need for continued research to assess ART in pregnancy.

The authors compared the efficacy and safety of antiretroviral (ART) strategies for the prevention of mother-to-child transmission among asymptomatic HIV-infected pregnant women with high viral loads. This study was designed to identify and describe levels of household economic vulnerability in HIV-affected households in low-income countries and to estimate the household economic burden that are incurred by HIV patients. Service decentralization to reduce travel costs and administrative burden is needed to increase access to HAART among poor individuals in low-resource settings. This research suggests that the government should consider investing in non-laboratory tests that can be performed in contemporary clinics. The authors compared the incidence of HIV-related outcomes among women with and without a history of sexual violence. This study evaluated the population-level impact of interpersonal counseling, mass media, and community mobilization: Results of cluster-randomized program evaluations in Bangladesh, Mali, and Vietnam. PLoS Med 2016 Oct 13;13(10):e1002159. [Journal Impact Factor: 21.656]

The authors interviewed women and their male partners in KwaZulu, South Africa. Results highlighted the importance of novel treatment-as-prevention programs to reduce the risk of HIV-1 infection by 27 percent, with an increased efficacy in subgroup analyses involving improved adherence.

Bruna A, Chen M, Akil A

Qualitative assessment of the application of a discrete choice experiment with community health workers in Uganda: Aligning incentives with preferences. Glob Health Action 2016 Dec 4(1);6:281330. [Journal Impact Factor: n/a]

Discrete choice experiments are used to design incentive packages for health workers. This study used qualitative research methods to examine the appropriateness and validity of a discrete choice experiment with community health workers who have lower literacy. The results indicate that this approach can be appropriate for community health workers but requires careful design and implementation. To reduce maternal mortality, this paper reviews data from low- and middle-income countries, focusing on child birth services. The data is presented in a way that policymakers and planners can use it to evaluate whether important health services are functioning to meet the needs of women in each country. The authors present the results from HIV Prevention Trials Network (HPTN) 068, a Phase III trial to assess the effectiveness of monthly dapivirine vaginal ring involving women in low- and middle-income countries. The authors compared the effect of a conditional cash transfer on HIV incidence in young women in rural South Africa (HPTN 068): A phase 3, randomized controlled trial. Lancet Glob Health 2016 Dec; 4(12): e978-88. [Journal Impact Factor: 6.256]

There is a high prevalence of HIV in Cambodia, but testing remains low, especially among transgender women, who have men with sex and female entertainment workers. This study aimed to determine the acceptability of self-testing among these populations. The authors found that all participants showed a high willingness to use and accept self-testing because of its privacy and convenience. Acceptability of HIV self-testing among these populations. The authors found that all participants showed a high willingness to use and accept self-testing because of its privacy and convenience.

Siberry GK, Pawlina WR, Mulligan FH

Acute-phase HIV infection is a highly infectious period, and identification of this interval level may reduce the numbers of HIV transmissions among sexually active HIV-positive individuals in care (typically considered at lower transmission risk). This emphasizes the importance of novel treatment-as-prevention programs to reduce the risk of HIV-1 infection by 27 percent, with an increased efficacy in subgroup analyses involving improved adherence.