

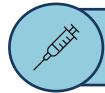
HPTN Future Research Agenda

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Priority Areas as per RFA



Identify novel ARV-based methods and delivery systems for HIV prevention



Develop multi-purpose technologies (MPTs) for HIV prevention as well as for contraception, prevention of other STIs



Evaluate **broadly neutralizing antibodies (bnAbs)** alone or in combination that prevent HIV acquisition, in collaboration with the HVTN



Design and conduct population-specific **integrated strategy studies** that combine biomedical, sociobehavioral and structural interventions for HIV prevention to maximize their effectiveness



HPTN Mission

- Develop new biomedical interventions:
 - Novel ARV methods and delivery systems
 - Multi-Purpose Technologies (MPTs)
 - Broadly neutralizing antibodies (bnAbs)

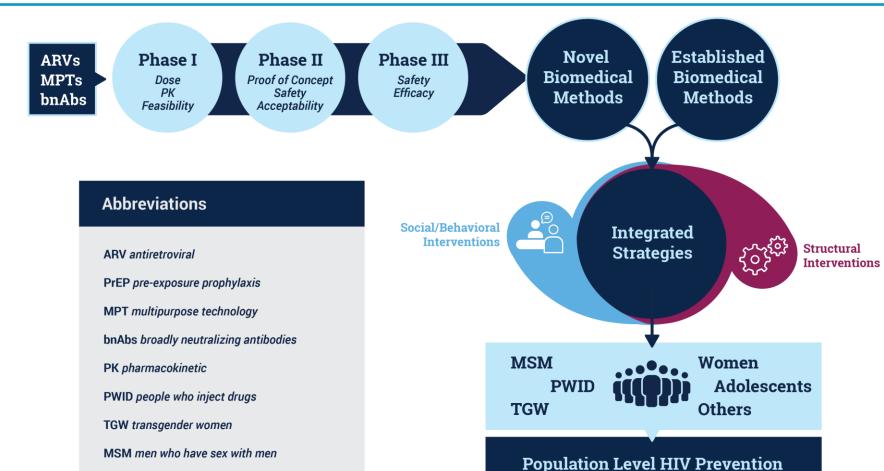
- Optimize integration of proven interventions to achieve high effectiveness and impact:
 - Biomedical
 - Socio-behavioral
 - Structural







HPTN Scientific Agenda: Conceptual Framework





Aim 1: Design and conduct studies of long-acting antiretroviral (ARV) agents and delivery systems for pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP)

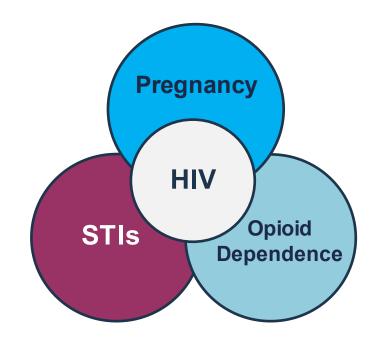
- Identify promising ARV for PrEP
- Test products through phase 1-3 drug development studies
- Evaluation various delivery systems e.g. injections/infusions, implants, patches and topical products with promising systemic effects
- Collaborate with partners to access new agents and delivery systems





Aim 2: To design and conduct studies that evaluate multipurpose prevention technologies (MPTs) that concurrently prevent HIV and pregnancy, other sexually transmitted infections or opioid dependence

- MPTs of interest (examples):
 - HIV prevention + contraception
 - Vaginal rings and inserts
 - Implants and devices
 - HIV prevention + STI prevention
 - HIV prevention + opioid dependence management
 - Long-acting substance use medications (oral, injection, and implant)

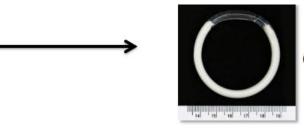




Delivery Options for MPTs

Co-formulated:

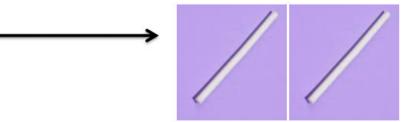
Multiple API formulated into a single dose



Vaginal ring containing ARV plus LNG

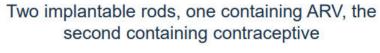
Co-administered:

Two independent products used together



Co-packaged:

Two different doses packaged together in a single product for simultaneous co-use





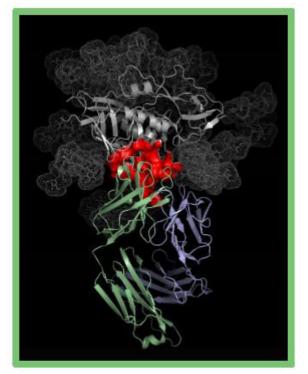


Two tablets, one containing ARV, the second containing contraceptive



Aim 3: To design and conduct studies, in collaboration with HVTN, to evaluate broadly neutralizing antibodies (bnAbs) alone or in combination for PrEP.

- Products of interest (examples):
 - bnAbs alone
 - combination of bnAbs
 - Tri-specific bnAbs



Gray: gp120

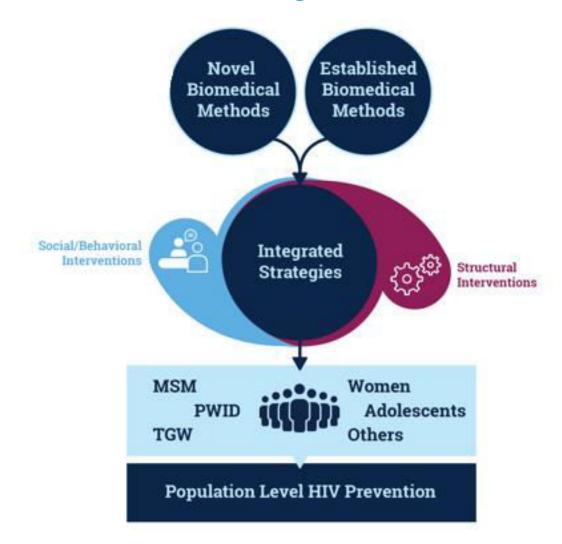
Red: CD4 binding site (CD4bs)

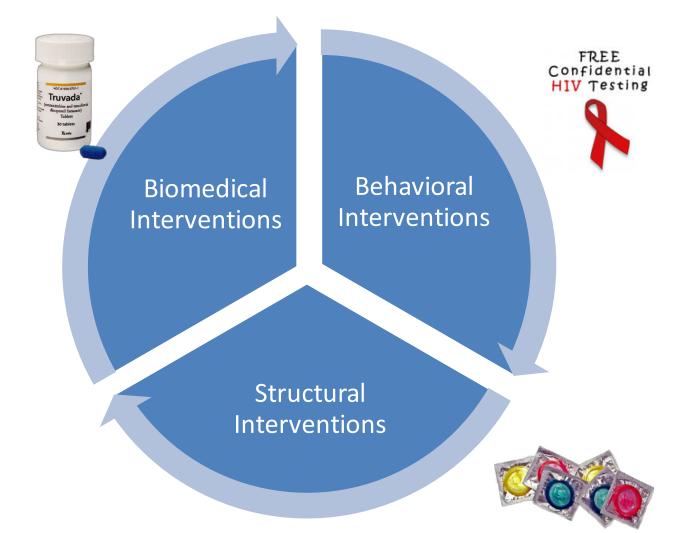
Purple & Green: VRC01 attached to the CD4bs

Photo: NIAID/NIH Vaccine Research Center (VRC)



Aim 4: To design and conduct integrated strategies for HIV prevention



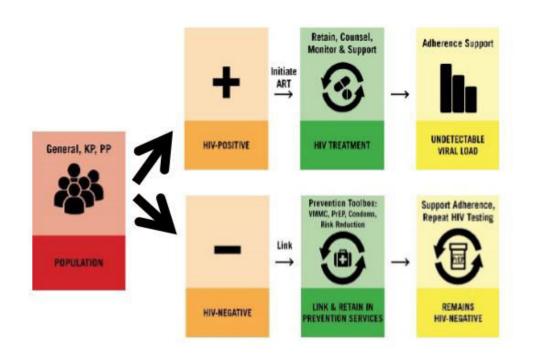




Aim 4: To design and conduct integrated strategies for HIV prevention

Approach

- Focus on priority populations most impacted by HIV
- Tailor to individual and social contexts
- Embrace a status-neutral approach to avoid stigma of HIV
- Design different types of studies: e.g. vanguard and definitive studies
- Incorporate rapidly new tools and delivery methods





Integrated Strategies for Populations at Risk (U.S.)

U.S. Populations	Proposed Integrated Strategy (and Design)		
MSM in U.S. (HPTN 096)	 County randomization in U.S. South Study arms: Integrated community plus individual interventions vs. SOC Interventions: Community interventions: provider sensitization, community workshops Individual interventions: status-neutral, client-centered coordination and intensive case management for adherence support 		
Young MSM (YMSM)	 Vanguard study with individual randomization Study arms: MHealth using apps and internet platforms for risk assessment, referral for HIV testing, care and prevention interventions, peer support SOC: Facility-based SOC interventions 		
Women at risk	 Vanguard study with individual randomization Study arms: Community delivery of PrEP HIV prevention interventions, SMART design for intensified adherence support SOC: Facility based SOC interventions 		
PWID (HPTN 094)	 Individual randomization Study arms: Mobile units at venues frequented by PWID (consisting of HIV, HCV, & STI testing, prevention/management, MAT, harm reduction, overdose education, naloxone) SOC: Referral to facilities and programs in community 		



Integrated Strategies for Populations at Risk (Globally)

Population	Proposed Integrated Strategy (and Design)	
Women in SSA	 Cluster (family planning clinics) randomized step-wedge design Interventions Integrated strategies with HIV, STI and FP interventions, SMS texting, POC urine ARV with immediate feedback SOC 	
Heterosexual men in SSA	 Individual randomization Interventions: Integrated strategies through mobile units at work and leisure venues frequented by men: HIV self-testing, status-neutral, HIV PrEP and ART with other health interventions, WhatsApp support by champions and peers SOC 	
MSM and TGW in SSA, South America and Asia	 Two-level factorial design Interventions: Community plus individual interventions Community interventions: provider sensitization, community workshops, risk mitigation Individual interventions: Status-neutral approach, PrEP or ART, per HIV status, peer support SOC 	
TGW in Americas HPTN 091	 Individual randomization Interventions: Co-located provision of PrEP plus gender-affirming hormones plus strength-based case management SOC 	
Non-injection substance users among MSM in Americas	 Individual randomization Interventions: Mitrazapine, two-way text messaging reminders SOC 	

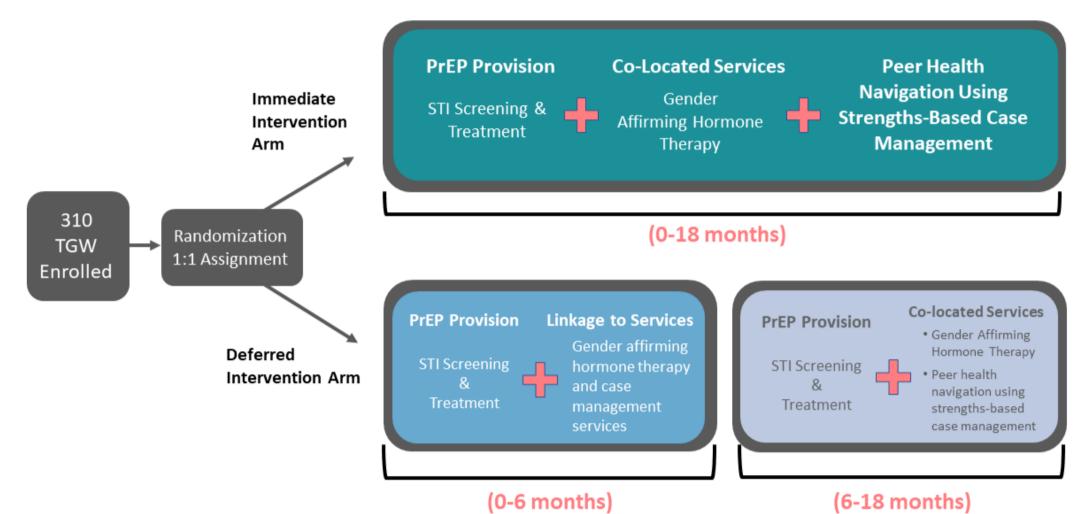


Objectives

- 1. To assess acceptability and feasibility of delivering integrated HIV prevention services co-located with gender-affirming hormone therapy (GAHT) and peer-delivered health navigation supported by strengths-based case management (SBCM) for TGW.
- 2. To assess PrEP uptake and adherence (including PrEP persistence) in both the Immediate Intervention Arm and the Deferred Intervention Arm.



Integrated Strategies: HPTN 091

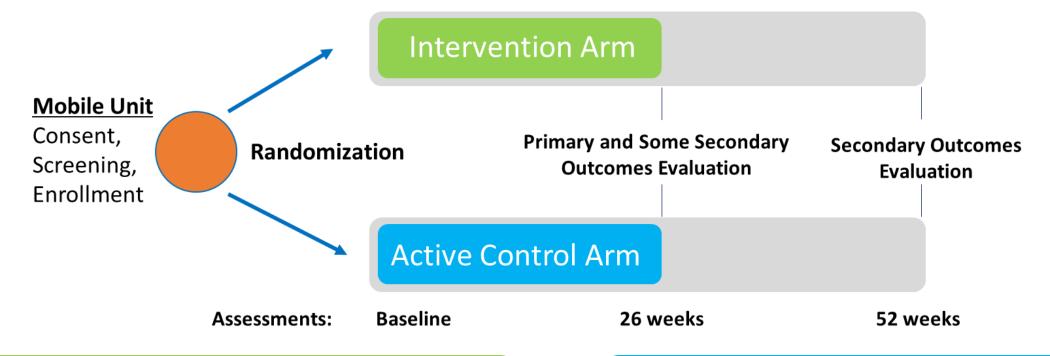




- Evaluate "one stop" integrated services delivered in a mobile health delivery unit on uptake and adhere
 - medication for opioid use disorder (MOUD)
 - HIV treatment and prevention medications to
 PWID improve uptake and adherence compared to a control arm that provides referrals to existing services at static facilities
- Two-arm, individually randomized, controlled, open label study







INTERVENTION

"One stop shop" services in van, with peer navigation:
MOUD, ART or PrEP, HCV, STI, primary care, and harm
reduction

ACTIVE CONTROL

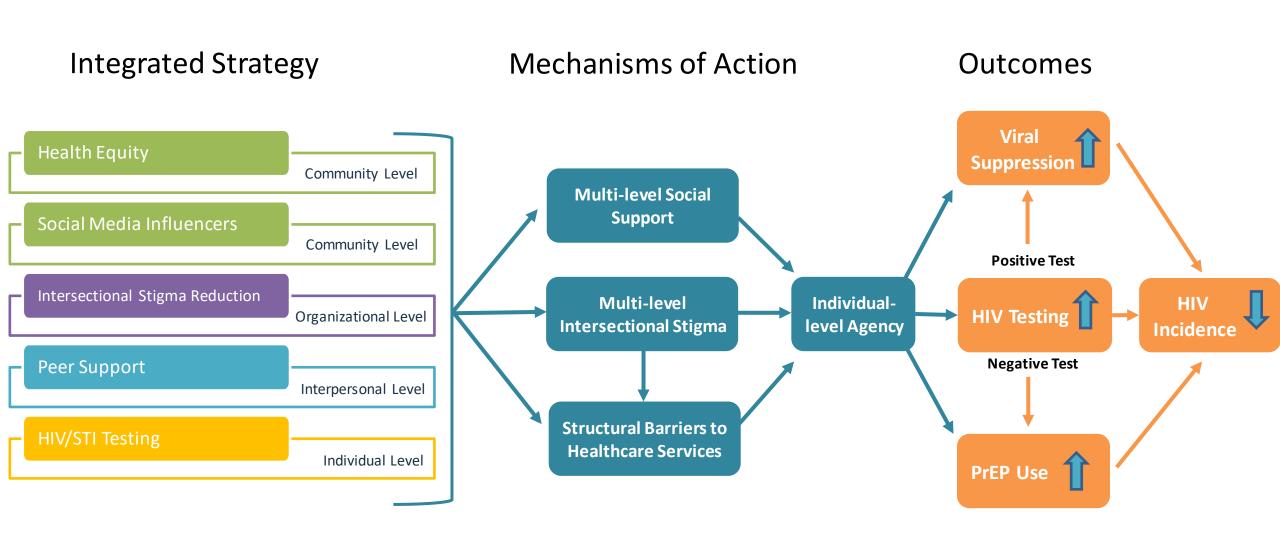
Navigation to health services available at community-based agencies



To assess an integrated, HIV status-neutral, population-based approach designed to reduce HIV incidence among Black men who have sex with men (Black MSM) in the Southern US by increasing HIV testing, pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) uptake and adherence, and viral suppression rates



HPTN 096: Mechanisms of Action





Moving the Science Forward

Science Committees:

- Population-specific
- Responsible for informing HPTN science, generation and review of concepts
- Liaisons focused on specific agenda elements, e.g. Susan Buchbinder & Connie Celum for integrated strategies, Sharon Hillier for MPTs

Working Groups:

- Cross-cutting expertise
- Inform HPTN protocol and concept teams
- Advance cross protocol harmonization and synergy

Chairs:

Science Committees	Chair	Co-Chair
Adolescents at Risk	Audrey Pettifor	Linda-Gail Bekker
Sexual and Gender Minority	Kenneth Mayer	Beatriz Grinsztejn
Substance Users	Steffanie Strathdee	Nabila El-Bassel
Women at Risk	Ada Adimora	Philippa Musoke
Working Groups	Chair	Co-Chair
Biomedical Sciences	Jeanne Marazzo	Joseph Eron
Community	Melissa Turner	Ntando Yola
Ethics	Jeremy Sugarman	Jerome Singh
Socio-Behavioral and Structural	Ariane van der	Julie Pulerwitz
Sciences	Straten	



Thank you