

Using hepatitis C prevalence to estimate HIV epidemic potential among people who inject drugs in the Middle East and North Africa

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Objectives: The objective of this study is to understand the association between HIV and hepatitis C virus (HCV) among people who inject drugs (PWIDs) in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA), and to estimate HIV epidemic potential among PWIDs using HCV prevalence.

Design/methods: Using data from a systematic review of HIV and HCV among PWID in MENA, we conducted two analyses, stratified by HIV epidemic state: a meta-analysis of the risk ratio of HCV to HIV prevalence ($RR_{HCV/HIV}$) using DerSimonian-Laird random-effects models, and multivariable linear regression predicting log HIV prevalence. The HCV-HIV association from both analyses was used to estimate HIV prevalence at endemic equilibrium. We compared predicted with current HIV prevalence to classify HIV epidemic potential at country-level as low, medium or high, using predefined criteria.

Results: The review identified 88 HCV prevalence measures among PWID in MENA, of which 54 had a paired HIV prevalence measure. The pooled $RR_{HCV/HIV}$ were 16, 4 and 3 in low-level, emerging and established HIV epidemics, respectively. There was a significant linear relationship between HCV and HIV at endemic equilibrium ($P=0.002$). The predicted endemic HIV prevalence ranged between 8% (Tunisia) and 22% (Pakistan). Of the nine countries with data, five have high and three medium HIV epidemic potential. Only one country, Pakistan, appears to have reached saturation.

Conclusion: HCV prevalence could be a predictor of future endemic HIV prevalence. In MENA, we predict that there will be further HIV epidemic growth among PWID. The proposed methodology can identify PWID populations that should be prioritized for HIV prevention interventions. Copyright © 2015 Wolters Kluwer Health, Inc. All rights reserved.

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Introduction

People who inject drugs (PWID) are a key population at risk for HIV infection in the Middle East and North

Africa (MENA) [1]. A recent systematic review documented emerging HIV epidemics among PWID in at least one-third of MENA countries [2]. Most epidemics are recent and suggest potential for further

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growth [2]. Our research question is to estimate the HIV epidemic potential among PWID, that is to estimate the predicted growth in HIV prevalence to the time it reaches endemic equilibrium, in order to inform policy and intervention programmes.

Although HIV and, in rare instances [3], hepatitis C virus (HCV) can be transmitted sexually, sharing of needles/syringes is their main transmission mode among PWID [4]. HCV is about 10 times more infectious than HIV through percutaneous exposure [5–7], partially explaining why HCV is hyperendemic among PWID globally, but HIV is not [8,9]. As HCV is transmitted more rapidly than HIV along the same transmission route, it could be used as a marker of HIV potential spread among PWID. Ecological studies and mathematical modelling have found a positive association between HCV and HIV among PWID globally, with a threshold HCV prevalence of about 30% to sustain HIV transmission [6,7,10]. The relationship between the two infections is however complex, dependent on the setting and risk environment, and overall remains poorly understood [7].

The use of HCV as a population-level marker of injecting risk behaviour and, consequently, HIV risk and epidemic potential is appealing with the constrained resources for HIV research and programming. In MENA, wherein surveillance is rather limited and difficult to implement, using existing data to make inferences about future size of HIV epidemics is a potentially efficient strategy.

The aims of this study are to understand analytically the epidemiological links and association between HCV and HIV infections among PWID, and to estimate HIV epidemic potential in this population across MENA countries, using data compiled through the systematic review of HIV and HCV among PWID in MENA [2].

Materials and methods

Conceptual framework and hypotheses

We hypothesize that endemic HCV prevalence predicts HIV prevalence among PWID, as both infections result from injecting risk behaviour. We further hypothesize that the relationship between HCV and HIV prevalence is dependent on the HIV epidemic state among PWID, whether low-level (HIV has not reached significant levels), emerging (HIV prevalence has started its initial growth and is increasing) or established/saturated (the epidemic has reached its peak and HIV prevalence is approaching, or already is at, its endemic level) [2]. We hypothesize that the association between HCV and HIV in established HIV epidemics can be used to predict HIV epidemic potential among PWID in other settings, even where the HIV epidemic is still at low level or emerging.

Our hypothesis is motivated by theoretical mathematical modelling work on the joint epidemiology of HCV and HIV. A stochastic compartmental model was built to simulate HCV and HIV epidemic trajectories among a prototype PWID population (V. Akbarzadeh, G.R. Mumtaz, L.J. Abu-Raddad, in preparation). Figure 1a depicts a case scenario wherein HIV is introduced into a PWID population originally naive to HIV and where HCV is endemic at high prevalence indicating substantial injecting risk behaviour. When the HIV epidemic is still at low level, HCV prevalence is not predictive of the level of HIV prevalence (Fig. 1a). When the HIV epidemic emerges, HCV prevalence becomes associated with HIV prevalence; however, the magnitude of this association varies with time, as HIV prevalence is still increasing (Fig. 1a). It is only when the HIV epidemic becomes established, that the association between HCV and HIV prevalence becomes stable and simply quantified, as both infections have reached endemicity (Fig. 1a). This pattern is reflected in the risk ratio of HCV to HIV prevalence ($RR_{HCV/HIV}$) (Fig. 1b). As the HIV epidemic emerges, the $RR_{HCV/HIV}$ decreases until it reaches a plateau, with a stable $RR_{HCV/HIV}$ when the HIV epidemic reaches equilibrium (established HIV epidemic, Fig. 1b). Endemic HCV prevalence can accordingly be used to predict the future size (at endemic equilibrium) of the HIV epidemic among PWID. Varying levels of endemic HCV prevalence entail varying levels of endemic HIV prevalence.

On the basis of the above analytical framework, we will stratify our analyses by HIV epidemic state to explore the differential association between HCV and HIV in the three epidemic states. Results of the analyses in settings of established HIV epidemics will be used to predict HIV epidemic potential among PWID.

Sources of data

This study used data extracted from a recent systematic review whose main objective was to assess the status of the HIV epidemic among PWID in 23 MENA countries that are part of the MENA definition of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), WHO and World Bank [2]. In brief, the review followed PRISMA guidelines and included all studies on PWID, published in PubMed, Embase and regional databases, and unpublished in the form of country reports, until 16 December 2013 [2].

In the present study, we started with 197 HIV and 93 HCV prevalence measures among PWID (Fig. 2) [2]. After excluding four HIV and five HCV self-reported prevalence measures, there were 71 paired biological HCV-HIV data points, that is HCV and HIV prevalence on the same PWID population. As we are studying the relationship between the two infections, the analysis was restricted to settings wherein HIV has already been introduced, and thus, 16 HCV-HIV data points with zero

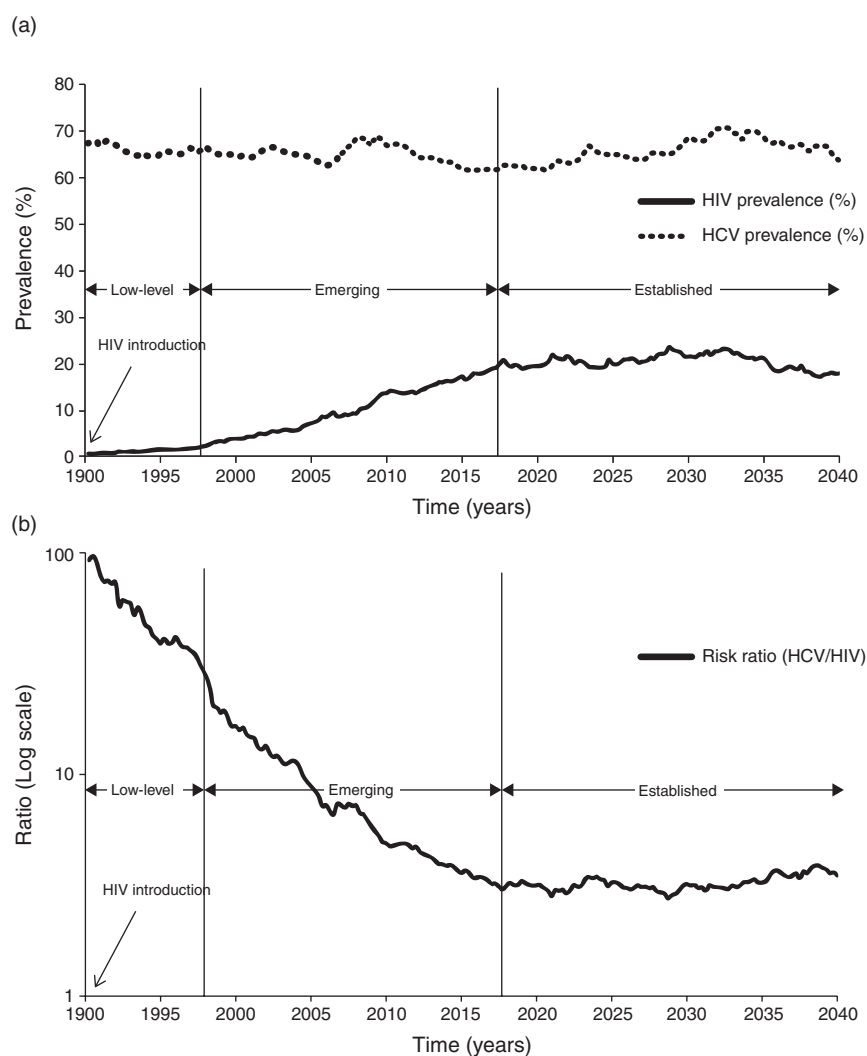


Fig. 1. Mathematical modelling simulation of an HIV epidemic expansion among a prototype PWID population. (a) A case scenario for an HIV epidemic expansion in a PWID population wherein HCV is endemic at a prevalence level of about 75% indicating high injecting risk behaviour. HIV is introduced in 1990, starts emerging with increasing prevalence about two decades later in the late 1990s, and saturates near the year 2020 at a prevalence of about 20%. The corresponding three HIV epidemic states – low level, emerging and established – are shown on the graph. (b) The risk ratio of HCV to HIV prevalence ($RR_{HCV/HIV}$) among this PWID population.

HIV prevalence were excluded. One outlier (89% HIV prevalence in Libya [11]) was further excluded, leaving 54 paired HCV-HIV prevalence measures in the statistical analysis (Fig. 2).

Classification by HIV epidemic state

Country-specific criteria were devised to classify the data into one of three HIV epidemic states: low-level, emerging or established [2]. This classification was a main aim of the MENA PWID systematic review, wherein a comprehensive analysis of available HIV biological data was performed using rigorous methodology to characterize HIV epidemic state at country-level [2]. HCV biological data were not part of the criteria to characterize HIV epidemic states. Details of the methods, classification criteria and findings that led to these

epidemic states can be found in the corresponding publication [2]. The epidemic states for countries in the present study are summarized in Table S1. This baseline classification was adjusted in specific cases to accommodate for geographic heterogeneity in HIV epidemic dynamics within a single country [2]. For example, in Iran, all data points after 2006 were classified as ‘established’, except for one province, Isfahan, where HIV prevalence among PWID has been consistently negligible [2].

Data analysis

Analyses were performed in STATA/SE 13.0 (Stata Corp., College Station, Texas, USA). Two types of analyses were conducted to understand the association between the two infections: a meta-analysis of the

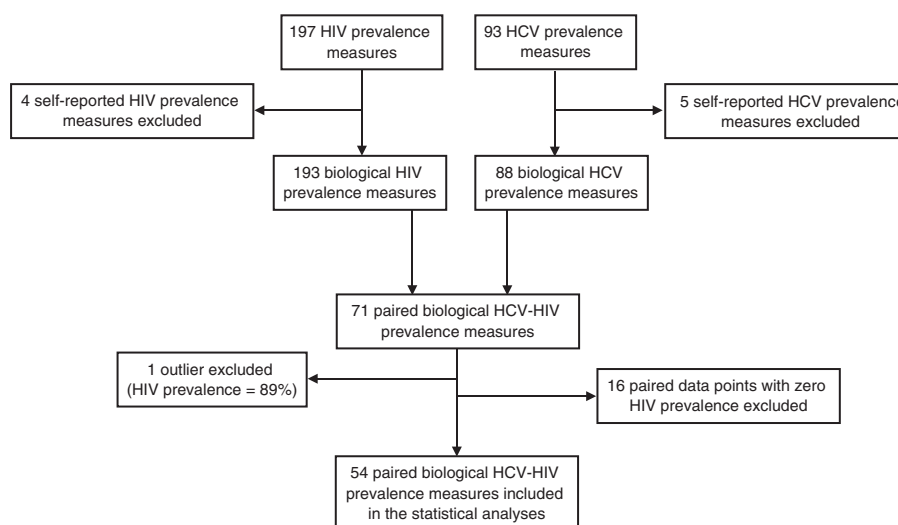


Fig. 2. Sample selection process.

$RR_{HCV/HIV}$ and linear regression to quantify the extent to which any change in HIV prevalence is related to change in HCV prevalence. Results of these analyses were used to predict future HIV prevalence at endemic equilibrium among PWID at country-level.

Meta-analysis

Three meta-analyses of the $RR_{HCV/HIV}$ in each of the three HIV epidemic states were applied. The $RR_{HCV/HIV}$ is an ‘ecological’ risk ratio defined as the ratio of the prevalence (‘risk’) of HCV to that of HIV in the same population. The objective of using this measure was to quantify the association between the two infections at the population level.

The 54 $RR_{HCV/HIV}$ were pooled using DerSimonian–Laird random-effects models with inverse variance weighting using the *metan* command [12]. The I^2 statistic was calculated as a measure of heterogeneity in effect size, which is the proportion of overall between-study variation in $RR_{HCV/HIV}$ that is due to differences between studies in effect size and not chance [12].

Linear regression

Three multivariable linear regression models, one in each HIV epidemic state, were fitted to the data. Log HIV prevalence was the dependent variable. Explanatory variables included HCV – our main predictor of interest – country and study characteristics including sampling technique (probability versus nonprobability-based), sample size (<100 or ≥ 100) and study site (community, facility-based or prison). The regression analyses used robust standard errors to adjust for heteroscedasticity. Each data point was weighed by its sample size. As a first step, all explanatory variables were included in the model and only variables significant at P value less than 0.1 (in addition to HCV) were kept in the final model.

HIV epidemic potential prediction

The final regression model predicting HIV prevalence in settings of established HIV epidemics was used to estimate the prevalence and 95% confidence intervals of HIV at endemic equilibrium among PWID, using the *margins* command. On the basis of predictions of the fitted model, *margins* calculate HIV prevalence for specific values of covariates in the model. The predictions were made using the mean HCV prevalence among PWID per country using all available biological HCV prevalence measures (including where HIV is zero) [11,13–78]. The prevalence of HIV at endemic equilibrium was also estimated using results of the meta-analysis by dividing the mean HCV prevalence by the pooled $RR_{HCV/HIV}$. Results of the two methods of prediction were compared.

We devised criteria to classify HIV epidemic potential. They depend on comparing the predicted HIV prevalence with the most recent representative HIV prevalence as extracted from surveillance studies [2]. HIV epidemic potential was classified as high, moderate or low. High epidemic potential was considered if the estimated HIV prevalence at endemic equilibrium was at least 10 absolute percentage points higher than current HIV prevalence and at least twice as high as current HIV prevalence (estimated/current HIV prevalence >2). Low epidemic potential was considered if the estimated HIV prevalence at endemic equilibrium was less than five absolute percentage points higher than current HIV prevalence and less than 20% higher than current HIV prevalence (estimated/current HIV prevalence <1.2). Moderate epidemic potential was considered in remaining scenarios.

Results

The 54 paired HCV-HIV prevalence measures among PWID were from five countries: Iran ($n = 31$), Afghanistan ($n = 11$), Pakistan ($n = 8$), Morocco ($n = 2$) and

Tunisia ($n=2$). There were 20 paired HCV-HIV measures in low-level, 22 in emerging, and 12 in established HIV epidemic settings. Iran was the only country in the established epidemic strata. The data are summarized in Table S2.

The meta-analyses showed that the $RR_{HCV/HIV}$ is highest in low-level HIV epidemics at 16.3 [95% confidence interval (95% CI) 11.5–23.1], followed by that in emerging HIV epidemics at 3.8 (95% CI 3.1–4.7), while the lowest $RR_{HCV/HIV}$ was observed in established HIV epidemics at 2.8 (95% CI 2.1–3.6) (Table 1). The corresponding forest plots are in Figures S1–S3. These results suggest that HIV prevalence at endemic equilibrium is about one-third of the endemic HCV prevalence, assuming no major confounding effect by other predictors. There was evidence of heterogeneity between studies in the three epidemic states with an I^2 of 80–87% ($P < 0.001$), indicating that the variation in $RR_{HCV/HIV}$ between studies is due to differences in effect size, and not chance.

Table 2 summarizes the final multivariable regression models predicting log HIV prevalence. HCV prevalence was not associated with HIV in low-level HIV epidemics ($\beta = -1.3$, 95% CI -3.4 to 0.9). In these settings, country and study site were the significant predictors of HIV. HCV was a significant predictor of HIV prevalence in sites wherein the HIV epidemic is emerging or established. In emerging epidemics, HCV was significantly associated with the highest increase in log HIV prevalence compared with the other epidemic states ($\beta = 5.4$, 95% CI 2.7–8.2). Country and study site were also significant predictors of HIV in emerging epidemic states. In established epidemics, HCV prevalence was the only predictor of HIV ($\beta = 1.7$, 95% CI 0.8–2.7) (Table 2).

Table 3 displays the predicted HIV prevalence at endemic equilibrium among PWID in MENA using results of both regression analysis and meta-analysis. The two methods predicted similar endemic HIV prevalence, with a median difference of 10% between the two methods. The median estimated HIV prevalence across countries was 17% [interquartile range (IQR): 13–20%] and 19% (IQR: 13–22%) as predicted by the regression and meta-analysis models, respectively. The highest estimated endemic HIV prevalence was 20–22% in Egypt,

Morocco, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia and Syria. The lowest was 8% in Tunisia (Table 3).

HIV epidemic potential was found to be high among PWID in Egypt, Lebanon, Palestine, Saudi Arabia and Syria, and moderate in Afghanistan, Morocco and Tunisia. Apart from Iran that was used to derive the predictive relationship, Pakistan was the only country with low epidemic potential and where the HIV epidemic among PWID is predicted to have reached or is close to saturation (Table 3).

Discussion

This study illustrates our hypothesis that HCV prevalence can be used to predict HIV epidemic potential among PWID. With HCV being hyperendemic among PWID globally, its prevalence is indicative of the level of injecting risk behaviour and therefore could possibly predict future HIV prevalence. Our analyses in MENA suggest that HIV prevalence will reach, at endemic equilibrium, about one-third of HCV prevalence in a given PWID population wherein HIV is introduced.

The association between HCV and HIV among PWID is complex and varied depending on HIV epidemic state, as postulated in our hypothesis and motivated by the modelling simulations. When the HIV epidemic was at low level, HCV was not predictive of HIV prevalence. HIV may have been recently introduced, or may have been spreading for some time but slowly and inefficiently due to stochastic effects. In these settings, HIV prevalence is not a reflection of the level of injecting risk behaviour. In an emerging HIV epidemic, the intensity of HIV prevalence growth depends on the level of injecting risk behaviour, and this is confirmed by the observed association between HCV and HIV prevalence. However, there are also other predictors of epidemic expansion intensity including time since epidemic emergence, and other factors such as setting of injection and country, both of which were significant predictive proxies for the risk environment (Table 2). In established HIV epidemics, and confirming our hypothesis (Fig. 2), HCV was the only significant predictor of HIV prevalence. This highlights how HCV is a proxy of injecting risk behaviour in PWID

Table 1. Pooled risk ratio of hepatitis C virus to HIV prevalence ($RR_{HCV/HIV}$) among people who inject drug in Middle East and North Africa.

Epidemic state	No datasets	Total un-weighted HCV prevalence	Total un-weighted HIV prevalence	Studies $RR_{HCV/HIV}$ Median (IQR)	Pooled $RR_{HCV/HIV}$		
					% (95% CI)	I^2	P
Low level	20	3264/7699 (42.4%)	217/7730 (2.8%)	13.8 (9.6–56.9)	16.3 (11.5–23.1)	80.2%	0.000
Emerging	22	2200/3749 (58.7%)	554/3698 (15.0%)	4.4 (3.1–5.6)	3.8 (3.1–4.7)	79.5%	0.000
Established	12	1635/3498 (51.1%)	605/3508 (23.2%)	3.3 (2.1–4.2)	2.8 (2.1–3.6)	87.2%	0.000

CI, confidence interval; HCV, hepatitis C virus; IQR, interquartile range.

Table 2. Multivariable linear regression models^a predicting log of HIV among people who inject drug in Middle East and North Africa, stratified by HIV epidemic state among people who inject drug.

HIV epidemic state	Variables	β	95% CI	<i>P</i>	<i>R</i> ²
Low level (<i>n</i> = 16)	HCV prevalence ^b	-1.3	-3.4 to 0.9	0.216	0.754
	Country			0.000	
	Afghanistan	ref			
	Iran	-0.3	-1.6 to 1.0		
	Morocco	-1.8	-3 to -0.6		
	Pakistan	-0.6	-2.4 to 1.1		
	Tunisia	0.3	-1.0 to 1.6		
	Study site			0.025	
	Community	ref			
	Prison	1.3	-0.3 to 3.0		
Facility-based	-0.1	-1.7 to 1.5			
Mixed	0.4	-1.3 to 2.1			
Emerging (<i>n</i> = 21)	HCV prevalence ^b	5.4	2.7-8.2	0.001	0.724
	Country			0.001	
	Afghanistan	ref			
	Iran	-2.2	-3.1 to -1.4		
	Morocco	-0.6	-1.1 to -0.2		
	Pakistan	-1.3	-2.2 to -0.3		
	Study site			0.000	
	Community	ref			
	Prison	1.0	0.1-2.0		
	Facility-based	2.8	1.3-4.2		
Mixed	2.8	2.0-3.7			
Established (<i>n</i> = 12)	HCV prevalence ^b	1.7	0.8-2.7	0.002	0.340

CI, confidence interval.

^aWeighting for sample size and using robust methods to adjust for heteroscedasticity. The displayed final models include only statistically significant covariates.

^bProportion.

and can be used to generate inferences on the size of HIV epidemics, regardless of current HIV epidemic state. HCV prevalence 'summarizes' collectively the risk environment and acts as a 'temperature scale' of the level of risk behaviour and HIV epidemic potential in a PWID population.

We estimated HIV epidemic potential in nine countries where HCV prevalence data were available. Both the regression analysis and meta-analysis produced similar results, not a surprising outcome, as HCV was the only significant predictor of HIV in the regression analysis of established HIV epidemics. In most countries, we found room for further HIV growth, with five of these having high and three moderate HIV epidemic potential, highlighting the emerging and growing nature of the HIV epidemic among PWID in MENA, as suggested recently [1,2]. Although HIV prevalence in Pakistan showed an increasing trend from 10.8% in 2005 to 25.2% in 2011 [79-82], our predictions suggest that the HIV epidemic could be reaching saturation with limited potential for further growth. Still, HIV incidence remains considerable in such settings of high HIV prevalence, and the limited epidemic potential should not be interpreted as low priority for prevention interventions.

Our findings have important policy implications, as they provide a simple tool to identify PWID populations at a high risk of future HIV epidemic expansion. In half of MENA countries with considerable epidemic potential,

the HIV epidemic is still at low level, and therefore, there is significant benefit in preventing the infection from taking root in this population. In countries where epidemic status is unknown, using HCV prevalence data could help identify hidden HIV epidemics before they grow substantially. One example is Saudi Arabia where the high HCV prevalence suggests the potential for substantial, though undetected, HIV transmission. Recent case notification data also hint at this conclusion [1]. Although the top priority for public health programmes should be settings already at known high HIV incidence, such country-specific predictions highlight the need to also implement intervention packages and conduct surveillance studies in settings with high HIV epidemic potential and where there could be complacency in view of the current low HIV prevalence.

There were several limitations in our study. The analysis used a relatively simple approach to a probably complex association. We assumed a linear association between HCV and HIV, which fitted well our data. However, the effect size can be affected by heterogeneity in risk and nonlinearity in this association, as suggested by the observed high *I*² values, earlier modelling work [7,10] and an ecological analysis [6]. The latter also suggests a threshold effect where HIV prevalence would remain negligible in countries with low HCV prevalence [6], such as Tunisia. The HCV-HIV association can also be affected by interventions, if they affect each infection differentially, such as antiretroviral therapy (ART) that

Table 3. Estimated HIV prevalence at endemic equilibrium among people who inject drug in Middle East and North Africa.

	No datasets	Mean HCV prevalence	HIV epidemic state among PWID ^a [2]	Most recent representative HIV prevalence [2]	Estimated endemic HIV prevalence using regression		Estimated endemic HIV prevalence using meta-analysis		HIV epidemic potential
					%	95% CI	%	95% CI	
Afghanistan	13	34.2%	Emerging	4.4%	12.5	8.7–18.0	12.3	9.6–15.9	Medium
Egypt	1	63.0%	Emerging	7.2%	20.7	16.1–26.6	22.7	17.6–29.3	High
Iran	42	47.1%	Established	15.1%	15.7	11.8–20.9	17.0	13.2–21.9	Low
Lebanon	2	29.0%	Low-level	0.0%	11.4	7.7–17.1	10.5	8.1–13.5	High
Morocco	2	57.6%	Emerging	13.0%	18.9	14.6–24.3	20.8	16.1–26.8	Medium
Palestine	1	43.8%	Low-level	0.0%	14.8	10.9–20.0	15.8	12.2–20.4	High
Pakistan	19	60.7%	Emerging	25.2%	19.9	15.5–25.6	21.9	17.0–28.3	Low
Saudi Arabia	3	60.5%	Unknown	0.6%	19.8	15.4–25.5	21.8	16.9–28.2	High
Syria	1	60.5%	Low-level	0.5%	19.8	15.4–25.5	21.8	16.9–28.2	High
Tunisia	3	22.6%	Low-level	3.0%	10.2	6.5–16.0	8.2	6.3–10.5	Medium

CI, confidence interval; HCV, hepatitis C virus.

^aOverall current HIV epidemic state among PWID at country-level.

affects survival with HIV and infection transmission. In MENA, ART coverage is low across countries, with a median of 16% (IQR: 6–17%) [83]. If ART coverage increases substantially in the coming years, our current predictions may underestimate endemic HIV prevalence with the longer survival effect. ART can affect the quantitative HCV-HIV association, but not its existence nor the principle behind it. When applied to settings with substantial ART coverage, a more generic association could be derived by including ART coverage as one additional covariate in the regression models.

We assumed that HCV and HIV among PWID are transmitted through sharing of needles/syringes and that there is limited sexual transmission of these infections in this population. We also assumed a negligible effect of background HCV prevalence due to iatrogenic transmission, as HCV prevalence in the population at large is generally much smaller than HCV prevalence among PWID [2,84,85]. We further assumed that HCV is at endemic equilibrium. All of these assumptions are only approximately valid.

The small sample size of paired HCV-HIV measures limited the range of mathematical complexity that could be explored and number of potential confounders to control for and prevented us from conducting meta-regressions to account for heterogeneity in effect size. Iran was also the only country providing data in the established HIV epidemic state, but this could introduce bias if the data from other countries are not representative of the same generic HCV-HIV epidemiological association. The predictions of HIV epidemic potential also depend on the quality of HCV prevalence data. For some countries, there were few measures and these may not be representative of the PWID population at large. Our predictions were also made at the national level, but there could be geographic heterogeneity in risk environment, leading to geographically clustered HCV prevalence and predicted HIV epidemic size. For example in Pakistan, HCV prevalence of over 90% was observed in Karachi and Lahore [2], while the mean prevalence at the country-level was only 61%. Finally, our methodology provides only the scale and not the timeframe of predicted epidemic growth. It is expected, however, based on generic mathematical modelling results [11,86], that the pace of an epidemic should correlate with its HIV epidemic potential, as estimated here.

Despite these limitations, our study provides important insights into a poorly understood and barely investigated association [6,7]. Using a mechanistic and analytical methodology, our study confirms that the HCV-HIV association is robust and characterized differentially by HIV epidemic state. The association can also be described, at least grossly, using a simple methodology that can be easily and widely applied to assess HIV epidemic potential. Even if some of the input data used to generate the

predictions may prove unrepresentative with further empirical data, the value of this work remains in delineating a powerful concept of using data on one infection, HCV, to estimate the scale of epidemics of another infection, HIV. This concept exploits the epidemiological links that underpin the dynamics of two infections sharing the same mode of transmission and propagating on the same network structure. With further data over the coming years, and use of global data on PWID beyond MENA, the value of this approach can be enhanced for a wider applicability across countries and contexts, including fine-grained predictions at small geographic scales. Moreover, if combined with appropriate dynamic mathematical modelling, our results could be used to generate predictions for the time evolution of epidemics.

In conclusion, we described a concept that has a pragmatic and useful application, to predict future HIV epidemics and their scales using HCV prevalence. The proof of concept was manifested by modelling the HCV-HIV association in few countries, and then generating predictions for more countries with limited HIV data. In addition to informing our theoretical understanding of the overlapping epidemiology of these two infections, this approach optimizes the use of available data and informs resources allocation and planning of interventions and research studies. Findings from this proposed methodology can complement those of other methods of measurement and estimation such as prospective incidence studies, and indirect estimations of HIV incidence using the innovative HIV incidence assays and mathematical models [87,88]. Triangulation of complimentary approaches will allow the corroboration of findings across different methods, the adjustment of potential limitations in each one of them and is essential for the formulation of an optimal HIV response.

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Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts of interest.

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