Brady M, Tolley E

The first study to provide empirical evidence on the positive association between perceiving oneself to be at risk of HIV and adherence to pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) within the context of a placebo-controlled PrEP clinical trial. Programmatic implications of the research are that individuals who perceive they are at risk of HIV may be good candidates for taking PrEP to reduce their risk of acquiring HIV.


This study shows that at least 48 consecutive hours of missed antiretroviral therapy (ART) is most strongly related to virological failure. Researchers recommend greater attention to neglected individual approaches in support of PrEP use, including technical adjustments to ART regimens, and greater support in terms of monitoring and feedback to help users recognize the need for additional support interventions to overcome chronic nutritional challenges.


This paper describes the major themes related to participants’ behavioral characteristics that emerged from quantitative, face-to-face interviews and qualitative, semi-structured interviews among participants’ sexual relations: Sexual concurrency; by both the participants and their sexual partners, was commonplace; transactional sex was uncommon; the HIV status of partners was often unknown; condom usage was generally low or infrequent; and risk perception was low.

L'Engle KL, Mwarogari P, Kirungo N, Sinkwi V, Weiner DR

Interventions to reduce alcohol use are essential for targeting the nexus of alcohol, sex and HIV common among sex workers. This study is one of the first to demonstrate that providing a brief intervention can lead to significant reductions in alcohol use among a community-based, recruitment-seeking sample of individuals. Results provide a framework for integrating a brief alcohol reduction intervention into programs.

Lopez LM, Grey TW, Chen C, Hinder JJ

This systematic review examined randomized controlled studies of counseling or other educational strategies for improving contraceptive use among postpartum women. The evidence included earlier work with randomized controlled trials. Findings might help in developing programs for postpartum women as well as identifying research needs.


This analysis assesses the frequency and the correlates of infrequent HIV testing and late diagnosis among black men who have sex with men. Infrequent testing, undiagnosed infection and late diagnosis were common among participants. New HIV diagnoses were more common among infrequent testers, underscoring the need for additional HIV testing and prevention efforts among this group in the United States.

Mavedzenge SN, Muller EE, Lewis JA, Chipato T, Morrison CS, Mavedzenge SN, Muller EE, Lewis DA, Chipato T, HPTN 061 study team

This paper describes an approach to quantitatively measure and track integration of HIV-related laboratory services into the mainstream and how some key intervention steps taken to enhance service integration.


This paper reports on the effort and progress in piloting World Health Organization Regional Office for Africa (WHO-AFRO) Plan(2013-2015) quality system management framework in six facilities from five different states of Nigeria. The effort resulted in measurable and positive impact on the laboratories.

Ranganan M, Tran HN, Todd CS, Thinh T, Hung V, Hue P, Hanh TH, Lam DN, Hung PT, West G, Colby D

The survey findings identify key issues within the Vietnamese health system that HIV programs can use to improve early enrollment in care soon after diagnosis. Among patients surveyed, the most common reasons for delayed entry were feeling fearful, feeling of stigma and discrimination in the community, time conflicts with work can be achieved and high costs of support go hand in hand. Researchers recommend that for HIV programs to emphasize the benefits of early treatment, assure confidentiality throughout the HIV care process, and develop creative interventions to connect systems to link people to testing sites and HIV clinics, and decentralize care closer to patients’ homes.


The study reviewed the safety profile of the Shangrila™ device, and the results will be an important piece of this framework. The study showed the Shangrila™ device was used in a flexible manner in support of the validation of the device. The data will also be vital for government decision making on the potential role of the Shangrila™ in their respective voluntary male medical circumcision programs.


The research demonstrates that a fully integrated online system has the potential both to increase diagnosis and treatment of sexually transmitted infections with higher patient satisfaction and to provide these services at a lower cost. But, a comparative effectiveness evaluation should be conducted to determine if the potential can be realized.

Suopan-M, MacQueen KM, van Loggenberg F, Mapiwa N, Karim QA, Abdool Karim SS
Trial participation disclosure and gel use behavior in the CAPIRA 014 tenofovir gel trial: AIDS Care 2014 Dec; 26 (12): 1525-20. [Journal Impact Factor: 2.194]

This study demonstrates that the dynamics of communication between partners about participation in a trial and use of a study product vary and can influence use behavior. Therefore, no single participation strategy can be applied to all HIV prevention trials or product introduction campaigns. Guidance is needed for developing adherence strategies that motivate male partners of women who want to communicate their study participation and that support women who would like to use a study product without their partner’s knowledge.


As pre-exposure prophylaxis becomes more widely available, understanding the interaction of Truvada with other commonly used pharmaceuticals will become more important. In particular, reproductive-aged women at high risk of HIV are in need of effectively models that both protect them against HIV and prevent pregnancy. This paper provides early data on the effect of Truvada on levonorgestrel levels among women using Truvada for HIV prevention and Sino-implant (II)® for contraception.

Tuan NT, Nguyen PH, Hahaydo N, Ngo詇i E

Two approaches to reducing the gap between breastfeeding awareness and practice are strengthening support in health facilities and making desired practices normal. Increased early initiation of breastfeeding can be applied to all HIV prevention trials or product introduction campaigns. A new intervention model is necessary for successful breastfeeding in these settings. Community-based interventions are the most feasible and necessary and are often well-supported by government authorities. It may help in improving breastfeeding among women at high risk of HIV but in need of effective models, both to protect themselves against HIV and to prevent pregnancy. This paper provides early data on the effect of Truvada on levonorgestrel levels among women using Sino-implant (II)® for contraception.