PrEP Awareness in Special Populations of Women and People who Use Drugs

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Disclosures

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- Research support from Gilead Sciences, Doris Duke Charitable Foundation, and Bristol Myers-Squibb Virology Fellows Program
- No conflicts of interest to declare



Who's out there?

What is your professional degree/role?

- 1. Physician (MD, DO)
- 2. Nurse Practitioner or Nurse
- 3. Clinic administrator
- 4. Researcher
- 5. Other/Interested citizen





Who's out there (II)?

What is your primary area of specialty?

- 1. Primary care
- 2. Infectious diseases
- 3. Women's health
- 4. Not a clinician
- 5. Other



How much experience do you have providing PrEP services?

- Extensive experience or a dedicated PrEP clinic
- 2. Some experience
- 3. Minimal experience





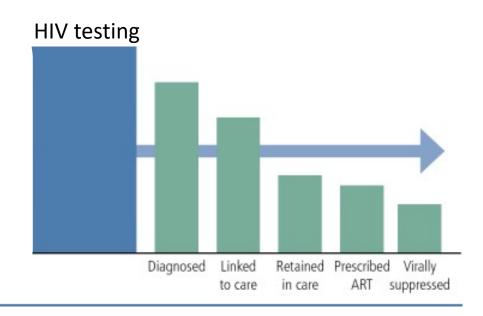
Goals and Objectives

- Discuss the need and potential for PrEP as HIV prevention among special populations of women and people who use drugs;
- Evaluate potential barriers to PrEP uptake and retention among special populations of women and people who use drugs, including lack of awareness;
- Identify strategies to increase PrEP awareness among special populations of women and people who use drugs, including the use of patient-centered decision aids.

THE POWER AND PROMISE OF PrEP



The Status Neutral Continuum



<u>Buchbinder S. Top Antivir Med. 2018 Apr; 26(1): 1–16.</u> (Adapted from CROI 2018 Abstract 61, www.nastad.org)





HIV Prevention

- U.S. National HIV/AIDS Strategy 2020
 - Priority #1: Reducing new HIV infections
- Combination of prevention strategies
- HIV PrEP Framework: scale-up PrEP
 by 500% by 2020

Available at: hiv.gov

Key Target Populations for High Impact HIV Prevention

- Men who have sex with men
- Communities of color
- Women
- People who inject drugs
- Transgender women and men
- Youth

National HIV/AIDS Strategy; CDC HIV Strategy





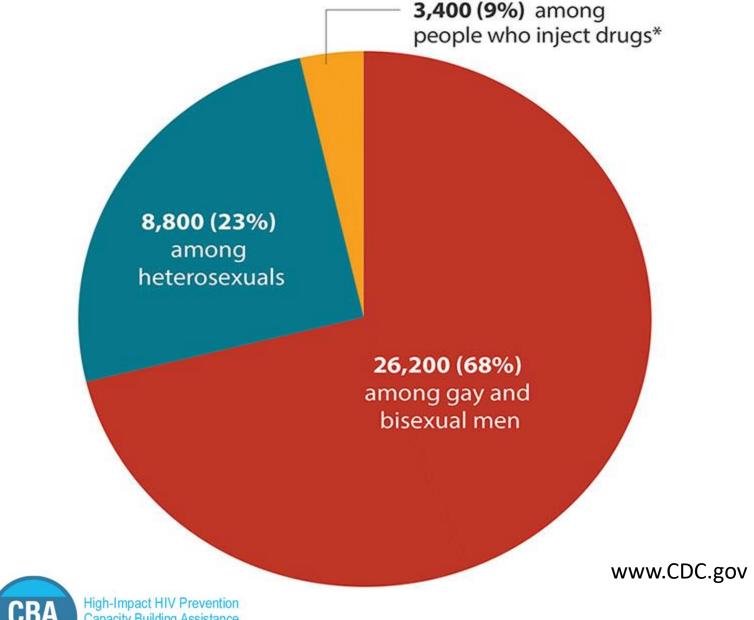
Some basic definitions

- Women
 - Cis-gendered
 - Not pregnant
- People who use drugs (PWUD)
 - People who inject drugs (PWID)





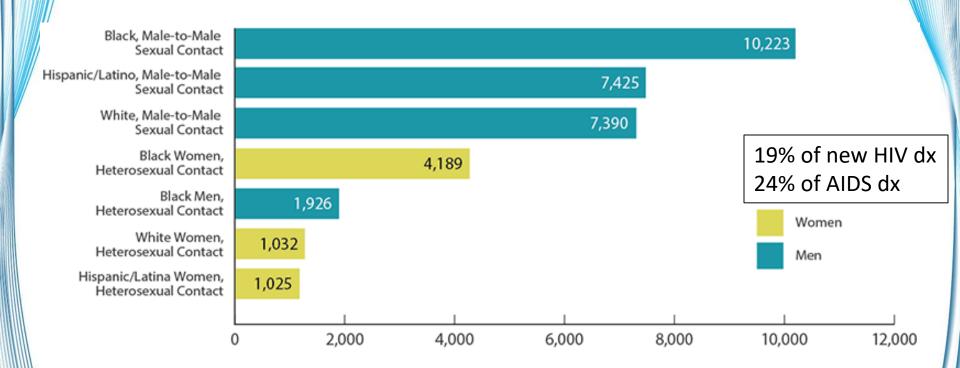
Estimated New HIV Infections in the United States by Transmission Category, 2015







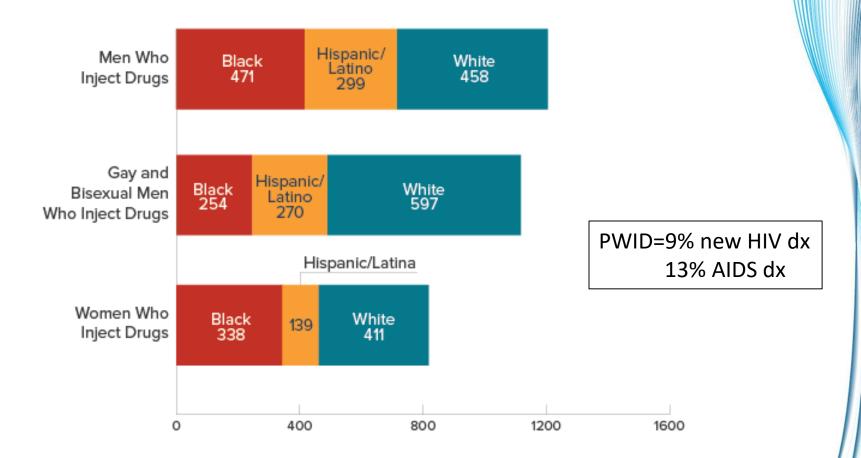
HIV Diagnoses in the United States for the Most-Affected Subpopulations (by Gender and Risk), 2016







HIV Diagnoses Among People Who Inject Drugs, by Transmission Category, Race/Ethnicity, and Sex, 2016—United States







Jennifer is a 26yo woman who presents to a new primary care physician to establish care. She is currently homeless and uninsured.

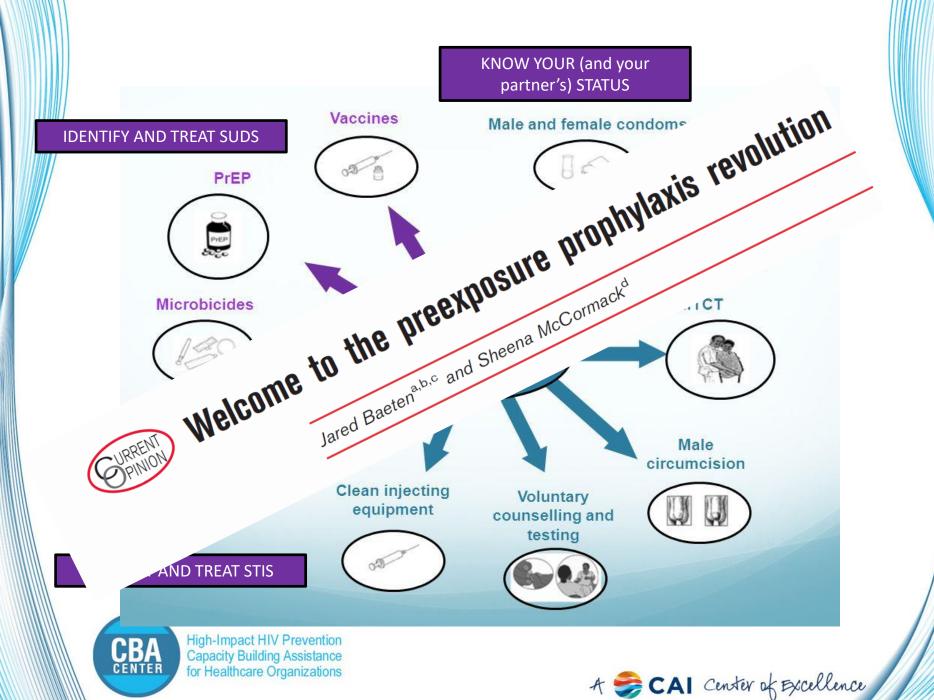
She smokes crack 2-3 times per week and occasionally exchanges sex for drugs or money to acquire drugs. Most of her sex partners are acquaintances but she does not know their HIV status.



What will you do to address her HIV prevention needs?

- 1. Start PrEP if HIV testing negative
- Defer PrEP until she engages with treatment for her substance use disorder
- 3. Defer PrEP until she obtains insurance or housing.
- 4. Defer PrEP for now. Encourage her to use condoms with male partners.





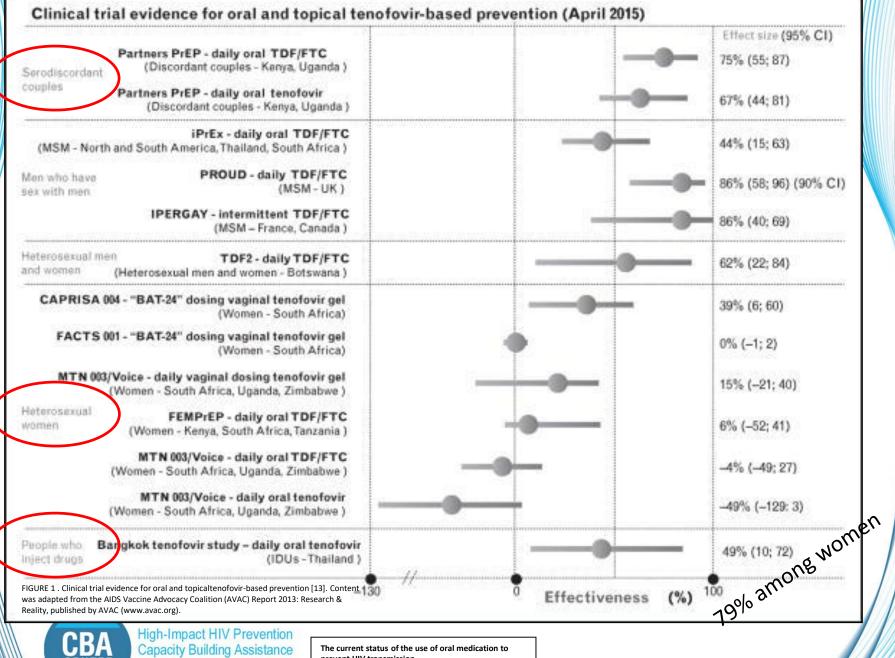
Power of PrEP

- Highly effective at preventing HIV
 - Optimal coverage in heterosexual epidemic could ↓new infections by 39% in 10 years!
- Fully user-controlled

Supervie Sci Rep 2011







for Healthcare Organizations

prevent HIV transmission.

Mayer, Kenneth; Ramjee, Gita

Current Opinion in HIV & AIDS. 10(4):226-232, July 2015



A SCAI Center of Excellence

PrEP Formulations

- TDF/FTC oral pill
 - Once daily dosing
 - On-demand (event-driven) dosing (MSM)
- 1% TFV topical gel
- In research and development:
 - Cabotegravir injectable (Phase III)
 - Dapivirine vaginal ring (Phase IIIb)
 - TAF/FTC (Phase III)
 - Maraviroc oral (Phase II) and topical (Phase I)
 - TFV implants (Phase I)



BOX B2: RECOMMENDED INDICATIONS FOR PREP USE BY HETEROSEXUALLY ACTIVE MEN AND WOMEN

- Adult person
- Without acute or established HIV infection
- Any sex with opposite sex partners in past 6 months
- Not in a monogamous partnership with a recently tested HIV-negative partner

AND at least one of the following

- Is a man who has sex with both women and men (behaviorally bisexual) [also evaluate indications for PrEP use by Box B1 criteria]
- Infrequently uses condoms during sex with 1 or more partners of unknown HIV status who are known to be at substantial risk of HIV infection (PWID or bisexual male partner)
- Is in an ongoing sexual relationship with an HIV-positive partner
- A bacterial STI (syphilis, gonorrhea in women or men) diagnosed or reported in past 6 months



CDC PrEP Guidelines 2017



BOX B3: RECOMMENDED INDICATIONS FOR PREP USE BY PERSONS WHO INJECT DRUGS

- Adult person
- Without acute or established HIV infection
- Any injection of drugs not prescribed by a clinician in past 6 months

AND at least one of the following

- Any sharing of injection or drug preparation equipment in past 6 months
- Risk of sexual acquisition (also evaluate by criteria in Box B1 or B2)

CDC PrEP Guidelines 2017





Table: Estimated numbers of adults with indications for PrEP, by transmission risk group and prace/ethnicity, United States, 2015

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *				
	Transmission Risk Group			
	MSM	HET	PWID	Total
	#	#	#	#
	(% of total	(% of total	(% of total	(% of total with
	MSM)	HET)	PWID)	indications)
Black/African American,				
non-Hispanic	309,190 (38.0)	164,660 (63.8)	26,490 (36.5)	500,340 (43.7)
Hispanic/Latino	220,760 (27.1)	46,580 (18.0)	14,920 (20.6)	282,260 (24.7)
White, non-Hispanic	238,670 (29.3)	36,540 (14.2)	28,020 (38.6)	303,230 (26.5)
Total	813,970 (71.1)	258,080 (22.5)	72,510 (6.3)	1,144,550 (100)

176,670-468,000 women 72,510-115,000 PWID

Smith CROI 2018 Abstract 86 & Ann Epidem 2018; MMWR Nov 27, 2015





Efficacy-Effectiveness Gap

Had indications for PrEP (2014-15)

- 1.1 million adults
- 176,670-468,000 U.S. women
- 72,510-115,000 PWID

Received PrEP (2012-16)

- Overall: 11,000 new initiations every quarter 2016
 - 75% non Hispanic White
- 15,060 U.S. women
- ?PWID (low)

Smith CROI 2018 Abstract 86; MMWR Nov 27, 2015

Mera Giler IAS 2017; Kuo CROI 2018 Abstract 1030





KEY BARRIERS TO PREP ACCESS AND SCALE-UP



- Wide range of efficacy in clinical trials
 - Adherence
 - Vaginal microbiome (dysbiosis)
 - CAPRISA-004: 1% TFV gel efficacious only for women with Lactobacillus dominant microbiota
 - Partners PrEP: oral TDF/FTC or TFV efficacy did not differ by bacterial vaginosis status

Klatt et al. Science 2017; Heffron et al. CROI 2017; Velloza and Heffron Curr HIV/AIDS Rep 2017

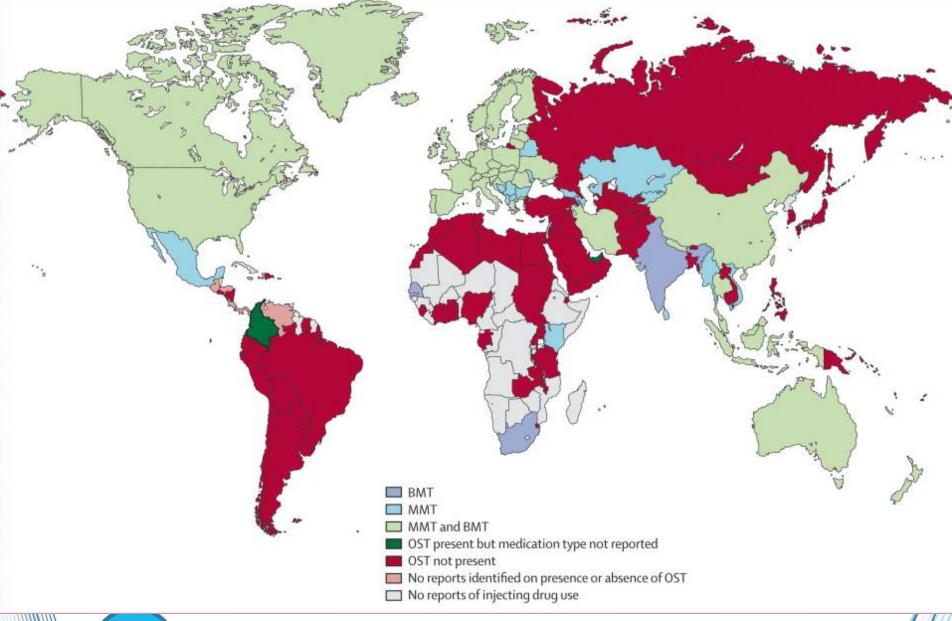


7001

- Minimal data: single RCT
- Overlapping sex and drug use networks
- Acceptability?
- Cost-effectiveness?
- Ethics of "promoting" PrEP over harm reduction services?

Eisengerich PLoS One 2012; Alistar PLoS Med 2011; Mayer JAIDS 2018



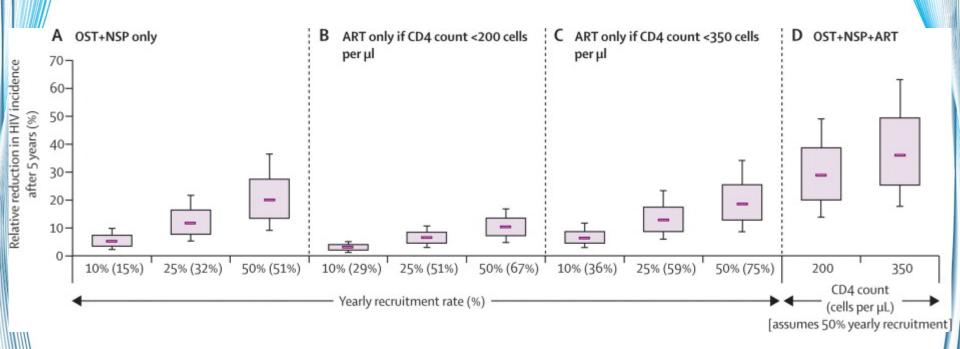




Mathers Lancet 2010



Effect of different intervention combinations and yearly recruitment rates on HIV incidence after 5 years



Degenhardt Lancet 2010





Interpersonal/Social Barriers

Stigma and discrimination

Distrust in providers, healthcare

systems

Health literacy

6'
5'11"
-5'11"
-5'9"
-5'9"
-5'6"
-5'3"

TRUVADA WHORE
-5'3"

AIDS HEALTHCARE FOUNDATION SLUT SHAMING DEPARTMENT

Auerbach AIDS Pt Care STDs 2015



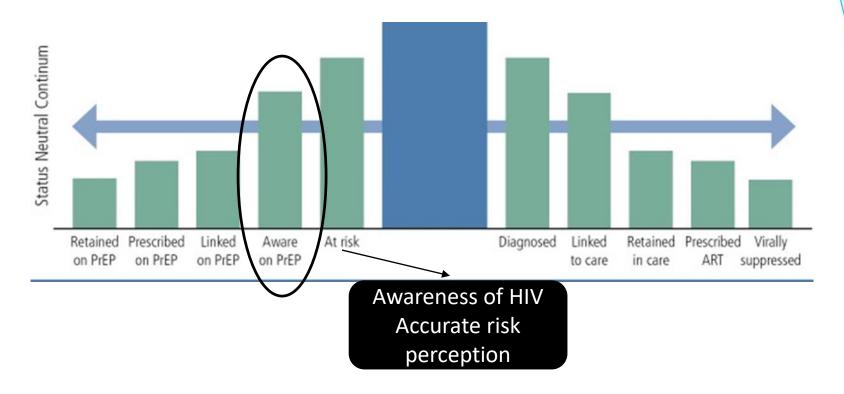


Structural Barriers

- Insurance
 - Medicaid expansion
- Cost
 - Patient drug assistance programs
 - Generic TDF/FTC?
- Providers
 - Who? Where? How?



Individual Barriers





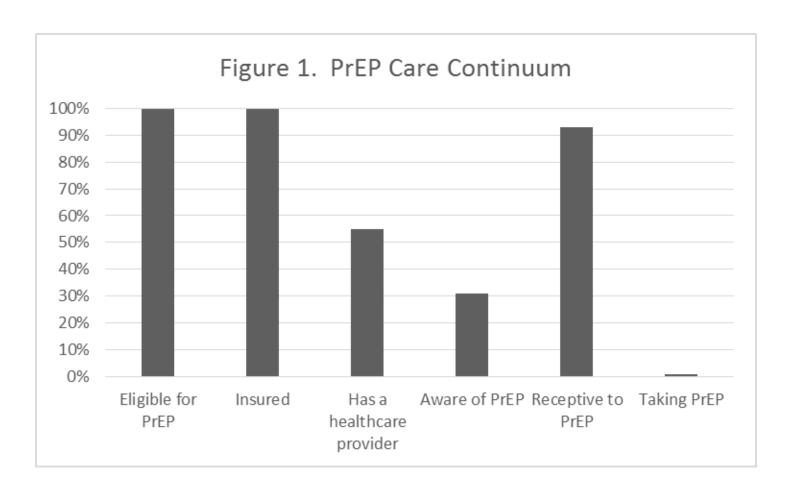


PrEP for women on probation

- Cross-sectional survey of 125 HIV- CJ-involved women in Connecticut
- Extensive CJ-involvement (mean 4.4 lifetime incarcerations)
- High social comorbidity: unstably housed, unemployed, impoverished
- High medical & psychiatric comorbidity: HCV, STIs, depression, IPV-exposure, substance use
- High risk behaviors:
 - Recent transactional sex (22.4%)
 - Unsafe injecting (14.4%)



33% (n=42) met clinical criteria for



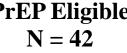


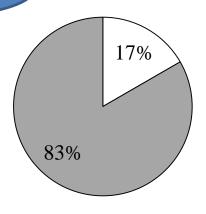




Less likely to: Be stably housed Have a PCP

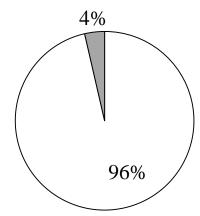
More likely to have: **IPV-exposure** Drug possession charge Lifetime substance use **HCV**





PrEP Ineligible

$$N = 83$$



Participants who correctly perceived their HIV risk Participants who incorrectly perceived their HIV risk



- 32% of 2406 women enrolled in WIHS PrEP-eligible
 - 6% had ever heard of PrEP
 - 1 had ever used PrEP
 - 86% interested in PrEP
- Among 716 HIV- participants, willingness to use PrEP associated with:
 - Younger age
 - Belief that PrEP will prevent HIV
 - Willingness to recommend PrEP to others

Patel CROI 2018 Abstract 1048; Kasaye CROI 2018 Abstract 1050



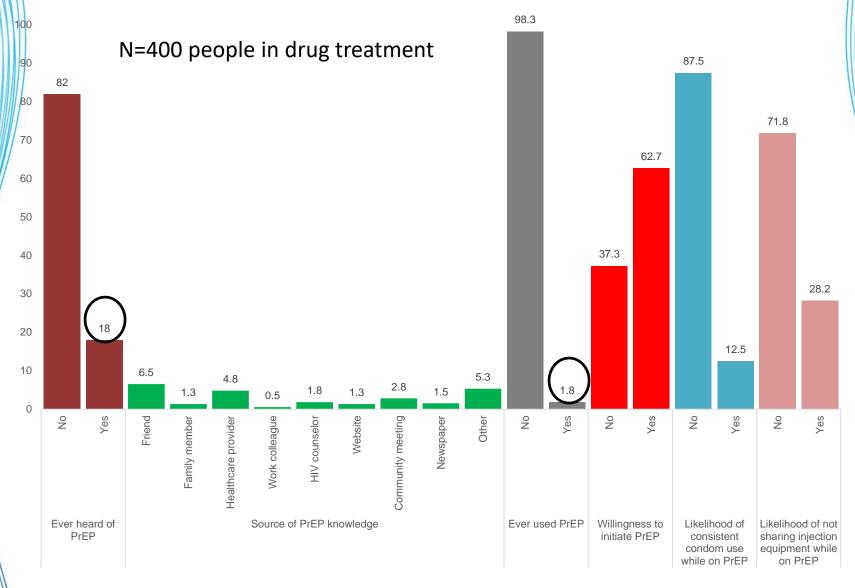


...but 个PrEP Acceptability

- Nationally representative random sample (1500 women)
- Correlates of potential PrEP uptake:
 - less educational status
 - more sex partners
 - provider recommendations and
 - peer norms supportive of PrEP

Wingood JAIDS 2013









- 2015 National HIV Behavioral Surveillance System
- Among PWID with PrEP indication (n=181/516):
 - -7.4% ever heard of PrEP
 - <1% had received a PrEP prescription</p>
 - None were taking PrEP

Kuo CROI 2018 Abstract 1030



Why is PrEP Awareness Limited among Women and PWID?

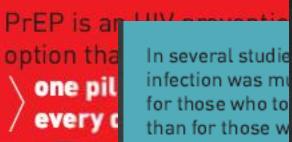




#Social media messaging



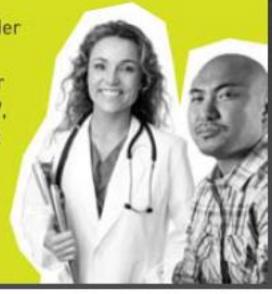
CDC PrEP Consumer Info





If you and your
health care provider
agree that PrEP
might reduce your
risk of getting HIV,
he or she will test
you for HIV and
other sexually
transmitted
diseases

ARE YOU READY FOR





High-Impact HIV Prevention Capacity Building Assistance for Healthcare Organizations

Limited Direct-to-Consumer Marketing

2012: TDF/FTC approved for PrEP

May 2018







STRATEGIES TO OVERCOME THE "AWARENESS GAP"



Inclusive messaging





In-reach

- Integrate HIV testing/PrEP into nontraditional settings
 - Drug treatment programs
 - Needle syringe programs
 - Criminal justice settings
 - Health fairs





Harnessing Technology (mHealth)

- Seeking high risk populations for HIV prevention (testing, PrEP)
 - Using social networking sites
- Reduce substance use
 - Motivational interviewing techniques
- Reduce risk, increase knowledge
 - Messaging content from peer health navigators
 - Video game for teens (role playing): www.play2prevent.org





Peer-led interventions

Peer Health Advocates, peer change agents
PrEP champions (including through social media)

Latkin Health Psychol 2003; Weeks Subst Use Misuse 2009; Patel JMIR Res Protoc 2018; Young Clin Trials 2018







Asking the right questions

Question	Assesses	Potential solution
Have you heard about PrEP?	Awareness	Increase awareness
Now that we've told you about PrEP, do you want to take it?	Acceptability	Cultural adaptation of intervention delivery
Are you at risk for HIV?	Risk perception	Re-align perceptions
Is PrEP right for you?	Personal preferences	Individualized content



Patient-centered decision aids

- Support informed and shared decision making
- Recommended by the IOM, supported by >115 RCTs
- Core elements:
 - Information delivery
 - Deliberation
 - Implementation
- Internationally standardized criteria: IPDAS
- https://decisionaid.ohri.ca/index.html

Stacey Cochrane Rev 2014; Elwyn BMJ 2006; Elwyn BMJ 2010



Continue





Project OPTIONS

- AIM 1: To create a patient-centered HIV prevention decision aid for women with substance use disorders (SUD) entering treatment.
 - Interviewed 20 HIV- women in drug treatment and 20 "stakeholders"
 - Qualitative analysis: How do women think about (or not) and make decisions about HIV prevention?
- AIM 2: Building on findings from Aim 1, to pilot test the effect of the informed decision aid intervention on PrEP uptake among women with substance use disorders entering treatment.

Doris Duke Charitable Foundation Scholars



What's in your HIV prevention toolbox?



If you're a woman in care at APT, a new study could help you find out!

What potential PrEP users want to know



Jennifer is a 26yo woman who presents to a new primary care physician to establish care. She is currently homeless and uninsured.

She smokes crack 2-3 times per week and occasionally exchanges sex for drugs or money to acquire drugs. Most of her sex partners are acquaintances but she does not know their HIV status.



What will you do next to address her HIV prevention needs?

- 1. Offer HIV testing
- 2. Offer HIV and STI testing
- Review her risk for HIV + Offer HIV/STI testing
- Review her risk for HIV + Offer HIV/STI testing + Discuss pros/cons of PrEP

Take-home messages

- Women and PWID are key target populations for HIV prevention...
- ...but experience a number of barriers to PrEP uptake, including lack of awareness.
- Tools for addressing awareness are: inclusive messaging, decision aids, peerled interventions, and mHealth.

QUESTIONS?



Thank you!

- Any questions?
- Please feel free to email me: jaimie.meyer@yale.edu

Learning Collaborative Discussion:

- 1. How well does your PrEP program reach women and people who inject drugs?
- 2. What are the major barriers you see to delivering PrEP services to women and people who inject drugs?
- 3. What types of resources or messaging is needed to broaden the reach of PrEP?
- 4. What other tools are needed for HIV prevention among women and people who inject drugs?

Enroll Today!

Please email us at Elearning2@CDNetwork.org

Session 2 – December 2018 (TBA)



