

Accelerating Research on Multipurpose Prevention Technologies for Reproductive Health

11-12 December, 2012 India Habitat Centre - New Delhi, India



What have we learned from other reproductive health technologies?

POPULATION COUNCIL SLIDES PREPARED FOR:





Martha Brady Senior Associate, Population Council

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Diversity of Women; Diversity of Needs



- Unmet need for FP of 215 million women in developing countries translates annually to:
 - 53 million unintended pregnancies
 - 25 million abortions
 - 590,000 newborn deaths
 - 90,000 pregnancy-related deaths
- South & West Asia has largest unmet need:
 - 88 million women
 - 41% of TOTAL unmet need
- Africa has made the least progress in family planning:

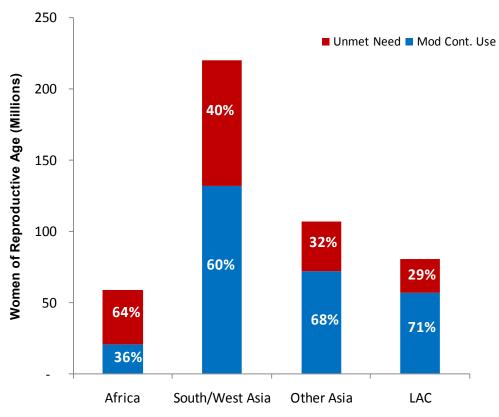
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Contraceptive Use and Need by Region



Although Africa has made the least progress in meeting the demand for family planning, the largest absolute unmet need is in South & West Asia

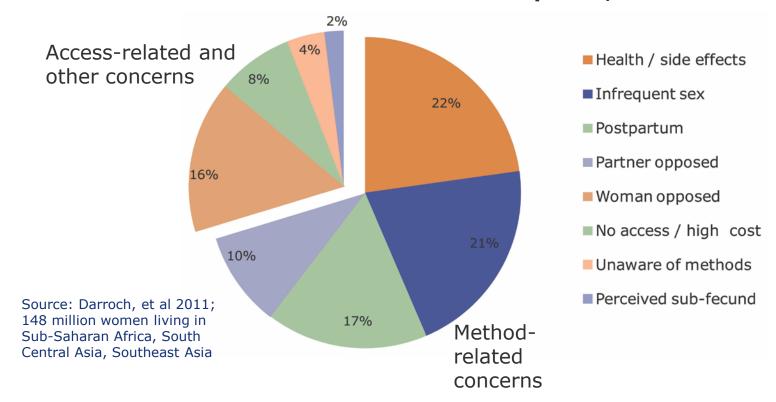
Source: AGI, 2004 and Guttmacher "Adding it Up" report, 2009





What Reasons do Women Give in the DHS for Non-use?

Women with unmet need for modern contraceptives, 2008







Across Products, Geographies, and Time, Women Want to Know...

- **1. Does it work?** (and some sense of how well, in understandable format)
- **2. Does it cause harm?** (to me, my partner, my baby if breastfeeding)
- **3. Does it jeopardize my future fertility?** (will I be able to get pregnant in future if I want to?)
- **4. Does it disrupt my relationship with partner?** (issues of trust, pleasure, secrecy, social cost)

Brady, M. Analysis, 2012





Weighing and Balancing

Product attributes, efficacy, safety, "ease" of use, locus of control, social cost, pleasure, price, service delivery approach



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Constructing a Critical Path from

Product Development to

Introduction

medical and/or public health utility Industrialization/ manufacturing Ensuring regulatory approval Licensing/ distribution Procurement financing Demand generation/ Enabling Scaling market development policies up

Assessing safety

Brady, M., Critical Path Framework © 2011 The Population Council, Inc.





Demonstrating

Case Studies

Product Characteristics:

- Over-the-counter (OTC) vs. by prescription (Rx)
- Skilled clinician involvement vs. limited or none
- User-controlled vs. provider dependent
- Coitally-related vs. coitally-independent
- Local vs. systemic effects
- Different durations of action as a component of effectiveness

Case Studies:

- 1. Female Condom
- 2. Emergency Contraception
- 3. Contraceptive Vaginal Rings
- 4. Vaginal Gels
- 5. ARV treatment





Case Study #1: Female Condoms (FCs)



Product Characteristics:

- OTC (no Rx)
- No clinician involvement Local effects
- User-controlled

- Coitally-dependent
- Short duration of action

What we've learned:

- Strong provider and policy bias from the outset
- Vicious cycle of low demand and high cost
- "Learning curve" for acceptability and use; improves with time
- Sexuality, communication & negotiation skills should be embedded in user education
- Consistent use is optimal, but difficult to achieve

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Case Study #2: Emergency Contraception



Product Characteristics:

- OTC and Rx depending on country
- Coitally-dependent
- User-controlled
- Information key to use

- Time-sensitive (effectiveness related to timing)
- Short duration of action

What we've learned:

- Women express interest in post-coital and peri-coital methods
- Women use EC even when other effective contraceptive products available; suggests demand
- Easing restrictions (OTC) expands access but
 - difficult to monitor product safety/quality
 - counseling limited
 - requires women to have \$ to purchase
- Multiple brands (30+) on the market indicates commercial viability





Case Study #3: Contraceptive Vaginal Rings



Product Characteristics:

- > Rx
- Initial clinician involvement
- Some user involvement
- Coitallyindependent
- Local effects
- Mid- to long duration of action

What we've learned:

- Several types of CVRs are in use, mostly in developed countries
- Duration of action and protocol for use differ by ring type (1-mo, 3-mo, 12-mo)
- Does not require daily action by the user, but does require user effort
- Expulsion and partial expulsion occur need to document, and proactively address vis-à-vis
- Need more data on women's experiences with CVRs in a variety of settings (sanitary conditions, toileting and hygiene practices, rural vs. urban)





Case Study #4: Vaginal Gels



Product Characteristics:

- Rx (in clinical trials)
- User-controlled
- Coitally-dependent

- Local effects
- Short duration of action

What we've learned:

- Many assumptions about what women will do; some are true and some are not.
- Assumption about gels and gel use
 - "women won't touch themselves"
 - "dry" sex important, thus don't want lubrication
- * Reality: Many women report liking the gel, found sex less painful, and in some cases, more pleasurable

Multipurpose Prevention Technologies for Reproductive Health



Case Study #5: HIV Treatment Adherence

What we've learned about bolstering adherence:

- Examples of tested strategies
 - cognitive-behavioral interventions
 - social support interventions
 - home visits, mhealth
- Maintaining adherence over time
 - Incomplete adherence normative; evident in Rx and prevention
- Sustained adherence support is needed
 - adherence decreases over time
 - intervention effects dissipate over time

Multipurpose Prevention Technologies Far Reproductive Health



Insights from Field of Marketing



- Selling pleasure (or other positive attribute) often successful
- New product category offers opportunity to shape the category and shape the market
- Adoption takes time, but can be influenced





Uptake of New Technologies: Diffusion of Innovation



Speed of uptake depends on how much behavior change is required, type of service delivery approach, price, marketing investments

See Bass, Frank. "A New Product Growth Model for Consumer Durables." *Management Science*, 1969.





Product Introduction Needs to Demonstrate....

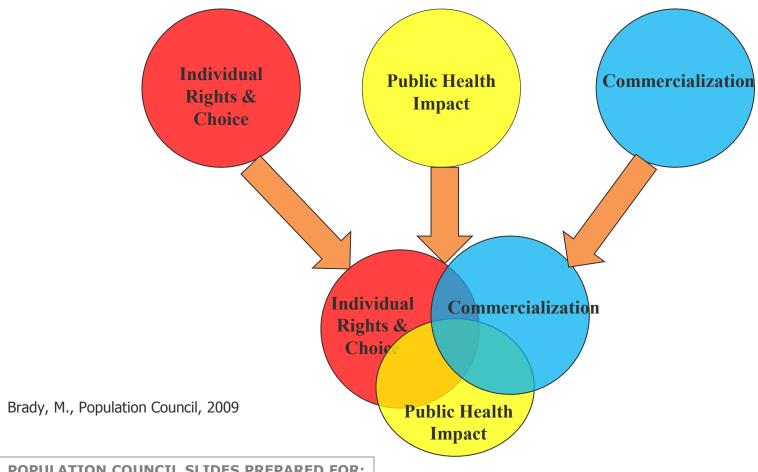
- Capacity of systems and providers to deliver product with quality and safety
- Affordability and acceptability (to consumer, program, govt. funder)
- Normative agencies (WHO, UNAIDS, etc) support
- Access and use by "key" and diverse population groups (market segmentation) can be achieved
- Longer-term outcomes; how X fits into overall method mix (e.g. contraceptive method mix or HIV prevention mix)

Brady, M. 2011





Aligning Goals











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Ultimate Goal: Happy Healthy Futures

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