HPTN Scholars-Year 2 in Review

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HIV RESEARCH SECTION
HPTN MEETING, JUNE 2012
HPTN Scholar Deliverables

1) Submission of a research concept or capsule to HPTN
2) Presentation of the results of a secondary data analysis at the 2012 HPTN Conference
3) At least one manuscript submitted for publication
SNAPSHOT-Dr. Russell Brewer

- **Title:** Predictors of Incarceration among Black MSM enrolled in HPTN 061
- **Purpose:**
  - Determine the “incident” incarceration estimate for BMSM enrolled in HPTN 061
  - Examine the demographic, behavioral, and psychosocial predictors of new incarcerations during follow up
  - Explore the relationship between incarceration frequency (at baseline), new incarcerations during study follow up, and HIV incidence among BMSM enrolled in the HPTN 061 Study
- **Hypotheses:**
  - Demographic, behavioral, and psychosocial characteristics are predictors of new incarcerations among BMSM
  - Incident incarcerations and incarceration frequency are predictors of HIV incidence among BMSM
- **Key Findings:**
  - 24% of BMSM enrolled in the HPTN 061 study reported a recent incarceration during 12 month study follow up
  - Come to the scholar presentations to find out more!!!!!!
SNAPSHOT - Dr. Yvonne Carter

**Title:** Predictive Modeling for Foregone Health Care Risk Stratification among Women At Risk for HIV Infection

**Purpose:**
- Create a model that can determine predictive probabilities for foregone health care among women at risk for HIV acquisition in the United States

**Hypothesis:**
- Behavioral and structural characteristics that suggest lack of emotional, social and structural support will increase the risk of foregone health care

**Key Findings:**
- Key predictors include: health insurance status, race, a history of emotional abuse, depression, food insecurity, daily alcohol use, the exchange of sex for money, drugs, shelter, or food and self-described good/fair/poor health status
- ROC curve estimates the area under the curve (AUC) of 0.77
- Come to the scholar presentations to find out more!!!!!!
SNAPSHOT-Dr. Risha Irvin

- **Title:** A Study of Seroadaptation Practices and Associations in Black MSM
- **Purpose:**
  - To explore frequency of seroadaptive practices in Black MSM
  - To gain information on demographic predictors of seroadaptive practices and on the relationship of seroadaptation with HIV incidence in Black MSM
- **Hypotheses:**
  - Predictors of seroadaptive practices at baseline will be older age, higher education, and household income as compared to the risky sex category
  - The seroadaptive risk hierarchy will not be associated with a reduced risk of HIV incidence and/or STD incidence, after adjusting for demographic covariates
- **Key Findings:**
  - 59% of HIV negative BMSM enrolled in HPTN 061 reported behavior that was consistent with seroadaptive practices at baseline
  - Come to the scholar presentations to find out more!!!!!!
SNAPSHOT-Dr. LaRon Nelson

**Title:** Sex and the Cities: Examining the Influence of Municipal Context of STD/HIV Risk Correlates among Black Men Who Have Sex with Men

**Purpose:**
- Examine correlates between HIV/STD risk related variables and individual-level psychosocial-demographic variables
- Examine whether and how the strength of correlates differ by city

**Study Questions:**
- What are the relationships between individual-level sociodemographic variables and baseline HIV/STD risk related behavior?
- How do cities differ on variables that believed to reflect HIV/STD risk and levels of social and/or material deprivation?
- Do unobserved conditions of six cities (e.g., material deprivation, joblessness, high criminalization) amplify or temper HIV/STD risk correlates?

**Key Findings:**
- Key individual level measures of social/material deprivation (education, incarceration, joblessness, and unstable housing) differed by city
- Sexual risk behaviors differed by city
- Come to the scholar presentations to find out more!!!!!!
SNAPSHOT: Dr. Typhanye Penniman

- **Title:** Examining Longitudinal Associations Between Psychosocial and Behavioral Factors and Sexual Risk Taking in Urban Black MSM

- **Purpose:**
  - To examine the longitudinal associations between baseline psychosocial and behavioral factors with sexual risk taking at 6 and 12 month follow-up, comparing MSM, MSMW and the subsample of men who report fluidity in sex partner over time

- **Hypotheses:**
  - Reported alcohol use during high risk sex will be higher for MSMW over time compared to MSM
  - MSMW will be more likely to report more insertive anal intercourse (IAI) compared to MSM

- **Key Findings:**
  - At year 0 (baseline), MSMW were at significantly higher risk of using alcohol during unprotected anal sex compared to MSM. However at year 1, the difference was no longer significant.
  - Come to the scholar presentations to find out more!!!!!!
Please Join Us....

- **Today**- HPTN Scholar Project Presentations from 5:30-7:30 pm in the Marriott Ballroom (Salon II)

- **Tuesday, June 26th**- HPTN Scholar Group Poster Presentation from 6:30-8:30 pm in Salon I-II
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