

# Abstract categories

## 1. HIV Dynamics & Evolution

- 1.1 Dynamics of the HIV epidemic
- 1.2 Molecular epidemiology
- 1.3 HIV diversity
- 1.4 Viral dynamics and fitness
- 1.5 HIV incidence measurement
- 1.6 Surveillance in resource-limited settings
- 1.7 Modelling the HIV epidemic
- 1.8 Morbidity/mortality in the era of HAART

## 2. Virology

- 2.1 HIV-1 and HIV-2
- 2.2 SIV and HIV-related viruses
- 2.3 Attachment, receptors, co-receptors, entry, tropism
- 2.4 Reverse transcription
- 2.5 Integration
- 2.6 Regulation of HIV transcription
- 2.7 Maturation, morphogenesis and assembly
- 2.8 Viral accessory genes

## 3. Immunology

- 3.1 HIV-induced immune dysfunction and activation
- 3.2 Cellular suppressive factors
- 3.3 Innate immunity
- 3.4 HIV-specific humoral immunity
- 3.5 HIV-specific cellular immunity
- 3.6 HIV-specific mucosal immunity
- 3.7 T-cell homeostasis
- 3.8 Determinants of protection
- 3.9 Immune reconstitution

## 4. Pathogenesis

- 4.1 Biology of transmission
- 4.2 Primary infection
- 4.3 MHC and host genetic factors
- 4.4 Host regulatory genes
- 4.5 Long-term non-progressors
- 4.6 Mechanisms of CD4 T-cell depletion
- 4.7 Dendritic cells in HIV pathogenesis
- 4.8 HIV-induced apoptosis
- 4.9 Cytokines in HIV pathogenesis
- 4.10 Compartments of viral spreading

4.11

4.12

Anatomical and cellular reservoirs  
Biological markers for monitoring disease progression and therapy

## 5. Antiretroviral Therapy

- 5.1 New antiretroviral targets and compounds
- 5.2 Clinical trials of new drugs/pro-drugs
- 5.3 Phase III/IV trials
- 5.4 Treatment of primary HIV infection
- 5.5 Initiation of therapy
- 5.6 Treatment failure and salvage therapy
- 5.7 Treatment simplification
- 5.8 Treatment interruption
- 5.9 Immunologic and virologic limitations of HAART
- 5.10 Treatment of HIV-2

## 6. Treatment in Resource-Limited Settings

- 6.1 Access to care
- 6.2 Models of treatment and care in diverse settings
- 6.3 Prices of drugs
- 6.4 Strategies for delivery
- 6.5 Cost-benefit of HAART
- 6.6 Monitoring therapy
- 6.7 Operational research
- 6.8 Adverse events
- 6.9 Cultural issues

## 7. Immune-based Therapies and Therapeutic Vaccines

- 7.1 IL-2
- 7.2 Therapeutic vaccination
- 7.3 Other immune-based therapies

## 8. Resistance

- 8.1 Resistance surveillance
- 8.2 Mechanisms of drug resistance
- 8.3 Genotyping and phenotyping
- 8.4 Resistance testing in clinical practice

## 9. Pharmacology and Drug Interactions

- 9.1 PK and pharmacodynamics

- 9.2 Pharmacological monitoring of ARV therapy
- 9.3 Drug interactions
- 9.4 Pharmacogenomics
- 9.5 Pharmacovigilance
- 10. Complications of Antiretroviral Therapy**
  - 10.1 Metaanalysis of adverse events in different settings
  - 10.2 Lipids, and metabolic complications
  - 10.3 Lipoatrophy
  - 10.4 Mitochondrial toxicities
  - 10.5 Cardiovascular risks
  - 10.6 Liver toxicities
  - 10.7 Other toxicities
  - 10.8 Managing the side effects
- 11. Impact of Antiretroviral Therapy**
  - 11.1 Adherence
  - 11.2 Impact of therapy on sexuality
  - 11.3 Cultural issues
- 12. Tuberculosis**
- 13. Opportunistic Diseases**
  - 13.1 Mycobacterial diseases other than tuberculosis
  - 13.2 Parasitic diseases
  - 13.3 Fungal diseases
  - 13.4 Bacterial diseases
  - 13.5 CMV
  - 13.6 HHV-8 and Kaposi's sarcoma
  - 13.7 Non-Hodgkin's lymphomas
  - 13.8 HPV
  - 13.9 Impact of OI's on ARV treatment strategies
- 14. Co-infections**
  - 14.1 Hepatitis viruses
  - 14.2 Plasmodium
  - 14.3 HIV and STD interactions
  - 14.4 Other co-infections
- 15. Mother-to-Child Transmission**
  - 15.1 Epidemiology of vertical transmission
  - 15.2 Perinatal transmission
  - 15.3 Post-natal transmission
  - 15.4 Clinical trials
  - 15.5 Socio-behavioral aspects of MTCT prevention
  - 15.6 MTCT-Plus
- 16. Pediatrics**
  - 16.1 Pathogenesis of HIV disease in children
  - 16.2 Pediatric treatment strategies
  - 16.3 Clinical trials
  - 16.4 Complications of ARV in children
  - 16.5 Adolescent issues
- 17. Prevention of Horizontal Transmission**
  - 17.1 Determinants of transmissibility
  - 17.2 Prevention of sexual transmission
  - 17.3 Post-exposure prophylaxis
  - 17.4 Harm reduction and IVDU-related strategies
  - 17.5 Microbicides
- 18. Epidemiology and Infection Control**
  - 18.1 Occupational transmission
  - 18.2 Blood safety
  - 18.3 IV drug use
  - 18.4 Voluntary counselling and testing
  - 18.5 Public health issues in developing countries
  - 18.6 Diagnostics
- 19. Preventive Vaccines**
  - 19.1 HIV vaccine strategies
  - 19.2 Vectors and adjuvants
  - 19.3 Mucosal vaccination
  - 19.4 Genotypes and immunotypes
  - 19.5 Monitoring anti-HIV immune responses
  - 19.6 Animal models
  - 19.7 Clinical trials
  - 19.8 Modelling the impact of vaccines
  - 19.9 New concepts in preventive vaccines