HIV Infection in Women at Risk for HIV Acquisition in the United States: HPTN 064 (ISIS Study)

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BACKGROUND

- Approximately 25% of new HIV infections in the US occur in women; 66% of these are in black women (Figure 1).
- Women acquire HIV infection most commonly through heterosexual transmission (Figure 2).
- Limited availability of HIV incidence has impeded design of prevention interventions and trials for US women at risk for HIV acquisition.

METHODS

- Study Design: Participants were followed from June 2007 to January 2010.
- Rapid HIV testing at baseline and every 6 months.
- Audio computer-assisted self-interviews (ACASI) at baseline, and every 6 months.
- Eligible women were enrolled from 10 US communities (in six geographic locations) with relatively high reported HIV prevalence.
- Limited availability of HIV incidence has impeded design of prevention interventions and trials for US women at risk for HIV acquisition.

RESULTS

- Approximately 25% of new HIV infections in the US occur in women; 66% of these are in black women (Figure 1).
- Women acquire HIV infection most commonly through heterosexual transmission (Figure 2).
- Limited availability of HIV incidence has impeded design of prevention interventions and trials for US women at risk for HIV acquisition.

CONCLUSIONS

- Few recent infections limited ability to identify specific risk factors associated with HIV transmission (Table 4).
- These results are not generalizable to the general population of women as participant eligibility determined by geographic location and presence of personal or partner HIV risks.

REFERENCES