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Centering Narratives in HIV Prevention for Black Women: A Community-Engaged Approach to Develop a Story-Based Social Media Intervention

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Ending the HIV epidemic requires innovative strategies focused on groups and geographic regions disproportionately impacted by HIV, including Black cisgender women in the South.



Tools for Prevention

- HIV Testing
- PrEP
- Gaps in testing among Black women who report HIV risk behavior

(Robillard, et al, 2024; CDC, 2021; Ojikutu, et al, 2018)

 Low PrEP adoption among Black women

(Cheek, et al., 2022; Townes et al., 2021)



HIV Care Continuum

(National Association of Social Workers, 2015)

Increased, focused testing as a gateway to PrEP







The Storytelling Community Advisory Board informed intervention development

1

Re-convene Community Advisory Board 2

Adapt existing script based on cultural narrative

3

Film and edit "I Knew Better"

4

Develop health ed content to promote testing and PrEP

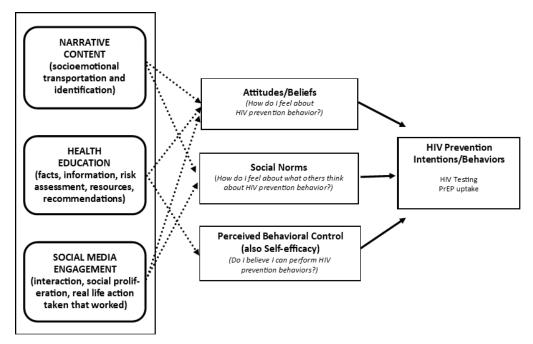
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Create social media private group page intervention









Conceptual Framework for Narrative-Based Social Media Interventions to Promote HIV Prevention

Theoretical Foundations

- · Culture-Centric Narratives in Health Promotion
- · Theory of Planned Behavior

Content

- · Narrative (e.g., scenes, reels, posts about the story)
- Health education (e.g., posts addressing HIV/PrEP knowledge, stigma, link to HIV prevention service locator)
- Social Media Engagement (e.g., interactive posts encouraging engagement)

Private Facebook group page: Take Care of YOU





Social Media Content Feedback

- Inspirational Quotes?
- Story clips/reels with links to the entire story on YouTube?
- TikToks from "Lisa" and "Camille"?
- Testing Information?
- PrEP Information?
- Number of posts/day? How many is enough? How many is too much?
- How long should intervention last? 1 week, 2 weeks, 1 month?



We've Known Each Other Long Enough...







What about HIV?



Camille had a life before Lorenzo.

Lorenzo had a life before Camille.

Regular testing and PrEP could have protected Camille against HIV.



There are a lot of things I have to worry about, but HIV is not one of them because I'm on PrEP.



Methods

- Single group pretest-posttest research design, with qualitative post-interview
- Recruitment via Facebook ads
- Inclusion Criteria
 - (1) Cisgender woman, (2) 18 and over, (3) self-identify as Black, (4) live in a Southern state in the U.S., and
 - (5) meet CDC indications for PrEP based on sexually active adults and adolescents
 - Anal or vaginal sex in past 6 months AND any of the following:
 - · HIV-positive sexual partner (especially if partner has an unknown or detectable viral load),
 - Bacterial STI in past 6 months,
 - History of inconsistent or no condom use with sexual partner(s)
- Cross-interview content analysis of qualitative data using feasibility criteria as coding framework; Wilcoxon signed rank tests used to assess pre- and posttest differences on HIV testing and PrEP intentions
- Study approved by Arizona State University Institutional Review Board

Results

- Content (story and posts) and mode of delivery were well-received.
- Use of a private hidden group page was seen as a major benefit for most participants.
- Study retention: 81%
- Over half of study participants had considered HIV testing (55%) and 50% had considered PrEP since completing the intervention.
- Widely viewed as practical and easy to participate in, because it was conducted online.
- Significantly higher median values at follow-up for "intention to talk to a healthcare provider about PrEP" and "intention to get a prescription for PrEP" in the next 3 months



Conclusions



- Engaging community members is a strength.
- Recruitment and enrollment requires consideration to protect the group space
- Recommendations: (1) incorporate navigation to facilitate access to HIV prevention services, (2) building in social media interaction with actual PrEP users, and (3) increasing study team engagement
- Participant feedback was enthusiastic and is encouraging.
- The pilot study suggests feasibility of the intervention.
- High acceptability supports a follow-up trial of the intervention.





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