Lopman, B; Cook, A; Smith, J; Chawira, G; Urassa, M; Kumogola, Y; Isingo, R; Ihekweazu, C; Ruwende, J; Ndege, M; Gregson, S; Zaba, B; Boerma, T (2010) Verbal autopsy can consistently measure AIDS mortality: a validation study in Tanzania and Zimbabwe. Journal of epidemiology and community health, 64 (4). pp. 330-334. ISSN 0143-005X DOI: https://doi.org/10.1136/jech.2008.081554

Downloaded from: http://researchonline.lshtm.ac.uk/3885/

DOI: 10.1136/jech.2008.081554

Usage Guidelines

Please refer to usage guidelines at http://researchonline.lshtm.ac.uk/policies.html or alternatively contact researchonline@lshtm.ac.uk.

Available under license: http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/2.5/
Verbal autopsy can consistently measure AIDS mortality: a validation study in Tanzania and Zimbabwe

B Lopman,1 A Cook,2 J Smith,1 G Chawira,3 M Urassa,2 Y Kumogola,2 R Isingo,2 C Ihekweazu,4 J Ruwende,4 M Ndege,2 S Gregson,1,3 B Zaba,2,5 T Boerma6

ABSTRACT

Background Verbal autopsy is currently the only option for obtaining cause of death information in most populations with a widespread HIV/AIDS epidemic.

Methods With the use of a data-driven algorithm, a set of criteria for classifying AIDS mortality was trained. Data from two longitudinal community studies in Tanzania and Zimbabwe were used, both of which have collected information on the HIV status of the population over a prolonged period and maintained a demographic surveillance system that collects information on cause of death through verbal autopsy. The algorithm was then tested in different times (two phases of the Zimbabwe study) and different places (Tanzania and Zimbabwe).

Results The trained algorithm, including nine signs and symptoms, performed consistently based on sensitivity and specificity on verbal autopsy data for deaths in 15–44-year-olds from Zimbabwe phase I (sensitivity 79%; specificity 79%), phase II (sensitivity 83%; specificity 75%) and Tanzania (sensitivity 75%; specificity 74%) studies. The sensitivity dropped markedly for classifying deaths in 45–59-year-olds.

Conclusions Verbal autopsy can consistently measure AIDS mortality with a set of nine criteria. Surveillance should focus on deaths that occur in the 15–44-year age group for which the method performs reliably. Addition of a handful of questions related to opportunistic infections would enable other widely used verbal autopsy tools to apply this validated method in areas for which HIV testing and hospital records are unavailable or incomplete.

Verbal autopsy, in which care givers to the deceased report information on signs, symptoms and circumstances preceding death,1–3 is currently the best option for obtaining cause of death information in populations without comprehensive civil registration systems. WHO, through the Health Metrics Network, is co-ordinating an effort to develop a common tool for verbal autopsy, since there is an urgent need to validate currently used questions for different populations, settings and causes of mortality.4

There is particular need to develop methods to measure AIDS mortality, which is the leading cause of death among young adults in virtually all countries with generalised HIV epidemics. Improving measurement of AIDS mortality is crucial since the ultimate goal of interventions—including the scale up of antiretroviral treatment—is to reduce AIDS mortality.5 Monitoring the success of such programmes therefore relies on accurate measurement of AIDS deaths in the community.6 7 Hospital records and vital registration of deaths are especially inadequate for estimating the level of AIDS as a cause of mortality because of bias, underreporting and stigma associated with the disease.8

Two longitudinal community studies in Tanzania and Zimbabwe provide a unique opportunity to investigate the most sensitive and specific set of questions to ascertain HIV/AIDS-associated mortality. Both studies have collected information on the HIV status of the population over a prolonged period and maintained a demographic surveillance system (DSS) that collects information on cause of death through verbal autopsy. At the time of the verbal autopsy studies, HIV prevalence was approximately 20% in the Zimbabwe cohort and 7% in the Tanzania cohort.9 10 With data from the Zimbabwe study, we developed a computer algorithm to classify AIDS deaths from verbal autopsy data11 12 validated using serological data from deaths that occurred from 1998 to 2003. Before the algorithm can be widely used, it must be demonstrated that it performs similarly and predictably in different settings of high HIV-associated mortality (validation in place) and can perform well at different phases of the epidemic when levels of AIDS mortality differ (validation in time).

METHODS

All participants of both cohorts were followed as part of demographic surveillance and were tested for HIV at each sero-survey. If an individual died between follow-ups, an attempt was made to perform verbal autopsy. An individual’s HIV status at death was assumed to be the same as at his/her most recent test, which was a maximum of 3 years prior.

The Manicaland Project includes a population-based open cohort study in the rural province of Manicaland in eastern Zimbabwe.9 The study population were residents in two forested small towns, four tea and coffee estates and six rural areas (including four subsistence farming and two roadside trading centres). A baseline survey took place from 1998 to 2000, with two follow-ups occurring 3 and 5 years later (the intersurvey periods are referred to here as phase I and phase II). Of the households, 8376 and 7102 identified in the survey areas at phase I and phase II, respectively, were enumerated. Male and female participation rates in the individual cohort study survey were 78% (4320/
and was used in that site from testing for the presence of HIV antibody was performed. At each follow-up of the study, the signs/symptoms were recalculated. Sensitivity was plotted against 1—specificity in a receiver operator characteristic (ROC) plot. (The ROC is a tool used to select an optimum cut-off for a diagnostics test based on the trade-off of sensitivity and specificity.) These steps were repeated until the (equally weighted) sensitivity and specificity of the list of symptoms was maximised (ie, the point closest to the top left hand corner of the ROC plot).

Deaths were classified as HIV/AIDS associated if the deceased had one or more of the criteria on the list. The sensitivity and specificity of the list was then tested on the Manicaland phase I test data (the remaining 25% of deaths), all phase II and all Kisesa data. AIDS death in the gold standard was defined as an individual who was (a) HIV positive at baseline survey based on antibody testing; (b) was not reported to have suffered major injury from motor vehicle accident, self-inflicted (suicide), or accidentally (accident) or deliberately inflicted by another person (homicide) in the 2 weeks before death; and (c) did not die from direct obstetric causes (death during labour).

Validation procedures

We developed a computer algorithm that creates a set of criteria for classifying AIDS deaths based on verbal autopsy data. Seventy-five per cent of deaths from Manicaland phase I were randomly assigned to a training dataset. From this training dataset, all signs/symptoms with a likelihood ratio >1.92 in univariate analyses were considered as potential identifiers of AIDS death (as defined below). Signs/symptoms were added to a list of criteria one at a time, based on the highest specificity. Verbal autopsy deaths with that sign/symptom were then removed from the dataset, and specificities of the remaining signs/symptoms were recalculated. Sensitivity was plotted against 1—specificity in a receiver operator characteristic (ROC) plot. (The ROC is a tool used to select an optimum cut-off for a diagnostics test based on the trade-off of sensitivity and specificity.) These steps were repeated until the (equally weighted) sensitivity and specificity of the list of symptoms was maximised (ie, the point closest to the top left hand corner of the ROC plot).

Deaths were classified as HIV/AIDS associated if the deceased had one or more of the criteria on the list. The sensitivity and specificity of the list was then tested on the Manicaland phase I test data (the remaining 25% of deaths), all phase II and all Kisesa data. AIDS death in the gold standard was defined as an individual who was (a) HIV positive at baseline survey based on antibody testing; (b) was not reported to have suffered major injury from motor vehicle accident, self-inflicted (suicide), or accidentally (accident) or deliberately inflicted by another person (homicide) in the 2 weeks before death; and (c) did not die from direct obstetric causes (death during labour).

RESULTS

There were a total of 576 and 219 deaths in phase I (1998–2003) and phase II (2005–2005), respectively, of the Manicaland study and 197 in Kisesa (1994–2002), among 19–59-year-olds for whom there was a verbal autopsy and a conclusive HIV test done within 3 years of death. A minority of deaths occurred in the 45–59-year age group (15%, 17% and 19%) in Manicaland phase I, phase II and Kisesa cohorts, respectively (table 1). In Manicaland, approximately 75% of deaths were caused by AIDS, compared with 51% in Kisesa 15–44-year-olds and 53% among Kisesa 45–59-year-olds. Herpes zoster, acute respiratory tract infections, abscesses and sores, acute diarrhoea and tuberculosis were all less commonly reported in Kisesa than in Manicaland (table 2). For deaths under the age of 45 years, weight loss, jaundice, tumours, respiratory tract infections and tuberculosis were less common among HIV-positive deaths in Kisesa compared with Manicaland.

In applying the previously developed algorithm to Kisesa data, the sensitivity in classifying AIDS deaths was low (67%), mainly because of poor sensitivity (46%) in the 45–59-year age group.

### Table 1 Prevalence of AIDS mortality in Kisesa and Manicaland verbal autopsy subjects

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age range (years)</th>
<th>Manicaland</th>
<th>Kisesa</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Phase I train</td>
<td>Phase I test</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total with HIV test and VA (n)</td>
<td>237</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AIDS deaths in gold standard (n (%))</td>
<td>173 (73%)</td>
<td>64 (73%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

VA, verbal autopsy.
We developed a tool that consistently measures AIDS mortality using verbal autopsy. Through slight modification to our previously proposed criteria, the algorithm performs similarly in Zimbabwe and Tanzania—settings with different HIV prevalence (approximately 20% and 7%, respectively) and AIDS mortality and different distribution of other causes of death. The algorithm is robust in that it performs consistently when prevalence is above approximately 5%.

This method of measuring AIDS mortality produced reliable estimates only in the 15–44-year age group. This is due to increasing levels of other-cause mortality in older ages. In Manicaland, where the proportion of deaths due to HIV in the older age groups remained high, the methods worked well. But in Kisesa, where HIV prevalence is lower, AIDS mortality begins to drop off after 35 years of age, especially in women.6 14 19 20 and other causes also increase in the 45–59-year age groups. Tuberculosis, in particular, reduces the specificity marginally and the sensitivity markedly because tuberculosis symptoms overlap substantially with HIV symptoms resulting in misclassification.

Given the sensitivity and specificity of the method from the training data, we would predict that 88% and 53% of deaths of 15–44-year-olds in Manicaland and Kisesa were AIDS deaths, respectively. (The formulae for this calculation are described by Lopman et al.)12 This compares with directly measured values of 76% and 51%. The overestimate in Manicaland is a result of the algorithm actually performing better in phase II (higher specificity) than it did on the training dataset. To calculate the prevalence of AIDS death, the level of misclassification is corrected; however, the level of misclassification was actually smaller than calculated on the training data. This approach to estimation of AIDS deaths can be applied to other verbal autopsy data for which a gold standard is not available; however, the accuracy of

---

### DISCUSSION

Based on this observation, the algorithm was re-trained on Manicaland phase I data, restricted to 15–44-year-olds. This resulted in a different ordering of symptoms compared with the original algorithm and in the inclusion of a ninth symptom since the addition of diarrhoea gave a slightly higher mean sensitivity and specificity (nine symptoms: 75.1% compared with eight symptoms: 74.7%). Using this new algorithm, a set of nine criteria with a sensitivity of 75.0% and specificity of 75.2% was produced (figure 1).

The newly trained algorithm performed consistently based on sensitivity and specificity of data for 15–44-year-olds from Manicaland phase I (sensitivity 79%; sensitivity 79%), Manicaland phase II (sensitivity 85%; specificity 75%) and Kisesa (sensitivity 75%; specificity 74%) tests. Although a reasonable specificity was maintained on 45–59-year-olds, the sensitivity dropped markedly in Manicaland phase I (sensitivity 73%; sensitivity 79%), Manicaland phase II (sensitivity 68%; specificity 80%) and Kisesa (sensitivity 54%; specificity 62%) tests in this older age group (figure 2).

The INDEPTH network is an association of health and DSSs in African, Asian and Oceania countries (http://www.indepth-network.org/). The network has developed a widely used verbal autopsy questionnaire, although the tool does not
collect information on herpes zoster, abscesses or sores, vaginal tumours or oral candidiasis (table 3).18 We measured the value of using the five signs/symptoms that are available from the INDEPTH questionnaire. In the 15–44-year-old age group, using only these five signs/symptoms resulted in a sensitivity and specificity of 64% and 82%, respectively (figure 2). The reduction in sensitivity was less than expected, using the same five criteria in phase II Manicaland data and earlier Kisesa data sensitivity had decreased to 50% and 44% respectively.

---

### Table 2  Sensitivity and specificity of individual signs and symptoms for AIDS deaths in Manicaland and Kisesa cohorts, stratified at age 45 years

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symptom</th>
<th>Train</th>
<th></th>
<th>Test</th>
<th>Kisesa</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Manicaland phase I</td>
<td></td>
<td>Manicaland phase II</td>
<td>Kisesa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>15–44 years</td>
<td>15–59 years</td>
<td>15–44 years</td>
<td>45–59 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(n=237)</td>
<td>(n=102)</td>
<td>(n=180)</td>
<td>(n=38)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weight loss</td>
<td>Se</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Se</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Herpes zoster</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jaundice</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vaginal tumours</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wasting</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARTI</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abscesses or sores</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oral candidiasis</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diahrea</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recent TB*</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ARII, acute respiratory tract infections; Se, sensitivity; Sp, specificity; TB, tuberculosis.

*Recent tuberculosis is shown for information but was not included in the final algorithm due poor specificity.

---

**Figure 1** Receiver operator characteristic (ROC) curve of algorithm on deaths of 15–44-year-olds from Manicaland phase I.
**Table 3** Signs and symptoms for surveillance of AIDS mortality, and the availability in INDEPTH—another widely used verbal autopsy questionnaire

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sign/symptom</th>
<th>Definition based on verbal autopsy question</th>
<th>Equivalent in INDEPTH VA questionnaire</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Weight loss</td>
<td>Moderate or severe weight loss with no other symptoms of malnutrition</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Herpes zoster</td>
<td>Ever suffered from zoster</td>
<td>Not specifically mentioned (shingles, zoster, herpes) but questions on rash, including where the rash is located (not if it is one-sided) and if the rash has blisters. No mention of pain during or after rash is made.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jaundice</td>
<td>Acute jaundice (yellowing of the whites of the eyes during the disease that lead to death) with fever and/or itching but without history of alcohol abuse</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vaginal tumours</td>
<td>Vaginal tumour for at least 1 month with or without bleeding</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wasting</td>
<td>Moderate or severe weight loss with at least four of the following symptoms: paleness, changing hair colour, oedema of legs, burning sensations of the feet, dry scaly skin</td>
<td>Two out of the five symptoms (but different phrasing): paleness oedema of ankles. No mention of changing hair colour, burning feet dry scaly skin (might be identified as rash)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acute respiratory tract illness</td>
<td>Trouble breathing, cough lasting 3–27 days with fever but not recent TB, weight loss or wasting, as above</td>
<td>Partial cough, with duration fever shortness of breathing noisy breathing. TB—does not specify when</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abscesses or sores</td>
<td>Had abscesses or sores</td>
<td>No sores not mentioned, “other swellings or ulcers”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oral candidiasis</td>
<td>Had two or three of the following: ulcers in the mouth, difficulty swallowing, white patches inside the mouth and tongue</td>
<td>No difficulty swallowing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diarrhoeal disease</td>
<td>Loose stools lasting 3–99 days, with or without dehydration</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Figure 2** Sensitivity and specificity of the trained algorithm. The dashed line represents the performance of the algorithm on the training dataset. Panels A to D use the full set of nine signs and symptoms. Panels E and F use a smaller set of five signs/symptoms available from the current INDEPTH tool.
Verbal autopsy is currently the best option for obtaining cause of death information in populations without comprehensive civil registration systems. Verbal autopsy is generally used to assign deaths to broad categories and estimate cause-specific mortality.

We demonstrate that verbal autopsy can consistently measure AIDS mortality with a simple set of nine criteria. Surveillance should focus on deaths that occur in the 15–44-year age group for which the method performs reliably. Adding just a handful of questions related to opportunistic infections would enable other widely used verbal autopsy tools to apply this validated method to assess AIDS mortality in areas where HIV testing and hospital records are unavailable or incomplete.

the prediction will not be known. Therefore, further validation of the algorithm is recommended. The INDEPTH verbal autopsy is a widely used tool that used a shorter symptom list than ours and does not collect information to identify herpes zoster, oral candidiasis, abscesses/sores or vaginal tumours. These symptoms were commonly reported in our studies and (excluding vaginal tumours) were prevalent in AIDS deaths with a sensitivity of approximately 20% for zoster and abscesses/sores and 40% for oral candidiasis. We found that the INDEPTH shortlist would perform less well and have higher levels of misclassification of AIDS deaths. The newly released WHO instrument includes signs and symptoms associated with herpes zoster, abscesses/sores and oral candidiasis. In general, verbal autopsy have only proved accurate enough to assign cause of death in very broad categories in adults. However, statistical or algorithmic approaches, such as the method used here, have been shown to perform adequately for determining prevalence of a specific cause, such as HIV. Unfortunately, causes of death other than HIV could not be validated, as neither physician assessment nor diagnostics data were routinely available.

Our analyses show that in areas of generalised epidemics, verbal autopsy can consistently measure AIDS mortality. Both studies had HIV prevalence levels exceeding 5%, which is commonly found in eastern and southern Africa. In settings where prevalence is less than 5%, getting AIDS mortality from verbal autopsy may be difficult and will require further validation studies. Even in higher prevalence settings, analyses should be restricted to age groups in which competing causes of mortality, especially other infectious causes, are relatively low. Especially for the Tanzanian population, the verbal autopsy method was much less accurate for deaths over the age of 45 years. Based on our analyses, we recommend surveillance of deaths in populations with severe HIV epidemics be undertaken in the 15–44-year age group. Addition of a handful of questions related to opportunistic infections would enable other widely used verbal autopsy tools (WHO and INDEPTH) to apply this validated method in areas where HIV testing and hospital records are unavailable or incomplete.

Contributors BL drafted the manuscript and led data analysis; AC, statistical analysis; JS, statistical analysis; GC, verbal autopsy data collection; MU, study co-ordination; YK, verbal autopsy data collection; RI, data management; CJ, physician review of verbal autopsy; JR, physician review of verbal autopsy; MN, demographic surveillance supervision; SG, study design and writing of manuscript; BZ, analysis and writing of manuscript; TB, study design.

Funding The comparative study presented here was funded by WHO Health Metrics Network. The Manicaland Study is principally funded by the Wellcome Trust, and the Kisesa study is currently funded by the Global Fund for AIDS, TB and Malaria and by the Wellcome Trust; prior to 2004, it was mainly funded by the Netherlands government through the TANESA programme. Other funders: Wellcome Trust.

Competing interests None.

Ethics approval Ethical approval for the DSS and all related procedures (such as the verbal autopsy interviews) was granted by the Tanzanian Medical Research Co-ordinating Committee for the Kisesa study and by the Zimbabwe Medical Research Council for the Manicaland Study.

Patient consent Obtained.

Provenance and peer review Not commissioned; externally peer reviewed.

REFERENCES