

BACKGROUND

- The HPTN071 (PopART) trial is a 3-arm community randomized trial in 12 communities in Zambia and 9 communities in South Africa evaluating the impact of a combination HIV prevention package, including a universal test and treat intervention, on HIV incidence (Figure 1).
- Arm A of the study provides the “full” combination HIV prevention package including home-based HIV voluntary counselling and testing, promotion of VMMC, and offer of immediate ART for those testing HIV-positive.
- The intervention in Zambia is offered in 8 of the 12 communities and is delivered in annual rounds by Community HIV Care Providers (CHiPs).

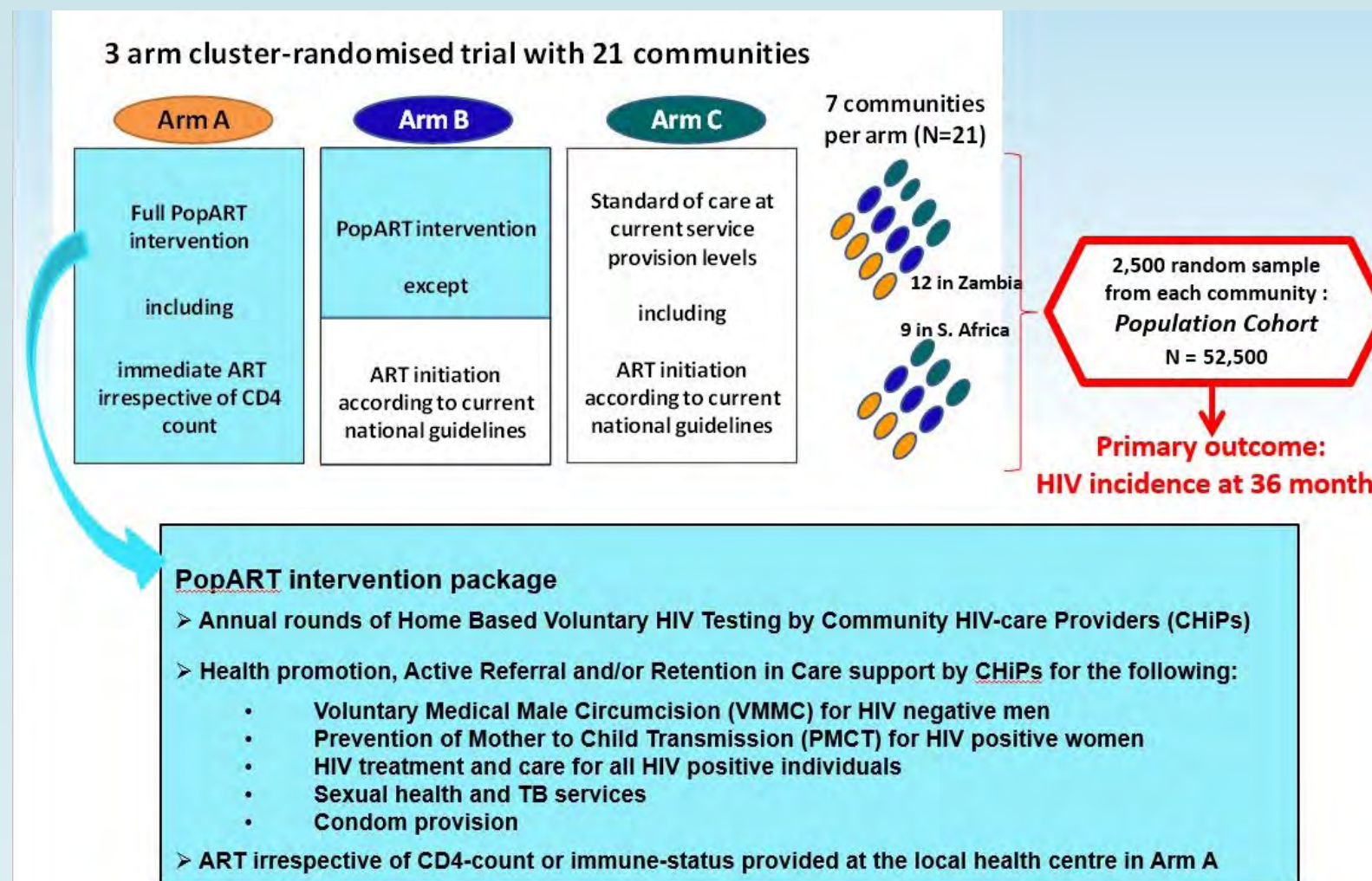
METHODS



Community HIV-care Providers (CHiPs) during a home visit

- CHiPs record data electronically during household visits, including consent to participate, acceptance of HCT among adults who do not self-report HIV-positive, the HIV test result, and referral to HIV care.
- CHiPs document clinic linkage to care and ART initiation for all HIV-positive adults.
- We present data from the first annual round across the 4 Arm A communities in Zambia, which have an adult population of about 100,000. The first annual round 1 (AR1) of the intervention occurred between December 2013 and June 2015.

FIGURE 1: PopART Study Design



RESULTS

- 48,790 households (~100%) were visited by CHiPs during the first round, enumeration of individual household members was completed for 96% (46,899/48,790), and 83% (101,578/121,698) of adults (≥ 18 years) consented to participate.

FIGURE 2: Adults enumerated by Community

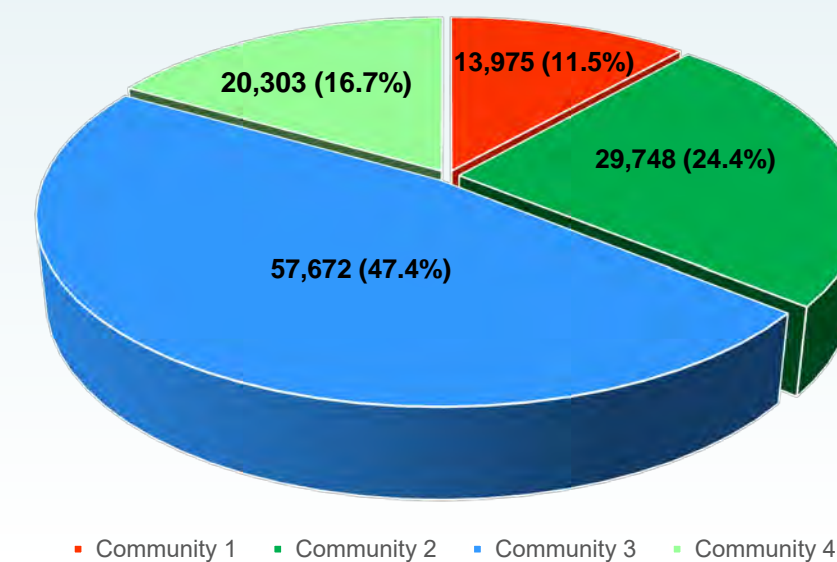


TABLE 1: Known HIV Status at Baseline and End of Annual Round 1

Indicator	Baseline	End of Annual Round 1
Self reported HIV positive	7,732	7,732
Tested in last 12 months (Accepted HCT)	24,665	24,665
Tested in last 12 months (Declined HCT)	15,609	15,609
Accepted HCT (previously not tested)	*NA	42,164
TOTAL	48,006	90,170
Known HIV Status at different study points (%)	47% (48006/101,578)	89% (90170/101,578)

* Unknown HIV status at baseline

FIGURE 3: Uptake of HIV testing by females, first year of PopART Intervention

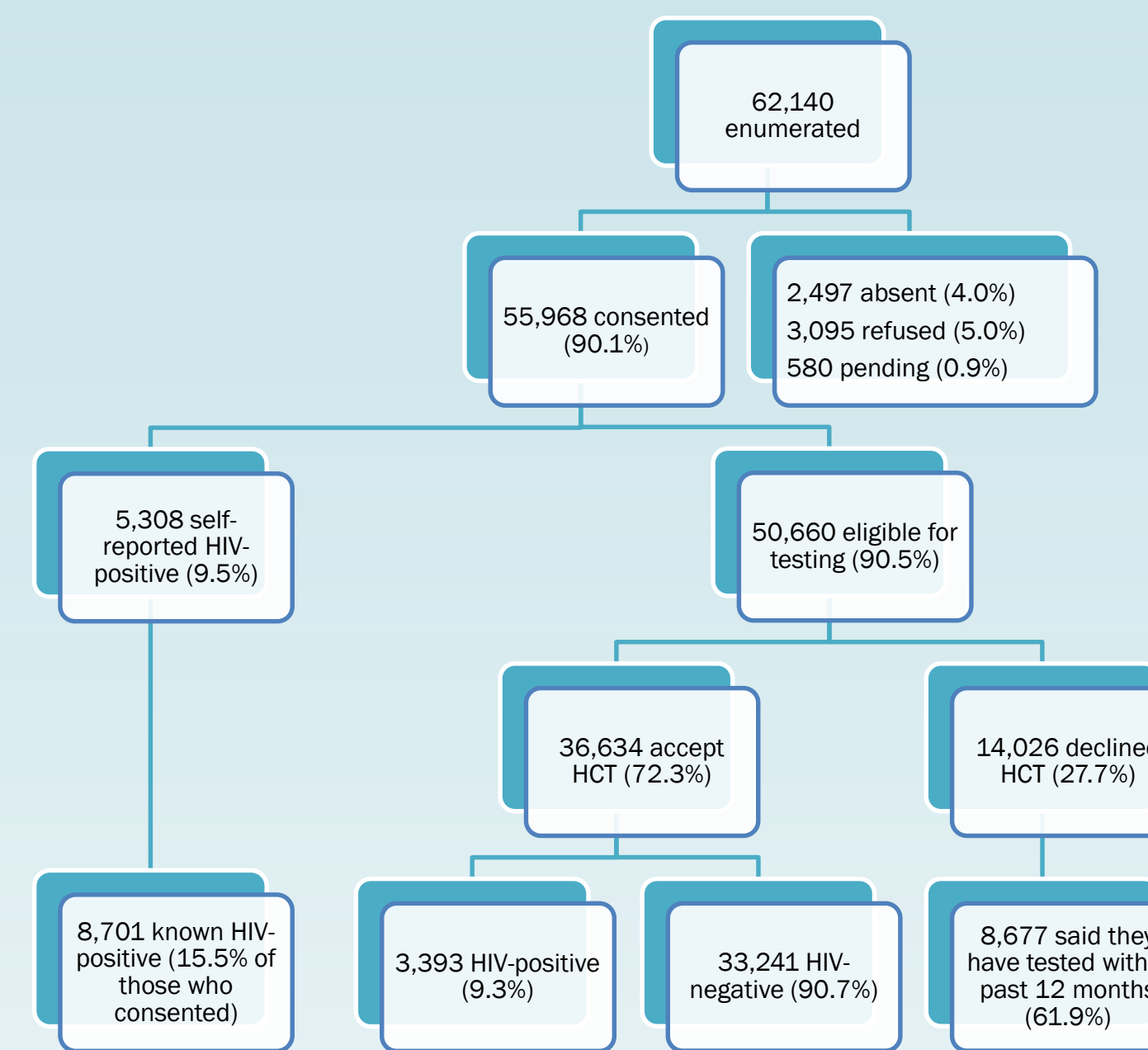
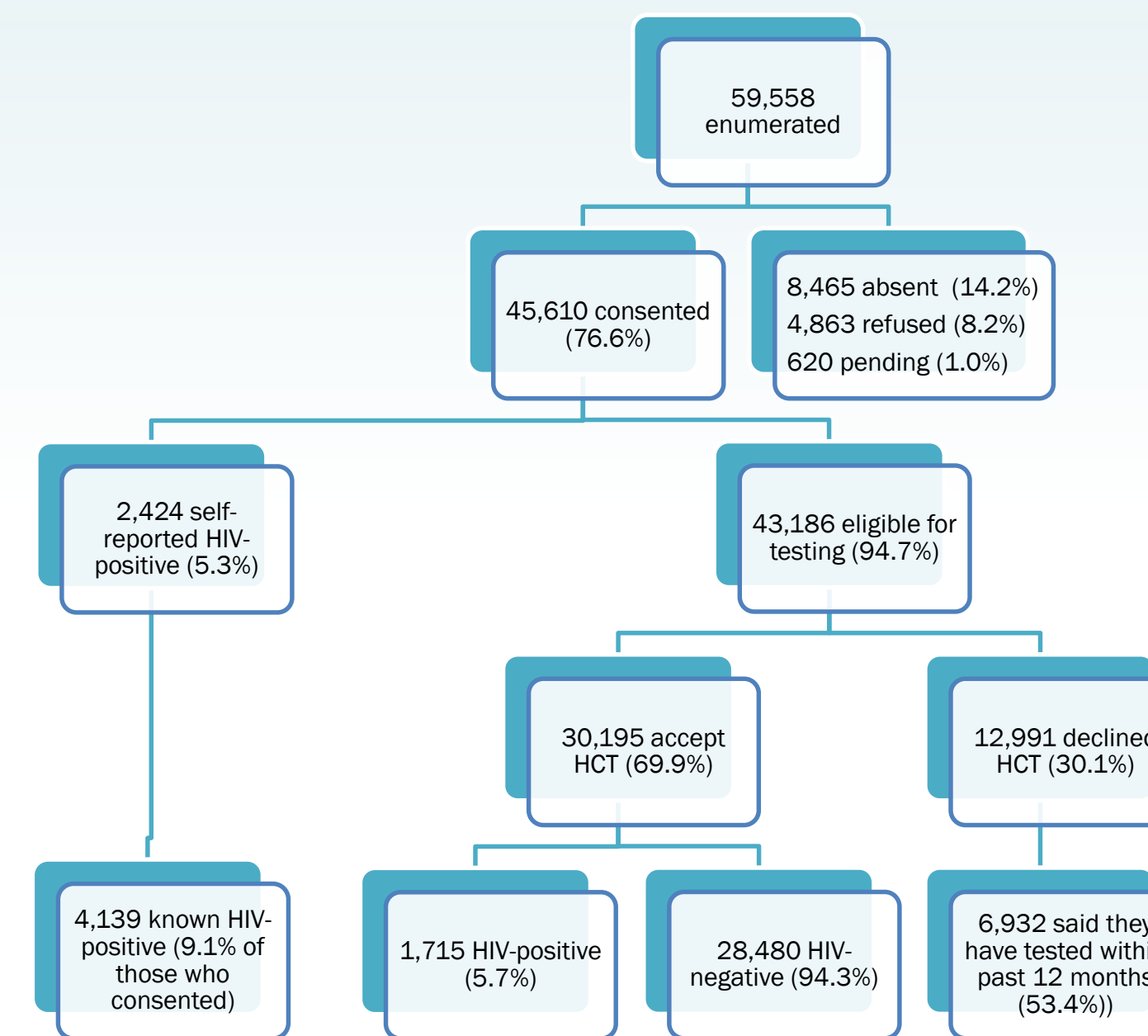


Figure 4: Uptake of HIV testing by males, first year of PopART Intervention



CONCLUSION

- The percentage of adults who knew their HIV status increased from approximately 47% to 89%, among those who were contacted and consented to participate
- Women were more likely to be contacted and were also more likely to consent to HIV testing than men
- More women (15.5%) were infected with HIV than men (9.1%)
- While door-to-door HIV testing reached a large proportion of the community there is need to also use additional strategies, especially to reach more men
- The data suggest we are significantly impacting HIV testing uptake. HIV testing coverage was nearly doubled in Year 1 of the intervention, very nearly achieving the first 90 target



CHiPs marching with the community during 2016 World AIDS Day Commemorations

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

HPTN 071 is sponsored by the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases (NIAID) under Cooperative Agreements UM1-AI068619, UM1-AI068617, and UM1-AI068613, with funding from the U.S. President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR). Additional funding is provided by the International Initiative for Impact Evaluation (3ie) with support from the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, as well as by NIAID, the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) and the National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH), all part of the U.S. National Institutes of Health (NIH).

The content is solely the responsibility of the authors and does not necessarily represent the official views of the NIAID, NIMH, NIDA, PEPFAR, 3ie, or the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation.