

NORTHWEST AIDS EDUCATION AND TRAINING CENTER

Prevention with Positives

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Prevention with Positives (PwP): Overview

PRIOR TO EXPOSURE	TIME OF TRANSMISSION	TESTING/ TREATMENT
Behavior change Vaccines Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis Sterile syringe access STI treatment Circumcision	Male and female condoms Microbicides Antiretroviral therapy for prevention of mother-to-child transmission Serosorting?	Antiretroviral therapy Post-Exposure Prophylaxis Expanded testing Partner Counseling and Referral Services



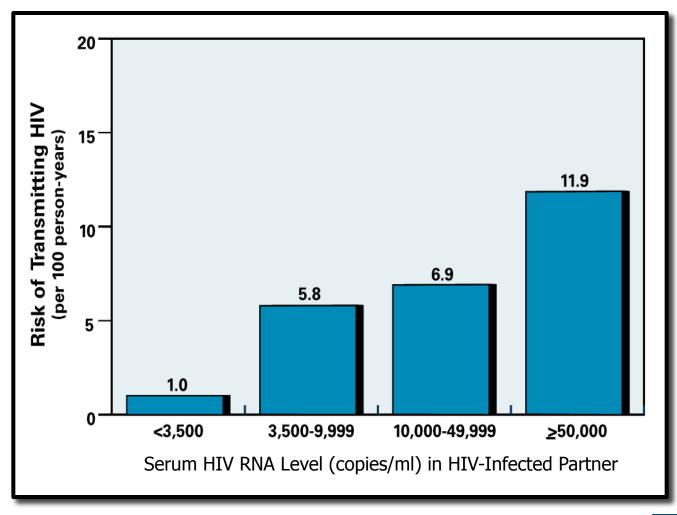
Adapted from Sharon Hillier, Clinical Care Option HIV, Annual Update 2009

Clinical Trial Evidence for Prevention

Study	Effect size (CI)
Treatment for prevention (Africa, Asia, America's)	96% (73; 99)
PrEP for discordant couples	73% (49; 85)
PrEP for heterosexuals	63% (21; 48)
Medical male circumcision	54% (38; 66)
(America's, Thalland, South Africa)	44% (15; 63)
STD treatment	42% (21; 58)
(CAPRISA 004 tenofavir gel)	39% (6; 60)
(Thai RV144)	31% (1; 51)
	100%

Source: Quinn T

Serum HIV RNA Level & Risk of Transmission





Quinn TC et al. N Engl J Med. 2000

ART for Prevention





ART for Prevention: HPTN 052

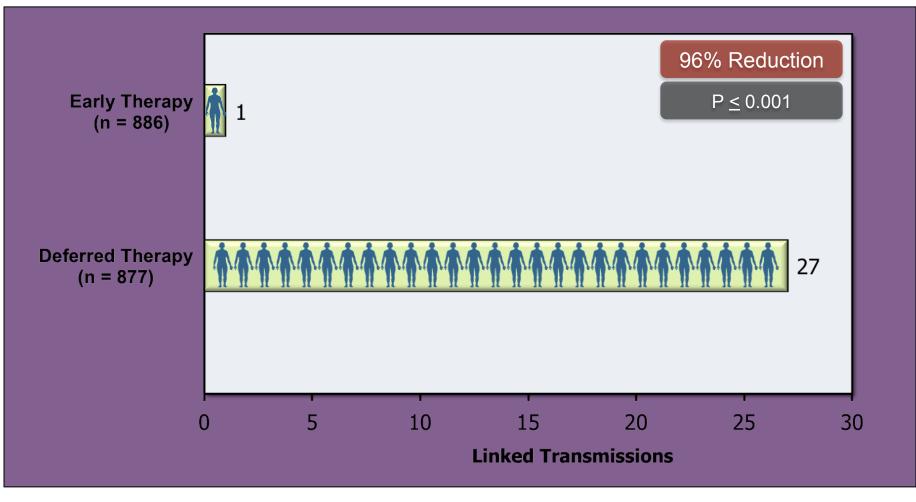
Study Features				
Location: 1 from Africa	HIV-serodiscordant couples 3 sites (international); 54% CD4 ct: 350-550 cells/mm ³	Genetic analysis of HIV transmissio linkage All received safe sex counseling, fre condoms All received STI treatment and regu HIV testing	e	
	Early T CD4 350-55			
	Deferred	Therapy 250		

 $CD4 < 250 \text{ cells/mm}^3$ or AIDS Related Event



Cohen M, et al. N Engl J Med. 2011;36:493-505

ART for Prevention: HPTN 052





Cohen M, et al. N Engl J Med. 2011;36:493-505

ART for Prevention: HPTN 052

Conclusion: "The early initiation of antiretroviral therapy reduced rates of sexual transmission of HIV-1 and clinical events, indicating both personal and public health benefits from such therapy."



Cohen M, et al. N Engl J Med. 2011;36:493-505

Male Circumcision





PwP: Medical Male Circumcision

- 3 large randomized trials >10,000 men in Africa
- Decreased male heterosexual HIV acquistion by 50-60%
- Data from studies including MSM lacking

Source: Gray RH. Lancet 2007 Bailey RC. Lancet 2007 Auvert B. PLoS Med 2005



PwP: Medical Male Circumcision



FROM THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF PEDIATRICS

Organizational Principles to Guide and Define the Child Health Care System and/or Improve the Health of all Children

POLICY STATEMENT Circumcision Policy Statement

Although health benefits are not great enough to recommend routine circumcision for all male newborns, the benefits of circumcision are sufficient to justify access to this procedure for families choosing it and to warrant third-party payment for circumcision of male newborns. It is important that clinicians routinely inform parents of the health benefits and risks of male newborn circumcision in an unbiased and accurate manner.



Source: Task Force on Circumcision. Pediatrics 2012.

Vaginal Microbicides

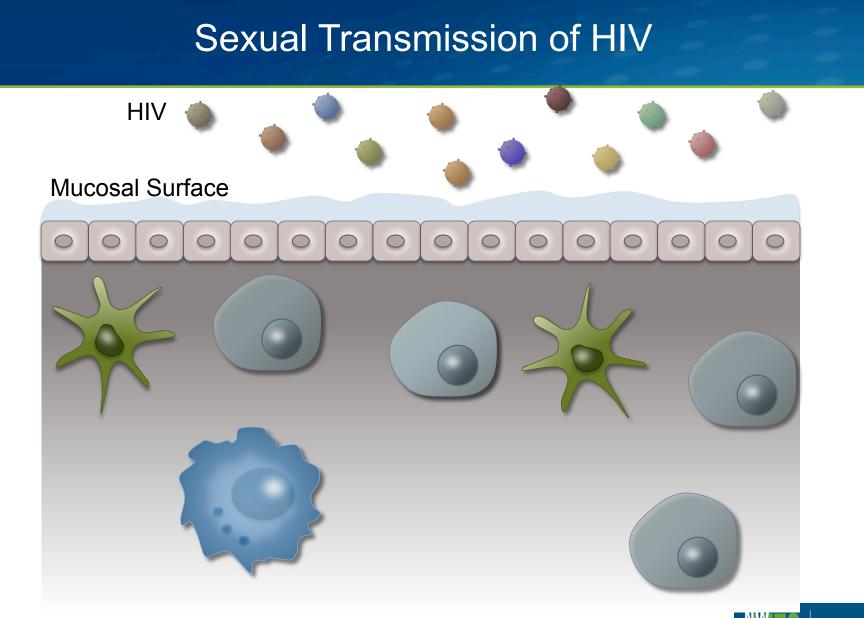




PwP: Vaginal Microbicides

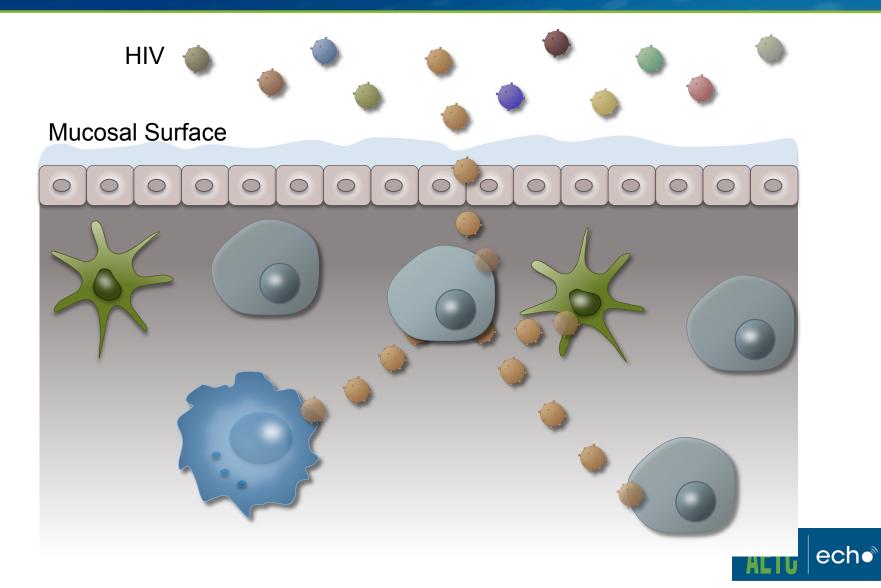
- Established antiretroviral agent
- Good safety profile
- Rapid absorption
- Long half-life
- Low systemic absorption
- Evidence in monkey studies in preventing SIV



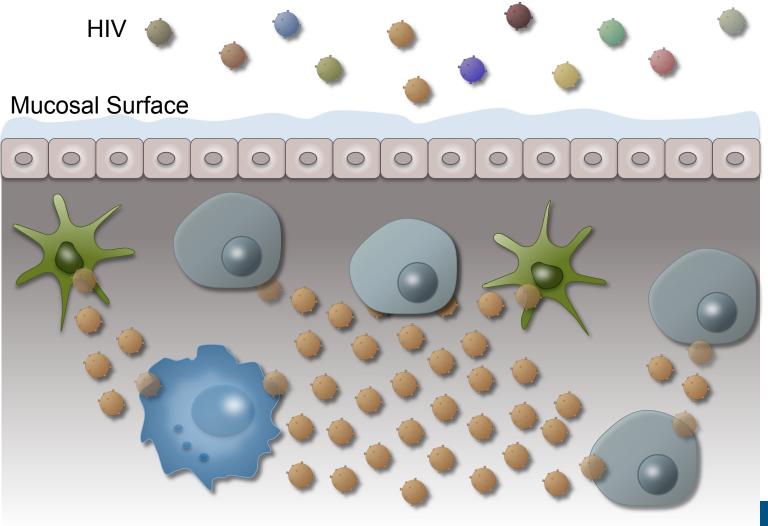




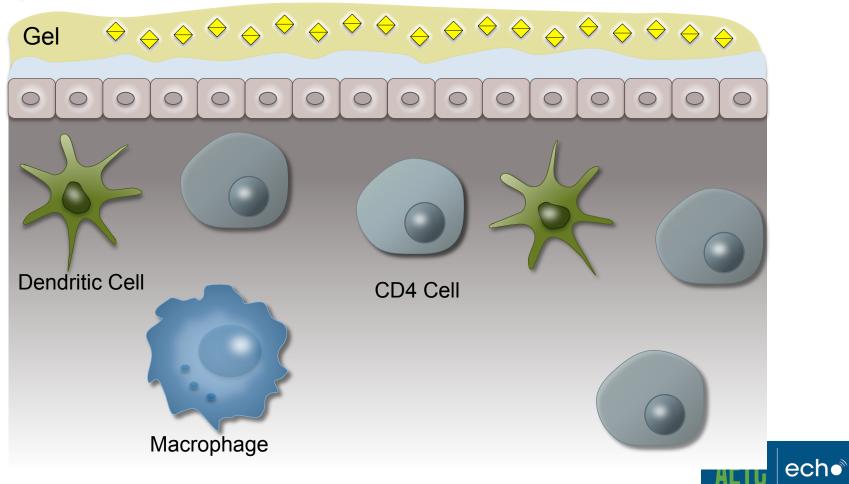
Sexual Transmission of HIV

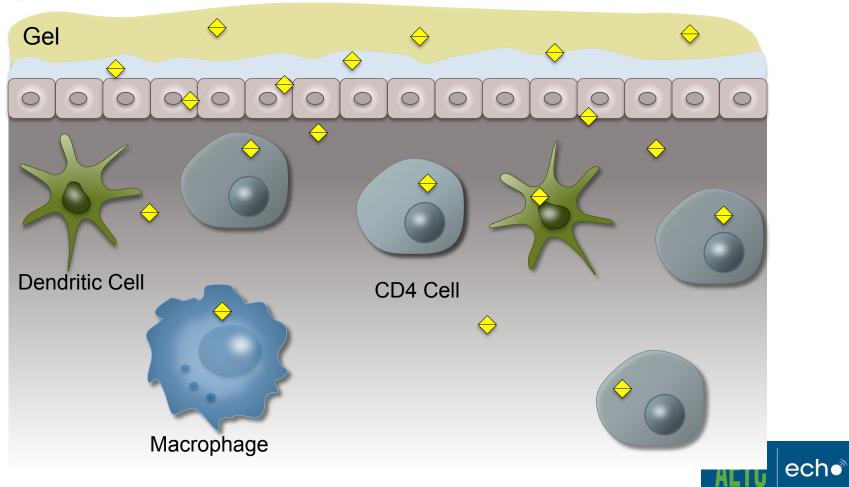


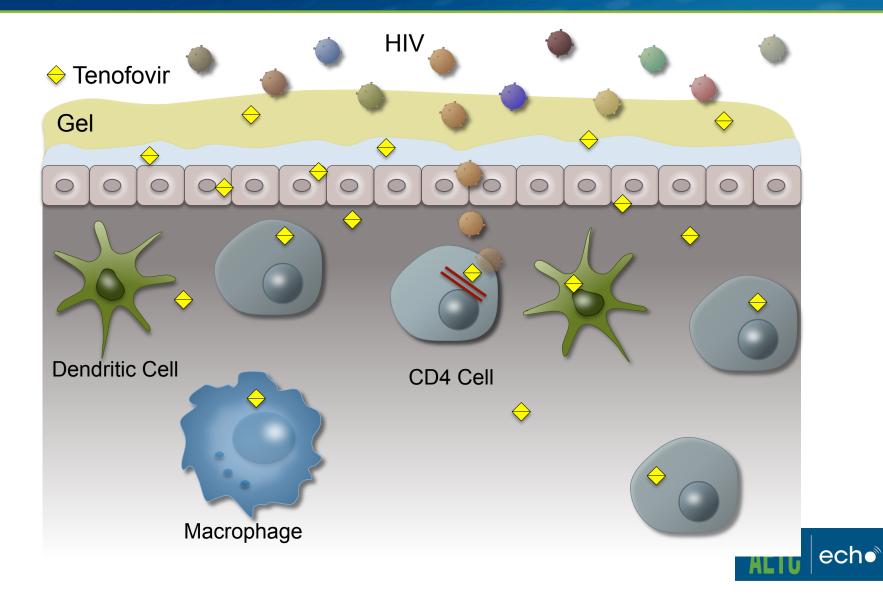
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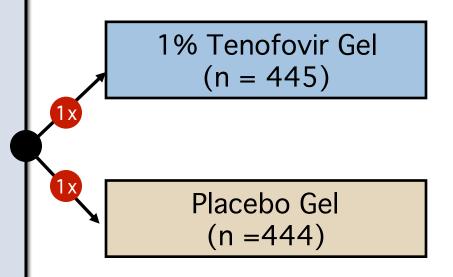




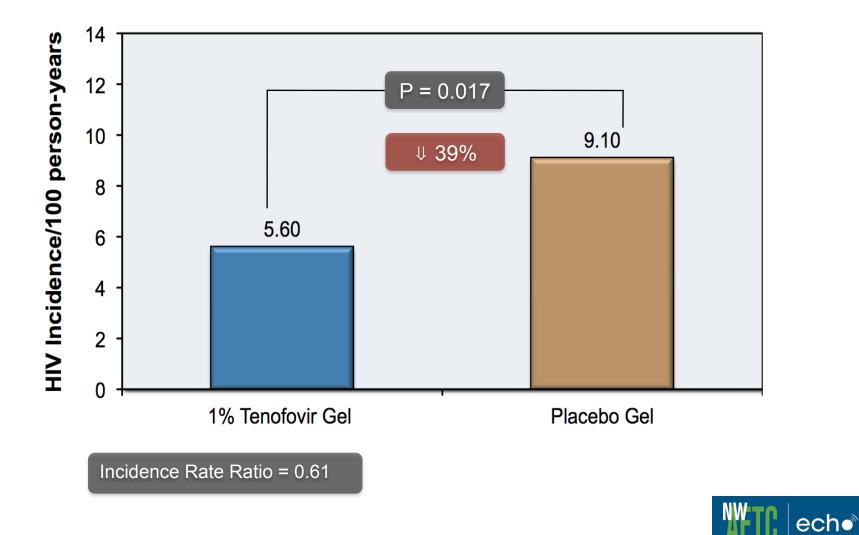
Study Features

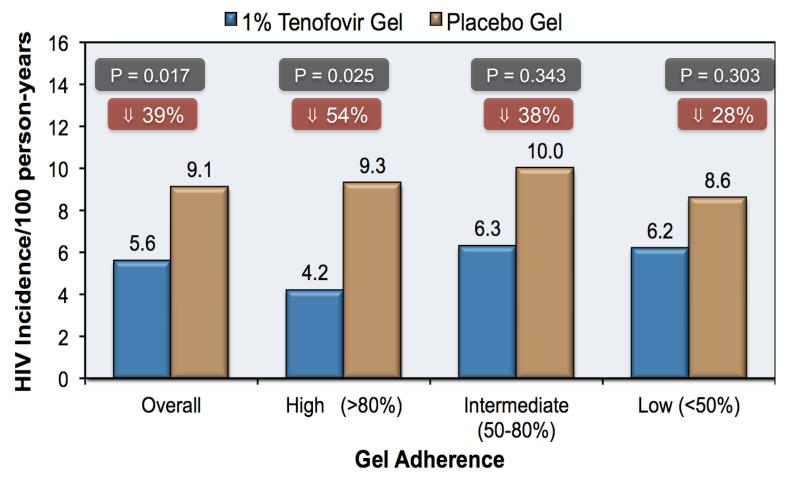
Protocol

- Randomized, placebo-controlled, double blinded, proof-of-concept
- Phase IIb trial
- N = 889 rural & urban South African women
- Age 18-40
- Sexually active (vaginal sex $\geq 2x$ in prior 30d)
- Women high risk, but NOT HIV-infected
- Randomized to one of two arms
- Before sex dose: gel applied before sex
- After sex dose: ASAP (within 12 hours)
- Maximum: 2 doses of gel in a 24 hour period
- Follow-up: 30 months













Conclusion: "Tenofovir gel reduced HIV acquisition by an estimated 39% overall, and by 54% in women with high gel adherence. Tenofovir gel could potentially fill an important HIV prevention gap, especially for women unable to successfully negotiate mutual monogamy or condom use."



Prevention Messages





Incorporating Prevention into HIV Care

- Most people who are aware of their HIV infection are practicing safer sex
- "Every HIV transmission event involves a person already HIV infected" (IOM)
- Those living with HIV are fewer in number and easier to define that those at risk
- Most HIV+ persons have contact with healthcare system
- Better prevention services to HIV+ will improve their health outcomes

Prevention = Care



Prevention Counseling

- Focused on HIV risk reduction
- Include in-depth, personalized risk assessment
- Acknowledge and support positive steps already made
- Clarify critical misconceptions about HIV risk
- Set concrete, realistic safer behavior goals that will reduce risk of acquiring or transmitting HIV
- Develop action steps to achieve these safer goals
- Seek flexibility in counseling, avoid a 'one-size-fitsall' approach



Discussing Prevention: Behavioral Changes

- Disclosure
- Serosorting
- Sero-positioning
- Use of clean needles



Serosorting

• Imperfect prevention strategy:

15-30% of new HIV cases occurring among MSM who report having UAI only with reportedly HIV negative sex partners

 Serosorting does not prevent new bacterial STDs



Source: Golden MR. JAIDS 2008.

PwP: Summary

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