The “roadmap” below provides information on sessions and events of interest for HIV prevention research advocates. For the most up-to-date version of the roadmap or to download the pocket version, visit avac.org/IAS2011. Planning a related event? Let us know at avac@avac.org. For more information on the conference visit pag.ias2011.org.

**SUNDAY, JULY 17**

### Controlling the HIV Epidemic, the Promise of ARV-based Prevention

**Details:** July 17, 10:15-13:15 / Satellite Session / Venue: MR 1 / Code: SUSA02

**Summary:** Recent successes in microbicides, pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP), test and treat, and vaccines are encouraging developments in AIDS research and give reason for optimism that the epidemic might be controllable in some populations. To make full use of new knowledge and technology, efforts at HIV prevention must be coordinated and focused on clearly defined goals. The meeting and discussion will argue the case for making HIV epidemic control the goal of prevention, and for assembling the required expertise, and deploying essential resources, to conduct needed studies. A variety of studies of prevention packages are now being planned or are underway.

**Organizer(s):** European AIDS Treatment Group (EATG) AVAC - Global Advocacy for HIV Prevention The Forum for Collaborative HIV Research

### GPP in Action: Introducing the 2nd Edition of Good Participatory Practice Guidelines for Biomedical HIV Prevention Trials and Examples of its Implementation in Current Research

**Details:** July 17, 12:30-14:30 / Satellite Session / Venue: MR 2 / Code: SUSA05

**Summary:** The purpose of this session is to launch the 2nd edition of the GPP Guidelines, and to discuss examples of GPP already being used in the field. The session will provide a brief overview of the 2nd Edition of the GPP Guidelines, followed by a series of short presentations from research teams on their experiences with implementing aspects of the GPP guidelines, and then a moderated discussion with the panelists and the audience. This session is for trial funders, trial sponsors, research team members, community stakeholders, and all other stakeholders of biomedical HIV prevention research.

**Organizer(s):** UNAIDS and AVAC

### From Proof to Delivery: Scaling up HIV Prevention for Women. The Challenge of Delivering the First Microbicide in Africa

**Details:** July 17, 12:30-14:30 / Satellite Session / Venue: MR 3 / Code: SUSA06

**Summary:** Topical, and interactive debate on the challenges of introducing the first ARV-based vaginal microbicide for women in South Africa. Since the landmark results of CAPRISA 004 showing that tenofovir gel used as a vaginal microbicide could help to protect women from HIV, there has been a palpable urgency to pursue licensure and expedite steps towards production and the delivery of this new technology for women. This satellite will explore the challenges of introducing a new health technology that can help empower women in their sexual choices. Leading practitioners from government, donors, product development and the community advocacy will discuss the journey from scientific proof to a microbicide in the hands of women. While South Africa leads the way as the first country to provide efficacy results, the discussion will also focus on how other African nations can benefit from this new technology for women.

**Organizer(s):** CONRAD & Global Campaign for Microbicides
Treatment for Prevention: Game Changer or Fantasy?

**Details:** July 17, 12:30-14:30 / Satellite Session / Venue: MR 4 / Code: SUSA17; Slides and audio will be made available

**Summary:** Pre-exposure prophylaxis is a method of HIV prevention that has shown positive trends in initial study results. However, major scientific and practical limitations and challenges are evident. To date, conclusive study results are unavailable therefore, much caution must be used in translating the preliminary data into practice. The iPrEx study examining the use of tenofovir disoproxil fumarate (TDF) by itself or co-formulated with emtricitabine (FTC) as a pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) to prevent HIV showed a decreased likelihood in transmission of HIV infection by 44%. Despite this statistic in a clinical setting, a number of additional concerning factors are presented when considering the use of PrEP in real life scenarios. These include issues relating to low efficacy, safety, drug resistance, adherence, risk compensation, feasibility and cost. This satellite will bring together experts on the topic of pre-exposure prophylaxis to elucidate the public health implications of scale-up of this prevention method.

**Organizer(s):** AIDS Healthcare Foundation

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HIV Vaccines and the Prevention Revolution: Shortening the Path to the End of the Epidemic

**Details:** July 17, 14:45-16:45 / Satellite Session / Venue: MR 2 / Code: SUSA09

**Summary:** HIV vaccine research has progressed further and faster in the past five years than at any time in the 28-year history of the epidemic. This new and highly promising era in HIV vaccine research is being guided by the Scientific Strategic Plan (Plan) of the Global HIV Vaccine Enterprise (Enterprise), a global collaboration of independent research, funding, policy and advocacy organizations working to address and overcome the most significant obstacles to developing a preventive HIV vaccine. The Plan calls for faster, more efficient and more scientifically rich clinical trials to transform the achievements of the last five years into improved vaccine candidates for testing. In this interactive satellite session, Enterprise partners will discuss the future of HIV vaccine research and development, spanning from the latest discoveries in immunogen design to the effect of the changing landscape of multiple prevention modalities on efficacy trials.

**Organizer(s):** Global HIV Vaccine Enterprise and Stakeholders: Agence nationale de recherches sur le sida et les hépatites virales, AVAC: Global Advocacy for HIV Prevention, The Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, European Commission, International AIDS Vaccine Initiative and the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases

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Operational Challenges Scaling up PMTCT and Linkage to Care

**Details:** July 17, 14:45-16:45 / Satellite Session / Venue: MR 4 / Code: SUSA11

**Summary:** This satellite will be an opportunity to discuss and debate on issues related to the implementation of Prevention of Mother-to-Child Transmission interventions, and how such interventions/programmes can be linked to primary care services in resource-limited settings.

**Organizer(s):** International AIDS Society - Industry Liaison Forum

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Prevention Technologies: Gender and GiPA. Complement or Collision?

**Details:** July 17, 14:45-16:45 / Satellite Session / Venue: MR 1 / Code: SUSA08

**Summary:** Panel discussion and followed by interaction from the floor.

**Organizer(s):** Global Coalition on Women and AIDS & UNAIDS
HIV Serodiscordant Couples: Opportunities and Challenges for Testing and Counselling, Prevention and Treatment

**Details:** July 17, 17:00-19:00 / Satellite Session / Venue: SR 3 / Code: SUSA13

**Summary:** WHO is releasing guidelines for testing and counselling of couples. In light of new trial data demonstrating the effectiveness of ART for prevention of transmission in serodiscordant couples, this satellite will provide the forum to discuss a range of issues related to HIV serodiscordance, including the operational and ethical challenges of this new prevention opportunity.

**Organizer(s):** World Health Organization

The Cutting Edge: What's New in Male Circumcision

**Details:** July 17, 17:00-19:00 / Satellite Session / Venue: MR 1 / Code: SUSA14

**Summary:** For more than 35 years, Jhpiego has pioneered innovative, low-cost, lifesaving solutions for today’s global health concerns, including the prevention of HIV/AIDS. One of the most effective tools that exists today is male circumcision (MC). Compelling evidence indicates that MC can reduce the risk of female-to-male transmission of HIV by approximately 60%. MC provides a greater protective benefit than any potential vaccine studied to date. Modeling suggests that rapid scale up of MC to 80% of adult males in East and Southern Africa would avert 4.1 million new infections by 2025. Further, there is evidence that female partners of circumcised men have lower rates of cervical cancer and certain sexually transmitted infections.

**Organizer(s):** Jhpiego

Elimination of Mother-to-Child Transmission of HIV: Measuring the Effectiveness of National PMTCT Programmes

**Details:** July 17, 17:00-19:00 / Satellite Session / Venue: MR 2 / Code: SUSA15

**Summary:** Many countries have been rapidly scaling up coverage of PMTCT programs, with substantial support from PEPFAR and Global Fund, and are now introducing more effective antiretroviral regimens based on new 2010 WHO PMTCT ARV guidelines. There is international momentum for the elimination of mother-to-child transmission, with overall targets to reduce new pediatric infections by 90% and to reduce population-level mother-to-transmission rate to less than 5%; Regional frameworks for MTCT elimination are under development and national targets are now being set to achieve low vertical transmission rates (e.g. <5% transmission at 18 months) and high HIV-free survival alongside improving maternal and child health.

**Organizer(s):** World Health Organization and the US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

**MONDAY, JULY 18**

Monday Plenary Session

**Details:** July 18, 8:55-10:30 / Plenary / Venue: SR 1 / Code: MOPL01; *Slides and audio will be made available*

**Summary:** Including *The Changing Face of HIV Vaccine Research* by Gary Nabel and *The Combined Approach to Preventing HIV Infection* by Robin Shattock.

HIV Testing: Innovation and Scale-Up

**Details:** July 18, 13:00-14:00 / Oral Poster Discussion / Venue: MR 4 / Code: MOPDD02; *Slides and audio will be made available*

**Summary:** Presentations include *Toward universal HIV testing: is the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention recommendation of “opt-out” screening the answer?,* *Increasing rates of HIV testing and HIV knowledge in Durban, South Africa: time trend over four years, Expanding access to HIV counseling and testing to all family members through home based testing and counseling (HBTC) in Suba district, Kenya, HIV testing and diagnosis of emergency department patients in New Jersey, 2005-2008, Evaluating the impact of adding HIV counseling and testing to the basic package of health services – a study of health extension workers in Ethiopia and Challenges of early infant HIV diagnosis and treatment in Malawi.* Followed by a moderated discussion.
### Biologic Insights: Interventions for HIV Transmission

**Details:** July 18, 14:30-16:00 / Oral Abstract Session / Venue: SR 2 / Code: MOAC02; Slides and audio will be made available

**Summary:** Presentations include Valacyclovir suppression reduces breast milk and plasma HIV-1 RNA postpartum: results of a randomized clinical trial, Association of bacterial vaginosis with female-to-male HIV-1 transmission among HIV-1 discordant couples in Sub-Saharan Africa, Susceptibility to transmit HIV in ART-treated individuals: longitudinal analysis from Stratall ANRS 12110/Esther trial, Genital secretions of HIV-1 infected women on effective antiretroviral therapy contain high drug concentrations and low amounts of cell-free virus, Phylogenetic insight into HIV transmission networks in a Southeastern US cohort and Impact of the national prevention of mother to child transmission (PMTCT) program on mother-to-child transmission of HIV (MTCT), South Africa, 2010. A moderated discussion will follow.

### Novel Approaches to Prevention Interventions and Measurement

**Details:** July 18, 14:30-16:00 / Oral Abstract Session / Venue: SR 3 / Code: MOAC03; Slides and audio will be made available

**Summary:** Presentations include Vaginal ring adherence in Sub-Saharan Africa: expulsion, removal and perfect use, Acceptability of potential rectal microbicide delivery mechanisms for HIV prevention, Cumulative plasma HIV-1 level as a novel tool to evaluate antiretroviral therapy efficacy at the individual and public health levels, Mobile phone-based data collection to enhance retention of racial/ethnic minorities in a longitudinal internet-based HIV behavioral risk study of MSM in the United States and Audio computer assisted self interview (ACASI) versus face-to-face interview methods in reporting HIV risk behaviors among men who have sex with men (MSM) in Nigeria. A moderated discussion will follow.

### Sex Work and the Risk Environment: Beyond the Individual. Structural Approaches to HIV Prevention among Sex Workers

**Details:** July 18, 14:30-16:00 / Workshop / Venue: MR 2 / Code: MOWS04

**Summary:** This workshop will focus on skills that address the conceptualization, measurement, development and evaluation of environmental-structural approaches to HIV prevention in the context of sex work. The workshop will include presentations and discussions on field experience and intervention research from the Dominican Republic, Brazil and Mexico. Participants will discuss the concept of environmental-structural interventions in the context of sex work; gain knowledge of measurement and evaluation designs appropriate for these interventions; and learn successful strategies for addressing the environment surrounding sex work and HIV prevention in distinct settings.

### Treatment Is Prevention: The Proof Is Here

**Details:** July 18, 16:30-18:00 / Oral Abstract Session / Venue: SR 1 / Code: MOAX01; Slides and audio will be made available

**Summary:** Presentations in this session include Antiretroviral treatment to prevent the sexual transmission of HIV-1: results from the HPTN 052 multinational randomized controlled trial, Analysis of genetic linkage of HIV from couples enrolled in the HIV Prevention Trials Network (HPTN) 052 trial, Immunologic and virologic disease progression and responses to ART across geographic regions: outcomes from HPTN 052 study, Effects of early versus delayed initiation of antiretroviral therapy (ART) on HIV clinical outcomes: results from the HPTN 052 randomized clinical trial, Daily oral antiretroviral use for the prevention of HIV infection in heterosexually active young adults in Botswana: results from the TDF2 study and Antiretroviral Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis for HIV-1 among heterosexual African men and women: the Partners PrEP Study. Questions and answers will follow.

### What Does the Future of ARV-based Prevention Look Like?

**Details:** July 18, 18:30-20:30 / Satellite Session / Venue: MR 3 / Code: MOSA05

**Summary:** Given the exciting results of CAPRISA and iPREX, this satellite session will present what is currently in the research pipeline as far as ARV-based prevention products and what future products may look like.

**Organizer(s):** International AIDS Society - Industry Liaison Forum (co-hosted with AVAC)
### Respect-Protect-Sustain – Developing Guidelines for MSM/HIV-related Researchers and Community-based Organizations

**Details:** July 18, 18:30-20:30 / Satellite Session / Venue: MR 1 / Code: MOSA03

**Summary:** This roundtable discussion will elicit feedback on draft guidelines being developed for both HIV-related researchers and community-based organizations to ensure effective research amongst gay and bisexual men, other MSM and transgender individuals. Recognizing the inherent challenges faced by these marginalized populations, especially in the Global South, the guidance suggests practical ways in which all concerned partners can increase the impact and reach of such research, as well as reduce the potential risks and harms these marginalized individuals may encounter. The draft guidance proposes a research approach that increases the capacity of researchers to meet their research obligations, and at the same time, encourages gay and bisexual men, other MSM, and transgender individuals and organizations to exercise their rights when participating in research projects. Finally, example engagement rules for studies and projects which encounter or engender threatening media, political, or social/religious backlash are offered.

**Organizer(s):** amfAR, the Foundation for AIDS Research, International AIDS Vaccine Initiative (IAVI), Johns Hopkins University – Center for Public Health and Human Rights

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### TUESDAY, JULY 19

#### Zeroing out New Infections through Prevention Tools and Technologies

**Details:** July 19, 7:00-8:30 / Satellite Session / Venue: MR 4 / Code: TUSA04; *Slides and audio will be made available*

**Summary:** This satellite session will explore innovative tools and technologies which may be used to achieve zero new HIV infections towards halting and reversing the spread of HIV/AIDS by 2015. We will explore the benefits, challenges, and opportunities of prevention research; prospects in microbicides to reach zero new infections; how women’s centered approaches can be used as a prevention tool; and finally cost-effectiveness of treatment as prevention.

**Organizer(s):** Global Health Council

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#### Tuesday Plenary Session

**Details:** July 19, 8:55-10:30 / Plenary / Venue: SR 1 / Code: TUPL01; *Slides and audio will be made available*

**Summary:** Including the session *The Social Barriers to Effective HIV Prevention.*

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#### Preventive and Therapeutic HIV Vaccines: Novel Candidates and Strategies in 2011

**Details:** July 19, 11:00-12:30 / Symposium / Venue: SR 2 / Code: TUSY01

**Summary:** The session is designed to provide a general introduction for those not in the field, with an updated overview on the status of HIV vaccines in terms of outcome of recent preventive and therapeutic trials as well as new concepts being developed and tested, including clinical trial design, new vaccine candidates and delivery systems. Therapeutic vaccination as an approach to intensify, simplify or interrupt HAART therapy, as well as to contribute to HIV eradication will be discussed. Results from recent selected preventative and therapeutic approaches, which appear particularly stimulating and promising, will be presented. The session is designed to favour the interaction and discussion on the different strategies, including a comparison of the rationale behind the preventative and therapeutic approaches and what they can learn from each other to advance the field.
## Where Are Harm Reduction Programmes for Injecting Drug Users Going?

**Details:** July 19, 11:00-12:30 / Symposium / Venue: SR 3 / Code: TUSY02

**Summary:** It has been 25 years since the first needle exchange and harm reduction programmes for people who inject drugs were first introduced. These programmes have consistently demonstrated their effectiveness in reducing the number of new HIV infections among Injecting Drug Users (IDUs) as well increasing their quality of life. Yet there are still political and moral barriers to implementing such programmes on a larger scale. Only 8% of IDUs receive Opioid Substitution Therapy and only 4% are treated for HIV. Is the effectiveness of such programmes still questionable by some? Could the achievements of harm reduction programmes be at stake due to political reluctance? This session will show examples of successful harm reduction programmes and discuss the way to go forward.

## Scaling Up Preventative Interventions

**Details:** July 19, 13:00-14:00 / Oral Poster Discussion / Venue: MR 4 / Code: TUPDC01; Slides and audio will be made available

**Summary:** Presentations in this session include *Delivering highly efficient male circumcision (MC) services for HIV prevention within the public sector in campaign mode in Iringa, Tanzania*, *Unmet need for family planning and low rates of dual method protection among men and women attending HIV care and treatment services in Kenya, Namibia and Tanzania*, *Estimated number and characteristics associated with perinatal HIV infections, 33 states, United States, 2003-2007* and *Service delivery and facility productivity during an integrated minor surgery/male circumcision pilot program in Mozambique*. A moderated discussion will follow.

## Treatment as Prevention: Report back from the Vancouver Workshop

**Details:** July 19, 13:00-14:00 / Oral Poster Discussion / Venue: SR 1 / Code: TUSS01; Slides and audio will be made available

**Summary:** The role of treatment as a prevention tool is growing as an issue in the fight against AIDS in the near future – if not already. Yet, are we ready for the implementation of treatment as prevention? Do the latest scientific breakthroughs advocate for a broader use of treatment in every aspect of the AIDS scope? Are these breakthroughs bridging the gap between prevention, care and access to treatment? This session will provide a summary of the 1st International HIV Treatment as Prevention (TasP) Workshop, held in May 2011, and address challenges of implementation in the future. An overview of the scientific and medical discussions will be followed by an analysis of implementation challenges on the ground, in resource-limited and developed settings. This session will also explore next steps needed, from a community perspective.

## Overcoming Economic and Structural Barriers to HIV Prevention

**Details:** July 19, 14:30-16:00 / Symposium / Venue: SR 1 / Code: TUSY03; Slides and audio will be made available

**Summary:** The use of cash incentives to promote desired health outcomes is rapidly increasing and its role in reducing HIV infection is starting to emerge. This session will have experts in contingency management share their experiences in utilizing this approach in increasing treatment completion rates in substance users and school-going adolescents and to address gender and economic disparities. They will make their experience and expertise available for prevention scientists and intervention design.
## What Does the Combination of HIV Prevention Look Like for Injecting Drug Users?

**Details:** July 19, 14:30-16:00 / Workshop / Venue: MR 2 / Code: TUWS04

**Summary:** The workshop will focus on the use of combined HIV prevention programmes to reduce HIV transmission among people who inject drugs. The basis theories of combined prevention programmes - risk elimination and herd immunity - will be discussed. “Well studied” interventions such as needle/syringe programmes, drug dependence treatment, and ART will be examined. Needed coverage levels, barriers to large-scale implementation and barriers to the coordination of programmes will be addressed through examples in different countries and cities. The role of potential new programmes such as pre-exposure prophylaxis and programmes to reduce initiation into drug injecting will also be considered. Workshop participants will be encouraged to apply these programmes to their local situations and discuss these applications with the group.

## Use of Antivirals in Prevention - Current Challenges and Controversies

**Details:** July 19, 16:30-18:00 / Bridging Session / Venue: SR 1 / Code: TUBS02; Slides and audio will be made available

**Summary:** Use of Antivirals in prevention brings together disciplines and speakers from Tracks A, B, C and D. The concept is to look at the “big picture” questions of the potential use of anti-viral drugs, including for oral and topical (vaginal and rectal) chemoprophylaxis, HAART’s role(s) in prevention, use of post-exposure prophylaxis, and the synergies and challenges in implementation science and challenges to scale up of ARV-based prevention approaches. Speakers will be asked to address controversies, challenges including ARV resistance, adherence, cost-effectiveness, and programmatic challenges to these potential approaches.

## Prevention for Most At-Risk Populations

**Details:** July 19, 16:30-18:00 / Oral Abstract Session / Venue: MR 4 / Code: TUAC01; Slides and audio will be made available

**Summary:** Presentations include *Population-based estimates of prevalence of HIV, HBV and HCV and HIV-related risk behaviors in male injection drug users in Lagos, Nigeria*; *Gender analysis of sexual violence against patients with severe psychiatric illness*; *HIV incidence and associated risk factors among female sex workers in a high HIV-prevalence area of China*; *Risk compensation and pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP): a post-iPrEx survey of US men who have sex with men (MSM)* and *Multilevel determinants of women’s HIV risk in the United States: qualitative implications for intervention development from the HIV Prevention Trial Network’s (HPTN) Women’s HIV SeroIncidence Study (ISIS)*. Moderated discussion will follow.

## Can We End the Epidemic?

**Details:** July 19, 18:30-20:30 / Satellite Session / Venue: MR 3 / Code: TUSA08

**Summary:** With the rates of new HIV infections continuing to outpace the number of individuals who are able to start treatment, a global HIV prevention and treatment revolution is needed. Recent breakthrough clinical trials of topical microbicides, oral pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) and vaccines show that each can reduce HIV infections. At the same time, encouraging news about medical male circumcision rollout programs and behavioral change in severely impacted countries has also led to a renewed focus on combination approaches to reduce HIV. As research brings us closer to having the additional tools to lead a global prevention and treatment revolution, the question remains: How to do we translate promising starts into real solutions that can end the epidemic? This interactive satellite session brings together global leaders in HIV prevention and treatment to discuss with the audience how to start and sustain a comprehensive HIV revolution that could end AIDS.

**Organizer(s):** AVAC
### Wednesday, July 20

#### Wednesday Plenary Session

**Details:** July 20, 8:55-10:30 / Plenary / Venue: SR 1 / Code: WEPL01; Slides and audio will be made available

**Summary:** Presentations include *Ending HIV Transmission Among Drug Users by 2015* and *Caring for Mothers and Children: Toward the Millennium Development Goals.*

#### Late Breaker Track C

**Details:** July 20, 16:30-17:00 / Oral Abstract Session / Venue: SR 2 / Code: WELBC; Slides and audio will be made available

**Summary:** Presentations include
- *Daily oral antiretroviral use for prevention of HIV infection in heterosexually active young adults in Botswana: results from the TDF2 study*;
- *Effect of the Orange Farm (South Africa) male circumcision roll-out (ANRS-12126) on the spread of HIV*;
- *Pooled analysis of five randomized trials of infant nevirapine prophylaxis to prevent breast-milk HIV-1 transmission*;
- *Completed observation of the randomized placebo-controlled phase of iPrEx: daily oral FTC/TDF pre-exposure HIV prophylaxis among men and trans women who have sex with men*;