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Tests of recent infection, RITA programme in the UK

Coverage

Representativeness

Findings

Future work

The Recent Infection Testing Algorithm

AIM Incorporate TRI as part of the routine public health monitoring of all newly diagnosed HIV infections in the UK

Public Health Benefits

- Calculate incidence estimates (at relatively low cost using a single sample)
- Identify groups most at risk of acquiring HIV in the UK
- Target public health interventions
- Evaluate the impact of HIV prevention measures
- Identify populations for recruitment into clinical trials of interventions to prevent infection or treat early infection

We are the only country to return results to the patient

Potential Clinical benefit

- Better understand how infection was acquired
- Tailor behavioural intervention
- Used to prioritise contact tracing (public health benefit)



Avidity test

UK AxSYM avidity - guanidine based test

Low avidity index (AI) < 0.8 = 'recently infected' within 4-6 months

Suligoj et al 2009—mean time to cross 0.8 threshold = 6 months (95% 5-8)

Approx 90% will cross 0.8 within 12 months

False Recency rate – persons misclassified as 'recent' = 4.5%

(Based on 1287 persons avidity tested >1 year after diagnosis in UK)

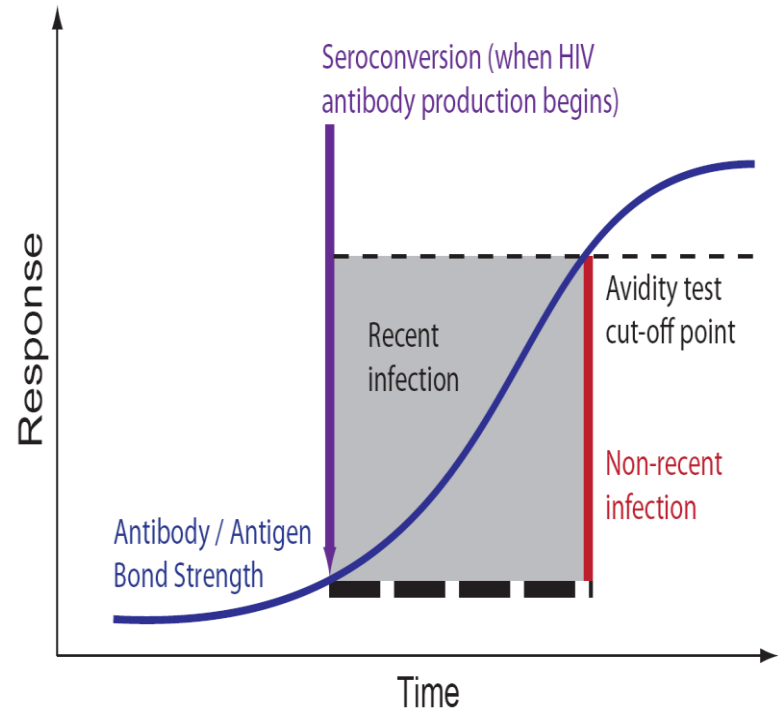
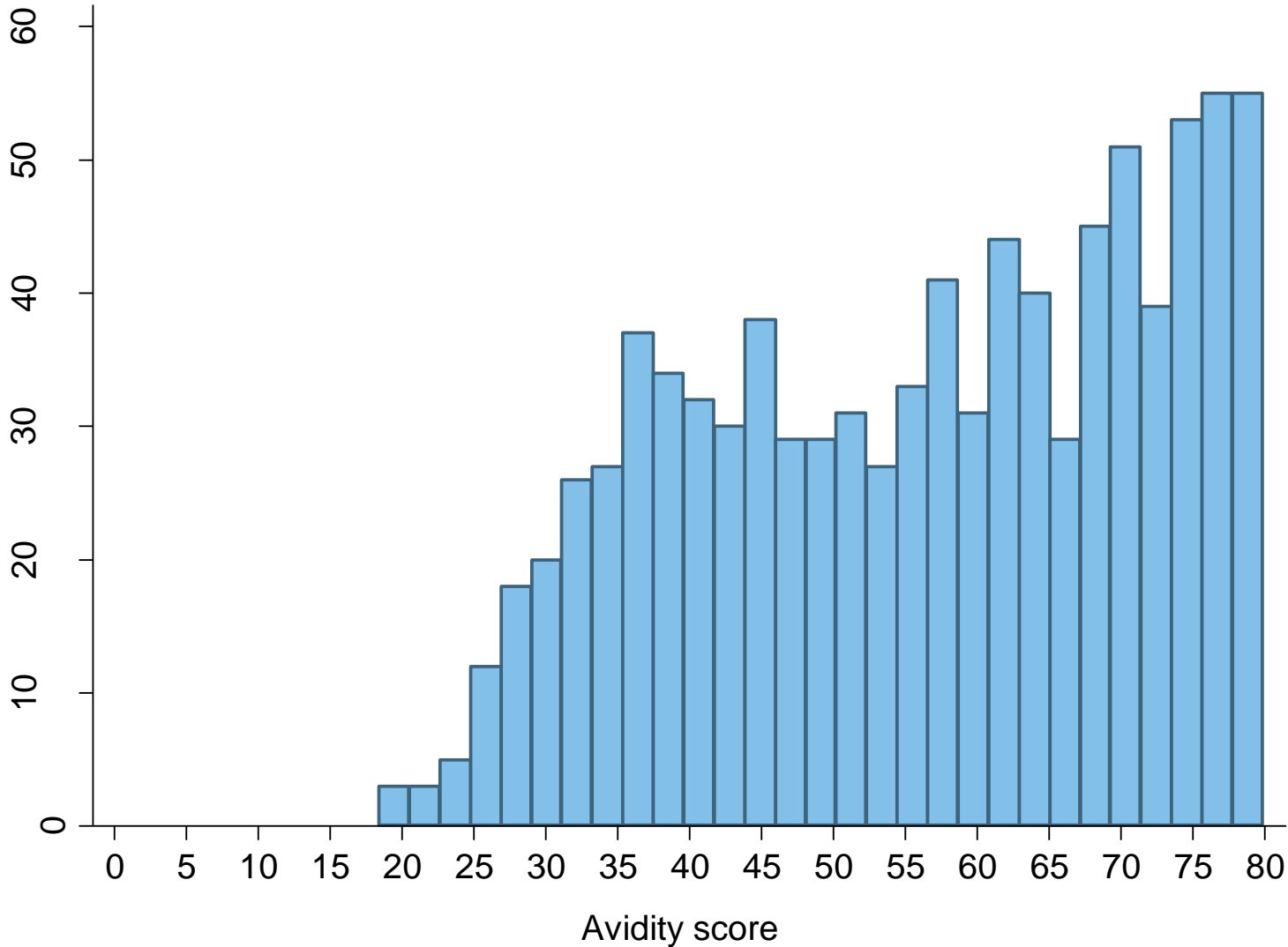


Figure 1: How avidity tests can estimate the likelihood of recent infection, adapted from Mastro TD et al.¹

Distribution of avidity scores of among HIV diagnoses classified as recent infections, 2009-2011



UK Rita Programme

Since 2009

- >90 clinical centres on board
- >50 laboratories
- Good geographical coverage

Samples from new diagnosis
aliquot sent to Colindale

Results matched to HPA HIV
datasets

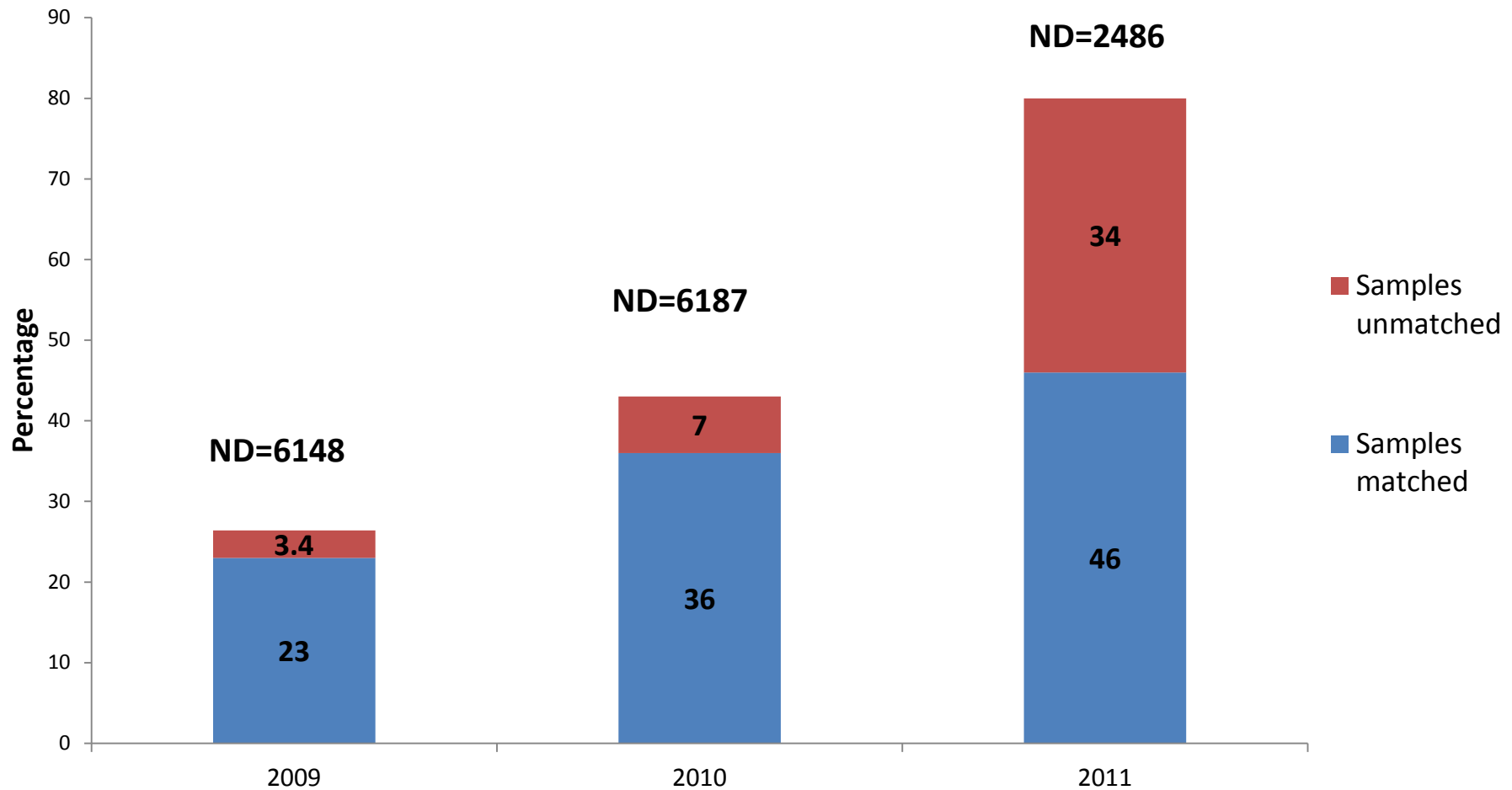
misclassification of recent

- CD4 count <200
- AIDS
- ART

Final results by risk groups



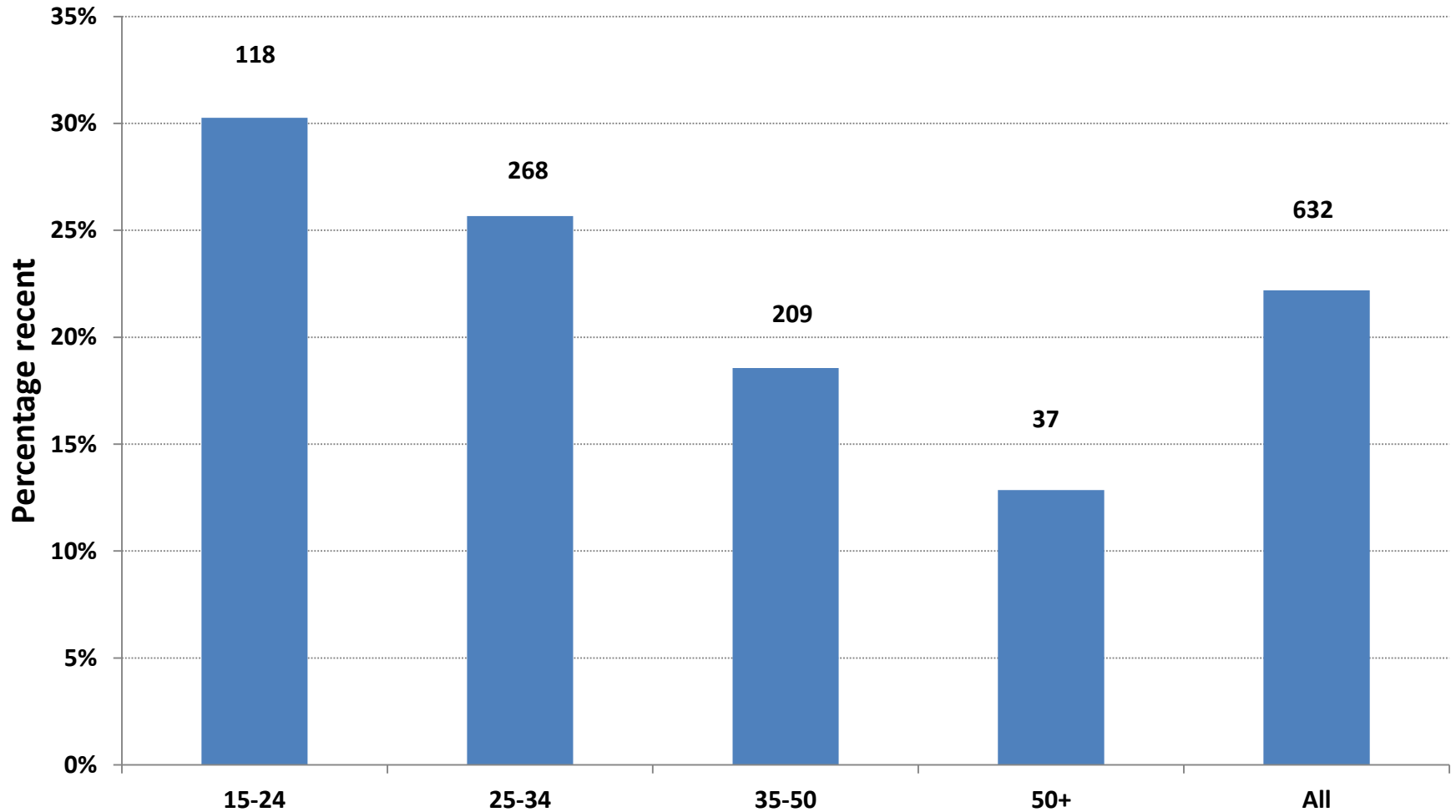
Testing coverage for recent HIV infection, England and NI, 2009- June 2011



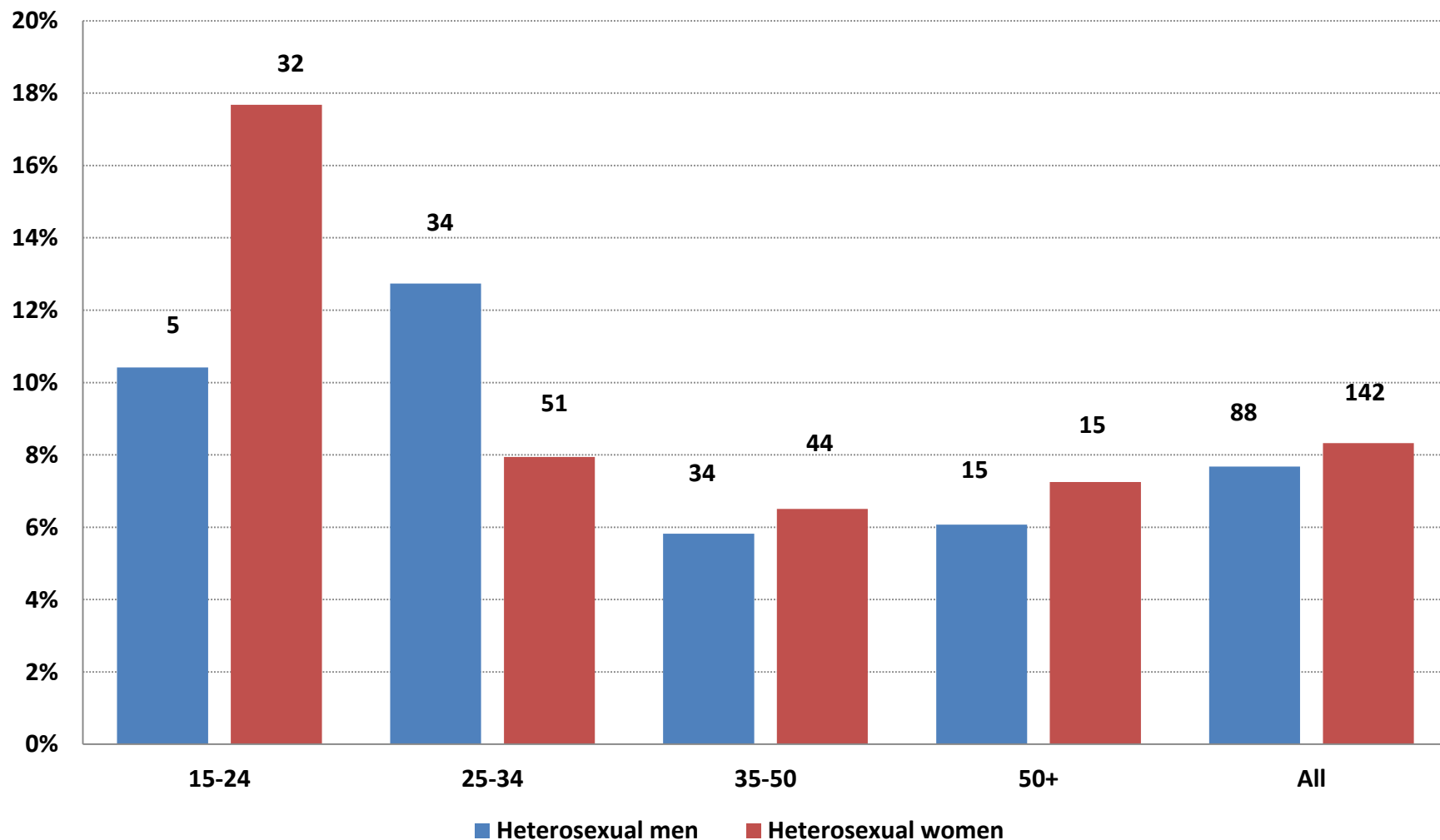
Recently acquired infections among new HIV diagnoses: E & NI, 2009- 2011 (combined)

		No. of RITA results	No. Recent	% Recent (95% CI)	
Probable exposure category	Men who have sex with men	2848	632	22.2% (20.7-23.8%)	
	Heterosexual contact	Men	1146	88	7.7% (6.2-9.4%)
		Women	1706	142	8.3% (7.1-9.7%)
		Total	2852	230	8.1% (7.1-9.1%)
	Injecting drug use	93	4	4.3% (1.2-10.6%)	
	Other/Not Reported	491	51	10.4% (7.8-13.4%)	
Total		6284	917	14.6% (13.7-15.5)	

Recently acquired infections among new HIV diagnoses by age among MSM: E & NI, 2009-2011



Recently acquired infections among new HIV diagnoses by age among heterosexuals: E & NI, 2009- 2011



Key findings

- Over 1 in 5 MSM diagnosed with HIV between 2009-2011 had a recent infection
- 1 in 3 MSM aged less than 25 years acquired their infection recently compared to 1 in 8 over 50 years
- 1 in 12 heterosexuals diagnosed with HIV between 2009-2011 had a recent infection
- Half of all recent infections diagnosed were in London.
- CAUTION in interpreting results, need for incidence estimates

Achievements

- Coverage now reached >60% new diagnoses (However we need to improve identifiers from some sites) & high representativeness
- We have reduced testing of invalid samples
- Staff acceptability study completed (HIV medicine Garrett NJ et al. *The Recent Infection Testing Algorithm (RITA) in clinical practice: a survey of HIV clinicians in England and Northern Ireland*. HIV Medicine, 2012

Ongoing and Future activities

- Population incidence estimates
- Patient acceptability study underway
- Understanding the properties of the Avidity Test
- Assess Research Opportunities
 - use in contact tracing activities
 - to match data with phylogenetics/ other datasets

Acknowledgements

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Also members of the UK Collaborative Group for HIV and STI surveillance (listed in surveillance report)