Even as global HIV prevention efforts transition to early detection and treatment, it is unlikely that all individuals will be able to initiate antiretroviral therapy (ART) on the day of diagnosis. Regularly provided counseling during the acute HIV infection (AHI) period may be an important component of this "test and treat" strategy to prevent forward HIV transmission and to keep individuals motivated and engaged in care until ART is initiated and sustained.


This paper describes the drug adherence change pattern over time, identifies baseline factors associated with drug adherence over time and evaluates the effect of time-varying factors on corresponding drug adherence.


Many women and health care providers believe that contraceptive pills and patches cause weight gain, which may influence a woman's decision to initiate or continue use. This systematic review of randomized controlled trials looked at studies of contraceptive pills or patches where the woman's weight was measured. Providers and clients should be informed that the evidence does not support a causal association between combination contraceptive use and weight gain. Appropriately and accurate counseling may help reduce discontinuation of these effective contraceptives due to perceptions about weight changes.


The abdomen and thighs are recommended as injection sites in the existing label for depot-subsQ provera 104. The objective of this study is to demonstrate that injection of depot-subsQ in the upper arm, a preferred injection site in developing countries, provides adequate contraceptive protection for 3 months plus a 14-day window period for reinsertion. Based on these results, the planned acceptability studies of depot-subsQ in Uganda will be able to give participants the option of choosing the abdomen, anterior thigh or upper arm for the injection site.


Current global policy directives compel HIV/AIDS services to respond to clients' reproductive health needs. This study documented practical experience implementing an intervention for strengthening family planning services targeting prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT) clients to inform guidelines for implementing such services under real-world conditions.

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Callahan R, Nanda K, Taylor D, Mandalia J, Kapiga S, Ogada T, Malinheira M. Pregnancy and contraceptive use among women participating in the PEM-PREP trial 12/13 J Acquir Immune Defic Syndr


Etheredge GD, Mackenzie C, Canutis E. Should family planning be integrated into microfinance programs? Lessons from Kenya 1/13 Pop Dev Rev


Brown drug shops and pharmacies will help meet the growing demand for family planning care in rural areas by improving the availability of high-quality and reliable services. More research is needed on this promising practice to ensure it is feasible to implement across different settings. This evidence can be used to amend policies restricting drug shop's sale of prescription drugs like depot medroxyprogesterone acetate (DMPA). In addition, increased regulation and improved training are needed for drug shop owners and staff to enable them to meet the population's family planning needs.


Evidence for the effectiveness, safety and acceptability of Sino-implant (I) is limited. These data demonstrate that the product performed well in routine health services in Kenya and Pakistan.


Understanding adherence behavior will be critical to translating microbicide gel trial findings to programs. The findings from this study can help inform the design of future microbicide trials and improve adherence measurement strategies.


These results will be an important piece of the dossier submitted to the WHO in support of pre-qualification of the Shang Ring. The data will also be vital for government decision making on the potential role of the Shang Ring in their respective voluntary medical male circumcision programs.


This study did not confirm prior data suggesting that 0.75 mg levonorgestrel for peroral contraception could be more effective than typical use of barrier methods among women having infrequent sex. Characterizing populations most likely to adhere to, and benefit from, peroral regimens is essential to future research on these methods.

IN PROGRESS AND SUBMITTED


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