The 26th annual Conference on Retroviruses and Opportunistic Infections (CROI) was held March 4-7, 2019 at the Washington State Convention Center in Seattle. HPTN researchers presented abstracts covering HPTN 071, 074, 077, 078, and 082. Dr. Richard Hayes, HPTN 071 protocol chair, discussed primary results at a press conference and during an oral session, Impact of Universal Testing and Treatment in Zambia and South Africa: HPTN 071 (PopART). Findings from the study show delivery of an HIV prevention strategy that includes offering in-home HIV testing to everyone, with immediate referral to HIV care, and treatment for people living with HIV based on prevailing in-country guidelines, can substantially reduce new HIV infections. Also, from the HPTN 071 protocol team, Dr. Mohammed Limbada led the antiretroviral therapy delivery-themed discussion, Treat All, Treat Fast. Dr. Raphael Landovitz, HPTN 077 and HPTN 083 protocol chair, delivered an oral presentation, Cabotegravir is Not Associated with Weight Gain in HIV-Negative Individuals: HPTN 077 and Dr. James Moore discussed, Estimating HIV Incidence Among Young Women in HPTN 082 Using Baseline HIV Risk Scores.
The 2019 National HIV Prevention Conference was held March 18-21, 2019 at the Hyatt Regency Hotel and the Marriott Marquis Hotel in Atlanta. The theme for this year’s conference was Getting to No New HIV Infections, which highlighted dynamic approaches to HIV prevention, detection and management, and the critical roles that different communities have in achieving this vision. HPTN LOC scientist Dr. Theresa Gamble presented Creating a Platform for Self-Directed Antiretroviral Medication and Appointment Adherence via Text, Phone and Email Messages for HPTN 078. Her poster illustrated the feasibility to collaboratively develop a system to create, deliver and capture participant-driven messages to support and encourage antiretroviral therapy and appointment adherence, as well as provide a mechanism for participants to request assistance. Separately, Dr. James Moore’s poster Improving Efficiency by Assignment of Daily vs Non-Daily PrEP Based on Sex Frequency: Lessons from HPTN 067/ADAPT showed there is a clear trade-off between efficiency and effectiveness when comparing daily and event-driven pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) dosing. Assigning only individuals with frequent sexual
activity to daily PrEP, provides substantial effectiveness improvement over event-driven PrEP at the cost of slightly worse efficiency.
The Yen Hoa Health Clinic CRS in Hanoi, Vietnam recently held a community engagement activity called “The PrEP”, which followed the format of the reality show “The Face”. The goal was to find an HPTN 083 representative in Vietnam (local name: PrEP Viet) to join future community engagement and communication activities while getting more community attention for the study. After a series of competitions, an HPTN 083 study participant was chosen as “the winner”.

HPTN 084 has reached a significant milestone, enrolling more than 1,000 participants. The target enrollment is 3,200 participants. The study is evaluating long-acting injectable cabotegravir (CAB LA) compared to daily oral pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) in HIV-negative women in sub-Saharan Africa.

ICAP at Columbia University in New York has been awarded a grant from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) to measure the reach and impact of HIV programs in countries designated as priorities by the President’s Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR). ICAP will implement the PEPFAR-funded project in partnership with CDC under the leadership of health ministries and a group of strategic partners. Dr. Wafaa El-Sadr, HPTN co-principal investigator, is director of ICAP.

Network Member Spotlight
Annet Davis, MSW, RN, is a community engagement coordinator and project director at the University of Pennsylvania HIV Clinical Trials Unit in Philadelphia. She currently supports HPTN 083 as a community educator and Community Working Group member.

**How did you first get involved with the HPTN?**
I started working in HIV research after a 25-year nursing career in in-patient and out-patient psychiatry and substance use treatment. Psychiatric and substance use treatment facilities, in the late eighties and early nineties did not address the HIV epidemic. A person living with HIV would simply vanish from the workforce. I would work with them privately in their homes, feeling helpless as I did not have direct access to treatment services. The University of Pennsylvania had a position in the HIV Prevention Research Division and I grabbed the opportunity. I eventually was assigned as a project coordinator for an HIVNET high-risk injection drug use study and a randomized study to evaluate the efficacy of a network-oriented peer education intervention for the prevention of HIV transmission among injection drug users and their network members (HPTN 037).

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