

## AIDS 2020 Track C abstract submission categories

Track C – Epidemiology and prevention research	
<b>Epidemiology of HIV</b>	
C1	Natural history, morbidity patterns and survival
C2	Epidemiology of HIV in the general population
C3	Epidemiology of HIV in men who have sex with men
C4	Epidemiology of HIV in heterosexual men
C5	Epidemiology of HIV in infants and children
C6	Epidemiology of HIV in adolescents
C7	Epidemiology of HIV in women
C8	Epidemiology of HIV in other key vulnerable populations (e.g., people who inject drugs, women, transgender women, sex workers, prison populations, older groups)
C9	Risk factors for acquisition, infectivity and transmission of HIV
C10	Epidemiology of AIDS events (e.g., AIDS-related opportunistic infections and cancers)
C11	Epidemiology of non-AIDS infections and communicable diseases (e.g., viral hepatitis, STIs)
C12	Epidemiology of non-AIDS non-communicable diseases (e.g., non-AIDS cancers, CVD)
C13	Describing the spread of HIV through molecular epidemiology
<b>Surveillance: Measuring the HIV epidemic</b>	
C14	Surveillance in key population groups
C15	Determining the incidence of HIV
C16	Novel methods/algorithms for detecting acute and recent HIV infections
C17	HIV phylogenetics in HIV surveillance
C18	Monitoring acute HIV infections
C19	Measuring the epidemic through population-based surveys (including the undiagnosed fraction)
C20	Measuring the population impact of prevention and treatment interventions
C21	Measuring the population-level impact of policy-level HIV interventions
C22	Monitoring and evaluation of health systems along the HIV cascade
C23	Surveillance of drug resistance
C24	Describing the spread of HIV through geographical information systems
C25	Advances in public health surveillance and new approaches
C26	Measuring and evaluating quality of service provision and health outcomes through public health surveillance
<b>Modelling and understanding the HIV epidemic</b>	
C27	Modelling the potential impact of prevention strategies on the HIV epidemic
C28	The role of social and sexual networks in the spread of HIV
C29	The role of syndemics

C30	Understanding the spread of HIV through behavioural studies
C31	Modelling future healthcare needs
C32	Identifying optimal service models
<b>Approaches for HIV prevention</b>	
C33	Reaching and recruiting key populations for HIV services (online, offline, online-to-offline)
C34	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)
C35	Demonstration and pilot projects for PrEP, PEP, male circumcision
C36	Scale up of PrEP
C37	Scale up of PEP and male circumcision
C38	Integrating STI, sexual and reproductive health and HBV and HCV services in HIV prevention programmes
C39	Developing tailored and comprehensive services for specific key and vulnerable populations
C40	Sexuality, gender and prevention technologies (including condoms, treatment as prevention, male circumcision, pre-exposure prophylaxis)
C41	Access to harm reduction interventions
C42	Optimizing vertical transmission prevention programmes
C43	Combination prevention strategies
C44	Innovative behavioural interventions
C45	Structural interventions
C46	Other new prevention tools
C47	Measuring and enhancing retention and adherence in HIV prevention programmes
C48	Key population-led prevention programmes (from reach, recruit, test, treat, prevent and retain)
C49	Public-private partnerships
<b>Methodology</b>	
C50	Ethical and human rights issues in epidemiological and prevention research
C51	Capacity building for epidemiological and prevention research
C52	Community involvement and good participatory practice in epidemiological and prevention research
C53	Harnessing big data for epidemiological research/digital epidemiology
C54	Harnessing new technology for understanding epidemic dynamics
C55	Ethical and human rights issues in research and development