

PSYCHOSOCIAL PREDICTORS OF ACCEPTABILITY AND RISK COMPENSATION FOR PREP

results from three critical populations



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HUNTER

CHEST

Center for HIV Educational
Studies & Training

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*Our amazing team of scientists,
graduate students, and
research staff at CHEST*

The participants who gave their
time and energy to these studies

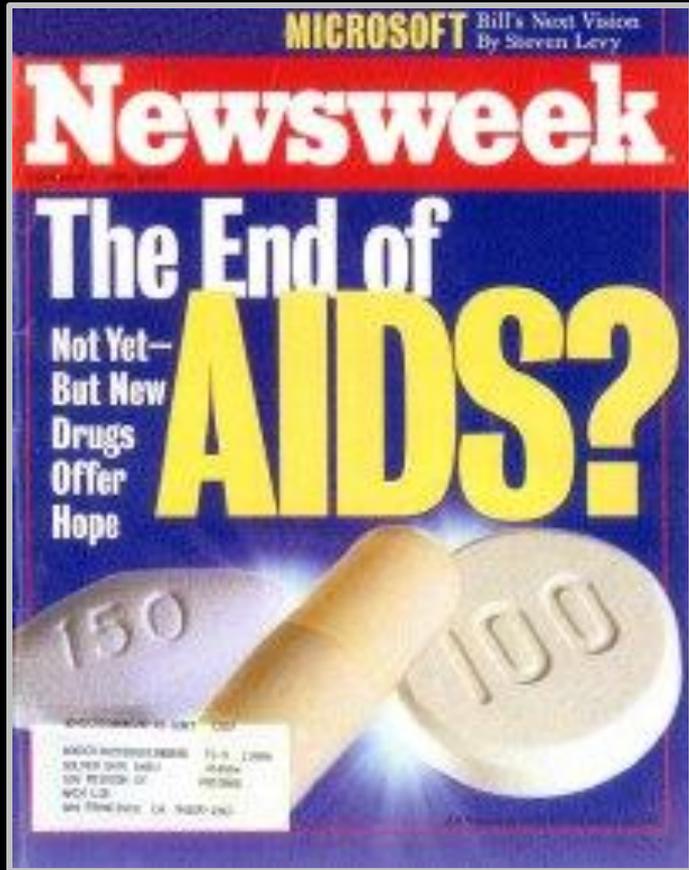


“For me, what it was is like a beautiful day like today. I’d get up in the morning, and here are these pills to remind me I’m sick. And I just didn’t want to think that way.”

-- David



A social-behavioral perspective on biomedical intervention...



1998



2011

A social-behavioral perspective on biomedical intervention...



2012 and beyond...

A social-behavioral perspective on biomedical intervention...



1. LGBT youth in the Ballroom scene in NYC
2. Black-identified MSM never tested for HIV
3. Highly sexually active gay men
(median of 20 partners in past 90 days)

Health and Education Alternatives for Teens (HEAT)

seven
HEAT PRESENT
THE 7 DEADLY LEGENDS BALL

LOCATION: THE LAB BROOKLYN
1426 FULTON ST BTW TOMPKINS AND BROOKLYN AVE
4 TRAIN TO KINGSTON AND PARAD AVE

TIME: 4PM-10PM
SATURDAY
OCTOBER 22, 2011

THE HEAT PROGRAM
IN COLLABORATION WITH
THE ICONIC LIL' MAMA &
LEGENDARY KAMARI

Deadly Sins
TONIGHT WE HONOR LEGENDS

Jazzy Xprada
envy
Twigggy Pucci
Lust
Kamari Xprada
ANGER
Symba pink Lady
Sloth
SEQUOIA 007
Gluttony

Omari Pink Lady
pride
iil mama Pucci
Grrrrd

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AGES 13-24

HEAT

Seven Deadly Sins Legends Ball
October 22, 2011

Sample Characteristics (n= 85)

Age 16-29, M = 20.08, SD = 2.63

Gender

Male	60 (71%)
Female	12 (14%)
Trans/Genderqueer/2 spirit	13 (15%)

Race

Black/African-American	56 (66%)
Latino/a	8 (9%)
Other/Multi-racial	21(25%)

Times in past year that you couldn't go home

Never	69 (51%)
1-2 times	32 (24%)
3 or more times	34 (25%)

PrEP knowledge & acceptability

- 53% had never heard of PrEP.
- 61% said they would be interested in learning more about PrEP.
- 37% said they would be interested in taking PrEP.
- 66% said that PrEP is something that would be important to protect the ballroom community from HIV.

Factors related to PrEP acceptability

Interest in taking PrEP was NOT associated with...

- Concerns about side effects
- Concerns about others seeing the pills
- Concerns about remembering to take pills

Factors related to PrEP acceptability

	TOTAL Agree	Interested in TAKING PrEP
PrEP would make me less worried about HIV.	36%	

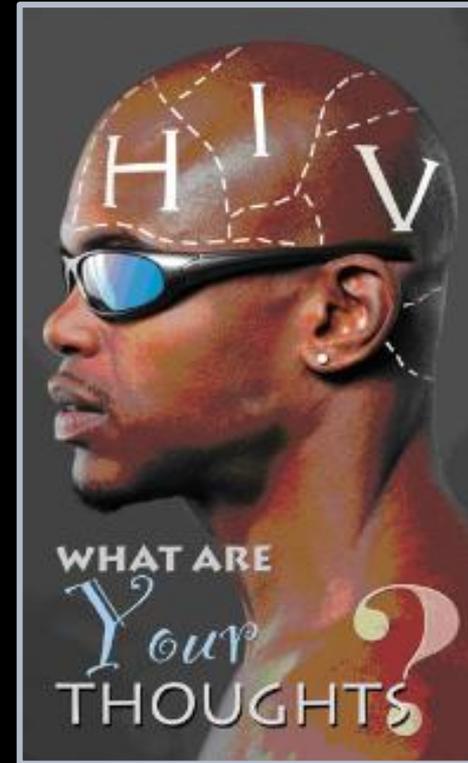
Among youth who said they worry about HIV "most" or "all" the time, 50% would be interested in taking PrEP.

Take-home message #1

A social-behavioral perspective on biomedical prevention recognizes the importance of “**risk periods**” (not just “risk groups” or “risk behavior”) and acknowledges the complex ways in which PrEP might impact patients’ lives.



BROTHA: Brothers Reaching Out to Talk about HIV Awareness



U01PS000707 (Nanin, PI)
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

PrEP and HIV conspiracy beliefs

The good news...

72% agree that “medical and public health institutions are trying to stop the spread of HIV in black communities.”

The difficult news...

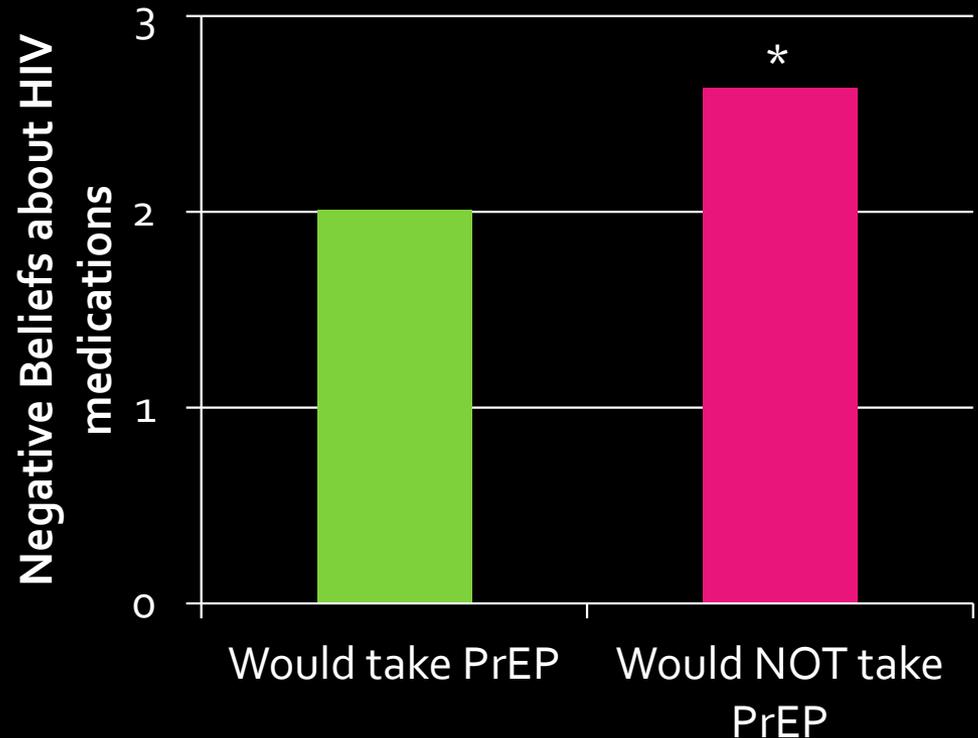
Only 34% agree that “medicines used to treat HIV are saving lives in the black community”

Only 16% agree that “the government is telling the truth about AIDS”

PrEP and negative beliefs about meds

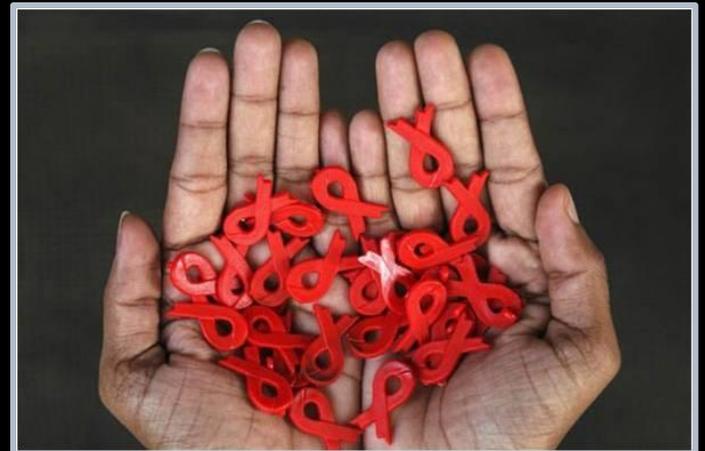
- The medicine used to treat HIV causes people to get AIDS.
- The medicine that doctors prescribe to treat HIV is poison.
- People who take new medications for HIV are guinea pigs for the government.

40-50% of participants did not disagree with these statements

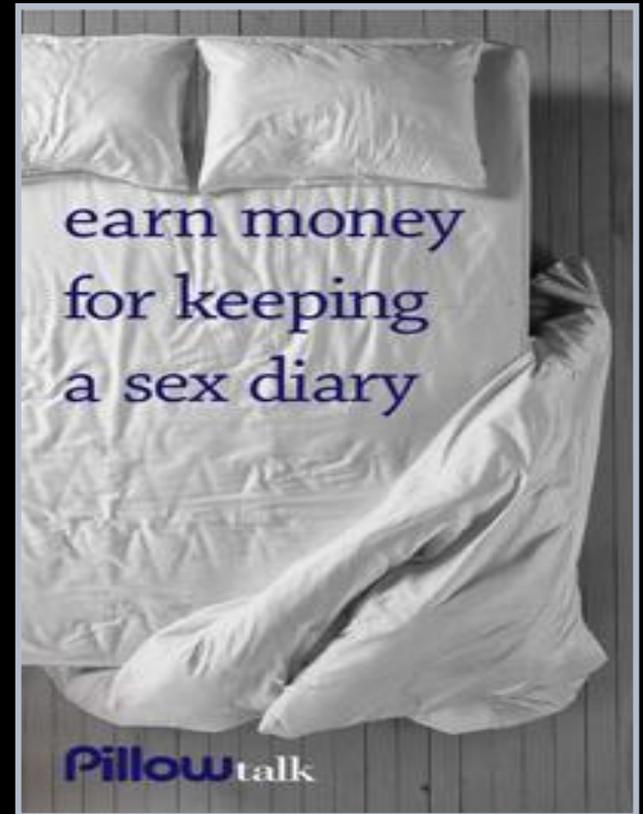


Take-home message #2

A social-behavioral perspective on biomedical prevention recognizes that PrEP messages, programs, and policies are entering into an **already existing context**, through which they will be interpreted and understood.



Pillow Talk: Compulsive Behaviors, Mental Health, and HIV Risk



R01MH087714 (Parsons, PI)
National Institutes of Mental Health

Sample Characteristics (n= 80)

Age	18-73, Median = 31	
Race	Black/African-American	11 (14%)
	Latino/a	10(12%)
	White	51 (64%)
	Other/Multi-racial	8(10%)
Education	No College Degree	25(31%)
	College Degree	55(69%)
Yearly Income	Under \$20,000	30 (37%)
	\$30,000-\$50,000	23 (29%)
	Over \$50,000	27 (34%)

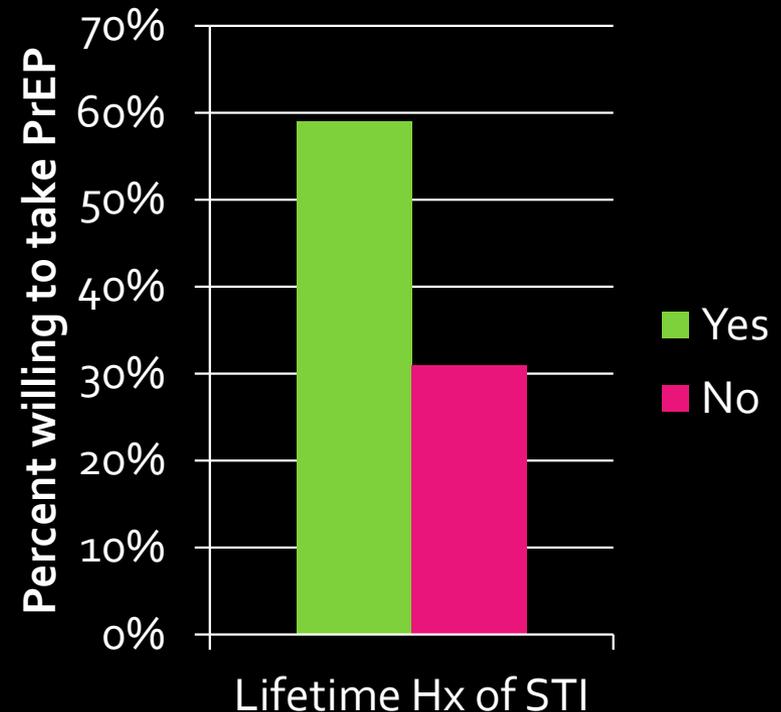
Partners in the past 90 days Range: 10-90, M = 32, Median = 20

PrEP knowledge (n = 80)

- 51% had heard of PrEP.
- 54% had no idea how effective PrEP was in preventing HIV. Answers ranged from 20-90%.
- 83% said it was very or extremely important to use condoms while on PrEP.

PrEP acceptability

- 49% said they would definitely or probably take PrEP.
- There was no difference in PrEP acceptability by...
 - Age
 - Race/ethnicity
 - Education
 - Relationship status
 - Recency of last HIV test
 - Personality factors



PrEP & risk compensation

- Taking PrEP would make me *less* likely to...
 - Use a condom for insertive sex (16%)
 - Use a condom for receptive sex (14%)
 - Ask a partner's status before sex (15%)

- Taking PrEP would make me *more* likely to...
 - Have group sex (21%)
 - Have unprotected sex with a guy I know is HIV+ (15%)
 - Have unprotected sex with an HIV-negative guy I knew was taking PrEP (27%)

PrEP & risk compensation

Across all items, 20% of participants say that PrEP will make them safer and 34% say that taking PrEP will make them riskier.

How do these groups differ?



PrEP & risk compensation

How do these groups differ?

Sexual Compulsivity

Internalized
homophobia

Anxiety

Impulsivity

Identification with
the Gay Community

Willingness to
take PrEP



Depression

Anticipated
HIV Stigma

Motivations for
condom use

PrEP & risk compensation

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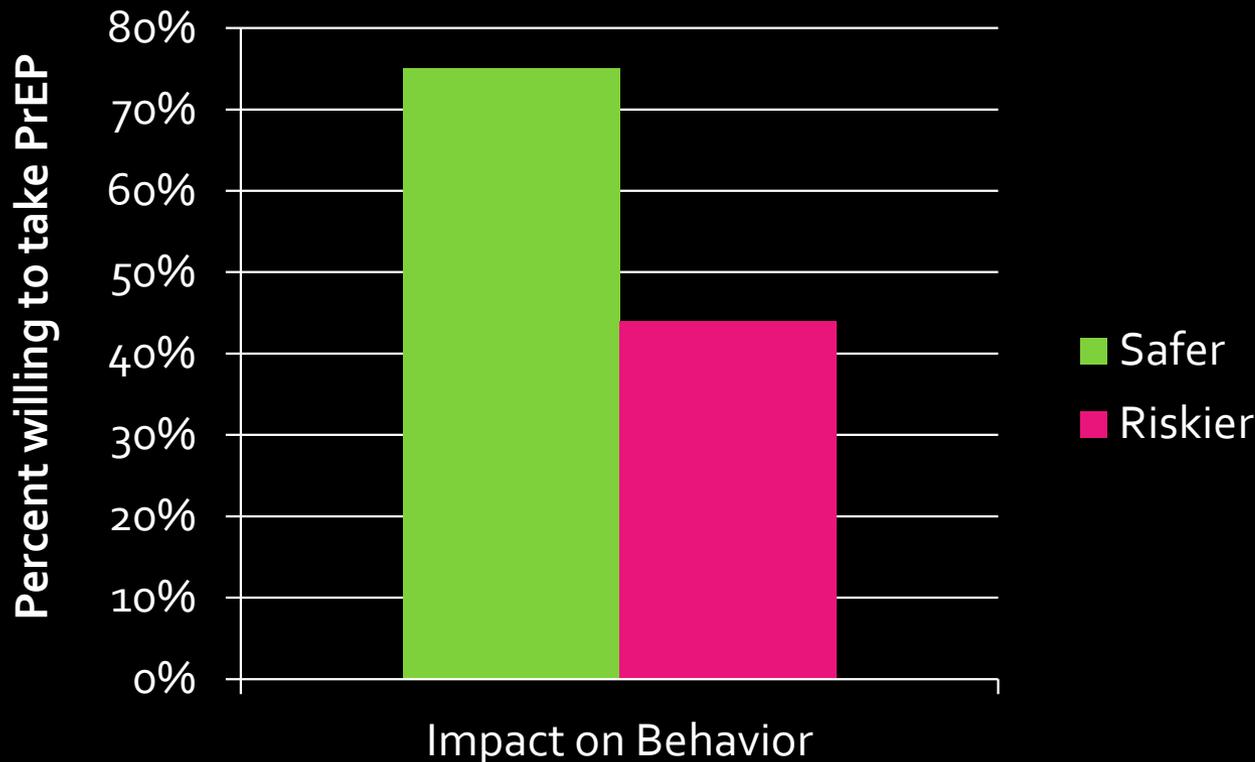
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How do these groups differ?



People who believe that PrEP will make them safer are more likely to say they will use PrEP.

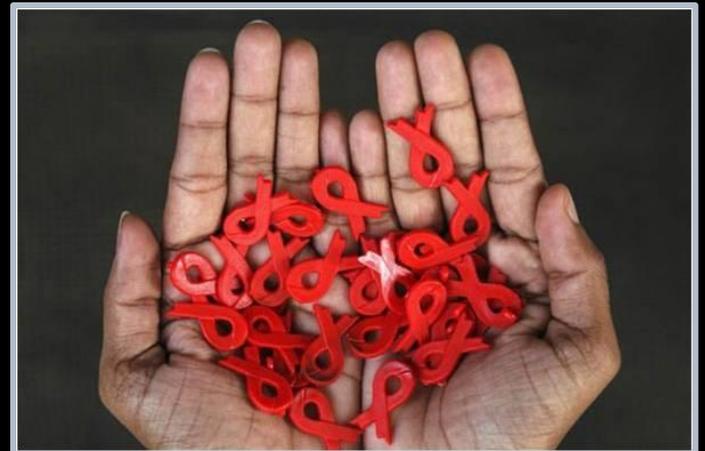
PrEP & risk compensation

Those who report that PrEP will make them riskier score higher on...

- Risk reduction motivations for condom use
 - I could get HIV/STI if I have sex without a condom ($p < .02$)
 - I am tempted to have sex without a condom when the risk of HIV is low ($p < .001$)
- Arousal motivations for unprotected sex
 - It's easier for me to cum when I have sex without a condom ($p < .04$)
 - Having sex without a condom is more exciting because I've been told I shouldn't do it ($p < .001$)

Take-home message #3

A social-behavioral perspective on biomedical prevention creates supportive interventions that recognize the role of **risk perception** and **affect** in decision-making.



A social-behavioral perspective

has implications for...

- Communication and conceptualization of PrEP messages
- Identification of “targets” for PrEP efforts
- Development of supportive interventions



Thank you!

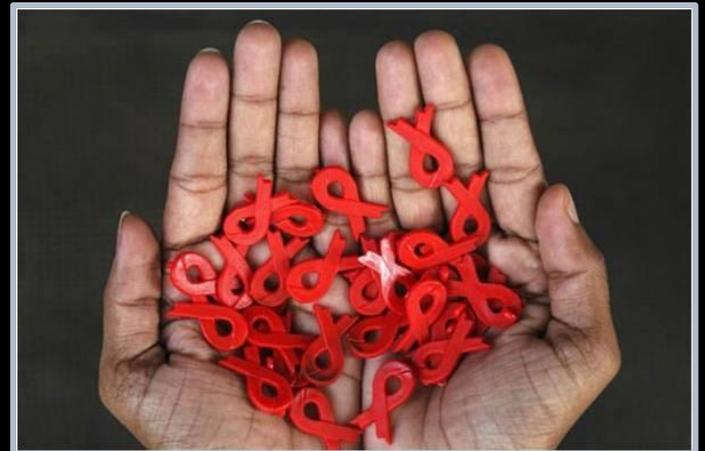
sarit.golub@hunter.cuny.edu

“I think using PrEP it kind of, there’s still this association that...people who have HIV take ARV drugs, and so people who are HIV-negative who take ARV drugs on a daily basis, its kinda the same association... some people who have HIV don’t like taking a pill every day, because that’s what reminds them that they have HIV...So that’s kinda why I would be skeptical to taking it. It’s just that it would be the association with people who have HIV...” -- 24 year old Latino gay man



Take-home message #1

A social-behavioral perspective on biomedical prevention recognizes the complexity of the meaning of pills (and pill-taking) in the conceptualization of PrEP messages.



PrEP knowledge & acceptability (n = 32)

- 59% had never heard of PrEP.
- 50% said they would definitely or probably take PrEP.
- Participants would like to receive PrEP from...
 - Regular doctor/health care provider (50%)
 - Community health clinic (38%)
 - Pharmacy (6%)
 - CBO (6%)
 - STI Clinic, mobile van, outreach worker (0%)