

In Search of the Magic Bullet Evaluating and Replicating Prevention Programs

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Summary of “successes”

Summary of evidence	
<p>UGANDA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ HIV prevalence declines (1991-8), 21.1% to 9.7% in all ANC, 20.9% to 5.2% in ages 15-19 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Supported by trends in male army cohorts, some population studies ◆ Wide range of sexual behaviour changes, 1989-95, focused on 60% reduction in sexual partners and networks <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Increased condom use (though not to high comparative levels) ◆ Social communication process: AIDS and people with AIDS on the agenda of personal networks of friends and family ◆ Early population based AIDS reporting in all areas, later HIV testing 	<p>THAILAND</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Estimated 90% decline in HIV incidence in Northern army conscripts (1991-5), 60% nationally, and lower declines in ANC and sex workers ◆ Success of general population as well as targeted prevention activities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Visits to sex workers decline nationally, 22% to 10%, 1990-3 ➤ Direct sex workers report 90% condom use ◆ Population based surveillance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 1989 national sexual survey widely publicised and debated ➤ Rapid political response to HIV trends
<p>UNITED STATES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Declines in HIV among gay men and sexual behaviour changes apparent since mid-1980s <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Lower declines in Black and Hispanic gay men ◆ Widespread social communication process: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ AIDS is on the agenda and people with AIDS accepted in white MSM ➤ Early population based reporting, 500 AIDS cases by 1984 in San Francisco and later treatments ◆ Declines in mother to child transmission in 1990s, some signs of increasing risk behaviours among young gay men <p>ZAMBIA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Significant declines in HIV prevalence in 15-19 year old ANC particularly in urban Lusaka, but not in all age groups ◆ Evidence of behaviour changes, 1996-9 ◆ Trends need to be generalised, as high, stable HIV prevalence overall among pregnant women, 1990-9 	<p>SENEGAL</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ HIV prevalence among pregnant women remains below 2%, despite higher levels in neighboring countries ◆ Low general risk behaviours, 68% of women report no sex before marriage, only 10% of men ◆ Successful prevention activities among sex workers, 97% condom use with last client <p>BRAZIL</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Well established epidemic among risk populations, gay and bisexual men, intravenous drug users ◆ HIV prevalence among pregnant women remains below 3%, though some increases in Rio de Janeiro ◆ Substantial declines in HIV prevalence among men who have sex with men <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 65% Rio de Janeiro, 1994-6 ◆ Integrated public health approach including free anti-retrovirals since 1996, at cost of \$400 million p.a. but with a net health cost benefit

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