

RECENTLY PUBLISHED RESEARCH

● **Dulli LS, Eichleay M, Rademacher K, Sortijas S**, Nsengiyumva T

Meeting postpartum women's family planning needs through integrated family planning and immunization services: Results of a cluster-randomized controlled trial in Rwanda. Glob Health Sci Pract 2016 Mar; 4 (1): 73-86. [Journal Impact Factor: n/a]

This study demonstrated that integrating contraceptive services into infant immunization services was effective, acceptable and feasible without negatively affecting immunization uptake in the study region in Rwanda. Yet, unmet contraceptive need remained high, and a substantial number of women six months or more postpartum were awaiting return of menses before initiating a method. The authors recommend more effort to educate women about postpartum return to fertility and to encourage effective contraception use for those desiring to space or limit pregnancy.

● **Jolly DH, Mueller MP, Chen M**, Alston L, Hawley M, **Okumu E, Eley NT**, Stancil T, **MacQueen KM**

Concurrency and other sexual risk behaviors among black young adults in a southeastern city. AIDS Educ Prev 2016 Feb; 28 (1): 59-76. [Journal Impact Factor: 1.881]

Black Americans continue to have higher rates of HIV than other races. This paper identifies risk behaviors across four types of sexual partners: steady, casual, one-night stand and baby's parent. The authors also examined risk behaviors in concurrent and nonconcurrent partnerships and the combinations of partners involved in concurrent partnerships. HIV prevention programs should address the risks of concurrency and factors that discourage condom use, especially with steady partners with whom condom use is particularly low.

● **Khan MS, Khine TM, Hutchison C, Coker RJ, Hane KM, Innes AL**, Aung S

Are current case-finding methods under-diagnosing tuberculosis among women in Myanmar? An analysis of operational data from Yangon and the nationwide prevalence survey. BMC Infect Dis 2016 Mar; 16 (1): 110. [Journal Impact Factor: 2.613]

In Myanmar, 34 percent of nationally reported cases of tuberculosis (TB) are from women. The findings from this study suggest that socio-demographic and health service factors may influence TB case finding between men and women, resulting in barriers that drive lower TB case finding among women. Improving the sensitivity of tuberculosis diagnostic tools and methods at the township level could reduce these differences.

● **Koole O, Denison JA**, Menten J, **Tsui S**, Wabwire-Mangen F, Kwasigabo G, Mulenga M, Auld A, Agolory S, **Mukadi YD, van Praag E, Torpey K**, Williams S, Kaplan J, Zee A, Bangsberg DR, Colebunders R

Reasons for missing antiretroviral therapy: Results from a multi-country study in Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia. PLoS One 2016 Jan; 11 (1): e0147309. [Journal Impact Factor: 3.234]

This analysis identified the reasons patients missed doses of antiretroviral therapy (ART) and explored the association between symptoms and incomplete adherence. Common reasons for missing ART were symptoms, food insecurity and forgetfulness. Integrating text messages and food supplementation into programming is likely to improve adherence and patient outcomes.

● **Lopez LM, Grey TW, Tolley EE, Chen M**

Brief educational strategies for improving contraceptive use in young people (review). Cochrane Database Syst Rev 2016 Mar; (3): CD012025, 69p. [Journal Impact Factor: 6.032]

After examining randomized and nonrandomized studies, the authors found few interventions that tested brief educational strategies for improving contraceptive use among young people up to age 25. Of those interventions that did, about half had some effect. While multifaceted interventions address the complexity of contraceptive behavior, most counseling occurs in a clinical setting where time and counseling expertise may be limited. The authors conclude that the need is still great for practical, well-designed and carefully implemented interventions to improve contraceptive use among this age group.

● **Lupafya PC**, Mwangomba BL, Hosig K, Maseko LM, Chimbali H

Implementation of policies and strategies for control of noncommunicable diseases in Malawi: Challenges and opportunities. Health Educ Behav 2016 Apr; 43 (Suppl 1): 64s-9s. [Journal Impact Factor: 2.229]

Current services for noncommunicable diseases (NCD) in Malawi focus on facility-based screening and clinical services rather than active screening, prevention, and community awareness and outreach. Questionnaire responses indicated inadequate resources for NCD services. Policy and practice implications include better integration of services within the existing infrastructure with emphasis on capacity building, innovative funding solutions and a stronger, more comprehensive data management system.

● **Magidson JF, Li X, Mimiaga MJ, Moore AT**, Srithanaviboonchai K, Friedman RK, Limbada M, Hughes JP, Cummings V, Gaydos CA, Elharrar V, Celentano D, Mayer KH, Safren SA

Antiretroviral medication adherence and amplified HIV transmission risk among sexually active HIV-infected individuals in three diverse international settings. AIDS Behav 2016 Apr; 20 (4): 699-709. [Journal Impact Factor: 3.728]

Successful treatment-as-prevention requires identifying individuals at greatest risk for transmitting HIV, including those with antiretroviral therapy nonadherence or amplified HIV transmission risk. This study recruited sexually active, HIV-infected patients in Brazil, Thailand and Zambia to examine correlates in these risk categories. Results demonstrated that treatment-as-prevention efforts should consider patient psychosocial and contextual needs to be successful.

● **Mangone ER, Agarwal S, L'Engle K, Lasway C, Zan T**, van Beijma H, Orkis J, Karam R

Sustainable cost models for mHealth at scale: Modeling program data from m4RH Tanzania. PLoS One 2016 Jan; 11 (1): e0148011. [Journal Impact Factor: 3.234]

Within the literature on the use of mobile phones to improve health outcomes, there is limited documentation of the cost of implementing mHealth solutions, making it difficult for program planners and policymakers to make informed decisions. The authors used one year's operational budget of an mHealth program and developed four different cost-recovery strategies for achieving financial sustainability.

● **Nguyen PH, Kim XS, Nguyen TT, Tran LM, Hajeerhoy N**, Frongillo EA, Ruel MT, Rawat R, Menon P

Supply- and demand-side factors influencing utilization of infant and young child feeding counselling services in Viet Nam. PLoS One 2016 Mar; 11 (3): e0151358. [Journal Impact Factor: 3.234]

Adequate utilization of services is critical to maximize the impact of counseling on infant and young child feeding. The research findings indicate that demand-generation strategies are essential to increase utilization of facility-based counseling services in Vietnam and may be relevant for increasing and sustaining the use of nutrition services in similar contexts.

● **Odoyo-June E, Feldblum PJ, Fischer S**, Bailey RC, Obiero W, **Hart C, Veena V, Combes S**, Cherutich P

Unexpected complications following adult medical male circumcision using the PrePex device. Urol Int 2016 Feb; 96 (2): 188-93. [Journal Impact Factor: 1.426]

The authors observed several unexpected complications in this implementation study of the PrePex device for medical male circumcision in western Kenya, including some that have not been reported in other PrePex studies. The potential for these complications should be incorporated into PrePex training programs to alert circumcision providers to these rare events and the appropriate treatments.

● **Onwujekwe OE, Ibe O, Torpey K, Dada S**, Uzochukwu B, **Sanwo O**

Examining geographic and socio-economic differences in outpatient and inpatient consumer expenditures for treating HIV/AIDS in Nigeria. J Int AIDS Soc 2016 Feb; 19 (1): 20588. [Journal Impact Factor: 5.090]

The authors examined the cost of household HIV/AIDS treatment to quantify the magnitude of the economic burden of HIV/AIDS to different population groups in Nigeria. Improving access to HIV treatment services and introducing financial risk protection mechanisms, such as health insurance, will reduce costs for people living with HIV and their households. The information in the study will provide a basis for increased action toward a reduction of household economic burden caused by HIV/AIDS treatment.

● **Parcesepe AM, L'Engle KL**, Martin SL, Green S, Sinkele W, Suchindran C, Speizer IS, **Mwarogo P**, Kingola N

The impact of an alcohol harm reduction intervention on interpersonal violence and engagement in sex work among female sex workers in Mombasa, Kenya: Results from a randomized controlled trial. Drug Alcohol Depend 2016 Apr; 161 21-8. [Journal Impact Factor: 3.423]

A randomized controlled trial evaluated whether an alcohol harm reduction intervention was associated with reduced interpersonal violence or engagement in sex work among female sex workers in Mombasa, Kenya. Findings suggest that those assigned to the alcohol intervention were associated with reductions in some forms of violence and with reductions in engagement in sex work immediately and at six months post-intervention.

● **Rollins NC, Bhandari N, Hajeerhoy N**, Horton S, Lutter CK, Martines JC, Piwoz EG, Richter LM, Victora CG, **Lancet breastfeeding series group**

Why invest, and what it will take to improve breastfeeding practices? Lancet 2016 Jan; 387 (10017): 491-504. [Journal Impact Factor: 45.217]

Despite growing evidence of the impact of breastfeeding on reducing infant mortality and improving lifelong health, mothers still do not have the support they need to breastfeed. Women are two and a half times more likely to breastfeed where it is protected, promoted and supported. This paper outlines policy and program investments known to create an enabling environment for improved breastfeeding.

● **Schwebke JR, Lee JY, Lensing S, Philip SS, Wiesenfeld HC, Sena AC, Trainor N, Acevado N, Saylor L**, Rompalo AM, Cook RL

Home screening for bacterial vaginosis to prevent sexually transmitted diseases. Clin Infect Dis 2016 Mar; 62 (5): 531-6. [Journal Impact Factor: 8.886]

These findings indicate that the treatment of asymptomatic bacterial vaginosis (BV) with oral metronidazole resulted in lower rates of future BV. There was no significant reduction in the corresponding incidence of gonorrhea or chlamydia infections. If more effective therapies for BV become available, consideration should be given to revisiting this screening approach.

● **Shamim AA**, Mashreky SR, **Ferdous T, Tegenfeldt K, Roy S**, Fazlur Rahman AK, Rashid I, Haque R, Rahman Z, Hossen K, **Siddiquee SR, Rahman M, Sanghvi TG**, Shaheen N

Pregnant women diet quality and its sociodemographic determinants in Southwestern Bangladesh. Food Nutr Bull 2016 Mar; 37 (1): 14-26. [Journal Impact Factor: 1.148]

Diversity of diet among pregnant women is associated with nutrition sufficiency and micronutrient adequacy. This analysis shows that the diet quality of pregnant women was poor in the study region in Bangladesh, and intake of micronutrient-rich foods was low despite knowledge about the importance of these foods. The study result underscores the need to address other determinants of diet diversity as well as knowledge about recommended practices.

● **Shelus V, Hernandez OL**

The usefulness of a handwashing proxy in large household surveys. J Water Sanit Hyg Dev 2015 Dec; 5 (4): 565-73. [Journal Impact Factor: 0.439]

Because tracking handwashing practices is challenging, this paper tested a proxy — the presence of functional handwashing stations with soap and water — and its association with reports of child diarrheal disease in five sub-Saharan African countries. The authors found limited to moderate evidence supporting the potential usefulness of this proxy, suggesting that further exploration in other African and non-African contexts is warranted.

● **Thienkrua W, Todd CS**, Chaikummao S, Sukwicha W, Yafant S, Tippanont N, Varangrat A, Khlaimanee P, Sirivongrangson P, Holtz TH

Lubricant use among men who have sex with men reporting anal intercourse in Bangkok, Thailand: Impact of HIV status and implications for prevention. J Homosex 2016 Apr; 63 (4): 507-21. [Journal Impact Factor: 0.953]

This study measured prevalence and correlates of consistent lubricant use during anal sex among men who have sex with men in Bangkok, Thailand, a population among whom HIV incidence is very high. A key finding was a high rate of reported consistent lubricant use that was associated with reported consistent condom use with casual partners while binge drinking and paying for sex. Reported inconsistent condom use with casual and steady partners was negatively associated with lubricant use. Lubricant use is part of the best practice package for HIV prevention among men having sex with men, and programs should consider further promotion among this population.

● **Tolley E**, Friedland B, Gafos M, Amico R, Van Damme L, Woodsong C, **MacQueen K**, Mansoor L, McCormack S

Socioeconomic and behavioral factors influencing choice, adherence and success of microbicide formulations. In: das Neves, Jose, Sarmiento, Bruno, editors. Drug delivery and development of anti-HIV microbicides. Singapore: Pan Stanford Publishing; 2015. pp. 569-654. [Journal Impact Factor: n/a]

High product adherence is critical to the success of HIV prevention trials and the public health impact of products available in clinics. Some adherence determinants in these two contexts differ. This chapter presents a conceptual framework and draws widely on published and unpublished data to discuss the socioeconomic and behavioral factors influencing choice, adherence and success of different microbicide formulations.

● **Trinies V, Chard AN, Mateo T**, Freeman MC

Effects of water provision and hydration on cognitive function among primary-school pupils in Zambia: A randomized trial. PLoS One 2016 Mar; 11 (3): e0150071. [Journal Impact Factor: 3.234]

The authors conducted a randomized controlled trial in five schools with limited water access in Chipata, Zambia, to assess the efficacy of water provision on cognition. Although there were suggestive relationships between both water provision and hydration and increased scores on tests measuring visual attention, the authors did not find that provision of water or hydration impacted cognitive test scores. Key improvements to the study design are warranted to further investigate this relationship.

● **van der Straten A, Brown ER, Marrazzo JM, Chirenje MZ, Liu K, Gomez K**, Marzinke MA, Piper JM, Hendrix CW, MTN-003 VOICE protocol team for the Microbicide Trials Network

Divergent adherence estimates with pharmacokinetic and behavioural measures in the MTN-003 (VOICE) study. J Int AIDS Soc 2016 Feb; 19 (1): 20642. [Journal Impact Factor: 5.090]

Accurate product adherence measurements in microbicide/pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) studies is an ongoing challenge. Researchers compared behavioral measures (e.g., self-report, interviews, unused product count) and pharmacokinetic measures among a cohort of VOICE study participants. Despite high adherence indicated in the behavioral measures, pharmacokinetic results demonstrated low adherence. Real-time biological measures to monitor adherence should be implemented in microbicide/PrEP trials to better inform study results.