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**Key Takeaways**

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

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**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

**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

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

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

1 in every 750 participants were diagnosed with AHI

**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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