Tambua Mapema Plus (TMP) Trial

The trial, conducted between 2017 and 2020 in Kilifi and Mombasa County, Kenya, investigated the effect of an opt-out point-of-care (POC) HIV-1 nucleic acid amplification testing (NAAT) intervention to detect **acute HIV infection (AHI)** and chronic HIV infection in symptomatic adult outpatients and modeled the potential impact of this intervention for prevention of onward HIV transmission.

Key Takeaways

Routinely offered opt-out testing for acute and chronic HIV infection could identify twice as many undiagnosed cases of HIV.

This could have important benefits on the health outcomes of people living with HIV (PLWH) and help drive down onward transmission.

What is AHI?

- The first few weeks following HIV acquisition
- High viral loads and very high risk of transmission

The trial

Adult symptomatic outpatients aged 18-39 years ◦ No previous HIV diagnosis ◦ Enrolled following evaluation by a consensus AHI risk score ◦

TMP Intervention period
Participants offered opt-out POC NAAT using GeneXpert

COMPARED WITH

Observation period
Participants received standard provider-initiated HIV testing and counseling (PITC) using rapid tests

Results

HIV diagnoses

Observation period
13/1374 (**0.9%**) participants

VS

TMP Intervention period
37/1500 (**2.4%**) participants
- Of which 2 (**5.4%**) had AHI

1 *in every* **40** participants were diagnosed with a chronic HIV infection

1 *in every* **750** participants were diagnosed with AHI

Participants in the opt-out intervention were **twice as likely** to be diagnosed with HIV when seeking care

Scaled-up cost-effectiveness modeling*

A **scaled-up TMP intervention** could avert **9.4%** of infections compared to only **1.0%** for the **scaled-up PITC intervention**

This could result in **more than 95%** of PLWH in this population knowing their HIV status...

...helping Kenya achieve the **first 95** of the **UNAIDS 95-95-95 goals** by 2030

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