

Sustained Treatment as Prevention: Unprotected sex and increases in virological suppression after HAART initiation among participants in HPTN 052

¹K.H. MAYER, ²L. WANG, ³I.F. HOFFMAN, ⁴M. MCCAULEY, ⁵X. LI, ⁶S. SAFREN, ⁷T. GAMBLE, ⁸J. TALLEY, ⁹L. COTTLE, ¹⁰E. PIWOWAR-MANNING, ¹¹V. AKELO, ¹²S. BADAL-FAESEN, ¹³N. CHOTIROSNIRAMIT, ¹⁴N.M. FERNANDES, ¹⁵N. KUMARASAMY, ¹⁶S. SAHAY, ¹⁷J. MAKHEMA, ¹⁸B. MASEKO, ¹⁹F. MATCHERE, ²⁰N. NHANDO, ²¹R, PANCHIA, ²²J.H. DA SILVA PILOTTO, ²³B.R. SANTOS, ²⁴M.S. COHEN

¹FENWAY INSTITUTE, BOSTON, MA, ²FRED HUTCHINSON CANCER RESEARCH CENTER, VACCINE AND INFECTIOUS DISEASE DIVISION, SEATTLE, WA, ³UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA, DEPARTMENT OF MEDICINE, CHAPEL HILL, NC, ⁴FHi360, WASHINGTON, DC, ⁵FRED HUTCHINSON CANCER RESEARCH CENTER, VACCINE AND INFECTIOUS DISEASE DIVISION, SEATTLE, WA, ⁶HARVARD MEDICAL SCHOOL/MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL AND FENWAY HEALTH, BOSTON, MA, ⁷FHi360, DURHAM, NC, ⁸FHi360, DURHAM, NC, ⁹STATISTICAL CENTER FOR HIV/AIDS RESEARCH & PREVENTION, SEATTLE, WA, ¹⁰JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE, ⁸FHi360, DURHAM, NC, ⁹STATISTICAL CENTER FOR HIV/AIDS RESEARCH & PREVENTION, SEATTLE, WA, ¹⁰JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE, DEPARTMENT OF PATHOLOGY, BALTIMORE, MD, ¹¹KENYA MEDICAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE CENTER FOR GLOBAL HEALTH RESEARCH, KISUMU, KENYA, ¹²UNIVERSITY OF WITWATERSRAND, DEPARTMENT OF MEDICINE, CLINICAL HIV RESEARCH UNIT, JOHANNESBURG, SOUTH AFRICA, ¹³CHIANG MIA UNIVERSITY, RESEARCH INSTITUTE FOR HEALTH SCIENCES, CHIANG MAI, THAILAND, ¹⁴INSTITUTO DE PESQUISA CLINICA EVANDRO CHAGAS, FIOCRUZ, RIO DE JANEIRO, BRAZIL, ¹⁵YRG CARE MEDICAL CENTRE, VHS, CHENNAI, INDIA, ¹⁶NATIONAL AIDS RESEARCH INSTITUTE (ICMR), PUNE, INDIA, ¹⁷BOTSWANA HARVARD AIDS INSTITUTE, GABARONE, BOTSWANA, ¹⁸UNC PROJECT, LILONGWE, MALAWI AND UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA, CHAPEL HILL, NC, ¹⁹COLLEGE OF MEDICINE-JOHNS HOPKINS PROJECT, LILONGWE, MALAWI, ²⁰UNIVERSITY OF ZIMBABWE, HARARE, ZIMBABWE, ²¹UNIVERSITY OF WITWATERSRAND, PERINATAL HIV RESEARCH UNIT, JOHANNESBURG, SOUTH AFRICA, ²²HOSPITAL GERAL DE NOVAL IGUAÇU AND LABORATORIO DE AIDS E IMMUNOLOGIA MOLECULAR-IOC/FIOCRUZ, RIO DE JANEIRO, BRAZIL, ²³HOSPITAL NOSSA SENHORA DA CONCEIÇÃO, PORTO ALEGRE RS, BRAZIL, ²⁴UNIVERSITY OF NORTH, SCHOOL OF MEDICINE, DEPARTMENT OF MEDICINE, CHAPEL HILL, NC.









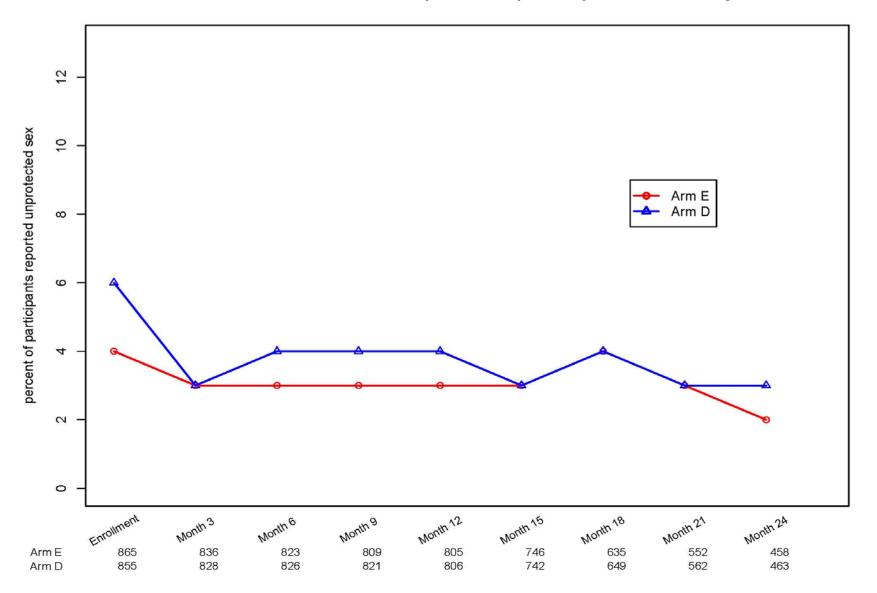
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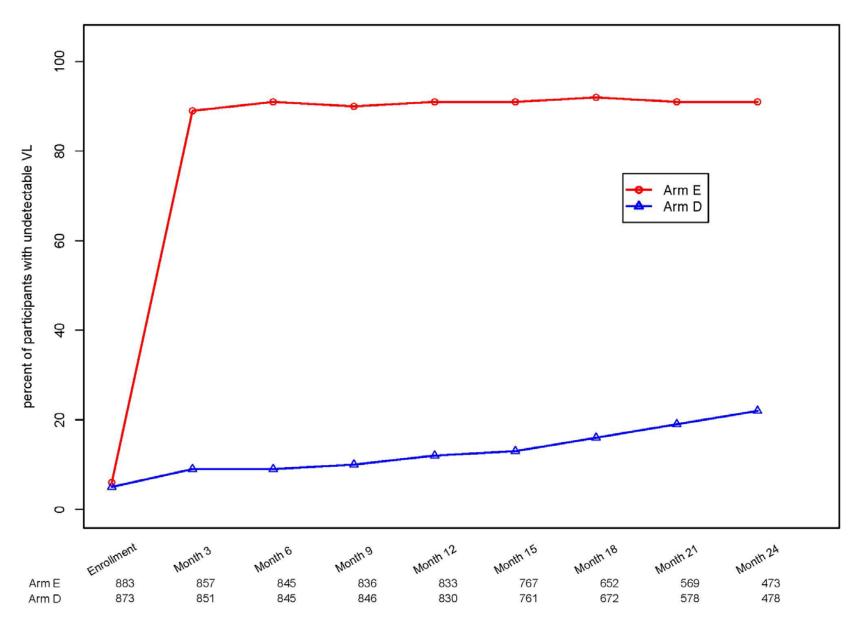
HPTN 052 Methods

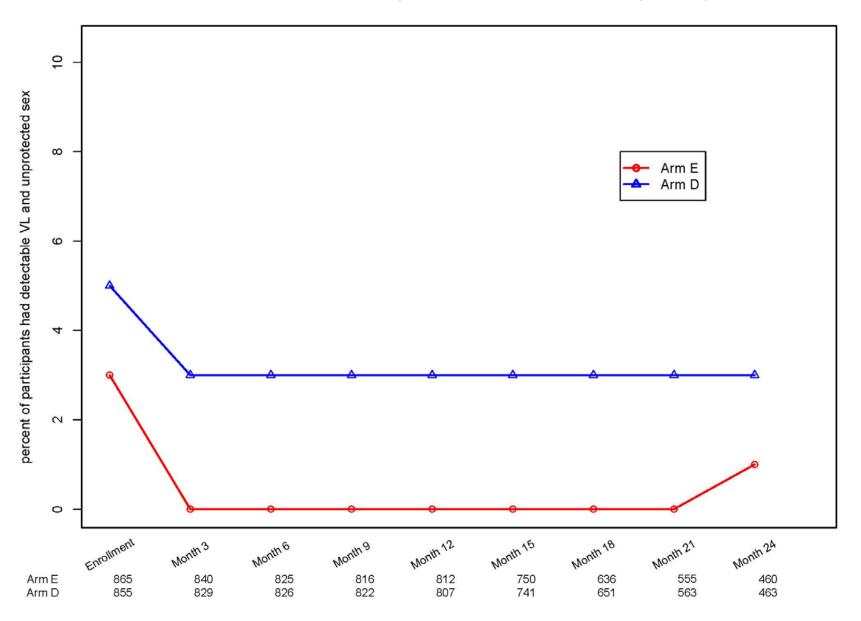
- HPTN 052 enrolled 1763 HIV-serodiscordant couples at 13 sites in 9 countries
- HIV+ pts with CD4 counts between 350 and 550 cells/mm3 were randomly assigned to start HAART either immediately ("Early" arm) or when their CD4 cell count was< 250 cells/mm3, or they developed an AIDS-defining illness ("Delayed" arm).
- The current analysis evaluated changes in sexual behavior and virological control over time
- GEE models assessed time trends of risk behaviors and compared the change between the two treatment arms, adjusting for baseline characteristics including gender, region, substance use, and HIV-1 RNA level.



HPTN052 - Percent of Heterosexual Participants Who Reported Unprotected Sex with Any Partner







HPTN052 – Percent of Heterosexual Participants Who Had Detectable VL and Reported Unprotected Sex

Conclusions

PREVENTION TRIALS NETWORK

- Self-reported unprotected sex decreased by 3 months and did not increase over 24 months follow-up
- Virological suppression approached 90% by 3 months and was sustained over 24 months
- By 24 months, only 1% of the pts who initiated HAART immediately had detectable plasma viremia and engaged in unprotected sex (potential transmitters) compared to 3% of the pts in the delayed arm (compared to 4-5% of both groups at the start of the study).
- Early initiation of HAART was associated with sustained virological suppression and behavior change, supporting the concept of "treatment as prevention."

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- Sponsored by NIAID, NIDA, NIMH under Cooperative Agreement # UM1
- Participants
- Site Staff

Thank You









