

# Contraception & Microbicide Trials

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# Introduction

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- Family Planning saves lives
- Contraception in Microbicide Trials
  - Improves participants' health
  - Improves the quality of the research
  - Successfully integrated in MTN
- Pregnancy in Microbicide Trials
  - Prevention can be improved
  - WHEN will it occur, to whom and how often

# Prevalence of Pregnancy in MTN

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- Prevalence will vary by population
  - Desire for pregnancy
  - Contraceptive use
- Prevalence will vary by microbicide
  - Many microbicides are contraceptives
  - But not all
- Prevalence will vary by protocol
  - Intensity of surveillance

# Longterm Contraceptive Methods

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- Surgical sterilization
- Intrauterine contraception
- Subdermal implant
- Depot injection

# Depot injection contraceptives

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- Intramuscular injection
- 1-3% pregnancy rate
- Medroxyprogesterone Acetate
  - Every 3 months
- Norethisterone Enanthate
  - Every 2 months
- Concerns about HIV and STI risk

# Depot Injection Contraceptives

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- 6 studies in Africa
- **No association** between DMPA and HIV
- except
  - HSV-2 negative OC and DMPA users
  - HIV negative sex workers (OCs and DMPA)
- “Hormonal contraceptive users need not switch to another contraceptive method.”
  - Cates and Morrison
  - FHI volume 24, November 1, 2007

# Injectable Contraception and HIV

Method	N	HIV incidence (w-y)	Hazard ratio (CI)
None	251	4.4	1
NET-EN	192	7.5	1.76 (0.64-4.84)
DMPA	108	1.1	0.46 (0.06-3.79)

Kleinschmidt et al, Contraception, 2007

# Subdermal Implant

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- Flexible silastic rods
- <1% pregnancy rate
- Levonorgestrel releasing
  - 2 rods
  - 5 years
- Etonogestrel releasing
  - 1 rod
  - 3 years
- No data on Implant use and HIV



# Intrauterine Contraception

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- Medicated T shaped silastic devices
- <1% pregnancy rate
- Levonorgestrel releasing
  - 5 years
- Copper ion releasing
  - Many types
  - 5-12 years
- Concerns regarding IUDs and HIV

# Copper-releasing IUDs

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- DO NOT increase risk of PID
- DO NOT increase risk of infertility
- DO NOT increase risk of PID in HIV+
- DO NOT increase risk of HIV shedding

Lancet 1992;339:1904

NEJM 2001;345:561-7

BJOG 108:784, 2001

Lancet 351:1238, 1998

AIDS 13(15):2091, 1999

# VOICE – MTN003

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- Exploratory objective: Contraception
- Relationship of contraceptive method to
  - HIV seroconversion
  - Product adherence
  - Reported adverse events
- VOICE, FemPrep & Partners initiative
  - Combine data on contraceptive use

# Summary

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- We have been successful!
  - Preventing pregnancy
  - Providing contraception
- We still need to improve our strategies
  - Contraceptive access
  - Increased uptake of highly effective methods
- What are the barriers to contraception?

# Acknowledgements

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Sharon Hillier, PhD

SCHARP

MTN is funded by NIAID (5U01AI068633),  
NICHD and NIMH, all of the U.S. National  
Institutes of Health

# Secret Gardens

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- Microbicides are the great promise for the future of HIV prevention
- Family Planning is integral to the promise

