

Research Matters

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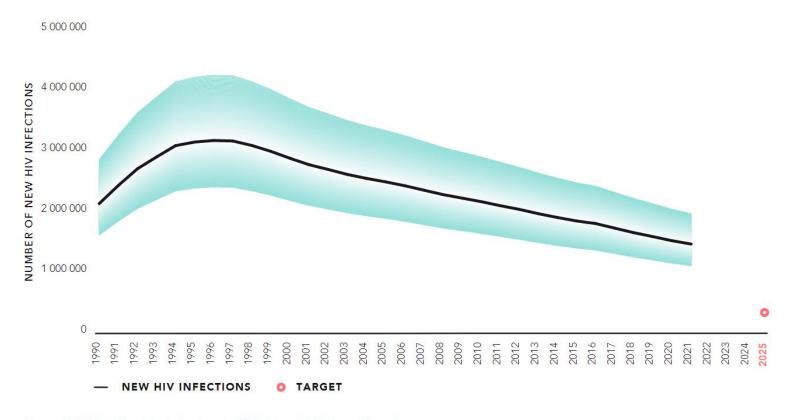
HPTN 2023

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Introduction

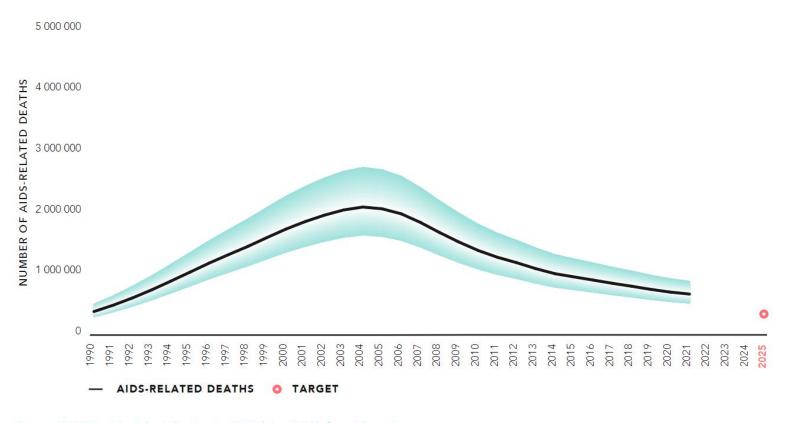
- State of the HIV epidemic
- Continuum of public health and syndemic approaches to prevention
- High impact prevention science
- Science of maximally reducing health inequities

FIG. 1.01a. Number of new HIV infections, global, 1990–2021, and 2025 target



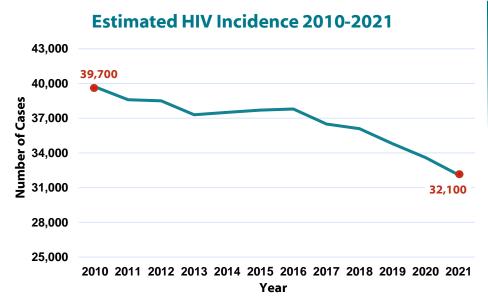
Source: UNAIDS epidemiological estimates, 2022 (https://aidsinfo.unaids.org/).

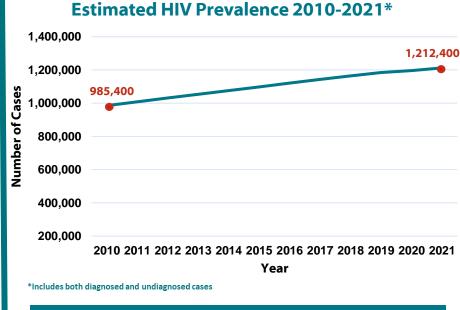
FIG. 1.02a. Number of AIDS-related deaths, global, 1990–2021, and 2025 target



Source: UNAIDS epidemiological estimates, 2022 (https://aidsinfo.unaids.org/).

In U.S. HIV Incidence is declining; Prevalence is increasing





>\$15 billion saved over time

Number of people with HIV increased >50% since 2000

Trends in Annual Age-Adjusted* Rates of Death with HIV Disease as the Underlying Cause, 1987–2020—United States

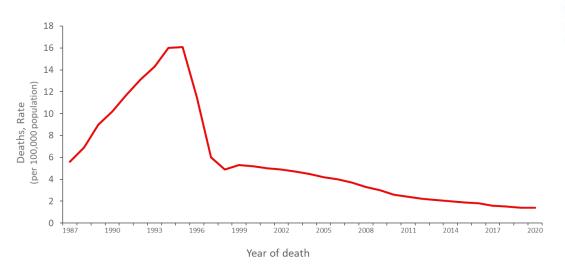
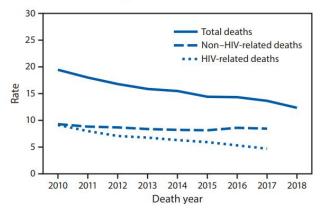
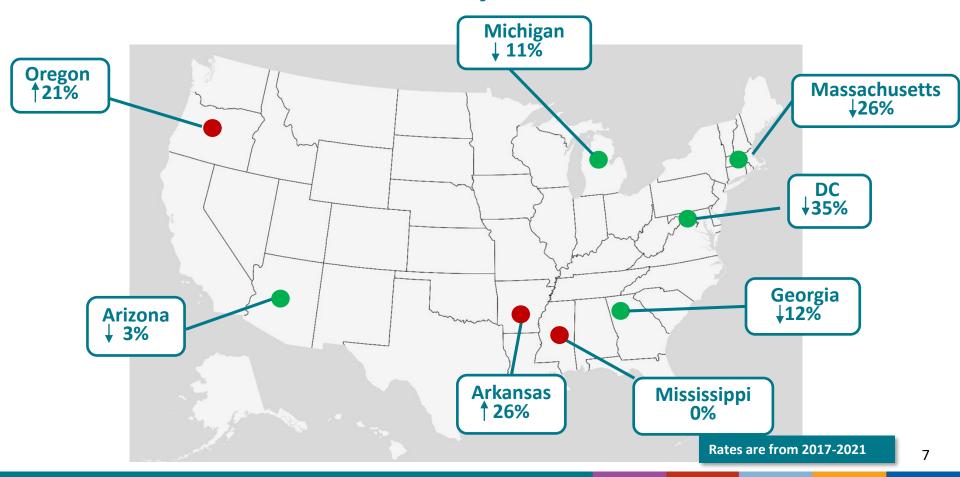


FIGURE 1. Age-adjusted rates* of total deaths,[†] human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)-related deaths,[§] and non-HIV-related deaths among persons aged ≥13 years with diagnosed HIV infection — United States, 2010–2018[¶]

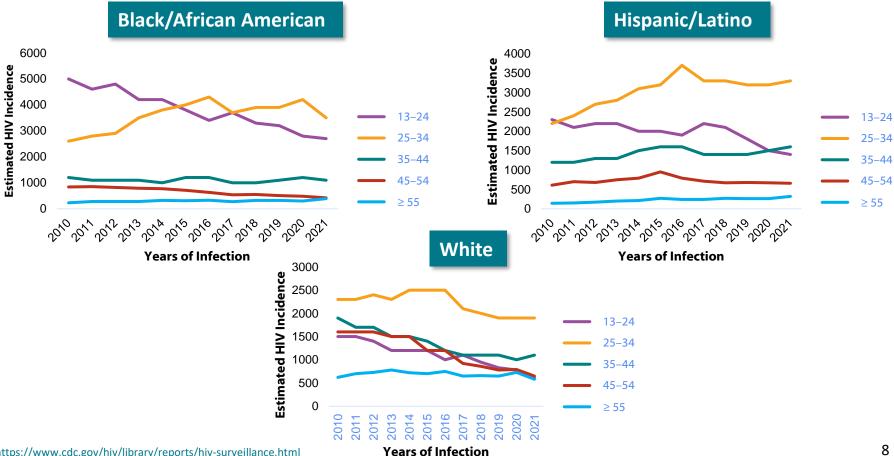


Note. For comparison with data for 1999 and later years, data for 1987–1998 were modified to account for *ICD-10* rules instead of *ICD-9* rules. *Standard: age distribution of 2000 US population.

HIV incidence trends vary across cities and states



HIV incidence among MSM



What is high impact prevention science for HIV?

Research along the continuum of public health

Basic research

Applied research and clinical trials

Operational research

Pilot projects

Program implementation

Policy change

Long-acting antiretroviral therapy

Multiplex diagnostics

Long-acting PrEP

HIV self-testing

Syringe services programs

Basic care package

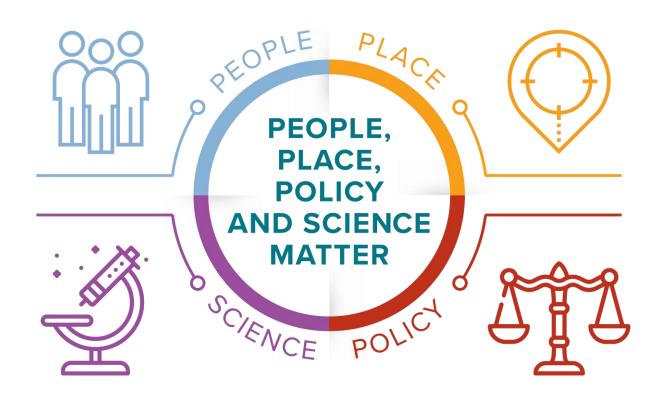
Routine HIV screening

Community and mobile medication and care

Government care and community provided services

Pro- and anti-LGBTQ laws

Syndemic approach to HIV and health

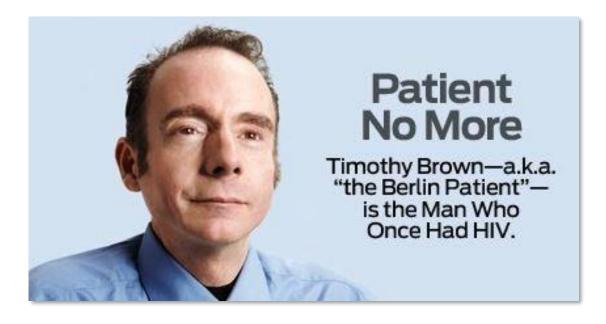


Ideal prevention and treatment—HPTN future

Vaccine

Cure



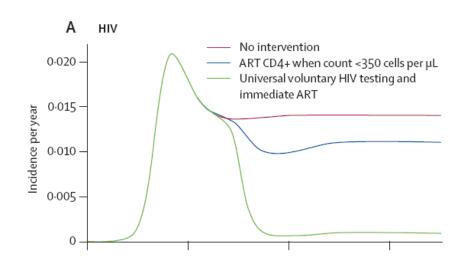


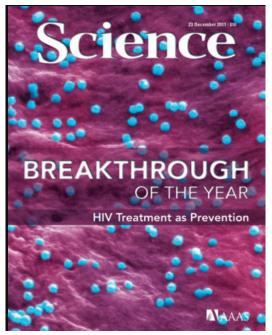
We should be able to test and treat ourselves out of

the epidemic

Universal voluntary HIV testing with immediate antiretroviral therapy as a strategy for elimination of HIV transmission: a mathematical model

Reuben M Granich, Charles F Gilks, Christopher Dye, Kevin M De Cock, Brian G Williams





HIV treatment and prevention are cost-saving

We should be able to prevent all new HIV infections

Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis (PrEP)

 PrEP is ~99% effective at preventing HIV acquisition through sex

Syringe Services Programs (SSPs)

 SSPs reduce new HIV and hepatitis C infections by ~50%

Behavior Change

Condoms prevent HIV acquisition



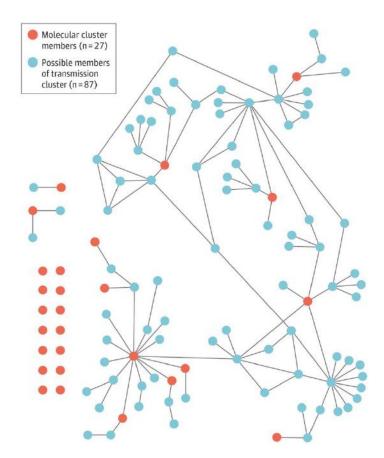
Good HIV prevention is cost-saving

We should be able to detect outbreaks and prevent

new infections

CDC identified 60 growing HIV clusters

 44 new infections per 100 person years compared with the national average of less than 4



Preventing STDs are part of solution for HIV

- STDs associated with 2-times increase in acquisition and transmission of HIV
- About half of men diagnosed with syphilis have HIV
- Substantial fraction of HIV due to STDs
- Develop vaccines for STDs
- Doxycycline PEP



Nudging toward success



NIAID is funding research on 4 types of long-acting HIV prevention.

INTRAVAGINAL RING (IVR)



Polymer ring inserted into the vagina releases antiretroviral drug over time.

IMPLANT



Device implanted in the body releases antiretroviral drug over time.

INJECTABLE



Long-acting antiretroviral drug is injected into the body.

ANTIBODY

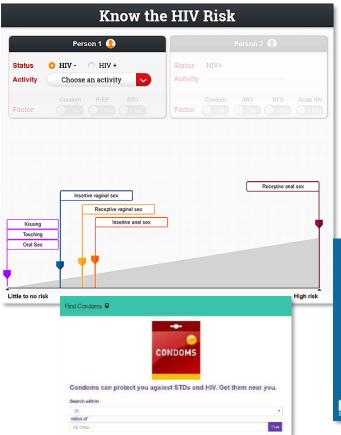


Antibody is infused or injected into the body.

New Self-Lubricating Condom Would Revolutionize Safe Sex

Developed by Boston University CAS and ENG researchers, it could reduce disease spread and unwanted pregnancies

Positive use of digital media



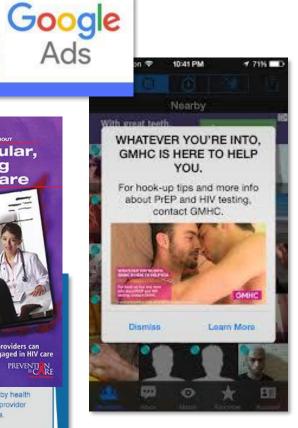




Small Talks ABOUT

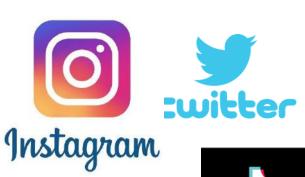
Ongoing Care

Regular,



Information, disinformation, misinformation: a major

gap in research















yelp







Policy

Housing, health care, substance use, mental health

- Being homeless associated with 2.5 higher odds detectable viral load
- For uninsured patients, receiving Ryan White services associated with viral suppression (77% vs 39%)
- Medication assisted therapy decreases HIV incidence by 54% among PWID, and improves viral suppression among persons with HIV



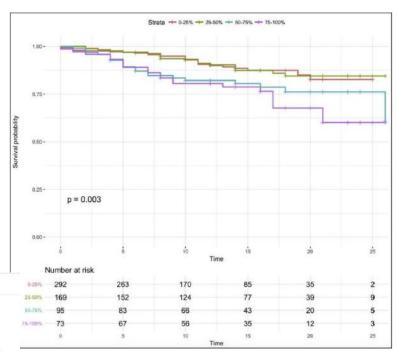
Structural stigma and policies affects health

Sexual minorities who live in areas with the most structural LGBT stigma experience higher mortality than heterosexual counterparts

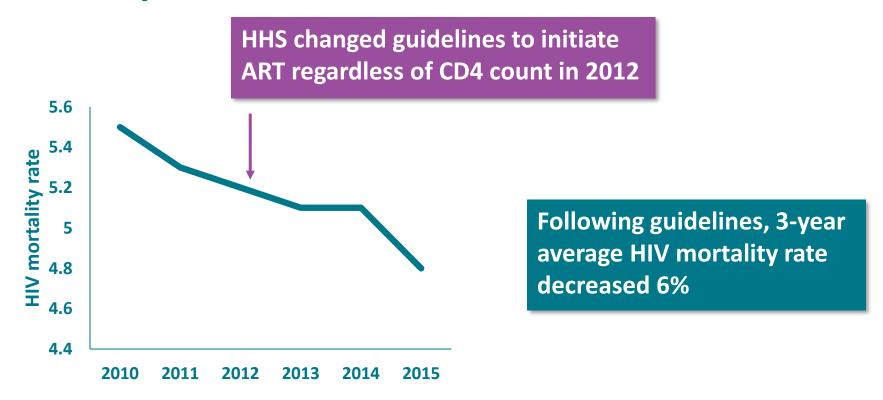
LGBT-protective laws associated with 2-3% lower mortality among persons with HIV

The New Hork Times

Ugandan President Signs Anti-Gay Law That Includes Death Penalty as a Punishment

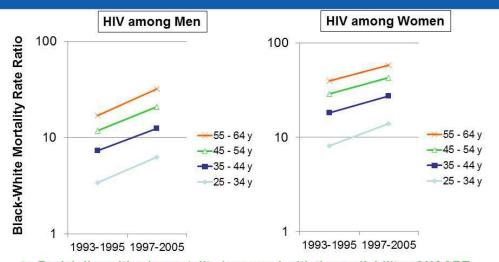


HIV treatment guidelines correlated with decreased mortality



Absolute disparities in HIV mortality decreased, but relative disparities increased with highly-active ART





Racial disparities in mortality increased with the availability of HAART

Levine et al. AJPH. 2010 Nov;100 (11):2176-2184

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Conclusion

- Many trends in HIV incidence, morbidity, and mortality are positive, but not equal across populations or rapid enough
- Research focus could be better aligned with highest impact along the continuum of public health and nexus of syndemics
- Reducing health inequities requires standardized approach to measurement and explicit focus on outcomes