

IAS 2019 Track categories

Track D – Social, behavioural and implementation science

The track category is the heading under which your abstract will be reviewed and later published in the conference printed matters if accepted. During the submission process, you will be asked to select one track category for your abstract.

Infrastructure and service delivery models for the scale up of HIV services

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| D1 | Methodological challenges to scale up and optimization of services |
| D2 | Impact evaluation of differentiated service delivery |
| D3 | Provider and facility determinants of outcomes |
| D4 | Methods to improve provider quality, supply and tailoring of services |
| D5 | Healthcare workers and volunteers: training, mentoring, retaining, task shifting, safety |
| D6 | Demand creation for HIV services |
| D7 | Partnerships: Academic-community, public-private |
| D8 | Community-led initiatives |

Strategies to increase uptake of and retention in HIV services

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| D9 | Feasibility and acceptability of emerging HIV prevention strategies |
| D10 | Operational challenges in implementing HIV services |
| D11 | Socio-economic challenges in implementing HIV services |
| D12 | Uptake of HIV testing |
| D13 | Update of HIV prevention |
| D14 | Adherence to HIV treatment |
| D15 | Retention in HIV services |
| D16 | Linkage between HIV testing and prevention services |
| D17 | Linkage between HIV testing and treatment services |
| D18 | Indicators of quality of care |
| D19 | Use of e-health/m-health |

Integration of HIV services with other programmes

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| D20 | Integration of HIV services with TB programmes |
| D21 | Integration of HIV services with non-communicable disease programmes |
| D22 | Integration of HIV services with sexual and reproductive health and rights programmes |
| D23 | Integration of HIV services with other health programmes |
| D24 | Integration of HIV services with other development programmes |
| D25 | HIV services for migrant and mobile populations |
| D26 | Integration of HIV and viral hepatitis services |
| D27 | Integration of HIV services and opioid substitute therapy |
| D28 | Integration of prevention interventions with care/treatment |

D29 Cross-collaborations: governmental/non-governmental and local/regional/national

Diagnostics/HIV and common co-morbidities

D30 Feasibility and acceptability of emerging technologies

D31 Scale up of paediatric diagnosis

D32 Scale up of point-of-care technologies

D33 Scale up of viral load monitoring

Sustainable financing and health economics

D34 National financing initiatives and country ownership

D35 Transitional financing

D36 Impact of donor agencies' policies and international financing initiatives

D37 Impact of financial crises

D38 Leveraging HIV funding to strengthen health systems beyond HIV programmes

D39 Political economy of HIV

D40 Innovative financing mechanisms (e-financing, partnerships, etc.)

Health systems strengthening

D41 Changes in policy and practice

D42 Capacity-building initiatives

D43 Translation, incorporation and use of key implementation research findings into programmes and practice

D44 Reduction of socio-structural barriers and stigma discrimination

D45 HIV services in the aftermath of humanitarian crises and natural disasters

Monitoring and evaluation

D46 Monitoring and evaluation of prevention

D47 Monitoring and evaluation of testing

D48 Monitoring and evaluation of treatment and care

D49 Monitoring and evaluation of HIV cascade

D50 Monitoring and evaluation of health systems

Social science theories, methods, and social production of knowledge

D51 Social and behavioural concepts and theories

D52 Strengthening social and behavioural data collection and analysis

D53 Mixed methods, integrated approaches and synergies in HIV research and intervention

D54 Qualitative and ethnographic methods in HIV research

D55 Knowledge translation and dissemination of research and programme outcomes

D56 Community engagement in research and research dissemination

D57 Role of social and behavioural science in biomedical responses

D58 Research data disaggregation by factors such as sex, age, race/ethnicity, sexual orientation, etc.)

Living with HIV

D59	Positive health, dignity, psychological well-being, and mental health
D60	Adaptation to living with HIV for individuals, families, and communities
D61	Experiences and impacts of antiretroviral therapy
D62	Growing up with HIV: specific needs and interventions for children and adolescents
D63	Ageing with HIV: evolving and additional needs and responses
D64	Prevention interventions and their effects on the lives and relationships of people living with HIV
D65	Sexual and reproductive health, fertility, family planning, pregnancy, and abortion
D66	HIV and the workplace: discrimination, unemployment, return to work, and rehabilitation
D67	Living with HIV and co-infections and/or co-morbidities
D68	Pain management and palliative care
D69	HIV cure representations and perceptions

Social and structural drivers and contexts

D70	Conceptualizing social and structural factors and their impacts
D71	Socio-economic differences: poverty, wealth, and income inequalities
D72	Dynamics of social status and power: sex, gender, age, race/ethnicity, sexual orientation, disability
D73	Economic transitions and social and cultural changes affecting HIV and the HIV response
D74	Intergenerational and/or transactional sex
D75	Migration and HIV
D76	Violence and conflict: political, social, structural, interpersonal, and family-based
D77	Sexuality- and/or gender-based violence and exploitation, including in conflict settings
D78	Prisons and other closed settings
D79	Criminalization
D80	Media, cultural and religious representations of HIV and of key populations

Key populations and other vulnerable populations: behavioural, social, and cultural issues and contexts

D81	Gay, bisexual, and other men who have sex with men
D82	People who use drugs (including by injection)
D83	Sex workers
D84	Transgender people
D85	Adolescent girls and young women
D86	Migrants and displaced persons
D87	People in prisons and jails
D88	Other populations vulnerable in specific contexts

Behavioural, social, and structural aspects and approaches

D89	Awareness, information, and risk perception regarding HIV transmission and prevention
D90	HIV services in healthcare settings

D91	Promotion of abstinence, monogamy and/or sexual fidelity
D92	Sero-adaptive behaviours: preference, practice, and impact
D93	Condoms and lubricants
D94	Voluntary medical male circumcision
D95	Antiretroviral therapy, including treatment as prevention
D96	Pre-exposure prophylaxis
D97	Post-exposure prophylaxis
D98	Risk compensation: conceptualisation, assessment, and mitigation
D99	Combination HIV prevention
D100	School-based sexual education, life skills and gender equality education
D101	Community-based approaches, including empowerment, outreach, and service delivery
D102	Social, political, and legal advocacy
D103	Community mobilization and demand creation
D104	Couples- or family-centred approaches
D105	Prevention of vertical transmission
D106	Financial incentives, micro-finance, and other economic approaches
D107	Safe housing, social protection and other care and support for people affected by HIV
D108	Development and poverty alleviation
D109	Interventions to reduce stigma and discrimination
D110	Harm reduction
D111	Traditional and complementary health care approaches
D112	Access to appropriate healthcare services, including for co-infections and co-morbidities