Risk of sexual transmission of human immunodeficiency virus with antiretroviral therapy, suppressed viral load and condom use: a systematic review

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Cite as: CMAJ 2018 November 19;190:E1350-60. doi: 10.1503/cmaj.180311


ABSTRACT

BACKGROUND: The Public Health Agency of Canada reviewed sexual transmission of HIV between serodiscordant partners to support examination of the criminal justice system response to HIV nondisclosure by the Department of Justice of Canada. We sought to determine HIV transmission risk when an HIV-positive partner takes antiretroviral therapy, has a suppressed viral load or uses condoms.

METHODS: We conducted an overview and systematic review update by searching MEDLINE and other databases (Jan. 1, 2007, to Mar. 13, 2017; and Nov. 1, 2012, to Apr. 27, 2017, respectively). We considered reviews and studies about absolute risk of sexual transmission of HIV between serodiscordant partners to be eligible for inclusion. We used A Measurement Tool to Assess Systematic Reviews (AMSTAR) for review quality, Quality in Prognosis Studies (QUIPS) instrument for study risk of bias and then the Grading of Recommendations, Assessment, Development and Evaluation (GRADE) approach to assess the quality of evidence across studies. We calculated HIV incidence per 100 person-years with 95% confidence intervals (CIs). We assigned risk categories according to potential for and evidence of HIV transmission.

RESULTS: We identified 12 reviews. We selected 1 review to estimate risk of HIV transmission for condom use without antiretroviral therapy (1.14 transmissions/100 person-years, 95% CI 0.56–2.04; low risk). We identified 11 studies with 23 transmissions over 10 511 person-years with antiretroviral therapy (0.22 transmissions/100 person-years, 95% CI 0.14–0.33; low risk). We found no transmissions with antiretroviral therapy and a viral load of less than 200 copies/mL across consecutive measurements 4 to 6 months apart (0.00 transmissions/100 person-years, 95% CI 0.00–0.28; negligible risk regardless of condom use).

INTERPRETATION: Based on high-quality evidence, there is a negligible risk of sexual transmission of HIV when an HIV-positive sex partner adheres to antiretroviral therapy and maintains a suppressed viral load of less than 200 copies/mL with antiretroviral therapy or condoms alone were used, although the risk remains low. These findings will help to support patient and clinician decision-making, affect public health case management and contact tracing, and inform justice system responses to HIV nondisclosure.
To support the examination of the criminal justice system’s response to HIV nondisclosure by the Department of Justice Canada,\(^6\) we synthesized evidence on the absolute risk of HIV transmission during sex between serodiscordant partners. Our objectives were to determine risk when a sex partner who is HIV-positive (Q1) is taking antiretroviral therapy (with varying levels of viral load); (Q2) is taking antiretroviral therapy and has a suppressed viral load; (Q3) is taking antiretroviral therapy and either partner uses condoms (or other barrier methods); (Q4) is taking antiretroviral therapy and has a suppressed viral load, and either partner uses condoms (or other barrier methods); and when (Q5) either partner uses condoms (or barrier methods) alone.

The Public Health Agency of Canada, in consultation with the Department of Justice Canada, chose these questions and the outcome of interest (absolute risk of HIV transmission) as most relevant to informing public health and legal responses.

**Methods**

We conducted a systematic review of systematic reviews (overview) and a systematic review of more recent studies that were not available for consideration in previously published reviews (update). Figure 1 presents the analytic framework for the overview and update. We prepared unregistered protocols a priori (Appendices 1 and 2, available at www.cmaj.ca/lookup/suppl/doi:10.1503/cmaj.180311/-/DC1; summarized in the following section) by following the criteria from the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic review and Meta-Analysis Protocols (PRISMA-P).\(^7\) We followed PRISMA and Cochrane guidance (Supplementary Table S1, Appendix 3, available at www.cmaj.ca/lookup/suppl/doi:10.1503/cmaj.180311/-/DC1).\(^8,9\)

**Overview review**

We developed a comprehensive search strategy (Appendix 1) with assistance from research librarians at Health Canada. We searched MEDLINE, Embase, Global Health and the Cochrane Library from Jan. 1, 2007, to Mar. 13, 2017, in addition to review registries (PROSPERO and Cochrane Library) and reference lists.

We included reviews that provided quantitative estimates of absolute risk of sexual transmission of HIV between serodiscordant sex partners (number of HIV transmissions in a given number of sex acts or person-years). Appendix 1 gives the detailed eligibility criteria.

We performed title and abstract screening, full-text screening, data extraction and quality assessments using the A Measurement Tool to Assess Systematic Reviews (AMSTAR)\(^20\) independently and in duplicate, with disagreements resolved by a third reviewer. Our AMSTAR ratings informed the selection of reviews for the update.

**Update review**

We identified 2 high-quality reviews that addressed Q1 to Q4 to update\(^6,21\) (see Appendix 2, section 3.3). Research librarians at Health Canada helped to develop the search strategy for the update that encompassed any sexual orientation or type of partnership. The strategy was externally peer reviewed using Peer Review of Electronic Search Strategies (PRESS).\(^22\) We searched MEDLINE, Embase, the Cochrane Register of Controlled Trials (CENTRAL) and Web of Science from Nov. 1, 2012, to Apr. 27, 2017.
2017, in addition to trial registries and reference lists. We contacted experts to identify unpublished studies. We did not conduct an update for Q5 because a Cochrane review addressing condom use alone was declared in 2012 to be stable and conclusive evidence not requiring further updates.7,23,24

We included studies that reported or provided data to calculate an absolute risk of sexual transmission of HIV between serodiscordant sex partners. These studies included people living with HIV who were taking antiretroviral therapy with monitoring of their viral load and reported on condom use. We combined the primary studies from the update search with those from the reviews.6,23 Appendix 2 gives the detailed eligibility criteria.

We performed title and abstract screening, full-text screening, data extraction and study-level risk of bias assessment using the Quality in Prognosis Studies (QUIPS) tool independently and in duplicate, with disagreements resolved by a third reviewer. Our QUIPS ratings informed the risk of bias domain of our overall quality assessments.

We used the Grading of Recommendations, Assessment, Development and Evaluation (GRADE) approach for prognostic studies to assess certainty (i.e., confidence or quality) in the evidence as high, moderate, low or very low.26–28 For questions with no direct evidence, we used indirect evidence from other questions, populations and sex acts to estimate transmission risk and rated down for indirectness.

### Statistical analysis

We present descriptive statistics at the study level including aggregate person-years and transmission events. We also describe individual transmission events from all studies in the update. We confirmed that the studies contained independent data. We converted per person-year risk of HIV transmission to incidence per 100 person-years and per-act risk of HIV transmission to incidence per 1000 acts. We calculated incidence of HIV transmission per 100 person-years and exact 95% confidence intervals (CIs) assuming a Poisson distribution.29 We used SAS for all analyses (SAS Enterprise Guide version 5.1, SAS Institute Inc.). When more than 1 cohort was available, we used the sum of transmission events divided by the sum of person-years to calculate a pooled absolute transmission risk (i.e., incidence) and 95% CIs. We assessed statistical heterogeneity visually with forest plots (because we did not examine comparisons between groups)30 to inform the “inconsistency” criterion of our GRADE assessment.

### Categories of transmission risk

To facilitate knowledge translation, we assigned risk categories (no risk, negligible risk, low risk and high risk) to our findings using the criteria outlined in the guideline from the Canadian AIDS Society (Supplementary Table S3, Appendix 3).31 We considered 2 criteria when assessing the level of transmission risk associated with an activity: whether there was potential for HIV transmission, and whether there was documented evidence of transmission.31

### Ethics approval

Because we systematically reviewed published studies, no ethics approval was required.

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**Results**

In the overview, of 1414 citations screened, we found 12 systematic reviews6–8,21,32–39 that met the eligibility criteria (Supplementary Figure S1, Appendix 3). Table 1 and Supplementary Tables S4–S6 (Appendix 3) summarize characteristics of the included reviews and their key findings (Appendix 4, available at www.cmaj.ca/lookup/suppl/doi:10.1503/cmaj.180311/-/DC1 presents full narrative summaries). Our AMSTAR scores ranged from 2 to 9 out of 11 (Supplementary Table S7, Appendix 3).

We updated 2 reviews on use of antiretroviral therapy6,21 that included the same 6 studies;40,44–46 2 of those studies had more recent results identified through our update search.49,50 Of 7266 citations screened in our update, 7 met our eligibility criteria.48–55 Therefore, 11 studies (4 from the original reviews44–47 and 7 from the update search49–55) met the eligibility criteria (Supplementary Figure S2, Appendix 3). We identified 13 companion articles (Supplementary Table S20, Appendix 3).40,48,56–66

Table 2 (abridged; complete table is available as Supplementary Table S8 in Appendix 3) and Supplementary Tables S9–S12 (Appendix 3) summarize study characteristics and key findings (Appendix 5, available at www.cmaj.ca/lookup/suppl/doi:10.1503/cmaj.180311/-/DC1, presents full narrative summaries). Most of the studies enrolled participants who were 18 years of age or older and had a low or moderate risk of bias (Supplementary Table S13, Appendix 3).

We use the terms “male/man,” “female/woman” and “heterosexual” according to the language used by the authors as sex, gender and sexual orientation were not otherwise described. We refer to male serodiscordant couples as “gay, bisexual and other men who have sex with men (MSM)” and to female serodiscordant partners as “lesbian, bisexual and other women who have sex with women (WSW).” No reviews or studies reported on barrier methods other than male condoms, specific sex acts other than penile–vaginal or penile–anal, or HIV transmission risk for WSW. We applied indirect evidence from heterosexual sex partners to WSW for Q1 and Q2, which did not involve male condom use.

Table 3 lists the risk of HIV transmission for Q1 to Q5. Supplementary Figures S3–S5 (Appendix 3) provide forest plots, and Supplementary Tables S14–S19 (Appendix 3) show the GRADE assessments.

**Q1: The HIV-positive sex partner is taking antiretroviral therapy (with varying levels of viral load)**

The included studies reported 23 phylogenetically linked HIV transmissions across 10511 person-years of follow-up on antiretroviral therapy (pooled incidence 0.22 transmissions/100 person-years, 95% CI 0.14–0.33).44–47,49–55 Among heterosexual sex partners, there were 23 linked transmissions over 9922 person-years (pooled incidence 0.23 transmissions/100 person-years, 95% CI 0.15–0.35).44–47,49,50,52–55 We rated the quality of the evidence as high for heterosexual sex partners and as moderate for WSW because of the application of indirect evidence from heterosexual sex partners. Two studies involving MSM found 0 transmissions over 588.96 person-years (pooled incidence 0.00 transmissions/100 person-years, 95% CI 0.00–0.63).51,55 We rated the quality of evidence for MSM as...
Table 1 (part 1 of 2): Characteristics of included reviews

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Review, yr</th>
<th>Search performed</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Included study settings (by income level)*</th>
<th>Study designs included</th>
<th>Analysis of interest</th>
<th>AMSTAR (score out of 11)</th>
<th>Other characteristics</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Supervie et al., 2014<sup>4</sup> | • PubMed/MEDLINE, Embase, Cochrane Library and Web of Science (up to Aug. 2, 2013)  
  • Reference lists of included articles |
|                  | Serodiscordant heterosexual couples                                             | Primarily lower-middle- and upper-middle- income countries (2 studies with sites in high-income countries) | RCT, retrospective and prospective cohorts | Bayesian modelling to develop per-act risk of HIV transmission when the partner with HIV is on ART for more than 6 mo. | 7 | Studies had to include information on viral load of partner on ART, condom use and sexual activity. |
| Patel et al., 2014<sup>4</sup> | • Primary literature search via MEDLINE, Embase, CINAHL, Web of Science, Global Health and Cochrane Library (January 2008 to February 2012)  
  • Effect modifier search via PubMed (January 2008 to May 2013)  
  • 2005 CDC summary, 2011 British PrEP Guidelines |
|                  | Serodiscordant heterosexual and MSM couples                                     | Low-, lower-middle-, upper-middle- and high-income countries               | Systematic review and meta-analysis, prospective cohort, cross-sectional | Transmission risk with ART and/or condoms calculated by multiplying unprotected risk estimates by relative risk reductions of 96% (ART), 80% (condoms) or 99.2% (ART and condoms). | 2 | Estimates for transmission risk with ART and condoms derived from Cohen et al. (assumed 96% risk reduction),<sup>46</sup> and Weller and Davis (80% risk reduction),<sup>7</sup> respectively. |
| Loutfy et al., 2013<sup>3</sup> | • MEDLINE (January 1950 to November 2012), Embase (January 1980 to November 2012), CINAHL (January 1980 to November 2012)  
  • Web of Science (January 2004 to November 2012)  
  • Unspecified journals (June 2010 to November 2012) |
|                  | Serodiscordant heterosexual couples                                             | Primarily lower-middle- and upper-middle- income countries (2 studies with sites in high-income countries) | For undetectable VL: retrospective and prospective cohorts, cross-sectional  
  For unconfirmed VL: RCT, 2 prospective cohorts | Fixed-effects Poisson regression model to develop summary statistics for the effect of ART use stratified by confirmed undetectable VL and unconfirmed undetectable VL. | 7 | Identified studies did not provide enough data on same-sex couples to generate risk estimates. Insufficient evidence to develop estimates for exclusively condomless sex (condom use high in most studies) or for various sexual acts. |
| Anglemyer et al., 2013<sup>3</sup> | • PubMed, Embase, Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials, Web of Science and LILACS (January 1987 to August 2012)  
  • Reference lists of included studies |
|                  | Serodiscordant couples (most were heterosexual)                                 | Primarily lower-middle- and upper-middle- income countries (3 studies with sites in high-income countries) | RCT, prospective and retrospective cohorts | Summary rate ratios across studies used to calculate absolute incidence rates for ART use based on baseline incidence in control group. | 9 | Risks stratified based on linked and unlinked HIV transmissions, and by CD4 cell count subgroups. Unable to estimate levels of ART use (i.e., adherence) or prevalence of condom use. |
| Baggaley et al., 2013<sup>3</sup> | • PubMed, Science Direct and NLM Gateway (up to July 2011)  
  • IAS and ISSTR conferences, and CROI (2010, 2011)  
  • Bibliographies of included studies |
|                  | Serodiscordant heterosexual couples                                             | Primarily low- and lower-middle- income countries (1 study with site in high-income country) | For studies including a no ART arm: RCT, prospective cohort  
  For studies with no comparison group with respect to ART use: prospective cohort | Random-effects Poisson regression model for summary statistics of risk with ART use, stratified by setting (high v. low-middle income). No summary statistics calculated for studies with no comparison group. | 3 | Separate analyses for studies with a comparator (no ART) group and for those with no comparison group. Studies with no comparison group had a variety of reported ART use levels. |
Table 1 (part 2 of 2): Characteristics of included reviews

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Review, yr</th>
<th>Search performed</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Included study settings (by income level)*</th>
<th>Study designs included</th>
<th>Analysis of interest</th>
<th>AMSTAR (score out of 11)</th>
<th>Other characteristics</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Baggaley et al., 2010[37]</td>
<td>• PubMed, Science Direct and NLM Gateway (up to September 2008) as reported in Boily et al.[32] • Bibliographies of included studies</td>
<td>Serodiscordant heterosexual couples and MSM, and individuals at risk of HIV</td>
<td>Low-, lower-middle–, upper-middle– and high-income countries Low-income countries were used to derive the ART risk estimate.</td>
<td>Prospective and retrospective cohorts</td>
<td>Two models used to estimate risk with successful ART (resulting in viral suppression)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Estimates for ART based on 2 models derived from single studies of heterosexual transmission in Uganda and Zambia.[41,42]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attia et al., 2009[34]</td>
<td>• MEDLINE, Embase (January 1996 to February 2009) • IAS conference (2001–2008), CROI (1997–2009)</td>
<td>Serodiscordant heterosexual couples</td>
<td>Primarily low- and upper-middle– income (3 studies with sites in high-income countries)</td>
<td>Prospective cohort</td>
<td>Random-effects Poisson regression for effect of ART and viral load</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Stratified by ART, no ART and ART at various VLs. Authors were unable to control for condom use.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boily et al., 2009[39]</td>
<td>• Science Direct and NLM Gateway (up to September 2005) • PubMed (up to September 2008) • Bibliographies of relevant articles</td>
<td>Serodiscordant heterosexual couples including sex workers and their clients and individuals at risk of HIV</td>
<td>Low-, lower-middle–, upper-middle– and high-income countries</td>
<td>Prospective and retrospective cohorts, cross-sectional</td>
<td>Univariate meta-regression for condom effectiveness</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Control versus no control for condom use. Condom use was considered controlled for if any attempt was made to account for frequent condom use or if condom use was very low.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Powers et al., 2008[40]</td>
<td>• PubMed/MEDLINE and Web of Science (up to April 2008)</td>
<td>Serodiscordant heterosexual couples and individuals at risk of HIV</td>
<td>Low-, lower-middle– and high-income countries</td>
<td>Prospective cohort, cross-sectional</td>
<td>Univariate meta-regression for condom effectiveness</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Compared “some” condom use with “rare” condom use or adjusted for condom use</td>
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<tr>
<td>Liu et al., 2014[41]</td>
<td>• PubMed, Wanfang Data, China National Knowledge Infrastructure and Chinese Biomedical Literature Database (up to March 2014)</td>
<td>Serodiscordant heterosexual couples</td>
<td>Upper-middle–income country</td>
<td>Prospective cohort</td>
<td>Random-effects Poisson regression models to produce pooled estimates of HIV incidence on ART and with condom use.</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>On ART compared with no ART and “consistent” condom use compared with inconsistent condom use (based on self-report)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cambiano et al., 2013[44]</td>
<td>• Web of Science, MEDLINE, BIOSIS Citation Index, BIOSIS Previews and Journal Citation Report (2006 and November 2013) • Bibliographies of included articles and studies known to authors</td>
<td>Serodiscordant heterosexual couples</td>
<td>Low-, lower-middle–, upper-middle– and high-income countries</td>
<td>Systematic review and meta-analysis, RCT, prospective and retrospective cohorts, cross-sectional, mathematical model</td>
<td>Narrative synthesis of various HIV transmission risk and incidence estimates for ART use for various acts</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>No direct evidence for HIV transmission risk for MSM was available. Cites other reviews identified in this overview.[4,24,25]</td>
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</table>

Note: AMSTAR = A Measurement Tool to Assess Systematic Reviews, ART = antiretroviral therapy, CDC = US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, CINAHL = Cumulative Index to Nursing and Allied Health Literature, CROI = Conference on Retroviruses and Opportunistic Infections, IAC = International AIDS Conference, IAS = International AIDS Society, ISSTR = International Society of Sexually Transmitted Research, LILACS = Latin American and Caribbean Health Sciences Literature database, MSM = men who have sex with men, NLM = National Library of Medicine, PreP = Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis, RCT = randomized controlled trial, VL = viral load.

*Study setting groupings by income level based on the World Bank’s country and lending group classification for the 2017 fiscal year.[43]
### Table 2 (part 1 of 2): Characteristics of included studies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Study, yr; type of couple</th>
<th>Study design and period</th>
<th>Study location</th>
<th>No. (%) of HIV-positive partners, by sex</th>
<th>Adherence to ART</th>
<th>Timeline for viral load testing</th>
<th>Limit of detection for VL assay, copies/mL</th>
<th>Condom use reported by HIV-positive partners on ART, No. (%)</th>
<th>No. (%) of partners with STIs</th>
<th>Frequency of testing for HIV</th>
<th>Primary outcome(s) of interest</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Randomized controlled trial</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Cohen et al., 2016† (HIV Prevention Trial Network [HPTN] 052); Het (97%)</td>
<td>RCT: 2005–2015†</td>
<td>Botswana, Brazil, India, Kenya, Malawi, South Africa, Thailand, US, Zimbabwe</td>
<td>At baseline: F: 873 (49.5); M: 880 (50.5)</td>
<td>At interim analysis (2011), 79% and 74% of early and delayed arms, respectively, reported 90% adherence as measured by pill counts.‡</td>
<td>Baseline; every mo for the first 3 mo; every 3 mo after; at seroconversion</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>100% condom use reported at interim analysis: early ART arm, 96%; delayed ART arm, 95%</td>
<td>Cumulative incidence for syphilis: HIV+: 144 (8.2), HIV−: 103 (5.7); for gonorrhea: HIV+: 102 (5.8) HIV−: 74 (4.1)</td>
<td>Every 3 mo</td>
<td>HIV incidence on ART</td>
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<td><strong>Observational study</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Grulich et al., 2015‡ (Opposites Attract Study); MSM</td>
<td>Prospective cohort: 2012–ongoing</td>
<td>Australia, Thailand, Brazil</td>
<td>Total enrolled: M: 234 (100.0)</td>
<td>NR Baseline; follow-up (&gt;2 per yr); at seroconversion</td>
<td>20–150 based on the study site</td>
<td>NR; reports on condomless acts</td>
<td>Baseline STI prevalence: HIV−: 179 (11.2) HIV+: 105 (6.6)</td>
<td>Baseline; follow-up (&gt;2 per yr) HIV incidence on ART by VL and type of sex act</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rodger et al., 2016‡ (Participants on Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis [PrEP] Study); Het/ MSM</td>
<td>Prospective cohort: 2010–2014 MSM: 2010–ongoing</td>
<td>Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Netherlands, UK</td>
<td>Het: F: 279 (31.4); M: 269 (30.3); MSM: 340 (38.3)</td>
<td>93% of Het men, 94% of Het women and 97% of MSM self-reported &gt; 90% adherence</td>
<td>Every 4–6 mo</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>NR; reports on condomless acts</td>
<td>Any STI at follow-up: Het: HIV+: 32 (5.8) HIV−: 33 (6.0) MSM: HIV+: 59 (17.4) HIV−: 56 (16.5)</td>
<td>Every 4–6 mo</td>
<td>HIV incidence on ART and virally suppressed by type of sex act</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mujugira et al., 2015‡ (Partners Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis [PrEP] Study); Het</td>
<td>Prospective cohort: 2008–2012</td>
<td>Kenya, Uganda</td>
<td>Among those who started ART (83%); F: 1062 (58.4) M: 755 (41.6)</td>
<td>NR Baseline; every 6 mo; final visit</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>HIV- partner reported condomless sex: at &gt;10.5% visits during &gt;6 mo on ART; at 9.1% of visits during &gt;6 mo on ART</td>
<td>NR Every mo</td>
<td>HIV incidence on ART by ART duration (≥6 mo, &gt;6 mo)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Birungi et al., 2015‡ (Highly Active Antiretroviral therapy as Prevention [HARP] Study); Het</td>
<td>Prospective cohort: 2009–2011</td>
<td>Uganda</td>
<td>F: 255 (43.5); M: 331 (56.5)</td>
<td>All 5 linked transmissions reported “never” missing ART, and 0 pills missed in last week</td>
<td>Every 6 mo</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>Condom use at last sex reported at baseline: 256§ (73.6)% HSV-2 at enrolment: HIV−: 510§ (87.0)% HIV+: 470§ (80.2)%</td>
<td>Baseline; every 3 mo</td>
<td>HIV incidence on ART by ART duration (≥3 mo, &gt;3 mo)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He et al., 2013‡ Hut</td>
<td>Prospective cohort: 2009–2011</td>
<td>China</td>
<td>Retained in cohort: F: 1879 (20.5); M: 646§ (79.5)</td>
<td>NR Baseline; ≥12 mo</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>Condom use over past 12 mo reported at baseline: Consistent: 295 (76.4) Inconsistent: 52 (13.5) No sex: 39 (10.1)</td>
<td>At baseline: Syphilis: HIV−: 23 (3.2) HIV+: 13 (1.2) HSV-2: HIV−: 16 (36.4) HIV+: 262 (30.0)</td>
<td>Baseline; ≥12 mo</td>
<td>HIV incidence on ART</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Del Romero et al., 2015‡ Hut</td>
<td>Prospective cohort: 1989–2010</td>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>Participants with follow-up: F: 849§ (73.9) M: 385 (82.1)</td>
<td>NR Baseline; every 6 mo</td>
<td>500 before 1999; 50 thereafter</td>
<td>Couples with condomless acts at follow-up: 115 (58.0)</td>
<td>Any STI at follow-up in either partner: Total: 9 (1.8)% On ART: 2 (1.0)%</td>
<td>Baseline; every 6 mo</td>
<td>HIV incidence on ART by condom use</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reynolds et al., 2011‡ (Rakai Community Cohort Study [RCCS]); Hut</td>
<td>Retrospective cohort: 2004–2009</td>
<td>Uganda</td>
<td>F: 105 (42.0)% M: 145 (58.0)</td>
<td>NR Every 6 mo</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>Condom use reported by HIV− partner at follow-up: Consistent: 22 (53.7) Inconsistent: 14 (34.2) Never/not in 12 mo: 5 (12.2)</td>
<td>Cumulative incidence of self-reported genital ulcer disease: HIV+ on ART: 1 (2.4)</td>
<td>Every 12 mo</td>
<td>HIV incidence on ART</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6 months or at least twice per year. During follow-up, studies of less than 200 copies/mL with measurements taken every 4 to 6 months and at final visit.

Two studies reported transmission risk when an HIV-positive partner was taking antiretroviral therapy and has a suppressed viral load. In one of these studies, a single transmission occurred over 527.59 person-years (pooled incidence 0.00 transmissions/100 person-years, 95% CI 0.00–0.70). We assigned a negligible risk for WSW and rated it as moderate quality. Based on high-quality evidence from both studies that included MSM, we found 0 transmissions over 1327 person-years (pooled incidence 0.00 transmissions/100 person-years, 95% CI 0.00–0.28). Based on high-quality evidence from a single study that included heterosexual sex partners, 0 transmissions occurred over 799 person-years (0.00 transmissions/100 person-years, 95% CI 0.00–0.46). We used this estimate as indirect evidence for WSW and rated it as moderate quality. Based on high-quality evidence from both studies that included MSM, we found 0 transmissions over 527.59 person-years (pooled incidence 0.00 transmissions/100 person-years, 95% CI 0.00–0.70). We assigned a negligible risk of sexual HIV transmission for Q2, when an HIV-positive partner is taking antiretroviral therapy and has a suppressed viral load of less than 200 copies/mL immediately before or around the estimated time of transmission (Supplementary Table S9, Appendix 3; Appendix 6). In this study, the percentage adherence by pill count was determined by comparing the number of pills taken versus the number that should have been taken since ART initiation.

Table 2 (part 2 of 2): Characteristics of included studies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Study, yr; type of couple</th>
<th>Study design and period</th>
<th>Study location</th>
<th>No. (%) of HIV-positive partners, by sex</th>
<th>Adherence to ART</th>
<th>Timeline for viral load testing</th>
<th>Limit of detection for VL, assay, copies/mL</th>
<th>Condom use reported by HIV-positive partners on ART, No. (%)*</th>
<th>No. (%) of partners with STIs</th>
<th>Frequency of testing for HIV</th>
<th>Primary outcome(s) of interest</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Donnell et al., 2010† (Partners in Prevention Study); Het</td>
<td>Prospective cohort: 2004–2008</td>
<td>Botswana, Kenya, Rwanda, South Africa, Tanzania</td>
<td>F: 2284 (67.5) M: 1097 (32.4)</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>Baseline; at 3 mo; at 6 mo; at 12 mo; at final visit</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>Reported during study: some condom use (96.3% of individuals)§</td>
<td>37 (73.7%)</td>
<td>HIV incidence on ART</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apondi et al., 2011‡; Het</td>
<td>Prospective cohort: 2003–2007</td>
<td>Uganda</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>Self-reported <em>excellent</em> adherence was 74%–81% at quarterly interviews.</td>
<td>Every 3 mo</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>Always used a condom over the past 3 mo: Baseline: 185 (58.6%) At 6-mo follow-up: 37§ (78.7%) At 36-mo follow-up: 42§ (73.7%)</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>At 12 mo; at 24 mo; at 36 mo</td>
<td>HIV incidence on ART</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melo et al., 2008;§ Het</td>
<td>Retrospective and prospective cohorts: 2000–2006</td>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>F: 67 (72.0) M: 26 (28.0)</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>Every 6 mo</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>Baseline assessment of 37 couples: Some condom use: F: 16 (66.7%) Regular condom use: M: 13 (100.0)</td>
<td>Total STI: 22 (23.6) Genital herpes: 8 (36.4) Syphilis: 4 (18.2)</td>
<td>Every 6 mo</td>
<td>HIV incidence on ART</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: ART = antiretroviral therapy, F = female, Het = heterosexual, HIV+ = HIV-positive, HIV– = HIV-negative, HSV-2 = herpes simplex virus type 2, IQR = interquartile range, M = male, MSM = men who have sex with men, NR = not reported, PrEP = pre-exposure prophylaxis, RCT = randomized controlled trial, SD = standard deviation, STI = sexually transmitted infection, VL = viral load.


§Value calculated by the research team.

### Q2: The HIV-positive sex partner is taking antiretroviral therapy and has a suppressed viral load

Two studies reported transmission risk when an HIV-positive partner was taking antiretroviral therapy with a suppressed viral load of less than 200 copies/mL with measurements taken every 4 to 6 months or at least twice per year. During follow-up, studies of sexual acts without the use of condoms reported 0 transmissions over 1327 person-years (pooled incidence 0.00 transmissions/100 person-years, 95% CI 0.00–0.28). Based on high-quality evidence from a single study that included heterosexual sex partners, 0 transmissions occurred over 799 person-years (0.00 transmissions/100 person-years, 95% CI 0.00–0.46). We used this estimate as indirect evidence for WSW and rated it as moderate quality. Based on high-quality evidence from both studies that included MSM, we found 0 transmissions over 527.59 person-years (pooled incidence 0.00 transmissions/100 person-years, 95% CI 0.00–0.70). We assigned a negligible risk of sexual HIV transmission for Q2, when an HIV-positive partner is taking antiretroviral therapy and has a suppressed viral load of less than 200 copies/mL on consecutive measurements 4 to 6 months apart, because, despite the potential for transmission during the exchange of bodily fluids, there were no reported transmissions in the included studies. We selected a testing interval of 4 to 6 months given that greater than 90% of the person-years occurred under these circumstances. We tested a selection of 4 to 6 months given that greater than 90% of the person-years occurred under these circumstances. We selected a testing interval of 4 to 6 months given that greater than 90% of the person-years occurred under these circumstances. We selected a testing interval of 4 to 6 months given that greater than 90% of the person-years occurred under these circumstances. 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Table 3: Risk of HIV transmission among HIV-serodiscordant sex partners when antiretroviral therapy (with or without viral load suppression), condoms or both were used

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Evidence</th>
<th>Absolute risk estimate</th>
<th>Quality of evidence</th>
<th>Risk assessment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. ART*</td>
<td>Het: 23/9922 MSM: 0/588.96 WSW: no direct evidence Overall: 23/10 511</td>
<td>Het/WSW: 0.23 (0.15–0.35) MSM: 0.00 (0.00–0.63) Overall: 0.22 (0.14–0.33)</td>
<td>Het: high MSM: moderate owing to serious indirectness† and imprecision§ WSW: moderate owing to very serious indirectness¶</td>
<td>Low risk of transmission (potential for transmission; few reports of transmission)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. ART + viral suppression†</td>
<td>Het: 0/799 MSM: 0/527.59 WSW: no direct evidence Overall: 0/1327</td>
<td>Het/WSW: 0.00 (0.00–0.46) MSM: 0.00 (0.00–0.70) Overall: 0.00 (0.00–0.28)</td>
<td>Het/MSM: high WSW: moderate owing to serious indirectness** and imprecision§</td>
<td>Negligible risk of transmission (potential for transmission; no confirmed transmission)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. ART* + condom</td>
<td>Not available 0.003 (0.00–0.03) to 0.11 (0.02–0.73) per 1000 acts (depending on population and sex acts in question)</td>
<td>Modelling estimate from Patel et al., 2014*</td>
<td>Low risk of transmission for penile–vaginal and penile–anal sex (potential for transmission; few reports of transmission)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. ART + viral suppression† + condom</td>
<td>No direct evidence Indirect evidence from Q2 was used. Het: 0.00 (0.00–0.46) MSM: 0.00 (0.00–0.70) Overall: 0.00 (0.00–0.28)</td>
<td>Het/MSM: moderate owing to serious indirectness†† and imprecision§</td>
<td>Negligible risk of transmission (potential for transmission; no confirmed transmission)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Condom</td>
<td>Het: 11/946.3 1.14 (0.56–2.04)</td>
<td>Stable and conclusive evidence from a Cochrane review*</td>
<td>Low risk of transmission (potential for transmission; few reports of transmission)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: ART = antiretroviral therapy, CI = confidence interval, Het = heterosexual couples, MSM = men who have sex with men, Q2 = to determine risk when a sex partner who is HIV-positive is taking antiretroviral therapy and has a suppressed viral load, WSW = women who have sex with women.

*Viral load levels were variable.
†Viral load < 200 copies/mL as per data in the included studies.
‡Indirectness was rated serious because almost all follow-up in both studies occurred under conditions of viral load suppression; therefore, the population does not fully reflect a population of individuals on ART with varying levels of viral load.
§Imprecision was rated serious because we considered the sample size and follow-up time to be insufficient (i.e., < 2000 participants and < 4000 person-years).
*Indirectness was rated very serious because the studies did not account consistently for relevant confounding variables (e.g., condom use, type of sex act, frequency of sex act, sexually transmitted infections, injection drug use, duration on ART and viral load), and the estimates were from a different population (i.e., heterosexual sex partners).
**Indirectness was rated serious because the estimates were from a different population (i.e., heterosexual sex partners).
††Indirectness was rated serious because the exposure does not directly match the question as studies contributing to this estimate included couples performing sex acts without condom use.

Q3: The HIV-positive sex partner is taking antiretroviral therapy (with varying levels of viral load) and either partner uses condoms

No studies reported empirical estimates for Q3; however, a systematic review published in 2014* modelled the combined effect of antiretroviral therapy and condoms to derive per-act risks, ranging from 0.003 transmissions per 1000 acts (95% CI 0.00–0.03) for insertive vaginal sex to 0.11 transmissions per 1000 acts (95% CI 0.02–0.73) for receptive anal sex. Furthermore, 4 transmissions were found in 1 study when the HIV-positive partner was taking antiretroviral therapy and reported consistent condom use,32 although there was inadequate information to calculate an estimate of transmission risk. We assigned a low risk of sexual HIV transmission for penile–vaginal sex and penile–anal sex for Q3 because of the potential for transmission during the exchange of bodily fluids that may occur during a slip, break or other incorrect use of the condom when viral load is not suppressed and the few reports of transmission under these circumstances. Given the paucity of evidence, we did not estimate transmission risk for oral sex when antiretroviral therapy (with variable viral load) and condoms were used together.

Q4: The HIV-positive sex partner is taking antiretroviral therapy and has a suppressed viral load, and either partner uses condoms

No reviews or studies provided direct evidence for Q4. We used indirect evidence from studies that reported on antiretroviral therapy, viral load suppression and sex without the use of condoms to provide a risk estimate (pooled incidence 0.00 transmissions/100 person-years, 95% CI 0.00–0.28).51,55 We rated the quality of the indirect evidence as moderate for heterosexual sex partners and MSM. We assigned a negligible risk of sexual HIV
transmission for Q4, when an HIV-positive partner is taking antiretroviral therapy, has a suppressed viral load of less than 200 copies/mL on consecutive measurements 4 to 6 months apart and uses condoms, per the rationale for Q2.

Q5: Either partner uses condoms alone
Five reviews provided pooled estimates of the risk of HIV transmission when heterosexual sex partners used condoms (Supplementary Tables S4–S6, Appendix 3). Because the findings of a Cochrane systematic review were less likely to have been confounded by antiretroviral therapy use and were declared as stable conclusive evidence in 2012 by The Cochrane Collaboration, we did not update this review. The authors of the review found that among serodiscordant couples who reported “always” using condoms, there were 1.14 HIV transmissions per 100 person-years (95% CI 0.56 to 2.04). We assigned a low risk of sexual HIV transmission for Q5 because there is potential for transmission during the exchange of bodily fluids that may occur during a slip, break or other incorrect condom use, and transmissions have occurred among partners reporting consistent condom use.

Interpretation
We found high-quality evidence showing a negligible risk of sexual HIV transmission when an HIV-positive sex partner had a suppressed viral load of less than 200 copies/mL that was maintained through adherence to antiretroviral therapy and confirmed on consecutive measurements every 4 to 6 months. In the GRADE approach, high-quality evidence means we are very confident that the true transmission risk is not higher than the upper limit of the reported confidence interval. We found that the risk of sexual HIV transmission is low when antiretroviral therapy (with varying levels of viral load), condoms or both were used. Based on our findings, relevant case law and other factors, the Department of Justice Canada concluded that the criminal law should generally not be applied. Based on our findings, relevant case law and other factors, the Department of Justice Canada concluded that the criminal law should generally not be applied to “persons living with HIV who: are on treatment; are not on treatment but use condoms; or, engage only in oral sex during a slip, break or other incorrect condom use, and transmissions have occurred among partners reporting consistent condom use.

Limitations
Our study protocols (Appendices 1 and 2), although developed a priori and peer reviewed, were not registered or published. Our ability to conduct certain analyses (e.g., per-act risk estimates, risk with concomitant sexually transmitted infections or for specific sex acts) was limited by both the level of detail and inconsistent measures across the included studies. Had the data allowed calculation of per-act estimates, however, our conclusions would not have changed. Updates of 2 studies that were included in our review were recently released. If all of the additional follow-up from these studies were eligible for incorporation into our meta-analysis, the upper confidence interval of our estimate for Q2 and Q4 would be lowered (from 0.28 to 0.13), but our point estimate and conclusions would not change. A recent expert consensus has, in any case, cautioned against overreliance on theoretical risks in this context. Finally, the risk of HIV transmission in study populations may not reflect the risks and circumstances in individual relationships.

Conclusion
Our findings show that there is a negligible risk of sexually transmitting HIV when an HIV-positive sex partner adheres to antiretroviral therapy and maintains a suppressed viral load of less than 200 copies/mL on consecutive measurements every 4 to 6 months. The risk of sexual HIV transmission is low when an HIV-positive sex partner is taking antiretroviral therapy without a suppressed viral load of less than 200 copies/mL, condoms are used or both. These findings will support individual patient and clinician decision-making, and will have implications for public
References


4. R. v. DC 2012 SCC 48, Quebec.

5. Criminal justice system’s response to non-disclosure of HIV. Ottawa: Department of Justice Canada; 2017 Dec. 1.


Competing interests: None declared.

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Funding: This research was funded, conducted and approved by the Public Health Agency of Canada.

Data sharing: Data extracted from the included studies are presented largely in the Results and Appendices; however, full extraction data tables are available upon reasonable request from the corresponding author.

Acknowledgements: The authors thank the peer reviewers nominated by the Communicable and Infectious Disease Steering Committee (CIDSC) of the Pan-Canadian Public Health Network whose thoughtful comments and feedback on earlier versions of this evidence synthesis strengthened their work: Ian Davis, Riya Fadel, Evelyne Fleury, Todd Hatchette, Laurie Ireland, Claude Laberge, Cynthia Lyles, David McKeown, Darrell Tan and Denise Werker. The authors also thank members of the CIDSC and the Council of Chief Medical Officers of Health of the Pan-Canadian Public Health Network for their reviews and comments. The authors acknowledge the advice provided by Dr. James Hanley with respect to our statistical analysis and interpretation. The authors also thank Jane Falconer for her external peer review of the search strategy for the update. We also acknowledge the unique contributions of our colleagues at the Public Health Agency of Canada, including Lisa Glandon, Lynda Gamble and Robyn Hocking at the Federal Science Library for preparing and conducting our electronic database searches; Fowsia Abdulkadir for assisting with reference screening; and Kanchana Amaratunga, Saskia Arnold, Marion Doull, Marsha Hay-Snyder, Howard Njoo, Toju Ogunremi, Dana Paquette, Shamila Shanmugasugaram, Winnie Siu and Karen Timmerman for their thoughtful input and insight.

Accepted: Sept. 20, 2018

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