



The impact of universal test and treat on HIV incidence in a rural South African population: ANRS 12249 TasP trial, 2012-2016

Collins Iwuji, Joanna Orne-Gliemann, Eric Balestre, Joseph Larmarange, Rodolphe Thiébaut, Frank Tanser, Nonhlanhla Okesola, Thembisa Makowa, Jaco Dreyer, Sylvie Boyer, et al.

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The impact of Universal Test and Treat on HIV incidence in a rural South African population

François DABIS
for the ANRS 12249 TasP study team



Disclosures

- Research grants from Gilead, MSD
- Study drugs were provided by Merck / Gilead



ART as prevention

- Plasma HIV viral load: primary determinant of the risk of HIV transmission (*Quinn, NEJM 2000*)
- Good evidence that ART reduces sexual transmission of HIV in serodiscordant stable couples (*Cohen, NEJM 2011*)
- **What is the effectiveness of using ART as prevention (TasP) or Universal Test and Treat (UTT) at the population level in an HIV hyper-endemic community in rural KwaZulu-Natal?**
 - Population well characterized in terms of ART use and effect on transmission (*Tanser, Science 2013 & Oldenburg, CID 2016*)



ANRS 12249 TasP trial

- **Objective:** To evaluate the effect of early ART, initiated irrespective of CD4 count criteria, on HIV incidence in the general population in the same setting
- **Design:** Cluster-randomized trial (*Iwuji et al. Trials 2013; Orne-Gliemann et al. BMC Public Health 2015*)

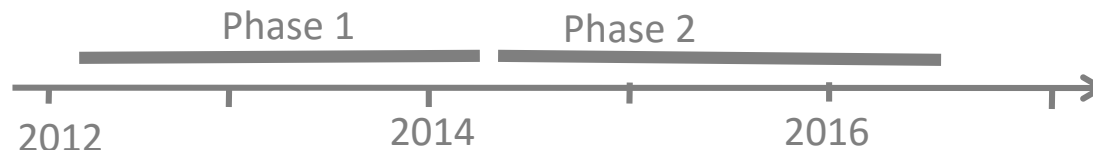
6-monthly rounds of home-based HIV-testing

Intervention

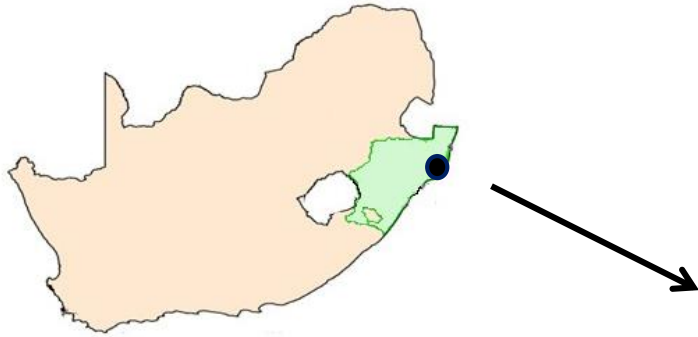
Treat all HIV+ individuals
regardless of CD4 count
and clinical stage

Control

Treat all HIV+ individuals
according to South African guidelines
(≤ 350 CD4, WHO stage 3 or 4
until Dec 2014, ≤ 500 since Jan 2015)



Trial area



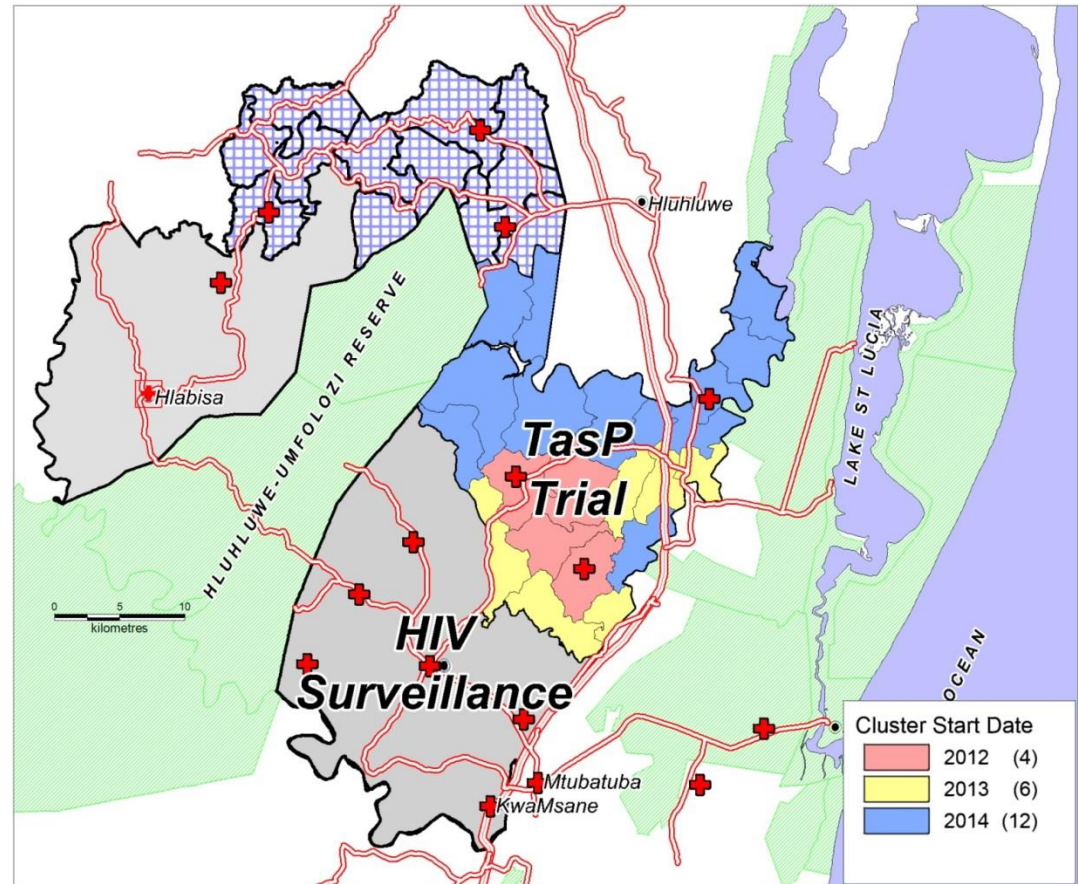
Country: South Africa

Region: KwaZulu-Natal

Sub-district: Hlabisa

■ 1 430 Km²

■ 228,000 Zulu speaking people



4 clusters
+ 6 clusters
+ 12 clusters



**Total of
22 clusters**

Trial procedures



**Homestead
identification
(GPS)**

Trial procedures



**Homestead
identification
(GPS)**



**Homestead visit
every 6 months**

1. Head of household
verbal consent
2. Registration of
individuals

Inclusion criteria

- Resident member of a household
- 16 years or older
- Able to give informed consent

Exclusion criteria

- Untreated psychiatric disorder
- Neurological impairment

Trial procedures



**Homestead identification
(GPS)**



**Homestead visit
every 6 months**

1. Head of household verbal consent
2. Registration of individuals



Homestead procedures

1. Household assets questionnaire
2. Individual questionnaire
3. DBS sample, rapid HIV testing
4. TasP card

Trial procedures



Homestead identification
(GPS)



Homestead visit every 6 months

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Homestead procedures

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TasP clinic

- One per cluster (45 min walk max)
- HIV care and treatment according to arm
- Study questionnaires



HIV +

HIV -



Referral to
TasP clinics



Repeat HIV
test 6 mths
later



ANRS 12249 TasP trial

primary outcome

- Cumulative incidence of new HIV infections
 - ▣ Powered to detect a 34% reduction in incidence in intervention arm vs control arm
- Measured on longitudinal/repeat Dried Blood Spot (DBS) using HIV-ELISA
- Computed among those individuals with a first HIV-negative test
- Compared by Poisson regression taking into account cluster effect



Results: UTT is feasible and acceptable



August 9, 2016

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Uptake of Home-Based HIV Testing, Linkage to Care, and Community Attitudes about ART in Rural KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa: Descriptive Results from the First Phase of the ANRS 12249 TasP Cluster-Randomised Trial

Collins C. Iwuji^{1,2☯*}, Joanna Orne-Gliemann^{3,4☯}, Joseph Larmarange^{1,5}, Nonhlanhla Okesola¹, Frank Tanser^{1,6}, Rodolphe Thiebaut^{3,4}, Claire Rekacewicz⁷, Marie-Louise Newell^{1,8‡}, Francois Dabis^{3,4‡}, ANRS 12249 TasP trial group[¶]



Description of trial population, HIV burden and ART coverage at the beginning of the trial

	Intervention	Control	Total
Socio-demographics at registration	(n=13,236)	(n=14,917)	(n=28,153)
Men	37%	38%	37%
Median age in years (IQR)	30 (22-50)	30 (22-49)	30 (22-50)
Baseline cluster characteristics			
Average HIV prevalence (95% CI) (DBS)	30% (29-31)	31% (30-32)	31% (30-31)
ART coverage*	31%	36%	34%

* Estimated from Department of Health data



Trial process indicators

	Intervention	Control
Contact rate per survey round (range)	61% – 84%	66% – 90%
HIV ascertainment rate per survey round (range)	70% – 83%	77% – 88%
Entry into care among individuals not in care		
Within 3 months	28%	29%
Within 6 months	36%	37%
Within 12 months	47%	47%



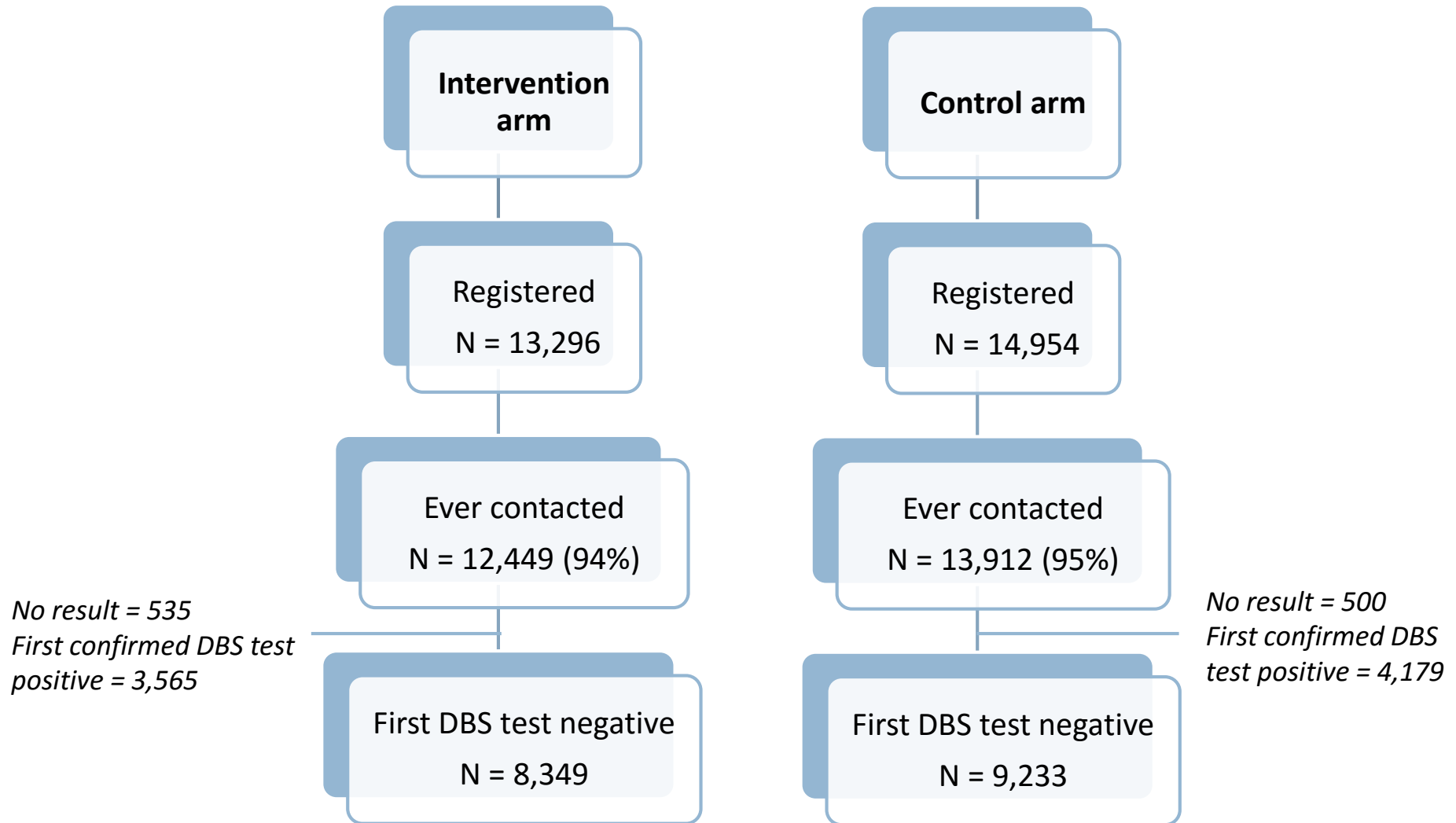
Trial process indicators (ctd)

	Intervention	Control
ART initiation within 3 months in TasP clinics among patients not on ART at first TasP clinic visit	91%	52%
Viral load <400 copies/ml among patients not on ART at first TasP clinic visit		
At month 6	93%	92%
At month 12	95%	95%
Estimated ART coverage* (as of 1 st January 2016)	45%	43%
ART coverage improvement since baseline	+14	+7

** Estimated from TasP + Department of Health data*



Incidence analysis - flowchart





HIV incidence

	Number of HIV- positive DBS tests	Person- years	Incidence for 100 person-years	95% CI
Control	268	11,787	2.27	2.00-2.55
Intervention	227	10,646	2.13	1.85-2.41
TOTAL	495	22,434	2.21	2.01-2.40

ANRS 12249 TasP: HIV incidence comparison



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Adjusted risk ratio*

	aRR	95% CI	P-value
Intervention vs control	0.95	0.79-1.14	0.5821

* Estimated with Poisson regression, adjusted on sex, age, change in national ART guidelines, baseline cluster HIV prevalence and ART coverage



Estimated cascade of care

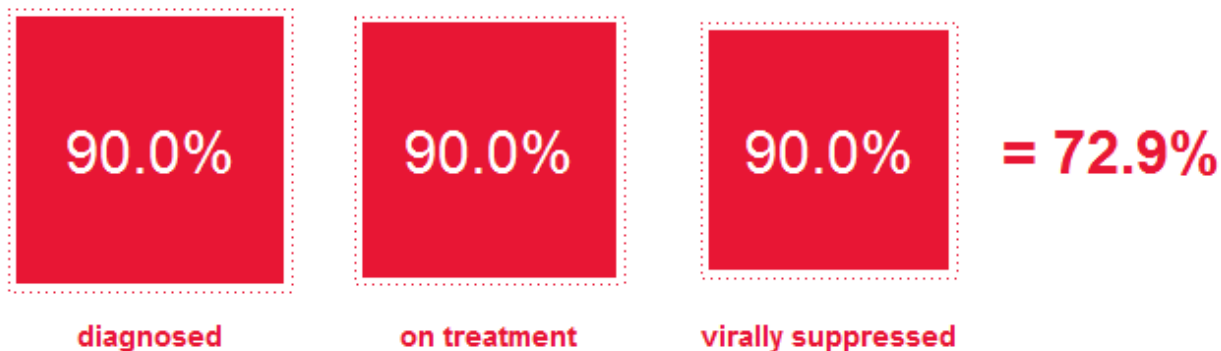
UNAIDS target



ANRS 12249 TasP - Estimated cascade of care

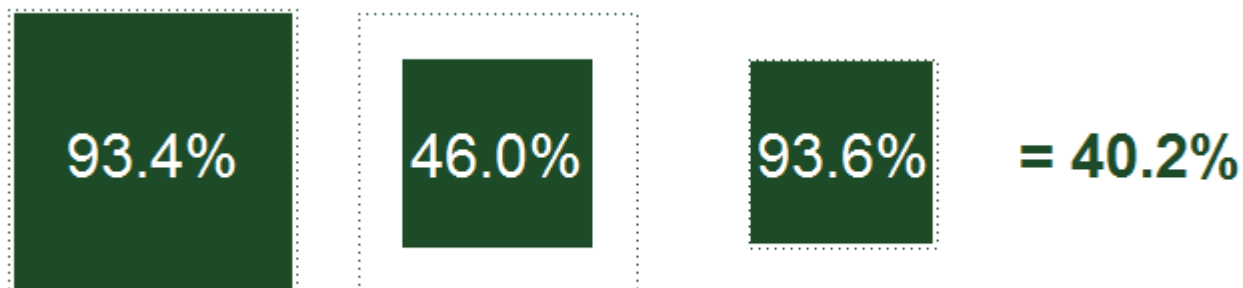


UNAIDS target

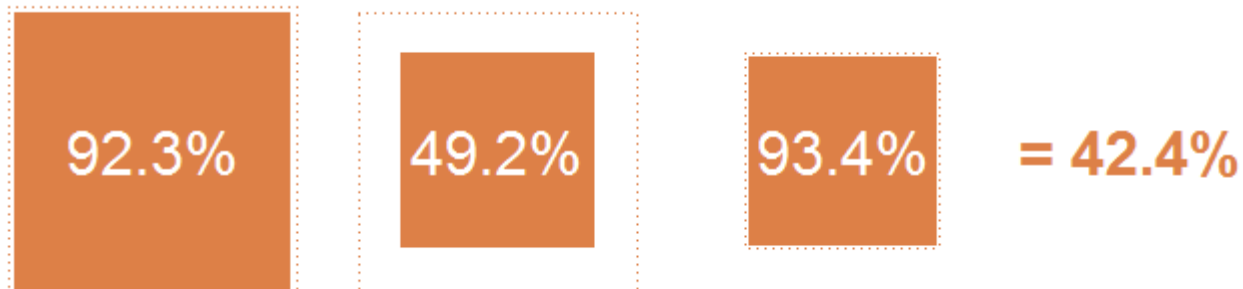


TasP trial (1st January 2016)

Control



Intervention





Summary

- No significant difference in HIV incidence between trial arms



Summary

- No significant difference in HIV incidence between trial arms
- Nearly all individuals living with HIV in the trial communities are aware of their HIV status
- More than 90% individuals on ART achieved viral suppression



Summary

- No significant difference in HIV incidence between trial arms
- Nearly all individuals living with HIV in the trial communities are aware of their HIV diagnosis
- More than 90% individuals on ART achieved viral suppression
- Sub-optimal and delayed linkage to care
- Small ART coverage difference between arms

Further analyses



- Specific secondary outcomes: clinical, behavioural, socio-economic, health services



Further analyses

- Specific secondary outcomes: clinical, behavioural, socio-economic, health services
- Profile of people reached and not reached by TasP intervention
- Reasons for non linkage
 - ▣ Models of care
 - ▣ Community attitudes and stigma....



Further analyses

- Specific secondary outcomes: clinical, behavioural, socio-economic, health services
- Profile of people reached and not reached by TasP intervention
- Reasons for non linkage
 - ▣ Models of care
 - ▣ Community attitudes and stigma....
- In and out migrations
- Location of sexual partners
- Community viral load and phylogeny



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giz Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH



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