Exploring Differences in PrEP Awareness, HIV Treatment, and Social Determinants of Health among non-US and US-born Community Residents

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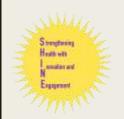
DISCLOSURES

- Dr. Sannisha Dale serves as Co-investigator/ Miami Site PI on a Merck & Co. funded project (PI Ojikutu) 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

- HIV incidence rates are greater among immigrant communities in the US compared to US born individuals.
- This may be linked to socio-structural factors limiting access to
 - HIV testing
 - HIV treatment
 - HIV prevention tools





Five Point Initiative Bundled Implementation Strategy

A hybrid type 2 cluster randomized trial (using a stepped-wedge design) is being conducted to evaluate the effectiveness and implementation of FPI BIS.

Intervention:

- Coordinate outreach events in local venues
- Community residents engaged on a brief survey and provided with HIV testing and PrEP information, screening, and linkage (if indicated)

Everyone benefits:











Cash vouchers

Daily revenue Increased reach

Compensation for lived expertise

<u>Utilizing survey data, we explored differences between US and non-US-born residents in Miami-Dade County, an epicenter for new HIV diagnoses.</u>

SHINE Research Program

Strengthening Health with INnovation and Engagement

Methods

 Survey data capturing socio-structural information, PrEP awareness, and mental health was collected during the FPI pre-intervention from February to December 2024 in 8 HIV high impact zip codes.

• N = 3,240





Methods | Measures

Sociodemographics	Discrimination, Trauma and Mental Health Outcomes	Sexual Health and Health Behaviors	Medical Mistrust	COVID-19
Age, ethnicity, sexual orientation, country of origin, religion, relationship status, education level, employment status, annual household income, incarceration history etc.	Everyday Discrimination Scale (Heckman et al., 1998) Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ) (Williams et al., 1999)	HIV medication adherence (LeSage & Pace 2009)	LaVeist (2018)	Pandemic Stress Index (Harkness et al., 2020)





Methods | Statistical Analyses

- Tukey's Honestly Significant Difference (HSD) tests were conducted to examine differences between US-born and non-US-born participants.
 - Additional HSD tests compared Black foreign born to White foreign-born persons.





Results: Sociodemographic Characteristics

Place of birth					
Outside of the US	837	837		8%	
Education					
Some high sight of the state of				7%19.1%	
High Agh schurary at wife EPG	E 38	1,120	28.4	4%46.6%	
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н урыгі ла					
Renting 5	eņţ _{	1,298	59.!	5% ^{54%}	
Living in home or apartment owned by you on some one of	Ise 152	522	18.7	2%21.7%	
Sexual Orientation					
Heterosex Heterosexual			92%		
LGBTQ LGBTQIA+	56	211	6.7%	8.8%	
Troidtionomp otatao					
Relationship Status Marr		283		11.8%	
Married			30.3	3% 67.2%	
Single	369	1 '	44.1		



Results: Differences among US and Non-US Born Residents

Sexual Health and Health Behaviors		p-value
Recent HIV Testing	12.739	< 2.2e-16
Prescribed ART if living with HIV	-4.3683	0.0001081
Attended recent HIV-related appointment if living with HIV	-3.0501	0.004039
PrEP awareness	-17.493	< 2.2e-16
Trauma and Mental Health		
Experienced traumatic event	-10.033	< 2.2e-16
Experienced anxiety symptoms	-3.0467	0.002351
Day-to-Day Discrimination and Incarceration		
Treated with less courtesy and respect than others	-7.6067	4.634e-14
Threatened or harassed	-5.6302	2.068e-08
Fear of displacement	-3.3807	0.0007402
Incarceration	-21.665	< 2.2e-16
Medical Mistrust and COVID-19		
Impacted by COVID-19	-3.0402	0.002405
Endorsed medical mistrust beliefs	-12.107	< 2.2e-16





Results: Differences among Non-US Born Residents

Variable	Mean 1 (Black)	Mean 2 (White)	P-value
Fear of being pushed out of neighborhood	2.68	2.16	0.0000161
Self-esteem	4.28	3.81	0.0002192
Harassment by law enforcement officers	0.0377	0.116	0.0068120
Moved within the past year	0.114	0.212	0.0096460
Disability	0.107	0.225	0.0005151
Treated with less courtesy or respect than others	0.705	1.24	0.0004725





Discussion

- In HIV high impact zip codes, there are nuances in the experiences of US-born vs non-US-born individuals as well as differences among non-US-born racial groups.
- Targeted interventions are needed to ensure full access to prevention and treatment tools.





♦ Participants

- ♦ SHINE Research team
- Colleagues and collaborators
- ♦ Funders
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THANK YOU

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