Facilitating Lessons Learned: U.S. and Overseas



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Main Points

Behavioral, technological, and biomedical strategies are necessary, but not sufficient to reach 90-90-90

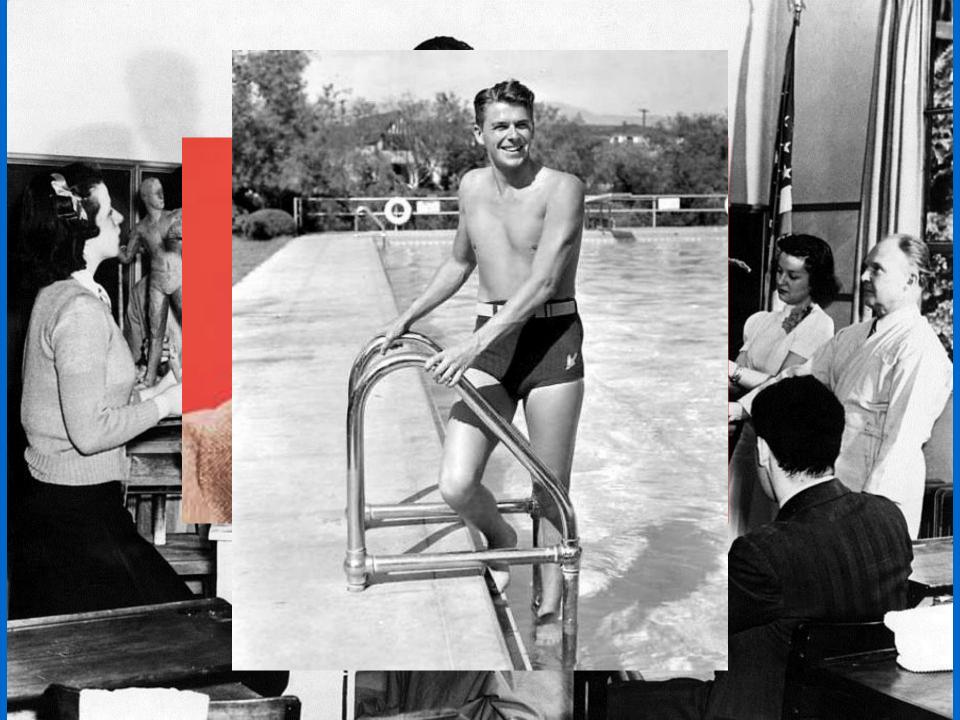
We need to reframe our approach to substance abuse and mental health problems as they affect HIV risk and treatment

Biomedical strategies will continue to advance

We need a research agenda to address social structures, reaching men, and people with multiple vulnerabilities

Health services research and implementation science are essential tools









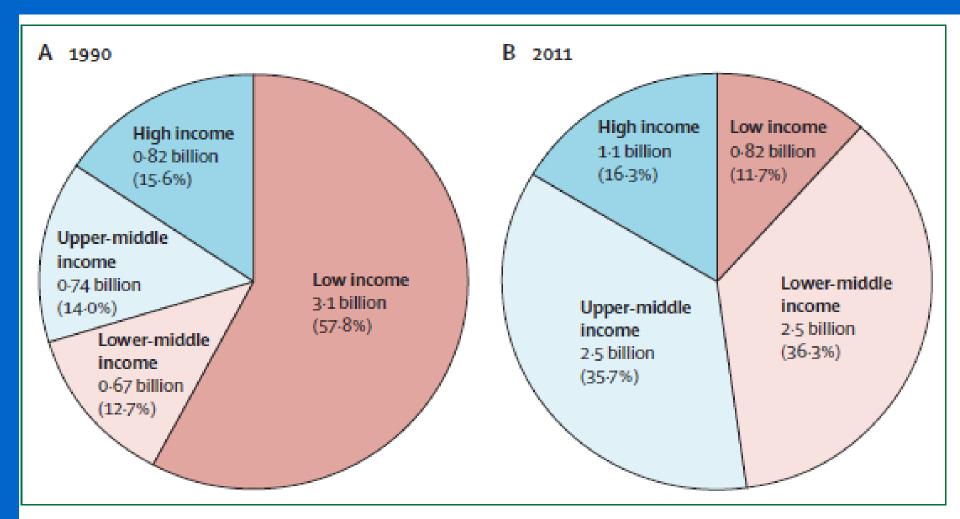


Figure 5: Movement of populations from low income to higher income between 1990 and 2011

Lancet, Global Health 2035

Evolution of Behavioral Strategies

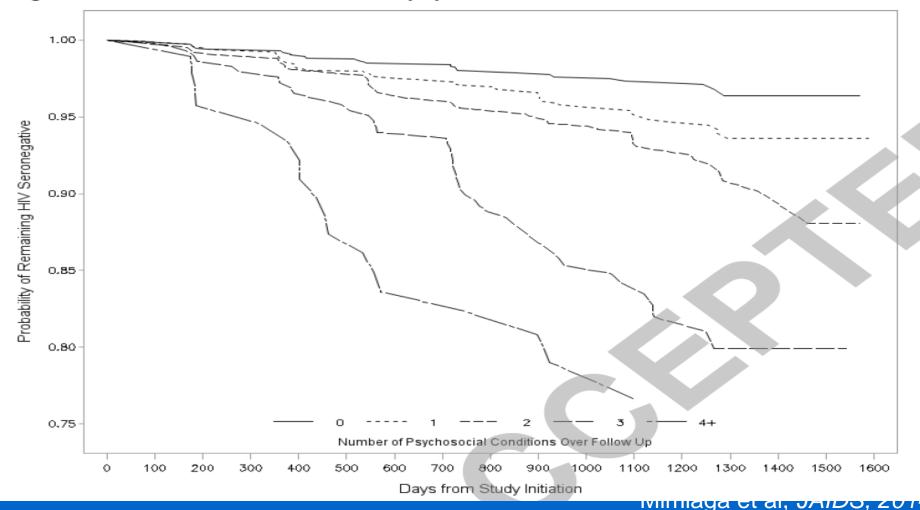
- 1. Prevention via behavior change
- 2. Mitigation of the psychosocial impact of infection including social stigma
- 3. HIV testing domestically and in resource- poor settings in the absence of treatment
- 4. Substance abuse and mental health treatment

Project EXPLORE

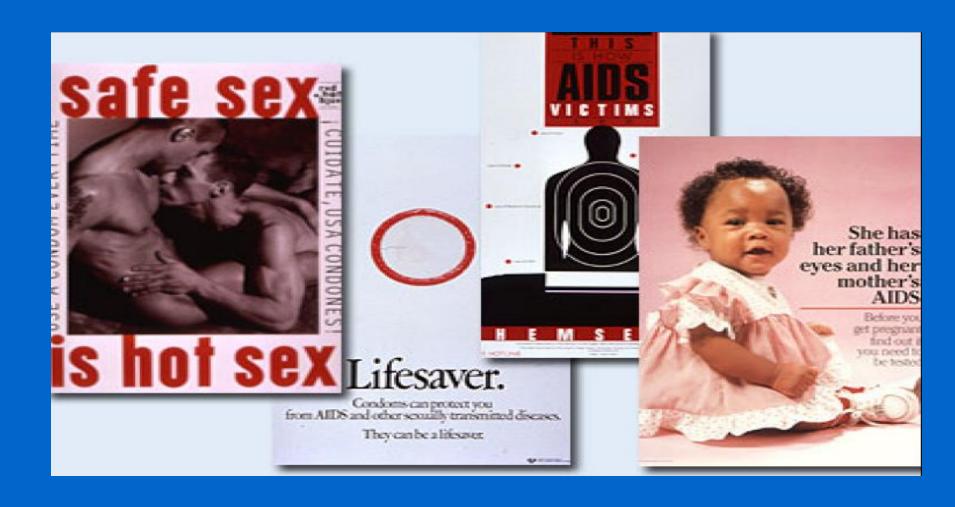
- 4295 HIV- MSM in 6 cities in the US
- SF, Seattle, Boston, NYC, Chicago, Denver
- 16 years or older
- Reported engaged in anal sex with 1 or more men in the past year
- 28% Minority
- 40% Household Income <30,000
- Randomized to intervention and control
- Intervention not efficacious
- Followed for 4 years
- 5 syndemic conditions evaluated: depressive symptoms, heavy alcohol use, stimulant use, poly-drug use, and childhood sexual abuse

Multiple Vulnerabilities in Persons with HIV-1

Figure 1. Hazard of HIV seroconversion by syndemic condition.



No One Thought That HIV Prevention Would Be This Difficult







lutions ms

Distribution of U.S. Global Health Funding, By Sector



Combination Prevention

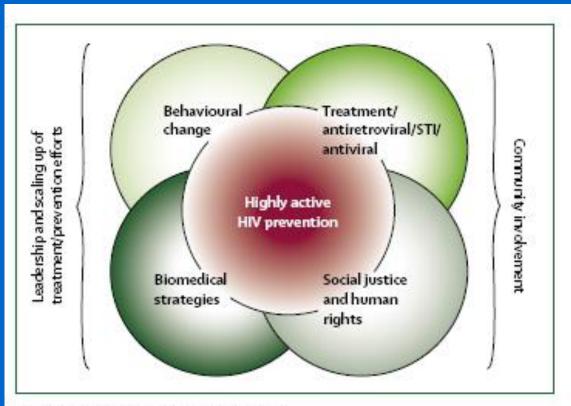


Figure 1: Highly active HIV prevention

This term was coined by Prof K Holmes, University of Washington School of Medicine, Seattle, WA, USA. 5 STI=sexually transmitted infections.



Treatment for

prevention



Treatment of STIs



Female Condoms





Oral pre-exposure

prophylaxis

Paxton L, 2011 (Heterosexuals)

COMBINATION HIV

PREVENTION



HIV Counselling and Testing



Behavioral Intervention



Post Exposure PEP prophylaxis (PEP)



Rerks-Ngarm S, NEJM 2009

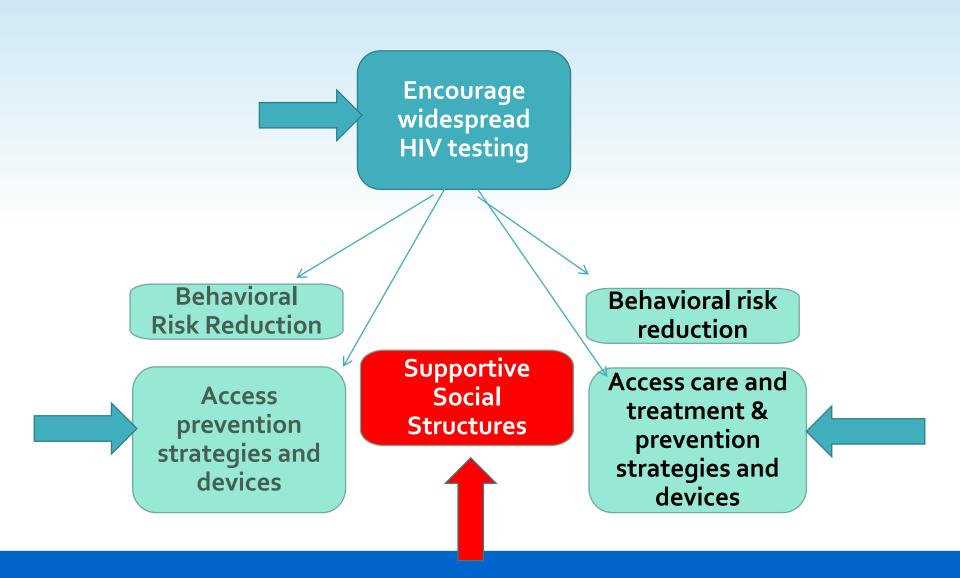


Note: PMTCT, Screening transfusions, Harm reduction, Universal precautions, etc. have not been included - this is focused on reducing sexual transmission

Evolution of Behavioral Strategies

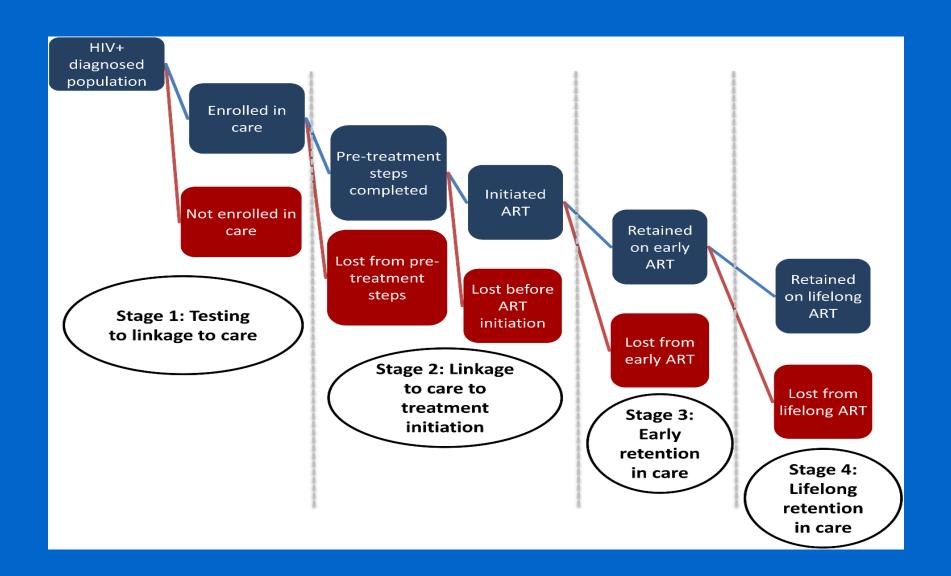
- Behavioral and biomedical strategies are necessary, but not sufficient to reach 90-90-90
- Substance abuse and mental health treatment are out of reach for most of the world
- 3. We need to incorporate social and technological solutions and study their community-wide impact

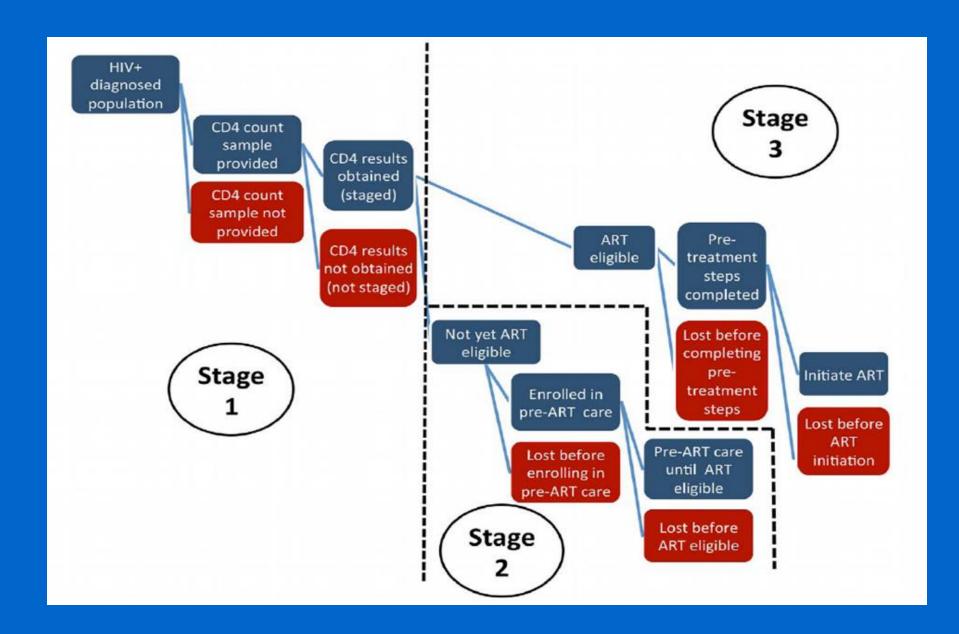
HIV PREVENTION AND TREATMENT NEED TO



HIV Testing/Reaching Men

- Routine Testing
- Mobile HIV Testing and Counseling
- Home HIV Testing and Counseling
- Multi-disease Campaigns
- Active Partner Notification





Don't Make Housing for Poor Too Cozy <u>Carson Warns</u>



NY Times, May 3, 2017

The Voice Study Results

- 5209 enrolled
 South Africa, Uganda, and Zimbabwe
- Retention was high (91% during 5509 person years of follow-up)
- No efficacy observed in modified ITT TDF 1.49 (0.97-2.29) TDF-FTC 1.04 (0.73-1.49) TFV GEL 0.85 (0.61-1.21)
- TFV detected in 30%, 29%, and 25% of randomly selected participants
 Association between verified adherence and protection against infection

NEJM, 2015, 372, 509 ff





Increased HIV Case Finding

- The intervention produced an almost 4-fold increase in the detection of previously undiagnosed HIV cases
 - This was true at all of the 3 sites where differential utilization could be assessed



Increased testing especially among men

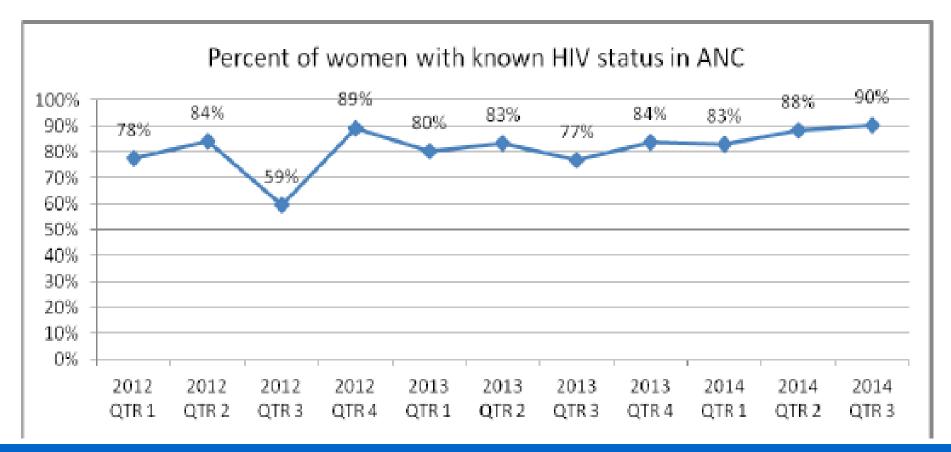
- The intervention increased HIV testing by 45% among 18-32 year old men and 15% among 18-32 year old women
 - Improvements in testing rates were highest among men and young people
 - Many women had been tested in antenatal clinics but the increase was still significant



Reductions in Sexual Risk

- Number of sexual partners reported by 18-32 year old HIV-infected individuals lower by 8% 95% CI: 1% 15%, p = 0.03
- Number of sexual partners among 18-32 year oldHIV-infected men lower by 18%
- 95% CI = 5% to 28%, p =

Routine Testing Works

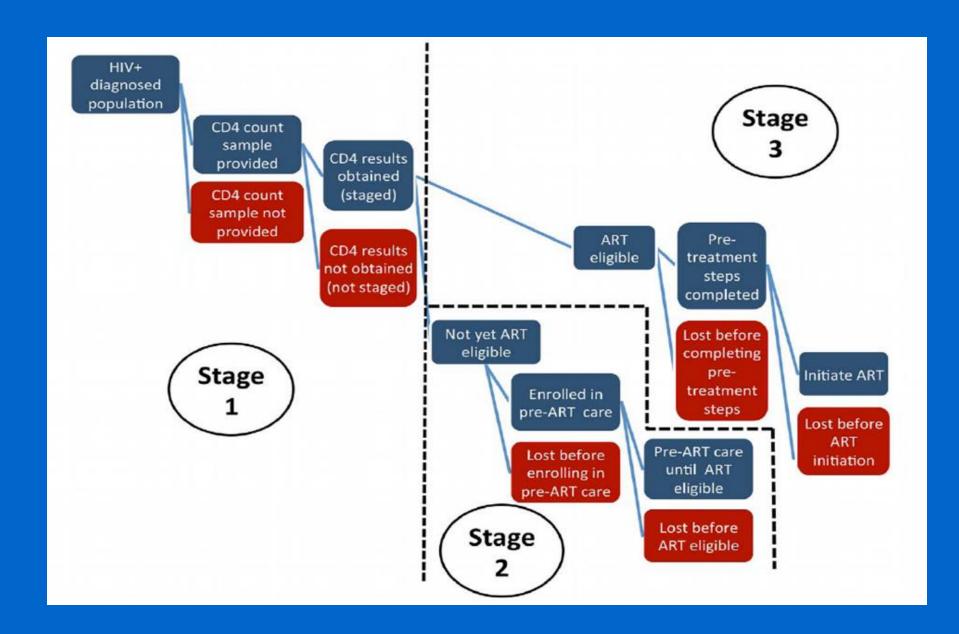


EQUIP Malawi

UCLA Center for World Health

What have we learned from HIV testing

- Technological improvements
- Social structures
 - couples, families, communities, health systems
- Convenience: Close to home
- Variety of options for accessing services
- Routinized
- Patient-centered and friendly



Main Points

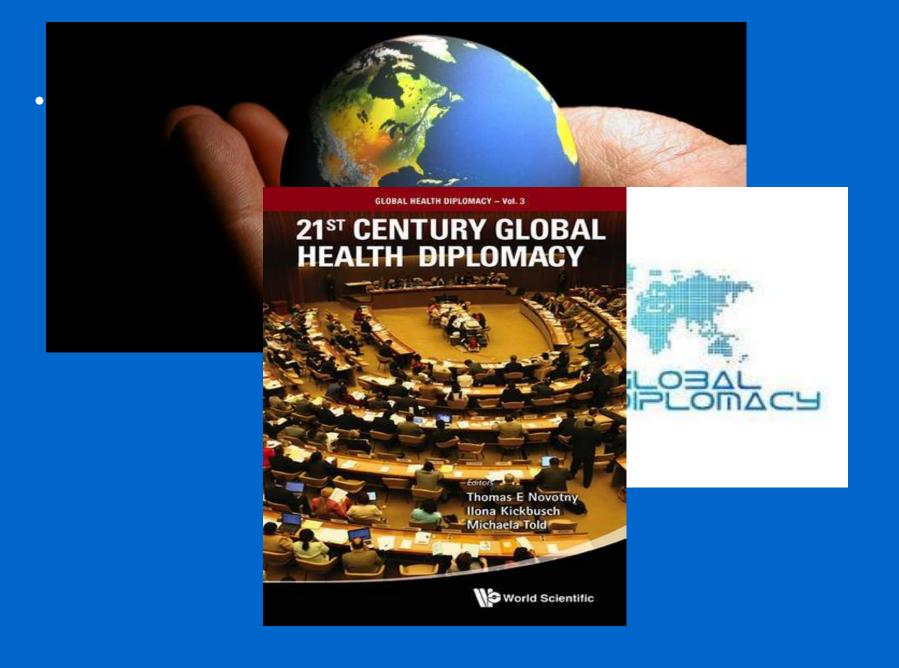
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Making Human Connections

