

RECENTLY PUBLISHED RESEARCH

● **Achwoka D, Mandala J, Muriithi M, Zeng Y, Chen M, Dirks R, Sirengo M, Wafula R, Torpey K**
Progress toward elimination of perinatal HIV transmission in Kenya: Analysis of early infant diagnosis data. Int J STD AIDS 2017 Jan; epub ahead of print. [Journal Impact Factor: 1.350]
 This is the first study to analyze the Kenya National Early Infant Diagnosis database, which contains the results of samples from January 2008 to October 2013 of infants ages 0–18 months who were exposed to HIV. The findings show a significantly decreasing trend of HIV-positive results. This demonstrates that early infant diagnosis results could be used to assess programs for the prevention of mother-to-child transmission.

● **Avery M, Mills SJ, Stephan E**
Real-time monitoring through the use of technology to enhance performances throughout HIV cascades. Curr Opin HIV AIDS 2017 Sep; 12(5): 488-93. [Journal Impact Factor: 4.050]
 The authors found numerous publications documenting uses of technology at various stages of the HIV prevention-to-treatment cascade. But, they noted a lack of evidence on technology to track and improve services across the entire cascade. This review highlights lessons learned from a range of technical solutions for HIV services. The paper will inform successful real-time program monitoring.

● **Bailey PE, Anduaem W, Brun M, Freedman L, Gbangbade S, Kante M, Keyes E, Libamba E, Moran AC, Mouniri H, el Joud DO, Singh K**
Institutional maternal and perinatal deaths: A review of 40 low- and middle-income countries. BMC Pregnancy Childbirth 2017 Sep; 17(1): 295. [Journal Impact Factor: 2.263]
 The paper describes the magnitude of institutional maternal mortality, causes and cause-specific case fatality rates, and stillbirth and early neonatal death rates. The authors found that the causes of facility-based maternal mortality mirror the findings of population-based systematic reviews. These findings show that health management information systems should differentiate between antenatal and intrapartum stillbirths and more accurately classify newborn deaths. More precise measurement of these outcomes should strengthen health system interventions in maternal and infant mortality.

● Boutron I, Altman DG, Moher D, **Schulz KF, Ravaud P, CONSORT NPT group**
CONSORT statement for randomized trials of nonpharmacologic treatments: A 2017 update and a CONSORT extension for nonpharmacologic trial abstracts. Ann Intern Med 2017 Jul; 167(1): 40-7. [Journal Impact Factor: 17.135]
 This article describes a Consolidated Standards of Reporting Trials (CONSORT) extension to the CONSORT 2010 Statement that addresses methodological issues specific to trials of nonpharmacologic treatments, such as surgery, rehabilitation or psychotherapy. To develop these materials, the authors reviewed published literature, surveyed authors and conducted a consensus meeting. This update should enable researchers who are writing journal articles to increase the transparency of their reports and the accuracy of trial result interpretations.

● **Brunie A, Mucheri PN, Akol A, Chen M, Mercer SJ, Petruney T**
Integrating family planning and HIV services at the community level: Formative assessment with village health teams in Uganda. Afr J Reprod Health 2017 Jun; 21(2): 73-80. [Journal Impact Factor: n/a]
 This study from Uganda found that community health workers who offer injectable family planning can deliver HIV testing and counseling without compromising service quality and that the integrated model is beneficial and acceptable to both community health workers and their clients.

● **Chhim S, Ngin C, Chhoun P, Tuot S, Ly C, Mun P, Pal K, Macom J, Dousset JP, Mburu G, Yi S**
HIV prevalence and factors associated with HIV infection among transgender women in Cambodia: Results from a national Integrated Biological and Behavioral Survey. BMJ Open 2017 Aug; 7(8): e015390. [Journal Impact Factor: 2.369]
 This study was the second national biological and behavioral survey among transgender women in Cambodia. The authors found that HIV prevalence among transgender women remains persistently high. To achieve the goal of eliminating HIV, they suggest that effective combination prevention strategies addressing the risk factors among transgender women be strengthened.

● Fort AL, **Deussom R, Bulew R, Gilroy K, Nelson D**
The Human Resources for Health Effort Index: A tool to assess and inform Strategic Health Workforce Investments. Hum Resour Health 2017 Jul; 15(1): 47. [Journal Impact Factor: 1.780]
 The authors reviewed survey results of the *Human Resources for Health Effort Index*, a tool that goes beyond the basic metrics of health worker density. The indexed surveys provided key qualitative information about health systems strengthening and opportunities for more strategic and targeted investments for health workforce development. Given the relative novelty of human resource indicators in public health, the authors suggest that more research and efforts are needed to improve the evidence base.

● **Gamble T, Branson B, Donnell D, Hall HI, King G, Cutler B, Hader S, Burns D, Leider J, Wood AF, Volpp KG, Buchacz K, El-Sadr WM, HPTN O65 study team**
Design of the HPTN O65 (TLC-Plus) study: A study to evaluate the feasibility of an enhanced test, link-to-care, plus treat approach for HIV prevention in the United States. Clin Trials 2017 Aug; 14(4): 322-32. [Journal Impact Factor: 2.715]
 This article outlines the design of a multicomponent, community-based study evaluating the feasibility of the “test and treat” approach to HIV prevention in the United States. The authors found that the HIV Prevention Trails Network (HPTN) O65 study demonstrated the feasibility of implementing and evaluating a trial that includes several community sites and involves pragmatic approaches to study implementation and evaluation.

● Ghanotakis E, **Hoke T, Wilcher R, Field S, Mercer S**, Bobrow EA, Namubiru M, Katirayi L, Manderla I
Evaluation of a male engagement intervention to transform gender norms and improve family planning and HIV service uptake in Kabale, Uganda. Glob Public Health 2017 Oct; 12(10): 1297-1314. [Journal Impact Factor: 1.614]
 Evaluating men's understanding of family planning and gender norms in Uganda revealed that, overall, the intervention did not achieve programmatically meaningful changes in gender attitudes among men, but it did show some improvements in men's health-seeking behaviors. The authors suggest that future interventions require higher peer educator qualifications, longer intervention duration and more frequent supervision.

● Gulick RM, Wilkin TJ, Chen YQ, Landovitz RJ, Amico KR, Young AM, Richardson P, Marzinke MA, Hendrix CW, Eshleman SH, McGowan I, Cottle LM, Andrade A, Marcus C, Klingman KL, Chege W, Rinehart AR, Rooney JF, **Andrew P**, Salata RA, Siegel M, Manabe YC, Frank I, Ho K, Santana J, Stekler JD, Swaminathan S, **McCauley M**, Hodder S, Mayer KH
Safety and tolerability of maraviroc-containing regimens to prevent HIV infection in women: A phase 2 randomized trial. Ann Intern Med 2017 Sep; 167(6): 384-93. [Journal Impact Factor: 17.135]
 This study shows that, for U.S. women at risk of HIV infection, pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) regimens containing maraviroc are safe and well-tolerated, compared with the standard regimen of tenofovir disoproxil fumarate/emtricitabine. The authors also found that no new infections occurred with the study regimen, compared with the standard regimen, but more research is needed to determine whether that outcome is because of the study drug and whether the enrolled population was lower risk than anticipated.

● **Hatch R, Buckner E, Omoeva C**
The limits of redistributive school finance policy in South Africa. J Educ Emerg 2017 Jul; 3(1): 79-105. [Journal Impact Factor: n/a]
 This case study examines whether one of South Africa's progressive education finance policies, the no-fee school policy, has equalized — or is perceived to have equalized — school resources and educational opportunities in basic education. The authors indicate that the no-fee school policy has been more effective at reducing poverty than building equity or social cohesion.

● **Murray KR, Dulli LS, Ridgeway K, Dal Santo L, Darrow de Mora D, Olsen P, Silverstein H, McCarraher DR**
Improving retention in HIV care among adolescents and adults in low- and middle-income countries: A systematic review of the literature. PLoS One 2017 Sep; 12(9): e0184879. [Journal Impact Factor: 2.806]
 This review indicates that interventions targeting retention in care among adolescents living with HIV in low- and middle-income countries are rare in the published literature. Given the urgent need to increase the retention of adolescents in HIV care, the authors suggest that interventions that are effective with adults be adapted for adolescents and evaluated and that interventions specifically targeting the needs of adolescents be developed and tested.

● **Muth S, Len A, Evans JL, Phou M, Chhit S, Neak Y, Ngak S, Stein ES, Carrico AW, Maher L, Page K**
HIV treatment cascade among female entertainment and sex workers in Cambodia: Impact of amphetamine use and an HIV prevention program. Addict Sci Clin Pract 2017 Sep; 12(1): 20. [Journal Impact Factor: n/a]
 This study examines the continuum-of-care outcomes among HIV-positive, female, entertainment sex workers in Cambodia. While most women were successfully linked to HIV care, the authors found that retention and viral suppression were low. The authors suggest that tailored existing HIV/AIDS prevention programs that target the broader population of HIV-positive, female, entertainment sex workers, as well as interventions to reduce amphetamine-type stimulant use, could optimize the health benefits of HIV treatment.

● Nguyen PH, **Sanghvi T, Kim SS, Tran LM, Afsana K, Mahmud Z, Aktar B, Menon P**
Factors influencing maternal nutrition practices in a large-scale maternal, newborn and child health program in Bangladesh. PLoS One 2017 Jul; 12(7): e0179873. [Journal Impact Factor: 2.806]
 This paper examines the maternal, household and health service factors that influence maternal nutrition practices in a large-scale maternal, newborn and child health program in Bangladesh. The authors show that improving knowledge, self-efficacy and perceptions of social norms among pregnant women, increased husband support, early registration in prenatal care and provision of free supplements will largely improve maternal nutrition practices.

● **Nicoleau G, Sackman R**
Reimagining pedagogy. In: Jayaram, Shubha, Munge, Wambui, Adamson, Bob, Sorrell, David, Jain, Nitika editors. Bridging the Skills Gap: Innovations in Africa and Asia. Springer International Publishing; 2017. pp. 77-100. [Journal Impact Factor: n/a]
 This chapter examines two initiatives that focused on improving youth outcomes in government-run secondary schools: the Mindset Teach program in South Africa and the Skishana Foundation in India. These programs highlight the importance of the development of high-quality instruction, learning standards, content and professional development, and the role these educational components play in nurturing the skills that youth need to be well-prepared citizens.

● **Plourde KF, Ippoliti NB, Nanda G, McCarraher DR**
Mentoring interventions and the impact of protective assets on the reproductive health of adolescent girls and young women. J Adolesc Health 2017 Aug; 61(2): 131-9. [Journal Impact Factor: 3.974]
 This literature review examines mentoring programs for adolescent girls and young women and the potential for these programs to improve sexual and reproductive health outcomes. Group-based mentoring programs demonstrated the most promise, and successful interventions consisted of multiple components, including mentoring. Despite promising evidence, the authors suggest more research to better understand the relationship between reproductive health and access to social and economic resources and the impact of mentoring programs.

● Shanaube K, Schaap A, Floyd S, Phiri M, **Griffith S, Chaila J, Bock P, Hayes R, Fidler S, Ayles H, HPTN 071 (PopART) study team**
What works — reaching universal HIV testing: Lessons from HPTN 071 (PopART) trial in Zambia. AIDS 2017 Jul; 31(11): 1555-64. [Journal Impact Factor: 5.003]
 This article presents early data from the community-randomized universal HIV testing and treatment trial, HIV Prevention Trails Network (HPTN) 071 (PopART). The data show that home-based HIV counseling and testing offered to all households in urban and peri-urban communities in Zambia is acceptable and can dramatically improve residents' awareness of their HIV status. The authors state that maximizing uptake requires repeated visits to homes to reach those not available or not yet ready to be tested during the initial visit.

● **Stalter RM, Tharaldson J, Owen DH, Okumu E, Moench T, Mack N, Tolley EE, MacQueen KM**
Attitudes and perceptions toward novel objective measures of ARV-based vaginal ring use: Results from a global stakeholder survey. PLoS One 2017 Jul; 12(7): e0180963. [Journal Impact Factor: 2.806]
 The authors conducted a survey of stakeholders with experience and expertise in microbicide and HIV prevention clinical trials. They found that methods that require no additional input from the participant and no modifications to the existing ring product are viewed as more acceptable to trial participants and more feasible to implement in the field.

● **Todd CS, Mills SJ, Innes AL**
Electronic health, telemedicine and new paradigms for training and care. Curr Opin HIV AIDS 2017 Sep; 12(5): 475-87. [Journal Impact Factor: 4.050]
 This qualitative literature review assesses eHealth and mHealth training methods for HIV care that were published between 2016 and 2017. Notable findings were that the merging of electronic medical records systems improved telemedicine through mobile networks and instant messaging services to low-resource areas, and that few trials established efficient strategies to train HIV care providers or extenders on HIV care outcomes. The authors recommend more rigorous testing of electronic training interventions to demonstrate the impact on services for people living with HIV.

● Verver S, Kapata N, Simpungwe MK, **Kaminsa S, Mwale M, Mukwangole C, Sichinga B**, Ahmedov S, Meis M
Feasibility of district wide screening of health care workers for tuberculosis in Zambia. BMC Public Health 2017 Jul; 18(1): 17. [Journal Impact Factor: 2.265]
 This study assessed the feasibility of tuberculosis (TB) screening of health care workers, including paid staff and community volunteers, as part of a project introducing facility-specific interventions to control TB. The authors found that screening was feasible if confidentiality can be guaranteed.