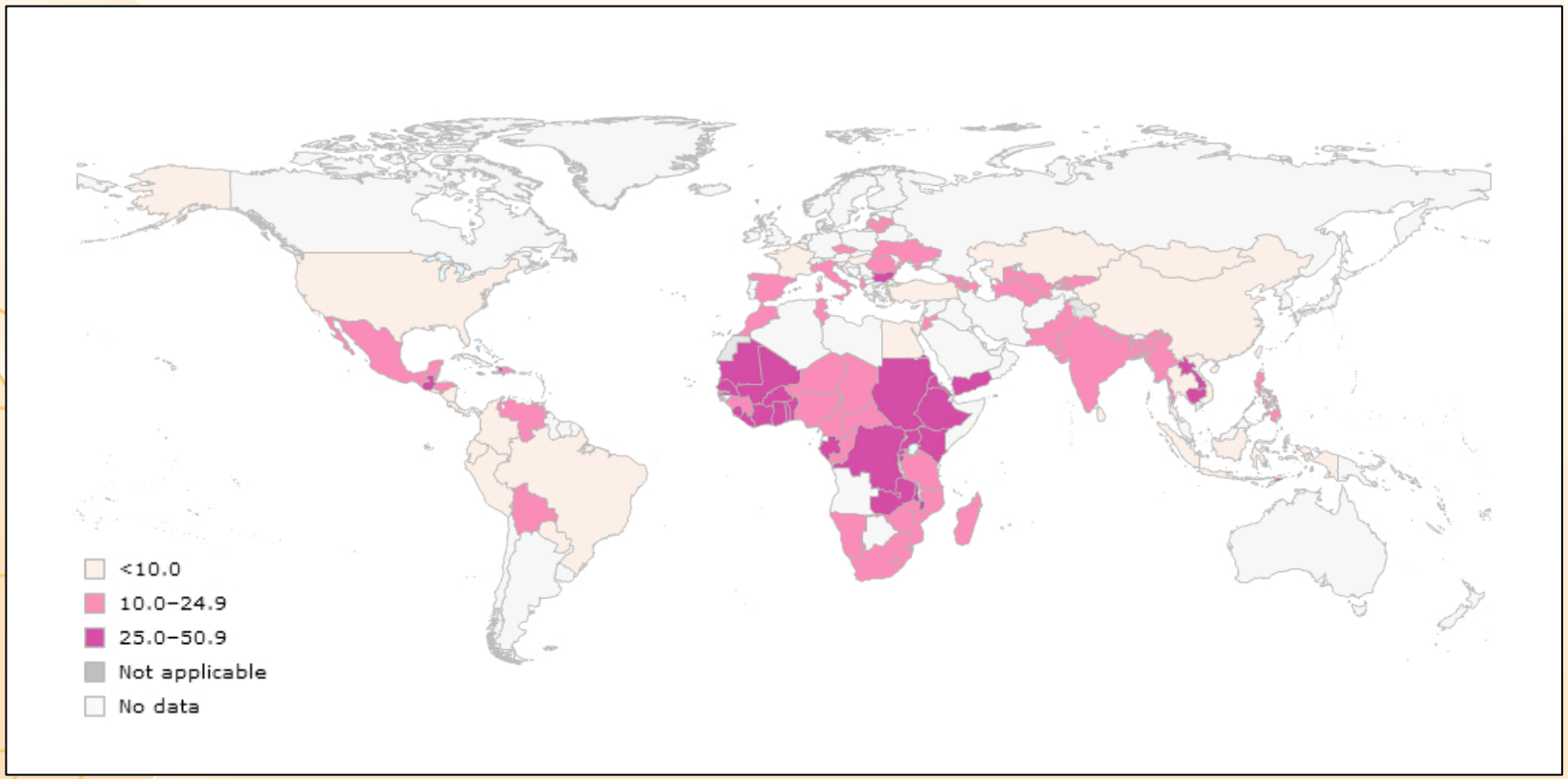
1. Healthy timing & spacing of intended pregnancies

2. Safe birth for mother and child

3. Protection against sexually transmitted infections (STIs), including HIV

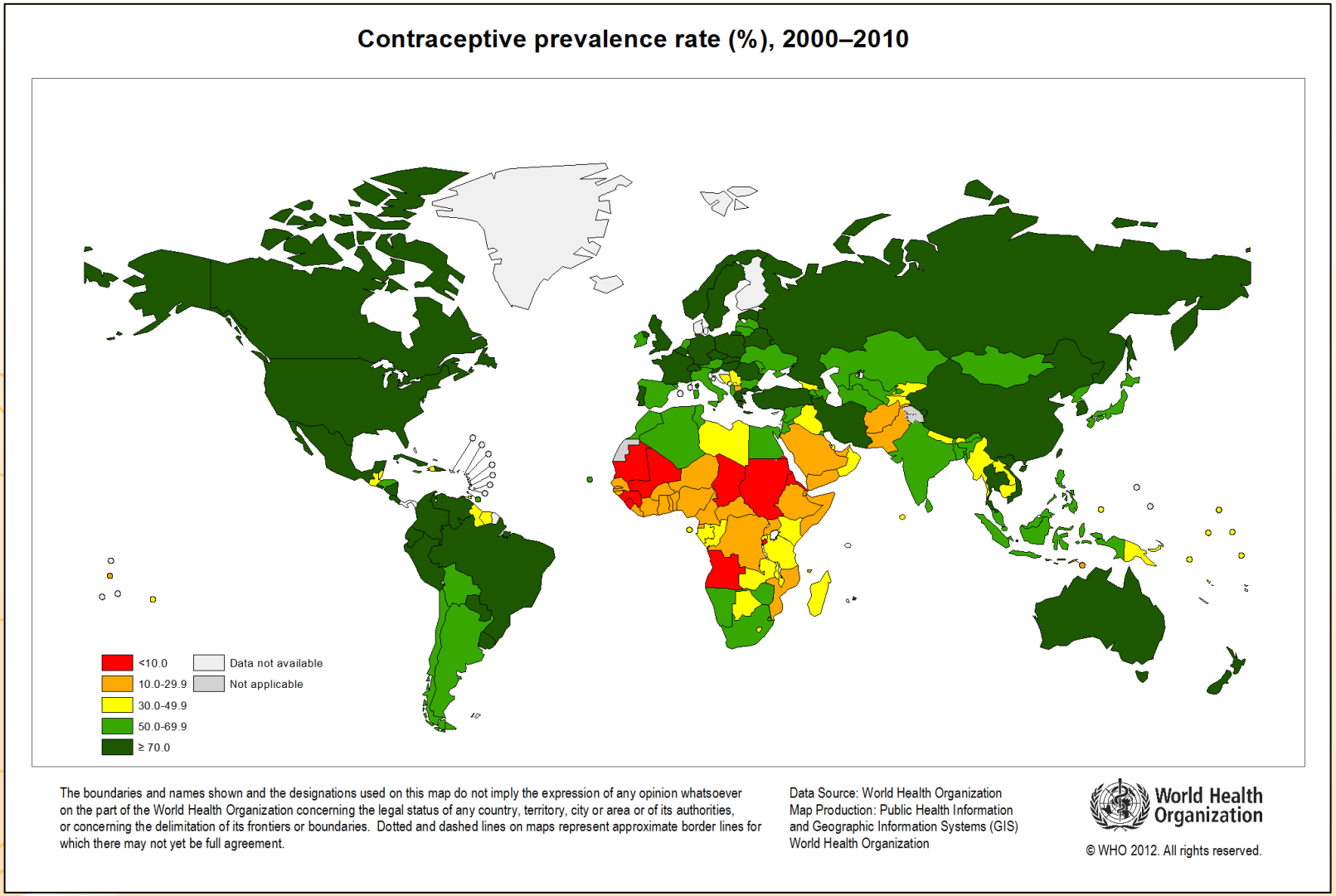
# 1. Healthy timing & spacing of intended pregnancies

## Unmet need for Family Planning – latest data available since 2000




*Source: WHO data map gallery*

# 1. Healthy timing & spacing of intended pregnancies



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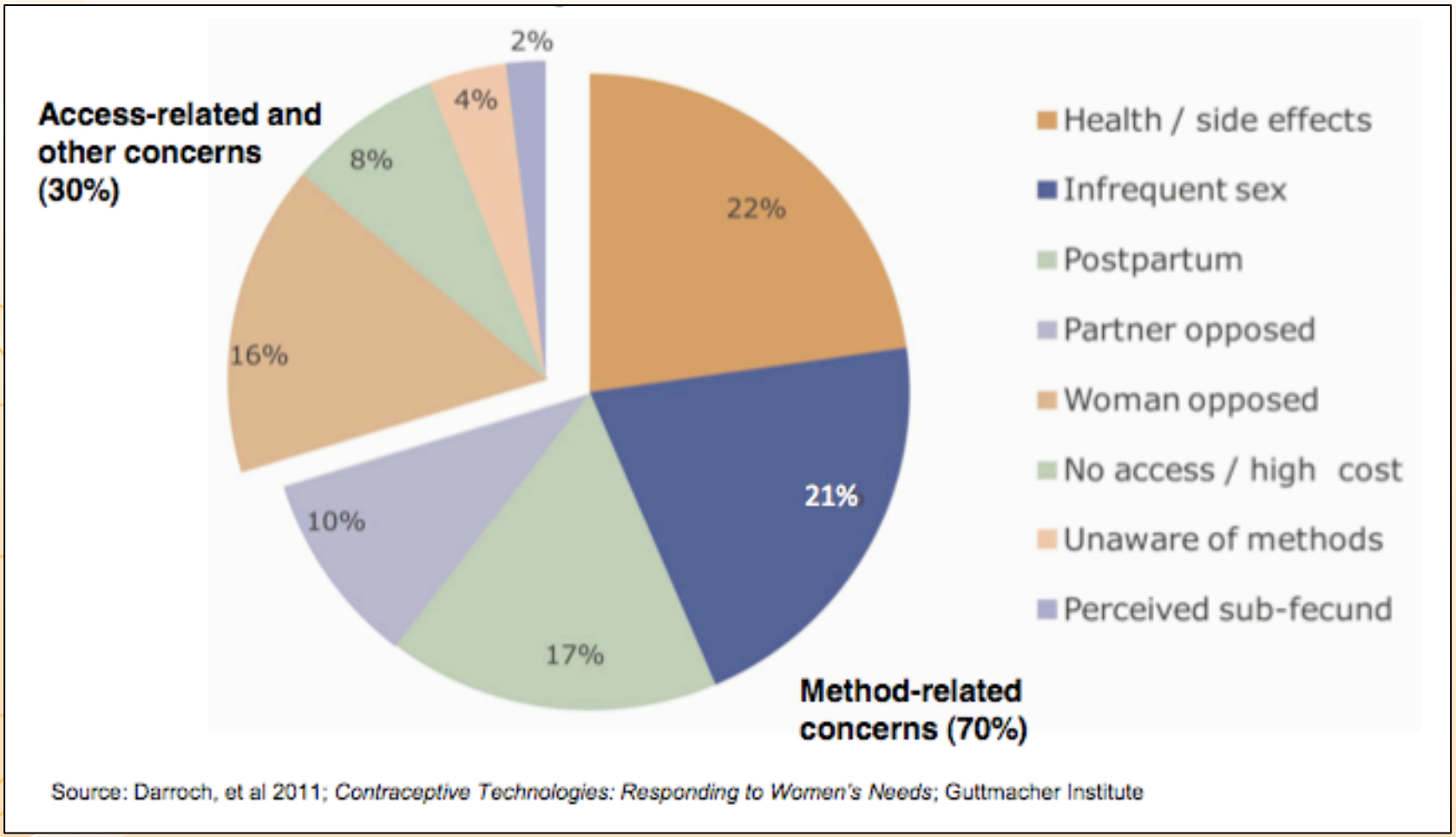
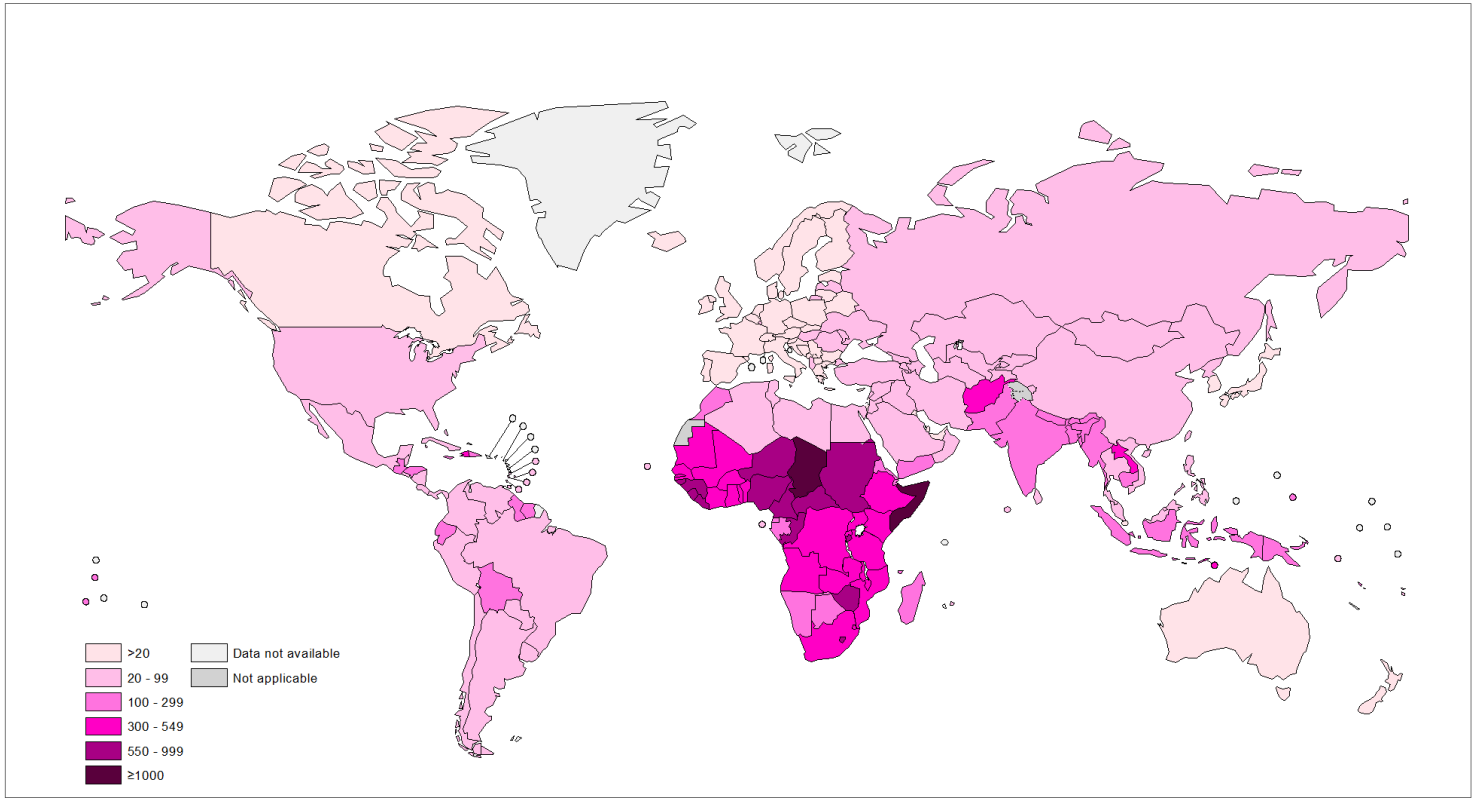
# Women with unmet need for modern contraceptives




Source: Darroch, et al 2011; *Contraceptive Technologies: Responding to Women's Needs*; Guttmacher Institute

# 2. Safe birth for mother and child

**Maternal mortality ratio (per 100 000 live births), 2010**

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Data Source: World Health Organization
Map Production: Public Health Information and Geographic Information Systems (GIS)
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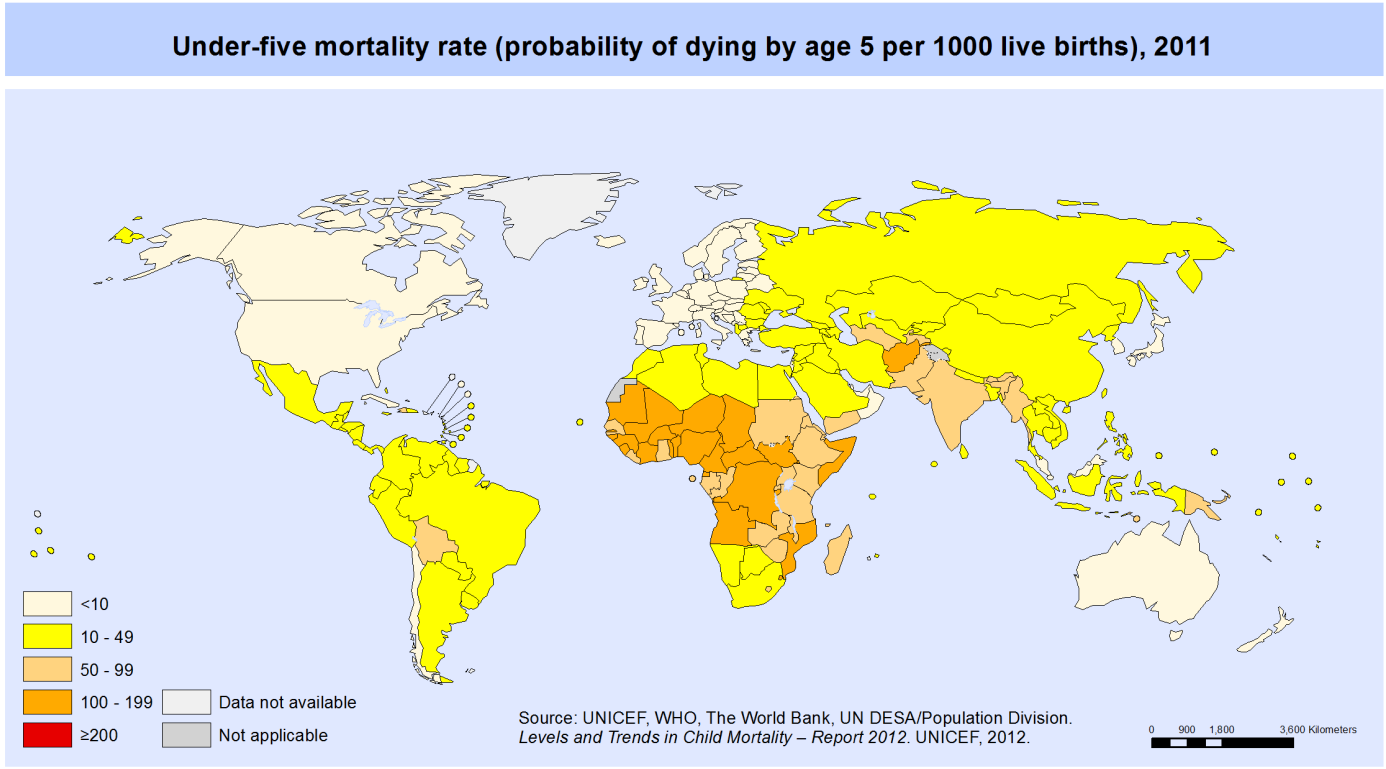


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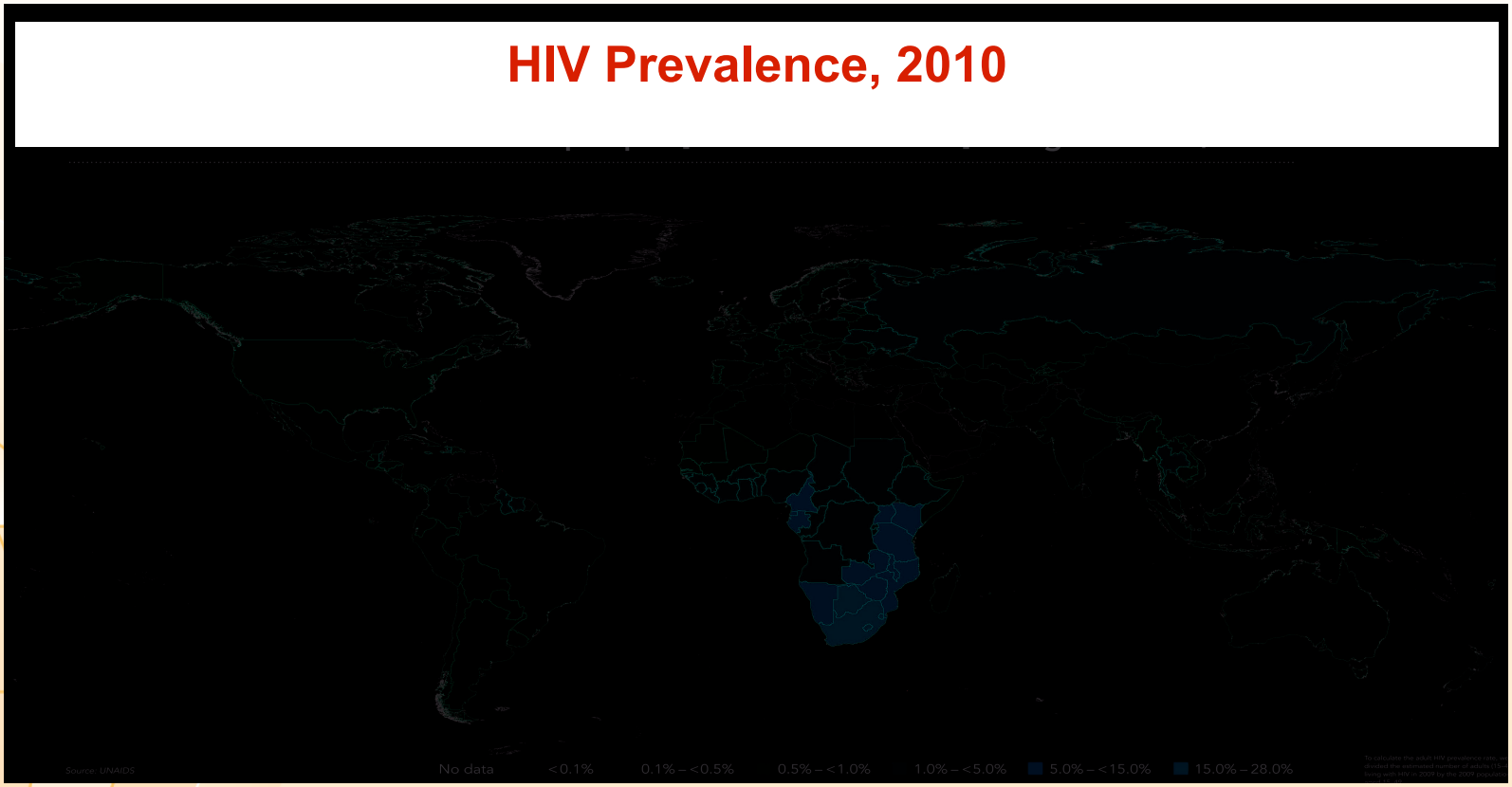
# 3. Protection against STIs, including HIV




- 6.6 million are now on antiretroviral treatment (ART)
- For every person starting ART two people are newly infected
- 20 million more people predicted to acquire HIV by 2031
- increasing potential treatment costs up to $35 billion a year.

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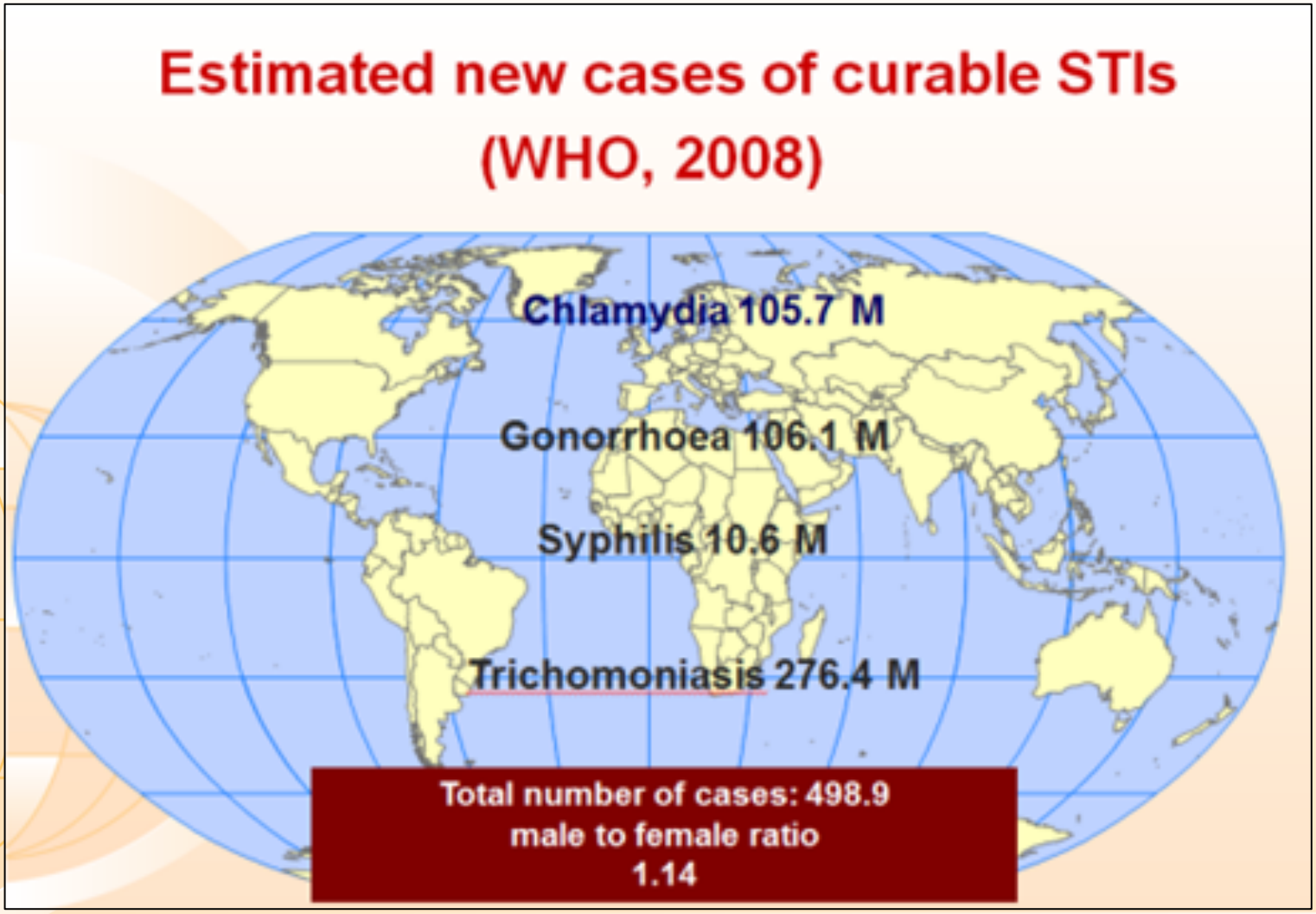
***UNAIDS, AIDS at 30: Nations at the Crossroads (2011)***
***R. Hecht et al., Lancet 376, 1254 (2010).***

# 3. Protection against STIs, including HIV



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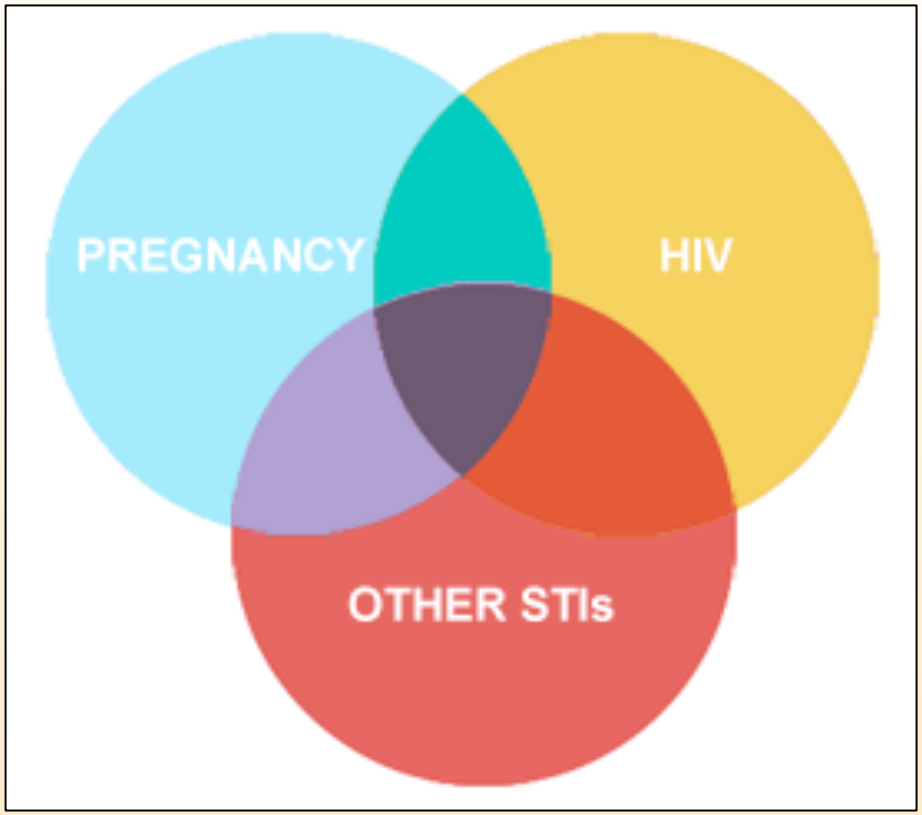
# Combined reproductive health interventions

An expanded range of prevention options that enables each woman to address her own sexual and reproductive health concerns as they change over time



# On demand products

- Used before or after intercourse
- Appropriate for discrete use
- Providing control over protection

# Sustained release devices

- User initiated but do not require daily action
- Should increase adherence and therefore overall effectiveness

Pill/tablet

Gel / applicator

Vaginal film

Vaginal ring

Injectable

# WHO/RHR/HRP core functions

- Identifying gaps and priorities and shaping the global SRH research agenda
- Providing leadership on matters critical to improving SRH through knowledge generation, synthesis and management
- Supporting national research, technical capacity strengthening and engaging in relevant partnerships
- Articulating ethical and evidence-based options for policy formulation and programme development to improve SRH, in collaboration with regional and country offices
- Monitoring and evaluation of SRH situations and trends, advocacy, catalysing change and supporting intervention delivery
- Developing of WHO guidelines: clinical standards, norms and related policy and technical guidance documents
- Developing pre-qualification of products

# Thank you

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