

Predictors of pregnancy in VOICE participants – Uganda

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Overview

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Lead

Stories

HIV infections shoot up again.

Publish

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.

HIV prevalence rate increases

Publish Date: Jun 28, 2012

By Vision Reporter

Uganda's HIV/AIDS prevalence rate has shot up from 6.4% in 2005 to 7.3% as of

Uganda's teenage pregnancy rates

worrying Publish Date: Aug 25, 2012

By Vision Reporters

Uganda's population now at 34.5 million

Publish

Date: Oct 30, 2011newvision

By Raymond Baguma

UGANDA's total population has grown to 34.5 million this year, with

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.

Uganda: Fertility Rate is a Time-Bomb

28 September 2010

Editorial

Tuesday, September 25, 2012

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U.S, UK give Uganda sh97b for family planning

Publish Date: Sep 20, 201

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,

2012

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 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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