Translating evidence into policy in low-income countries: lessons from co-trimoxazole preventive therapy
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Abstract In the April 2010 issue of this journal, Date et al. expressed concern over the slow scale-up in low-income settings of two therapies for the prevention of opportunistic infections in people living with the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) has not been more widely scaled up in low-income countries. Published in The Lancet Infectious Diseases,1 the BMJ and the Bulletin of the World Health Organization,2 these papers have all expressed the authors’ frustration at knowing that an intervention known to be highly efficacious, cost-effective, amply researched and urgently needed has not become widely available, especially in Africa. In the most recent article, Date et al. combined analyses of the development of policy on co-trimoxazole prophylaxis and on isoniazid preventive therapy to raise concerns about the uptake of both interventions. While operationally the need to rule out active disease before initiating treatment creates problems that make isoniazid preventive therapy especially challenging, Date et al. highlight similarities in the frustration generated by the slow scale-up of both co-trimoxazole prophylaxis and isoniazid preventive therapy. They point out that at the national level both the development of co-trimoxazole prophylaxis and the development and implementation of policy on isoniazid preventive therapy have been sluggish, and they argue that “strong advocacy and dissemination of evidence-based information regarding the benefits of co-trimoxazole prophylaxis and isoniazid preventive therapy are urgently required at the national and international level”.

Several efforts have been made internationally to improve the way in which research evidence is conveyed to health policymakers and to advocate for the bridging of the gap between evidence and policy. The Evidence Informed Policy Network, launched by the World Health Organization (WHO), is an example of an entity whose purpose is to promote these functions (www.who.int/rpc/evipnet/en/). However, advocacy and dissemination can only go so far in influencing policy change and implementation in practice. As Date et al. explain, evidence-based data on the benefits of both co-trimoxazole prophylaxis and isoniazid preventive therapy has not been lacking internationally. The findings from the first studies conducted on co-trimoxazole prophylaxis were published in the Lancet as early as 19993 and subsequent studies showed that co-trimoxazole prophylaxis was beneficial in adults and children in areas of high resistance to co-trimoxazole4–5, as well as in adults on antiretroviral therapy (ART).6 Research on the efficacy of isoniazid preventive therapy began even earlier and has already been the subject of three Cochrane reviews.4–6 Beyond these research findings, the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, WHO and the United Nations Children’s Fund have all issued guidelines on the use of co-trimoxazole prophylaxis. Beyond these research findings, the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, WHO and the United Nations Children’s Fund have all issued guidelines on the use of co-trimoxazole prophylaxis on three different occasions,10–12 while isoniazid preventive therapy was the subject of WHO recommendations first published in 1998 and later reaffirmed by the Stop TB partnership in 2007 and 2011.13–18

In these examples, research findings were available and in many cases had been clearly disseminated or advocated for by the research and international public health communities. Those who feel frustrated by the lack of uptake of research results and the apparent stalling of policy development must understand the
need to move beyond the assumption that the epidemiological and cost-effectiveness data that are available, once communicated, will be automatically integrated into policy. Broader analyses are needed to support researchers as they seek to get clinically effective interventions into place. Such analyses require established methods and frameworks from the field of policy analysis to improve the understanding of the process of health policy development in a given national and international context. Those who look with consternation on the lack of uptake of available health research evidence for guiding policy and practice need to engage more explicitly with policy analysis approaches. While efforts to bridge the gap between researchers and policymakers are important, decision-making, by its very nature, calls for many other factors to be considered; communicating the evidence is not enough.

Between September 2008 and March 2010, we conducted a policy analysis in three sub-Saharan African countries (Malawi, Uganda and Zambia) for the purpose of studying the processes involved in the formulation of national policies on co-trimoxazole prophylaxis. By doing so we hoped to explain the factors that hindered or facilitated the translation of clinical and cost effectiveness data into national policy. To expand on this work, members of our research team are currently investigating the implementation of co-trimoxazole prophylaxis by applying a policy implementation lens to better understand the factors that shape the uptake of national policies among service providers in these settings.

Our work has focused on policy structures and process to which differences in the uptake and timing of the translation of research into policy have been attributed in non-health sectors in developing countries. We selected the study countries through purposive sampling. This was done because all countries had hosted high-profile research projects on the efficacy of co-trimoxazole prophylaxis, yet their policy processes had unfolded in different ways. Of the three countries, Malawi had the first national policy on co-trimoxazole prophylaxis (published in 2002) but limited the intervention to HIV-positive (HIV+) patients with tuberculosis. Uganda followed in April 2005 with a policy for all HIV+ patients, while that same year Malawi broadened its policy to include all HIV+ positive patients (with or without tuberculosis). In Zambia, the need for a co-trimoxazole prophylaxis policy was agreed on at the national level in 2006 and detailed guidelines were issued in 2007. However, in all settings questions remain about the implementation process and our ongoing and future work will address these questions, as there is a lack of rigorous data on the extent to which co-trimoxazole prophylaxis has been implemented in resource-poor settings. This question is being addressed by another study undertaken by the Medical Research Council Clinical Trials Unit of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

In our work on research evidence uptake, we used a framework originally developed by the Overseas Development Institute for resource-poor settings to identify the country-specific elements influencing the uptake of co-trimoxazole prophylaxis and to identify commonalities. The framework conceptualises the uptake of research in policy development as a function of three key elements: (i) the national health care context (with due attention to the influence that global policy and development agencies may exercise at the national level in sub-Saharan Africa); (ii) the networks and links between the individuals involved in research and policy-making; and (iii) the nature of the evidence available (including the different ways in which different actors may interpret it). Beyond the framework, focused on the context, the human links and the evidence, guided qualitative inquiry among key individuals involved in the policy development process and enabled us to map the processes by which co-trimoxazole prophylaxis was taken up in different settings. It also allowed us to identify both the stable and the dynamic elements that appeared to either facilitate or hinder that process in each country. Our critical ongoing work on policy implementation will assess current practice, in quantitative and qualitative terms, surrounding the provision of co-trimoxazole prophylaxis for eligible patients. This work will also document the barriers to the implementation of co-trimoxazole prophylaxis faced by facility-level health-care providers.

Context, links and evidence
in practice

In each of our study countries, the political and economic context was found to influence how co-trimoxazole prophylaxis evidence was interpreted locally and how useful the results of research were perceived to be from the standpoint of the country’s needs. At its most simple, if research is not a priority within a particular government programme, it is unlikely that research findings will make their way into policy. Politicized and highly publicized debates about other health issues, such as the discussions around ART therapy for HIV+ patients that dominated the agenda in Zambia for some time, can also obscure other, less widely known research findings.

But just as some policy contexts can hinder the uptake of research results for policy-making, others can be more conducive to such uptake. For example, while Malawi had very little money for scaling up activities for the treatment of HIV+ individuals at the turn of the century, the National TB Control Programme was actively looking for biomedical approaches to reduce HIV-related deaths among tuberculosis patients. The research on the efficacy of co-trimoxazole prophylaxis for HIV+ patients with tuberculosis was conducted in close collaboration with the national tuberculosis control programme. The findings were quickly translated into policy and implemented within an existing and smoothly functioning national tuberculosis control programme with plentiful resources.

Beyond context, however, the three countries revealed the important role played by key actors – so-called “policy entrepreneurs” – in facilitating the uptake of policy or in moving the policy-making process forward. Research results may well be known about within policy circles; but unless a key actor presents the data, addresses other policy-makers’ concerns and makes sure that the item remains a priority on the agenda, efforts can stall early in the policy development phase. In all our study countries, successful policy entrepreneurs were found to be well connected to critical national networks, both in the research and policy-making community. When such actors are well positioned, they can pull networks closer together and forge links by introducing key individuals.

Finally, the type of evidence available and the perception of its significance are central to the ways in which policy-making agendas are developed. While scientists harbour the notion that evidence should speak for itself, it very often
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et quels facteurs locaux influencent ce processus. Les leçons clés de l’élaboration des politiques sont tirées des preuves des recherches réalisées sur la prophylaxie au cotrimoxazole car ces leçons peuvent servir aux personnes qui souhaitent influencer le développement de la politique nationale en matière de thérapie préventive à l’isoniazide et d’autres traitements. Les chercheurs sont encouragés à diffuser leurs découvertes d’une manière claire, mais ils doivent également rester attentifs à la façon dont les facteurs structurels, institutionnels et politiques façonnent le développement et l’application des politiques. Ce faisant, ils pourront comprendre et résoudre les problèmes soulevés par Date et al., mais aussi par d’autres experts. L’intégration des approches d’analyse des politiques, qui expliquent comment les facteurs locaux modèlent la compréhension des preuves des recherches, peut fournir un outil supplémentaire aux chercheurs frustrés par le fait que les résultats de leurs recherches ne trouvent pas leur aboutissement dans la politique et la pratique.

References


