

PrEP Chicago

A pragmatic randomized controlled trial to accelerate diffusion of pre-exposure prophylaxis for HIV prevention

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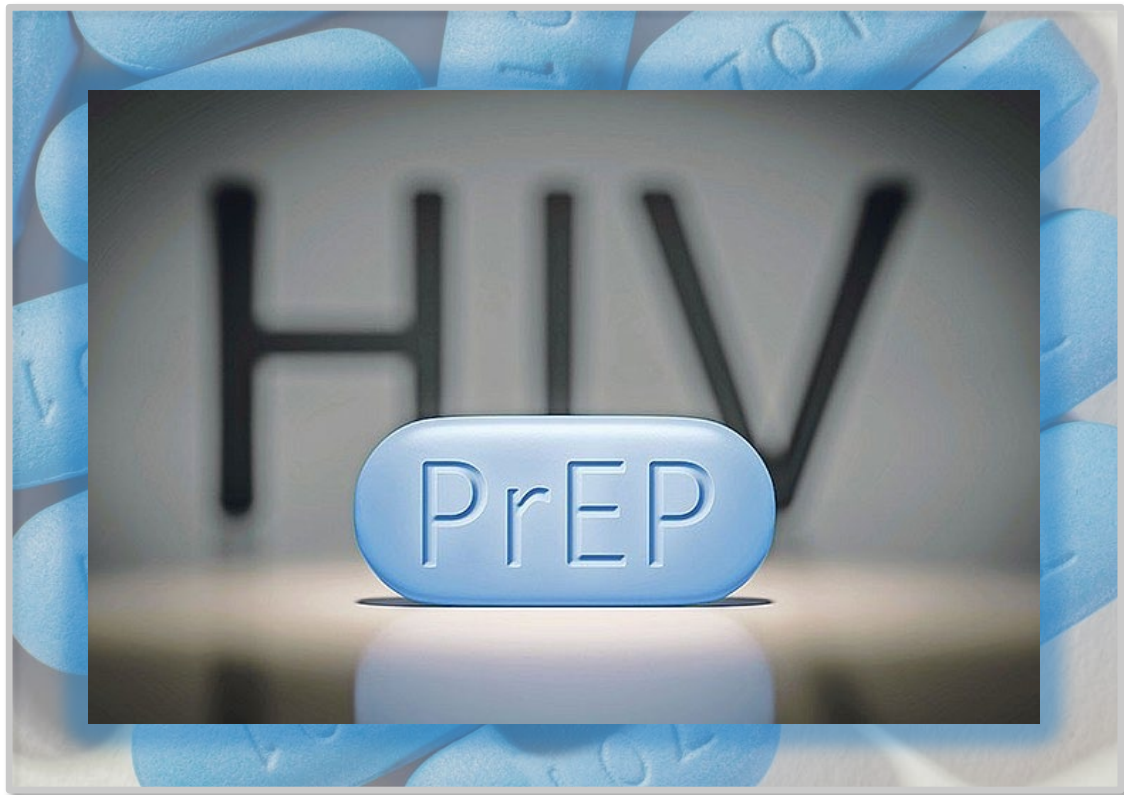


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Background

PrEP has been a game changer in HIV prevention...



... yet uptake is low in populations at greatest risk.

The Intervention Study



PrEP
CHICAGO



March 2016 - August 2019

PrEP Chicago is...

- ▶ a social network intervention that aims to...
- ▶ increase PrEP awareness and access in...
- ▶ the personal networks of young Black MSM and transwomen living in Chicago.



The Peer Change Agent (PCA)

- ▶ Peer Change Agents are members of the target population who are recruited and trained to inform and motivate their peers around PrEP.



Intervention Treatment

Group 1 (Yr1)

Group 2 (Yr2)

Intervention Cohort

- ▶ Baseline intake + survey
- ▶ PCA training workshop
- ▶ Facebook Download
- ▶ HIV/STI testing
- ▶ Monthly booster calls
- ▶ 12M and 24M follow-ups



Switch occurs
automatically at
12-month visitation

Control Treatment

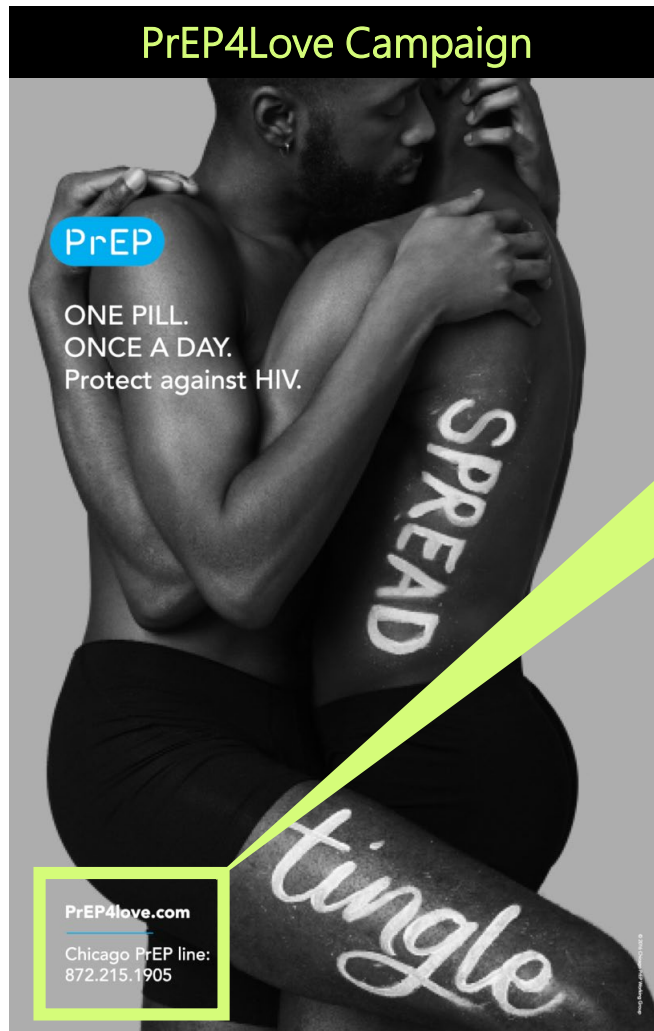
Group 1 (Yr2)

Group 2 (Yr1)

Control Cohort

- ▶ Baseline intake + survey
- ▶ Sexual risk workshop
- ▶ Facebook Download
- ▶ HIV/STI testing
- ▶ 12M and 24M follow-ups

Linking study participants to PrEP line callers/clinic visitors



**Chicago PrEP line
872-215-1905**

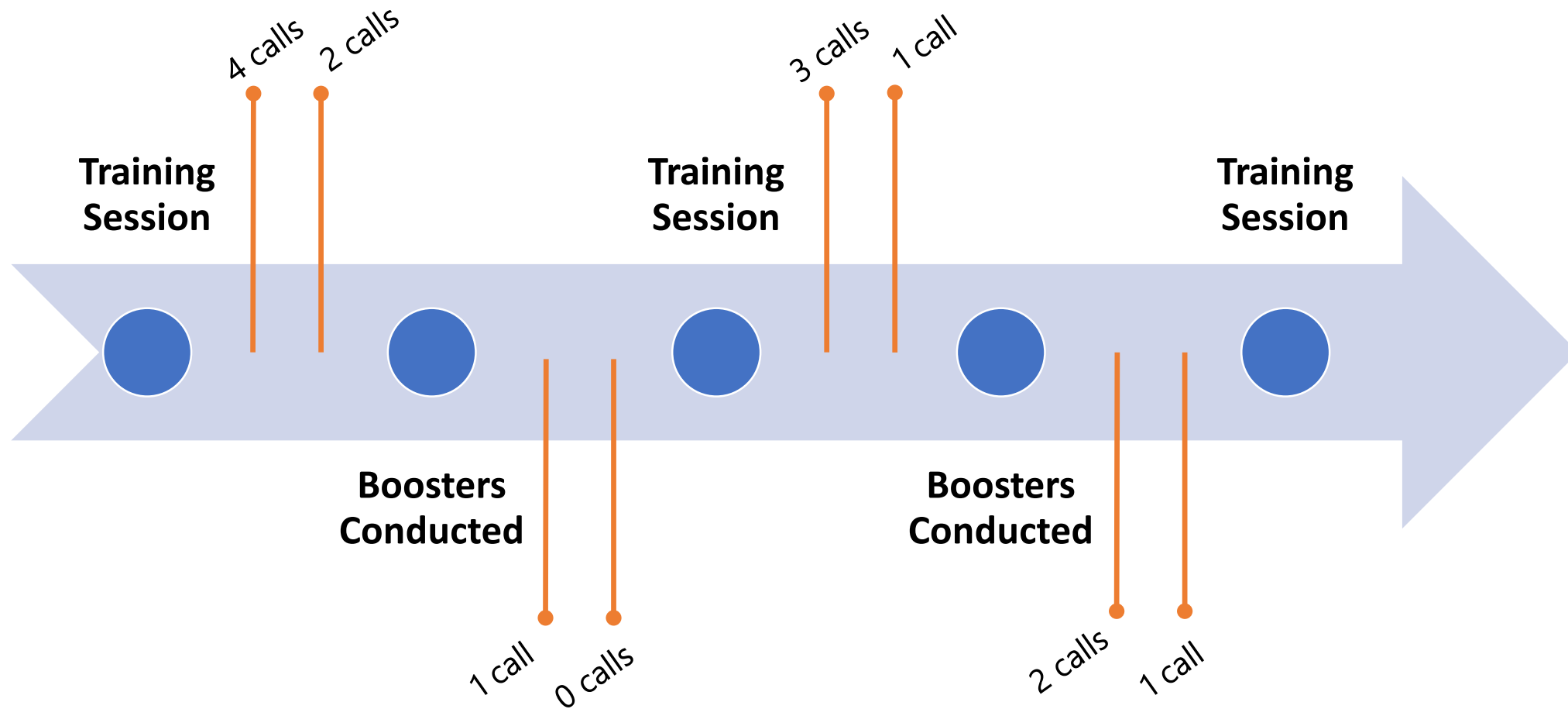
Connecting PrEP clients to
study participants

1. Link PrEP clients to a FB username (using Facebook's people search function)

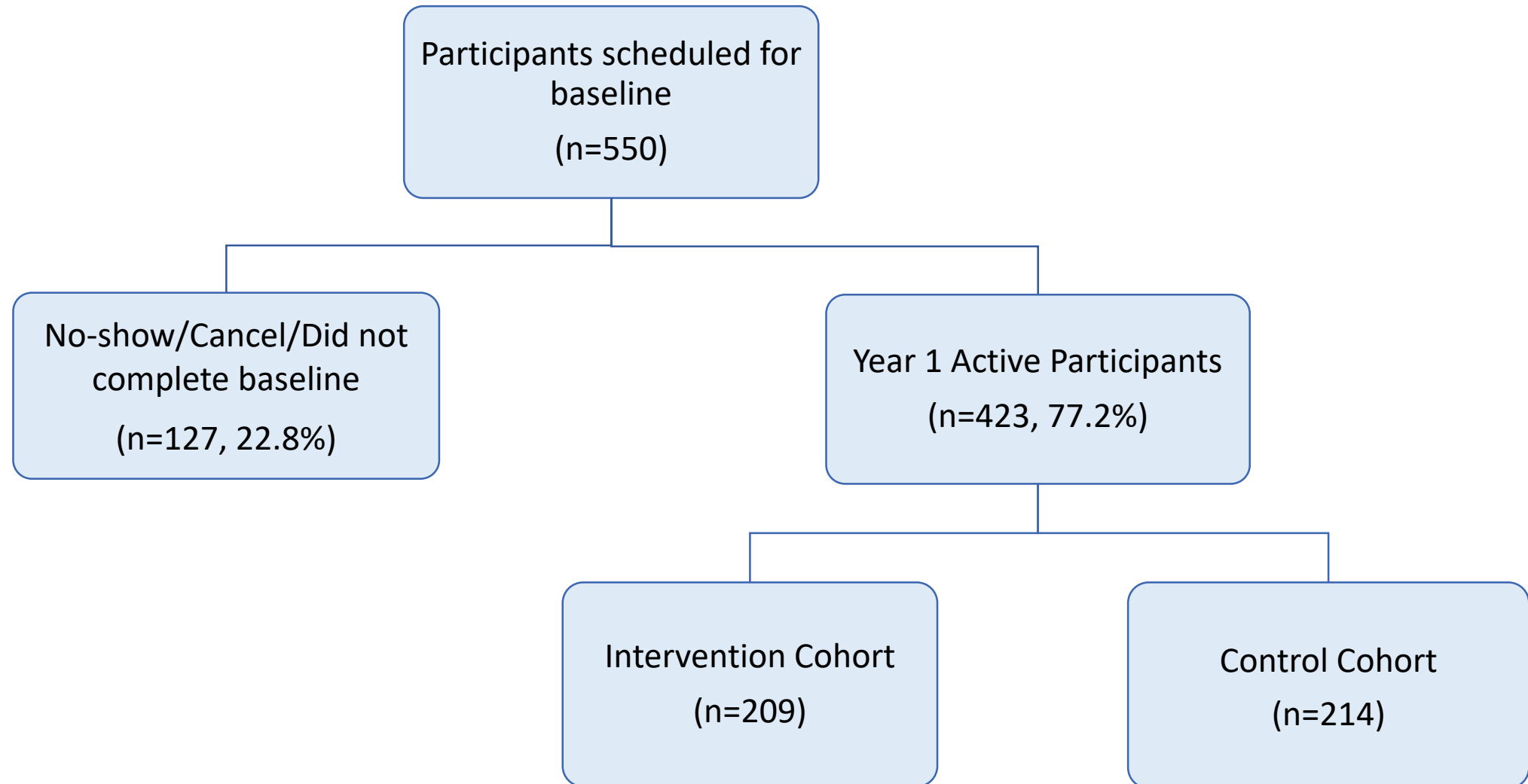
2. Identify which participants are FB friends with PrEP clients with a Facebook username

3. Determine eligible connections (PrEP client initiated linkage after a participant's baseline training)

Linking intervention events to PrEP line calls/clinic visits



Results of Recruitment (Yr1)



Intervention Impact (Method 1)

Linking study participants to PrEP line callers

Data Descriptives

- ▶ 65 eligible ties (i.e., the PrEP client initiated linkage after a participant's treatment)
- ▶ PrEP clients had on average 8.6 ties to study participants (median=2, range=1-58)
- ▶ 216 study participants were tied to at least one PrEP clients (median=2, range=1-10)

Table 1. Likelihood of a Facebook tie between PrEP line referral or first PrEP clinic appointment (n = 65) and study participant.

| <i>Possible ties involving PrEP clients who initiated linkage within 3 months of the study participant's baseline visit</i> | Covariate | OR | 95% CI | p-value |
|---|-------------------------------|------|--------------|---------|
| | Intervention vs. control | 1.50 | (1.09, 2.06) | 0.012 |
| | Seed vs. recruit | 0.71 | (0.46, 1.11) | 0.133 |
| | No. of FB friends (thousands) | 1.53 | (1.38, 1.70) | < 0.001 |

Intervention Impact (Method 2)

Linking intervention events to PrEPline calls

| | Estimate (95% CI) | p-value |
|---------------------------|----------------------|---------|
| Daily workshops | | |
| Same day | 0.08 (0.02, 0.13) | 0.009 |
| 1 day lag | 0.10 (0.04, 0.15) | 0.001 |
| 2 day lag | 0.06 (0.00, 0.12) | 0.044 |
| 3 day lag | 0.01 (-0.05, 0.08) | 0.663 |
| Daily boosters | | |
| Same day | -0.07 (-0.14, 0.00) | 0.054 |
| 1 day lag | 0.05 (-0.03, 0.13) | 0.251 |
| 2 day lag | -0.01 (-0.07, 0.05) | 0.719 |
| 3 day lag | 0.00 (-0.10, 0.11) | 0.953 |
| Day of week (vs. Mon-Fri) | | |
| Saturday | -1.80 (-2.55, -1.05) | < 0.001 |
| Sunday | -2.50 (-3.53, -1.46) | < 0.001 |
| Constant | -0.14 (-0.38, 0.10) | 0.249 |
| Log(α) | -1.43 (-2.34, -0.52) | |
| σ^2 | 0.24 (0.09, 0.64) | |

Table 3. Negative binomial mixed-effects regression of daily number of PrEPline calls on the number of intervention workshops and boosters, adjusting for day of week and weekly variation over study period.

Strengths

- ▶ **PrEP Chicago is pragmatic** -- it aims to leverage the naturally occurring networks of YBMSM and is designed to work within real-world constraints.
- ▶ **PrEP Chicago's use of Facebook is novel** – we use Facebook to draw connections between study participants and peers who initiate PrEP linkage, thereby allowing us to trace the impact of the intervention.

Limitations

- ▶ We lack a mechanism for tracing direct interactions between study participants and specific callers and clinic visitors.
- ▶ Some PrEP clients were not locatable on Facebook, resulting in a small n for deriving our PrEP linkage outcome.
- ▶ Referrals are likely to be made in social contexts not reflected on Facebook.

Looming questions and future directions

- ▶ Can we develop more reliable empirical measures of peer influence?
- ▶ What determines PCA engagement and effectiveness? Can we use these factors a priori to select more effective peer leaders in future interventions?
- ▶ What amount/type of staff interaction is most effective in keeping PCAs engaged and motivated? (i.e., dosage studies)



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The PrEP Chicago Intervention Team:

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