

RECENTLY PUBLISHED RESEARCH

- Amico KR, Wallace M, Bekker LG, Roux S, Atujuna M, Sebastian E, **Dye BJ**, Elharrar V, Grant RM
Experiences with HPTN 067/ADAPT study-provided open-label PrEP among women in Cape Town: Facilitators and barriers within a mutuality framework. *AIDS Behav* 2017 May; 21(5): 1361-75. [Journal Impact Factor: 2.916]

This research suggests that women who are prescribed pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) for HIV infection think differently about it, ranging from fear and avoidance to trust and advocacy for its use. The authors recommend that PrEP rollout should address beliefs and provide opportunities to talk about PrEP-related decision-making, including exploring fears and building trust in the medicine and the systems that provide it.
- Dayton R**, Nary P, **Cunningham J**, **Plourde KF**, **Green K**, **Wambugu S**, **Shrestha M**, **Aiyenigba B**, Ngige E
How can we better serve adolescent key populations? Strategies to encourage and inform future data collection, analysis, and use. *Glob Public Health* 2017 Aug; 12(8): 941-53. [Journal Impact Factor: 1.614]

Members of young key populations (ages 10 to 24) are some of the most at risk but the least understood and least served individuals affected by HIV. This paper helps researchers and program implementers collect new data and learn more from available data to advocate for, improve and amplify effective global programming.
- Hayes R, Floyd S, Schaap A, Shanaube K, Bock P, Sabapathy K, **Griffith S**, Donnell D, Piwowar-Manning E, El-Sadr W, Beyers N, Ayles H, Fidler S, **HPTN 071 (PopART) study team**
A universal testing and treatment intervention to improve HIV control: One-year results from intervention communities in Zambia in the HPTN 071 (PopART) cluster-randomised trial. *PLoS Med* 2017 May; 14(5): e1002292. [Journal Impact Factor: 11.862]

This study is observational data from Zambia to assess progress toward the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) 90-90-90 targets. In this analysis, acceptance of HIV testing among those consenting to the intervention was high, although linking them to care and antiretroviral treatment initiation took longer than expected. Achieving higher test uptake in men and connecting them to care more quickly will be objectives during the second annual round of the intervention.
- Ippoliti NB**, **Nanda G**, **Wilcher R**
Meeting the reproductive health needs of female key populations affected by HIV in low- and middle-income countries: A review of the evidence. *Stud Fam Plann* 2017 Jun; 48(2): 121-51. [Journal Impact Factor: 2.358]

Women at high risk of acquiring HIV experience higher rates of unmet need for family planning, unintended pregnancies, sexual violence and abortions, and face significant social, economic and political barriers to achieving reproductive health. This paper offers recommendations for policy, health systems, community and individual interventions to mitigate the effects of these barriers and improve reproductive health outcomes among these women.
- Jegede FE**, Oyeyi TI, Abdulrahman SA, Mbah HA, **Badru T**, **Agbakwuru C**, **Adedokun O**
Effect of HIV and malaria parasites co-infection on immune-hematological profiles among patients attending anti-retroviral treatment (ART) clinic in Infectious Disease Hospital Kano, Nigeria. *PLoS One* 2017 Mar; 12(3): e0174233. [Journal Impact Factor: 2.806]

This study evaluated malaria as a co-infection among HIV-infected patients and the effect of malaria on immune-hematological parameters in antiretroviral treatment (ART) settings in the tropics. The study found that diagnosing malaria, promptly starting antiretroviral therapy, and monitoring CD4 counts and some hematology indices on a regular basis are critical to achieving better HIV management for all patients. The study also found that co-infection was significantly lower among patients who use treated bed nets, cotrimoxazole chemotherapy and ART — a strategy that is recommended by the World Health Organization for developing countries.
- L'Engle K**, **Plourde KF**, **Zan T**
Evidence-based adaptation and scale-up of a mobile phone health information service. *mHealth* 2017 Mar; 311. [Journal Impact Factor: n/a]

Using mobile phone interventions for health improvement, particularly behavior change and maintenance interventions, is growing at a rapid pace. This case study presents how to apply best practices to successfully scale up mobile phone interventions. Applying principles of scale can inform the successful scale-up, sustainability and potential impact of mHealth programs across health topics and settings.
- Lamprey P**, Laar A, Adler AJ, **Dirks R**, Caldwell A, Prieto-Merino D, Aerts A, Pearce N, Perel P
Evaluation of a community-based hypertension improvement program (Com-HIP) in Ghana: Data from a baseline survey. *BMC Public Health* 2017 Apr; 17(1): 368. [Journal Impact Factor: 2.265]

This paper presents the findings of a baseline survey on hypertension prevalence, awareness, treatment and control in Ghana. The findings indicate a high burden of hypertension and a very low level of treatment and control, despite a high level of awareness. These results suggest that current programs have failed to reduce hypertension and more innovative approaches should be considered to achieve meaningful hypertension control.
- Li H, Yang SG, Gu L, **Zhang Y**, Yan XX, Liang ZA, Zhang W, Jia HY, Chen W, Liu M, Yu KJ, Xue CX, Hu K, Zou Q, Li LJ, Cao B, Wang C, National Influenza A(H1N1)pdm09 Clinical Investigation Group of China
Effect of low-to-moderate-dose corticosteroids on mortality of hospitalized adolescents and adults with influenza A(H1N1)pdm09 viral pneumonia. *Influenza Other Respir Viruses* 2017 Jul; 11(4): 345-54. [Journal Impact Factor: 2.677]

The authors analyzed the effect of corticosteroids to reduce mortality from pneumonia caused by a specific strain of influenza A called (H1N1)pdm09. Using observational data of hospitalized adolescent and adult patients with this type of pneumonia, the findings suggest that low-to-moderate-dose corticosteroids might reduce the mortality of patients with severe pneumonia that causes low blood oxygen levels. However, there was no indication that patients with less severe disease benefited from corticosteroid therapy.
- Meier BM, **Tureski K**, **Bockh E**, **Carr D**, Ayala A, Roberts A, Cloud L, Wilhelm N, Burris S
Examining national public health law to realize the global health security agenda. *Med Law Rev* 2017 Spring; 25(2): 240-69. [Journal Impact Factor: 0.929]

The Global Health Security Agenda developed 11 action packages to help countries achieve agenda targets. This paper presents cross-national research to map the legal domains necessary to meet each action package in 20 sub-Saharan African countries. The study found that national legislation for health security is absent, outdated or insufficient to address current public health threats. Its findings can be applied to identify new or supplemental legal authorities and powers needed to strengthen existing frameworks and achieve targets.
- Moro RN, Sterling TR, Saukkonen J, Vernon A, Horsburgh CR Jr, Chaisson RE, **Hamilton CD**, Villarino ME, Goldberg S
Factors associated with non-completion of follow-up: 33-month latent tuberculous infection treatment trial. *Int J Tuberc Lung Dis* 2017 Mar; 21(3): 286-96. [Journal Impact Factor: 2.468]

Valid clinical trials rely on patients to adhere to treatments and to participate until the end of the study. This secondary analysis of a published tuberculosis prevention study showed that patients at a higher risk of not completing the study were identified by characteristics known at enrollment or shortly thereafter. These findings can help future studies minimize attrition by, for example, restricting the proportion enrolled with high-risk characteristics or increasing sample sizes.
- Moussa WS**
Closer to the finish line? Compulsory attendance, grade attainment, and high school graduation. *Educ Finance Policy* 2017 Winter; 12(1): 28-53. [Journal Impact Factor: 1.316]

The findings of this research show that compulsory attendance legislation is effective in improving high school graduation rates. The author states that changing the legislation from a minimum age to a minimum duration requirement can significantly improve graduation rates in low-performing urban school districts across all students, especially those from disadvantaged groups.
- Negedu-Momoh OR**, **Jegede FE**, Yakubu A, **Balogun O**, Abdullahi M, **Badru T**, **Oladele EA**, **Agbakwuru C**, **Khamofu H**, **Torpey K**
Performance evaluation of BD FACSPresto™ point of care CD4 analyzer to enumerate CD4 counts for monitoring HIV infected individuals in Nigeria. *PLoS One* 2017 May; 12(5): e0178037. [Journal Impact Factor: 2.806]

Analyzing CD4 counts at points of care have the potential to improve access to quality HIV care. In Nigeria, the accuracy of the BD FACSPresto™ had not been evaluated, but this study showed that the BD FACSPresto™ reliably estimates CD4 counts and can be used effectively by most health care workers. It confirms the ability of the equipment to help increase access and coverage of quality antiretroviral therapy services.
- Nguyen PH, **Sanghvi T**, **Tan LM**, Afsana K, **Mahmud Z**, Aktar B, Haque R, Menon P
The nutrition and health risks faced by pregnant adolescents: Insights from a cross-sectional study in Bangladesh. *PLoS One* 2017 Jun; 12(6): e0178878. [Journal Impact Factor: 2.806]

Adolescent pregnancies pose substantial health risks for the mother and child. This study of adolescent mothers in Bangladesh found that they experienced a more difficult birth and a longer recovery, and the infants and mothers were significantly more stunted than older mothers and their infants. The authors suggest that approaches to delaying childbirth merit greater attention in maternal health and nutrition strategies where adolescent pregnancies are common.
- Palumbo PJ, Wilson EA, Piwowar-Manning E, **McCauley M**, **Gamble T**, Kumwenda N, Makhema J, Kumarasamy N, Chariyalertsak S, Hakim JG, Hosseinipour MC, Melo MG, Godbole SV, Pilotto JH, Grinsztajn B, Panchia R, Chen YQ, Cohen MS, Eshleman SH, Fogel JM
Association of HIV diversity and virologic outcomes in early antiretroviral treatment: HPTN 052. *PLoS One* 2017 May; 12(5): e0177281. [Journal Impact Factor: 2.806]

Higher HIV genetic diversity may be associated with virologic outcomes in HIV-infected adults. In this study, the authors indicate that using a high-resolution melting assay to analyze the diversity can be used to show that HIV diversity can impact clinical outcomes and that it might be a valuable tool for future studies of people with HIV infection.
- Patel RC, Baeten JM, Heffron R, Hong T, Davis NL, **Nanda K**, Coombs RW, Lingappa JR, Bukusi EA, Hurst S, Thomas KK, Kourtis AP, Mugo N, Partners in Prevention HSV/HIV Transmission Study and Partners PrEP study teams
Hormonal contraception is not associated with reduced ART effectiveness among women initiating ART: Evidence from longitudinal data. *J Acquir Immune Defic Syndr* 2017 May; 75(1): 91-6. [Journal Impact Factor: 3.935]

The authors evaluated the relationship between hormonal contraceptive use and antiretroviral therapy (ART) effectiveness and found that hormonal contraceptives did not reduce ART effectiveness among HIV-positive women initiating therapy. HIV-positive women should continue to be offered contraceptive options that best meet their needs.
- Riddler SA, Husnik M, Ramjee G, Premraj A, Tutshana BO, Pather A, Siva S, Jeenaarain N, Nair G, Selepe P, Kabwigo S, Palanee-Phillips T, Panchia R, Mhlanga F, **Levy L**, Livan E, Patterson K, Elharrar V, Balkus J
HIV disease progression among women following seroconversion during a tenofovir-based HIV prevention trial. *PLoS One* 2017 Jun; 12(6): e0178594. [Journal Impact Factor: 2.806]

This study assessed the impact of tenofovir-based pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) on HIV disease progression in women who seroconverted. The authors found no significant effect on disease outcomes and demonstrated the feasibility and benefits of long-term follow-up of seroconverters using PrEP. As PrEP continues to be introduced in various settings, these data are important for policymakers and ministries of health to better understand the clinical outcomes of PrEP seroconverters.
- Snead MC, Wiener J, Ewumi S, Phillips C, Flowers L, Hylton-Kong T, Medley-Singh N, Legardy-Williams J, **Costenbader E**, Papp J, Warner L, Black C, Kourtis AP
Prevalence and risk factors associated with STIs among women initiating contraceptive implants in Kingston, Jamaica. *Sex Transm Infect* 2017 May; epub ahead of print. [Journal Impact Factor: 3.212]

This paper examines the prevalence of sexually transmitted infections (STIs) as a part of the Sino-implant (II) study, a trial in Kingston, Jamaica, that evaluated whether the initiation of the implant led to more unprotected sex among women ages 18 to 44 years. The authors found that the immediate initiation of Sino-implant (II) was not associated with higher STI prevalence rates over three months for these women. These findings fill an important gap in the evidence regarding the effect of initiation of long-acting reversible contraceptives on STIs.
- Taylor J**, **Namey E**, Johnson AC, **Guest G**
Beyond the page: A process review of using ethnodrama to disseminate research findings. *J Health Commun* 2017 Jun; 22(6): 532-44. [Journal Impact Factor: 1.614]

Typical research dissemination strategies are often limited in terms of their reach, accessibility and level of audience engagement. This paper details the process of developing and implementing an ethnodrama, a written or live performance of the findings, to disseminate research findings. The paper drew on a study from Durham, North Carolina, that explored the health-seeking behaviors of African-American men.
- Tuan NT**, Withers M, Frongillo EA, **Hajeebhoy N**
Estimates of the quality of complementary feeding among Vietnamese infants aged 6-23 months varied by how commercial baby cereals were classified in 24-h recalls. *Matern Child Nutr* 2017 Apr; 13(2): e12295. [Journal Impact Factor: 2.528]

As a part of the World Health Organization (WHO) questionnaire capturing dietary information for a 24-hour period of children ages 6 to 23 months, the authors identified different scenarios to classify commercial baby cereals. The scenarios affected the population-level estimates of dietary quality. Guidance is required from WHO about how to account for the consumption of these cereals when estimating the quality of complementary feeding.
- Yi S, Ngin C, Tuot S, Chhoun P, **Chhim S**, Pal K, Mun P, Mburu G
HIV prevalence, risky behaviors and discrimination experiences among transgender women in Cambodia: Descriptive findings from a national integrated biological and behavioral survey. *BMC Int Health Hum Rights* 2017 May; 17(1): 14. [Journal Impact Factor: 2.048]

This paper summarizes descriptive findings and policy implications on HIV prevention among transgender women in Cambodia. The authors concluded that the high prevalence of HIV, sexually transmitted infections and related risk behaviors among this population is of great concern. The authors suggest there is an urgent need to further expand tailored prevention interventions that focus on individual, social and structural drivers of HIV.