

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



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

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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		24.8%
Education				
	Some high school	148	458	17.7%
	Some high school	458		19.1%
	High school graduate or GED	238	1,120	28.4%
	High school graduate or GED	1,120		46.6%
Income				
	Less than \$5,000	8	649	38%
	Less than \$5,000	649		27%
	\$5,000 through \$10,999	396		17.9%
	\$5,000 through \$10,999	396		16.5%
Housing				
	Renting home or apartment	1,298		59.5%
	Renting home or apartment	1,298		54%
	Living in home or apartment owned by you or someone else	522		18.2%
	Living in home or apartment owned by you or someone else	522		21.7%
Sexual Orientation				
	Heterosexual	2,179		90.7%
	Heterosexual	2,179		92%
	LGBTQIA+	211		8.8%
	LGBTQIA+	211		6.7%
	LGBTQIA+	56		6.7%
Relationship Status				
	Married	283		11.8%
	Married	283		30.3%
	Single	1,616		67.2%
	Single	1,616		44.1%
	Single	369		44.1%



Results: Differences among US and Non-US Born Residents

Sexual Health and Health Behaviors	t	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.



THANK YOU

- ✧ Participants
- ✧ Community Stakeholders and Consultants
- ✧ SHINE Research team
- ✧ Colleagues and collaborators
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