
**BACKGROUND**
- The proportion of individuals who are asymptomatic and not treated is an essential component of incident HIV (DE) values, measured using assays such as plasma viral load (VL). This value is used to estimate the proportion of HIV-infected individuals among adolescents aged 15-24 years in the absence of specific data on each of the proportion of adults aged 15-49 years and the proportion of "recent" results for the 2 scenarios described above.
- The prevalence of the MDRI (days) is driven by the prevalence, incidence, the mean duration of recent infection (MDRI), and the false negative rate (FNR) in plasma viral load (VL) screening.

**METHODS (CONT.)**
- Sample sizes were calculated using publicly available spreadsheets (http://www.incidence9cap.ca/columbia.edu).

**RESULTS**
- The relationship between MDRI, FRR, and sample sizes is complex and depends on various factors, such as the prevalence of recent infection and the FRR in plasma viral load screening.

**LIMITATIONS**
- In countries with one or two subtypes, such as Cameroon, Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda, sample sizes may not be as high as in countries with multiple subtypes.

**CONCLUSIONS**
- The sample size required for estimating incidence indicators with a reasonable precision (20% RSE) is lower in countries with one or two subtypes than in countries with multiple subtypes.

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