

HPTN 071 (PopART) Lessons learnt on reaching MEN

Satellite Session South Africa AIDS Conference Durban ICC

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11th June 2019



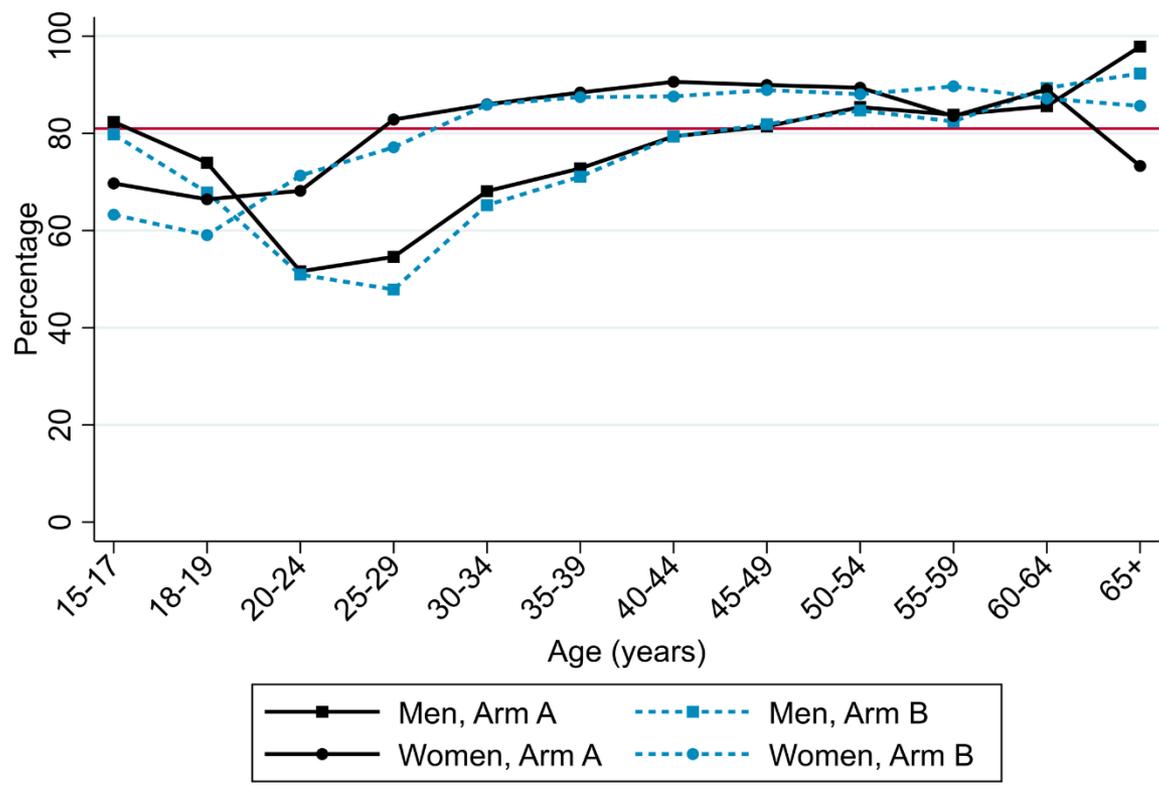
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Background

- UNAIDS goals 90-90-90
- Decentralisation of HIV testing services (HTS) into the community → increase in uptake, more first-time testers, identify persons earlier in course of HIV-infection, and improve linkage to care.
- Uptake of HIV care remains lower amongst men at all stages of the HIV treatment continuum.

ART coverage at end of trial: CHiPs data extrapolated to total population aged ≥ 15 years



90-90 target = 81%

Hypothesis

We hypothesize that customizing home based visit schedules will increase the number of men reached.

Objective

We conducted a retrospective study to assess the relationship between household visit schedule and reaching men in South African PopART communities.

HPTN

HIV Prevention
Trials Network



Two PopART studies on topic

- *Using CHiPs data:* How do we reach men? Offering HIV testing in evening and weekends in a community-based HPTN 071 (PopART) prevention trial in South Africa (“Study 1”)
- *Using PC data:* Improving retention of community-recruited participants in HIV prevention research through evening and weekend household visits; findings from the HPTN 071 (PopART) study (“Study 2”)

Study 1- Lessons from CHiPS

Blia Yang, Rosa Sloot, Sian Floyd, Dolapo Awoniyi, Sam Griffith, Peter Bock, Helen Ayles, Sarah Fidler, Richard Hayes, Sten H. Vermund, Nulda Beyers, and the HPTN 071 (PopART) Team

Study 1- Methods

- Study conducted in the 6 PopART intervention sites (Peri-Urban)
- SA CHiPS teams routinely visited 54,515 households up to 3 times over 4 years
- Study period: Sept 2016- Sept 2017
- Household visit schedule: weekday shift (9am-5pm, or 10am-6pm, or 11am-7pm), Saturday or Sunday shift

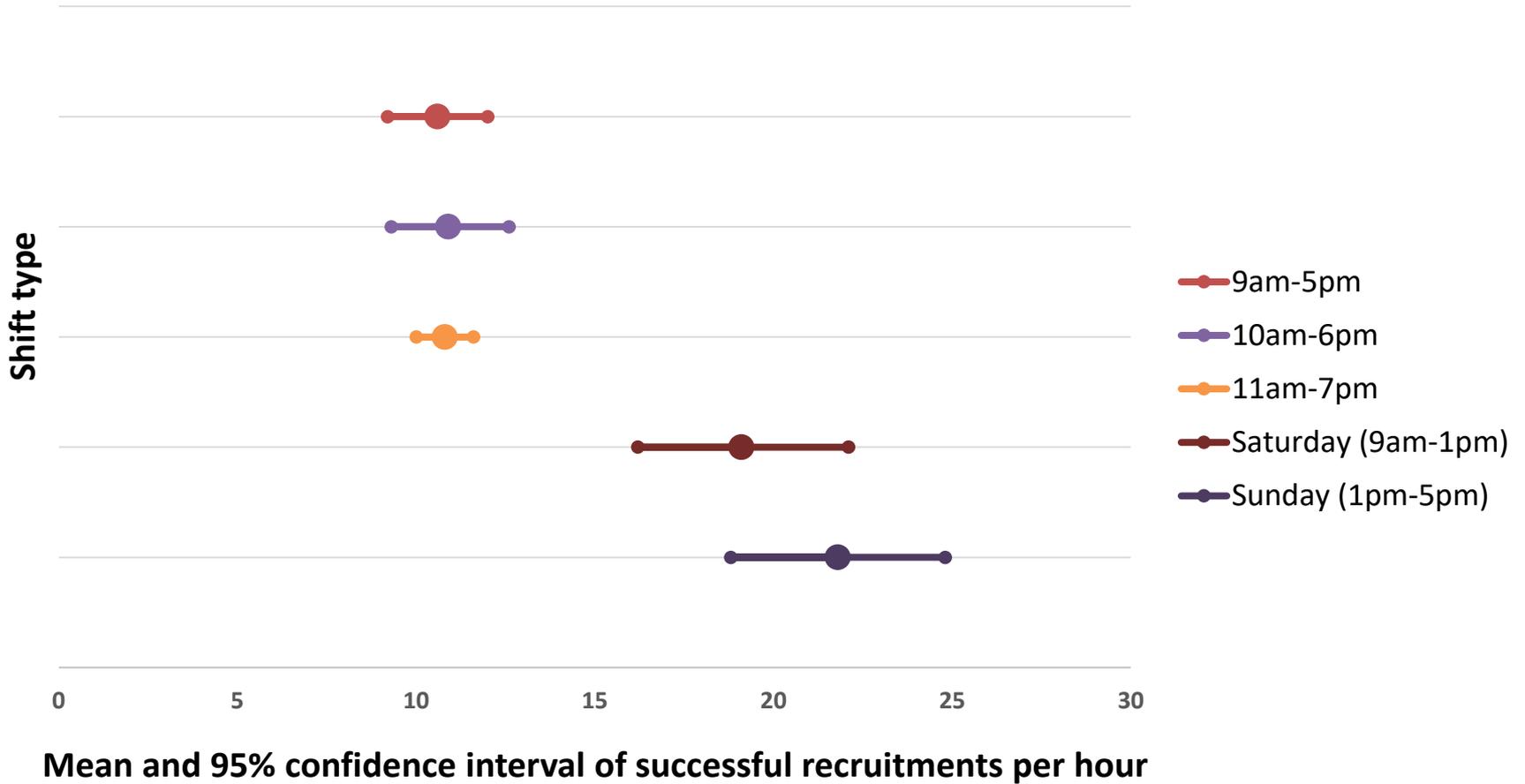
Study 1- Methods

- Study outcome: mean successful recruitments (interview completed), standardized by hour, for each shift type
- Linear regression analysis used to compare mean successful recruitments
- Time of visit (quarter) was included in models to account for confounding with study duration.

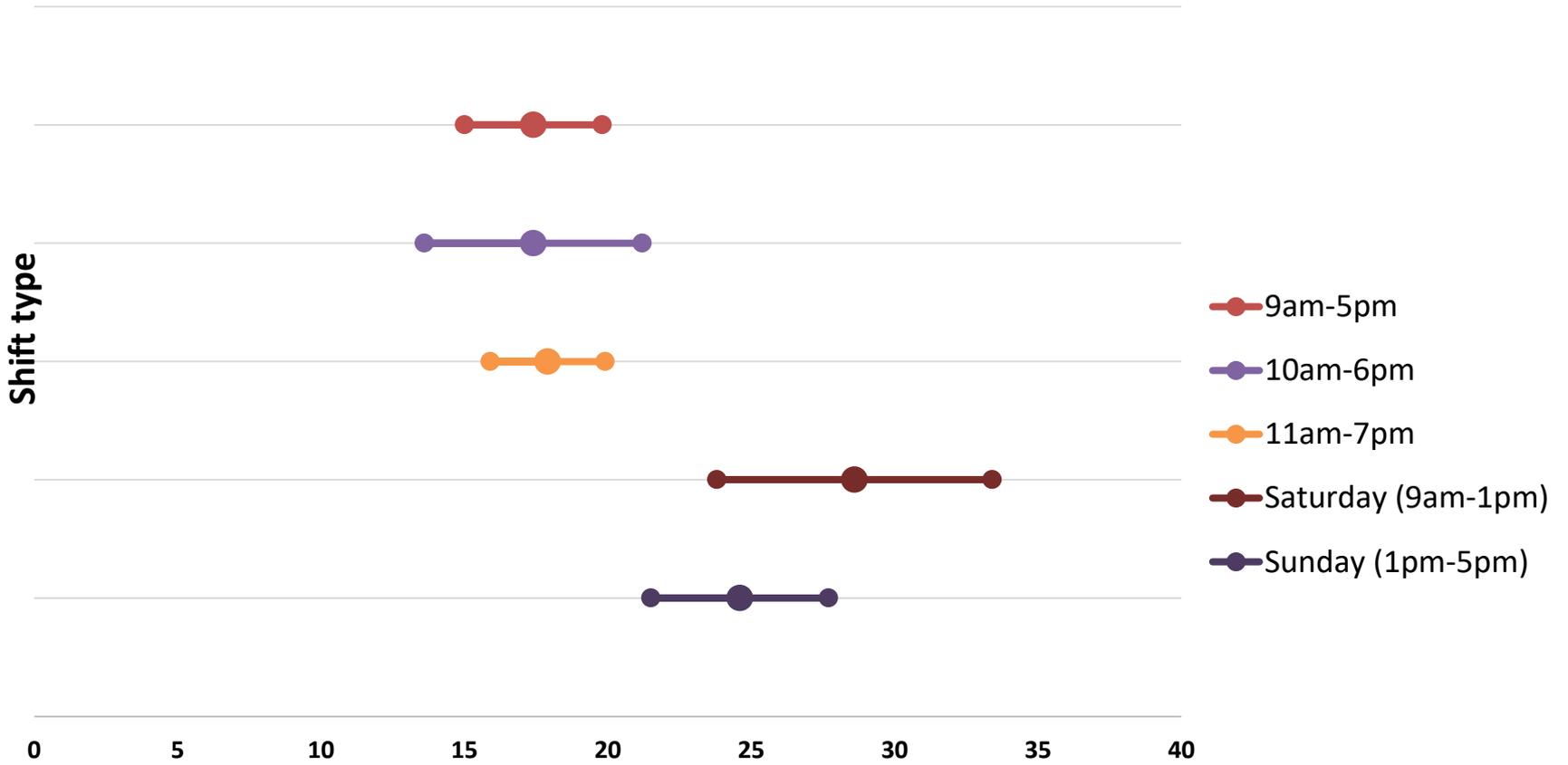
Study 1 - Results

- During 187 shift type days, 62,455 successful home recruitments were completed (39% males)
- Sunday and Saturday shifts were more likely to result in a higher number of successful recruitments compared to weekday shifts, among both males and females (all p-values <0.001)
- Among the weekday shifts, there was no significant difference in the number of successful recruitments among both males and females

Mean number of males recruited per hour during each field work shift type



Mean number of females recruited per hour during each field work shift type



Mean and 95% confidence interval of successful recruitments per hour

Study 2- Lessons from PC

N. Mandla, G. Maarman, R. Sloot, S. Griffith, A. Moore, R. Hayes, S. Fidler, H. Ayles, P. Bock, N. Beyers, on behalf of the HPTN 071 (PopART) study team.

Study 2- Methods

- The PC visited >18,000 participants up to 4 times over 4 years
- Study period: Jan 2015 – July 2017 (PC12 & PC24)
- Household visit schedule: early weekday shift (finished before 4pm), late weekday shift (finished after 4pm), and Saturday shift.
- Number of research teams active in the field was similar during each shift type and in each community.
- During each shift type four research teams (two individuals per team) conducted follow-up household visits in each community.

Study 2- Methods

- Visits included in analysis if the survey was completed in either PC12 and/or PC24 (a “successful visit”).
- Study outcome: mean successful visits, standardized by hour, per shift type
- Poisson regression used to express the effect of shift type as a ratio measure
- Time of visit (quarter) was included in models to account for confounding with study duration.

Study 2- Results

- PC team completed 387 working days; of which 41 fell on a Saturday.
- Successful follow up visits: 2,869 (Sat), 3,069 (early weekday), 10,713 (late weekday)
- Mean successful visits per hour 14.0 (Sat), 4.5 (early weekday), 5.3 (late weekday)
- Teams were more likely to complete a successful visit during a late weekday (IRR:1.3, CI:1.0-1.5) and a Sat shift (IRR:3.3, CI:2.6-4.2) vs early weekday.
- Teams were more likely to complete a successful visit during Sat vs early weekday among males (IRR:3.7, CI:2.9-4.7) and females (IRR:3.1, CI:2.4-3.9)

Lessons learned

CHiPs study

- Sun shifts and Sat shifts were more likely to result in a higher number of successful recruitments compared to weekday shifts among both males & females.

PC study

- More likely to complete a successful visit during extended working hours and on Sat.
- More males were reached on Saturdays compared to working hours midweek
- Supports findings from CHiPS study

Take home message

- Extended working hours and weekend shifts are effective in reaching more men for HST and HIV research.

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Zambart

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