



Undetectable=untransmittable
(U=U) messaging increases
uptake of HIV testing among
men: Results from a pilot cluster
randomized trial

DTHF/ UCT

- Philip Smith
- Andrew Medina-Marino
- Linda-Gail Bekker

U Penn

- Alison Buttenheim
- Laura Schmucker
- Harsha Thirumurthy

UCLA and UCT

- Dvora L. Joseph Davey

Matchboxology

- Cal Bruns



DESMOND TUTU
HEALTH FOUNDATION

BILL &
MELINDA
GATES
foundation



Undetectable
equals
Untransmittable
U=U



Can tailored messaging about
being U=U increase HIV
testing uptake in men?

Background

- Young men have lower rates of HIV testing, prevention and treatment
- High rates of HIV infection, morbidity, mortality
- Solutions need to overcome real and perceived barriers

OPEN ACCESS Freely available online

PLOS MEDICINE

Gender Differences in Survival among Adult Patients Starting Antiretroviral Therapy in South Africa: A Multicentre Cohort Study



Men are less likely to test

Rates of HIV testing and diagnosis in South Africa: successes and challenges
Johnson, L., et al. *AIDS* 2015, 29:1401-1409

THE LANCET Global Health

Volume 4, Issue 9, September 2016, Pages e642-e653



Articles

Mortality trends and differentials in South Africa from 1997 to 2012: second National Burden of Disease Study

Dr Victoria Pillay-van Wyk PhD^{a, R, RB}, William Msemburi MPHil^a, Ria Laubscher BCom^b, Prof Rob E Dorrington MPHil^c, Pam Groenewald MBChB^a, Tracy Glass BCom Hons^a, Beatrice Nojilana MPH^a, Jané D Joubert PhD^a, Richard Matzopoulos PhD^{a, d}, Megan Prinsloo MPH^a, Nadine Nannan MSc^a, Nomonde Gwebushe BSc Hons^b, Theo Vos PhD^e, Nontuthuzelo Somdyala MDS^a, Nomfuneko Sithole MPH^a, Ian Neethling MSc^a, Edward Nicol PhD^a, Anastasia Rossouw FC (Neuro) SA^a, Debbie Bradshaw DPhil^{a, d}

Background

- People don't want to think about their vulnerability
 - “We are sick and tired of hearing about AIDS, AIDS, AIDS!” (Levine & Ross, 2008)
 - **Let's think differently!**

Undetectable = Untransmittable

- PLHIV who take ART and have an
- undetectable viral load (<200 copies/mL)
- cannot sexually transmit HIV

- A compelling formulation of
- “TREATMENT AS PREVENTION” messaging

Antiretroviral Therapy for the Prevention of HIV-1 Transmission

M.S. Cohen, Y.Q. Chen, M. McCauley, T. Gamble, M.C. Hosseinipour, N. Kumarasamy, J.G. Hakim, J. Kumwenda, B. Grinsztejn, J.H.S. Pilotto, S.V. Godbole, S. Chariyalertsak, B.R. Santos, K.H. Mayer, I.F. Hoffman, S.H. Eshleman, E. Piwovar-Manning, L. Cottle, X.C. Zhang, J. Makhema, L.A. Mills, R. Panchia, S. Faesen, J. Eron, J. Gallant, D. Havlir, S. Swindells, V. Elharrar, D. Burns, T.E. Taha, K. Nielsen-Saines, D.D. Celentano, M. Essex, S.E. Hudelson, A.D. Redd, and T.R. Fleming, for the HPTN 052 Study Team*

Investigation

Activity Without Condoms and Transmission in Serodifferent Couples When the HIV-Positive Partner Is Using Antiretroviral Therapy

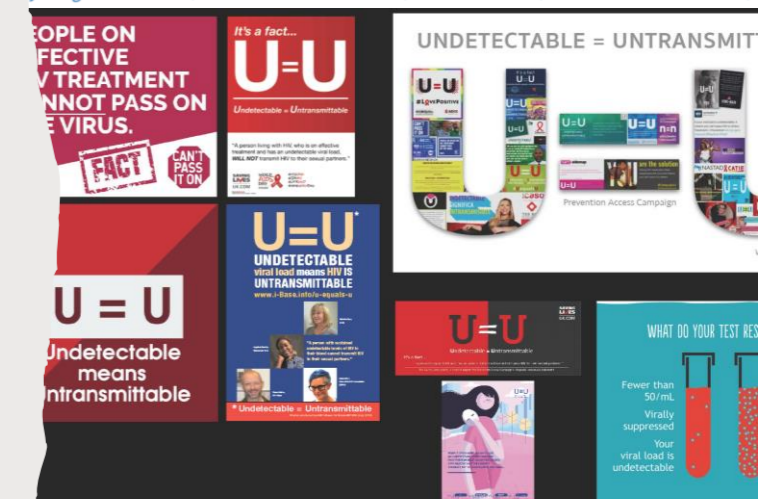
Valentina Cambiano, PhD¹; Tina Bruun, RN²; et al

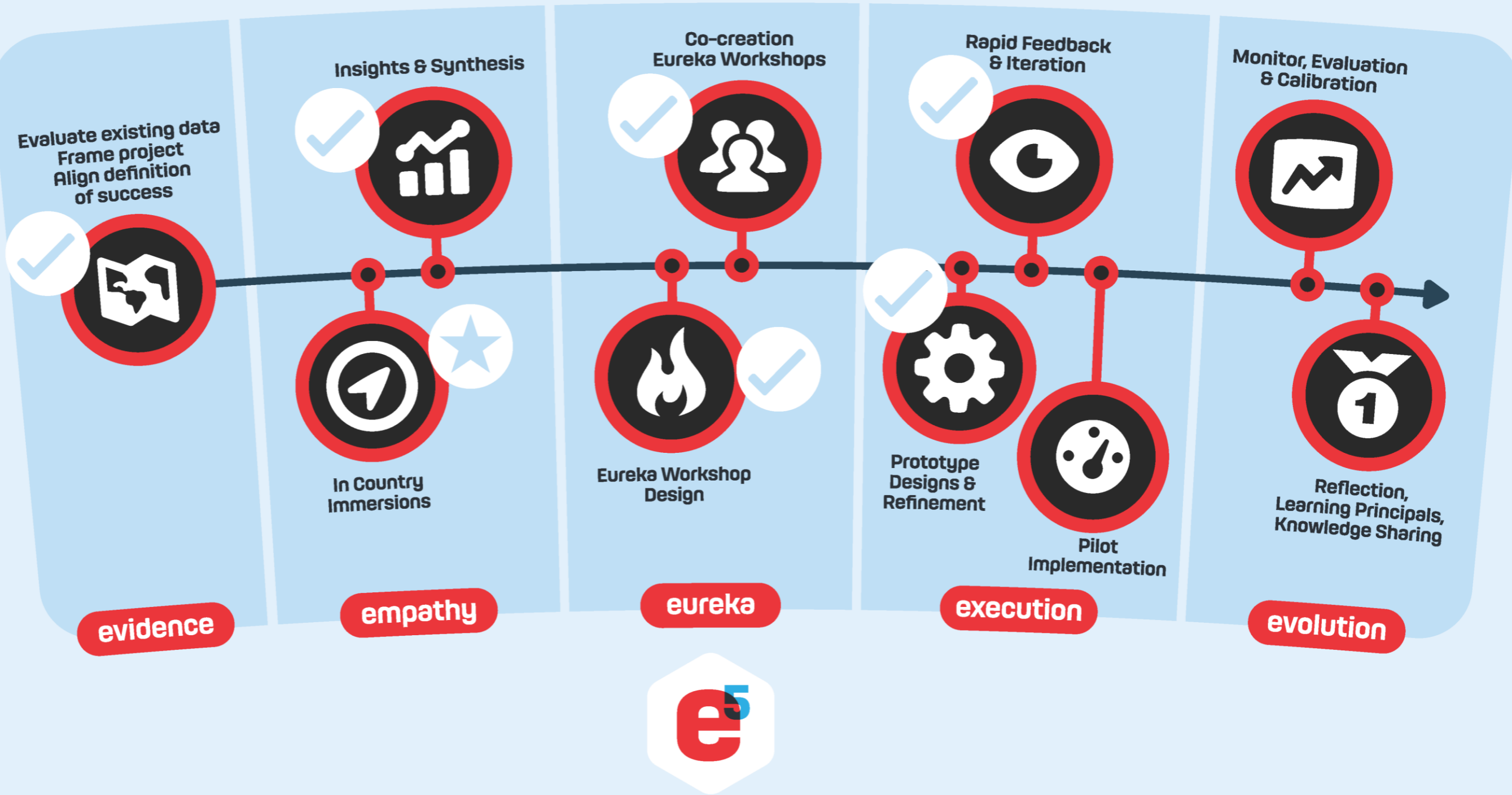
THE LANCET

393, Issue 10189, 15–21 June 2019, Pages 2428–2438

of HIV transmission through condomless sex in serodifferent gay couples with the HIV-positive partner taking suppressive antiretroviral therapy (PARTNER): final results of a multicentre, prospective, observational study

J Rodger FRCP^a, Valentina Cambiano PhD^a, Tina Bruun RN^b, Prof Pietro Vernazza MD^c, et al





Co-creating the U=U message



**What Might You Say
To Make Me Confident
I Will Be HIV Safe
Thanks To This Pill?**

How Might We convince you that you are the boss of HIV?



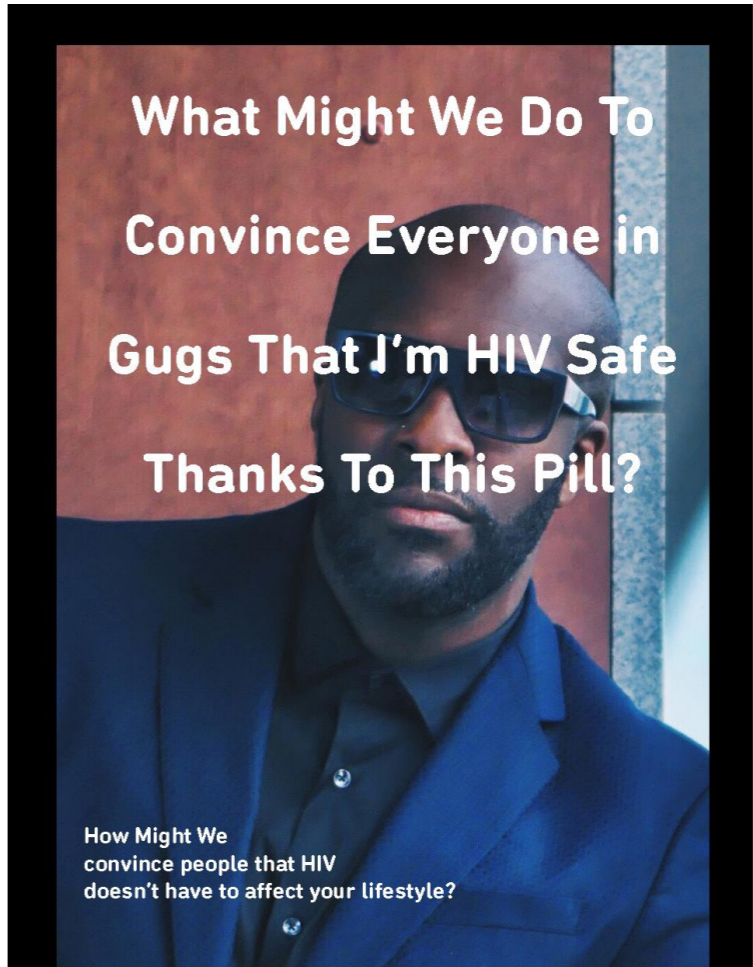
**How Might Your
Favourite Brand Sell
The Benefits of This
Pill To Gugs Men Like
Me?**

How Might We ensure that an HIV+ person is welcomed/ respected/admired by his family and community?



**What Might I Hear
To Make Me Curious
To Learn More About
This Pill.**

How Might We convince you that this pill is the boss of HIV?



**What Might We Do To
Convince Everyone in
Gugs That I'm HIV Safe
Thanks To This Pill?**

How Might We convince people that HIV doesn't have to affect your lifestyle?

U#2 =

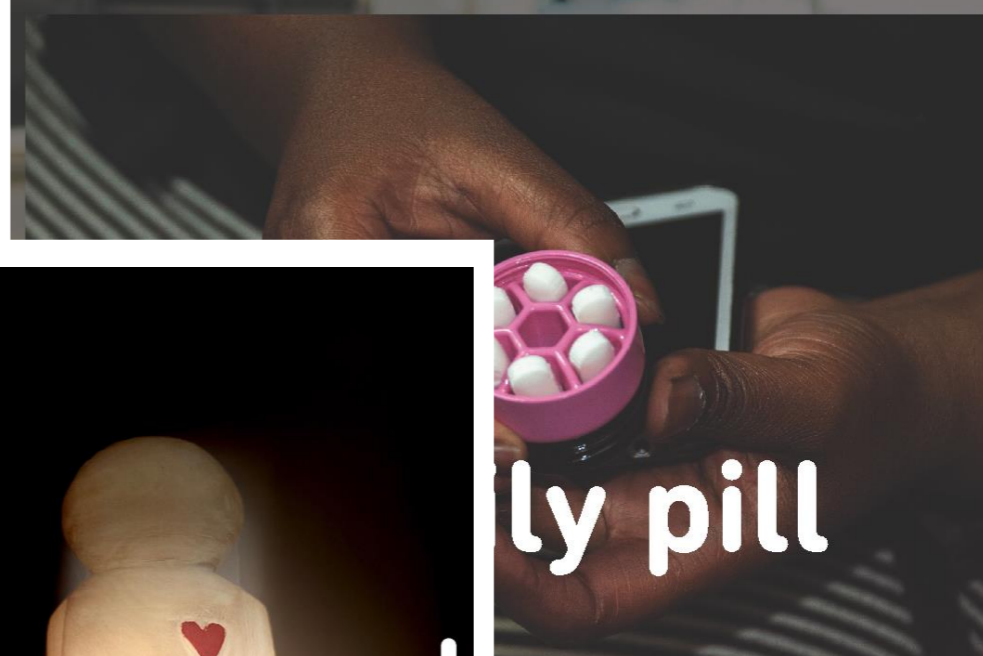
can't give

even if we don't use a co

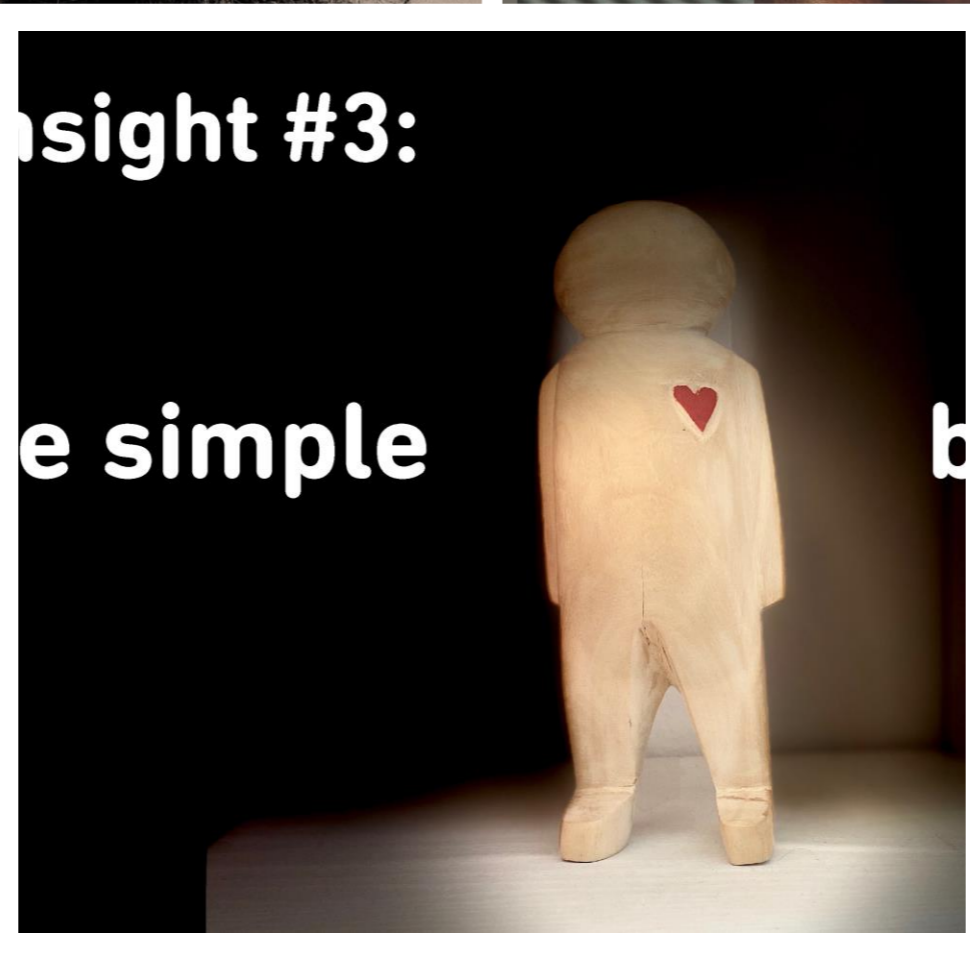
Insight #3:

e simple

Insight #1: Introduce the modern ARV



ly pill



Insight #2:

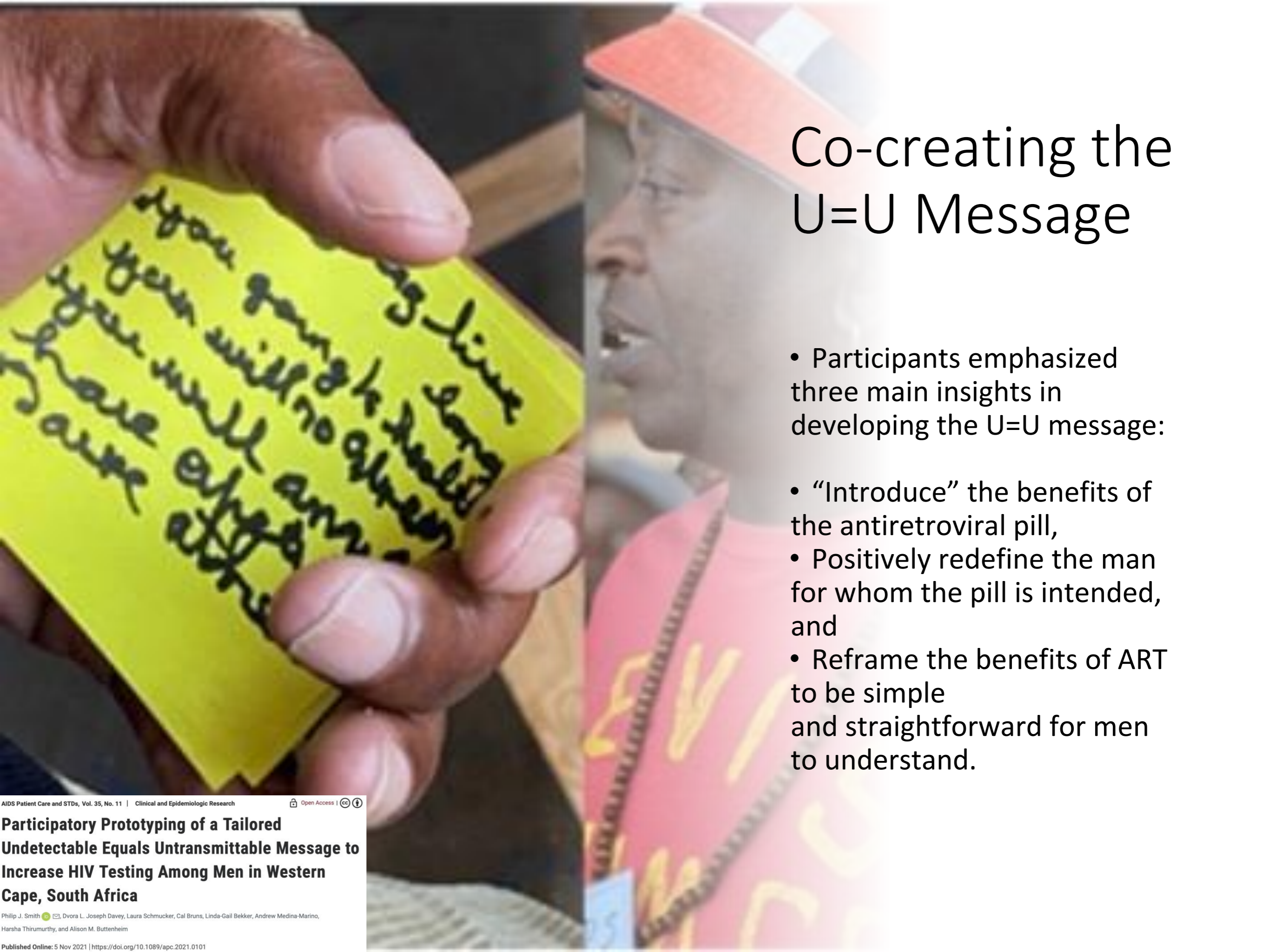


#1 =

where's the virus?

you're not cured but they are so defeated they can't be seen

Redefine the bad guy



Co-creating the U=U Message

- Participants emphasized three main insights in developing the U=U message:
- “Introduce” the benefits of the antiretroviral pill,
- Positively redefine the man for whom the pill is intended, and
- Reframe the benefits of ART to be simple and straightforward for men to understand.

Date: ___/___/2020

Time delivered: _____

US-0001

Date: ___/___/2020


Time delivered: _____

U=U
Message

U=U
IMPiLO
REDUCES SO YOU
HIV DON'T
PASS IT ON!
U=U Mahala HIV testing
at Amajita Tutu Tester

Undetectable = Untransmittable

US-0001 Date: ___/___/2020 Time delivered: _____



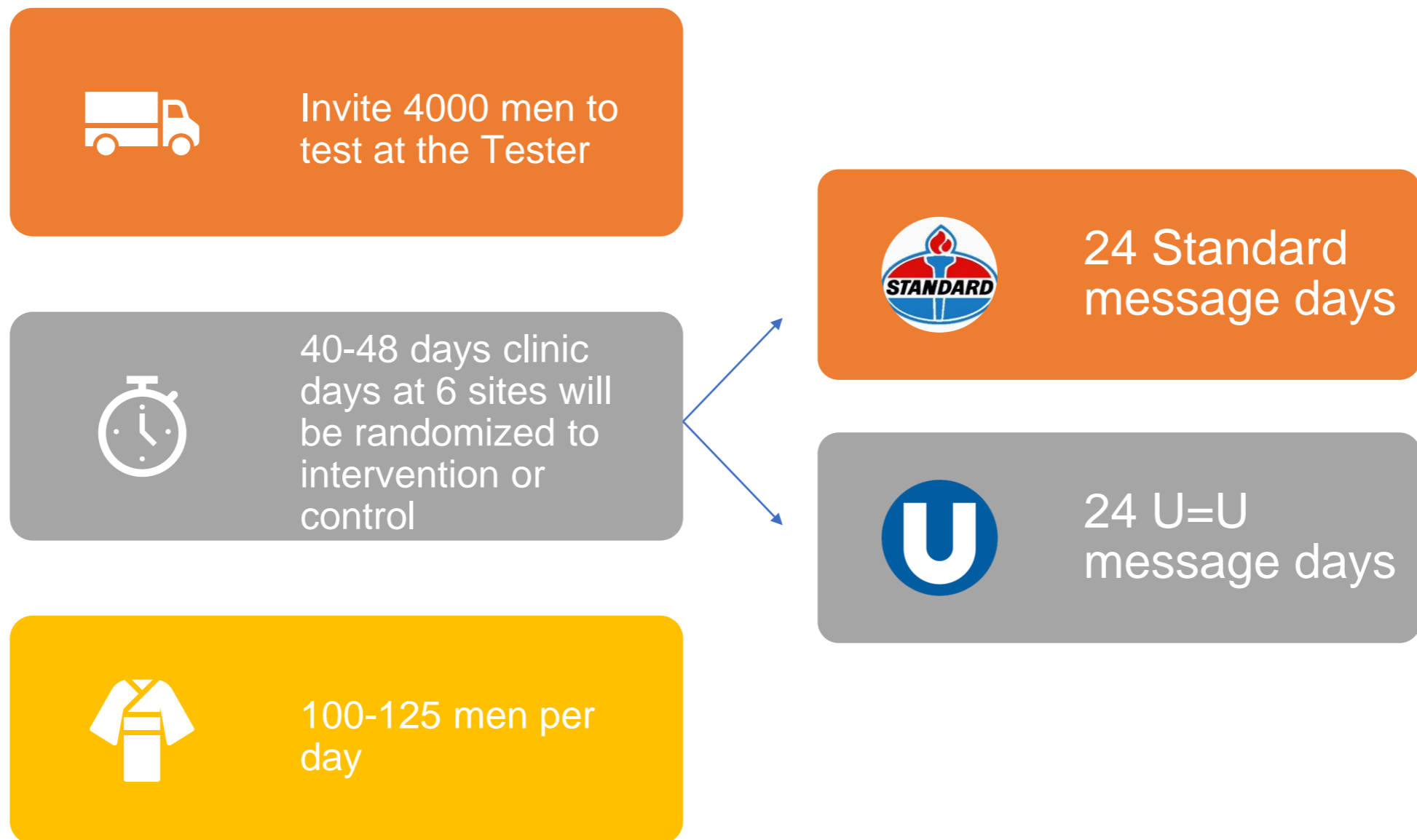
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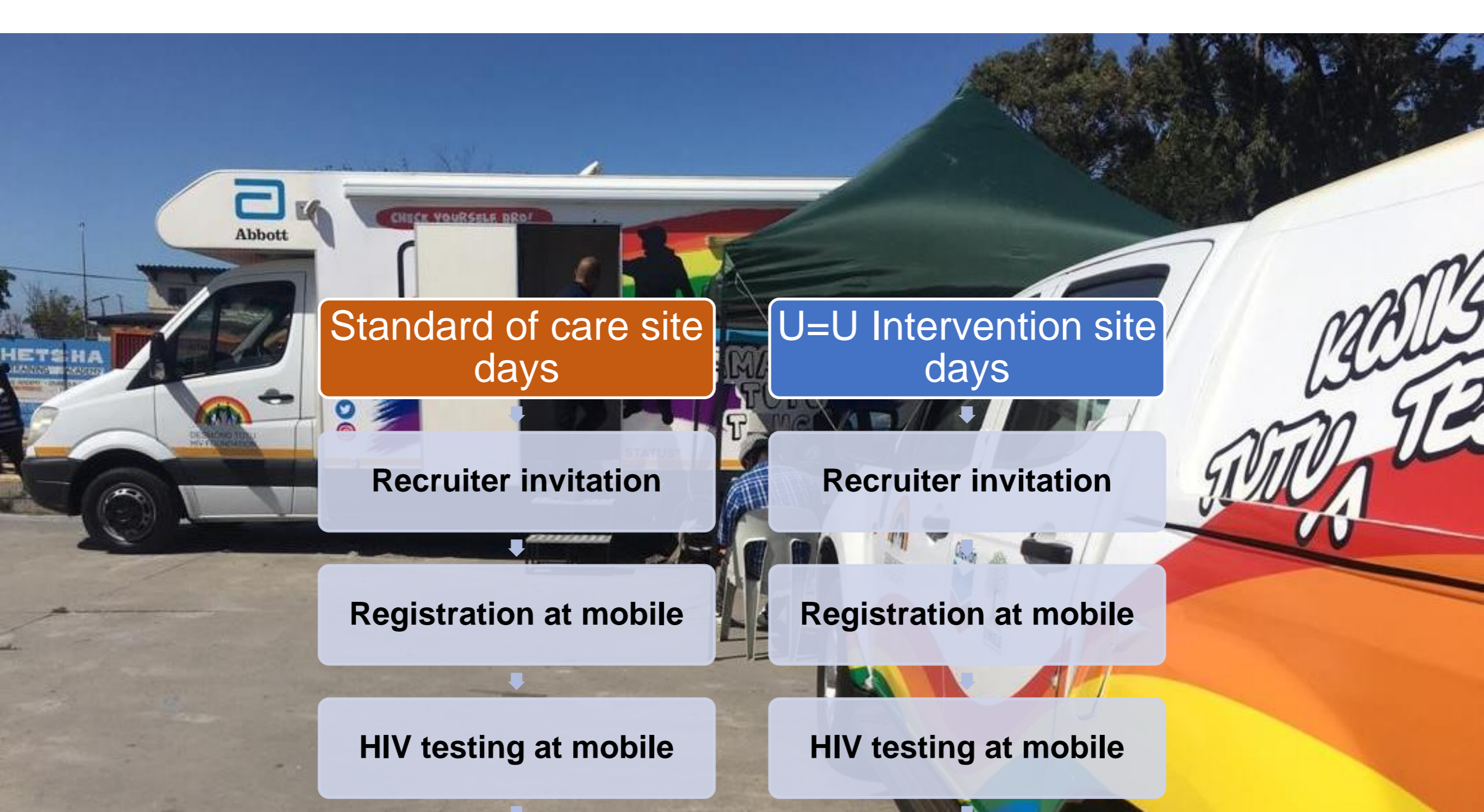
Undetectable = Untransmittable

U=U Message

- Hi! My name is XX, and I work for Desmond Tutu Centre.
- Do you know “iMpilo”?
 - iMpilo is the latest mahala ARV pill that you take once a day if you are infected with HIV.
- Did you know that iMpilo protects you FROM GETTING SICK because it reduces HIV in the body-- so much so that you can't infect your partner and family. This is called U=U.
- It protects you even if you don't use a condom.
- Even if you're drinking. Did you know that?
- So in no time you're “Ugrand” and protecting your partner(s) and family. Your life stays the same and doesn't change.
- You and I can show our kasi how to do this thing one by one, protecting our kasi “Khusela ikasilam”
- The Tutu Tester (point to location) can quickly tell you your HIV status and iMpilo for mahala. Take this invitation with you. See you there!

Study design





Standard of care site days

U=U Intervention site days

Recruiter invitation

Recruiter invitation

Registration at mobile

Registration at mobile

HIV testing at mobile

HIV testing at mobile

HIV positive participants referred for care

HIV positive participants referred for care

HIV positive participants followed-up (NHLS)

HIV positive participants followed-up (NHLS)

COVID19
lockdown
discontinuation



1049 men to test at the
Amajita Truck



12 clinic days at 5 of the 6
sites were randomized to
intervention or control



100-125 men per day

Randomisation



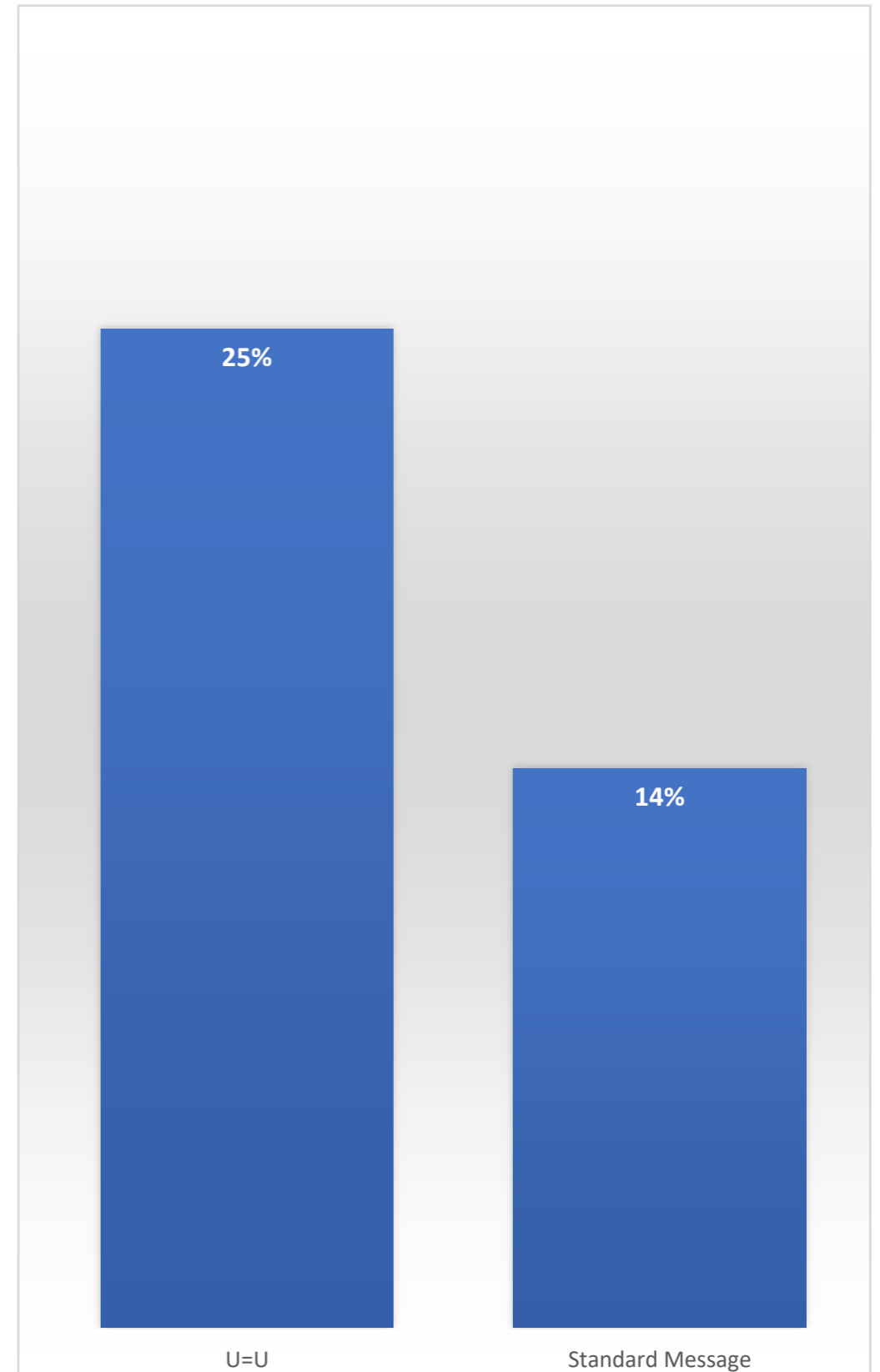
5 Standard message days



7 U=U message days

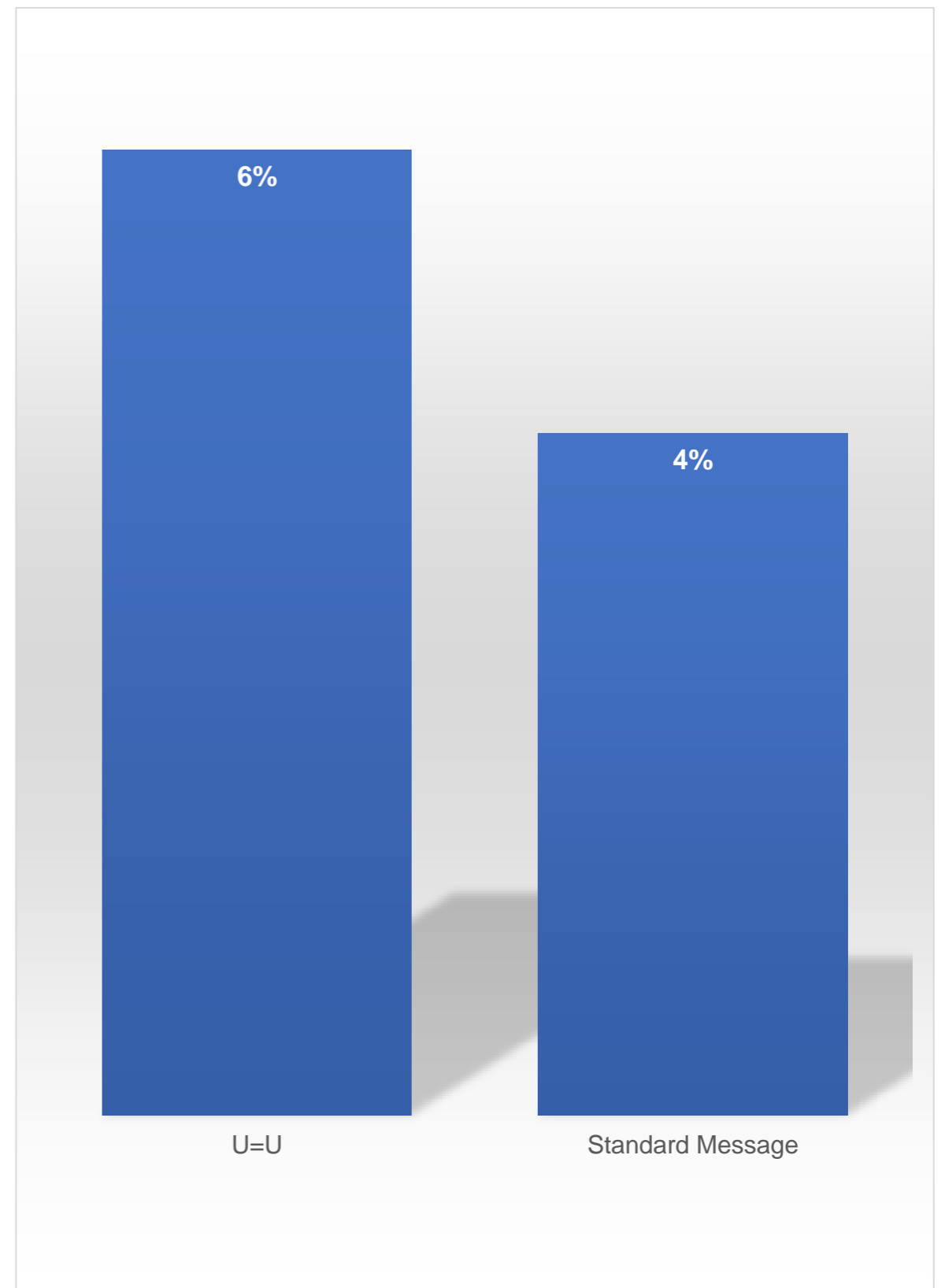
Main outcome: % of invitees who came for testing (N=1049)

- aOR = 1.61 (0.99, 2.60)
adjusted for clustering on
study day and location fixed
effects



Secondary outcome: Yield (% positive) among testers (N=180)

- % of testers who tested HIV-positive ($p = 0.41$)



Results 1

Demographic and HIV risk factors in men testing in Tutu Tester by U=U intervention vs. standard of care arm in Cape Town, South Africa (Feb-Mar, 2020)					
	Total (n=180)	Standard of care (n=68; 13%)	U=U intervention (n=112; 22%)	Test statistic*	p-value
Age (median, IQR)	35 (27-45)	34 (26-44)	35 (28-46)	z=-0.81	0.42
Education (% completed secondary or above)	62 (34%)	23 (34%)	39 (35%)	chi ² =0.02	0.89
Employed	100 (56%)	45 (66%)	55 (49%)	chi ² =4.75	0.03
Monthly income (>\$200/m; R3000)	75 (42%)	34 (50%)	41 (37%)	chi ² =7.24	0.12
Informal housing	87 (48%)	35 (51%)	52 (46%)	chi ² =1.04	0.59
Water in home	113 (63%)	46 (68%)	67 (60%)	chi ² =1.72	0.42
Current relationship status				chi ² =1.54	0.81
Married/cohabiting	102 (57%)	40 (59%)	62 (55%)		
Single	64 (36%)	25 (37%)	39 (35%)		
Other (divorced, widow)	13 (7%)	3 (4%)	10 (9%)		
Prior HIV test	173 (96%)	63 (93%)	109 (97%)	chi ² =2.22	0.13
Partner HIV test	73 (41%)	29 (43%)	44 (39%)	chi ² =1.40	0.23
Number of sex partners in past 6m (mean, SD)	1.5 (0.96)	1.5 (0.94)	1.5 (0.98)	t=-0.18	0.86
Ever exchanged gifts, money for sex	5 (3%)	2 (3%)	3 (3%)	Fisher's exact=1.0	0.609
Hazardous consumption of alcohol (6+ drinks monthly or more)	111 (62%)	40 (59%)	70 (63%)	chi ² =2.62	0.69

Results 2

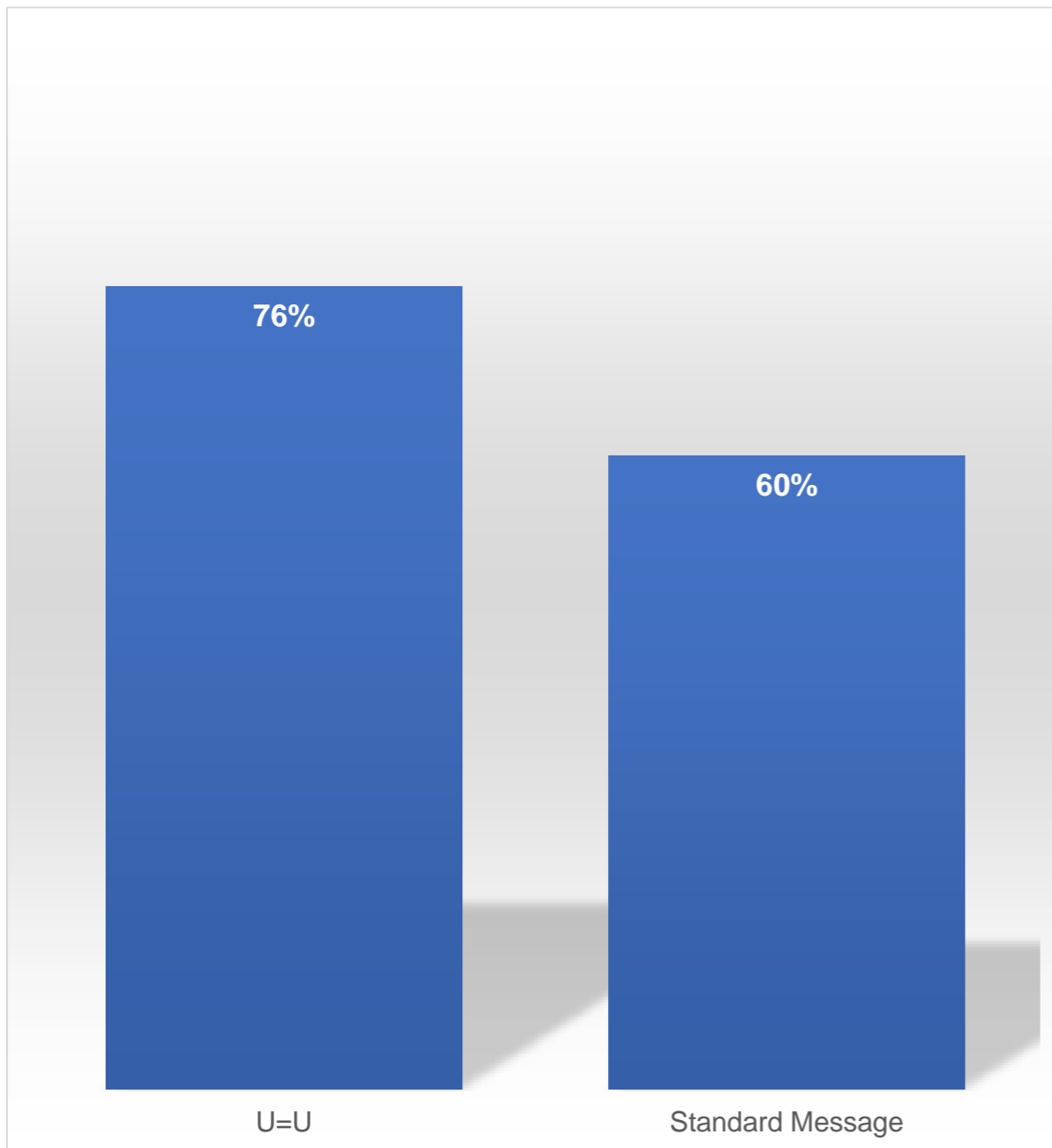
HIV beliefs and encouragement to test in men who tested in mobile tester by study arm, Cape Town, South Africa (February to March, 2020)					
	Total (n=180)	Standard of care (n=68)	U=U intervention (n=112)	Test statistic (chi ²)	p-value
Beliefs about HIV transmission					
If partner is HIV+, likelihood of infection is very likely	140 (78%)	57 (84%)	83 (74%)	0.06	0.13
ART can reduce infectiousness of HIV (strongly agree-agree =>5)	166 (92%)	64 (94%)	101 (90%)	0.86	0.36
Viral load measures amount of HIV in blood (strongly agree-agree =>5)	160 (88%)	64 (94%)	95 (85%)	3.55	0.06
Those who have low VL cannot transmit HIV (strongly agree-agree =>5)	145 (80%)	53 (78%)	94 (84%)	1.01	0.32
Heard of U=U before?	126 (70%)	41 (60%)	85 (76%)	4.90	0.03
Where heard it (n=126 who heard of U=U before)				22.8	<0.001
Peer promoter	72 (57%)	11 (27%)	61 (72%)		
Family/friend	18 (14%)	10 (24%)	8 (9%)		
Clinic	27 (21%)	15 (37%)	10 (12%)		
TV/Radio	11 (9%)	5 (12%)	4 (5%)		
Other			2 (2%)		
Did peer promoter tell you about U=U? (n=126 who heard of U=U before)	81 (64%)	16 (39%; 13% of total)	63 (74%, 50%)		<0.0001
Did information about U=U (n=85):					
Encourage you to test?			80 (94%)	-	-
Encourage you to disclose your HIV status?			76 (89%)		-
How did this information about ARVs reducing HIV in the body so much so that you can't infect your partner make you feel?					-
(n = 112 in intervention)					
Relieved			59 (53%)	-	-
Confused			2 (2%)	-	-
Confident to test			18 (16%)	-	-
Need more information			6 (5%)	-	-
No feeling/don't know			26 (23%)	-	-

Results 3

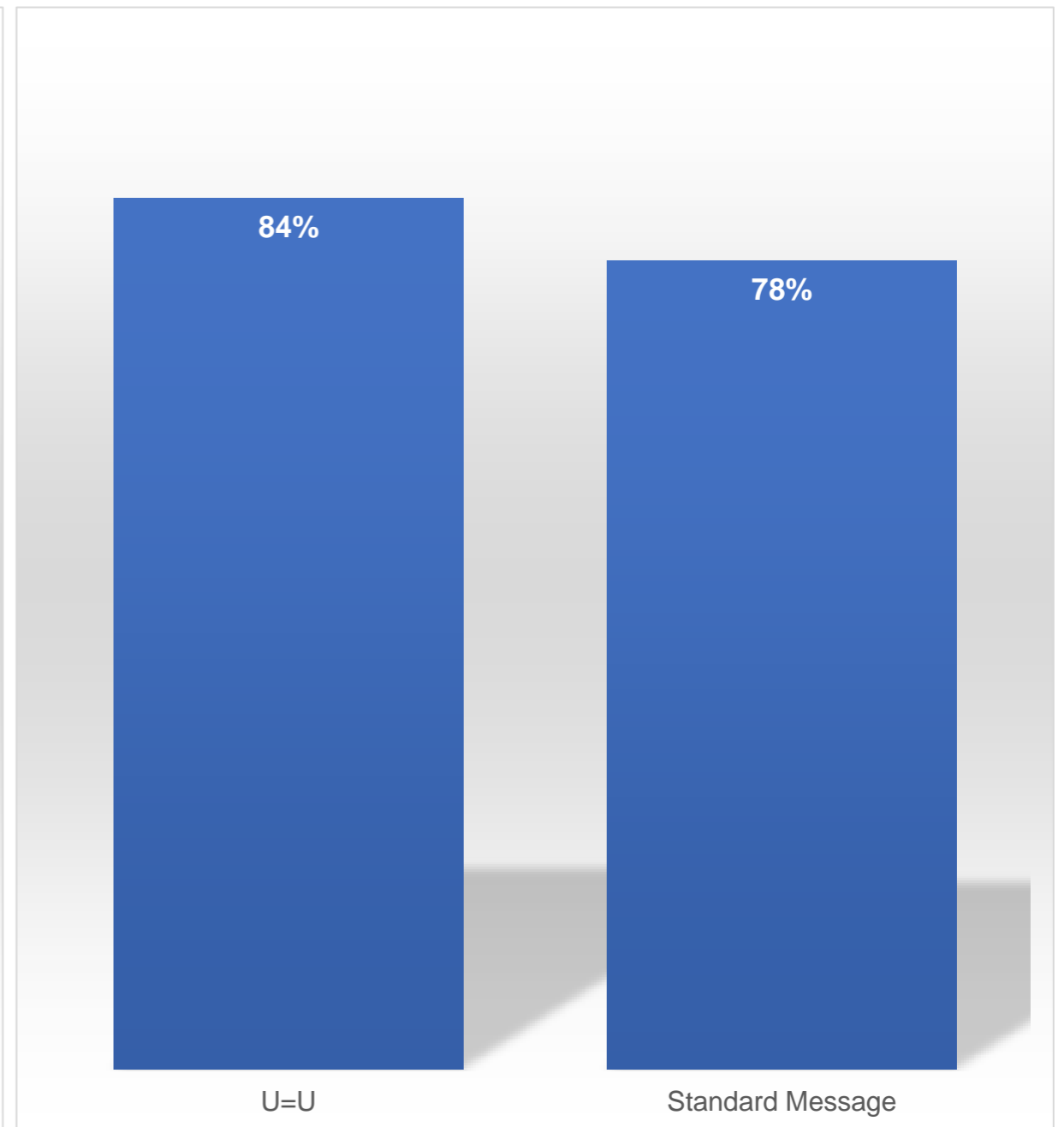
Logistic regression models to evaluate the effect of U=U messaging on men returning to test, HIV testing, positivity and linkage to ART						
	Standard of care	U=U intervention	OR (95% CI)*	aOR (95% CI)*	Test statistic for aOR	p-value
Invited and came for HIV testing	76 (14%)	125 (25%)	2.03 (1.48, 2.78)	1.61 (0.99, 2.60)	z=1.87	0.06
Invited and tested for HIV	68 (13%)	112 (22%)	2.00 (1.44, 2.78)	1.89 (1.21, 2.95)	z=2.81	0.01
Tested HIV-positive	3 (4.4%)	7 (6.23%)	1.44 (0.36, 5.78)	1.42 (0.46, 4.37)	z=0.68	0.41
Linked to ART	2 (67%)	3 (43%)	0.41 (0.01, 7.81)	--	Mid-P exact=0.29	0.58

*Models included clustering on study day; adjusted model included location
 Men in **U=U group almost 2x odds of testing for HIV** and had higher positivity
 Most men accessed ART (some were unreachable by telephone)

U=U knowledge among testers (N=180)

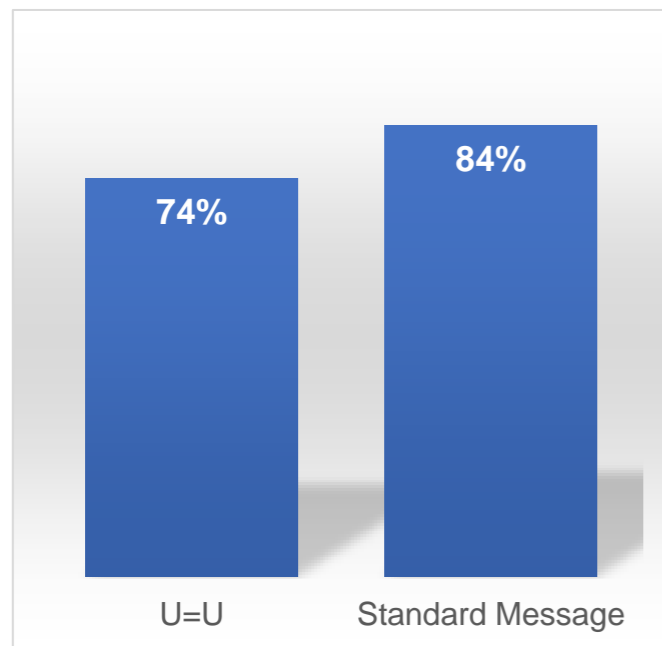


Heard of "U=U" before? (p = 0.03)

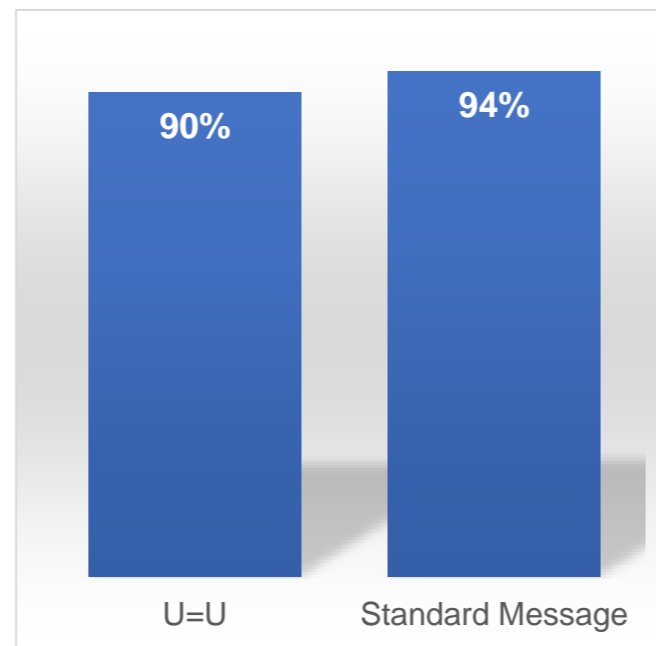


Those with a low viral load cannot transmit HIV (p = 0.32)

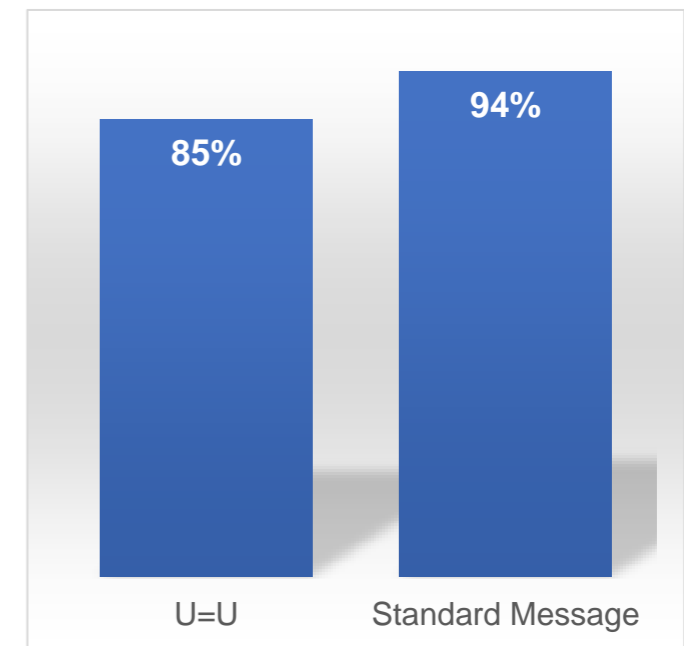
NO DIFFERENCES IN BELIEFS ABOUT HIV TRANSMISSION (N=180) ($p > 0.05$)



**If partner is HIV+,
infection is very
likely**



**ART can reduce
infectiousness of
HIV**



**Viral load measures
amount of HIV in
blood**

U=U Discussion

- U=U almost doubled HIV testing
- Slightly lower U=U comprehension in U=U group
- Counterintuitive: lower knowledge in U=U
- Social desirability?
- Possible contamination?

Limitations

- Sample size was reduced to $\frac{1}{4}$
- Counterintuitive findings may resolve with apt sample size
- Inability to go back and ask open ended/qualitative questions re: understanding

Discussion

- U=U significantly improved HIV testing uptake in men
- Reported knowledge about U=U seemed high in both groups
- U=U group yielded higher HIV positive diagnoses (6% vs 4%)
- Referrals lack contact details

Thank you!

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