HIV Implementation Literature Review Dashboard: Disseminating HIV Implementation Science

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Objectives

• Describe the creation of the HIV Implementation Literature Review Dashboard.

• Demonstrate its use to conduct a scoping review determinants of PrEP implementation in transgender communities.
Why is studying implementation important?

**DELIVERY SYSTEM**

- **Evidence-Based Intervention**
  - 100% effective

- 50% of providers/organizations **ADOPT**

- 50% of providers deliver with **FIDELITY**

- 50% of the target population is **REACHED**

- 50% of organizations **SUSTAIN**

- 6% population benefit

Gaglio, Shoup, & Glasgow, 2013
ISC3I Summit. Smith, 2019
Determinants of implementation

- Barriers and facilitators that mediate, moderate, or otherwise help explain (un)succesful implementation
- Many, many determinants frameworks; they more or less say very similar things
Determinants of implementation

- www.HIVimpsci.org
Background

- The dashboard was created using Power BI.
- Based on the database of the results of the Systematic Review (Li, 2022).
- Following principles of user-centered design.
HIV Implementation Literature Review Dashboard

Go to https://hivimpsci.northwestern.edu/

Click "Dashboard"

Select, "Launch Literature Review Dashboard"

Who it’s for

This tool was made with HIV implementation researchers and those who implement HIV programs and services in mind. Both groups may explore and use the data in a number of ways.

Researchers

Researchers could use the dashboard to identify papers for further review and identify gaps in the literature for future study.

Implementation practitioners

Implementation practitioners might use the dashboard to assist in writing grants and designing programs, identifying gaps in resources and finding relevant literature to learn about implementation of HIV interventions.
Results

- 25/33 articles (73%) were published 2018-2022.
- Nine (27.3%) identified determinants for Black transgender communities.
  - Eight for Latinx transgender communities
  - Three for transgender people who inject drugs
- There was little variation in identification of determinants across study methods.
Export of Determinants of PrEP Implementation for PWID Literature

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Publication Year</th>
<th>Article Description</th>
<th>First Author(s)</th>
<th>Journal</th>
<th>Setting</th>
<th>by Population</th>
<th>Study Participants</th>
<th>Delivers</th>
<th>Recipient</th>
<th>Geographic Region</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>Willingness to use HIV pre-exposure prophylaxis</td>
<td>Stein, M.</td>
<td>AIDS and I</td>
<td>Not specified</td>
<td>opiate users</td>
<td>People who inject drugs</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>opiate users</td>
<td>Northeast</td>
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<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>Willingness to use HIV pre-exposure prophylaxis</td>
<td>Kuo, L.</td>
<td>Drug and I</td>
<td>Not specified</td>
<td>older people</td>
<td>People who inject drugs</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>older people</td>
<td>South</td>
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<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>Who starts the conversation?</td>
<td>Adams, L.</td>
<td>Health EDI</td>
<td>HIV-related cases</td>
<td>specified</td>
<td>General</td>
<td>Deliverers</td>
<td>HIV positive</td>
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<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>Sexual partnerships among men who have sex with men</td>
<td>Mimiaga, J.</td>
<td>Archives</td>
<td>HIV-related cases</td>
<td>who have sex</td>
<td>gay, bisexual</td>
<td>Recipients</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>men who have sex</td>
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<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>Retention in care among men who have sex with men</td>
<td>Chan, P. A.</td>
<td>Journal of HIV-related cases</td>
<td>who have sex</td>
<td>gay, bisexual</td>
<td>Recipients</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>men who have sex</td>
<td>Northeast, Midwest, South</td>
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<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>Rationale and design of a research study</td>
<td>Shrestha, T.</td>
<td>Contemp. Substance use opioid-dependent</td>
<td>People who inject drugs</td>
<td>specified</td>
<td>Deliverers</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>opioid-dependent</td>
<td>Northeast</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Primary care physicians' knowledge</td>
<td>Edelman, A.</td>
<td>AIDS and I</td>
<td>Non-HIV prim. People who inject drugs</td>
<td>People who inject drugs</td>
<td>Deliverers</td>
<td>primary care</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Northeast, Midwest, South, West</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Lumping Cisgender MSM & Trans Women

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Qualitative Articles</th>
<th>Quantitative Articles</th>
<th>Mixed-Method Article</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lumping Cisgender MSM and Transgender Women</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lumping Cisgender Women and Transgender Men</td>
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<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Too Few Transgender Participants to Break Out Results(^1)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^1\)Defined as cell sizes less than 10%, but, more often than not, 1-3% of total sample.

![Graph showing trend from 2012 to 2022]
HIV Implementation Research & Transgender Populations

Identified Determinants Include:

- Fears that PrEP will negatively interact with HRT
- Site of injection for injectable PrEP (i.e., not the gluteal muscle)
  - Higher compatibility of injectable vs oral PrEP
- Importance of leadership buy-in within agencies
- Structural factors (e.g., incarceration, homelessness, survival sex work, unemployment, poverty)
- Systemic racism and cissexism
HIV Implementation Research & Transgender Populations

Research points to the need to:

- Actively engage transgender people in development, dissemination, and implementation
- Develop and disseminate training on transgender health for practitioners
- Train and provide resources for providing PrEP in pharmacies, gender affirming care, primary care
- Study trans women, trans men, and nonbinary people alone or lump by gender identity, not sex assigned at birth
- Utilize and conduct health equity research (e.g., Brownson et al., 2011; Baumann & Cabassa, 2020; Allen et al., 2021; Shelton et al., 2021)
Leveraging Implementation Science in Trans Health

Transgender health researchers can

• Use CFIR to evaluate barriers and facilitators to care (see, Tinc, Wolf-Gould, Wolf-Gould, & Gadmoski)

• Use hybrid approaches vis-a-vis clinical advances in transgender health

• Develop implementation strategies to enhance health equity for transgender populations vis-a-vis:
  • COVID-19 prevention (see Teixeira da Silva et al., 2021)
  • Eating disorder treatment (see Duffy, Henkel, & Earnshaw, 2016)
  • Employment interventions (see Thompson et al., 2022)
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