

PrEP Can "Do More"

Synergistic effects on primary care, insurance and mental health

Sarit A. Golub, PhD, MPH





Collaborators & Acknowledgements

• Hunter HIV/AIDS Research Team (HART) Kailip Boonrai, Atrina Brill, Kristi Gamarel, Augustus Klein, Corina Lelutiu-Weinberger, Inna Saboshchuk, Anthony Surace, Louisa Thompson

SPARK Project Team

Asa Radix, Amy Hilley, Anthony Catalanotti, Nora Douglas Sharon Marazzo, Stephanie Peña, Machel Hunt

Callen-Lorde Community Health Center

Jay Laudato, Michael McFadden, William Nazareth, Makada Bernard, Brandon Harrison, Aviva Cantor, Eunmee Chun, Peter Meacher, Rona Vail, Susan Weiss, Juliet Widoff

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SPARK is designed to evaluate an intervention in which PrEP is introduced, provided, and supported as part of regular care in a community health center.

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Gilead Sciences provides study drug and DBS testing for participants

Core Features of SPARK

- 1. Callen-Lorde Community Health Center
 - Largest LGBT-focused health center in NYC
 - Providers who see HIV+ and HIV-negative patients
 - Prevention/Outreach Department
 - One full year of protocol/program development



SPARK Uptake and Persistence (since 2/2014)

Referral/Enrollment

- 645 patients have been referred
- 273 patients (42%) have been enrolled (~17/month)

Uptake

• 241 (88%) have begun PrEP

Persistence

• 16 (7%) have discontinued PrEP

Retention

- 219 3-month visits (95% retention)
- 107 12-month visits (92% retention)

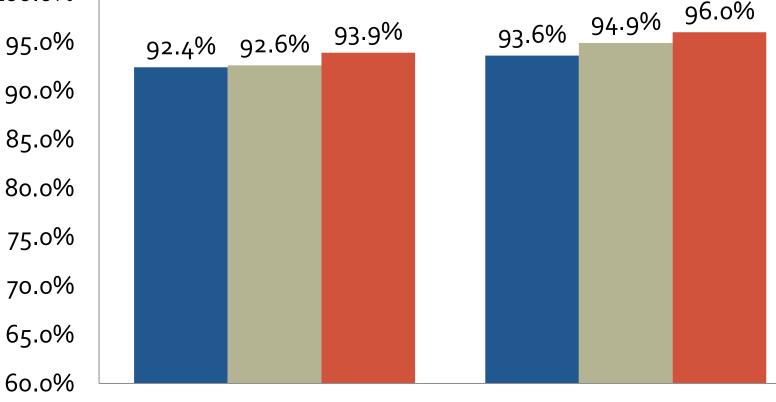


SPARK Demographics (n = 281)

Age

Race/Ethnicity NH White 155 (56.2%) Hispanic/Latino 66 (23.9%) NH Black 26 (9.4%) Other/Multi-racial 29 (10.5%) **Yearly Income** Under \$20,000 70 (25.2%) \$20,000-\$50,000 115 (41.4%) Over \$50,000 93 (33.5%) Insurance Private 109 (40.4%) Medicaid 38 (14.1%) Uninsured 123 (45.6%) Spouse/partner/boyfriend 100 (35.6%) Main Partner

SPARK Adherence (DBS Data)



4+ pills/week (≥700 fmol) Recent dose (past 48-72 hrs)

N / /...

- - 1

What can PrEP do?



(in addition to prevent HIV)

1. Engage patients in primary care

 Over 90 % of SPARK patients decided to continue PrEP at CLCHC

29% had no previous primary care and became **newly paneled** because of PrEP

- Because of PrEP demand, CLCHC opened a new Sexual Health Clinic
 - Almost 400 patients on PrEP
 - Creating a relationship with the health care system for healthy YMSM



2. Connect patients to health insurance

 Over 45 % of SPARK patients were uninsured at enrollment

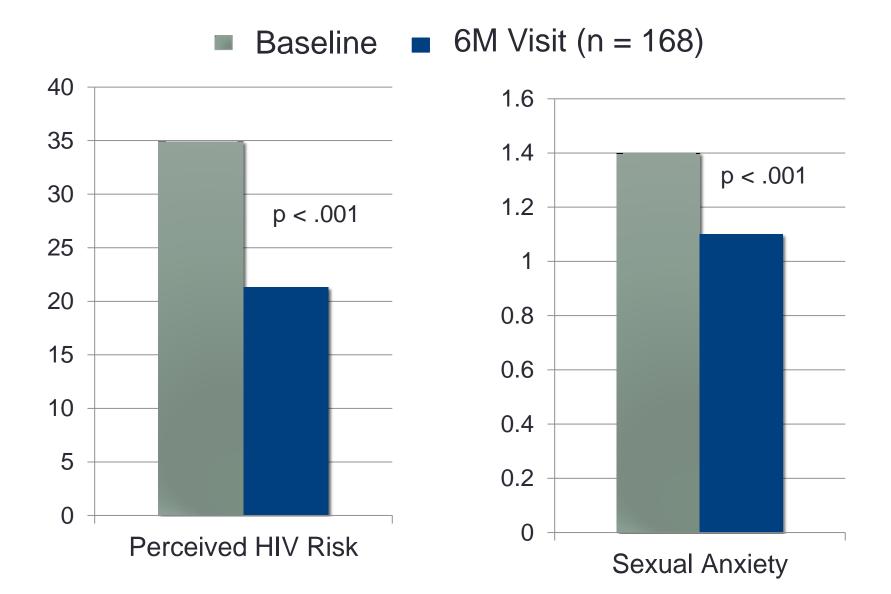
68% were connected to Medicaid or ACA plans

23% were linked to Gilead's MAP

Silver, Bronze or Platinum ACA Plans have Truvada copays that are fully covered by the Gilead Co-pay card

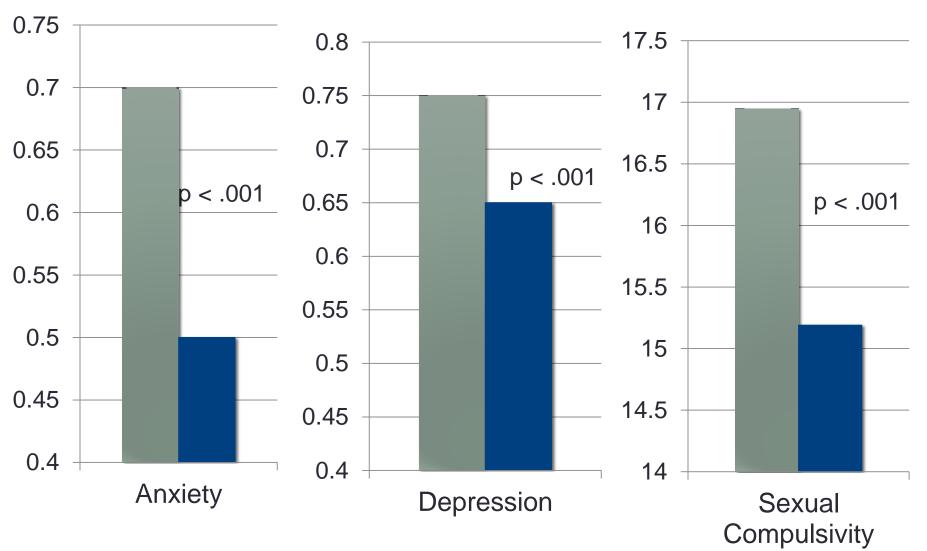


3. Improve Psychological Wellbeing



Improve Psychological Wellbeing

Baseline 6M Visit (n = 168)



We need to stop wasting time rehashing what we already know and start working on what we actually need to figure out.



What we know...

Implementation is not access.

What we have to figure out... How to (truly) increase access for those who need PrEP most.



What we know...

Targeting perpetuates racism and stigma.

What we have to figure out...

How to be targeted without



We have messed up prevention messages.





We have messed up prevention messages.



What we know...

We have messed up prevention messages.

What we have to figure out...

How to talk about HIV prevention in a way that breeds empowerment and joy about sexual expression.



PrEP can "do more"

Help us reflect on our values



PrEP can "do more"

- Help us reflect on our values
- Place HIV prevention within a larger social and structural context



PrEP can "do more"

- Help us reflect on our values
- Place HIV prevention within a larger social and structural context
- Reboot conversations about prevention to emphasize control and empowerment





Thank You!

Sarit A. Golub, PhD, MPH sgolub@hunter.cuny.edu 212-396-6304



How should we think about risk compensation?

Patterns of STI from Pre- to Post-PrEP (N = 163)					
	Ν	%			
Never had an STI	94	58%			
STI pre-PrEP but not post	18	11%			
No STIs after starting PrEP	112	69%			
STI both pre-PrEP and post-PrEP	16	10%			
STI post-PrEP only	35	21%			

No evidence of risk compensation in 79% of patients

SPARK Sexual Risk

RISK BEHAVIOR (90 DAYS PRE-PREP)	%
Reports recent condomless anal sex	70%
ASNC with unknown-status partner	41%
ASNC with HIV+ partner	34%
Magnetic Relationship (HIV+ partner)	25%
Diagnosed with STI in the past year	19%
Engages in transactional sex	17%
Uses methamphetamine	12%

None of these risk factors: 0%

STI rates by time period (including interim vists)							
6-months pre-PrEP (n = 237)	PrEP Start (n = 235)	3M (n =191)	6M (n = 168)	9M (n = 125)	12M (n = 83)		
27 (11%)	26 (11%)	27 (14%)	38 (23%)	20 (16%)	12 (15%)		

75% of STIs are diagnosed at study visits

Which patients are most likely to get an STI on-PrEP?