

# CHALLENGING ASSUMPTIONS ABOUT THE HIV PANDEMIC

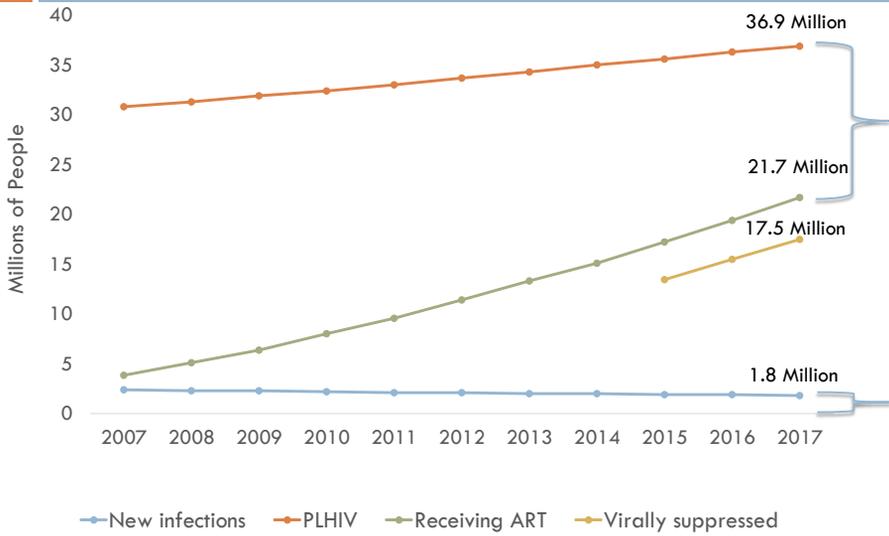
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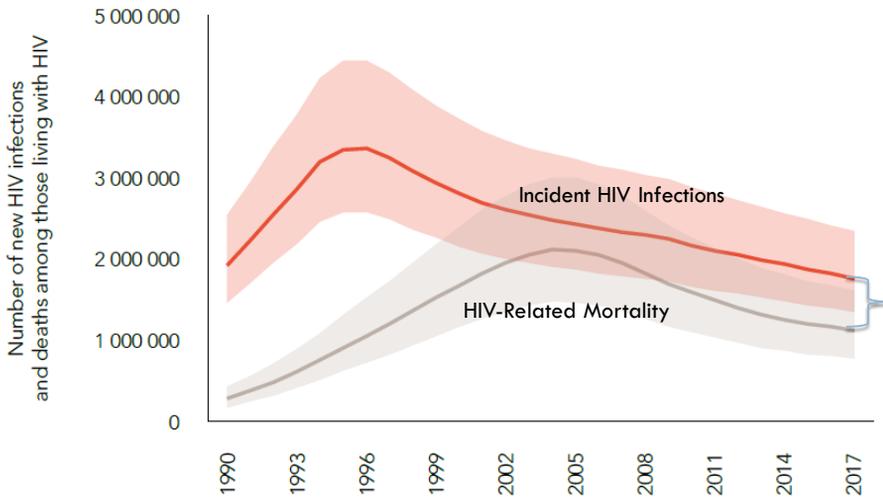
## Outline

- HIV Pandemic in 2018
- Individual and Public Health Outcomes of Universal ART Coverage
- Delineating Distributions of HIV Risks in Generalized Epidemics
- Key Themes

# HIV Pandemic in 2018



Source: UNAIDS, 2018



- Incidence: Mortality Measure
- Estimated 800,000 new people requiring treatment in 2018

## Challenges Ahead

Source: UNAIDS, 2018

# HIV Treatment in Serodiscordant Couples

- PARTNER Phase 1
  - 888 heterosexual couples in 14 European countries
    - Positive partner with UVL, couple with condomless sex
  - 0 linked transmissions after 36,000 condomless sex acts
  
- Opposites Attract
  - 343 gay couples contributed 591 couple years of follow up
  - 0 Linked transmissions after 16,800 condomless sex acts
  
- PARTNER Phase 2
  - 783 gay couples contributed 1596 couple years of follow up
  - 0 linked transmissions after 77,000 condomless sex acts

**No documented cases of transmission from a person with UVL**

Source: Bavinton et al, *Lancet HIV*, 2018, Rodger et al, *JAMA* 2016, Rodger et al *IAS* 2018

## Evidence Supporting Universal Coverage of ART

- **HPTN052:** Cohen, *NEJM*, 2016
- **TEMPRANO:** TEMPRANO study group, *NEJM* 2015; 373:808-22
- **START:** INSIGHT START study group, *NEJM* 2015; 373:795-807
  
- Research Objectives:
  - To compare the efficacy of immediate vs deferred ART in reducing HIV incidence (052/TEMPRANO) or severe morbidity (START) in adults

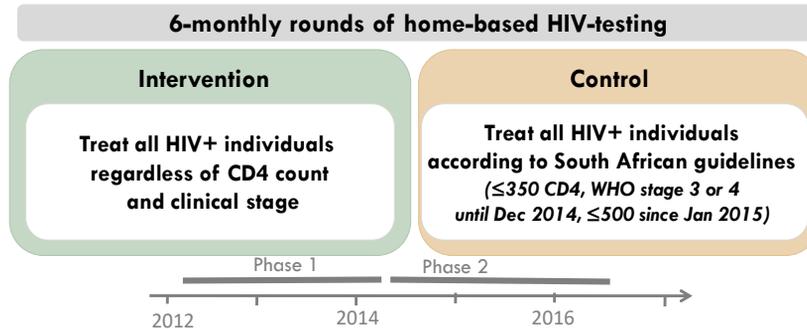
### Hazard Ratio for the primary endpoints:

<b>TEMPRANO</b>	<b>0.56 (0.41-0.76)</b>
<b>START</b>	<b>0.43 (0.30-0.62)</b>
<b>HPTN052 (Initial)</b>	<b>0.04 (0.01-0.27)</b>

## ANRS 12249: Universal Treatment Trial

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- **Objective:** To evaluate the effect of early ART, initiated irrespective of CD4 count criteria, on HIV incidence in the general population in the same setting
- **Design:** Cluster-randomized trial (*Iwuji et al. Trials 2013; Orne-Gliemann et al. BMC Public Health 2015*)



Modified from: Dabis, et al, 2016 The impact of Universal Test and Treat on HIV incidence in a rural South African Population IAS 2016

## ANRS 12249: Universal Treatment Trial

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	Intervention	Control
<b>ART initiation within 3 months in TasP clinics</b> among patients not on ART at first TasP clinic visit	91%	52%
<b>Viral load &lt;400 copies/ml among patients not on ART</b> at first TasP clinic visit		
At month 6	93%	92%
At month 12	95%	95%
<b>Estimated ART coverage*</b> (as of 1 <sup>st</sup> January 2016)	45%	43%
<b>ART coverage improvement since baseline</b>	<b>+14</b>	<b>+7</b>

\* Estimated from TasP + Department of Health data

Modified from: Dabis, et al, 2016 The impact of Universal Test and Treat on HIV incidence in a rural South African Population IAS 2016

## ANRS 12249: HIV incidence comparison

	Number of HIV-positive DBS tests	Person-years	Incidence for 100 person-years	95% CI
Control	268	11,787	<b>2.27</b>	2.00-2.55
Intervention	227	10,646	<b>2.13</b>	1.85-2.41
<b>TOTAL</b>	495	22,434	2.21	2.01-2.40

### Adjusted risk ratio\*

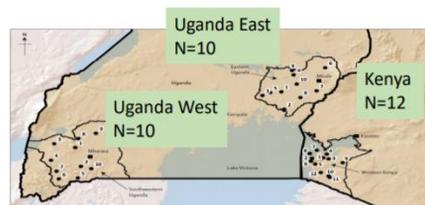
	aRR	95% CI	P-value
Intervention vs control	0.95	0.79-1.14	0.5821

\* Estimated with Poisson regression, adjusted on sex, age, change in national ART guidelines, baseline cluster HIV prevalence and ART coverage

Modified from: Dabis, et al, 2016 The impact of Universal Test and Treat on HIV incidence in a rural South African Population IAS 2016

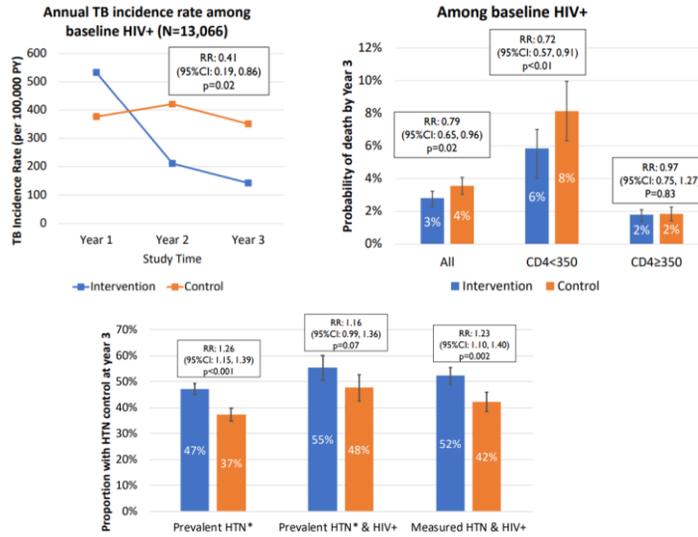
## Project SEARCH (Sustainable East Africa Research In Community Health)

- Universal ART with a multi-disease “patient-centered” care model
  - ▣ Hypertension, Diabetes, TB, and HIV
- N=320,000
  - ▣ 32 Communities with ~10,000 Persons each in Uganda, and Kenya
  - ▣ Aged 15+



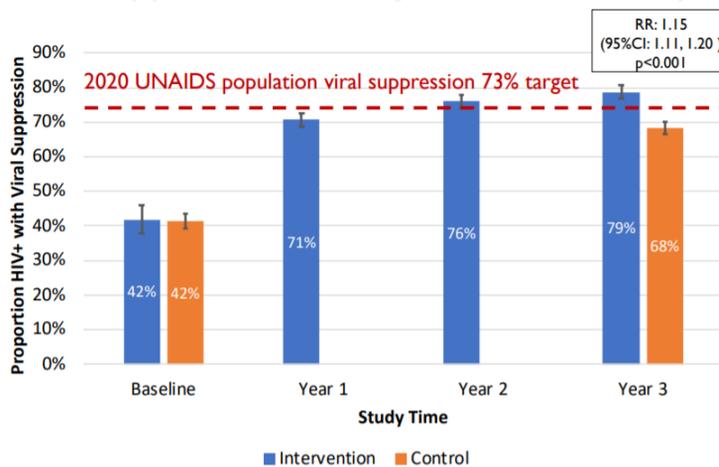
Modified from: Havlir et al, 2018, [https://programme.aids2018.org/PAGMaterial/PPT/6212\\_8402/SEARCHv12.pdf](https://programme.aids2018.org/PAGMaterial/PPT/6212_8402/SEARCHv12.pdf)

# Project SEARCH Outcomes



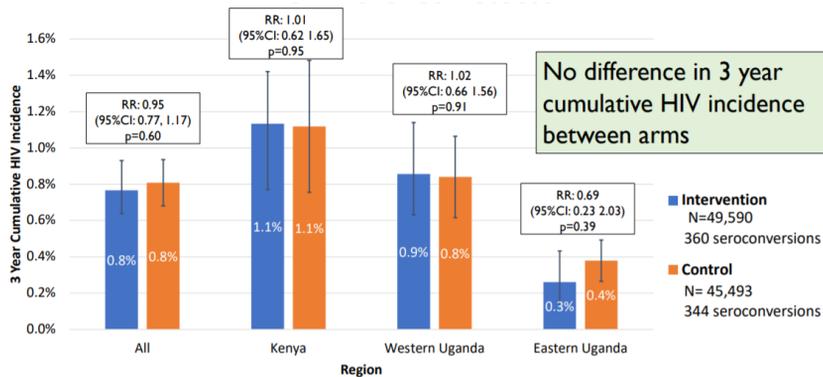
Modified from: Havlir et al, 2018, [https://programme.aids2018.org/PAGMaterial/PPT/6212\\_8402/SEARCHv12.pdf](https://programme.aids2018.org/PAGMaterial/PPT/6212_8402/SEARCHv12.pdf)

# Project SEARCH Viral Suppression



Modified from: Havlir et al, 2018, [https://programme.aids2018.org/PAGMaterial/PPT/6212\\_8402/SEARCHv12.pdf](https://programme.aids2018.org/PAGMaterial/PPT/6212_8402/SEARCHv12.pdf)

## Project SEARCH HIV Incidence Outcomes



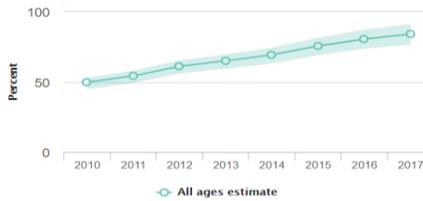
Modified from: Havlir et al, 2018, [https://programme.aids2018.org/PAGMaterial/PPT/6212\\_8402/SEARCHv12.pdf](https://programme.aids2018.org/PAGMaterial/PPT/6212_8402/SEARCHv12.pdf)

## Lack of Incidence Outcomes

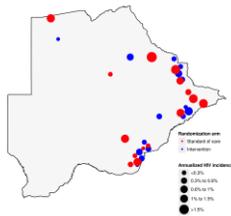
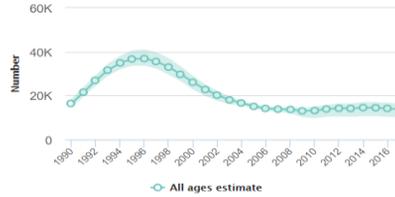
- Noted Challenges
  - ▣ In and Out Migration
  - ▣ Late Diagnoses
  - ▣ Suboptimal Retention
  
- Interventions were patient-centered but addressing
  - ▣ “general population” given “generalized epidemics”
    - Limited study of individual characteristics

# HIV in Botswana, 2018

Coverage of people receiving ART (all ages)



New HIV infections (all ages)



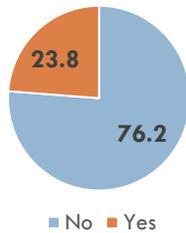
## Range of HIV Incidence across Botswana, 2018

- 0.23% to 1.81%

Source: UNAIDS, 2018, <http://www.unaids.org/en/regionscountries/countries/Botswana>, Okello, 2018

# Distributions of HIV Risks among Adolescent Girls and Young Women ages in Tanzania, 2016-2018

% AGYW reporting transactional sex (n=19,942)



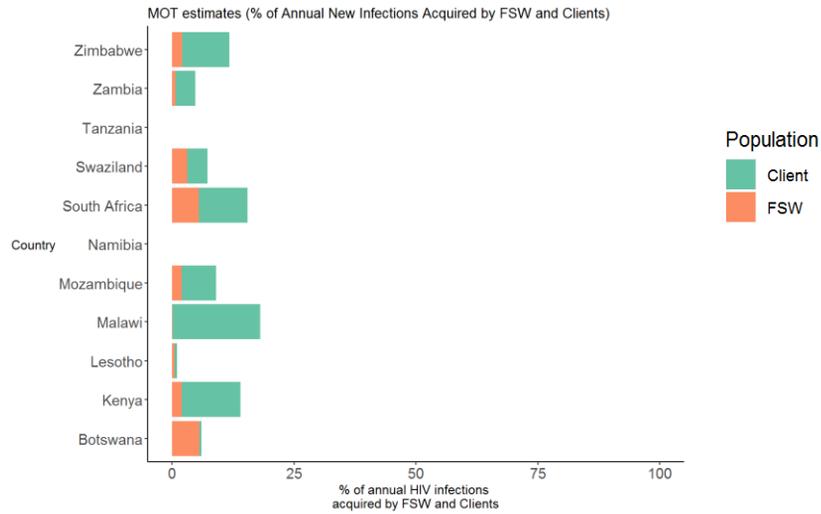
Adjusted odds of HIV

Characteristics	aOR	95% CI
<b>Transactional sex</b>		
No	Ref	
Yes	<b>1.80**</b>	1.41-2.31
<b>Age (Years)</b>		
15-18	Ref	
19-24	<b>2.11**</b>	1.52-2.95
<b>Number of sexual partners</b>		
0	Ref	
1-4	<b>5.75*</b>	1.49-22.2
5 and above	<b>8.61*</b>	2.04-36.2

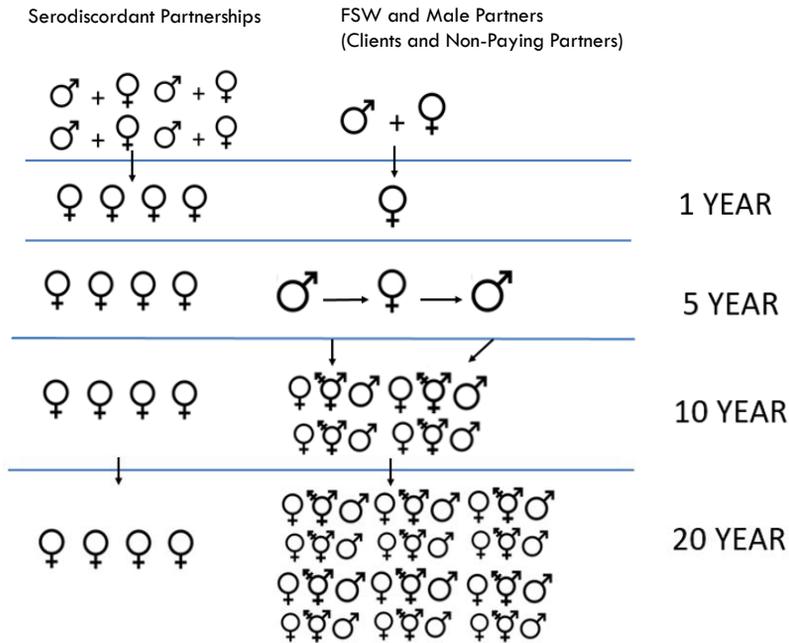
\* p<0.05, at the .05 level, \*\*p<0.001

Sources: Mbita, Casalini, Curran, Komba, 2018

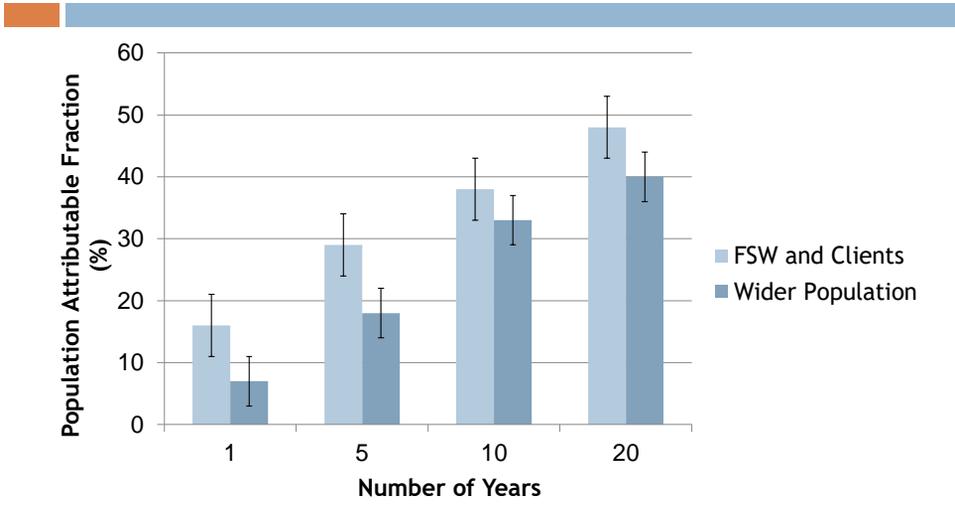
## Estimates of Attributable Fraction to Sex Work in South and East Africa



Updated from Shubber, Mishra, Vesgo, Bolly, 2014



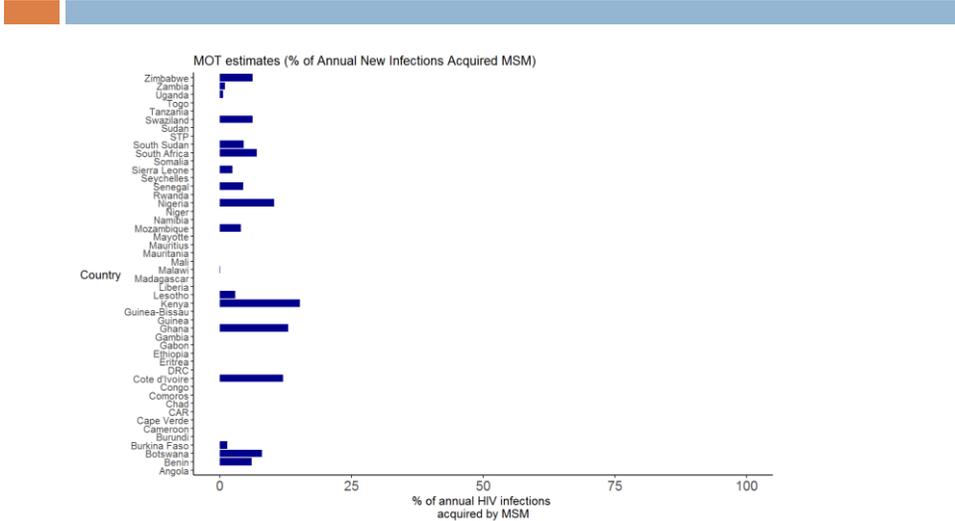
### % Cumulative New Infections Attributable to Unsuppressed Viral load Among FSW Living with HIV



N=190 model fits to Southern Africa epidemic and baseline cascade, wider population estimates exclude FSW and clients

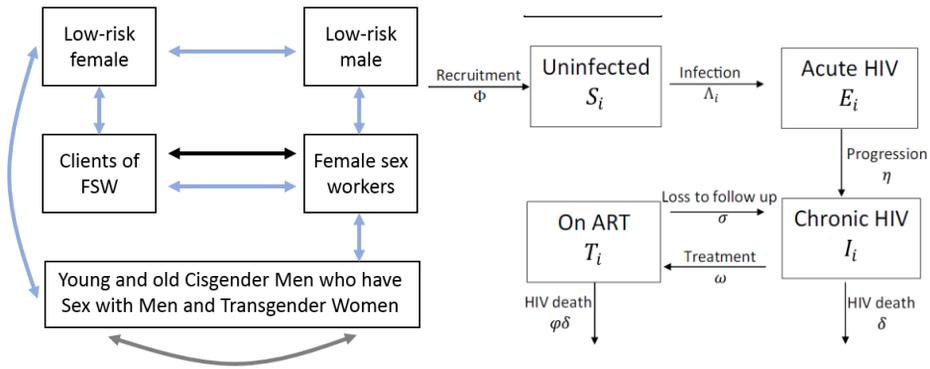
Source: Mishra et al 2017

### Estimates of Attributable Fraction of HIV to Same-Sex Practices across Sub-Saharan Africa



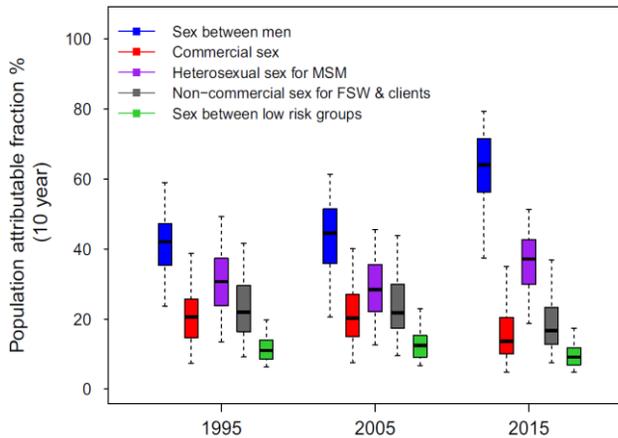
Updated from Shubber, Mishra, Vetso, Bolly, 2014

## Assessing Attributable Fraction among MSM in Senegal



Source: Vickerman, Diouf, Toure Kane, Mukandavire, Volz, Boily, et al 2018

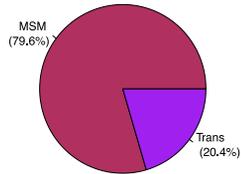
## HIV Population Attributable Fraction In Senegal



Source: Vickerman, Diouf, Toure Kane, Mukandavire, Volz, Boily, et al IJAS, 2018

# HIV of Trans Women vs CisMSM in Eight Countries Across Sub-Saharan Africa

Overall Proportion of Trans Women



HIV Test Results by Gender

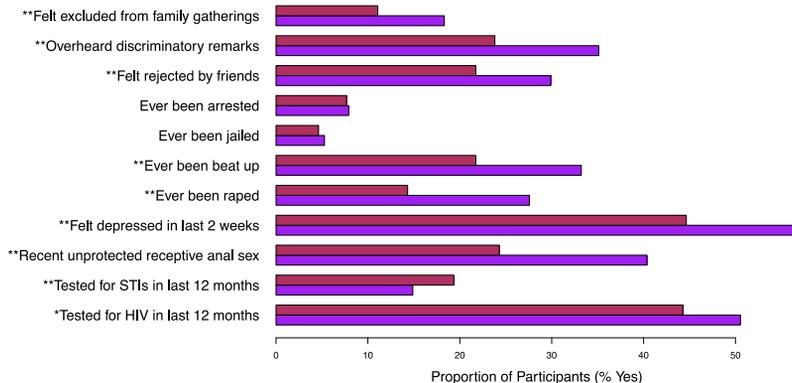
	HIV -	HIV +
MSM	3089 (86%)	505 (14%)
Trans Women	691 (75%)	235 (25%)

	OR	95% CI	P-value
Crude	1.81	(1.49-2.20)	$1.33 \times 10^{-9}$
Adjusted*	1.60	(1.28-2.00)	$3.17 \times 10^{-5}$

4586 participants  
 • 20.4% trans women, 79.6% MSM

Poteat, et al, PloS Medicine, 2017

## Differences in Discrimination by Gender

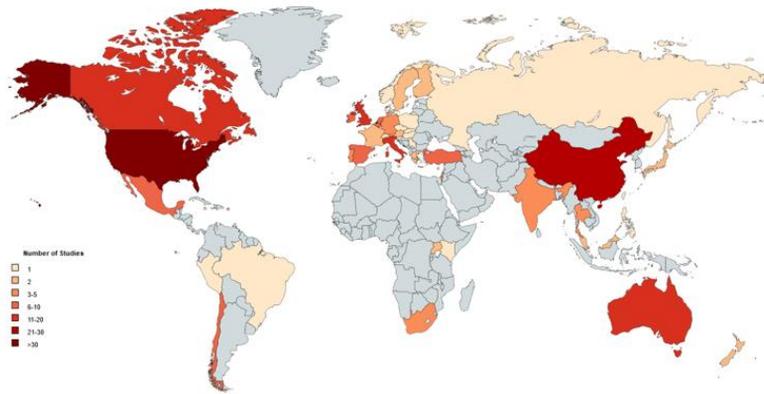


\*  $p < 0.05$   
 \*\*  $p < 0.001$   
 \*\*\*  $p < 0.001$

■ MSM  
 ■ Trans

Poteat, et al, PloS Medicine, 2017

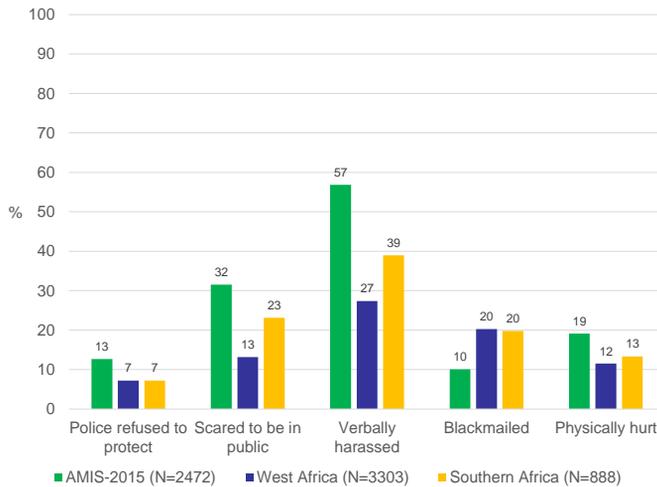
## Where Stigma Data Are Available for Key Populations from 2000-2016



**Geographic distribution of studies by country**

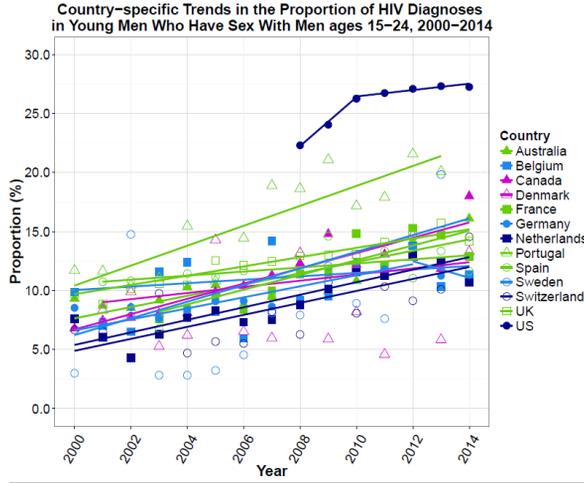
Source: Fitzgerald-Huseck, Grosso, Van Wert, Ewing, Baral, Systematic Review of Stigma Metrics for Key Populations. PLoS One, 2018

## Prevalence of Community Level Stigma Affecting Men who have Sex with Men across the US and Sub-Saharan Africa



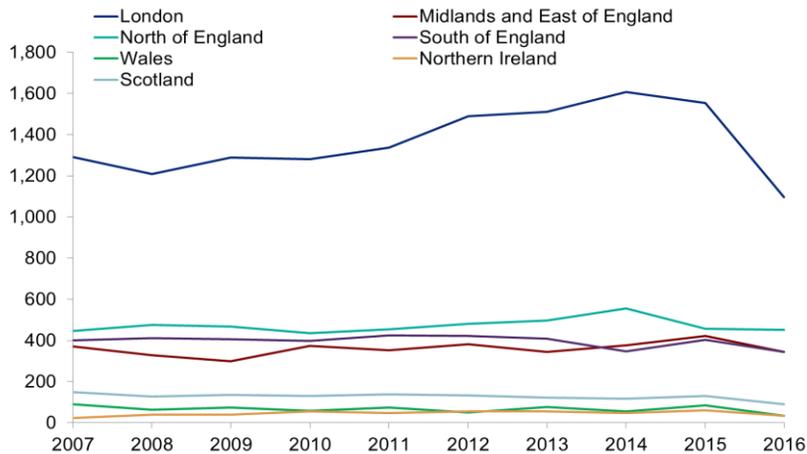
\*Source: Stahlman, Sanchez, Sullivan, Baral, The Prevalence of Sexual Behavior Stigma Affecting Gay Men and Other Men Who Have Sex with Men Across Sub-Saharan Africa and in the United States, JMIR PH&S, 2016

# Proportion of HIV Infections among Young MSM in High Income Settings, 2000-2014



Chapin-Bardales, Schmidt, Guy, et al Trends in HIV Diagnoses among Men Who Have Sex with Men in North America, Western Europe, and Australia, 2000-2014. *Annals of Epidemiology*, In Press (as of Sept 23, 2018)

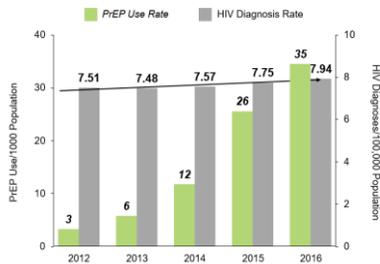
# New HIV diagnosis among Gay & Bisexual Men in the United Kingdom



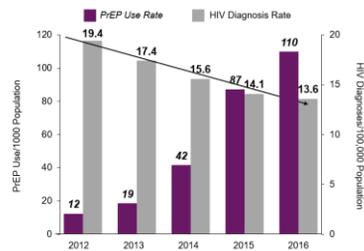
Delpech, V. HIV elimination in gay, bisexual and other men who have sex with men, London, IAS 2018

# PrEP Use and HIV Diagnoses in US

Low PrEP Uptake States in US



High PrEP Uptake States in US

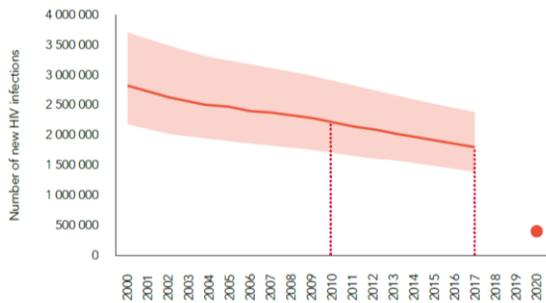


## Challenges Ahead

- Lower PrEP uptake among younger gay men which may further concentrate remaining HIV infections in youth

Sullivan, P, The Impact of Pre-exposure Prophylaxis with FTC/TDF on HIV Diagnoses, 2012–2016, United States of LBPECO63, IAS 2018

# HIV Pandemic Control Goal (2020)



It is **462** days, **15** hours, **56** minutes, **36** seconds

until Wednesday, 1 January 2020 (Sydney, New South Wales time)

# September 24, 2018

## Mike Pence will become the first vice president to speak at anti-LGBTI conference

Last year, Trump became the first sitting United States president to attend the anti-LGBTI Values Voter Summit



## Chechnya opens world's first concentration camp for homosexuals since Hitler's in the 1930s.



CANADA August 22, 2018 2:12 pm

Updated: August 24, 2018 1:08 pm

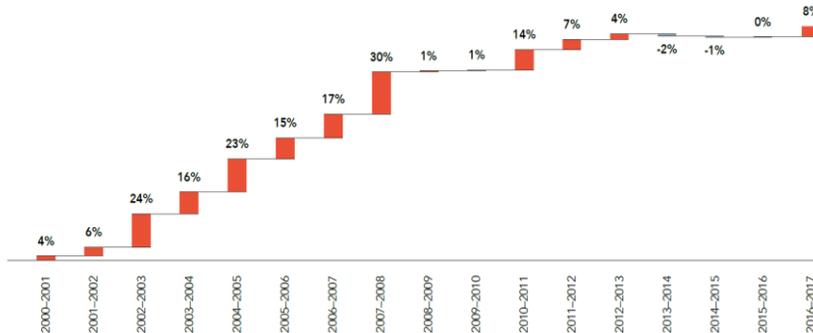
## Doug Ford says Ontario teachers could face consequences for teaching repealed sex ed

By Staff The Canadian Press



Think of the Child

# Annualized Changes in HIV Pandemic Response Funding 2000-2017



## • Challenges Ahead

- Exogenous to Health Sector
- Endogenous to Health Sector

Source: UNAIDS, 2018

## Key Themes

- Universal treatment for HIV
  - Efficacious and Effective
    - Improving the quality and quantity of life for those living with HIV
    - In reducing HIV incidence **only** when we pay attention to the individual characteristics and needs of those that we are treating
  
- The world is more similar than it is different
  - No Evidence of Regional Differences
    - Why People Have Consensual Sex
    - Diversity of Sexual Orientations and Gender Identity
  
- To achieve more with less
  - Overcome preconceived notions of the epidemiology of HIV based on geography and social contexts

## Acknowledgements

- The people across the world who participate in studies given significant risks and limited personal benefits
  
- The community groups that make great personal and professional sacrifices to serve the unmet health and advocacy needs of those most marginalized in the HIV response

# With Thanks

