



**2024**

# **CHIPTS HIV NEXT GENERATION CONFERENCE**

**BLACK AND LATINE CARE CONSUMERS'  
PERCEPTIONS OF PROVIDERS'  
BEHAVIORS, MEDICAL MISTRUST, AND  
EXPERIENCES OF DISCRIMINATION**

T O L U W A N I E . A D E K U N L E , P h D , M P H , M B A , M A



# Acknowledgements

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# **HIV-Related Disparities Among U.S. Black and Latine Populations**

- **In 2019:**
  - **Adolescents and adults had seven and three times the prevalence rates of HIV. [1]**
  - **Sexual Minority Men (SMM) jointly represented 50% of the total burden of new HIV infections. [2]**
- **Stigma and medical mistrust highly prevalent among Black and Latine populations with HIV**
  - **Key contributors to HIV-related disparities, including adherence, care engagement, and clinical outcomes. [3]**

# Research Questions

- **What are the perceptions of provider behaviors that increase or decrease care consumers' trust and mistrust within healthcare?**
- **What are Black and Latine HIV care consumers' experiences of stigma and discrimination?**
- **What are HIV care consumers' behaviors/actions when experiencing medical mistrust?**

# Methods

- **Semi-structured Interviews conducted in Nov-Dec 2021**

- **Conventional content analysis conducted using Dedoose**

- **21 Black and Latine HIV care consumer participants**

- **Mean age: 52.5 years (*SD*= 12.7 years)**
- **57% female**
- **67% heterosexual; gay (29%); lesbian (5%)**
- **Black (57%); Latine (33%)**

# Results

- **Provider behaviors that increase mistrust**
- **Perceived stigma and discrimination in healthcare**
- **HIV care consumers' behaviors when experiencing mistrust**



# Provider behaviors that increase mistrust

- **Lack of active listening, acknowledgement, and validation of care consumers' concerns**

***“What would make me not trust them is no eye-to-eye contact, strictly looking at the computer, not bothering to find out what is important or my input on what is going on with me.”***

**- 67-year-old Black female**

- **Lack of person-centered care**

***“I can tell if you’re just listening to me or have heard me...It’s a difference between “Yes, I’m listening.” But did you hear me?”***

**- 54-year-old Black Latina female**

# Provider behaviors that increase mistrust

- **Lack of partnership in health decision making**

***“There is no I in team. It’s a four-letter word. There’s no I. How are you gonna make it like it’s about you? I gotta do what you say. No. I am the patient. They don’t get that. They just don’t.”***

**- 57-year-old Black male**

- **Perceived incompetence**

***“I had an HIV specialist who didn’t know how to read labs before. So, I was like, this is not the provider for me.”***

**- 50-year-old Black male**

# Perceived stigma and discrimination in healthcare

- **Observed differential treatment by race/ethnicity**

***“I have a friend who recently tested positive for HIV and he goes to the same place I go. I have been going there for two or three years and he for about three months. His provider told him that he can transition from the pills to one shot every month. My doctor never told me about that.”***

**- 34-year-old Latine non-binary**

# HIV care consumers' behaviors when experiencing medical mistrust

- **Changing providers**

***“I will actually change immediately if I’m feeling uncomfortable with that person.”***  
**- 70-year-old Black male**

- **Self-advocacy**

***“...If I had some concerns that I didn’t trust [my provider], I would just sit with them and say, ‘you know what, I really don’t trust what you’re telling me. You know, and I would like you to explain to me what is happening’...”***  
**- 50-year-old Latina female**

# Future Directions and Limitations

## Limitations

- **Sample population insufficient to assess all categories of intersectional stigma**
- **Latine subsample included 1 Spanish speaking participant**

## Future Directions

- **Building long-term capacity and institutional policies that address consumers' medical mistrust and reduce stigma**
- **Develop interventions that address provider behaviors that increase medical mistrust and stigma**

# References

**1. CDC. Core Indicators for Monitoring the Ending the HIV Epidemic Initiative (Preliminary Data): National HIV Surveillance System Data Reported through September 2021; and Preexposure Prophylaxis (PrEP) Data Reported through June 2021. 2021. December 2021. July 6, 2023.**

**<https://www.cdc.gov/hiv/pdf/library/reports/surveillance-data-tables/vol-2-no-5/cdc-hiv-surveillance-tables-vol-2-no-5.pdf>**

**2. CDC. HIV and African American gay and bisexual men: HIV incidence. 2022b. July 6 2023. <https://www.cdc.gov/hiv/group/bmsm/incidence.html>**

**3. Bogart LM, Takada S, Cunningham WE. Medical mistrust, discrimination, and the domestic HIV epidemic. In: Ojikutu BO, Stone VE, eds. *HIV in US communities of color*. Springer International Publishing; 2021:207-231.**