

TRENDS IN HIV PREVALENCE

The study examined geographical and sub-population differences in HIV prevalence trends among young people aged 15–24 years in Zambia.

They are also at a stage when sexual and reproductive activity, including risky sexual behaviour, usually begins. The investigators emphasize the need to scale up testing and linkage to care among this very high-risk population. Zambia is one of 15 countries in the world that have the highest HIV disease burden. However, since , this consistent declining pattern among adults seems to have halted, with only marginal overall declines apparent in Eastern and Southern Africa and with some countries experiencing an increase in incidence [3 , 4]. Subnational estimates of HIV prevalence can be used to more efficiently target resources and interventions. Several investigators assessed the feasibility of using real-time phylogenetics to identify undiagnosed persons and interrupt further onward transmission. He reviewed several new HIV testing approaches, including interventions at the individual, social, and structural levels to increase uptake of HIV testing. Similarly, a series of cross-sectional population-based surveys conducted in select communities in , , and showed marked declines in prevalence both among urban and rural men and women, with declines being associated with changes in behaviour and strongly skewed towards the higher educated [14 – 16]. In total, , , and 11, young people aged 15–24 years with known HIV status i. A similarly large proportion of people living with HIV is distributed throughout the larger number of grid cells that have more moderate spatial concentrations of people living with HIV: Scott also highlighted that linkage to HIV prevention or care services is essential after HIV testing and share common steps including navigating a complex healthcare system, linkage to a knowledgeable, non-stigmatizing clinician, having clinic availability for visits, and coverage for visits, laboratory testing, and medications. The authors suggest that using successive cross-sectional surveys to simulate a cohort may serve as another strategy to estimate HIV incidence, but recommend that results be triangulated with other incidence estimates. Methods Settings Zambia is located in Southern Africa with a total land area of , sq. These estimates highlight substantial differences between and within countries in levels and trends in HIV prevalence and the spatial concentration of people living with HIV. Venous blood specimens were collected from consenting participants and dried blood spot DBS samples were prepared on filter paper for testing. Lyss and colleagues presented data on overall trends in new diagnoses among people who inject drugs in the United States Abstract This suggests that new strategies are needed to reach vulnerable populations, including persons living in rural areas, and that substantial efforts are needed in the Southern United States to make further gains in reducing new infections nationally. A second wave began in the late s and focused predominantly in MSM who inject drugs. Mulka and colleagues attempted to identify the potential source of transmission of recently infected persons in Brighton, England and assess the public health utility of such phylogenetic surveillance activities Abstract These fine-scale estimates of HIV prevalence across space and time provide an important tool for precisely targeting the interventions that are necessary to bringing HIV infections under control in sub-Saharan Africa. These biomarkers associated with sites of HIV susceptibility in rhesus macaques. The investigators call for strengthened prevention efforts for this often-ignored population. This variation was also apparent in countries with a more moderate national HIV prevalence; for example, in Tanzania national prevalence, 3. Mustanski and colleagues reported on individual and network drivers of racial disparities among young MSM, aged 16 to 29 years living in the Chicago, IL, metropolitan area Abstract Although one of these clusters was located within the known hotspot region described above, the second was located in a rural area with previous low HIV prevalence. Young people 15–24 years with known HIV status were selected for analysis. ANC-based data covering the period of – showed declining overall prevalence trends among young women; however, these trend patterns differed significantly according to place and educational attainment [11 – 13]. Despite these goals, a recent review of the state of HIV concluded that the world is not on track to end the HIV epidemic 8. HIV prevalence was significantly higher in women who exchange sex 4. He started by highlighting the role of astute clinicians in recognizing the initial cases of AIDS. In a multivariable model, men who were economically dependent were also significantly more likely to engage in condomless anal receptive sex and have more sexual partners, an example of how structural factors can lead to increased risk. Although none actually tested whether

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interventions based on phylogenetic analysis could interrupt transmission, many were able to identify potential transmission hotspots with the hope that future analyses could evaluate the impact of such interventions. These data would also suggest prioritizing clusters associated with higher viral loads for targeted intervention. Approximately one-third Klatt showed data indicating that the vaginal microbiome is diverse across ethnicities, with higher lactobacillus populations in white women, and more diverse microbiome communities observed in other ethnicities. Diagnosis rates are highest in the South overall, at He framed HIV testing as being central to the status neutral continuum, as an HIV test result is the first step in engaging the HIV treatment continuum for those who test positive, or the HIV prevention continuum for those who test negative Figure. Ragonnet-Cronin and colleagues evaluated cluster growth using phylodynamic reconstruction in Los Angeles County, and found that cluster growth in the prior year predicted future cluster growth, pointing to networks of transmission that could be prioritized for public health interventions Abstract Although most respondents had previously tested for HIV, In , cases of AIDS were also reported in Africans, however the male to female ratio was , and cases were not associated with risk factors identified in the United States. The epidemiology of HIV infections among people who inject drugs is changing, with overdose deaths, a major public health concern.