THE STOP STUDY -

Screening Targeted Populations To Interrupt On-going Chains Of Transmission With Enhanced Partner Notification

September 2011

The STOP Study

- □ 5 year, multicenter CDC-funded Study
- Collaborating with the San Francisco and NYC Departments of Health
- UNC submitted and received the award as a bona fide agent of the NC DHHS
- Participating sites in NC include the Durham, Forsyth and Wake County STI clinics

New HIV Diagnosis in NC

- NC ranked 2nd and 4th in the US for AIDS cases and HIV incidence, respectively, in non-metropolitan areas.
- Implementation of HIV testing strategies that allow for earlier HIV diagnosis including acute HIV infection are urgently needed.

Background

- For >8 yrs, NC DPH has used pooled HIV RNA testing on seronegative samples to detect persons with AHI.
- Disadvantages include increased cost and an unavoidable delay in time from testing to confirmed acute HIV infection (AHI) diagnosis (average 12-14 days).

AIM #1

- To overcome these challenges, this study will implement a novel 4th generation EIA assay which simultaneously detects HIV-1/2 antibodies and p24 antigen.
- To evaluate the yield and cost-effectiveness of screening for AHI with a 4th generation EIA compared with pooled nucleic acid amplification testing (NAT).

4th generation ElAs

- In comparison to 3rd generation ElAs, 4th generation ElA assays reduce the window period for detection of AHI on average by 4 days, (range 2 days to 2 weeks).
- 4th gen assays can detect subjects with more recent infections given increased sensitivity attributable to the detection of p24 antigen (HIV core protein).

Advantages of 4th Gen ElAs

- Faster turn-around for the diagnosis of AHI
 <u>20-</u>30 minutes on instrument
 - Initial positives require repeat testing
 - Confirmed positive result within 24-72 hours
- Possibly cheaper than NAT pooling for AHI detection.
 - Current cost of assay approximately \$4.50/test

AIM #2

To evaluate the yield and costeffectiveness of enhanced partner notification / contact tracing techniques linked to AHI screening

Enhanced Partner Tracing

- Since the probability of HIV transmission during AHI is very high, identifying individuals with AHI provides a critical opportunity to avert onward transmission.
- The HIV epidemic in the SE US is largely concentrated among African American men and women, and MSM.

Partner Tracing and the Internet

- Several studies indicate that use of the Internet to meet sex partners and engage in high risk behaviors is common among MSM
- We will evaluate use of enhanced partner tracing with novel Internet interventions designed to increase notification, screening and potential treatment of partners of acutely infected individuals

Internet Partner Notification

- Growing number of patients find sex partners through internet services such as BGC, adam4adam.com, and others
- Many times these partners are locatable only through internal email and messaging services
- Need a way to notify and refer those partners
- Complement current NC IPN activities

NC IPN Policy

- Current but minimally used only 133 cases initiated in 2010
- Over half (88) were not locatable
- Since 2006, NC has used "Open" systems (hotmail, yahoo)
- In 2009, NC began using "Closed" systems (A4A, BGC)
- Will begin to use facebook, myspace, manhunt, grindr, time2test.org, and others for IPN













IPN Challenges/Solutions

Confidentiality

- Assure messages reach only the intended recipient
- Balancing need for specificity with caution
- Double layers of security

Measuring Success

- How many partners are notified?How quickly are partners notified?
- How many partners are tested and enter care?

THANK YOU!

Questions?