



HPTN

HIV Prevention
Trials Network

Factors Associated with Recent HIV Testing in Project Accept Sub- Populations

HPTN 043-Project Accept

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Background

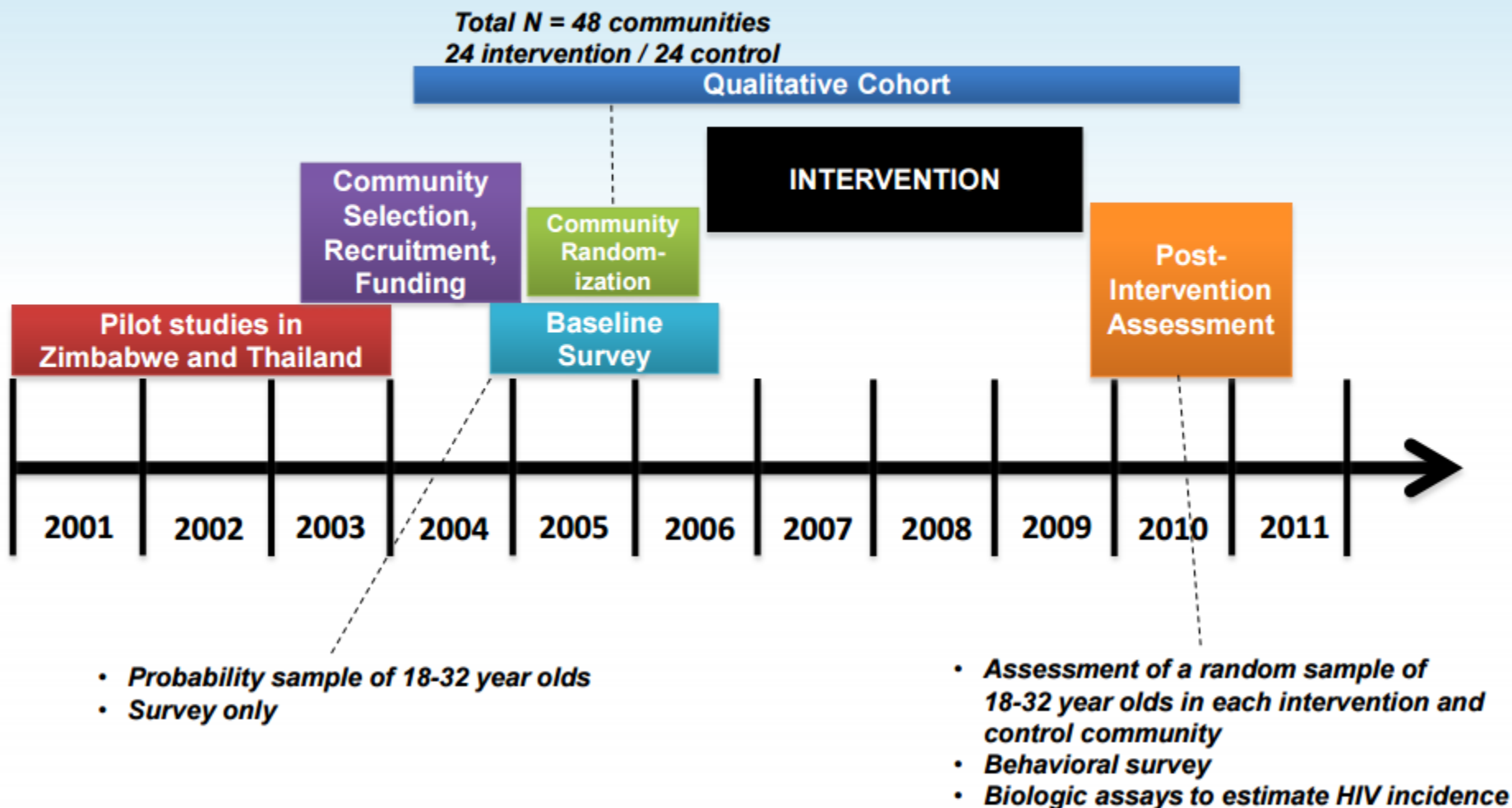
- Globally approx. 36.9 million people living with HIV/AIDS (through 2014)
 - Vast majority in LMIC
- HIV Testing and Counseling (HTC) is critical for HIV prevention and treatment
 - 17.1 million don't know they are infected
- HIV spreads through communities faster than recognized by community members
 - Few visual cues, high stigma, othering

Study Setting-Project Accept

- HPTN 043-cluster-randomized community trial
 - community mobilization, mobile HTC, post test support
 - decrease HIV incidence
 - improving community HIV testing norms
 - reducing HIV-related stigma and risk behaviors
- 48 communities, 5 sites (N=14,291)
- Main Findings:
 - 13.9% decrease HIV incidence
 - Increased testing by 25%
 - Social norms regarding HTC
 - improved



Study Design: Timeline



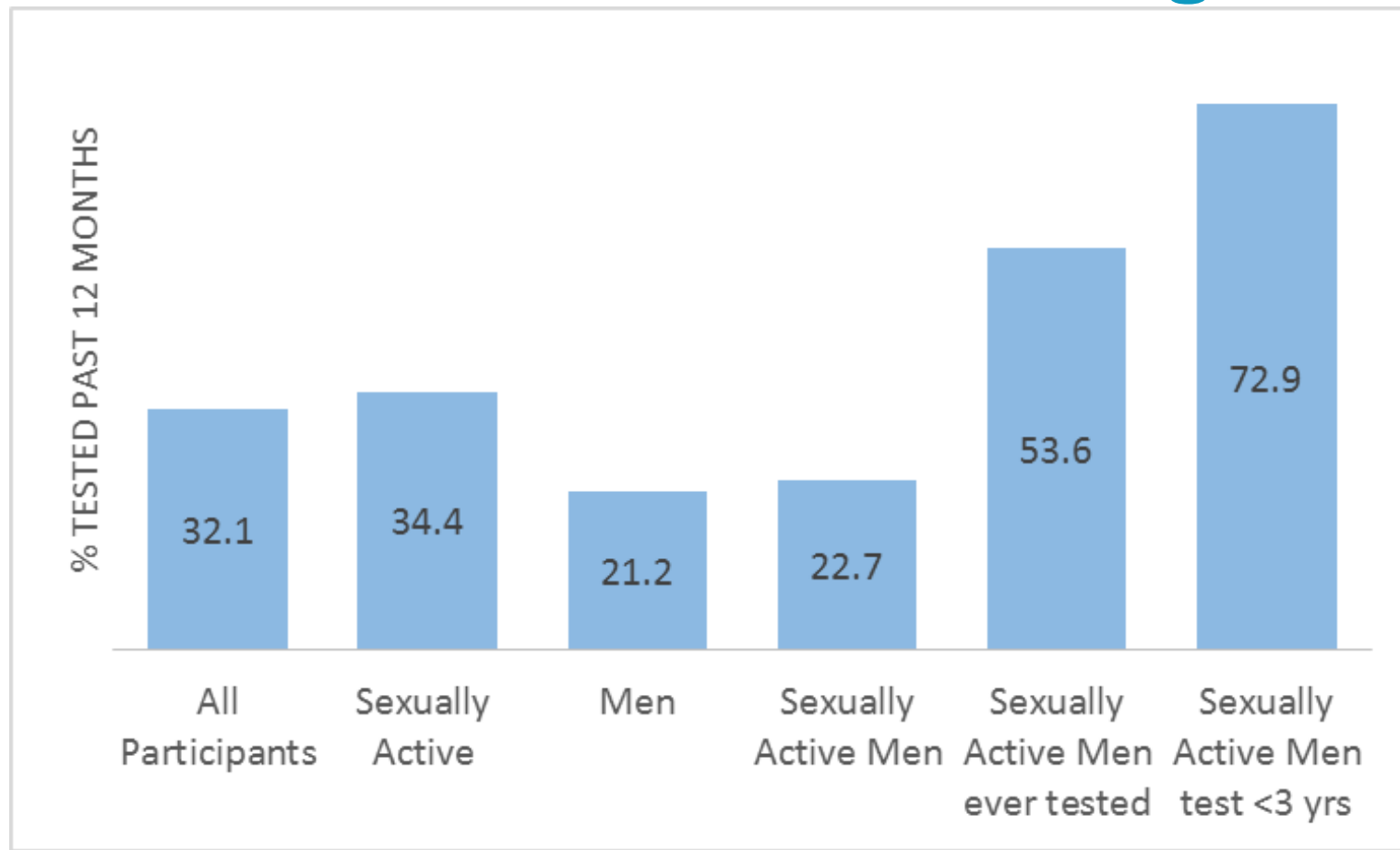
Sub-study Aims

- Examine factors associated with recent testing (past 12 months)
 1. All participants (N=14291)
 2. Sexually active (N=12661)
 3. Men
 - Sexually active (N=5397)**
 - Ever tested (N=2289)
 - Tested in the last 3 years (N=1682)

Methods

- Post-intervention assessment: cross-sectional, population-based household survey
- Outcome=recent testing (past 12 months)
- Multivariate logistic regression model
 - Base model:
 - gender, age (up to 24, 25 or more), site, intervention
 - Interactions
 - Laundry list of co-variables assessed
 - Includes demographics, sexual behavior, social

Who Had Recent HIV Testing



Recently tested	4486	4256	1335	1226	1226	1226
No recent testing	9504	8104	4960	4171	1063	456

Demographics & Recent Testing

- Married people more likely to test
 - Varied by gender
- Higher education more likely to test
- Interaction
 - For marital status
 - all sexually active and sexually active men-age

	Marital Status (OR for unmarried vs married)	Education (OR for >12 yrs vs 0-5yrs)
All Sexually Active	0.74 (0.67-0.82)	1.69 (1.4-2.05)
Sexually Active Men	0.68 (0.57-0.81)	1.9 (1.38-2.61)

Sexual Behavior & Recent Testing

- recently active higher odds of testing
- women smaller odds of testing if recently active
 - pregnancy and childbirth

Sex in past 6 months	OR for no vs yes
All Sexually Active	0.9 (0.82-0.99)
Sexually Active Men	0.63 (0.54-0.74)

- Increasing risk does not increase odds of testing

Sexual risk	(OR small vs none)	(OR med vs none)	(OR high vs none)
All Sexually Active	1.22 (1.09-1.38)	1.09 (0.97-1.21)	1.02 (0.90-1.14)
Sexually Active Men	1.63 (1.35-1.96)	1.52 (1.26-1.84)	1.63 (1.33-2.0)

HIV Stigma & Recent Testing

- Trend of decreasing testing rates w/stigma
 - consistent across all subgroups

HIV Stigma	(OR for very high vs very low)
All Sexually Active	0.6 (0.46-0.79)
Sexually Active Men	0.56 (0.35-0.87)

HIV conversations	(OR for common vs none)
All Sexually Active	3.73 (3.19-4.36)
Sexually Active Men	4.79 (3.73-6.17)

Conclusions and Implications

- Married people (esp. young) more likely to test
- Recently sexually active higher odds of testing
 - Perceived risk may wane over time after activity
 - Additional efforts to reach women
- Trend of decreasing testing rates w/stigma
 - Creative ways to decrease stigma for testing
 - Further normalize testing

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