Abstract #971

Disparities in PrEP uptake in an online U.S. sample of men who have sex with men

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Introduction

- Although the CDC estimates that >400,000 U.S. men who have sex with men (MSM) are candidates for antiretroviral PrEP, uptake initially was slow
- Monitoring trends is important to ensure wider access to those at greatest HIV risk

Methods and Materials

Study Objective

- To assess factors associated with PrEP use among an online sample of U.S. MSM

Participants

- Recruited through 2 sexual networking mobile apps for MSM in the U.S.
- Inclusion criteria: 18+ y/o, HIV(-), assigned male sex at birth and/or identified as male, reported ever having sex with a man

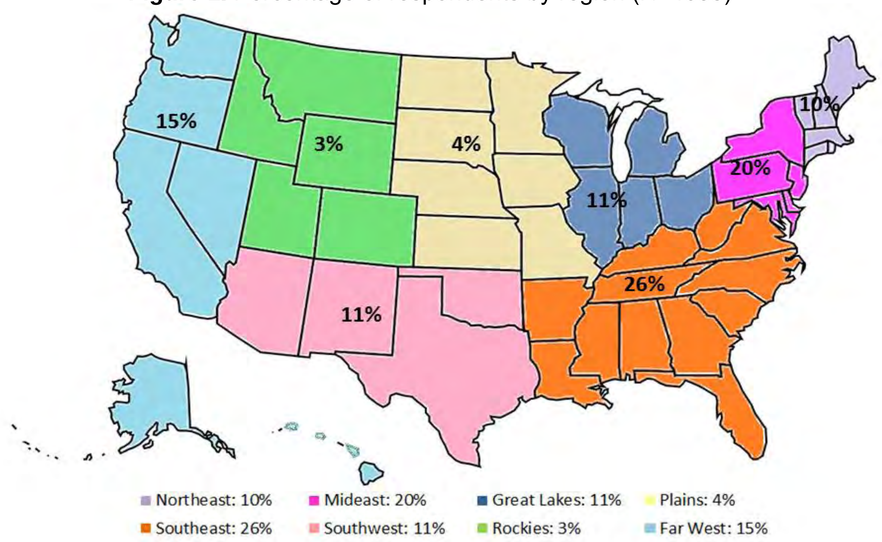
Procedures

- Push notifications asking for their participation were sent daily to all active users of each app during March 2016 (n=>1 million)
- The quantitative assessment was designed to be completed in ~10 minutes on a hand-held device
- The assessment assessed prior PrEP use, as well as sociodemographic characteristics

Analysis

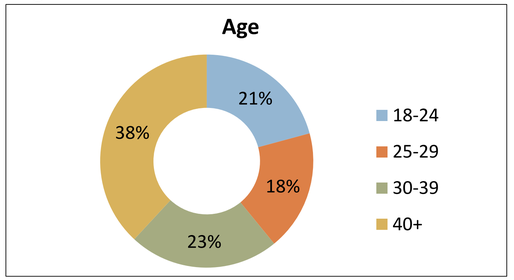
- Summary statistics of responses were examined
- Factors independently associated with PrEP use were evaluated using multivariable logistic regression with backward selection (p>0.20)

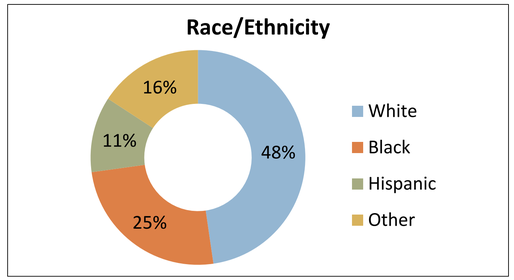
Figure 1. Percentage of respondents by region (N=4638)

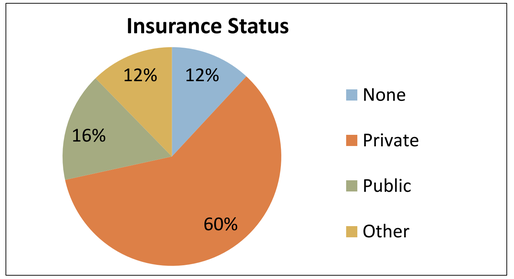


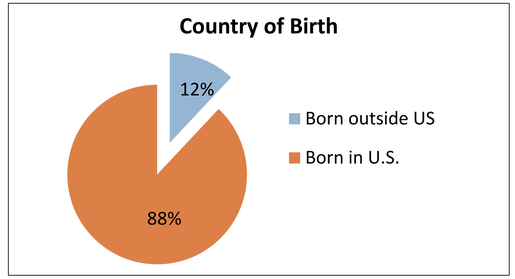
Results

Figures 2-5. Sample characteristics (N=4638)









Sexual behaviors, STIs, and PEP and PrEP experience

		%
Number of Condomless Anal Intercourse Acts, past 3 months	0	36.6
	1 or more	63.4
Diagnosed with STIs, past year	Chlamydia	8.4
	Genital Herpes	3.6
	Gonorrhea	8.4
	Syphilis	5.5
Post-exposure Prophylaxis (PEP) Use	Ever	7.6
	Never	92.4
Pre-exposure Prophylaxis (PrEP) Use	Ever	14.9
	Never	85.1

Multivariable factors associated with ever using PrEP

		PrEP Use (vs. Never PrEP Use)	
		aOR (95% CI)	p
Age	18-24	1.0	
	25+	**1.9 (1.3, 2.7)**	**0.002**
Race/ethnicity	White	1.0	
	Black	**0.7 (0.6, 0.9)**	**0.004**
	Hispanic	0.8 (0.5, 1.2)	0.213
	Other	1.1 (0.8, 1.6)	0.391
Insurance status	No insurance	1.0	
	Private	**3.8 (2.4, 6.0)**	**<0.0001**
	Public	**2.0 (1.2, 3.4)**	**0.007**
	Unknown type	1.2 (0.6, 2.4)	0.558
	Other	3.1 (1.5, 6.2)	0.002
Country of birth	United States	1.0	
	Outside United States	**0.7 (0.4, 0.9)**	**0.025**
CAI acts, past 3 months	0	1.0	
	1	**1.5 (1.0, 2.3)**	**0.039**
	2+	**2.9 (2.2, 3.8)**	**<0.0001**
Diagnosed with any STI, past year	**Yes**	**3.1 (2.4, 3.9)**	**<0.0001**
	No	1.0	
Ever used PEP	**Yes**	**6.5 (4.7, 9.0)**	**<0.0001**
	No	1.0	
Percent urban, zip code area of residence		**1.02 (1.01, 1.02)**	**<0.0001**

Conclusions

- In this online, national MSM sample, PrEP users had an increased odds of:
  - Engaging in condomless anal sex with 2+ partners
  - Reporting a recent bacterial STD
  - Having ever used PEP
- Those who had NOT used PrEP despite frequent condomless sex were more likely to be:
  - Younger
  - Black
  - Immigrant
  - Uninsured
- Programs to address economic and social disparities are needed to ensure wider PrEP access to those who might benefit most

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