



Structural Equation Modeling of Self-Silencing, Depression, Microaggressions, & Inflammation Among Black Women Living with HIV

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DISCLOSURES

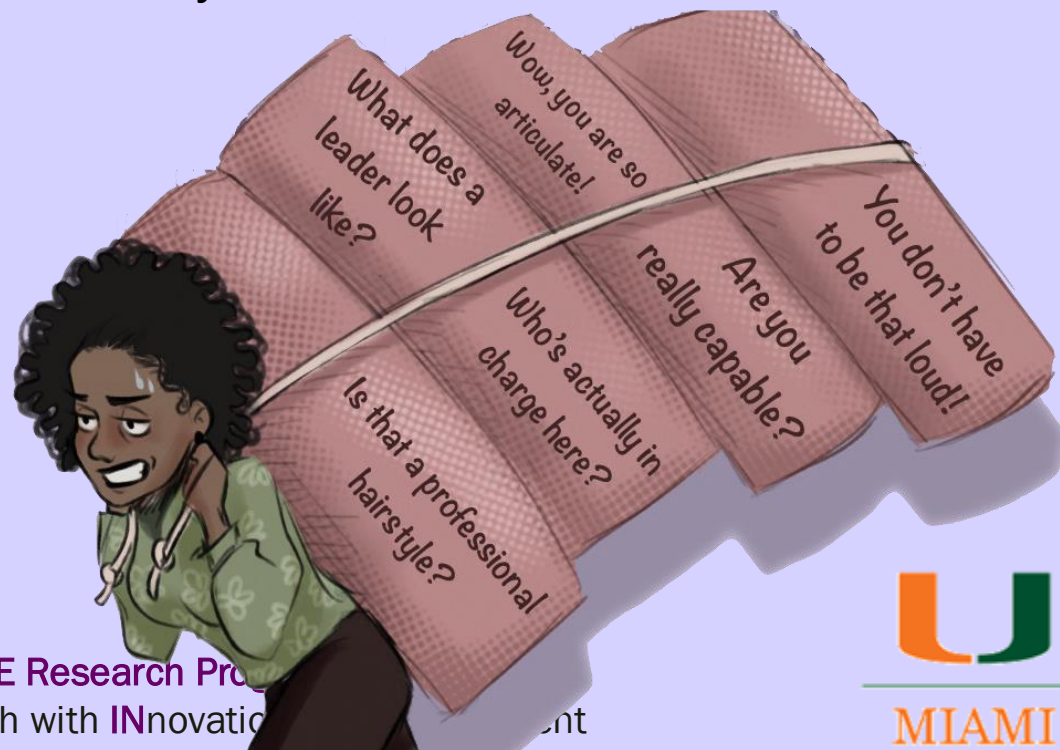
Dr. Sannisha Dale serves as Co-investigator / Miami Site PI on a **Merck & Co.** funded project (PI Ojukutu) on "A Qualitative Study to Explore Biomedical HIV Prevention Preferences, Challenges and Facilitators among Diverse At-Risk Women Living in the United States"

Dr. Sannisha Dale previously served as a workgroup consultant on engaging people living with HIV for **Gilead Sciences, Inc.**



Background

- Despite marked improvements in antiretroviral treatments, HIV persists as a leading cause of death for Black women in the US
- Evidence suggests **gendered racial microaggressions** are chronic stressors that influence immune system activation



Gendered Racial Microaggressions

Behaviors or comments directed at an individual based on their race and gender

- assumptions of beauty and sexual objectification
- strong black woman stereotype
- angry black woman stereotype
- silenced and marginalized



Background

- *Despite marked improvements in antiretroviral treatments, HIV persists as a leading cause of death for Black women in the US.*
- *Evidence suggests gendered racial microaggressions are chronic stressors that influence immune system activation*
- Immune system activation can lead to:
 - increased depressive symptoms
 - viral non-suppression
- By way of mental health, immune activation may also impact:
 - treatment adherence and engagement
 - self-silencing behaviors – limiting self-expression to avoid conflict



Current Study

- Given the dearth of research exploring this mechanism in Black women living with HIV (BWLWH), the current study uses structural equation modeling to examine the associations between self-silencing and GRM on mental health, inflammation, and viral suppression among BWLWH in South Florida.



Methods

- Intervention: Pilot RCT of **Striving Towards EmPowerment** and Medication **AD**herence Study (addressing mental health and HIV outcomes)
- N = **119** BWLWH completed the baseline visit, which provided data for the current study
- Participants resided in the Miami Metropolitan Area
- Recruitment Timeframe: October 2017 and July 2019



Methods

Eligible participants were scheduled for an in-person baseline visit and enrolled in the STEP-AD pilot RCT study if they met the following inclusion criteria:

- (1) ≥ 18 years (2) Cisgender woman (3) Black/African American
 - (4) English-speaking (5) ART for ≥ 2 -months (6) History of trauma/abuse
 - (7) undetectable viral load or missed HIV care visit w/in the past year or history of low ART adherence
- Participants completed a 2-visit baseline, including :
 - (1) Informed consent
 - (2) Self-report surveys using Research Electronic Data Capture (REDCap)
 - (3) A semi-structured clinical interview
 - (4) Blood draw
 - Participants received a \$50 stipend (\$25 for 2-baseline visits)



Methods | Measures

Assessment	Details	Subscales
Gendered Racial Microaggressions Scale for Black Women (GRMS-BW) Lewis JA, Neville HA. Construction and initial validation of the Gendered Racial Microaggressions Scale for Black women. J Couns Psychol. 2015 Apr;62(2):289-302.	26-item scale Measure of negative nonverbal, verbal, and behavioral racial / gender-based slights experienced by Black women	Assumptions of Beauty and Sexual Objectification Silenced and Marginalized Strong Black Woman Stereotype Angry Black Woman Stereotype
Silencing-the-Self Scale (STSS) Jack DC, & Dill D (1992). The Silencing the Self Scale: Schemas of intimacy associated with depression in women. Psychology of Women Quarterly, 16(1), 97–106.	31-item scale Measure of gender roles: extent to which women silence their own feelings and needs and prioritize others to maintain harmony in relationships.	Externalized Self-Perception Care as Self-Sacrifice Silencing the Self Divided Self
Center for Epidemiological Studies Depression Scale Radloff, L. S. (1977). The CES-D Scale: A self-report depression scale for research in the general population. Applied Psychological Measurement, 1(3), 385–401.	20-item scale Measure of Mental Health / Depression, incl: depressed mood, guilt, worthlessness, hopelessness, lack of sleep/appetite, psycho-motor delay, helplessness	
Neutrophil-to-Lymphocyte Ratio (NLR) Buonacera A, Stancanelli B, Colaci M, Malatino L. Neutrophil to Lymphocyte Ratio: An Emerging Marker of the Relationships between the Immune System and Diseases. Int J Mol Sci. 2022 Mar 26;23(7):3636.	Measure of Inflammation Ratio between the neutrophil (innate <i>acute / chronic inflammation</i>) and lymphocyte (<i>adaptive immunity</i>) counts: 1 < NLR < 3	
HIV Viral Load	Copies HIV / mL blood Suppressed vs Unsuppressed (<200 mL/mmHg)	

Methods | Statistical Analyses:

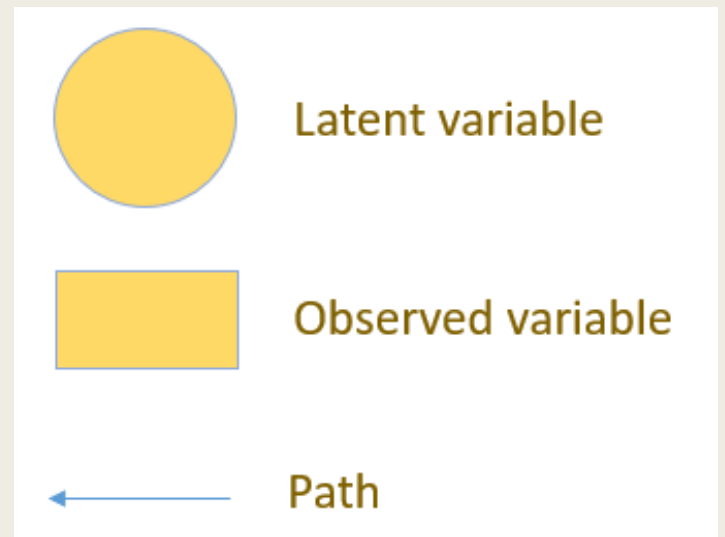
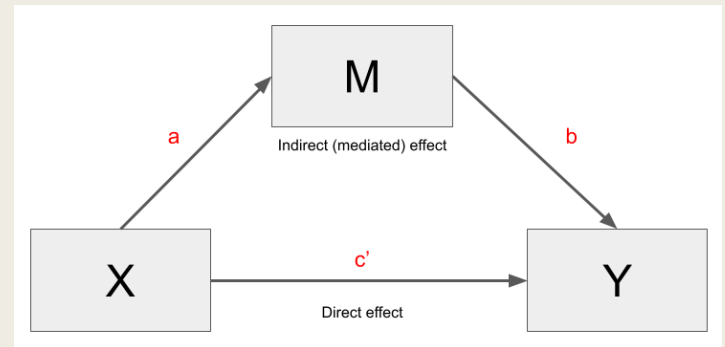
Path Analysis

Path analyses examine relationships between variables

- **direct effects** ($X \rightarrow Y$)
- **indirect effects** ($X \rightarrow M \rightarrow Y$)

Structural Equation Modeling =
path analysis + latent variables

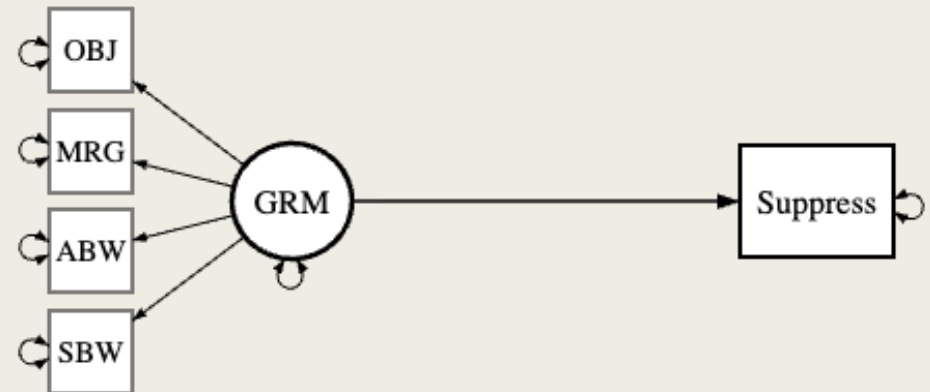
- Latent variables: cannot be measured directly



Methods | Statistical Analyses:

Path Analysis

- Structural equation modeling was performed in Mplus
- **Direct Path:**
Microaggression → Viral Suppression



Methods | Statistical Analyses:

Path Analysis

Indirect Paths:

- Silencing the Self:

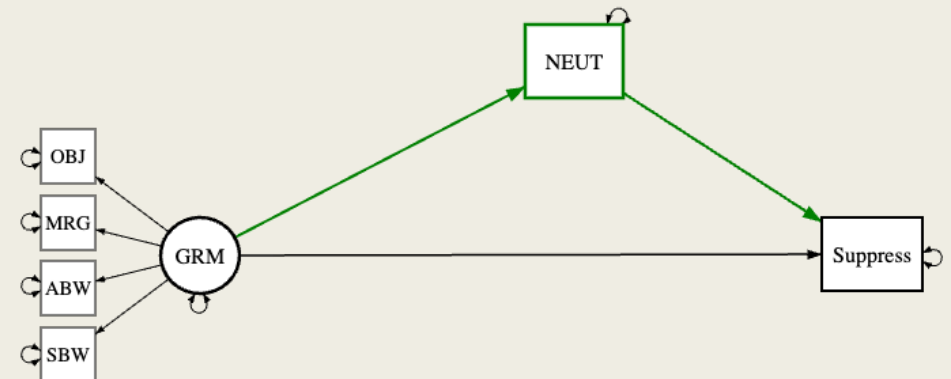
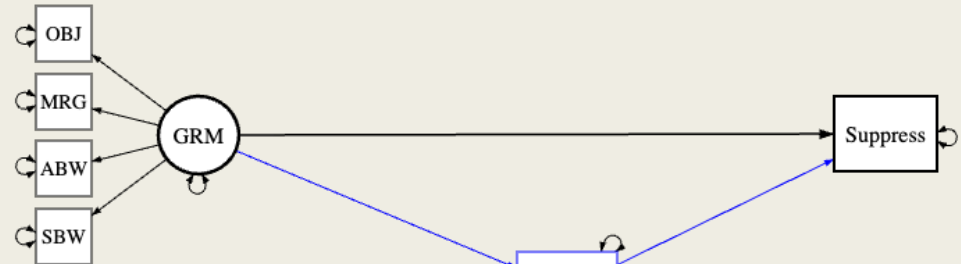
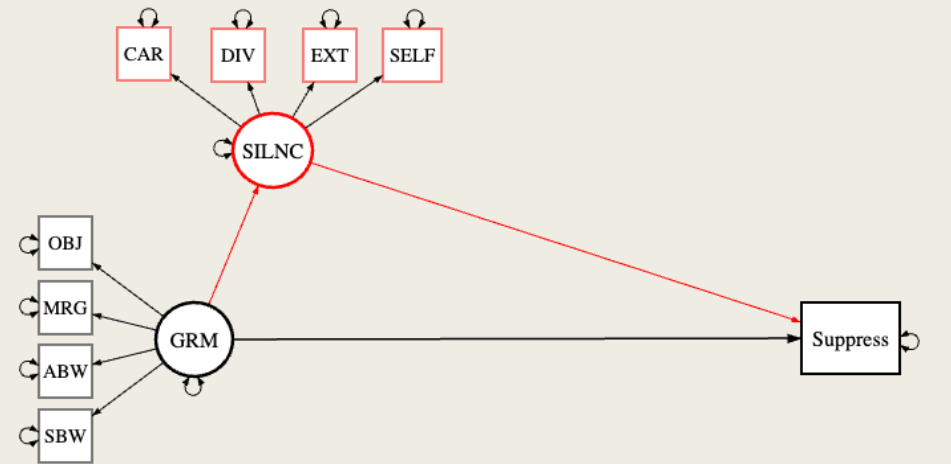
GRM → SILNC → Suppress

- Depression

GRM → CES-D → Suppress

- Inflammation

GRM → NLR → Suppress



Methods | Statistical Analyses:

Path Analysis

More Indirect Paths:

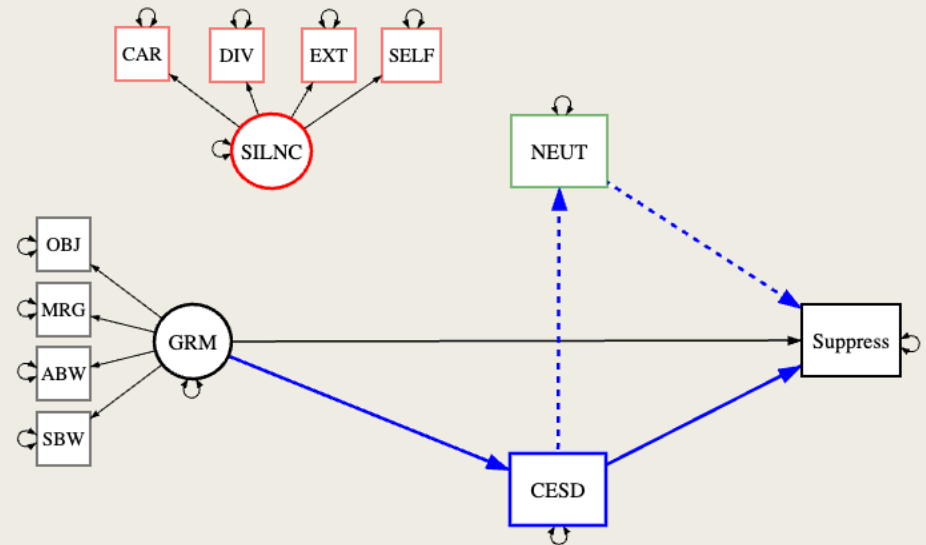
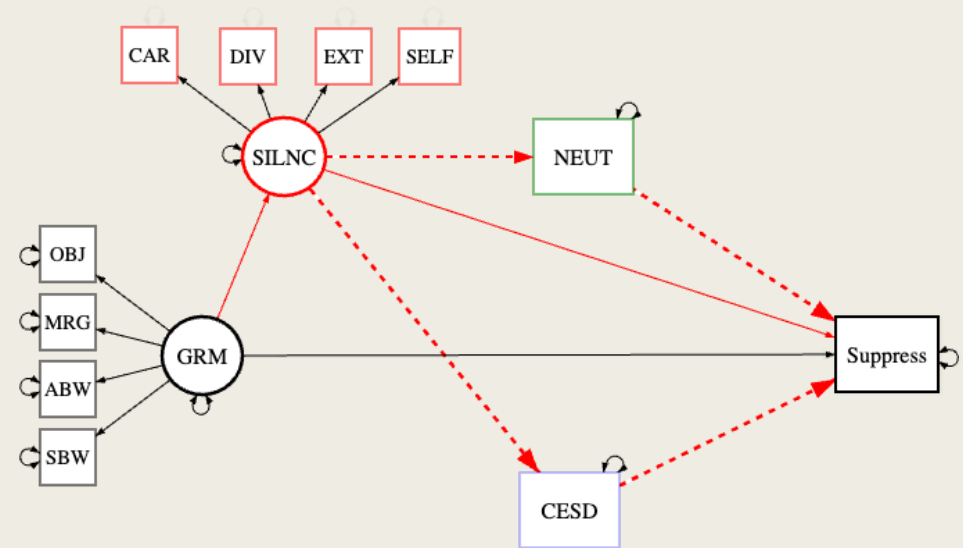
- Silencing the Self

GRM → SILNC → NLR → Suppress

GRM → SILNC → CESD → Suppress

- Depression

GRM → CESD → NLR → Suppress



Results Sociodemographic Characteristics

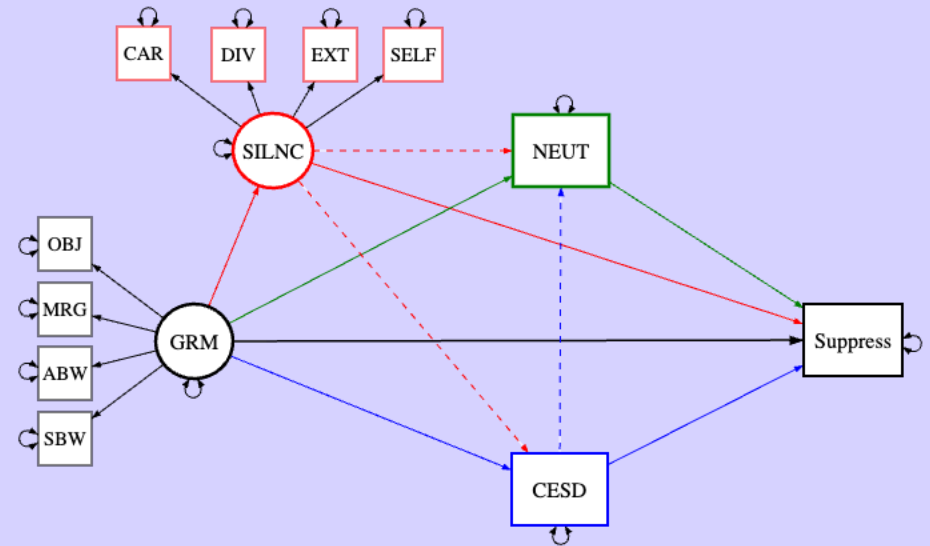
Ethnicity		
	Hispanic	3
Country of Birth		
	US-Born	115
Age		
	Median	52
Sexual Orientation		
	Exclusively Heterosexual (Straight)	91
	Bisexual/Some Bisexual Experience	19
	Exclusively Homosexual (Gay)	4

HIV Viral Load		
	Suppressed (<20 mL/mmHG)	74
	Median (IQR)	20 [20, 82.4]
	Range	[20, 142,120]

Education		
	Some Secondary Education	41
	High school graduate or GED	41
	Some college	29
	College graduate	8
Relationship Status		
	Married/In a Relationship	50
	Single/No Response	53
	Divorced/Separated/Widowed	14
Housing		
	Rent/Own	94
	Residential Treatment/Subsidized Housing	13
	Transitional Housing/Unhoused	10
Income		
	Less than \$12,000	75
	More than \$12,000	22
	Unsure/No Response	22

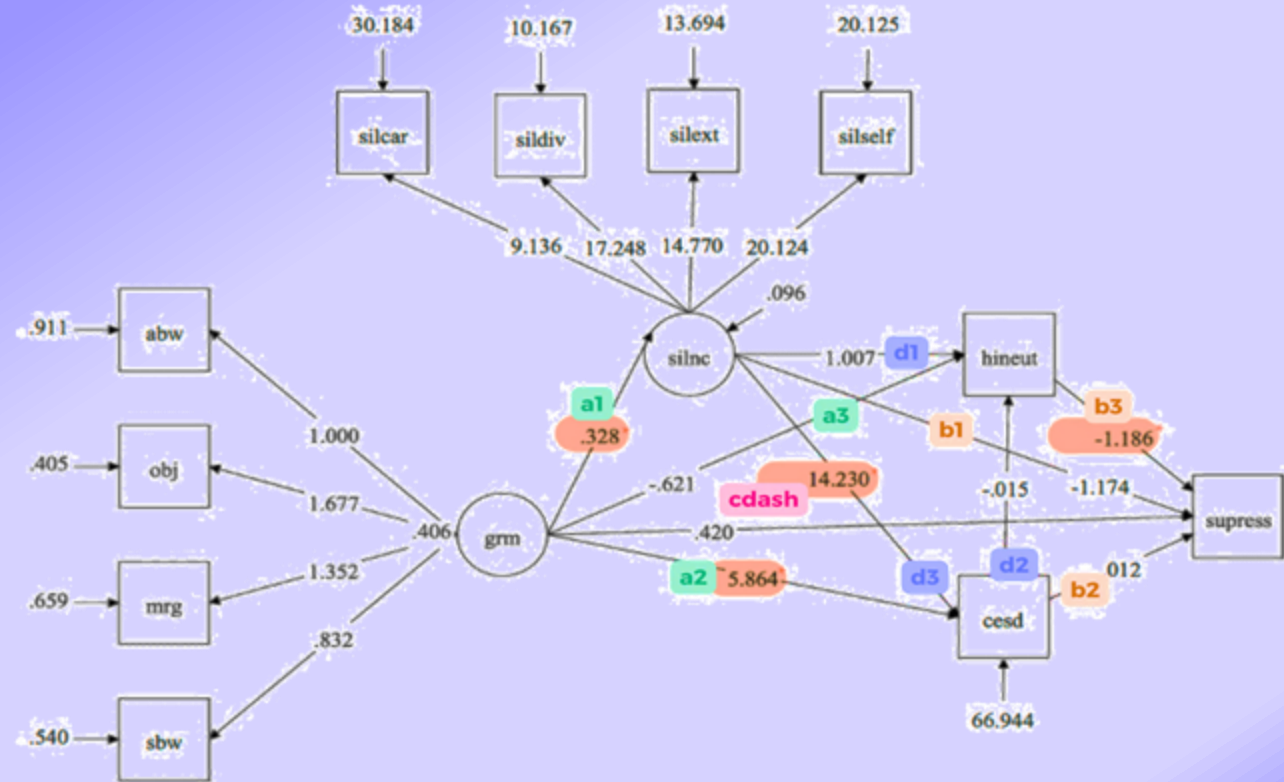
Results

*How well does this model fit
the data collected?*



Model Fit Indices	Description	Reference Values	Observed Values
Root Mean Square Error of Approximation	Measures how much the model misses the data	Lower = Better < .05 = good .05–.08 = fair	0.053 CI [0.00, .089]
Comparative Fit Index	Compares model to “null” where variables aren't related	Range: 0 to 1 Higher = Better > 0.95	0.97
Standardized Root Mean Residual	Difference b/w predicted & actual correlations	Lower = Better < .08	0.047
Chi-Square Test (χ^2)	Measures how well the model fits the data	Smaller = better $p > .05$ = good fit	$p = 0.083$ $\chi^2 = 49.4$, $df = 37$

Results



- Significant paths include:
 - microaggressions → self-silencing ($\beta = .328, p = .003$)
 - microaggressions → self-silencing → depression ($\beta = 4.67, p = .002$)
 - inflammation → viral suppression ($\beta = -1.19, p = .038$)

Discussion

- Findings support the need to further examine adversities, self-silencing, mental health, immune activation, and viral suppression together
- Aligns with existing literature on the impact of microaggressions and self-silencing on mental health
- Future studies should examine microaggressions and VL using a larger sample size and additional markers of inflammation



THANK YOU

- ✧ Participants
- ✧ Community Stakeholders and Consultants
- ✧ Colleagues and collaborators
- ✧ Funders
 - ✧ NIMH K23MH108439 (PI: Dale)

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