



Program Start

2004

Key Technical Areas

HIV Prevention, Care, and Treatment
Research
Key Populations

Current Funders

National Institutes of Health (NIH)

Current Projects

Bronx Prevention Center

HPTN 076: Phase II Safety and Acceptability of Injectable Rilpivirine for PrEP

HPTN 076 is a two-year study that is recruiting over 130 sexually active women age 18 to 45 and evaluating the safety and acceptability of a new injectable HIV prevention medication, Rilpivirine, for use in healthy, HIV-uninfected women. *(funded by the NIH)*

HVTN 704/HPTN 085: Antibody Mediated Prevention (AMP Study)

HVTN 704/HPTN 085 is a five-year study testing the safety, tolerability, and prevention benefit of a manufactured antibody (VRC01) against HIV. The study aims to recruit about 2,700 participants from sites in the US and South America. The Bronx Prevention Center is serving as one of the U.S. sites and will recruit HIV-uninfected men and transgender women who have sex with men. *(funded by the NIH)*

Harlem Prevention Center

The Seek, Test, and Retain Study (STAR)

The STAR Study is a five-year study testing the effectiveness of respondent-driven sampling to seek and recruit substance-using Black men who have sex with men (MSM) at high risk for HIV. The study assesses the feasibility and cost-effectiveness of two linkage and retention strategies to develop innovative approaches to engage highest-risk, hard-to-reach individuals for HIV services and retain them in treatment. *(funded by NIH)*

HVTN 704/HPTN 085: Antibody Mediated Prevention (AMP Study)

HVTN 704/HPTN 085 is a five year study testing the safety, tolerability, and prevention benefit of a manufactured antibody (VRC01) against HIV. The study aims to recruit about 2700 participants from sites in the U.S. and South America. The Harlem Prevention Center will serve as one of the U.S. sites and will recruit HIV-uninfected men and transgender women who have sex with men. *(funded by the NIH)*

PrEPared & Strong

This five-year, multi-method implementation study tests an enhanced PrEP adherence package against a standard package in a randomized clinical trial located in a community setting. The study compares the effectiveness of both approaches, assessing patterns

United States

and monitoring changes in risk behaviors among black men who have sex with men (MSM) and transwomen participants taking PrEP. *(funded by NIH)*

Next Generation Fellowships

Global HIV Implementation Science Research Fellowship (T-32)

This program prepares pre- and post-doctoral individuals for careers as independently-funded researchers and for leadership in global HIV implementation research. The fellowship provides support two or three years and offers: mentoring and research support, didactic coursework in epidemiology and implementation science, networking, assistance with grant writing and manuscript preparations, and funds for travel and research-related expenses. *(funded by NIH)*

Minority Health and Health Disparities International Research Training Fellowship (MIHRT) (T-37)

The program is a fully-funded, research-focused summer fellowship that provides students from underrepresented and minority backgrounds with international research placements, training and mentorship in global health and health disparities. *(funded by NIH)*

Recently Completed Projects

MTN-014: Tenofovir Levels Following Local Application of Tenofovir Reduced-Glycerin 1% Gel

This study examined the drug levels of the antiretroviral agent tenofovir in rectal tissue after it has been used as a gel in the vagina and vice versa. *(funded by NIH)*

In Vivo Drug Interaction Pharmacokinetic Study of Tenofovir 1% Gel and Three Commonly Used Vaginal Products

This study investigated the experimental microbicide gel tenofovir to protect women against HIV. The study provided information on how much vaginal tenofovir gel, when used in combination with common vaginal products, will interfere with the local and or systemic exposure of the tenofovir, and vice versa, to optimize effectiveness as an HIV prevention tool. *(funded by CONRAD)*

HPTN 067: Alternative Dosing to Augment Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis Pill Taking (ADAPT)

The ADAPT Study recruited MSM and transgender women and was designed to identify oral pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) pill-taking schedules that participants are more likely to follow and determine if these schedules influence healthier sexual practices. *(funded by NIH)*

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