Incidence and Prevalence of Opportunistic and Other Infections and the Impact of Antiretroviral Therapy Among HIV-infected Children in Low- and Middle-income Countries: A Systematic Review and Meta-analysis

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(See the Major Article by Low et al on pages 1595–1603.)

Background. We conducted a systematic review and meta-analysis to evaluate the incidence and prevalence of 14 opportunistic infections (OIs) and other infections as well as the impact of antiretroviral therapy (ART) among human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)-infected children (aged <18 years) in low- and middle-income countries (LMICs), to understand regional burden of disease, and inform delivery of HIV services.

Methods. Eligible studies described the incidence of OIs and other infections in ART-naive and -exposed children from January 1990 to November 2013, using Medline, Global Health, Embase, Cumulative Index to Nursing and Allied Health Literature, Web of Knowledge, and Literatura Latino Americana em Ciências da Saúde databases. Summary incident risk (IR) and prevalent risk for each OI in ART-naive and ART-exposed children were calculated, and unadjusted odds ratios calculated for impact of ART. The number of OI cases and associated costs averted were estimated using the AIDS impact model.

Results. We identified 4542 citations, and 88 studies were included, comprising 55 679 HIV-infected children. Bacterial pneumonia and tuberculosis were the most common incident and prevalent infections in both ART-naive and ART-exposed children. There was a significant reduction in IR with ART for the majority of OIs. There was a smaller impact on bacterial sepsis and pneumonia, and an increase observed for varicella zoster. ART initiation based on 2010 World Health Organization guidelines criteria for ART initiation in children was estimated to potentially avert >161 000 OIs (2013 UNAIDS data) with estimated cost savings of at least US$17 million per year.

Conclusions. There is a decrease in the risk of most OIs with ART use in HIV-infected children in LMICs, and estimated large potential cost savings in OIs averted with ART use, although there are greater uncertainties in pediatric data compared with that of adults.

Keywords. pediatrics; opportunistic infections; HIV; low- and middle-income countries.

In 2014, 2.6 million children aged <15 years worldwide were living with human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), of whom 88% lived in sub-Saharan Africa [1]. The same year, there were 220 000 new infections and 150 000 deaths among children, of which the majority can be attributed to opportunistic infections (OIs) [1, 2]. Although there has been a 60% decline in new pediatric HIV infections since 2000, and a 42% decline in HIV-related deaths, scale-up of antiretroviral therapy (ART) has been much less successful in children compared with adults [1, 3, 4]. As of 2014, only one-third of children <15 years of age in need of treatment were receiving it, compared with two-thirds of adults [5].

Large multicenter cohort studies among HIV-infected children in high-income countries (HICs) [6–8] have demonstrated a decrease in incidence and prevalence of most OIs following ART introduction [9–11], but the effect of ART in low- and middle-income countries (LMICs) has generally been less well documented.

Reliable data on the relative burden of different OIs in children are important for planning delivery of HIV services, which include drug procurement, use of prophylaxis, and provision of appropriate diagnostic capacity. Our objective was to undertake a comprehensive systematic review and meta-analysis to estimate the incidence and prevalence of key OIs and other infections in HIV-infected children, both before and after the initiation of ART in LMICs across 3 geographic regions (Asia, sub-Saharan Africa, and Latin America), and to evaluate the magnitude of the effect of ART on these infections and potential costs averted.
METHODS

Search Strategy and Selection Criteria
A systematic review of the literature was performed using the Medline, Embase, Global Health, Cumulative Index to Nursing and Allied Health Literature, Literatura LatinoAmericana em Ciências da Saúde, and Web of Science databases, and the Cochrane Library of Systematic Reviews from January 1990 to November 2013, published in English, French, Spanish, and Portuguese (see Supplementary Appendix 1 for the search strategy used). Eligible studies reported the incidence and/or prevalence in children aged <18 years in LMICs (as defined by the 2010 World Bank classification) [12] of 14 OIs and other infections, including cryptococcal meningitis; Pseudomycosis; pneumonia; candidiasis (oral and esophageal combined); cytomegalovirus retinitis; varicella zoster virus (VZV); herpes simplex virus stomatitis; Kaposi sarcoma; cerebral toxoplasmosis; cryptosporidial diarrhea; Mycobacterium tuberculosis (hereafter “tuberculosis”), which was further subdivided into pulmonary tuberculosis (PTB), extrapulmonary tuberculosis, (EPTB), or all types of tuberculosis combined (cTB); and bacterial infections (bacterial pneumonia, bacterial meningitis, isolated bacteremia, and sepsis). LMICs were divided into 3 regions for the purpose of the analysis: sub-Saharan Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean, and Asia. Eligible study designs were cross-sectional, prospective and retrospective cohort studies, and randomized controlled trials (RCTs). This review used Meta-analysis of Observational Studies in Epidemiology and Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses guidelines for systematic reviews [13, 14].

Two independent reviewers (M.-R. B.-L. and O. D.) screened abstracts and titles to identify potentially relevant articles. Eligible studies included >50 HIV-infected children, and provided data from which a cumulative incident risk (IR) of 1 or more of 14 different OIs or infections could be calculated (ie, number of episodes or events as well as a denominator of number of children in the study). Twenty-four authors were contacted to provide additional missing data, and 7 responded. The following data were extracted for each study: study design, duration of follow-up, mean/median age or age groups included, ART status (naive or ART exposed including time on ART), use of cotrimoxazole (CTX) prophylaxis, baseline CD4 cell counts, study setting (urban, rural, mix), and diagnostic methods. See Supplementary Appendix 2 for further details on methodology.

Study Definitions
The ART status of the study population was categorized by study as either “ART naive” (studies conducted prior to the availability of ART, or where <10% of the population were ART exposed) or “ART exposed” (studies where >80% of the population were on ART). Studies where the proportion on ART was >10% but <80%, or which did not provide data on ART use, were excluded. No distinction was made according to ART regimens, as there was heterogeneity over time and by geographic region. Few studies reported duration of time on ART, but this was extracted where available (see Supplementary Appendix 2 for further definitions). For each study, 2 investigators independently rated quality of diagnostic approaches for each OI.

Meta-analysis
The cumulative IR for individual OIs for each study in both ART-naive and ART-exposed children were estimated based on the cumulative number of children who developed the specific OI divided by the number of children at risk during the follow-up period, and are presented as a percentage. This approach was used because of inconsistency in incidence reporting across studies, with few reporting annual incidence rates per children-years. Prevalent rate or risk (PR) was defined as the number of children with the OI or other infections divided by the total number of children in the cross-sectional sample. Ninety-five percent confidence intervals (CIs) for both IR and PR were extracted from the papers if available or calculated from the raw data where possible.

Summary IR and PR were calculated by stabilizing the variances of raw percentages using a Tukey-Freeman arcsine square root transformation. Summary risks for individual OIs were then obtained across studies using a random-effects meta-analysis to adjust for the wide variability between studies [15, 16]. Heterogeneity between studies was evaluated using $I^2$ and the P value (Cochrane Q statistic) for heterogeneity. A high $I^2$ index (75%) indicates high heterogeneity, whereas a low index (<25%) indicates variability in risk estimates due to within-study variability and therefore low heterogeneity. R software version 2.14.0 was used to perform the analysis. Meta-regression analyses could not be completed because both the number of studies and sample size were limited. The unadjusted odds ratio (OR) was used as a crude estimate for the effect of ART, as there were insufficient data to adjust for confounders. The OR was calculated by applying the calculated IR and PR obtained by random-effects analysis to the absolute number of children affected in the included studies.

OI Cases Averted by the Use of ART
The estimated numbers of HIV-infected children in need of ART were based on the 2010 World Health Organization (WHO) guidelines criteria for ART initiation [17] as we had the most complete dataset for these criteria, than for the WHO 2013 or 2015 criteria, (ie, all HIV-positive children <2 years of age, those aged 2–4 years with a CD4 percentage <25%, and those aged 5–14 years with a CD4 count <350 cells/µL), for 156 LMICs using the 2013 Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) global country estimates for the number of HIV-infected children generated using the AIDS impact model (AIM) [18, 19]. For each country, the AIM model has been used to estimate incidence trends by fitting smooth curves to surveillance and survey data. New infections are followed over time as they progress from higher to
lower CD4 counts. The number of OI cases averted was estimated by applying risk difference on specific OI incidence rates in ART-exposed, relative to ART-naive children to the estimated number of children at risk of developing OIs in the 3 geographic regions. The annual cost averted per OI was calculated for 6 OIs (Pneumocystis pneumonia, cryptococcal meningitis, Cryptosporidium, herpes simplex virus, candidiasis, and tuberculosis (PTB and EPTB) where there was both evidence of a decrease in incidence with ART, and where the cost of treating the OI case was known [20], by multiplying the number of OI cases averted by the cost of OI treatment per case. There were insufficient data on treatment costs to include several important infections such as bacterial pneumonia. The 95% CI uncertainty ranges are based on 1000 Monte Carlo simulations assuming normal distributions of incidence risk.

RESULTS

The search strategy identified 4542 citations with an additional 29 identified through cross-referencing. Of these 4571 citations, 589 potentially relevant full-text articles were screened and 88 studies met inclusion criteria for eligibility in quantitative analysis: 7 had both prevalence and incidence data, 53 had prevalence data, and 28 had incidence data (Figure 1). Table 1 and Supplementary Appendix 3 summarize the characteristics of included incidence and prevalence studies, respectively. Supplementary Appendices 6 and 7 include all references to included studies, as well as geographic location of included studies.

Incidence of OIs and Other Infections

The 35 studies of incidence (30 cohorts and 5 RCTs) involved 23,266 children. Twenty studies were based in sub-Saharan Africa (n = 13,547 children), 9 in Asia (n = 2,207), and 5 in Latin America and the Caribbean (n = 3,293). One study was based in multiple sites in LMICs (n = 3946). All studies were outpatient based. The majority of children had vertically acquired HIV infection; of 19 (54%) for whom age was reported, the median age at study report was 41 months (range, 3–156 months). Eleven studies (31%) used appropriate diagnostic methods (for definitions, see Supplementary Appendices 2
| Infection and Region | Study Design | No. of Patients (Study Range) | Median Age, mo (No.) | IQR, mo (No.) | Diagnosis Confirmation*, No. (%) |
|----------------------|--------------|--------------------------------|---------------------|---------------|---------------------------------|
| **Cryptococcal meningitis** | | | | | |
| Asia | 1 cohort | 329 | 54 (1) | 0.60–180 (1) | 1 (100) |
| LAC | 3 cohorts | 2414 (110–1859) | NA | NA | 0 (0) |
| **Pneumocystis pneumonia** | | | | | |
| SSA | 1 RCT, 1 cohort | 632 (98–534) | 53 (1) | NA | 0 (0) |
| Asia | 4 cohorts | 1080 (124–317) | 62 (2) | 43–96 (2) | 1 (25) |
| LAC | 4 cohorts | 2700 (110–1859) | 66 (2) | 23–159 (2) | 0 (0) |
| **Oral candidiasis** | | | | | |
| SSA | 2 cohorts | 244 (54–190) | NA | NA | 0 (0) |
| Asia | 4 cohorts | 1032 (102–534) | 54 (1) | 0.60–180 (2) | 3 (75) |
| LAC | 2 cohorts | 841 (110–731) | 66 (2) | 23–159 (2) | 0 (0) |
| **Esophageal candidiasis** | | | | | |
| SSA | 1 cohort | 1206 | NA | NA | 0 (0) |
| Asia | 3 cohorts | 671 (149–317) | 64 (2) | 22–138 (2) | 2 (67) |
| LAC | 4 cohorts | 3145 (110–1859) | 66 (2) | 23–159 (2) | 0 (0) |
| **CMV retinitis** | | | | | |
| Asia | 1 cohort | 329 | 54 (1) | 0.60–180 (1) | 0 (0) |
| LAC | 2 cohorts | 953 (222–731) | 7, 5 (1) | NA | 1 (50) |
| **Varicella zoster virus** | | | | | |
| Asia | 4 cohorts | 815 (67–329) | 52 (2) | 0.65–180 (2) | 0 (0) |
| LAC | 2 cohorts | 1176 (158–731) | 60 (2) | 36–108 (1) | 0 (0) |
| **Herpes simplex virus** | | | | | |
| SSA | 1 cohort | 190 | NA | NA | 0 (0) |
| Asia | 2 cohorts | 997 (329–668) | 54 (1) | 0.60–180 (1) | 0 (0) |
| LAC | 4 cohorts | 3145 (110–1859) | 66 (2) | 23–159 (2) | 0 (0) |
| **Kaposi sarcoma** | | | | | |
| LAC | 1 cohort | 1859 | NA | NA | 0 (0) |
| **Cerebral toxoplasmosis** | | | | | |
| Asia | 1 cohort | 329 | 132 (1) | 132–180 (1) | 1 (100) |
| LAC | 4 cohorts | 3145 (110–1859) | 64 (3) | 24–138 (1) | 0 (0) |
| **Cryptosporidium diarrhea** | | | | | |
| SSA | 1 cohort | 54 | 13 (1) | NA | 1 (100) |
| Asia | 1 cohort | 329 | 54 (1) | 0.6–180 (1) | 2 (100) |
| LAC | 3 cohorts | 3010 (420–1859) | 60 (1) | 36–106 (1) | 0 (0) |
| **Mycobacterium tuberculosis** | | | | | |
| SSA | 5 RCT, 11 cohorts | 13459 (38–6301) | 43 (12) | 26–75 (9) | 11 (69) |
| Asia | 6 cohorts | 1358 (102–329) | 60 (3) | 15–152 (3) | 3 (50) |
| LAC | 3 cohorts | 1212 (110–731) | 66 (2) | 23–159 (2) | 0 (0) |
| **Pulmonary tuberculosis** | | | | | |
| SSA | 4 RCT, 5 cohorts | 4234 (131–1206) | 52 (6) | 30–80 (4) | 7 (78) |
| Asia | 3 cohorts | 931 (285–329) | 54 (1) | 0.60–180 (1) | 3 (100) |
| LAC | 2 cohorts | 481 (110–731) | 72 (1) | 11–210 (1) | 0 (0) |
| **Extrapulmonary tuberculosis** | | | | | |
| SSA | 1 RCT, 2 cohorts | 1119 (210–635) | 40 (2) | 26–59 (2) | 2 (68) |
| Asia | 4 cohorts | 1080 (149–329) | 65 (2) | 32–138 (2) | 3 (75) |
| LAC | 1 cohort | 110 | 72 (1) | 11–210 (1) | 0 (0) |
| **Bacterial pneumonia** | | | | | |
| SSA | 1 RCT, 7 cohorts | 7421 (54–5752) | 63 (3) | 16–136 (2) | 1 (13) |
| Asia | 3 cohorts | 294 (102–317) | NA | NA | 0 (0) |
| LAC | 2 cohorts | 445–731 | 60 (1) | 36–106 (1) | 0 (0) |
| **Bacterial meningitis** | | | | | |
| SSA | 1 RCT, 1 cohort | 939 (405–534) | 53 (2) | 23–90 (1) | 0 (0) |
| Asia | 1 cohort | 192 | NA | NA | 0 (0) |
| LAC | 2 cohorts | 1176 (445–731) | 60 (1) | 36–106 (1) | 0 (0) |
| **Isolated bacteremia** | | | | | |
| LAC | 1 cohort | 731 | 60 (1) | 36–106 (1) | 0 (0) |
| Infection and Region | Study Design | No. of Patients (Study Range) | Median Age, mo (No.) | IQR, mo (No.) | Diagnosis Confirmation*, No. (%) |
|----------------------|--------------|-------------------------------|----------------------|---------------|---------------------------------|
| Sepsis               | SSA          | 1 RCT, 1 cohort, 6286         | 53 (1)               | NA            | 1 (50)                          |
|                      | Asia         | 2 cohorts, 397                | 77 (1)               | 43–96 (1)     | 0 (0)                           |
|                      | LAC          | 1 cohort, 445                |                       | NA            |                                 |

Abbreviations: CMV, cytomegalovirus; IQR, interquartile range; LAC, Latin America and the Caribbean; NA, data not available; RCT, randomized controlled trial; SSA, sub-Saharan Africa.

* Diagnosis confirmation is as follows: cryptococcal meningitis (India ink stain of cerebrospinal fluid [CSF]), cerebral toxoplasmosis (immunoglobulin M-positive serology), *Pneumocystis* pneumonia (bronchoalveolar lavage and stain), bacterial pneumonia (suggestive chest radiograph), bacterial meningitis (CSF culture), isolated bacteremia or sepsis (blood culture), herpes simplex virus stomatitis, varicella zoster virus (viral culture), cytomegalovirus retinitis (viral culture), oral and esophageal candidiasis (microscopy or fungal culture), Kaposi sarcoma (biopsy and histology), cryptosporidial diarrhea (modified acid-fast stool stain), and pulmonary tuberculosis (mycobacterial sputum culture) and extrapulmonary tuberculosis (culture).

**Figure 2.** Summary incident risk by region for antiretroviral therapy (ART)–naive (A) and ART-exposed (B) patients. Abbreviations: CMV, cytomegalovirus; LAC, Latin America and the Caribbean; PCP, *Pneumocystis* pneumonia; SSA, sub-Saharan Africa; TB, tuberculosis.
and 3 or Table 1), 16 reported use of CTX prophylaxis (46%), 11 baseline CD4 count (31%), 9 WHO stage (26%), 14 duration of time on ART (40%), and 3 age at ART initiation (9%).

Table 2 and Figure 2 shows the incidence of 14 OIs and related infections in ART-naive and -exposed HIV-infected children. The most common infections in ART-naive children were bacterial pneumonia (25.01% [95% CI, 14.50%–36.54%]; n = 7), Cryptococcus neoformans meningitis (0.55% [0.48%–0.63%]; n = 3), and Pneumocystis pneumonia (2.18% [0.10%–6.18%]; n = 6). A similar profile was seen in ART-exposed children, with bacterial pneumonia (22.11% [95% CI, 11.58%–34.89%]; n = 7), cTB (12.36% [95% CI, 7.95%–17.59%]; n = 9), cTB type (8.44% [95% CI, 5.21%–13.31%]; n = 20), and VZV (8.40% [95% CI, 4.78%–12.91%]; n = 5) being the most common infections. A complete summary of all OIs with a regional overview is available in Supplementary Appendices 3 and 4. Tuberculosis was the only OI for which each region had a large enough number of studies reporting incidence to allow for a meaningful comparison by geographic region (Table 3).

Prevalence of OIs and Other Infections
The 60 prevalence studies (44 cross-sectional studies, 15 cohorts, and 1 RCT) involved 36,357 children, with data from 47 studies in sub-Saharan Africa, 9 in Asia, and 4 in Latin America and the Caribbean (Supplementary Appendix 3 provides information on included prevalence studies). The median age was 56 months (range, 2–158 months), for the 26 studies where age was reported. Nine studies used appropriate diagnostic approaches. Eight studies reported use of CTX prophylaxis (13%), 22 reported baseline CD4 count (37%), 9 reported WHO stage (15%), 6 reported time on ART (10%), and 8 reported the age at ART onset (13%), and as such adjustment for these variables in subgroup analyses was not possible.

Table 3 shows similar findings to those observed for the IR. The most prevalent infections were bacterial pneumonia (32.51% [95% CI, 21.96%–44.04%; n = 21), oral and esophageal candidiasis (24.77% [95% CI, 19.31%–30.67%; n = 26), and

| Opportunistic Infection | ART Naive | ART Exposed | Unadjusted Odds Ratio (95% CI)* |
|-------------------------|-----------|-------------|--------------------------------|
| Cryptococcus neoformans meningitis | 0.55 (.10–1.36) (3) | 0.25 (.04–0.66) (4) | 0.42 (.11–1.83) |
| Pneumocystis pneumonia | 3.48 (1.23–6.82) (7) | 2.49 (34.6–5.4) (7) | 0.71 (0.30–1.70) |
| Oral and esophageal candidiasis | 8.29 (3.75–14.39) (8) | 3.20 (1.71–5.15) (8) | 0.37 (0.19–0.71) |
| CMV retinitis | 0.82 (0.15–2.04) (2) | 0.85 (0.03–3.69) (2) | 0.99 (0.24–3.71) |
| Varicella zoster virus | 4.69 (2.44–7.62) (3) | 8.40 (4.78–12.91) (5) | 1.88 (1.23–2.87) |
| Herpes simplex | 1.59 (.43–3.48) (5) | 1.33 (0.23–3.32) (6) | 0.86 (0.53–1.41) |
| Kaposi sarcoma | NA | 0.06 (0.01–1.34) (2) | NA |
| Cerebral toxoplasmosis | 3.06 (.85–6.59) (3) | 0.72 (.15–1.71) (6) | 0.23 (0.13–0.43) |
| Cryptosporidium diarrhea | 2.92 (0.00–10.97) (3) | 0.31 (0.01–0.60) (7) | 0.10 (0.05–0.22) |
| Mycobacterium tuberculosis (unspecified types) | 12.36 (7.95–17.59) (15) | 8.84 (5.21–13.31) (18) | 0.69 (0.63–0.75) |
| Pulmonary tuberculosis | 9.78 (5.37–15.34) (10) | 3.99 (2.66–5.56) (9) | 0.38 (0.32–0.46) |
| Extrapulmonary tuberculosis | 7.26 (3.00–13.18) (4) | 1.12 (0.40–2.18) (6) | 0.15 (0.10–0.21) |
| Bacterial pneumonia | 25.01 (14.50–37.91) (9) | 22.11 (11.58–34.89) (7) | 0.85 (0.78–0.92) |
| Isolated bacteremia | NA | 7.50 (2.5–15.0) (1) | NA |
| Bacterial meningitis | 0.95 (.48–1.56) (3) | 0.80 (0.36–1.42) (3) | 0.85 (0.33–2.12) |
| Bacterial sepsis | 3.95 (1.46–7.58) (4) | 2.39 (.00–9.19) (4) | 0.59 (0.47–0.75) |

Abbreviations: ART, antiretroviral therapy (combines both specified and unspecified); CI, confidence interval; CMV, cytomegalovirus; NA, numbers insufficient to perform analysis.

a Reference is naive population.

Table 2. Estimated Summary Incident Risk for Opportunistic Infections and Other Infections, by Antiretroviral Status

| Opportunistic Infection | Summary of Incident Risk, % (95% CI) (No. of Studies) | Unadjusted Odds Ratio (95% CI)* |
|-------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Cryptococcus neoformans meningitis | 0.55 (.10–1.36) (3) | 0.25 (.04–0.66) (4) | 0.42 (.11–1.83) |
| Pneumocystis pneumonia | 3.48 (1.23–6.82) (7) | 2.49 (34.6–5.4) (7) | 0.71 (0.30–1.70) |
| Oral and esophageal candidiasis | 8.29 (3.75–14.39) (8) | 3.20 (1.71–5.15) (8) | 0.37 (0.19–0.71) |
| CMV retinitis | 0.82 (0.15–2.04) (2) | 0.85 (0.03–3.69) (2) | 0.99 (0.24–3.71) |
| Varicella zoster virus | 4.69 (2.44–7.62) (3) | 8.40 (4.78–12.91) (5) | 1.88 (1.23–2.87) |
| Herpes simplex | 1.59 (.43–3.48) (5) | 1.33 (0.23–3.32) (6) | 0.86 (0.53–1.41) |
| Kaposi sarcoma | NA | 0.06 (0.01–1.34) (2) | NA |
| Cerebral toxoplasmosis | 3.06 (.85–6.59) (3) | 0.72 (.15–1.71) (6) | 0.23 (0.13–0.43) |
| Cryptosporidium diarrhea | 2.92 (0.00–10.97) (3) | 0.31 (0.01–0.60) (7) | 0.10 (0.05–0.22) |
| Mycobacterium tuberculosis (unspecified types) | 12.36 (7.95–17.59) (15) | 8.84 (5.21–13.31) (18) | 0.69 (0.63–0.75) |
| Pulmonary tuberculosis | 9.78 (5.37–15.34) (10) | 3.99 (2.66–5.56) (9) | 0.38 (0.32–0.46) |
| Extrapulmonary tuberculosis | 7.26 (3.00–13.18) (4) | 1.12 (0.40–2.18) (6) | 0.15 (0.10–0.21) |
| Bacterial pneumonia | 25.01 (14.50–37.91) (9) | 22.11 (11.58–34.89) (7) | 0.85 (0.78–0.92) |
| Isolated bacteremia | NA | 7.50 (2.5–15.0) (1) | NA |
| Bacterial meningitis | 0.95 (.48–1.56) (3) | 0.80 (0.36–1.42) (3) | 0.85 (0.33–2.12) |
| Bacterial sepsis | 3.95 (1.46–7.58) (4) | 2.39 (.00–9.19) (4) | 0.59 (0.47–0.75) |

Abbreviations: ART, antiretroviral therapy (combines both specified and unspecified); CI, confidence interval; CMV, cytomegalovirus; NA, numbers insufficient to perform analysis.

a Reference is naive population.

Table 3. Estimated Summary Incident Risk for Mycobacterium tuberculosis, by Region*
Table 4. Estimated Summary Prevalent Risk for Opportunistic Infections and Other Infections, by Antiretroviral Status

| Opportunistic Infection                  | Summary of Prevalent Risk, % (95% CI) (No. of Studies) | Unadjusted Odds Ratio (95% CI) |
|-----------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Cryptococcus neoformans meningitis      | ART Naive: 3.98 (0.89–9.13) (3)                        | ART Exposed: 16.65 (7.33–28.80) (1) | 4.46 (1.45–13.44) |
| Pneumocystis pneumonia                  | ART Naive: 7.40 (2.28–15.13) (9)                       | ART Exposed: 8.40 (6.5–10.52) (1) | 1.43 (0.83–1.58) |
| Oral and esophageal candidiasis         | ART Naive: 24.77 (19.31–30.67) (26)                    | ART Exposed: 18.23 (8.84–35.49) (8) | 0.68 (0.57–0.80) |
| CMV retinitis                           | ART Naive: 1.02 (0.28–2.21) (3)                        | ART Exposed: 0.89 (0.34–1.69) (1) | 0.87 (0.25–3.18) |
| Varicella zoster virus                  | ART Naive: 5.33 (2.22–9.67) (7)                        | ART Exposed: 14.73 (4.25–30.05) (1) | 3.12 (2.11–4.62) |
| Herpes simplex                          | ART Naive: 3.23 (1.02–6.64) (2)                        | ART Exposed: 5.99 (0.7–15.95) (3) | 1.82 (0.68–5.28) |
| Kaposi sarcoma                          | ART Naive: 2.98 (1.15–5.61) (4)                        | ART Exposed: 4.18 (0.76–10.18) (2) | 1.55 (0.39–5.17) |
| Cerebral toxoplasmosis                  | ART Naive: 1.53 (0.06–4.97) (1)                        | ART Exposed: 1.30 (0.61–2.24) (1) | 1.29 (0.17–27.24) |
| Cryptosporidium diarrhea                | ART Naive: 4.98 (2.62–8.05) (3)                        | ART Exposed: 0.20 (0.01–6.51) (1) | 0.03 (0.00–18)   |
| Mycobacterium tuberculosis (unspecified types) | ART Naive: 13.78 (11.26–16.51) (20)                  | ART Exposed: 7.53 (2.8–14.28) (3) | 0.51 (0.40–64)   |
| Sub-Saharan Africa                      | ART Naive: 13.95 (9.86–18.62) (18)                     | ART Exposed: 15.86 (3.18–35.67) (2) | . . . |
| Asia                                    | ART Naive: 38.19 (27.38–49.63) (1)                     | ART Exposed: NA                  | . . . |
| Latin America                           | ART Naive: 9.57 (4.47–17.40) (1)                       | ART Exposed: 8.89 (6.93–11.19) (1) | . . . |
| Pulmonary tuberculosis                  | ART Naive: 13.75 (8.12–20.58) (11)                     | ART Exposed: 8.95 (6.99–11.12) (1) | 0.61 (0.46–0.82) |
| Extrapulmonary tuberculosis             | ART Naive: 5.97 (2.56–10.69) (9)                       | ART Exposed: NA                  | NA |
| Bacterial pneumonia                     | ART Naive: 32.51 (21.96–44.04) (21)                    | ART Exposed: 38.16 (12.79–67.66) (2) | 1.28 (1.09–1.52) |
| Bacteremia                              | ART Naive: 23.18 (10.12–39.62) (5)                     | ART Exposed: 6.57 (4.98–8.35) (3) | 0.23 (0.16–0.33) |
| Bacterial meningitis                    | ART Naive: 1.98 (1.08–3.16) (8)                       | ART Exposed: 4.16 (1.41–8.27) (2) | 2.14 (1.24–3.69) |
| Bacterial sepsis                        | ART Naive: 14.49 (7.66–23.05) (11)                     | ART Exposed: NA                  | NA |

Abbreviations: ART, antiretroviral therapy (combines both specified and unspecified); CI, confidence interval; CMV, cytomegalovirus; NA, numbers insufficient to perform analysis.

Impact of ART on Incidence

Tables 2 and 4 show, respectively, the IR and PR, as well as the OR to quantify impact of ART. For IR, the OR ranged from 0.10 to 1.88, and the greatest (>80% reduction in risk) and most statistically significant reductions were seen for Cryptosporidium diarrhea (OR, 0.10 [95% CI, .05–.22]), cerebral toxoplasmosis (OR, 0.23 [95% CI, .13–.43]), and EPTB (OR, 0.15 [95% CI, .10–.21]). For all OIs except EPTB, however, the 95% CIs of the IR in ART-naive and ART-exposed patients overlapped.

Based on the OR of prevalence, Cryptosporidium diarrhea (OR, 0.03[95% CI, .00–.18]) and bacteremia (OR, 0.23 [95% CI, .16–.33]) showed a substantial decrease in burden (≥80%) with nonoverlapping CIs between ART-naive children and ART-exposed children. All other OIs showed overlapping CIs in ART-naive compared with ART-exposed children.

Table 5. Estimated Number of Opportunistic Infection Cases Averted Due to Antiretroviral Therapy, All Regions Combined

| Opportunistic Infection | No. of Cases Averted (95% CI) | Cost per Case, USD | Total Savings, USD (95% CI) |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|
| Mycobacterium tuberculosis |                               |                    |                              |
| Pulmonary               | 38 100 (3300–66 000)         | 182.76             | 7 000 000 (600 000–12 000 000) |
| Extrapulmonary          | 41 400 (4800–67 000)         | 234.99             | 9 700 000 (1 200 000–16 000 000) |
| Pneumocystis pneumonia  | 4850 (−20 000 to 24 000)     | 53.97              | 262 000 (−1 100 000 to 1 300 000) |
| Cryptococcal meningitis | 1990 (−1900 to 5100)         | 301.00             | 599 000 (−560 000 to 1 500 000) |
| Cryptosporidum          | 21 100 (−1160 to 48 000)     | 6.65               | 140 000 (−7700 to 320 000)    |
| Herpes simplex          | 1380 (−12 000 to 11 500)     | 3.16               | 4400 (−3700 to 360 000)       |
| Oral and esophageal candidiasis | 34 800 (−3800 to 61 000) | 3.65               | 127 000 (−14 000 to 225 000)  |
| Cerebral toxoplasmosis  | 15 600 (−2100 to 29 000)     | NA                 | NA                           |
| Bacterial pneumonia     | 18 800 (−94 000 to 102 000)  | NA                 | NA                           |
| Total                   | 161 300 (12 200–256 000)     | 17 700 000 (7 500 000–25 600 000) |

For several opportunistic infections (OIs), the difference in incidence rate between antiretroviral therapy naïve and exposed was small relative to the uncertainty around each estimate, and so CIs for cases and costs averted were very wide and included negative values. When all OIs are combined, this uncertainty is minimised and there is an overall positive effect on cases and costs averted.

Abbreviations: CI, confidence interval; NA, no cost per case available; USD, US dollars.
There was significant heterogeneity with a very high $I^2$ across studies for all OIs. However, the limited data on potential explanatory variables such as CD4 cell count or use of CTX precluded any further analysis on key sources of heterogeneity.

Global Impact of ART Use on OIs Averted and Cost Savings

Based on difference in incidence for different OIs between ART-naïve and -exposed children, and assuming ART initiation in all children meeting WHO 2010 treatment guidelines eligibility criteria [17], ART was estimated to have potentially averted approximately 161,000 (95% CI, 12,200–256,000) cases of OIs annually based on 2013 UNAIDS country estimates of number of HIV-infected children, mainly in sub-Saharan Africa [3] (Table 5). The majority of OIs averted were tuberculosis, candidiasis, and Cryptosporidium diarrhea. For several OIs, the difference in incidence rate between ART naïve and exposed was small relative to the uncertainty around each estimate, and so CIs for cases and costs averted were very wide and included negative values. When all OIs are combined, this uncertainty is minimised and there is an overall positive effect on cases and costs averted. Total costs averted were $17,700,000 (95% CI, $7,500,000–$25,900,000) annually, but these cost savings excluded bacterial pneumonia, sepsis, cerebral toxoplasmosis, VZV, and cytomegalovirus, for which there were no accurate estimates of treatment costs per case, and as such represent minimum cost savings. More than 90% of the savings came from averted cases of tuberculosis.

DISCUSSION

This systematic review and meta-analysis is the most comprehensive assessment of the incidence and prevalence of the 14 most important OIs and other infections and the effect of ART among HIV-infected children in LMICs. It provides data from a total of 55,679 children in 88 studies, of which 35 had data on incidence, and 60 on prevalence. Our data highlight the high incidence and burden of tuberculosis (approximately 30% for cTB, PTB, and EPTB combined), bacterial pneumonia (25%), and candidiasis (8%)—the most common OIs in both ART-naïve and exposed children. This is similar to the pattern of OIs observed in a companion meta-analysis we have conducted among adults [21].

Following ART initiation, the incidence for all OIs, except bacterial pneumonia, tuberculosis, candidiasis, and VZV declined to <2.5%. The greatest effect of ART on incidence was for cerebral toxoplasmosis, Cryptosporidium diarrhea, and EPTB. Statistically significant reduction (nonoverlapping CIs) in incidence was only found for EPTB and reduction in prevalence was only significant for Cryptosporidium and bacteremia. These findings were also similar to those reported in the adult meta-analysis [21].

In general, our results on incidence of OIs and magnitude of effect of ART in LMICs are also consistent with meta-analyses and cohorts from HICs [9–11, 22, 23], with the exception of bacterial pneumonia, which remains very common among ART-exposed children in LMICs. This is probably at least partly accounted for by the high incidence of lower respiratory tract infections in all children (regardless of HIV status) in LMICs [24].

Estimated minimum cost savings of approximately $17 million from use of ART based on the 2010 WHO guidelines criteria for ART initiation in children were considerable as there was considerable imprecision in the estimates of number of cases averted and in cost savings. In addition, this represents an underestimate as several key OIs such as pneumonia were excluded from the cost analysis.

There are several methodological limitations to this analysis. Overall, there was a paucity of well-described or large studies in children relative to a comparable companion review in adults (88 vs 126 eligible studies in adults, [21]), and the overall pooled sample size was approximately a tenth that of the meta-analysis in adults (55,679 children vs 491,000 in adult analysis, [21]), leading to low reliability of individual estimates of incidence of specific OIs and with wide and overlapping CIs between ART naïve and exposed. Few studies reported follow-up time, which is crucial in analysis of incidence risks, and differences in duration of follow-up may explain some of the observed differences in incidence of specific OIs. Also, few studies reported data on potentially important confounders of the impact of ART, such as CD4 cell count, age at which ART was initiated, and use of CTX prophylaxis. Overall, this precluded conduct of a meta-regression that would have allowed us to examine contributors to heterogeneity across studies and adjust for important confounders. Interpretation of regional variation in incidence and the effect of ART were limited by the few studies from Asia, and Latin America and the Caribbean, resulting in imprecise estimates in these regions. While our search was comprehensive, we cannot exclude the possibility of publication bias in the studies reported. To limit this possibility, we searched published abstracts and reviewed the gray literature for relevant studies, neither of which yielded additional results.

There is also potential misclassification of some opportunistic and other infections due to limited diagnostic capacity in many LMICs in addition to inherent difficulties in diagnosing such infections in children. A significant proportion of studies failed to meet acceptable standards for the diagnosis of specific OIs: <33% of incidence studies and <25% of prevalence studies used an optimal diagnostic approach.

In summary, despite a more limited evidence base compared to adults, this systematic review based on study data from a 20-year period shows an overall trend of reduced incidence and prevalence for most OIs after ART initiation, and the substantial potential impact and cost savings on OIs averted with earlier ART initiation. The recent publication of the landmark Strategic Timing of Antiretroviral Therapy [25] and TEMPRANO RCT [25, 26] results showed a major reduction in AIDS and non-AIDS-related morbidity and mortality among adults with early ART initiation above a CD4 count of 500 cells/μL. WHO now recommends ART initiation regardless of CD4 count for
of the manuscript have been disclosed.

Supplementary Data are available at http://cid.oxfordjournals.org.

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Notes

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