The Estimation of First and Second 90s and ART Roll-out in Zambia and South Africa: Results from the PopART Study

Richard Heyer1, Sian Floyd2, Ab Schaffel2, Ernest Shameni1, Bill Yang1, Barry Griffith1, Peter Bock1, Nelson Buyera1, Helen Ayles1,2, Sarah Fitz1 for the PopART (HPTN 071) Study Team

1, 2 Imperial College, London, United Kingdom

The UNAIDS 90-90-90 targets are aimed at substantially decreasing HIV transmission but is not known whether they can be achieved at scale in urban communities with severe HIV epidemics.

The PopART intervention comprised annual rounds of home-based HIV counseling and testing offered by CHiPs, and provision of tight HIV-related services. CHiPs made repeat visits to HIV+ individuals during each annual round, to offer ART or the option to self-report HIV+ status. Participation in the intervention was biannual, and the intervention was delivered through local public health services.

The first annual round (R1) was from November 2013 to January 2015. R2 was from June 2015 to October 2016. R3 was from September 2016 to December 2017.

Overall, in Zambia 67% (41,332 / 61,402) of men and 86% (56,345 / 65,896) of women participated in R3.

The lower figures for participation among men were because it was harder for non-participants to be reached during R1, R2, and R3.

Individuals who participated in the intervention and were still resident according to the last information collected during R3.

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