

AIDS 2018 Track C abstract submission categories

Track C - Epidemiology and Prevention Research	
Epidemiology of HIV	
C1	Natural history, morbidity patterns and survival
C2	Epidemiology of HIV in the general population
C3	Epidemiology of HIV in MSM
C4	Epidemiology of HIV in infants, children and adolescents
C5	Epidemiology of HIV in other key vulnerable populations (e.g. PWID, women, TGW, sex-workers, prison populations, older groups)
C6	Risk factors for acquisition, infectivity and transmission of HIV
C7	Epidemiology of AIDS events (e.g. AIDS-related opportunistic infections and cancers)
C8	Epidemiology of non-AIDS infections and communicable diseases (e.g. viral hepatitis, STIs)
C9	Epidemiology of non-AIDS non-communicable diseases (e.g. non-AIDS cancers, CVD)
C10	Describing the spread of HIV through molecular epidemiology
Surveillance: measuring the HIV epidemic	
C11	Surveillance in key population groups
C12	Determining the incidence of HIV
C13	Novel methods/algorithms for detecting acute and recent HIV infections
C14	Novel studies to follow people during the early/acute phase (e.g. post PEP/PrEP, seroconverters/seroreverters)
C15	Monitoring acute HIV infections
C16	Novel studies to measure HIV incidence
C17	Measuring the epidemic through population-based surveys, including the undiagnosed fraction
C18	Measuring the population impact of prevention and treatment interventions
C19	Measuring the population-level impact of policy-level HIV interventions
C20	Monitoring and evaluation of health systems along the HIV cascade
C21	Estimating the need for ART and other clinical services
C22	Expanding the HIV care cascade
C23	Surveillance of drug resistance
C24	Describing the spread of HIV through geographical information systems
Modelling and understanding the HIV epidemic	
C25	Modelling the potential impact of prevention strategies on the HIV epidemic
C26	Modelling the evolution of the HIV epidemic through behavioural and PrEP studies
C27	Modelling attempts to end HIV
C28	The role of social and sexual networks in the spread of HIV
C29	The role of syndemics
C30	The role of political and structural factors
C31	Understanding the spread of HIV through behavioural studies
C32	Modelling future healthcare needs
C33	Identifying optimal service models
Tools for HIV prevention	

C34	New PrEP products (e.g. TAF and other antiretrovirals, long acting oral and injectable drugs, topical PrEP/microbicides)
C35	PrEP delivery systems (e.g. vaginal rings, implants)
C36	Broadly neutralizing antibodies
C37	Vaccines
C38	Other new prevention tools
Approaches for HIV prevention	
C39	Reaching and recruiting key populations for HIV services (online, offline, online-to-offline)
C40	Innovative HIV testing strategies (peer-led testing, peer-mediated testing, self-testing with and without online/offline support, use of fourth generation and recency assays)
C41	Rapid/Same-Day ART initiation
C42	Demonstration and pilot projects for PrEP, PEP, male circumcision
C43	Scale-up of PrEP, PEP, male circumcision
C44	Integrating STI, sexual and reproductive health, HBV and HCV services in HIV prevention programs
C45	Developing tailored and comprehensive services for specific key and vulnerable populations
C46	Male and female condom use
C47	Access to harm reduction interventions
C48	Optimizing vertical transmission prevention programs
C49	Combination prevention strategies
C50	Innovative behavioural interventions
C51	Structural interventions
C52	Measuring and enhancing retention and adherence in HIV prevention programs
C53	Key population-led prevention programs (from reach, recruit, test, treat, prevent, and retain)
C54	Public-private partnerships
Methodology	
C55	Novel research designs for epidemiology and surveillance
C56	Novel research designs for HIV prevention in the era of PrEP/PEP
C57	Ethical and human rights issues in epidemiological and prevention research
C58	Capacity building for epidemiological and prevention research
C59	Community involvement and good participatory practice in epidemiological and prevention research
C60	Harnessing big data for epidemiological research/digital epidemiology
C61	Utilising clinical data systems for epidemiological and behavioural research