Access to HIV Testing and PrEP: Challenges and Opportunities in the U.S.

Patrick Sullivan, DVM, PhD Rollins School of Public Health Emory University Atlanta Georgia









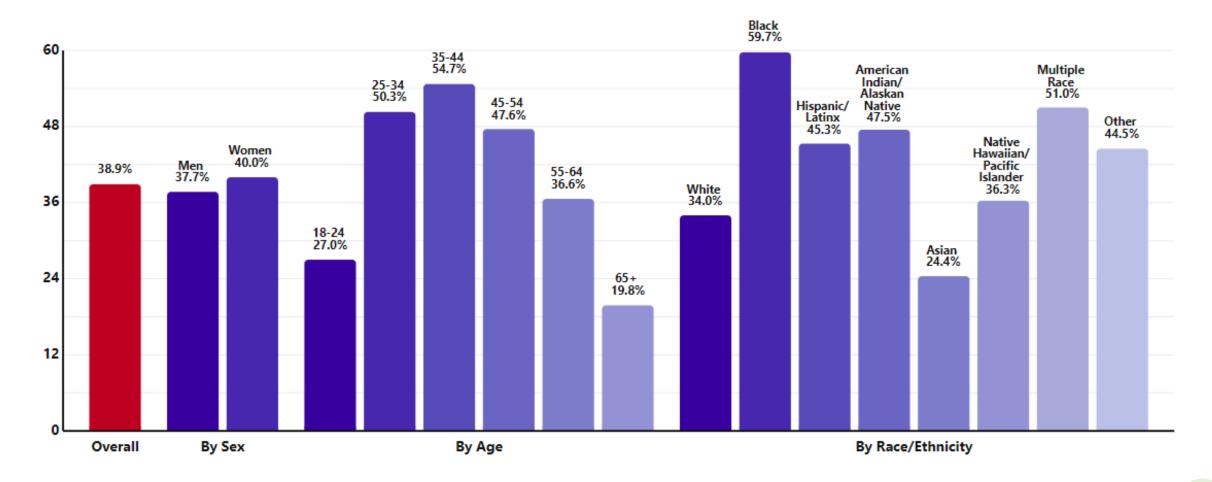
 Patrick Sullivan receives research funding from Gilead Sciences, Merck and Viiv, and personal consulting or speaker fees from Gilead Sciences and Merck.

Presentation Highlights



- 1. How are we doing in the US with access to HIV testing and PrEP overall and in terms of equity? And how can we do better?
- 2. Although testing and PrEP are widely available, we're not always getting these services to the people who need them most. We need to aim towards equity, and lower barriers (transportation, stigma, cost).
- Research has identified new avenues, including mHealth tools, to lower barriers to testing and PrEP; the next challenge is building public health capacity to scale them

HIV Testing (All adults, at least once in lifetime)



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HIV Testing: Men Who Have Sex with Men



HIV Testing Among Gay and Bisexual Men Without HIV

CDC recommends that sexually active gay and bisexual men get tested for HIV at least once a year. HIV testing is the pathway to engaging in HIV prevention and treatment services.



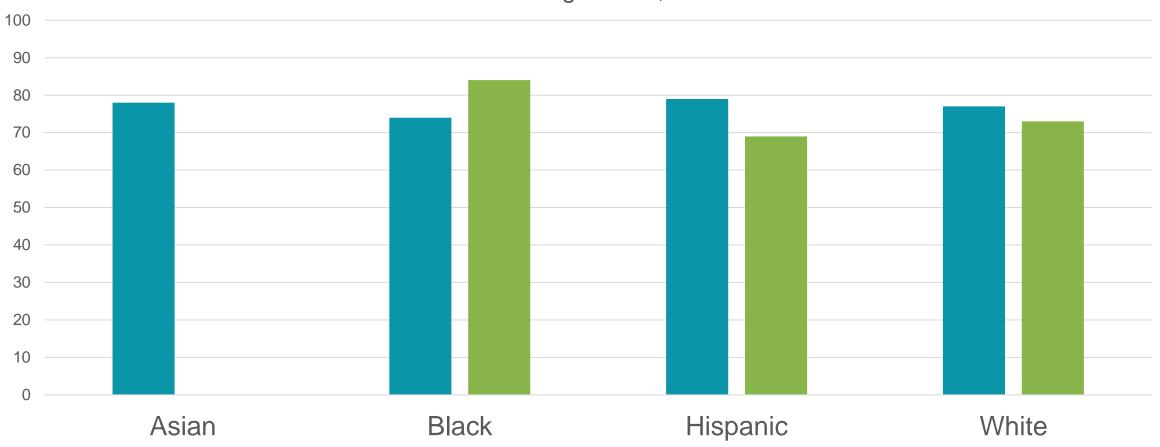
of gay and bisexual men without HIV were tested for HIV in the past 12 months *



* Having had an HIV test during the 12 months before the interview

Source: CDC. HIV Infection, Risk, Prevention, and Testing Behaviors Among Men Who Have Sex With Men—National HIV Behavioral Surveillance, 13 U.S. Citles, 2021. *HIV Surveillance Special Report* 2023; 31.

HIV testing for HIV, Past 12 months, MSM, NHBS 2021



Percent of MSM testing for HIV, Past 12 months

Source: NHBS, 2021; AMIS, 2021 6

What's working and not yet at scale?

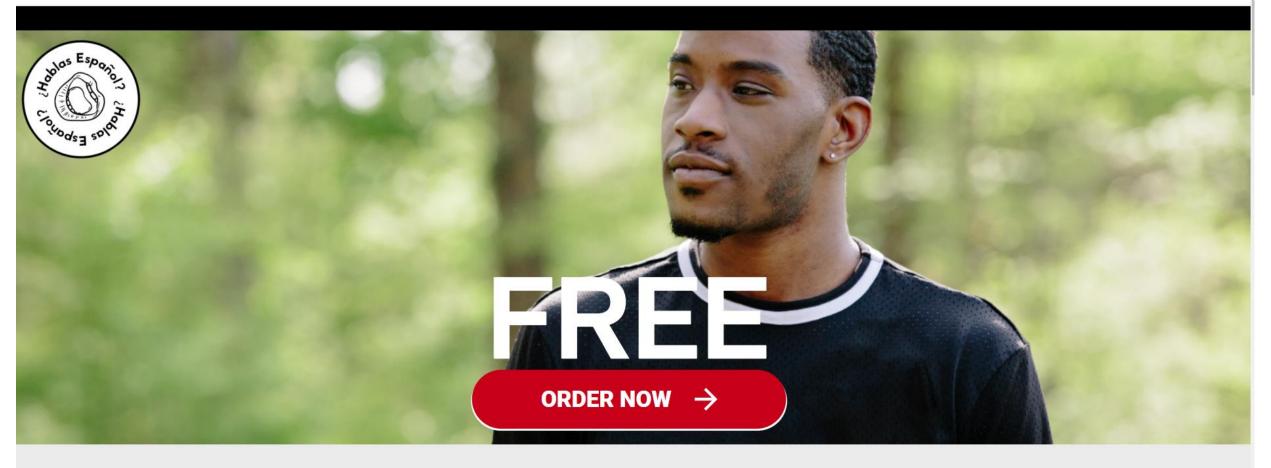


- M-Cubed: Mobile app associated with doubling of HIV testing for MSM
- **TRUST**: Brief, peer-based behavioral intervention associated with doubling of HIVST at 3-month followup
- eSTAMP: Distribution of 4 HIV ST kits every 3 months associated with 3X rate of HIV testing in a year, no difference in linkage to care compared to SOC



Source: CDC PRS Compendum Project, Searched 06/02/2023, Keywords HIV testing, Good or Best evidence

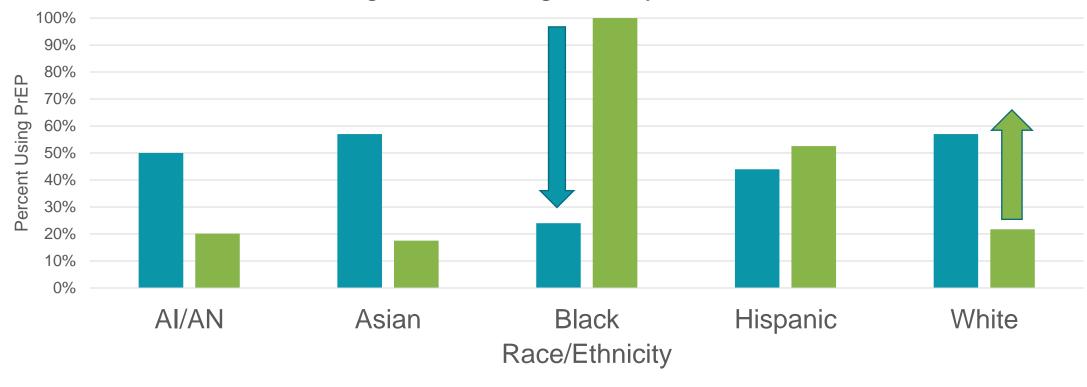
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PrEP Use Among MSM and Relative Lifetime Risk of HIV Infection, by Race, 2021





Percent of Eligible MSM Using PrEP, By Race, NHBS, 2021

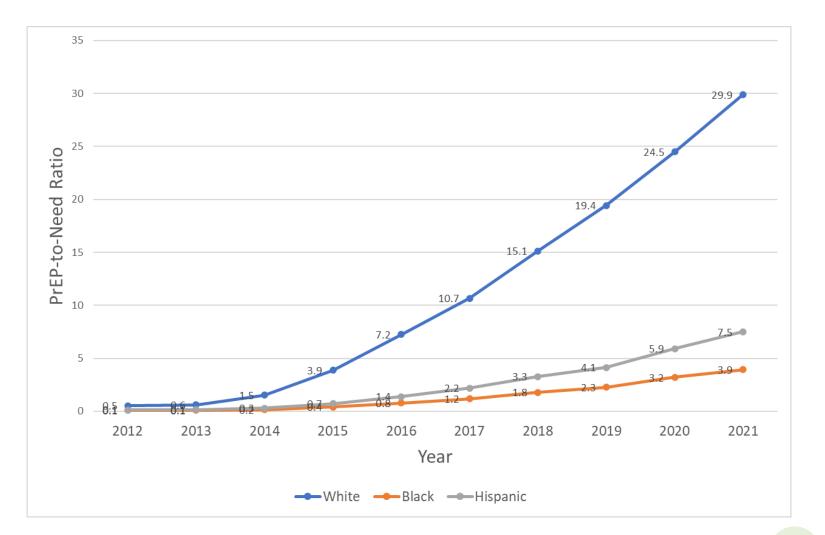
PrEP Use Relative Risk of HIV Infection

Data sources; CDC 2021 NHBS report; Smith et al Annals of Epi 2017

PrEP to Need Ratio – Siegler et al

PrEP-to-Need Ratio: <u>Number of PrEP Users</u> Number of HIV infections

Equal PnRs between subgroups describe *Equitable* PrEP use



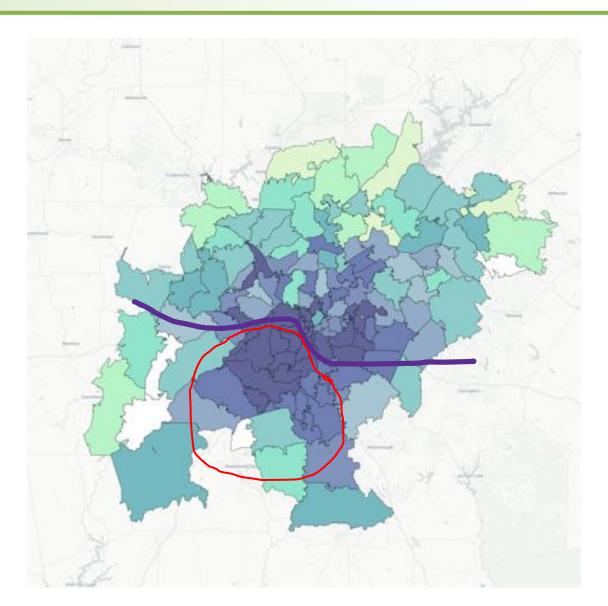


Why does this happen?



- Structural racism
- Stigma
- Lack of access

(physical, financial)

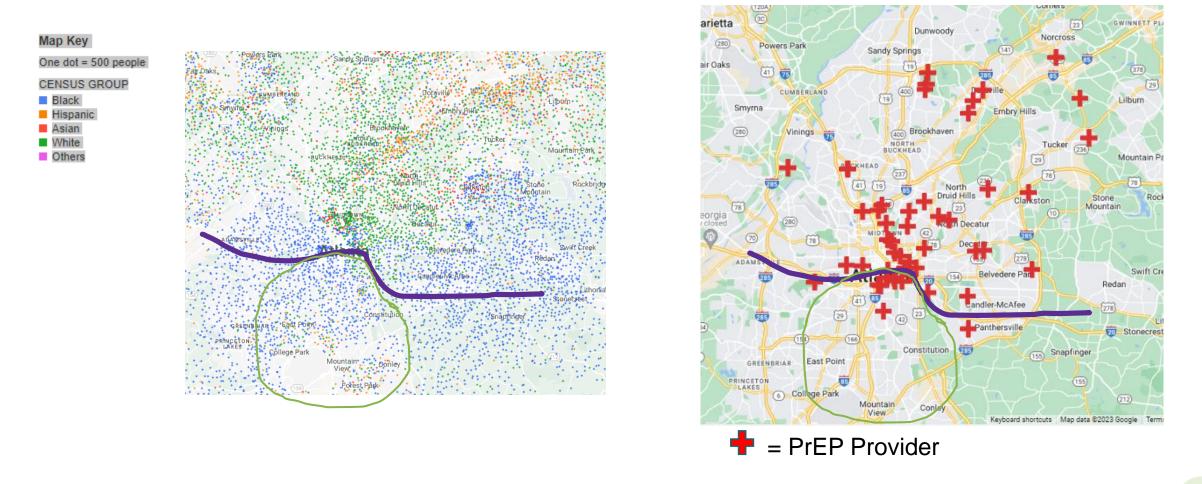




Why does this happen?



• Structural racism • Stigma • Lack of access (physical, financial)



PrEP Willingness: • Higher PrEP density in neighborhood • Shorter driving distance

What's working and not yet at scale?



- M-Cubed: Mobile app associated with doubling of PrEP starts in MSM
- PrEPMate : SMS adherence support
- PrEPare-to-Start: Brief Motivational Interviewing at STI testing



- Impactful interventions
- World-class medical personnel and facilities
- Important investments in prevention
- Bringing HIV self testing through research to program

- Insufficient levels of uptake
- Failure to achieve equity
- Needs to address underlying social and structural determinants of health
- Need to develop platforms for distribution of tech interventions





- Support HIV test kit distribution program to maximize utilization among people in the US
- Set PrEP priorities according to equity metrics, including programmatic incentives and primary monitoring outcomes
- Develop a common public health platform for efficacious mHealth interventions
- Continue to advocate for increasing health coverage by any and all means
- Fully integrate and scale home-based options for home-based HIV and STI testing, PrEP, and viral load monitoring