Context

Source: UNAIDS/WHO estimates

Combination HIV prevention strategies

Overview

- Introduction and Background
- PhD aims and objectives
- Study 1: Systematic Review
- Future Work - Study 2: Qualitative Interviews
- Future Work - Study 3: Survey Design and Analysis

HIV Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis (PrEP)

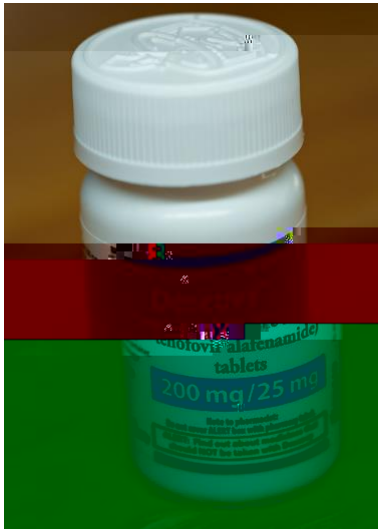
Biomedical intervention for reducing HIV acquisition

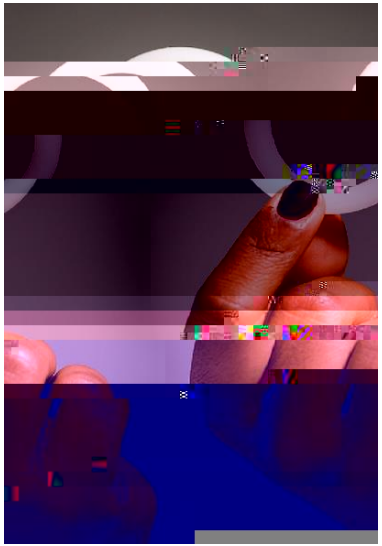
Antiretroviral medication taken before exposure

Highly effective and safe

Evidence for Efficacy

Different forms of PrEP are available



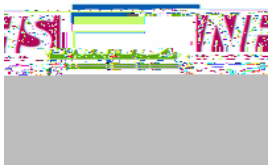


Pipeline: other formulations, implants, long acting injectables

PrEP in England

Recommended for people who are HIV negative and at higher risk of acquiring HIV

Available from sexual heaT3sexQ EMC5()1Tf



Health Equity Considerations: PROGRESS-Plus

PROGRESS-Plus is an acronym used to identify characteristics that stratify health opportunities and outcomes.

Place of residence

Race/culture/ethnicity

Occupation

Gender/sex

Religion

Education

Socioeconomic position

Social capital

Plus

Additional categories that can attract discrimination, for example:

- Personal characteristics (e.g. age, disability)
- Relationship features (e.g. caring responsibilities)

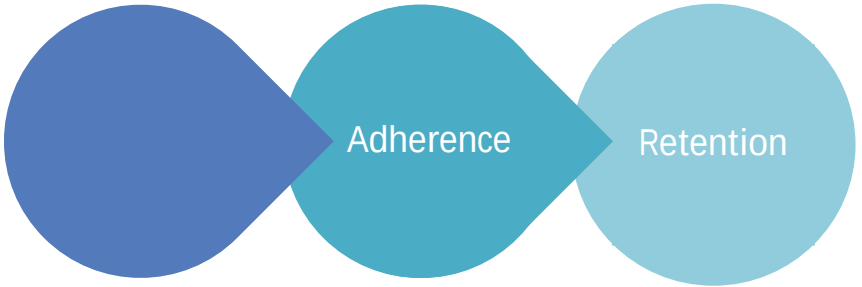
Disparities in PrEP use in England

Impact trial: >95% Men who have sex with men (MSM); low use among younger MSM

2019 PrEP user survey: 85% white, low use among women and non-binary people

385 respondents had tried to access PrEP on the Impact trial but

Disparities in PrEP use in England



Overview

Introduction and Background

PhD aims and objectives

Overall aim

To improve our understanding of how inequities in PrEP provision can be identified and addressed

Methodology

1. Describe and characterise outcome measures definitions

Overview

Introduction and Background

PhD aims and objectives

Study 1: Systematic Review

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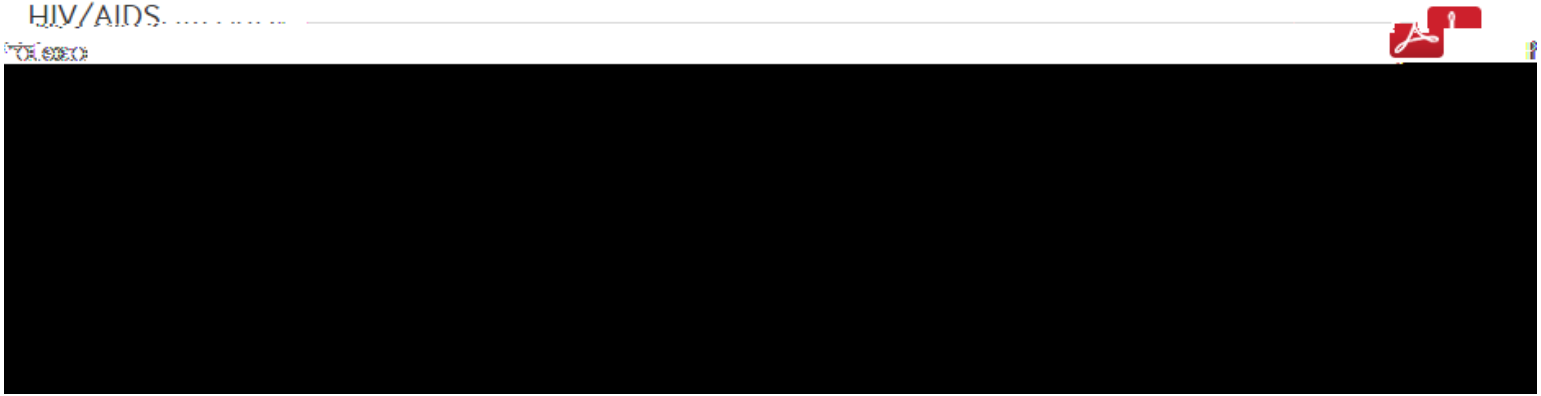
Systematic Review: Objectives

1.

Systematic Review: Methods



Databases: MEDLINE, EMBASE, PubMed, CINAHL, ASSIA

Search terms based on:

PrEP: e.g. Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis, PrEP, HIV chemoprophylaxis

PCC outcome measures: e.g., awareness, knowledge, interest, acceptability, uptake, use

Limited to articles published between Jan 2012 and March 2020

Systematic Review: inclusion/exclusion

	Inclusion criteria	Exclusion criteria
Population	People resident in high-income countries with a national PrEP provision programme or demonstration/implementation project	People resident in countries without a national PrEP provision program or demonstration/implementation project; people resident in low- or middle-income countries.
Intervention		

Systematic Review: Methods

Extraction
Bibliographic information
Study objectives and design
Study populations and demographics
    PROGRESS-Plus categories
Outcome measures
    Definitions
    PROGRESS-Plus categories

Analysis
    Narrative synthesis

Systematic Review: Full text extraction

PROGRESS-Plus Category	Example
Place of Residence	Rural/Urban, country/state/city, housing characteristics
Ethnicity/culture	Ethnic background, country of birth
Occupation	Employment status, employment type (e.g. Professional, skilled, etc)
Gender/sex	Male or Female
Religion	Religious background
Education	Years in/left of education, highest level of education attained, school type
Social capital	Neighbourhood/community/family support
Socio-economic position	Income, means tested benefits, affluence measures

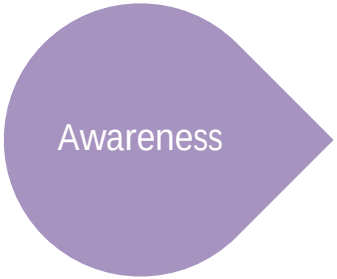
Systematic Review: Full text extraction

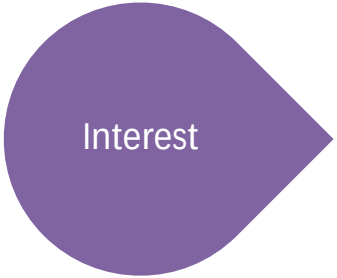
PROGRESS-Plus Category	Example
Plus	Age
	Physical or mental/emotional disability
	Sexual orientation
	Other vulnerable groups: Experience of sex work (current or former)
	Other vulnerable groups: Experience of homelessness or unstable housing (current or former)
	Other vulnerable groups: History of

Systematic Review: Objectives

1.

Objective 1: Results





"Have you ever heard of PrEP?" (Yes/No)

"Interested in PrEP?" (Yes/No), "

Cross-sectional surveys

No eligibility criteria taken into account

Objective 1: Results

51%, 121/238 papers

Use

"Are you taking/have you ever taken PrEP?" (Yes/No)

Cross-sectional surveys

No eligibility criteria taken into account

Uptake

Rate of initiation/Number of PrEP prescriptions given

Cohort studies: demonstration projects, health care records

Among population assessed to be eligible for PrEP

Objective 1: Results

“High” or “effective” adherence

Cross-sectional surveys: Self report

Cohort studies: prescription records,

Systematic Review: Objectives

1. Describe how outcome measures of the PCC are defined and reported in real-word settings in high income countries

2. Explore how PROGRESS-Plus categories are described for study populations

3. Describe how PROGRESS-Plus categories are considered when reporting outcome measures of the PCC

Objective 2: Results

Objective 2: Results

PROGRESS-Plus Characteristic	N (%)
Plus- age	89% (213)
Plus- physical or mental/emotional disability or difficulty	8.8% (21)
Plus- sexual orientation	79% (187)
Plus- experience of sex work/transactional sex	6.7% (16)
Plus- history of incarceration	4.2% (10)
Plus- experience of physical/sexual abuse, intimate partner violence	1.7% (4)
Plus	

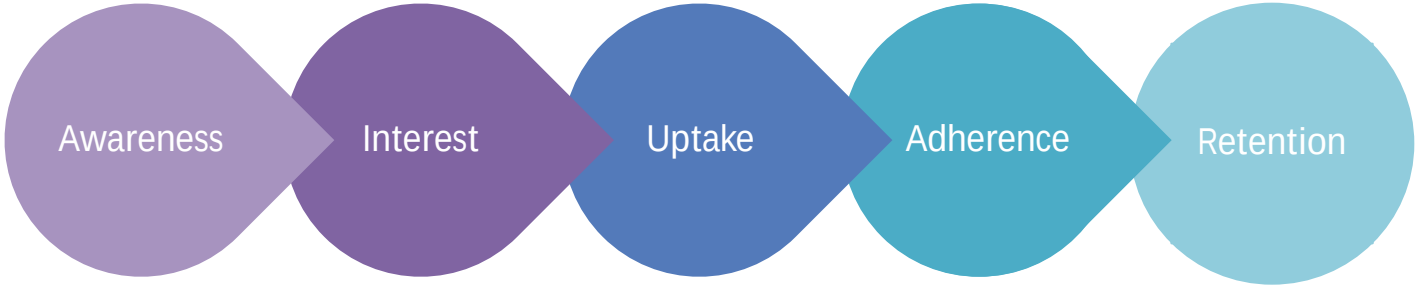
Objective 2: Results

How are PROGRESS-Plus factors reported?

Income; Area level deprivation; “Do you have enough money to meet your basic needs every month?”

Urban vs Rural; State/County; City

Systematic Review: Discussion



Systematic Review: Strengths

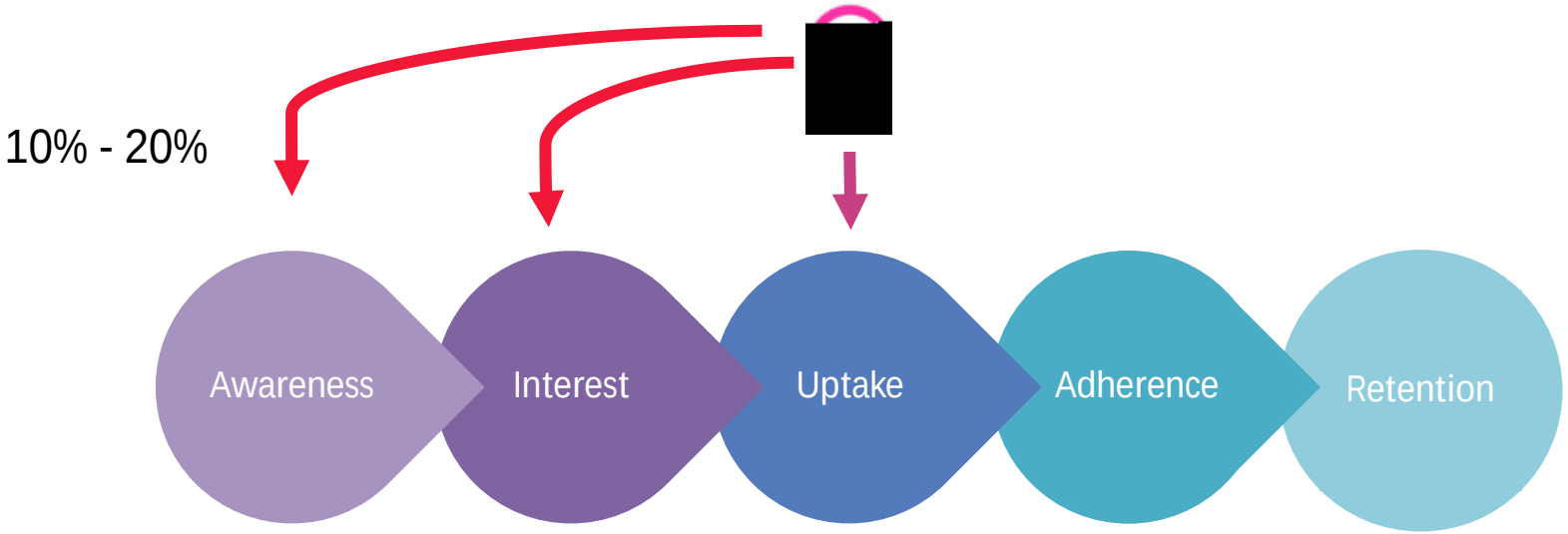
First to collate outcome measures for the PCC in real-world settings

Demonstrates how factors that influence health equity are described in baseline populations

Highlighted gaps in existing PrEP research

- Populations other than MSM
- PROGRESS-Plus categories

Disparities in PrEP Engagement for Women



Overview

Introduction and Background

PhD aims and objectives

Study 1: Systematic Review

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Project 2 – Aim

Explore awareness and interest in PrEP among women in England and investigate how factors that influence health equity may impact women's engagement with HIV prevention and PrEP

1. Explore women’s current

Project 2 – Methodology

Semi-structured interviews 20 – 30 interviews with women in England

What do you know about PrEP?

Who do you talk to about your sexual health?

Does where you live/ your job/ your friends influence decisions about sexual health?

Preferences for accessing HIV prevention?

Is PrEP useful for you or people you know?

Project 2 – Methods

Participants
Women 18+ living in England

Recruitment
Various strategies including: advertisements on social media, HIV prevention outreach sessions, snowball sampling

Purposive sampling

Data collection
Semi-structured interviews via telephone, web conferencing or face-to-face (if permitted)

Topic guides informed by literature review, Study 1 results, and PPI activities

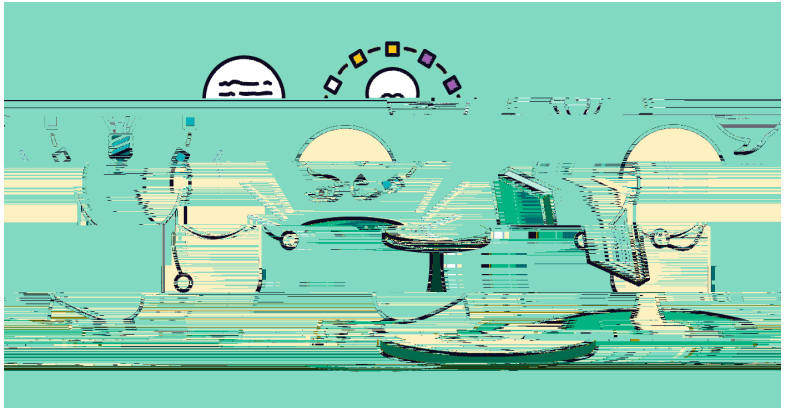
Project 2 – Analysis

Data management
Nvivo software

Thematic Analysis
Familiarisation with transcripts
Coding to identify patterns and generate themes
Themes mapped to existing models/frameworks if appropriate

Results
To inform design of Study 3

Project 2 – Progress



Ethics forms on track for submission (June 4th)

Draft materials (advertisements, topic guides etc.) underway

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- **Future Work - Study 3: Survey Design and Analysis**

Project 3 – Aim

Examine women in England's awareness and interest in PrEP and identify inequities in PrEP awareness for women

Project 3 – Methods

Design
Cross-sectional, self-completed online survey

Participants
Women 18+ living in England

Recruitment
Similar methods to Study 2

Data Collection

Project 3 – Analysis

Data Management

R and R studio

Analysis

Descriptive statistics for demographics, PrEP interest and awareness

Regression analysis to evaluate the relationship between PrEP awareness and key equity factors

Project support and design

Survey design and analysis course (June 2021)

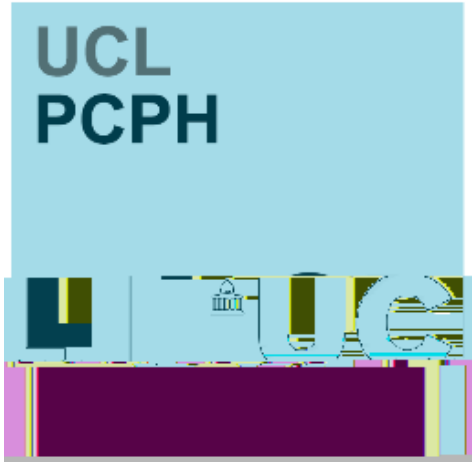
Study Impacts

1. Identify equity factors that important for women in regards to PrEP

2. Provide a benchmark for PrEP awareness and interest for women in England

3. Inform interventions/campaigns

Many Thanks



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