Predictors of pregnancy in VOICE participants – Uganda

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Overview

- Background
- Rationale
- Objectives
- Study Design and Methods
- Significance
### HIV infections shoot up again

**Date:** Jun 28, 2012  
**By:** Francis Kagolo and Norah Mutesi  
Uganda’s HIV/AIDS prevalence rate has shot up from 6.4% in 2005 to 7.3% as of September last year, a new report by the Ministry of Health has revealed.

### Uganda’s teenage pregnancy rates worrying

**Publish Date:** Aug 25, 2012  
**By:** Vision Reporters

Uganda’s teenage pregnancy rates are worrying.

### Uganda: Fertility Rate is a Time-Bomb

**28 September 2010**  
**Editorial**

Africa needs family planning

**By:** Melinda Gates

Last year, I visited a mother’s group in the Korogocho slum in Nairobi to learn more about family planning in Africa. At the end of our conversation, a woman named Mary Ann told me something I’ll never forget. She said she plans her family because she wants to “bring every good thing” to one child before she has another.

### U.S, UK give Uganda sh97b for family planning

**Publish Date:** Sep 20, 2011  
**By:** Francis Kagolo & Violet Nabatanzi

The US and UK governments have given Uganda $39m (about sh97.5b) for a family planning campaign aimed at preventing about

### Museveni in London for family planning global summit

**Publish Date:** Jul 11, 2011  
**By:** Conan Businge & Joyce Namutebi

President Yoweri Museveni, accompanied by his wife Janet Museveni
Background

- HIV incidence remains high in young women in SSA—new HIV prevention strategies
- Trials (topical, Oral PrEP) — target young women during peak fertility
- High pregnancy rates — (>10%) in spite of contraception at ENR & provision on site (Depo, COCs, Referrals), stated intention not to conceive during trial
- Less person time on product reduces the study’s power to detect safety & efficacy outcomes
Rationale

- To determine strategies to reduce pregnancy incidence in future trials

Goal

- To assess the hypothesis that the pregnancy incidence will be higher in women on combined oral contraceptives (COCs) compared to other hormonal contraceptive methods.
Objectives

- **Primary objective**: To determine the incidence of pregnancy among women who use COCs compared to DMPA.

- **Secondary Objective**: To determine other baseline factors associated with getting pregnant.
Study Design and Methods

- **Secondary data analysis** (VOICE data)
  - 322 enrolled in prospective cohort study – Uganda
  - DMPA users – 171, COC users – 125

- **Outcome** – first pregnancy (= first HCG+ result, including transient HCG+ results) – 47 incident pregnancies, censor women after pregnancy

- **Primary Exposure**; HC use (time-dependant variable)

- **Other covariates of interest** - age, marital status, education, h/o abortion/miscarriage, # of living children, age of lastborn, lives with partner, condom use at enrolment
Study Design & Methods cont’d

- Data on pregnancy — Pregnancy outcome form
- Data on contraception captured on contraceptive CRF— at baseline, updated monthly (adherence data not systematically captured)
- Data on other covariates — CRFs (DEM, BBA, Baseline medical & menstrual history
- Data analysis using STATA 10 – descriptive and regression analysis
Significance

- Will provide data for identifying women at higher risk for pregnancy who may benefit from more intensive contraceptive counseling about more effective methods.

- Will recommend research for pregnant women – if safety profile of the study product is known as pregnant women are still at risk of HIV.
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