# *Q&A from MeSH Webinar 3: Estimating HIV Incidence: Experiences from the ALPHA Network*

*You presented well incidence declines as estimated from longitudinal data in men and women and suggested these declines were in part due to treatment – but why steeper declines in men than women? Also do you know how the 2017/18 extrapolated estimates for uMkhanyakude (the dotted lines) were calculated? By Brian Rice*
Answered live.

*You mentioned challenges in estimating incidence from prevalence data – could you say more on this? I imagine one is that you have to assume you have a closed population and that age-specific mortality remains stables over time? By anonymous attendee*
Answered live.

*Across the three years of the recency testing in Western Kenya you interestingly showed prevalence dropped – do you have thoughts as why prevalence would decline? Increasingly a younger and/or less at-risk population engaging with the study? By Brian Rice*
Answered live.

*Question for Malebogo or Julie - (Great Presentation). Would you consider based on your work to date that recency assays could replace routine serosurveys for monitoring HIV incidence in the settings in which you work? By Paul Mee*
Answered live.