

Preference for Long-Acting Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis (PrEP) by Adherence and Persistence on Daily Oral PrEP among Cisgender Women and Black and Hispanic Men in the United States

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Disclosures

- This study was funded by ViiV Healthcare
- **SS**, **CB**, **LR**, and **VV** are employees of ViiV Healthcare and own stock in GSK

Introduction

- There are disparities across the PrEP continuum in the United States, particularly among cisgender women and Black and Hispanic men
- Daily oral (DO) PrEP users are still inconsistent users, highlighting the need for alternative prevention options such as long-acting (LA) PrEP^{1,2}



Cisgender women



- Cisgender women make up almost 20% of incident HIV infections in the United States³
- PrEP uptake and coverage among cisgender women continues to be low, with women making up approximately 7%-12% of all PrEP users in the US in 2022⁴⁻⁶
- Cisgender women also have fewer options for oral PrEP⁷



Black and Hispanic men



- Black (42%) and Hispanic (27%) men account, respectively, for the first and second most new HIV diagnoses among all racial/ethnic groups in men⁸
- In 2021, there were only **3 Black and 6 Hispanic/Latinx PrEP users** for each new HIV diagnosis within those racial/ethnic groups, **compared to 26 white PrEP users** for each new HIV diagnosis among white people⁹

1. Marrazzo et al. CROI 2023; Seattle, WA. Presentation 163. 2. Coy et al. *J Int AIDS Soc.* 2019;22:e25252. 3. CDC. *Estimated HIV incidence and prevalence in the United States, 2015–2019.* HIV Surveillance Supplemental Report 2021;26(1). 4. Sullivan et al. *J of Med Internet Res.* 2020;22:e23173. 5. Zhu et al. CROI, 2023; Seattle, WA. Poster 980. 6. CDC. <https://www.cdc.gov/hiv/library/reports/surveillance-data-tables/vol-4-no-1/index.html>. Accessed May 23, 2023. 7. CDC. <https://www.cdc.gov/hiv/clinicians/prevention/patient-populations.html>. Accessed May 23, 2023. 8. CDC. *Diagnoses of HIV infection in the United States and dependent areas, 2020.* HIV Surveillance Report 2021;33. 9. AIDSvu. <https://aidsvu.org/prep-use-race-ethnicity-launch-22/>. Accessed May 23, 2023.

Introduction

- Long-acting (LA) PrEP can provide an opportunity to close gaps in PrEP uptake, adherence, and persistence



- Two surveys were conducted to assess awareness, interest, and usage of PrEP as well as HIV prevention preferences among sexually active cisgender women and Black and Hispanic cisgender men in the US
- Part of a program designed to characterize unmet needs and preferences among people who can benefit from PrEP*

*Program includes:

- Men who have sex with men (MSM)
- Transgender women and men
- Cisgender women
- Black and Hispanic men

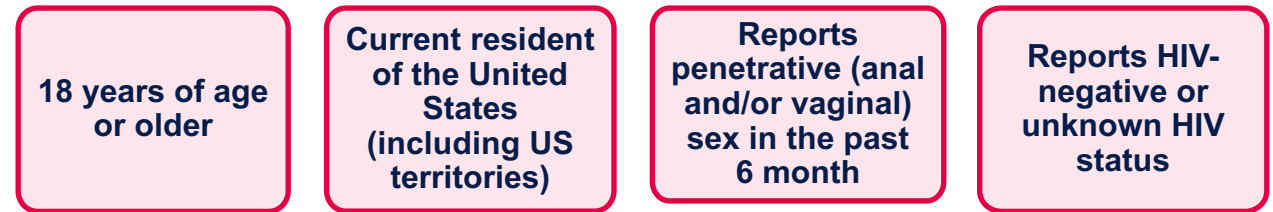
MSM, men who have sex with men.

Methodology

- Participants were recruited through a social media campaign using Facebook, Instagram, Tinder, and Grindr*
- Surveys included detailed questions covering demographics, healthcare access and experiences, PrEP knowledge and use, substance use, and sexual behavior and health
- This analysis presents data from DO PrEP users of both surveys who participated between November 2021 and March 2022
- Descriptive analyses were conducted using SAS v9.4

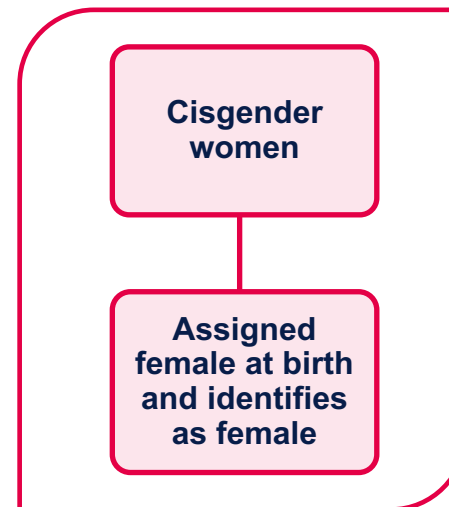
*Grindr was used for the men's surveys only.

Key Eligibility Requirements For All Surveys

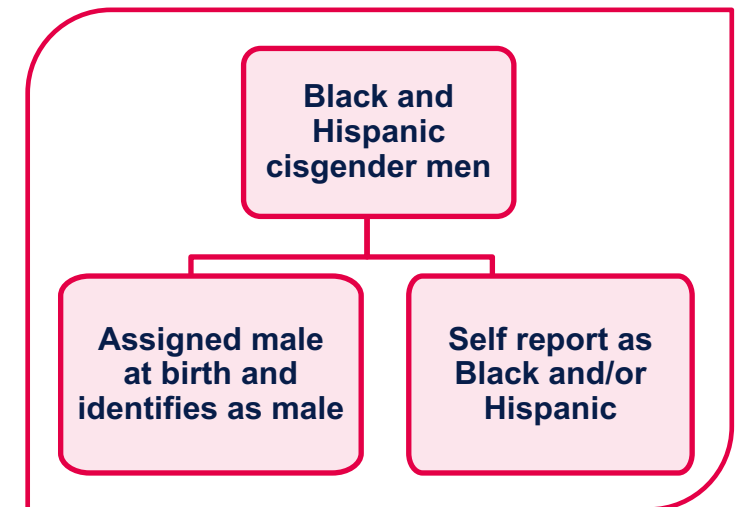


Additional Eligibility Requirements

Survey 1



Survey 2



Objective: To Assess LA PrEP Preference in DO PrEP Users

- This analysis includes participants from both surveys who were current DO PrEP users
- Participants answered questions about preference between LA PrEP and DO PrEP as well as reasons for interest in LA PrEP among those who indicated they were likely to use LA PrEP
- Participant responses were assessed according to their adherence and persistence on DO PrEP

Survey Question: *If both long acting injectable (LA PrEP) and oral pills (DO PrEP) were available, **which would you choose?***

Survey Question: *How likely would you be to use the injectable (shot) form of PrEP, if it was available, to reduce the risk of getting HIV?*

- Very unlikely
- Somewhat unlikely
- Somewhat likely
- Very likely

Survey Question: *Given what you know about the injectable (shot) form of PrEP, what are the **main reasons you would be interested** in using it?*

Adherence

DO PrEP adherence in past 30 days:

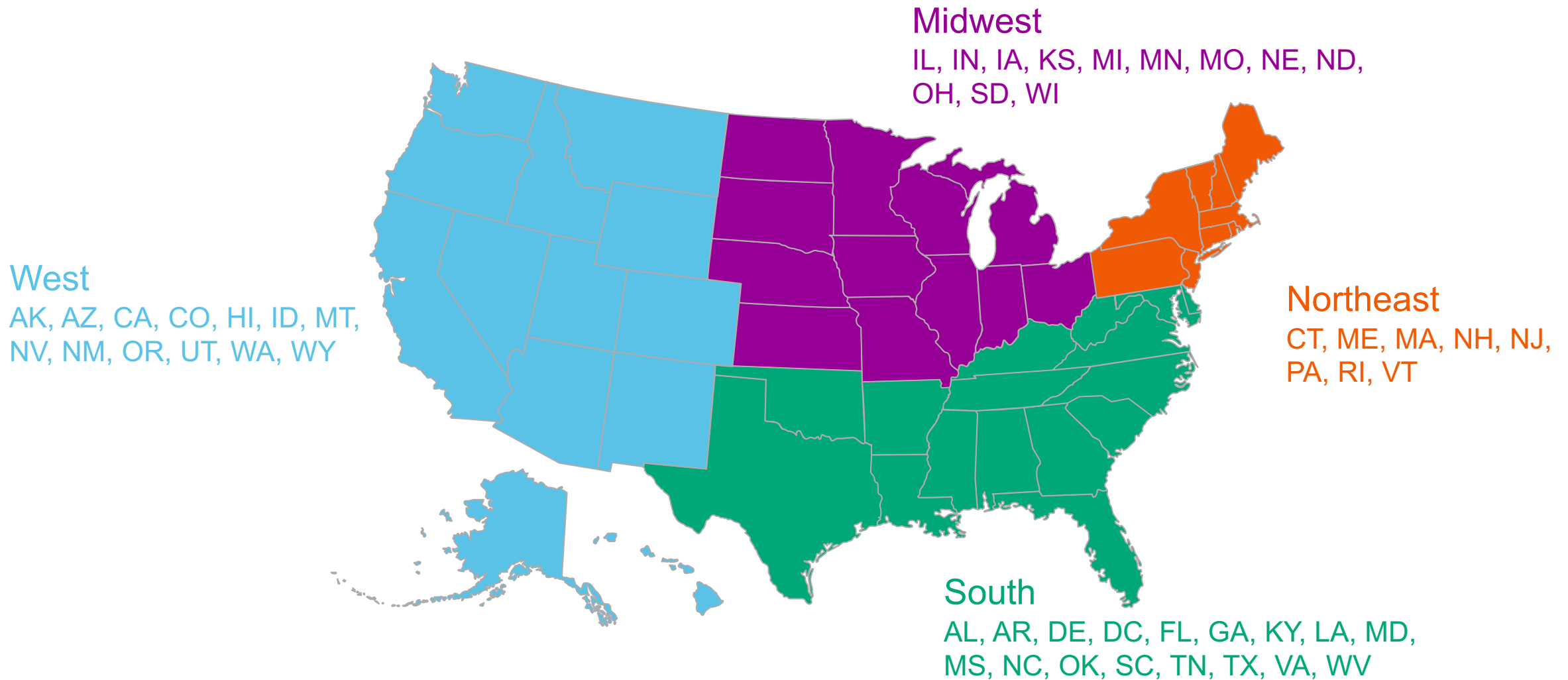
- <16 days (poor/fair)
- 16-29 days (good)
- 30 days (excellent)

Persistence

Months in a row taking DO PrEP:

- ≤6 months
- >6 months

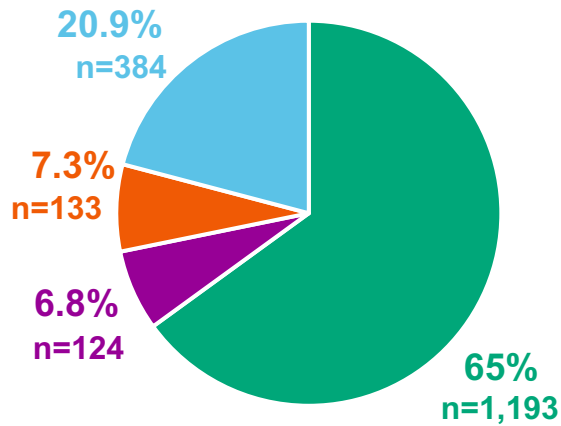
Geographic Representation of the Program



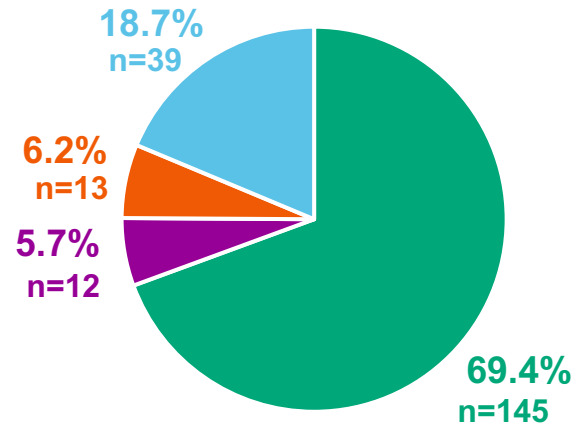
Geographic Representation of the Surveys

Cisgender Women

Overall Surveys
N=1,834



DO PrEP users
N=209



West (AK, AZ, CA, CO, HI, ID, MT, NV, NM, OR, UT, WA, WY)

Northeast (CT, ME, MA, NH, NJ, PA, RI, VT)

Midwest (IL, IN, IA, KS, MI, MN, MO, NE, ND, OH, SD, WI)

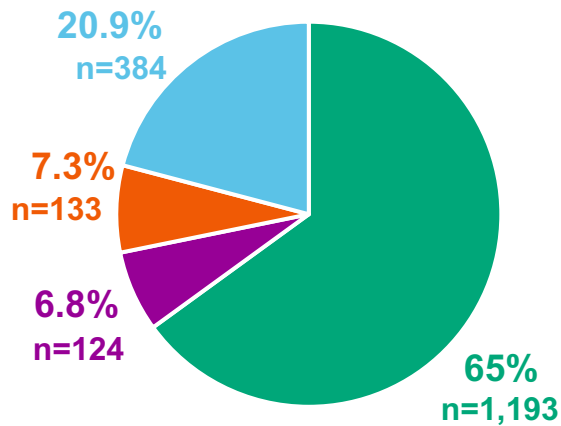
South (AL, AR, DE, DC, FL, GA, KY, LA, MD, MS, NC, OK, SC, TN, TX, VA, WV)

Geographic Representation of the Surveys

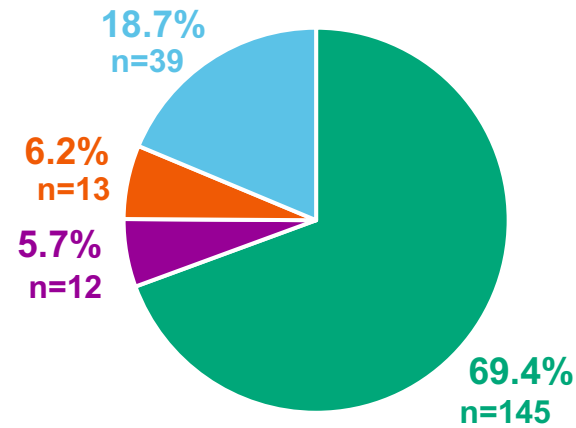
Cisgender Women

Black and Hispanic Men

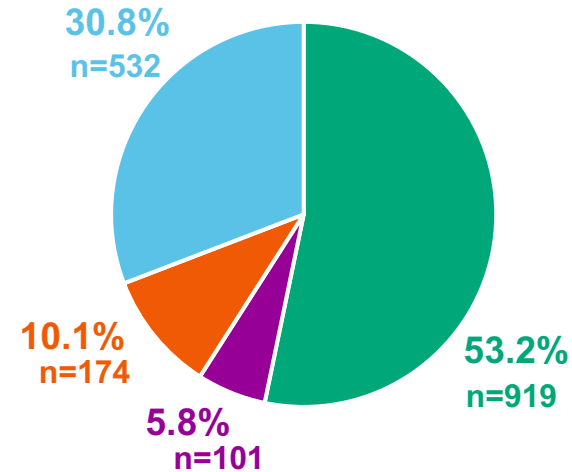
Overall Surveys
N=1,834



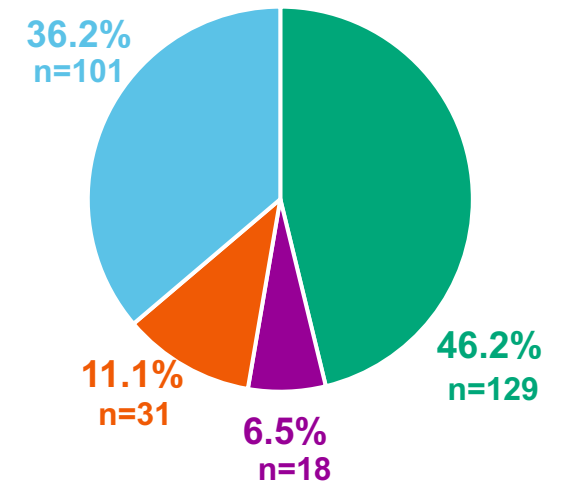
DO PrEP users
N=209



Overall Surveys
N=1,728



DO PrEP users
N=279



West (AK, AZ, CA, CO, HI, ID, MT, NV, NM, OR, UT, WA, WY)

Midwest (IL, IN, IA, KS, MI, MN, MO, NE, ND, OH, SD, WI)

Northeast (CT, ME, MA, NH, NJ, PA, RI, VT)

South (AL, AR, DE, DC, FL, GA, KY, LA, MD, MS, NC, OK, SC, TN, TX, VA, WV)

Overall Participant Demographics

Baseline characteristics, n (%)	Cisgender women N=1,834	Black & Hispanic cisgender men N=1,728
Age, years		
18-29	1,108 (60.4)	953 (55.2)
≥30	726 (39.6)	775 (44.8)
Race		
Black	939 (51.2)	1389 (80.4)
White	645 (35.2)	170 (9.8)
Other Race not listed	250 (13.6)	169 (9.8)
Relationship status		
Single/Dating	834 (45.5)	790 (45.7)
Domestic partnership/civil union/married	876 (47.8)	864 (50.0)
Widowed/Separated/Divorced	117 (6.4)	66 (3.8)
Sexual Identity		
Lesbian or Gay	113 (6.2)	496 (28.7)
Heterosexual or Straight	1,542 (84.1)	1,060 (61.3)
Bisexual or Pansexual	128 (7.0)	120 (6.9)
Other sexual identity not listed	48 (2.6)	52 (3.0)
Daily-oral PrEP users	209 (11.4)	279 (16.1)

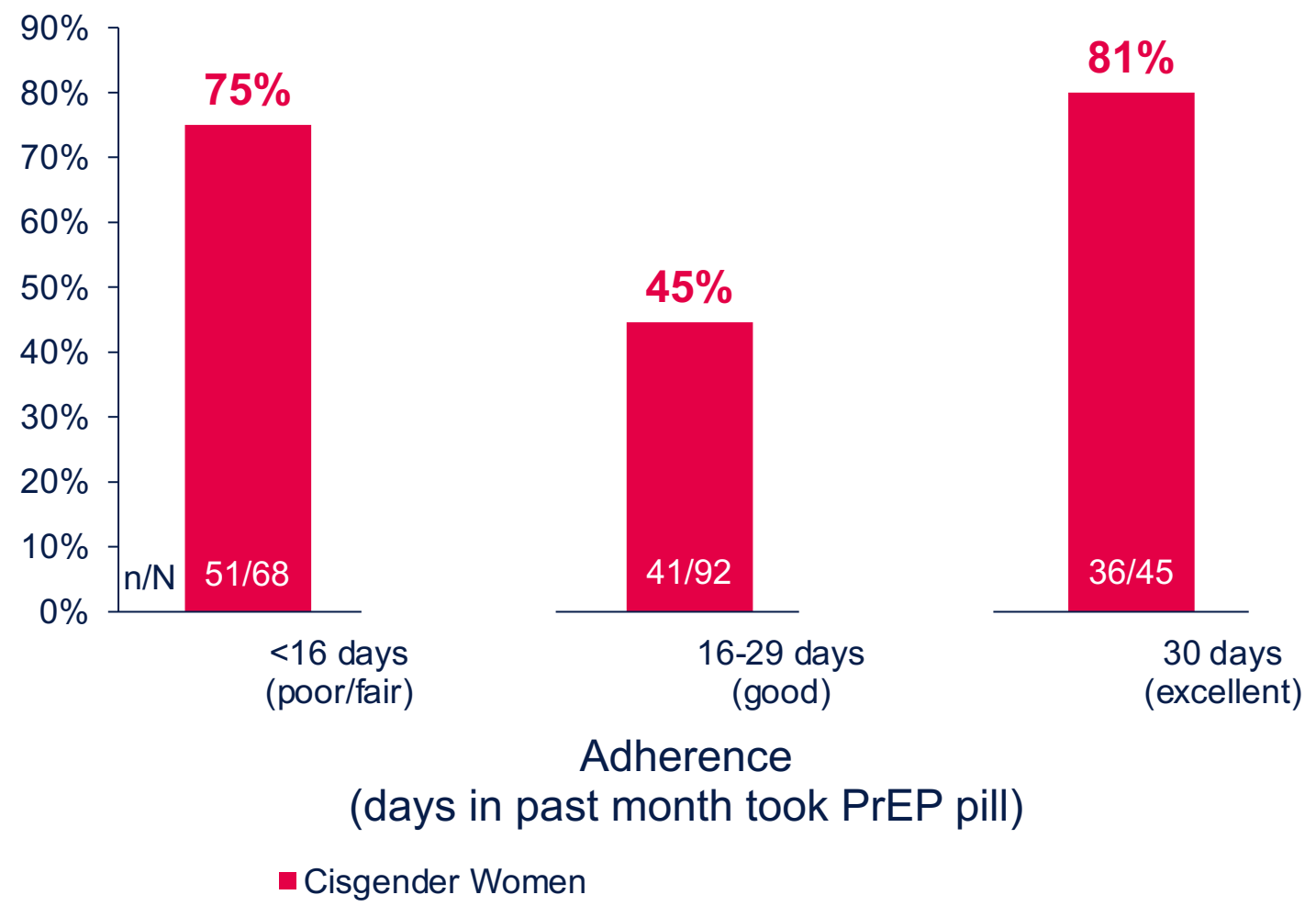
DO PrEP Users Participant Demographics

Baseline characteristics, n (%)	Cisgender women N=209	Black & Hispanic cisgender men N=279
Age, years		
18-29	118 (56.5)	139 (49.8)
≥30	91 (43.5)	140 (50.2)
Insurance		
Yes	208 (99.5)	279 (100)
PrEP taken		
Truvada (FTC/TDF)	146 (69.9)	206 (73.8)
Descovy (FTC/TAF) ^a	62 (29.7)	73 (26.2)
Time using PrEP, months		
≤6	102 (48.8)	104 (37.3)
>6	107 (51.2)	175 (62.7)
Adherence (days taking PrEP pill in past month)^b		
<16 (poor/fair)	68 (32.5)	90 (32.3)
16-29 (good)	92 (44.0)	137 (49.1)
30 (excellent)	45 (21.5)	51 (18.3)

^aTAF is not approved for individuals having vaginal sex. ^bOne participant in the Black & Hispanic cisgender men survey responded that they preferred not to answer.



FTC, emtricitabine; TAF, tenofovir alafenamide; TDF, tenofovir disoproxil fumarate.

Participants Preferring LA PrEP Over DO PrEP Among Current DO PrEP Users by Adherence

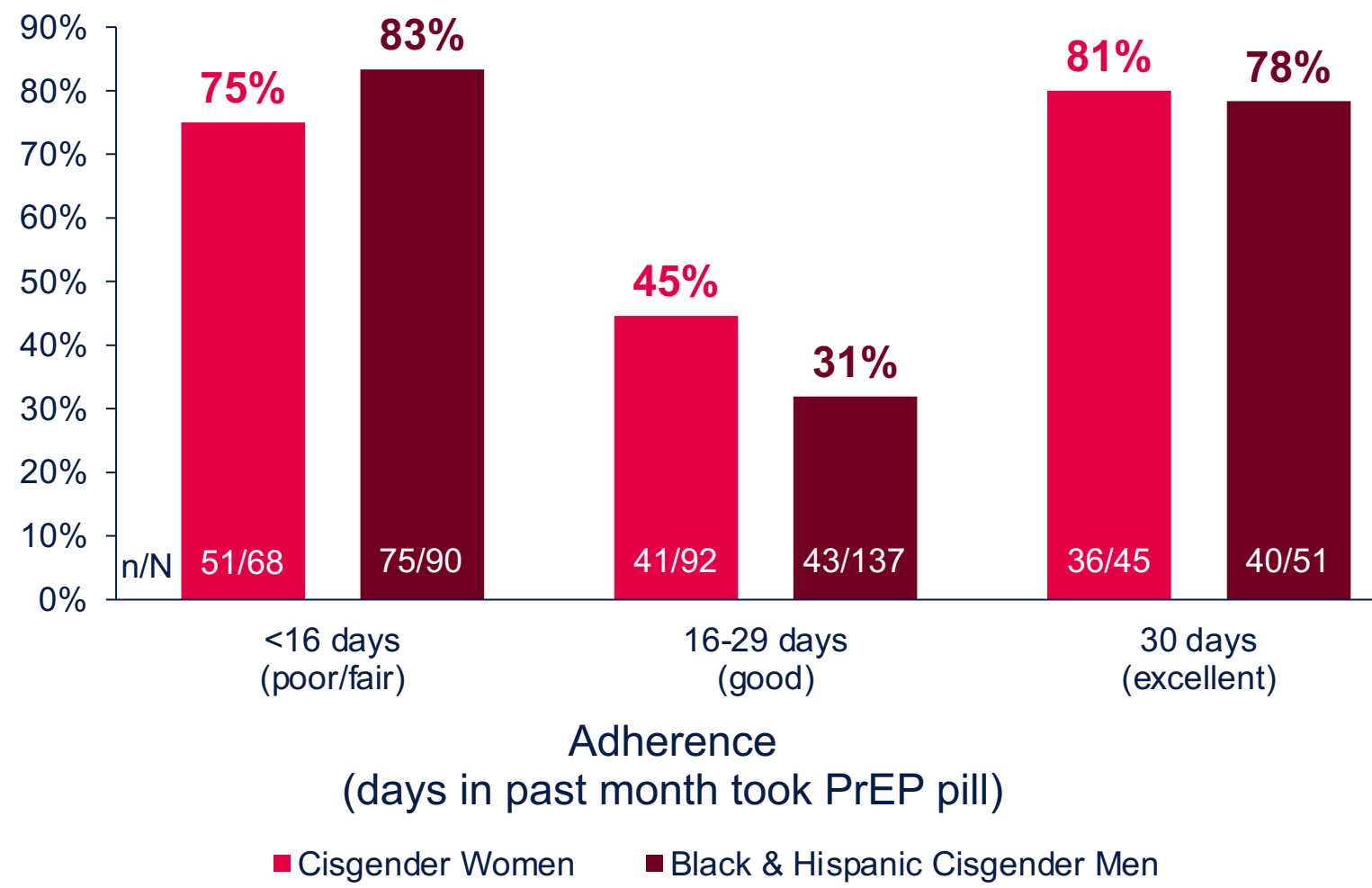


LA PrEP was strongly preferred over DO PrEP

Particularly among those with

Poor/fair monthly adherence	Excellent monthly adherence
	
75%	81%

Participants Preferring LA PrEP Over DO PrEP Among Current DO PrEP Users by Adherence

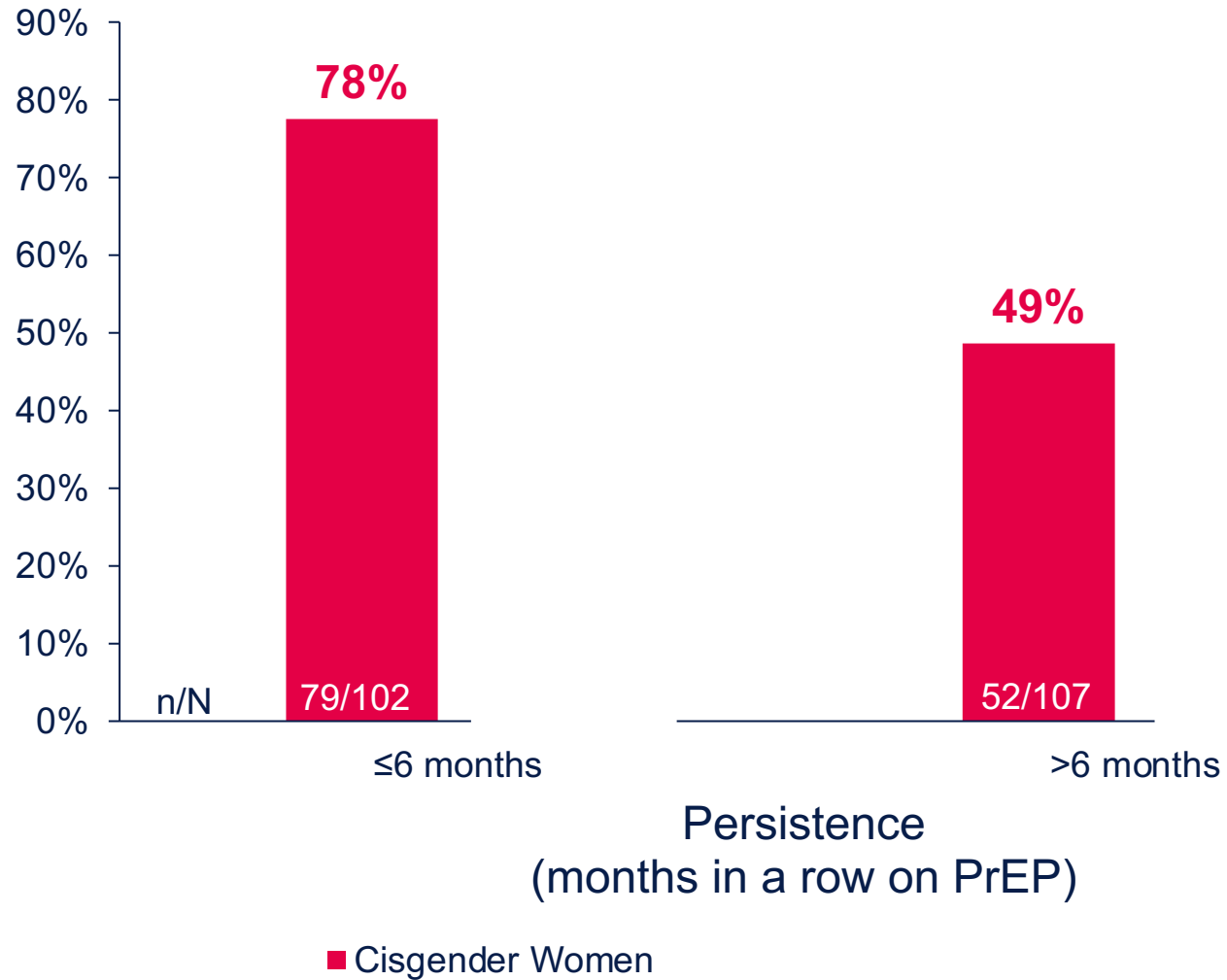


LA PrEP was strongly preferred over DO PrEP

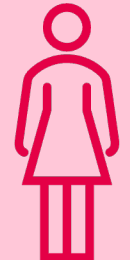
Particularly among those with

Adherence Level	Gender	Preference (%)
Poor/fair monthly adherence	Female	75%
	Male	83%
Excellent monthly adherence	Female	81%
	Male	78%

Participants Preferring LA PrEP over DO PrEP Among Current DO PrEP Users by Persistence

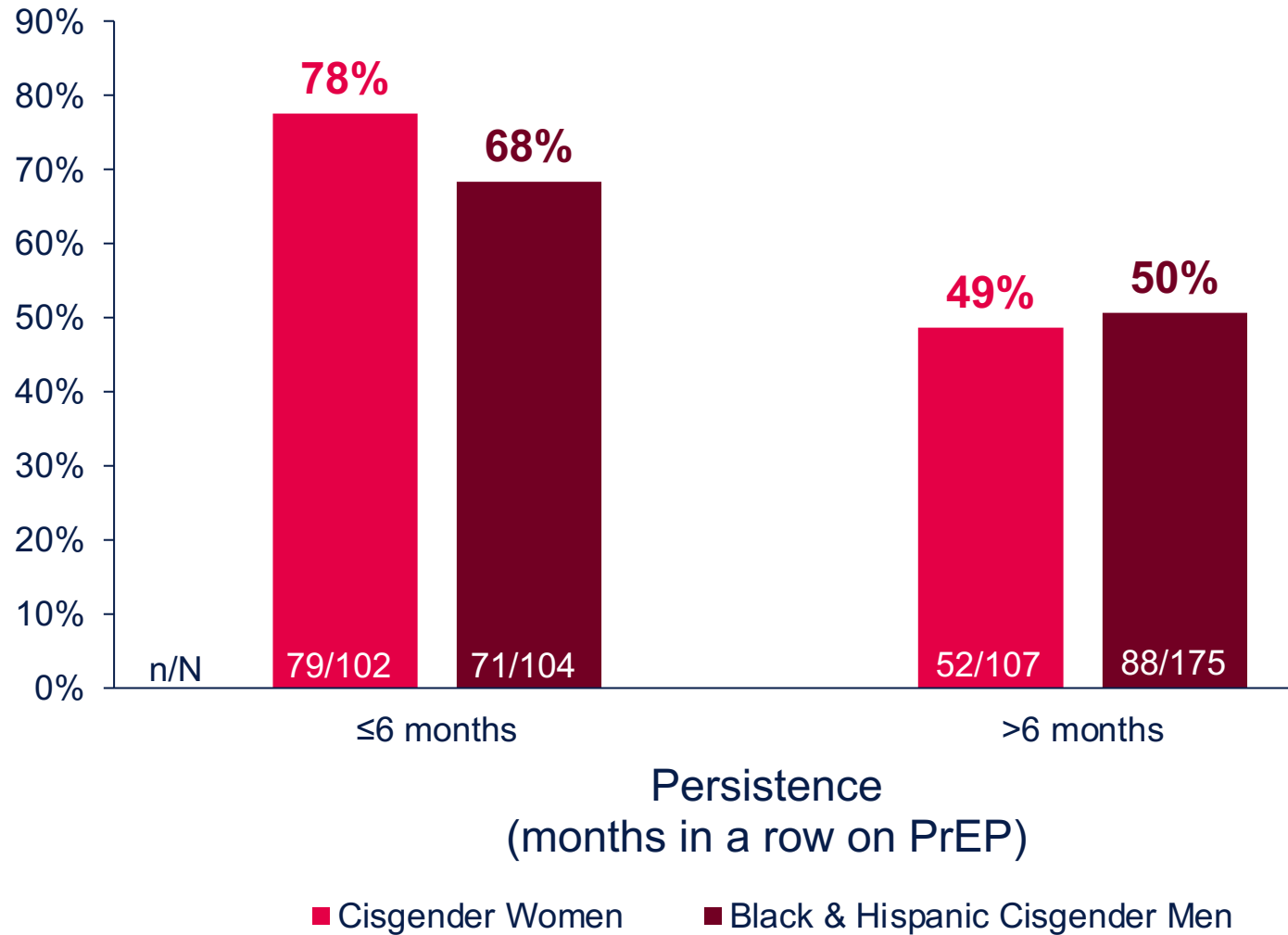


LA PrEP was strongly preferred over DO PrEP by those who had been **taking DO PrEP for ≤6 months**

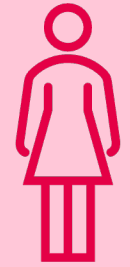


78%


Participants Preferring LA PrEP over DO PrEP Among Current DO PrEP Users by Persistence



LA PrEP was strongly preferred over DO PrEP by those who had been **taking DO PrEP for ≤6 months**

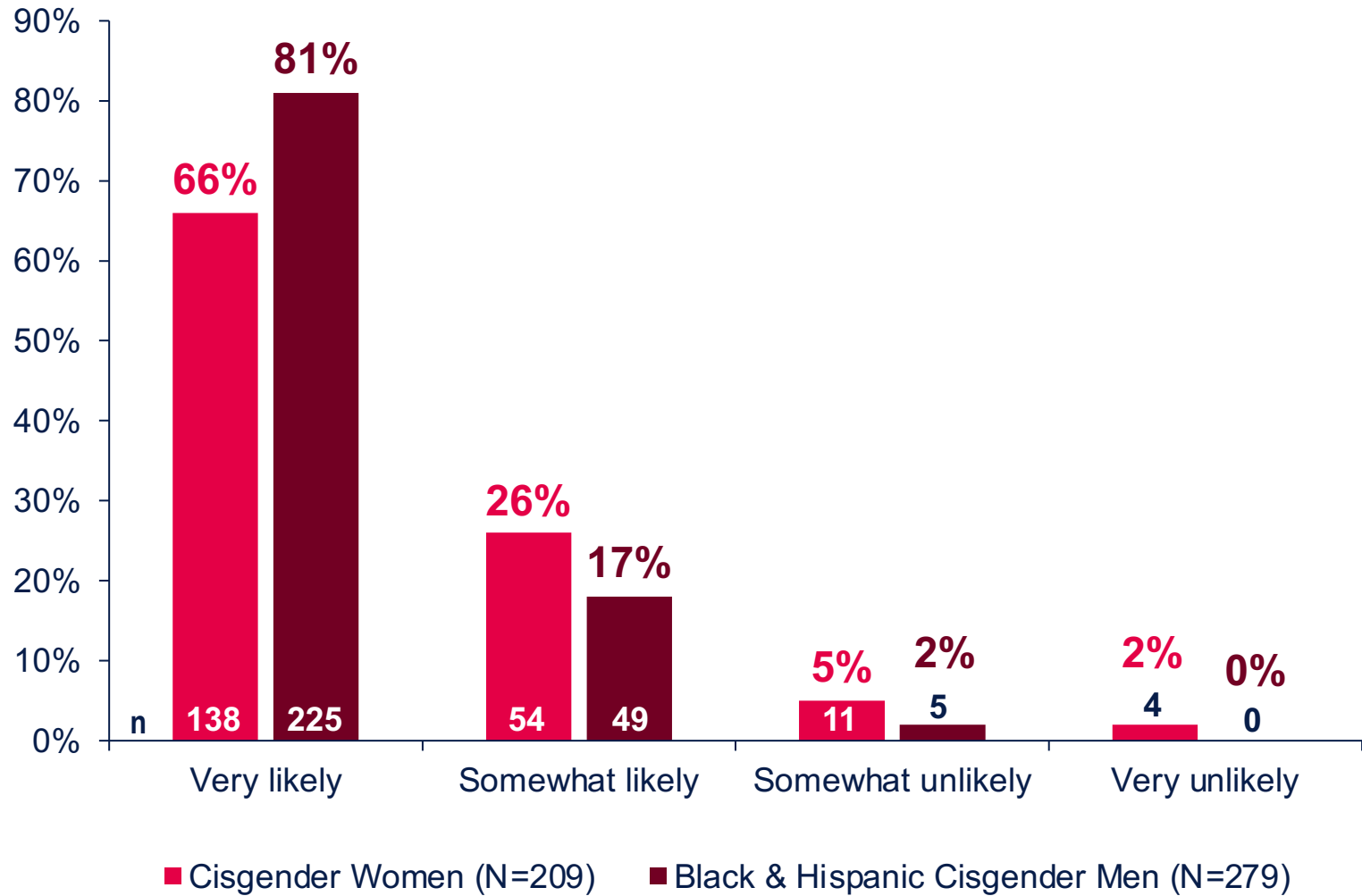


78%




68%


Likelihood of Using Injectable PrEP Among DO PrEP Users to Reduce The Risk of Getting HIV



LA PrEP was **somewhat likely** or **very likely** to be used, if it was available, to reduce the risk of getting HIV in

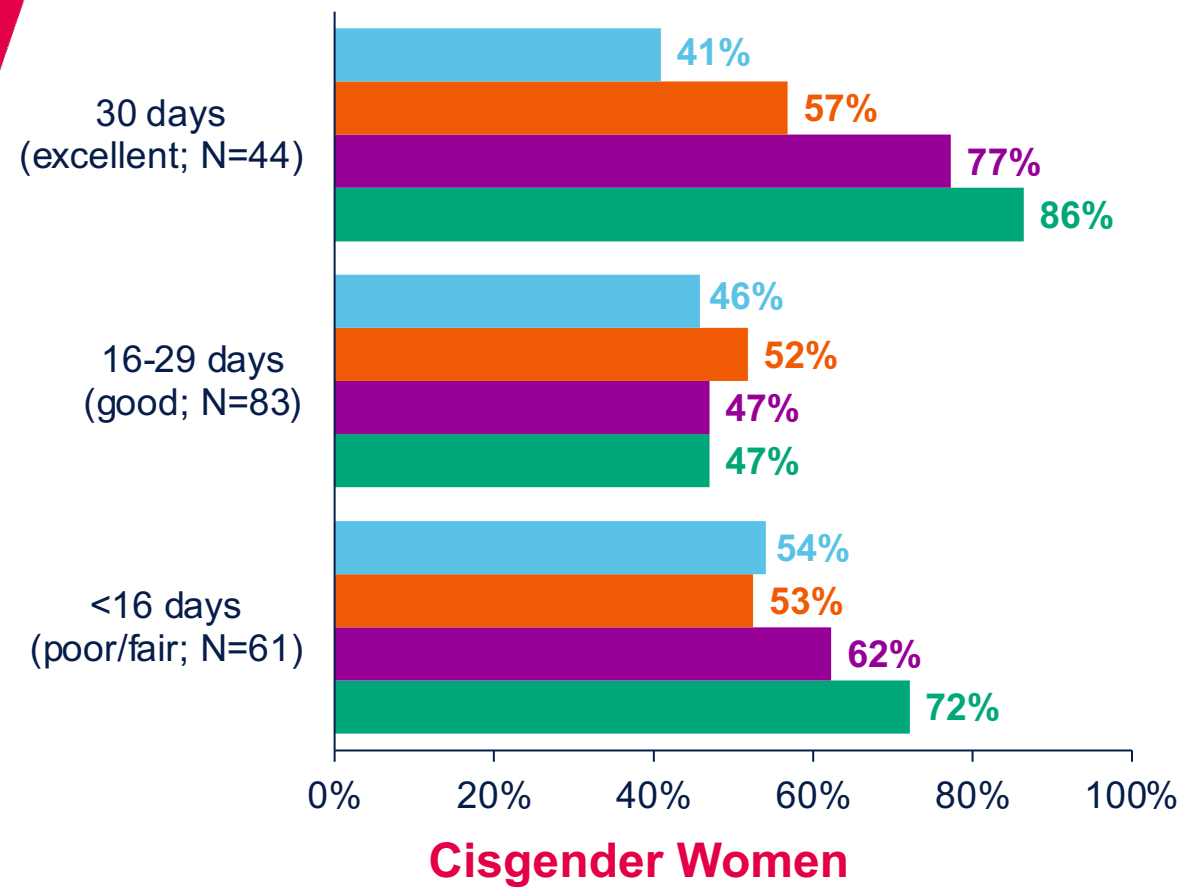


92%



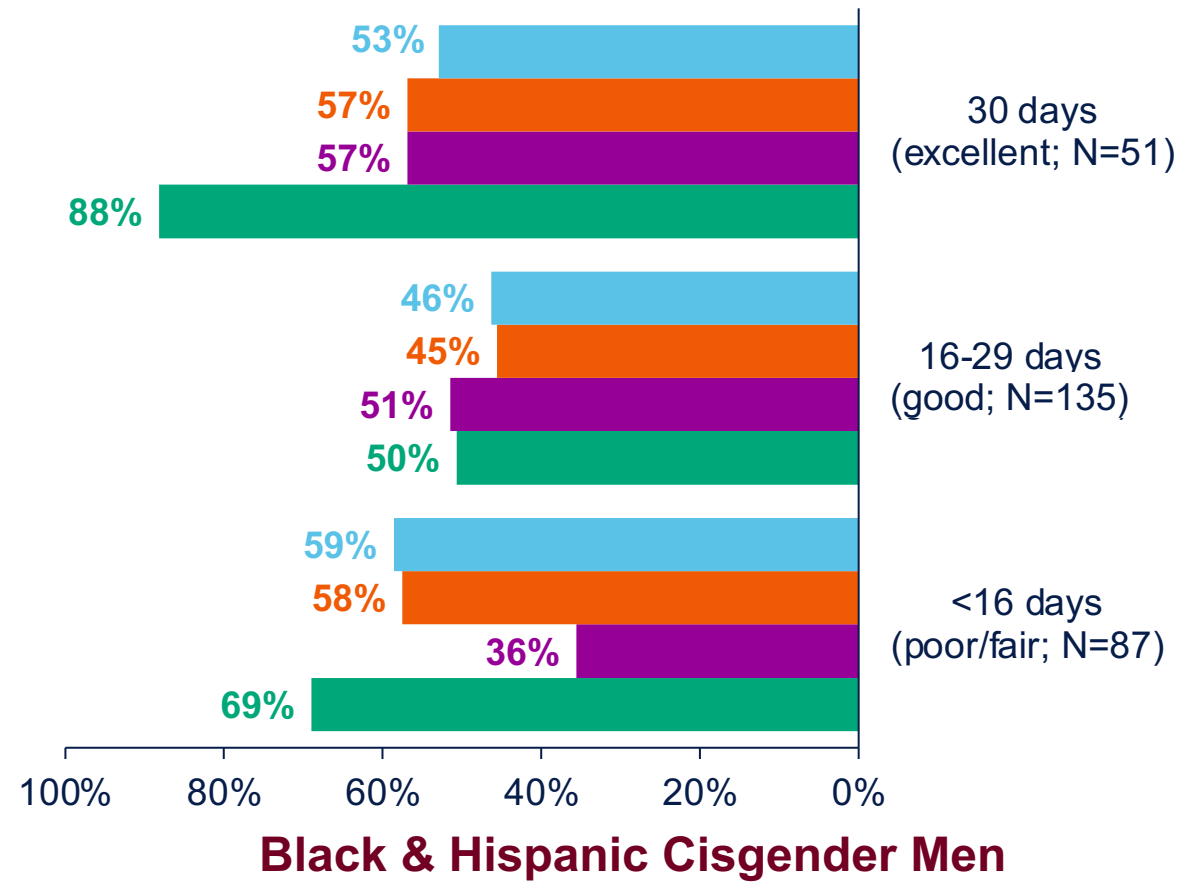
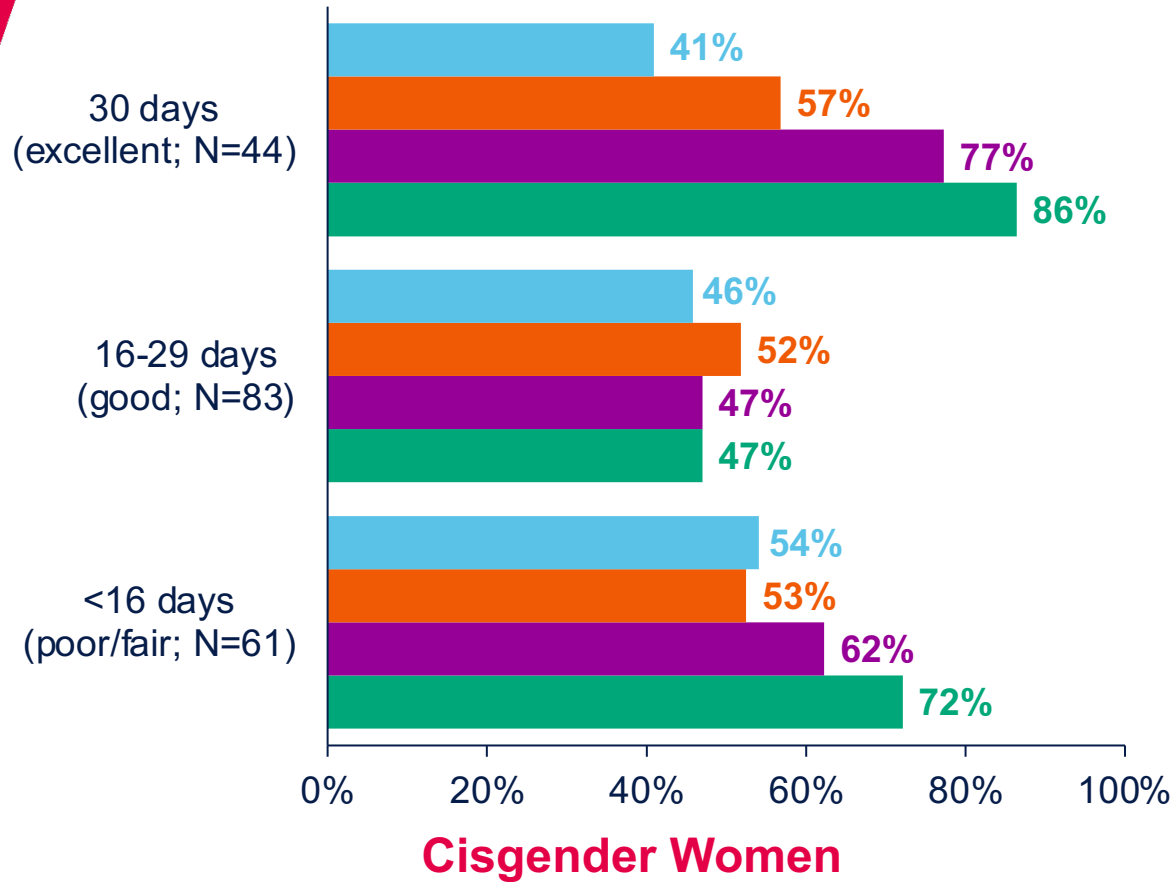
98%

Reasons for Interest in LA PrEP Among DO PrEP Users by Monthly Adherence

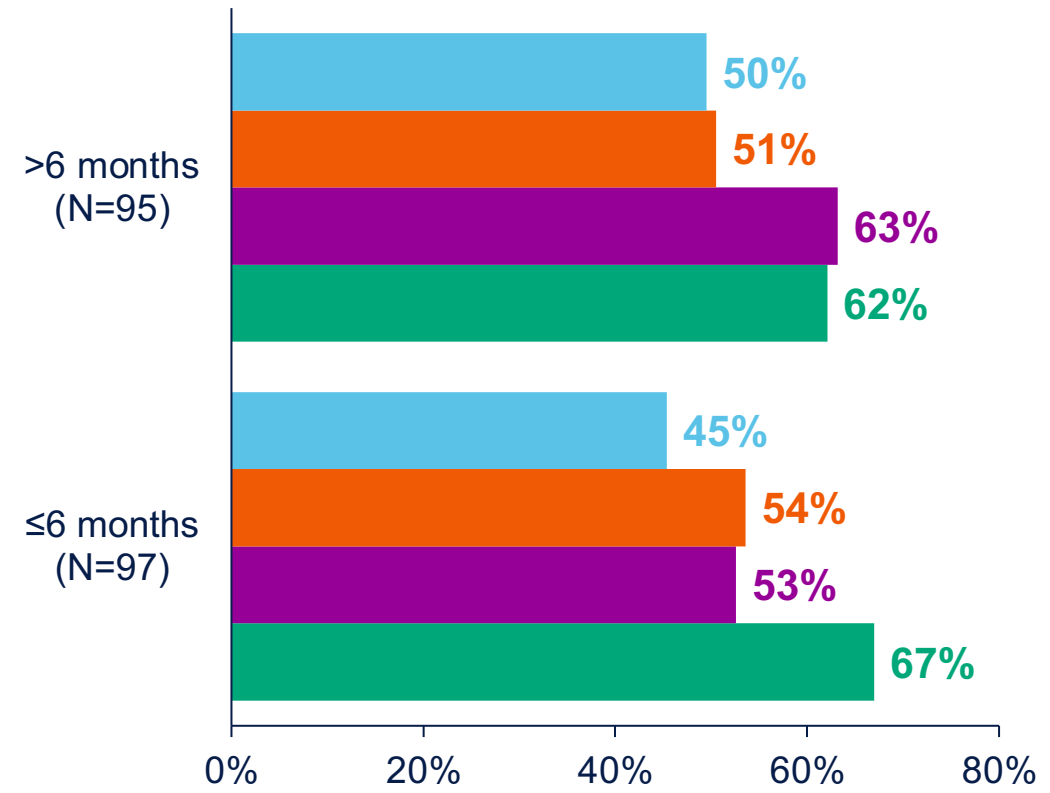


- It is easy to use
- It is convenient for my lifestyle
- It is effective at preventing other sexually transmitted infections
- It is effective at preventing HIV

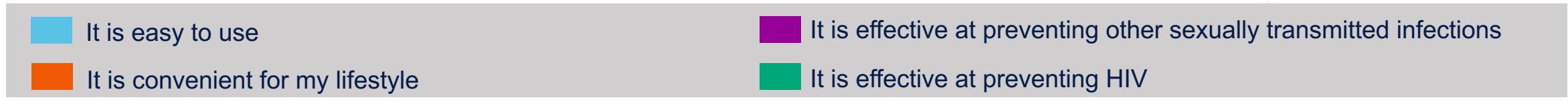
Reasons for Interest in LA PrEP Among DO PrEP Users by Monthly Adherence



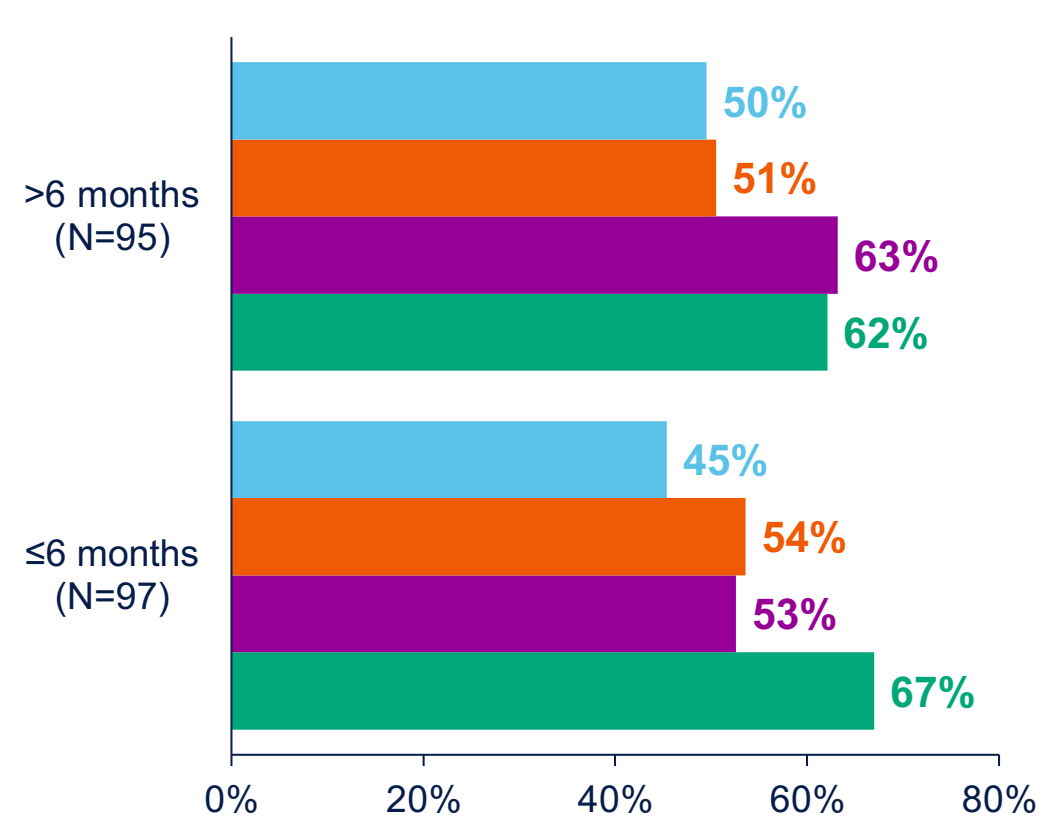
Reasons for Interest in LA PrEP Among DO PrEP Users by Persistence



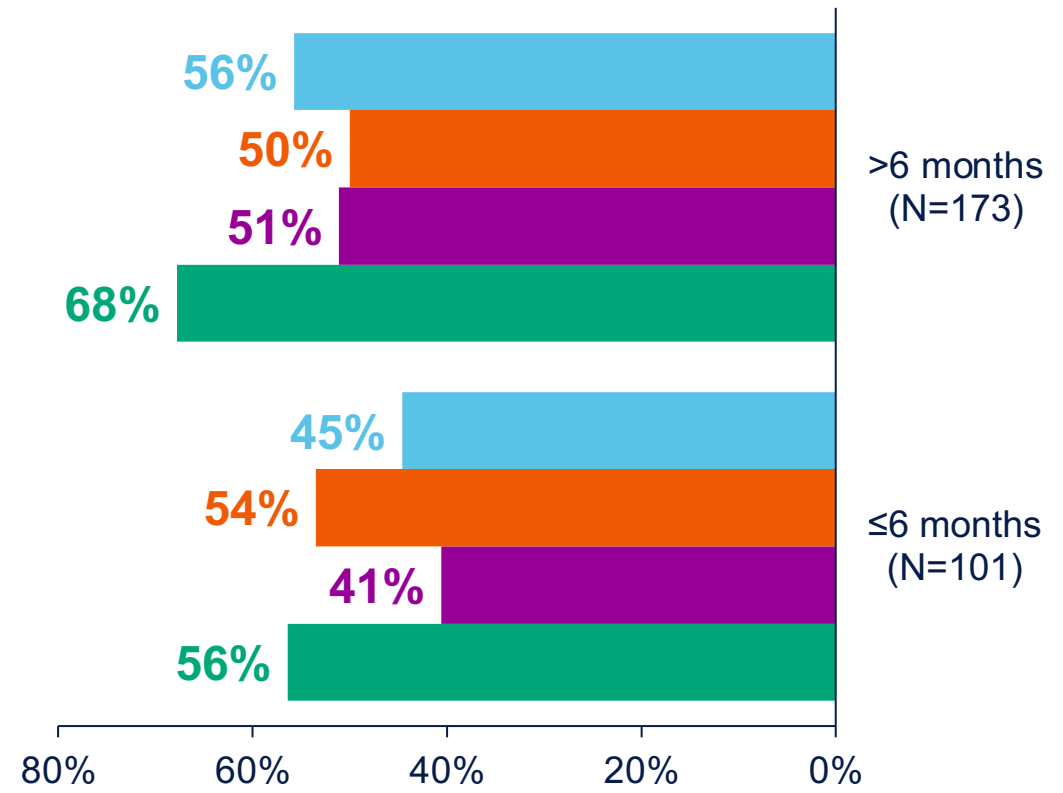
Cisgender Women



Reasons for Interest in LA PrEP Among DO PrEP Users by Persistence



Cisgender Women



Black & Hispanic Cisgender Men

- It is easy to use
- It is convenient for my lifestyle
- It is effective at preventing other sexually transmitted infections
- It is effective at preventing HIV

Conclusions

These two distinct surveys are part of a program to characterize the population that can benefit from PrEP in the United States.

Unmet need

- **Preference:** A significant proportion of both women and Black and Hispanic men who are currently on DO PrEP are interested in LA PrEP

Differentiation from other PrEP options

- **Effectiveness** at preventing HIV was a highly cited reason for interest in LA PrEP in both groups
- **Ease of use** was more commonly cited among those with poor/fair DO PrEP adherence compared with those with good/excellent adherence

Opportunity

- **Recent PrEP initiators** and those with **adherence challenges** expressed a particular interest in LA PrEP
- **Education:** Misconceptions that LA PrEP prevents other STIs persist, particularly among women

Long-acting PrEP offers the potential to address adherence and persistence challenges among women and Black and Hispanic men struggling to adhere to daily oral regimens

STI, sexually transmitted infection.

Acknowledgements

Co-authors:

Supriya Sarkar, ViiV Healthcare

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Karin Coyne, Evidera

Patrick Daniele, Evidera

Leigh Ragone, ViiV Healthcare

Vani Vannappagari, ViiV Healthcare

Partners:



Most importantly, the women and men who participated in the survey