



NEXT STUDY:

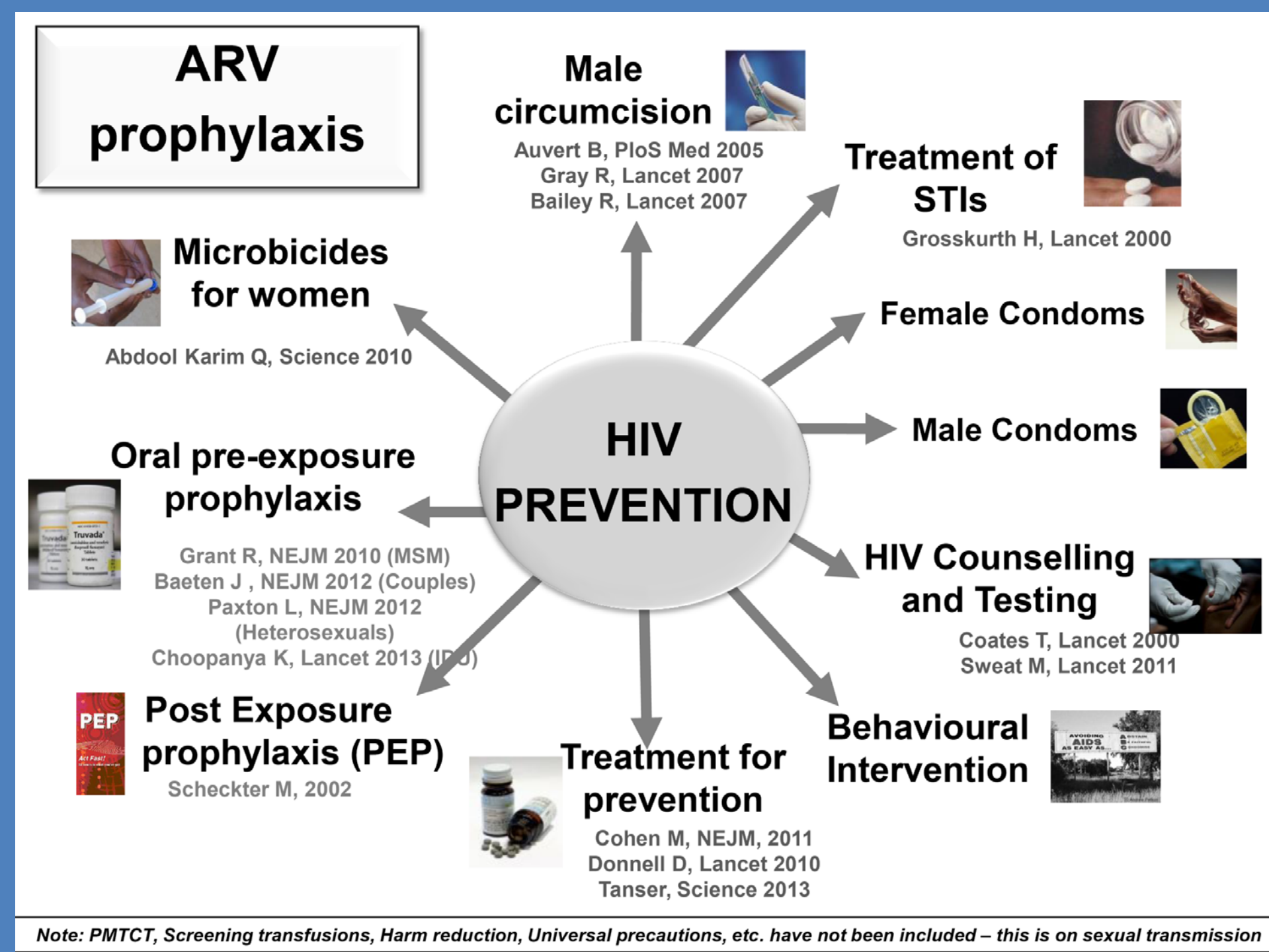
Test and Treat for HIV Prevention in Communities (TROPIC)



A Cluster Randomized Community Trial

Background

- Globally 1.5m deaths, 35m living with HIV, 2.1m new infections in 2013
 - In Indonesia: 590,000 living with HIV, 58,000 new infections in 2012
- Impressive progress in HIV prevention, but
- To stop HIV/AIDS epidemics, a comprehensive HIV prevention that combines time-tested prevention modalities (behavioral intervention, condoms, circumcision, etc), ARV-based prophylaxis and VACCINE is a must, because of:
 - Programmatic barriers (inadequate fund and/or human resources)
 - Limited uptake, underused and non adherence
 - Stigma, discrimination and violence
 - Risk-taking behavior, complacency
- Among the HIV prevention methods, the most compelling is the effectiveness of Universal testing and early treatment
 - Cohen (2011) : immediate treatment reduced HIV transmission to sexual partner by 96%
 - Rodger (2014): Risk of HIV transmission through condom-less sex is exceedingly rare when the partner has an undetectable viral load at ART
- Why do we need this study then? UNKNOWN:
 - Universal Test and Treat (UTT) intervention can be delivered with high uptake and acceptability
 - Population level impact of intervention package
 - EVIDENCE to support whether UTT will prevent HIV transmission in various settings in Indonesia



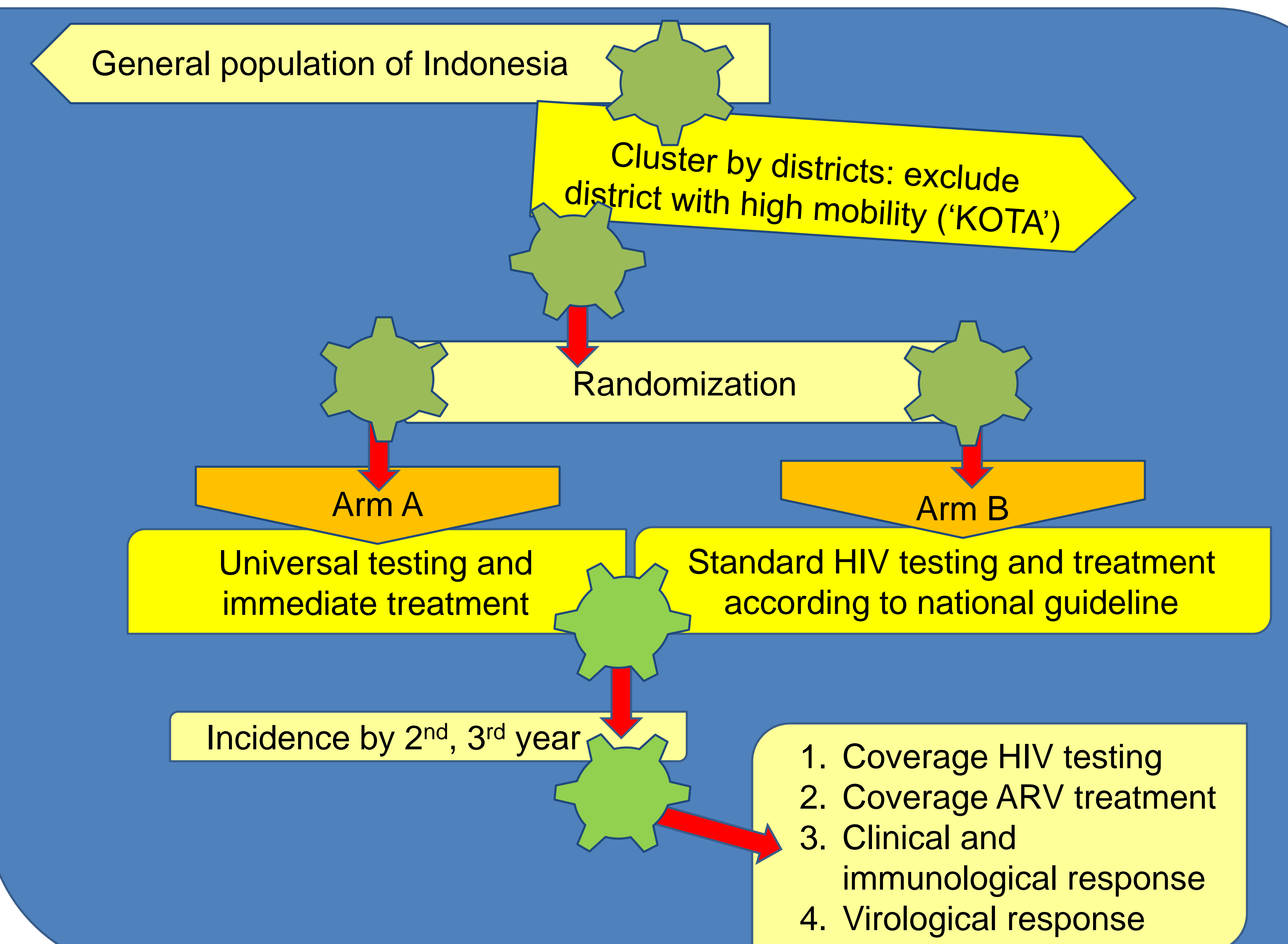
Primary Objective

To measure the impact of universal testing and immediate treatment on preventing HIV transmission in Indonesia, indicated by reduction of HIV incidence in general population.

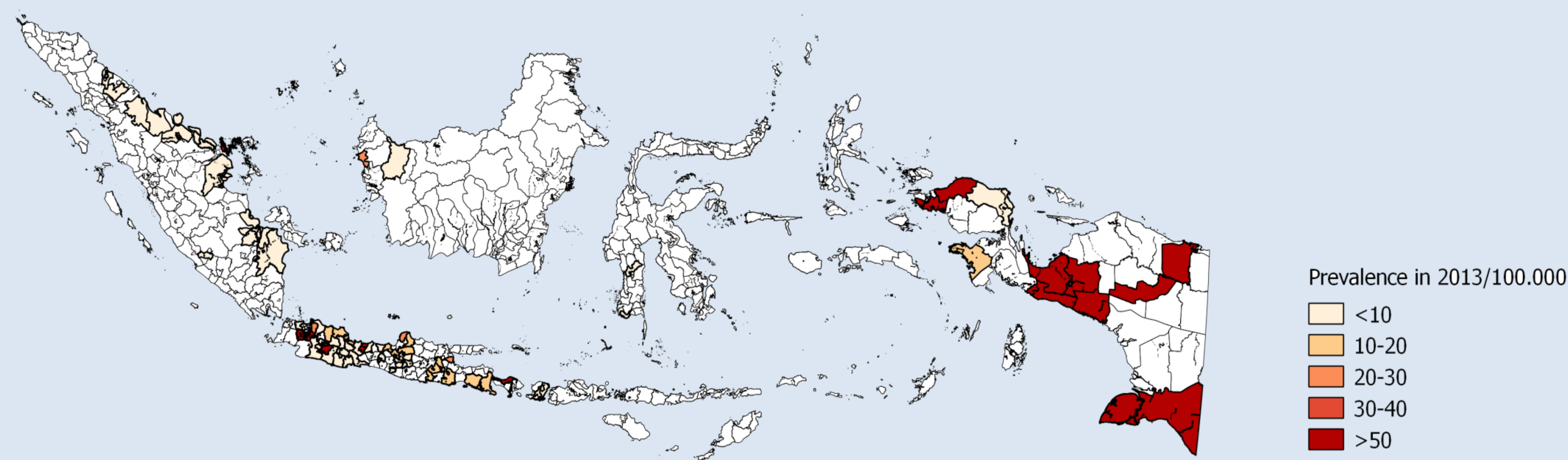
Secondary Objectives

To measure: coverage of universal HIV testing, coverage of immediate HIV treatment, clinical response to HIV treatment, immunological response to HIV treatment, virological response, including resistance to HIV treatment

Study Design



Sites will be randomly selected from 76 high-prevalence districts (colored) and low-prevalence districts (white)



Other Prospective Studies on HIV/AIDS

According to the National Strategies and Plans to control HIV and AIDS, Indonesia needs to conduct several studies, including:

1 Epidemiology and behavior study

The objective of this study is to determine the epidemiology of HIV/AIDS in Indonesia, such as the prevalence, incidence and distribution of HIV/AIDS in Indonesia, the behavior of the population, and factors that influence them. The results will provide data and facts that are important to prepare policies to control the disease.

2 Operational research

The objectives are to obtain reliable data and evidence that are useful to prepare a better HIV/AIDS control program, for example how to increase the adherence.

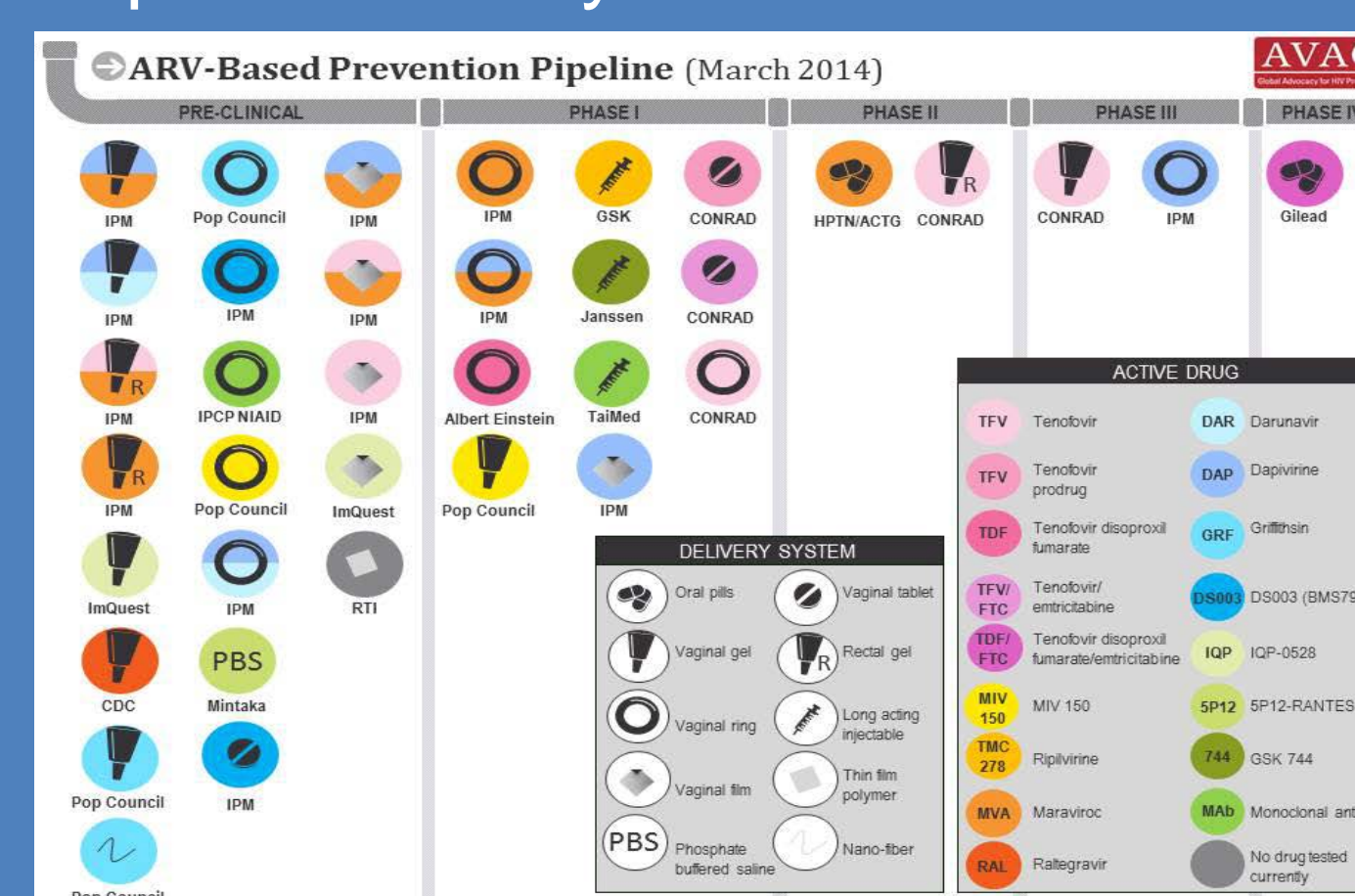
3 Capacity building for the researchers and institutions, strengthening research network

INA-RESPOND in collaboration with US-NIAID has built research capacities in 7 medical schools and their corresponding hospitals so that it will be ready to conduct any epidemiological, operational or clinical HIV Study. Collaborations with industries to support these studies are also welcome.

4 Drug management, e.g. the efficacy and safety of a new medication, treatment strategy, drug resistance, and other topics.

One of drug management studies that is needed by clinicians is dose reduction of Efavirez which is associated with worse neuro-cognitive functions

- # Lower dose of Efavirez a non-nucleoside reverse-transcriptase inhibitor (NNRTI)
 - A study (Puls, 2014) the efficacy is comparable, but less adverse events than 600mg
- # Can it be reduced further to 200mg?
 - Phase II, dose finding comparison of 200, 400, 600mg suggested comparable viral load suppression rate (Horn & Clayden)
- # dose finding comparison study for other ARV regimen comparison study



ARV drugs also play an important role in HIV prevention. The diagram on the left side shows the progress of ARV as prevention in the world. To determine the most suitable method for Indonesia, we need to also participate in these studies.