Estimating HIV Prevalence from the Swaziland HIV Incidence Measurement Survey





"A DROP THAT COUNTS ...
..the number of new HIV infections"



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The Kingdom of Swaziland



- Small country in southern Africa
- Population: 1.2 million
- Demographic Health Survey 2006:
 Overall HIV prevalence 31% among men and women (ages 18-49)*
- Highest national HIV prevalence in the world

Male Circumcision as Part of Swaziland's Scale-Up of Combination Prevention Strategy

- National combination prevention program:
 - HIV testing and counseling
 - PMTCT
 - Social behavior change communication
 - ART expansion
 - Voluntary medical male circumcision



2010: Soka Uncobe ("Conquer through Circumcision"), the national campaign to scale-up male circumcision from 8% to 80% of adult men in one year

What will be the reduction in HIV incidence in Swaziland?

Swaziland HIV Incidence Measurement Survey (SHIMS)

Primary Objective:

To estimate HIV incidence rates in a household-based, nationally representative sample of men and women, before and after accelerated scale-up of HIV prevention programs.

Current Analysis

To estimate **HIV prevalence rate** in a household-based, nationally representative sample of men and women.

SHIMS Methods



SHIMS: Two-stage Cluster Sampling Design

Select 575 of 2054 Enumeration Areas (EAs)

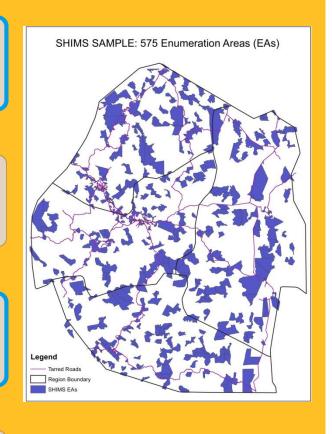
Randomly select 26 households from each EA



Invite all adults aged 18-49 in households to participate in cross-sectional survey



Invite HIV-uninfected adults to join incidence cohort



SHIMS Survey: Inclusion Criteria

- Resides or has slept the night before in selected household
- Age 18-49 years
- Able to provide consent



SHIMS Study team visiting a selected household

SHIMS Study Procedures

- Interviewer-administered questionnaire
- HIV counseling and testing
 - 4th generation Determine® HIV 1/2 Antigen/Antibody Combo
- If HIV-positive, refer to care services
- If HIV-negative, refer to prevention services



Weighting Methods

- SHIMS sample weighted to achieve population representativeness
- Weights adjust for sample selection and differences in non-response



Results





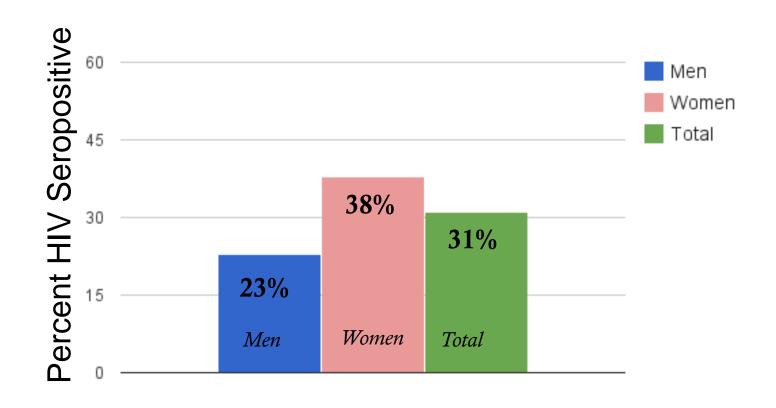
SHIMS Survey Participation

	Total		
Selected households	14,950		
Participating households	12,597 (84%)		
	Men	Women	Total
Eligible household members	10,886	13,414	24,300
No contact made	2445	1353	3798
	(22%)	(10%)	(16%)
Refused participation	1362	1084	2446
	(13%)	(8%)	(10%)
Participating household	7,079	10,977	18,056
members	(65%)	(82%)	(74%)

Swaziland Demographics (Ages 18-49)

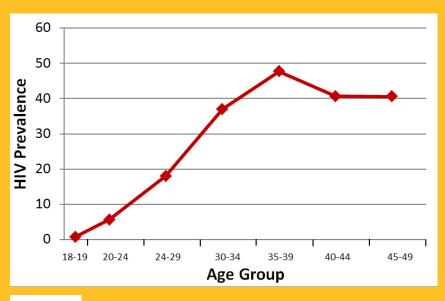
	Men	Women	Total
Age			
18-24	37%	35%	36%
25-34	36%	33%	34%
35-49	27%	32%	30%
Education			
None	6%	7%	7%
Primary	27%	29%	28%
Secondary	49%	50 %	50%
Higher	17%	14%	15%
Married or living with a partner	36%	51%	44%
Circumcised (self-reported)	15%	-	-

HIV Prevalence In Swaziland: HIV+ Test in SHIMS (n= 18,056)

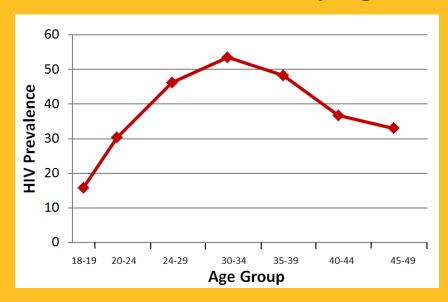


2011 HIV PREVALENCE IN SWAZILAND SHIMS SURVEY (AGES 18-49)

Men: Prevalence by Age

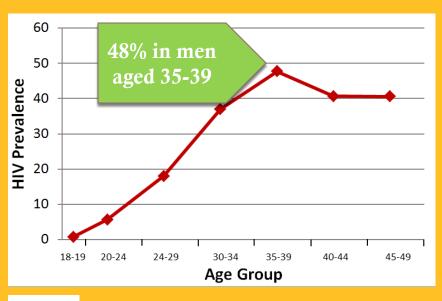


Women: Prevalence by Age

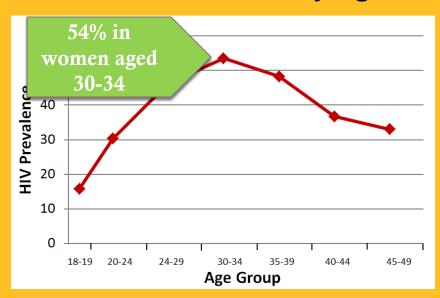


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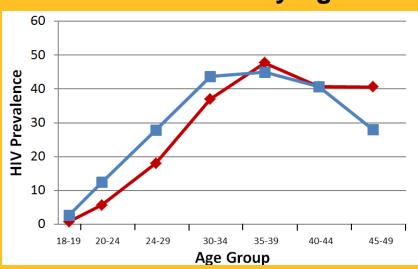


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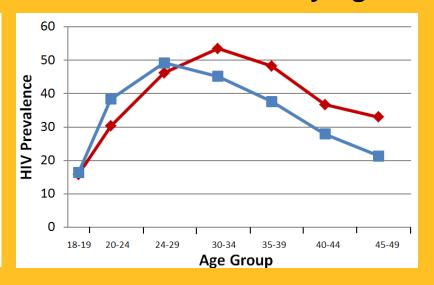


2006 DHS AND 2011 SHIMS HIV PREVALENCE IN SWAZILAND (AGES 18-49)

Men: Prevalence by Age

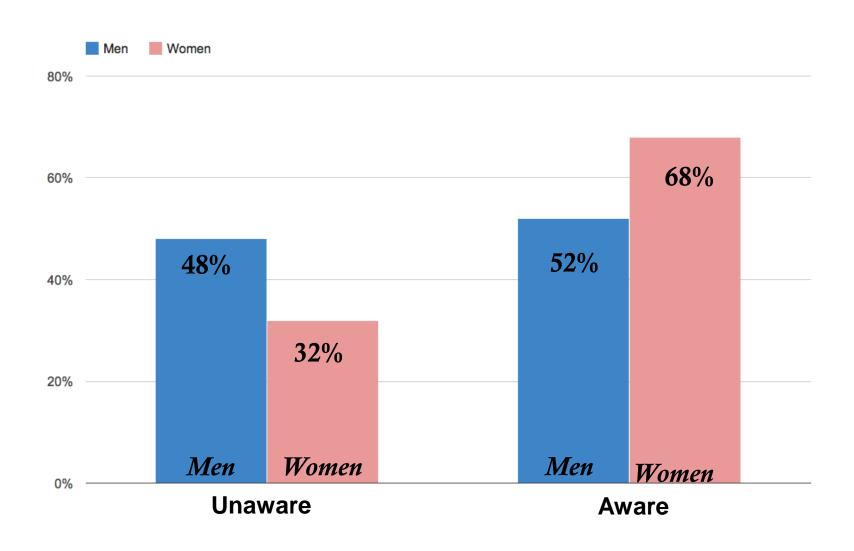


Women: Prevalence by Age

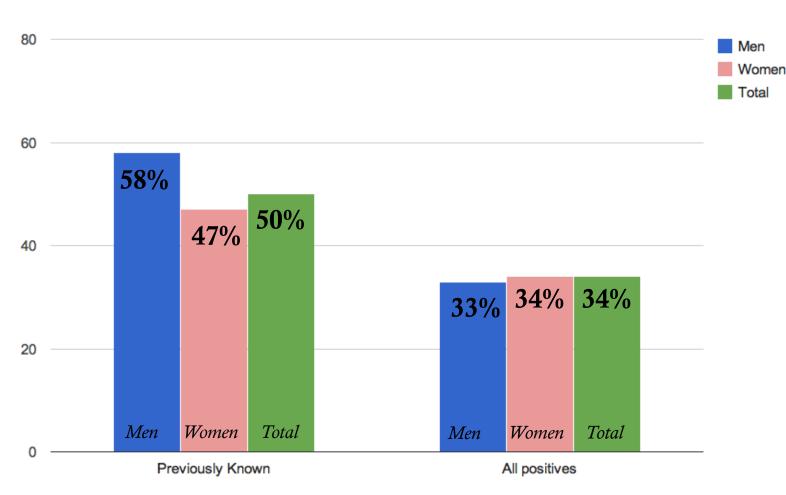




Among HIV-Seropositives: Knowledge of HIV Status



Self-Reported ART Use among HIV-Seropositives



*No CD4 data collected therefore results do not indicate proportion eligible for ART

Conclusions

- National HIV prevalence remains high at 31%
- Overall HIV prevalence stable since 2006
- Shift in age-pattern of prevalence points towards
 - "survival effect" related to ART use at older ages
 - reduced rate of new infections at younger ages
- Half of all HIV+ men are not aware of their status
 - Evidence for public programs to target HTC for men
- Half of individuals aware of their HIV infection are on ART, irrespective of CD4
- Analysis of HIV incidence estimate in progress

It Takes A Village:



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Local And International Partnership















