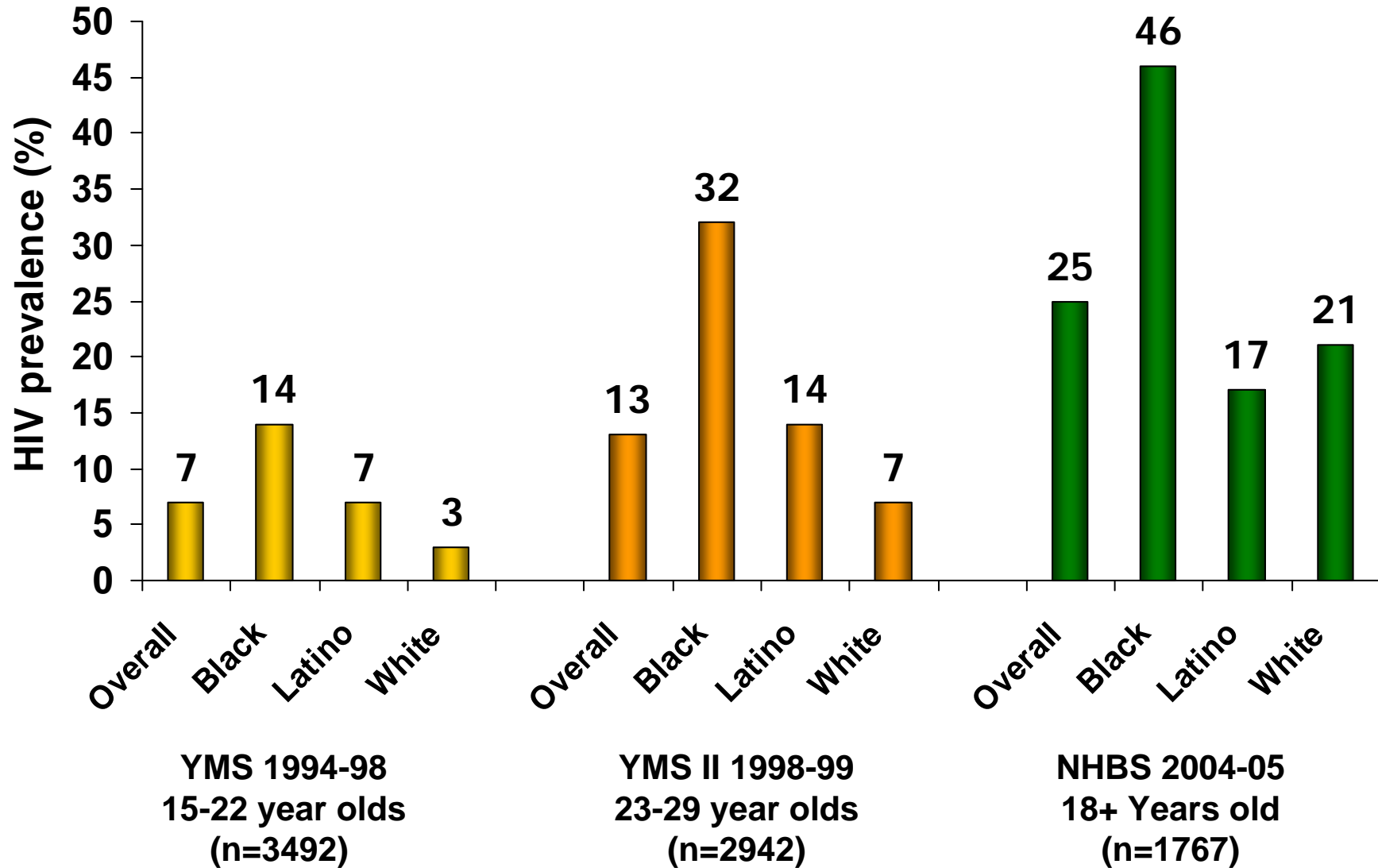


HPTN 061: Feasibility Study of a Community-Level, Multi-component HIV Intervention for Black MSM (BROTHERS)

Funded by the HIV Prevention Trials Network (HPTN)

HIV prevalence among MSM YMS and NHBS



Why is HIV infection highest among Black MSM?

Sexual risk behaviors and substance use *do not* explain the differences in HIV infection between Black and White MSM

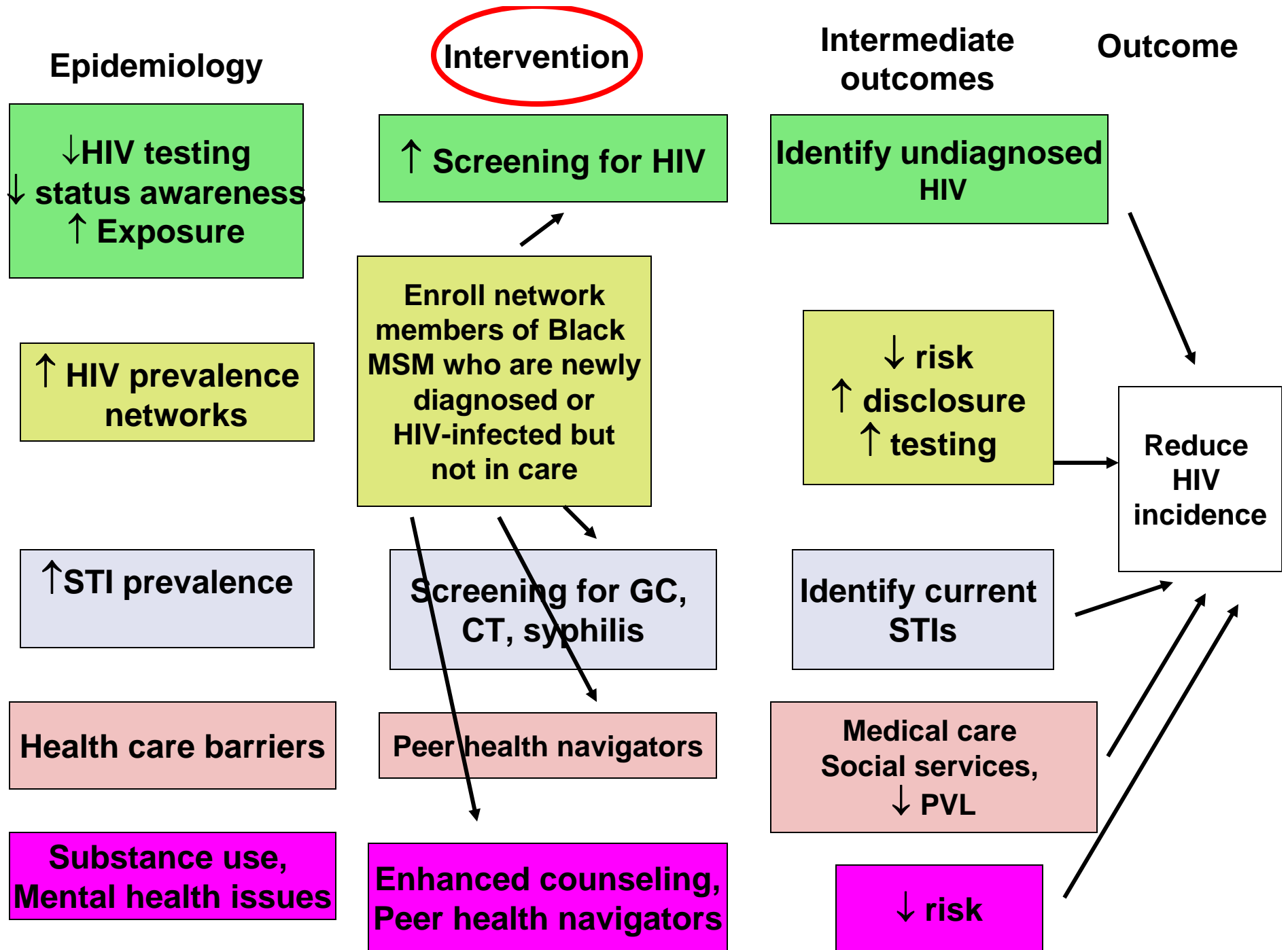
The most likely causes of disproportionate HIV infection rates among Black MSM are:

Low frequency of HIV testing among Black MSM

High HIV prevalence in Black MSM networks

Higher prevalence of other STIs facilitating transmission

Barriers to health care access and HIV/STI treatment



HPTN 061: Primary Objectives

To obtain information needed to design the full community-randomized trial in the areas of:

- **Recruitment of Black MSM**
- **Uptake of the intervention components, including:**
 - proportion who agree to HIV testing
 - proportion who agree to STI testing; and
 - proportion who utilize peer navigation.
- **Estimating:**
 - proportion of participants who are newly diagnosed with HIV at enrollment
 - increase in condom use from enrollment to week 52
 - decrease in viral load among HIV infected participants from initiation of HAART to week 52
 - decrease in STIs from enrollment to week 52
- **Satisfaction of Black MSM with intervention components**

HPTN 061: Secondary Objectives

- Collect samples, behavioral data and HIV test results to improve **laboratory measures of HIV incidence** in cross-sectional studies
- Estimate **HIV incidence** rate under intervention condition
- Estimate **intervention effect** on HIV incidence rate through mathematical modeling
- Describe **social and sexual networks** of Black MSM based on individually self-reported network data.
- Describe **risk behaviors of sexual network members** of Black MSM, especially of those who are newly diagnosed with HIV infection, or previously diagnosed but not in care
- Assess attitudes of Black MSM toward **other prevention interventions.**

HPTN 061: Secondary Objectives

- Use qualitative research methods to:
 - Examine individual, interpersonal, cultural, institutional, and geographic-specific processes that influence study participation and uptake of intervention components
 - Understand how and to what extent stigma and discrimination (and other emergent themes) influence HIV testing and access to care by geographic region

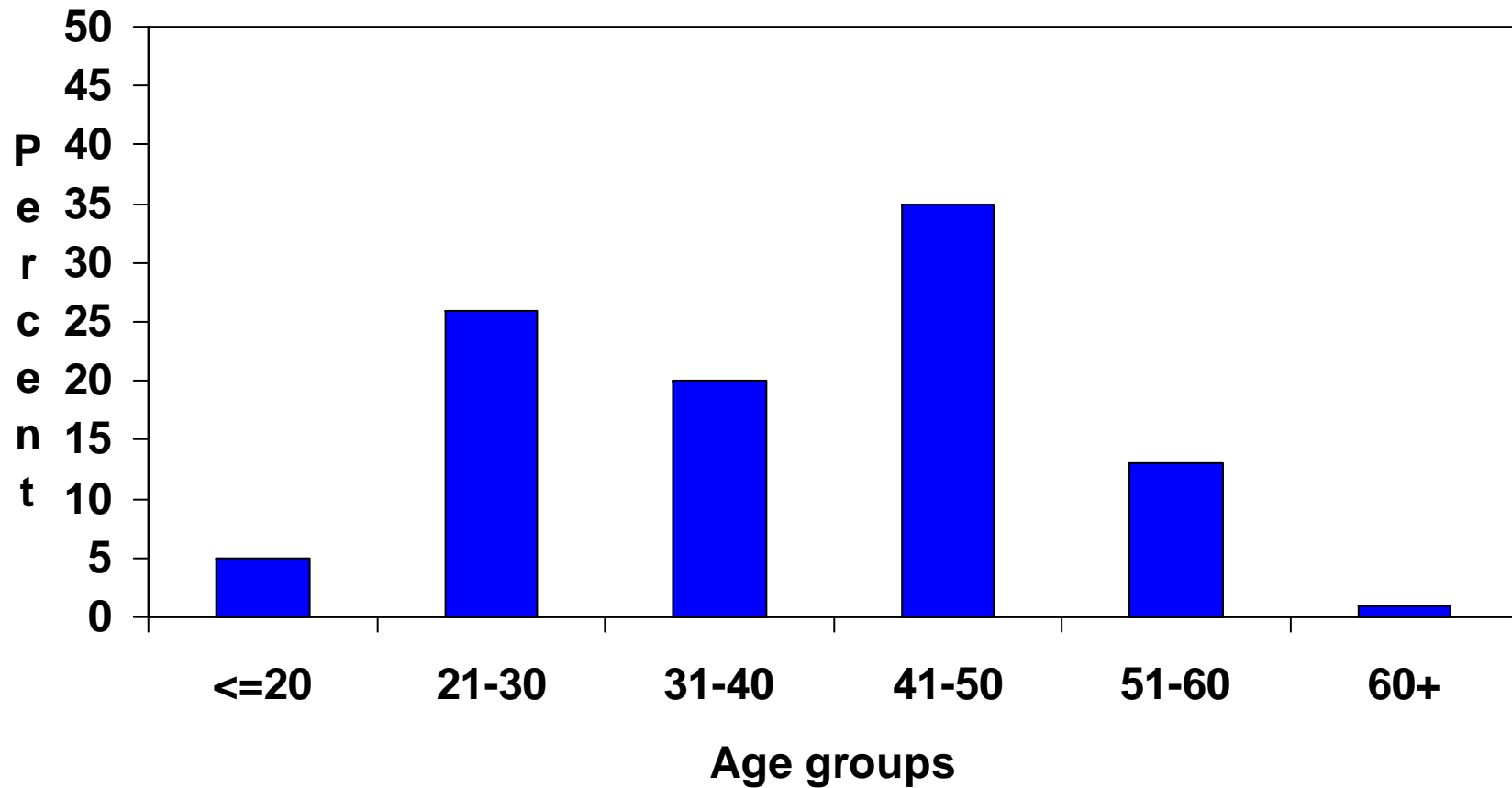
Timeline for HPTN 061

- Sept 2010: Last enrollment visit
- October 2011: Last one year follow-up visit

Summary of enrollment

Category		%
Refuse testing	33	3%
<i>Prior HIV+, in care, UAI with +</i>	61	6%
<i>Prior HIV+, not in care</i>	32	3%
<i>New HIV+</i>	101	10%
<i>HIV-</i>	702	70%
Referred	91	9%
TOTAL	1021	100%

Age distribution (n=963)



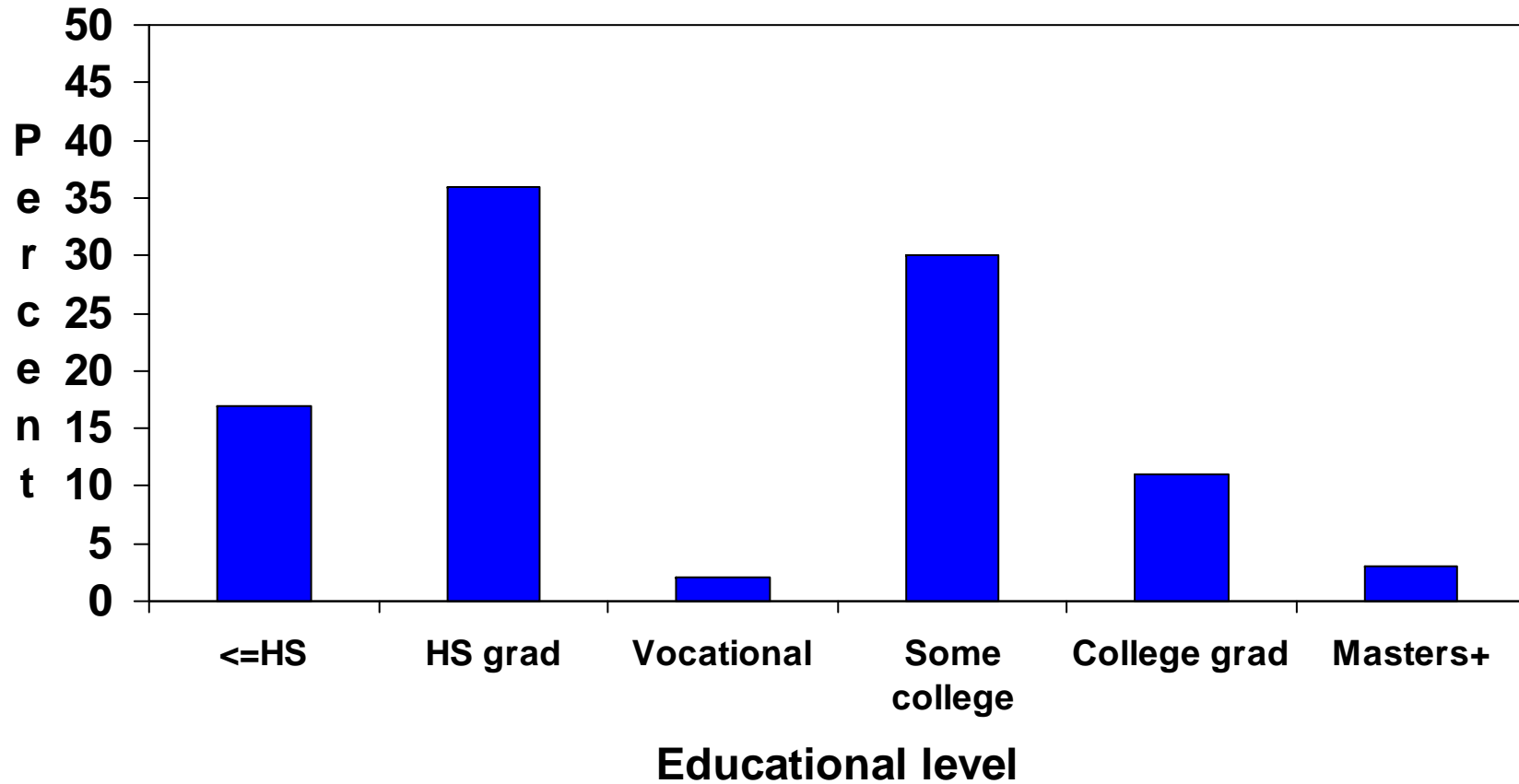
Demographics (n=963)

Characteristic	N	%
Gender		
Male	942	98
Transgender	21	2
Latino	68	7
Country of birth		
US	916	95

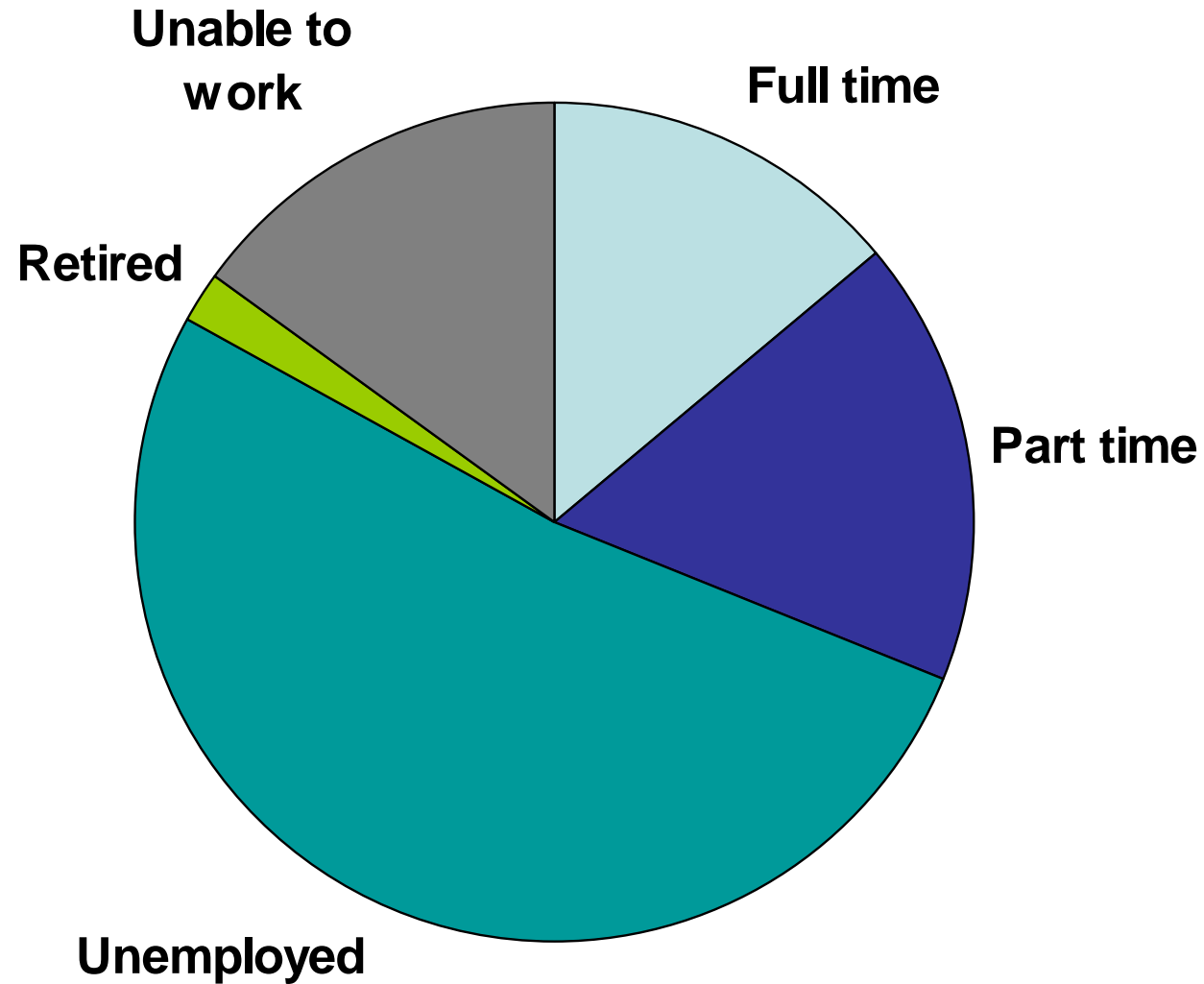
Demographics (n=963)

Characteristic	N	%
Student	181	19
Health care coverage	592	61

Educational level (n=963)



Employment status (n= 963)



Current sound bites for publications

- 10 soundbites submitted
- Quantitative data
 - Homophobia, identity and risk
 - Bacterial STIs
 - Knowledge and experience with PrEP and PEP
 - Intimate partner violence
 - Stimulant use and SES
- Qualitative data
 - Community norms, stigma and perceptions
 - Support networks and uptake of PHN
 - Lessons about leadership and reflection of target population
 - Process project
 - Community engagement process