

Adverse Implications of Heterosexism for PrEP Clinical Decision-Making & Considerations Regarding Provider Education

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Conflict of Interest Disclosure

 Sarah Calabrese has no real or apparent conflicts of interest to report.

Background



U.S. MSM & Access to PrEP

- U.S. MSM are a PrEP priority population
 - MSM account for 70% of new HIV infections in U.S.¹
 - □ 1 in 4 MSM are indicated for PrEP²



- PrEP access depends on provider uptake
- Concerns about patient behavior may interfere with providers' willingness to prescribe PrEP
 - Sexual risk compensation³⁻⁵
 - Adherence^{3,4}

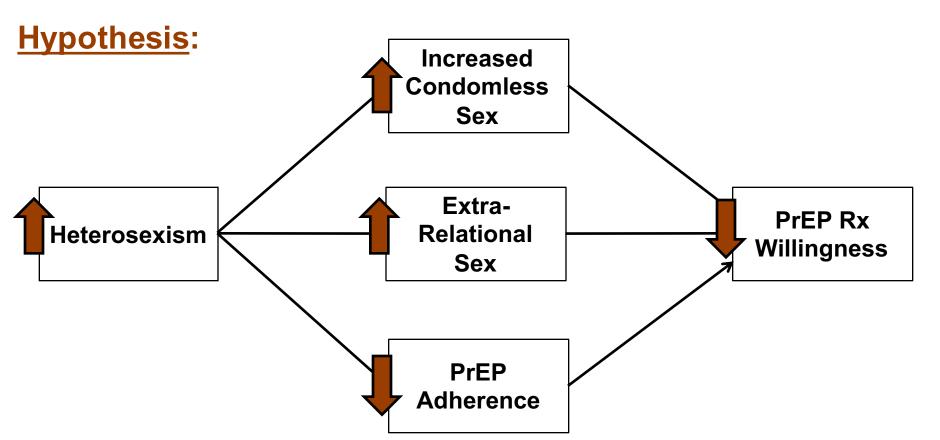
PrEP & Prejudice Among Med Students

- Prejudice has previously been implicated in med students' assumptions about patient behavior and PrEP Rx willingness⁹
- Heterosexism = prejudice against sexual minorities
- High implicit heterosexism among med students¹⁰
- Med students are the next generation of physicians
 - Many years of service ahead
 - Potential recipients of formal PrEP education



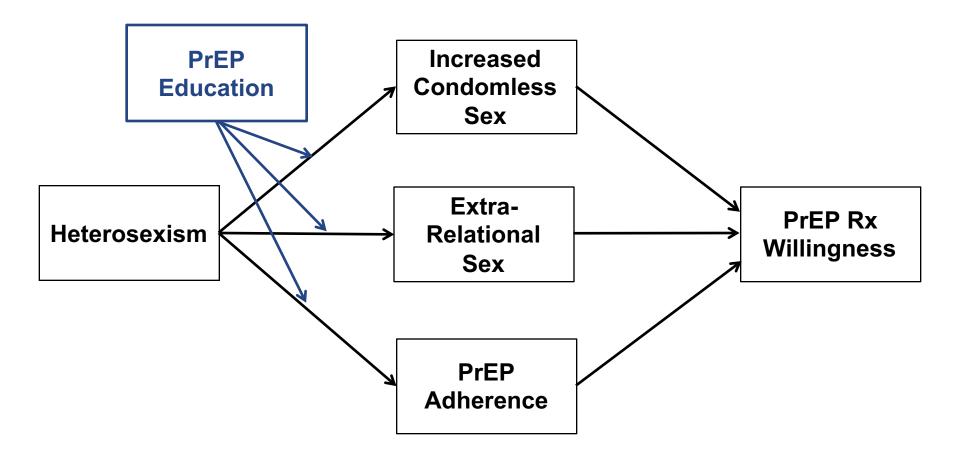
Objective 1

 To examine the relationship between heterosexism and PrEP clinical decision-making among med students



Objective 2

To explore PrEP education as a potential buffer



METHODS



Study Design & Participants

- Online, vignette-based survey
- Participants recruited via mass email to all students enrolled at 2 Northeastern medical schools (Fall 2015)
 - \square n = 115 U.S. medical students



Clinical Vignette*

- 31-year-old male patient requesting PrEP Rx
 - Confirmed HIV-
 - Insured
- Monogamous with 1 male sex partner
 - Partner is HIV+ and not virally suppressed
 - Inconsistent condom use
- In good health
 - No physical complaints
 - No history of STIs, surgery, or hospitalization
 - □ No medications, drug use, or drug allergies

^{*}Adapted from Bogart et al., 2001 and Calabrese et al., 2014

- PrEP familiarity and prior education
 - Have you learned about PrEP as part of your medical or nursing school training?
 - Yes
 - No

- PrEP familiarity and prior education
- Clinical judgments of vignette patient:
 - □ Increased condomless sex
 - How likely would this patient be to have MORE unprotected sex (sex without condoms) if he started taking Truvada as PrEP?
 - Not at all likely
 - A little bit likely
 - Somewhat likely
 - Very likely
 - Extremely likely

- PrEP familiarity and prior education
- Clinical judgments of vignette patient:
 - Increased condomless sex
 - Extra-relational sex
 - PrEP adherence
 - PrEP Rx willingness
- Other survey measures:
 - □ Heterosexism (5-item scale: ATG-R-S5; Herek, 1994)
 - Rating of agreement with attitudes toward MSM
 - Ex. I think male homosexuals are disgusting.

- PrEP familiarity and prior education
- Clinical judgments of vignette patient:
 - Increased condomless sex
 - Extra-relational sex
 - PrEP adherence
 - PrEP Rx willingness
- Other survey measures:
 - Heterosexism
 - Relevant background characteristics
 - Gender, race, sexual orientation, years of med school

RESULTS



Participant Characteristics (n = 115)

Gender

- 67% female
- □ 32% male
- □ 1% other

Race

- □ 62% White
- 26% Asian
- □ 6% Black
- 4% Latino
- 2% Other

Sexual Orientation

- 86% heterosexual
- □ 5% gay/lesbian
- 5% bisexual
- □ 4% other

Year in Medical School

- □ 23% 1st
- □ 33% 2nd
- □ 24% 3rd
- □ 21% 4th+



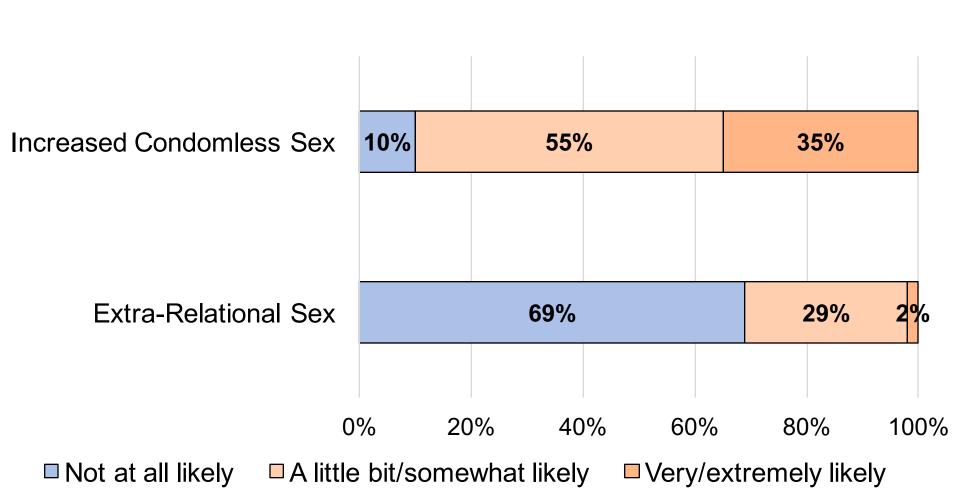
PrEP Familiarity & Prior Education

- PrEP Familiarity
 - 85% of participants had heard of PrEP
- Prior PrEP Education
 - 50% had been educated about PrEP in med school

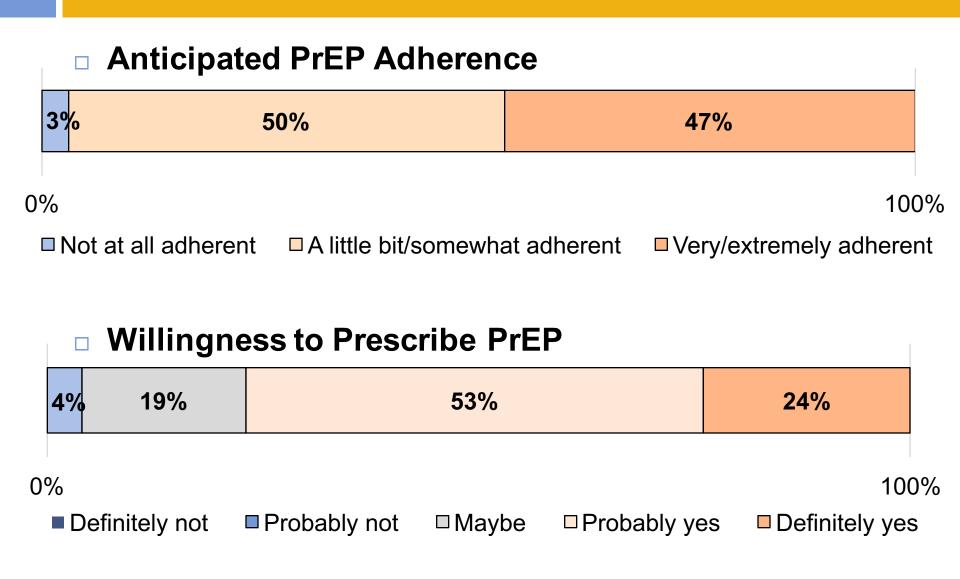


Clinical Judgments of Patient

Anticipated Risk Compensation

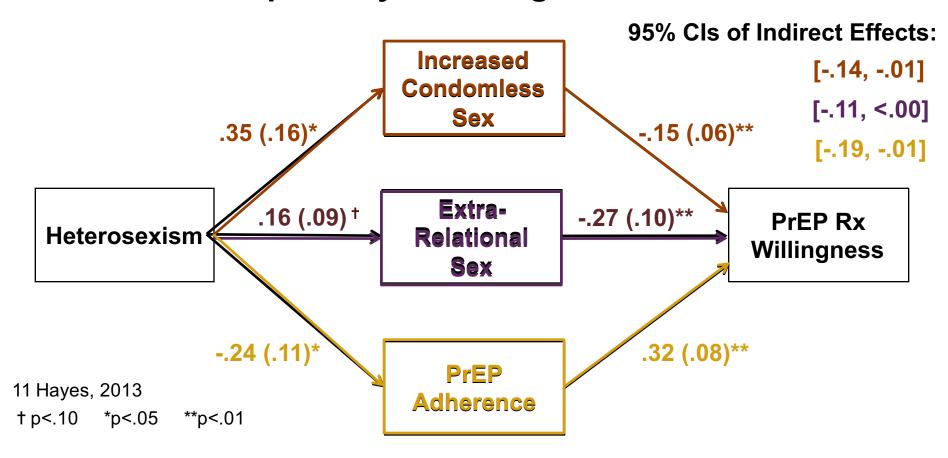


Clinical Judgments of Patient



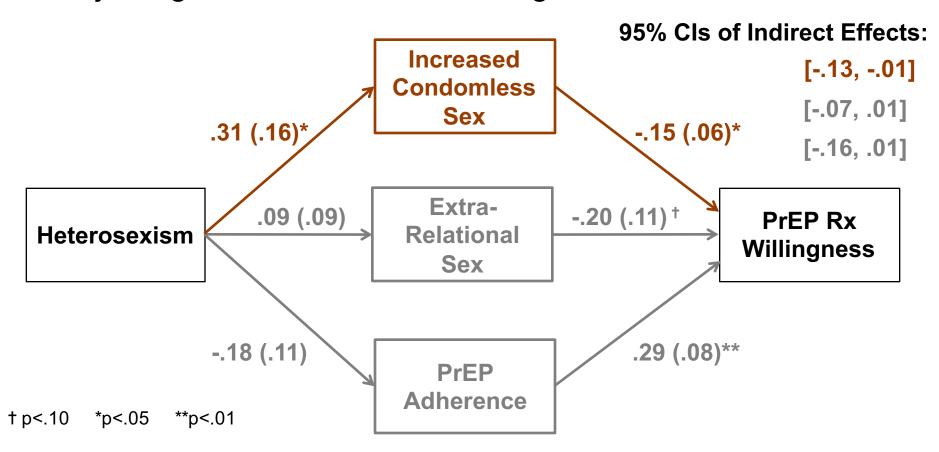
Objective 1: Unadjusted Mediation Analyses

Bootstrapping test of parallel mediation model¹¹ indicated
all 3 indirect pathways were significant



Objective 1: Adjusted Mediation Analyses

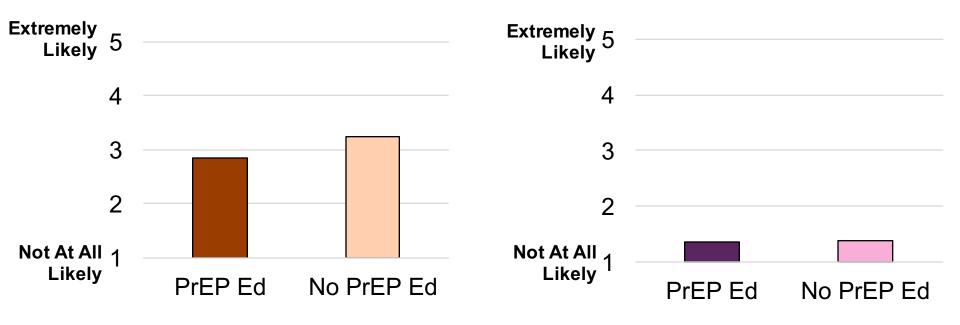
 The top indirect pathway remained significant after adjusting model for relevant background characteristics



(Lack of) Mean Differences in Clinical Judgment Based on Prior PrEP Education

Increased Condomless Sex

Extra-Relational Sex

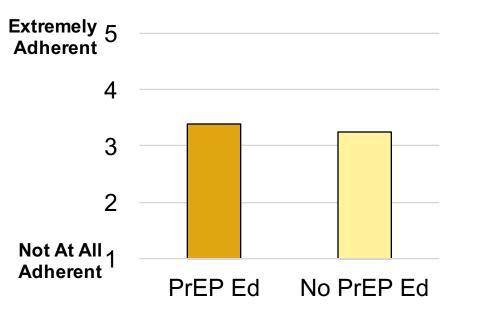


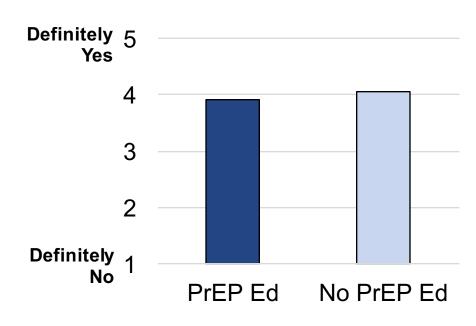
Independent samples t-tests found no significant differences

(Lack of) Mean Differences in Clinical Judgment Based on Prior PrEP Education

Anticipated PrEP Adherence

PrEP Rx Willingness

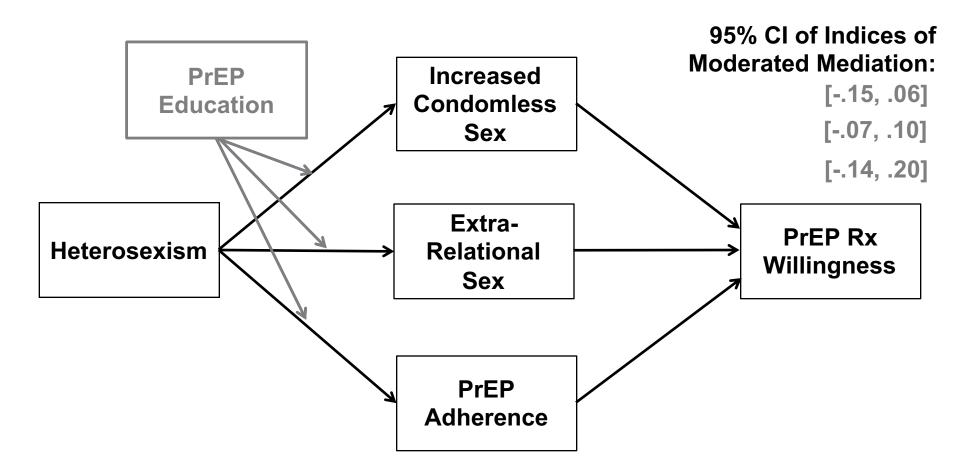




Independent samples t-tests found no significant differences

Objective 2: Moderated Mediation Analyses

Prior PrEP education failed to buffer any indirect effects



Conclusions



Summary of Findings

- Most participants had heard of PrEP and half had learned about it in med school
- Participants expected behavioral challenges with PrEP:
 - Risk compensation was highly anticipated
 - Suboptimal adherence was predicted by most
- Heterosexism indirectly affected PrEP prescription willingness through clinical judgments about patient behavior:
 - Heterosexism Predicted Condomless Sex Rx Willingness
- Prior PrEP ed was unrelated to clinical judgments and failed to buffer the adverse impact of heterosexism

Implications & Next Steps

- Heterosexism may compromise clinical judgment, ultimately diminishing PrEP access
- Future research should assess differences in PrEPrelated judgments & service provision by patient sexual orientation
- Given the marginalized status of MSM and other PrEP priority populations, cultural competence needs to be integral component of PrEP ed
- Systematic evaluation of PrEP ed within and beyond medical schools should be performed with respect to both clinical and cultural competence outcomes

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Thank you!

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Supplementary Slides



Heterosexism Scale Items

- 1. I think male homosexuals are disgusting.
- 2. Male homosexuality is a perversion.
- 3. Male homosexuality is a natural expression of sexuality in men.
- 4. Sex between two men is just plain wrong.
- 5. Male homosexuality is merely a different kind of lifestyle that should not be condemned.

PrEP Ed by Years of Med School Completed

# Yrs. Med School Completed	% Reporting PrEP Ed
0	8%
1	58%
2	63%
3	74%
4+	60%