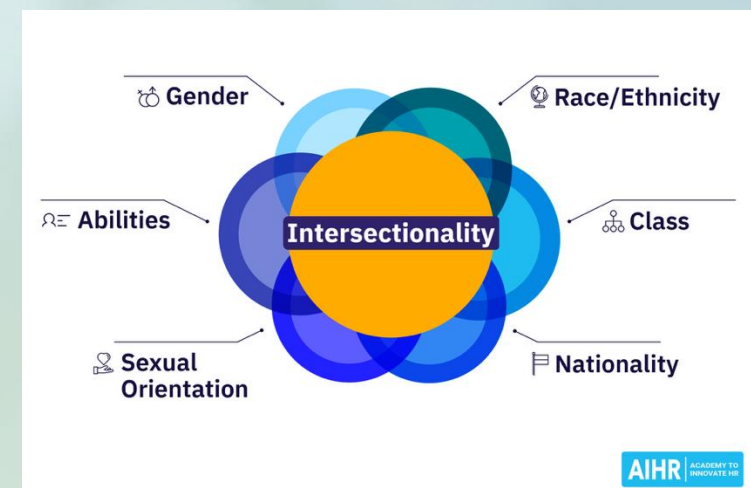






Background:

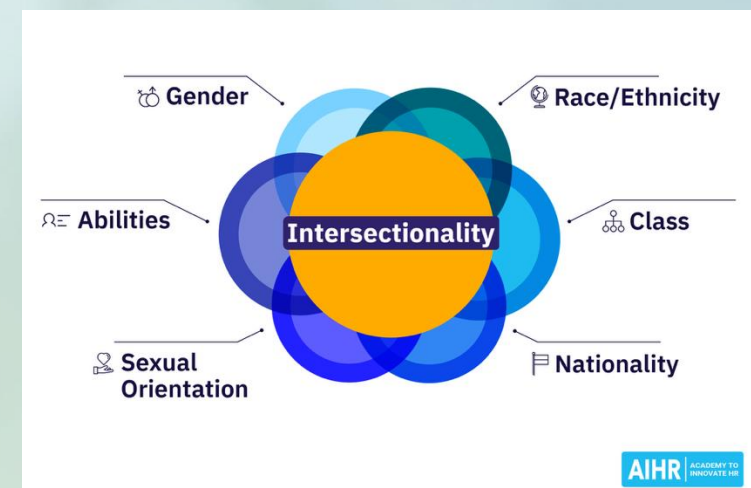
- Achieving viral suppression among sexual minority men with HIV (SMM LWH) who use stimulants remains a challenge.
- Substance use [1,2], mental health status [3], among others, associated with decreased viral load suppression
 - Substance use including stimulants, alcohol, tobacco (concurrent and separate) [2]
 - Depression and anxiety [4,5], in particular, are positive associated with decreased viral suppression
- The intersectional stigma framework [6,7] significantly impacts pathways influencing viral load (VL) detectability, especially among ethnic minority SMM LWH.
- Supporting Treatment Adherence for Resilience and Thriving (START) study aimed to examine predictors of stimulant use severity and VL detectability by race/ethnicity.
 - mHealth interventions have been associated with improved adherence [8,9]
 - Positive affect associated with increased viral suppression [10,11]





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