From Adversity to Resilience: Three Innovative Text Messaging Interventions in the SPNS Social Media Initiative #15627

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Disclosures

Katie Plax MD has no relevant financial or norfinancial interests to disclose.

Cathy Reback PhD has no relevant financial or non-financial interests to disclose.

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Learning Outcomes

At the conclusion of this activity, participants will be able to:

- Describe three text messaging interventions designed to engage hard to reach populations.
- Determine pluses and minuses of the text messaging examples strategies.
- Recognize the importance of using text messaging to reach persons living with HIV and improve care continuum outcomes.

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E-VOLUTION: Connect, Engage, Thrive Special Project of National Significance (SPNS)

E-VOLUTION Project Team-

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Ryan White Part C/D Recipient - The St. Louis Region's Largest HIV Provider







 The WU Part C/D Program, Project ARK, continues to be the largest HIV provider in St. Louis Region.
 Offering one-stop shop, multidisciplinary services.

Background: HIV Epidemiology of Adolescent Infections



Background: HIV Epidemiology of Adolescent Infections



HIV Care Continuum



HIV.GOV

Barriers to Achieving VL Suppression



Background Mobile Health

Text messaging can be an effective tool to improve patient outcomes along the HIV care continuum.



Lenhart, Amanda, Pew Research Center, April 2015, "Teen, Social Media and Technology Overview 2015." Available from http://www.pewresearch.org/wp-content/uploads/sites/9/2015/04/PI_TeensandTech_Update2015_0409151.pdf

Eligibility Criteria

Between the ages of 18 and 29; AND

HIV-positive; AND

Receive care from a Washington University Infectious Diseases Clinic; AND

Have access to a private mobile device with texting capabilities; AND

Meet at least one of the following additional criteria:

- 1. Newly diagnosed OR
- 2. Not linked to care OR
- 3. Out of care/not fully retained in care (6 month gap in last 2 year OR
- 4. Not virally suppressed (200 copies/mL at last lab test)

Demographics of Participants

Demographics	N = 100 (%)
Race, Black	93 (93) *
Race, White	7 (7)
Gender, Male	91(91) *
Gender, Female	9 (9)
Income Levels at or Below 100% of Federal Poverty Line	53 (53)
Income Levels at or Below 150% of Federal Poverty Line	63 (63)
Income Levels at or below 200% of Federal Poverty Line	71 (71) *
HIV Acquisition Category: Male-to-Male Sexual Contact	82 (82) *
HIV Acquisition Category: Male to Male Sexual Contact & Intravenous Drug Use	1 (1)
HIV Acquisition Category: Heterosexual Contact	10 (10)
HIV Acquisition Category: Perinatal	7 (7)
Age*	22.87 (2.30) *

Psychosocial Risk Factors	N=100 (%)
Depression (PHQ-2 ≥ 3)	26 (26)
Experienced Physical Intimate Partner Violence	28 (28)
Used Alcohol Several Times a Week (last 6 months)	18 (18)
Used Marijuana Several Times a Week (last 6 months)	44 (44)
Used Tobacco Daily (last 6 months)	28 (28)
Misused Prescription Painkillers/Opioids (ever)	13 (13)
Used Methamphetamine (ever)	9 (9)
Experienced Sexual Assault	34 (34)
Traded Sex	22 (22)
Received Payment for Sex	28 (28)
Paid for Sex	6 (6)
Spent Time in Jail or Prison	47 (47)

Medical Case Manager to Client

- Shift Communication to preferred method
- Built HIV-Specific Module which includes:
 - Medication Reminders (Daily)
 - Appointment Reminders (As Needed)
 - General Mood Check-Ins (Twice Weekly)
 - Housing/Bills Needs (Monthly)
- Needs trigger alerts
- Weekly collection of text dialogue and qualitative analysis of content



Medical Case Manager Cell Phone Demo



89 Out of 100 Participated at 6 Months Post Enrollment



Alerts

"Easy to talk to someone if I have a problem and response is usually pretty quick"

Number of Alerts

- Appointment Reminders = 115
- Medication Tracking (includes mood check ins and social service needs) = 280
- Total Alerts = 395

Top 3 Alerts for Medication Tracking System

- Need for help with housing/bills = 89
- Did not take medication (Reason: Other) = 64
- Did not take medication (Reason: Out of Meds) = 58

Top 3 Reasons for Missing Medical Appointment

- Miss due to work = 37
- Miss due to other reasons = 31
- Miss due to transportation = 15



Participant Feedback

Q: What did you like about this service?

- "They care that someone else cares for me and trying to make sure I'm on top of my needs."
- "All the help that I didn't know was available to use for people with illness/sickness. How everyone is so caring and energized and the doctors are awesome."
- "It's something I can rely on if I don't have anyone else or if I forget."
- "The service was excellent. Thanks to [my case manager] and her keeping me updated with appointments and messaging me I received the treatment necessary."

Evaluation Results



Successes-Main Goals



Quantitative Findings

Differences in Proportions of Virally Suppressed Participants at Consent and Follow-Up

Sample (N)	Suppressed v. Not Suppressed VL	X ²	p-value
Baseline (100)	49 v. 51	8.83	.003
6mo (82)	58 v. 24	0.05	.003
Baseline (100)	49 v. 51	4.32	.038
12mo (74)	52 v. 22	4.52	.030
6mo (82)	58 v. 24	_*	.581
12mo (74)	52 v. 22	-	.361

Differences in in Mean (SD) Viral Load at Consent and Follow-Up

Sample (N)	Mean Viral Load	z score	p-value
Baseline (100)	23,151.55 (72,753.45)	-2.09	.037
6 months (82)	8,651.63 (29,844.61)	-2.09	.057
Baseline (100)	23,843.17 (72,753.45)	2.62	.009
12 months (74)	6,371.36 (17,697.30)	-2.62	
6 months (82)	8,651.63 (29,844.61)	-0.29	.828
12 months (74)	6,371.36 (17,697.30)	-0.29	

- Significantly greater proportion of virally suppressed participants at 6 and 12 months compared to baseline (McNemar's tests)
- Mean or community viral load was significantly lower at 6 and 12 months when compared to baseline (Wilcoxon signed rank tests)
- Intervention results maintained over 12 months.
- Cannot infer causation due to lack of control group.

Qualitative Results: Strengths

Two-way texting a powerful tool for case management:

- Managing appointments,
- Real-time problem solving, and
- Exchanging resources and documentation

Case managers reported increased productivity and effectiveness due to two-way texting and E-VOLUTION:

- Streamlining routine tasks
- Multi-tasking
- Greater accessibility/efficiency for clients
- Crisis intervention

Clients considered intervention a valued resource, especially medication reminders and check-in messages

I enjoy it, because it still gives me that comfort that like, subconsciously, if I'm not feeling well, you know, 'Okay, now I'm knowing all these people from [the clinic].' That kind of gave me like a comfort that somebody cared. Like, if I know if I need help, I know this system would contact me to somebody if I did not feel okay. And I know one day... I was pretty good, and I kinda tuned out the diagnosis, and then it asked me one day, 'How are you?' And I feel kind of bad, and I was like, 'Okay, well, I'm just going to talk to somebody about this.'

-Client

Lessons Learned: Qualitative Results: Challenges Identified

- Client concerns regarding privacy
- Providing emotional support or crisis intervention via text
- Setting boundaries with clients
- Unstable cell phone service and multiple phone numbers

If you were on a phone call with somebody and they're cussing you out, there is a certain point where we could ethically just disengage the call. When am I at the ethic[al] line where I can just disengage texting, too?

-Case Manager

Lessons Learned Qualitative Results: Future Considerations

Relatable feel and supportive tone to messages

Establish protocols and train well for crisis intervention, boundary setting, and CM self-care

Know clients' service plans and texting practices/preferences

Regularly check in with clients about changes in service or phone number

Maybe they could have added a 'Good morning' because, you know, who doesn't like a good morning text?

-Client

If they could make it more personal, some people would like that. Some people would feel that they're important...that they matter. -Client

Text Me

My voicemail message should say: You know good and well I'm not going to answer so please hang up and text me. I don't do phone calls.

somee cards

Considerations

- Cell phones can be our friends for engaging and empowering youth, even youth who have faced a lot of adversity.
- Text messaging can help young people manage chronic disease and could be something to consider for helping older youth and young adults make transitions.
- Texting can help intervene in the social determinants of health.
- Texting can help reduce disparities.
- Advocating for our intervention to go statewide to all HIV programs.

Inspiration

"And so the voices at the margins get heard and the circle of compassion widens. Souls feeling their worth, refusing to forget that we belong to each other."

- Gregory Boyle, Founder of Homeboy Industries, *Tattoos on the Heart*

"You are all leaders. Be bold. Be brave. In the face of inequities, persist."

- Fitzhugh Mullan MD



Text Messaging to Improve Linkage, Retention and Health Outcomes among Young Adult Transgender Women Living with HIV: Text Me, Girl!

Cathy J. Reback, Ph.D., Kimberly Kisler, Ph.D., MPH, Jesse B. Fletcher, Ph.D. Friends Research Institute, Inc.







Background



Needs, Barriers, and Health Disparities

- Trans women are 34 times more likely to be living with HIV than other adult populations (Baral et al., 2013)
- High rates of HIV sexual risk behaviors including CAI, sex while intoxicated or high, and engagement in sex work (Herbst et al., 2008; Nemoto et al., 2004; Reback & Fletcher, 2014)
- Trans women are less likely to receive ART, be ART adherent, or be virally suppressed than cisgender persons (Baguso et al., 2016; Kalichman et al., 2017; Mizuno et al., 2015; Yehia et al., 2013)
- Trans women, particularly trans women of color, experience multiple psychosocial and structural disparities including:
 - Increased rates of homelessness, substance use disorders, sex work, incarceration, victimization/violence, mental health disorders, stigma, discrimination and transphobia
 - Reduced access to health care, unsafe/medically unmonitored gender-confirming procedures
- The synergistic and intersectionality of these health disparities place trans women at increased risk for HIV, and, for trans women living with HIV, greatly impact advancement along the HIV Care Continuum.

Methods



Eligibility Criteria

Incentives

• Eligibility:

- Gender identity as a woman (self-identified);
- Assigned a biological sex of male at birth (self-reported);
- Between the age of 18-34 years;
- o HIV-positive (verified); and,
- The ability to receive daily text messages on either a personal cell phone or an email account.

Assessment Schedule and Incentives:

Baseline - \$25; 3-month follow-up - \$50 (\$20 bonus for completing +/- 5 days of the exact 3-month date); 6-, 12-, and 18-month follow-up - \$50

Intervention



Targeted, Tailored, and Personalized The text messages were targeted, tailored, and personalized specifically for young trans women living with HIV:

- Targeted: young trans women living with HIV along the HIV Care Continuum
- Tailored: Content (i.e., verbiage, content, delivery schedule, medium of delivery) specific to the needs of young trans women living with HIV
- Personalized: Participants could customize their 10hour delivery timeframe (i.e., intervention time period), and could personalize their delivery platform to their cell phone or an email inbox

Intervention Design

VIRTUAL 2020 NATIONAL RYAN WHITE CONFERENCE ON HIV CARE & TREATMENT

Along the HIV Care Continuum

Theories

- 270 scripted theory-based text-messages along the HIV Care Continuum
 - o HIV positivity/physical and emotional health
 - o Linkage/retention in HIV care
 - o ART adherence/viral load suppression
 - Theoretical Model / Conceptual Framework
 - o Social Support Theory
 - o Social Cognitive Theory
 - o Health Belief Model
Text Message Intervention Design



Theoretical Foundation	Care Continuum, HIV Positivity/Phy sical and	Text Messages Along the HIV Care Continuum, Linkage/ Retention in HIV Care.	Text Messages Along the HIV Care Continuum. ART Medication Adherence/Vir al Load Suppression.	Total:
Social Support Theory	30	30	30	90
Social Support Theory Social Cognitive Theory	30 30	30 30	30 30	90 90

Text Message Intervention Design by HIV Care Continuum and Theoretical Foundation

Development of the *Text Me, Girl!* library

- Young adult trans staff adapted my text-message library, *Project Tech Support*, that was developed for methamphetamine-using MSM
- Initial revised text-message library for young adult trans women, *Text Me, Girl!*, went before the Community Advisory Board, resulting in several iterations
- Revised text-message library went back to trans staff and then back to the CAB
- Following consensus, the *Text Me, Girl!* library went to the research team for modifications to fit behavioral change theories and design structure.

Community-based Participatory Research



Sample Text Messages



Social Support

HIV Positivity / Physical and Emotional Health: "Trans women, living positive, loving life." Linkage / Retention In HIV Care: "When you stay in HIV care, you can expose your heart, not your partner." ART Medication Adherence / Viral Load Suppression: "HIV meds work, your trans beautiful body is worth protecting."

Health Belief

HIV Positivity / Physical and Emotional Health: "One night Of fun, a lifetime With herpes." Linkage / Retention In HIV Care: "Missing a HIV appointment can mean missing out on life." ART Medication Adherence / Viral Load Suppression: "HIV meds can keep your trans body strong and healthy."

Social Cognitive

HIV positivity / Physical and Emotional Health: "Make no compromise. You can protect yourself, girl!" Linkage / Retention In HIV Care: "Stay on top of your numbers with your doctor's help, now that's Trans Pride!" ART Medication Adherence / Viral Load Suppression: "You can take care of yourself and your trans community, take your meds."

Delivery System



- Text messages were delivered either via phone or email, of the 130 enrolled:
 - 79 (61%) chose to receive messages via cell phone text delivery
 - 51 (39%) chose to receive messages via email delivery
- Text messages were automated, unidirectional, and delivered with a graduated delivery system
- Messages were delivered 3 times/day, every 5 hours within a 10hour period (default time period: 12:00 noon, 5:00 PM, 10:00 PM; the delivery time period could be personalized)
- 90-day intervention (3 messages/day x 90 days = 270 scripted messages); no repeat messages

Automated and Unidirectional

Sociodemographic Characteristics (N=130)

YEARS



Enrollment from December 2016 through May 2018

Income (Monthly)	Ν	(%)	Education	N	(%)
< \$500	60	(46.2%)			
≥ \$500	60	(46.2%)			
			< High school	53	(40.8%)
Racial/Ethnic Identity	N	(%)	High school/GED	45	(34.6%)
Hispanic/Latina	56	(43.1%)	> High school	32	(24.6%)
African-American/Black	49	(37.7%)	Age	Ν	(%)
			18-24	16	-12.30%
Caucasian/White	14	(10.8%)	25.20	20	20.20%
			25-29	38	-29.20%
Multiracial/other	11	(8.5%)	30-34	76	-58.50%

Housing Instability	Ν	(%)
Yes	57	(43.8%)

Substance Use and Sexual Risk Behaviors in the Past 6 Months at Baseline (N=130)



Substance Use	N or X	(%) or (SD)
Alcohol	46	(35.4%)
Marijuana	29	(22.3%)
Methamphetamine	27	(20.8%)

Serodiscordant Condomless Intercoursea (n = 121)	N or X	(%) or (SD)
Insertive Anal	13	(10.7%)
Receptive Anal/Vaginal	19	(15.7%)

Sex work (n = 121)	N or X	(%) or (SD)
Yes	28	(23.1%)

^aDefined as condomless anal or vaginal intercourse with a HIV-negative partner and/or with a partner whose HIV status is unknown.

HIV Care Continuum at Baseline





Number of participants

HIV Care Continuum Outcomes



	Baseline (N = 130) N (%)	6-month Follow-up (n = 116) n (%)	12-month Follow-up (n = 111) n (%)	18-month Follow- up (n = 73) n (%)	Ρ (χ²)
HIV Care Visit (past 6 months)	81 (62%)	79 (68%)	69 (62%)	45 (62%)	ns
ART Uptake	63 (49%)	78 (67%)	80 (72%)	56 (77%)	<.001
"Excellent" ART Adherence (past month)	3/63 (5%)	26/78 (33%)	19/80 (24%)	21/56 (38%)	<.001
Undetectable Viral Load	45 (35%)	58 (50%)	54 (49%)	38 (52%)	<.001

Conclusions



 At baseline, participants were heavily impacted by several health disparities, including low educational attainment, low income, housing instability, substance use, and sex work.

- Preliminary results are extremely promising; exposure to unidirectional, theory-based text messaging was associated with increased advancement along the HIV Care Continuum among this sample of young adult trans women living with HIV.
 - Specifically, *Text Me, Girl!* participants demonstrated significant increases in ART uptake, significant improvements in ART adherence, and significant increases in achievement of an undetectable viral load, and these improvements were *durable through 18-month follow-up*.
- This intervention is highly scalable, replicable, and low cost.
- Supportive and informative intervention content delivered in a convenient, unobtrusive and culturally meaningful manner is a critical strength of SMS interventions, especially among highly impacted populations.

Promising Results Thank you!



Questions?

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Use of social media to improve engagement in care among young GBMSM and transgender women with HIV: weCare

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Brief Background



- South is disproportionately affected by HIV.
- Young racial/ethnic minority GBMSM and transgender women are particularly at increased risk for HIV infection.
- Racial/ethnic minority young GBMSM and transgender women living with HIV have disproportionately lower rates of care engagement and viral suppression compared to other subgroups.



The weCare intervention



- An innovative, bilingual intervention designed to improve care engagement and health outcomes
 - Among underserved, underinsured, and hard-to-reach, racially and ethnically diverse GBMSM and transgender women, ages 16-34, living with HIV
- Implemented by cyberhealth educators
- It harnesses established social media platforms that GBMSM and transgender women commonly use, including
 - Texting
 - Facebook
 - GPS-based mobile applications ("apps")
 - A4A/Radar, badoo, Grindr, Jack'd, & SCRUFF





Social cognitive and empowerment theories

Linkage and retention Retention. Linkage and retention Retention Following up on previous Missed. Prescription Medi cati on Appointment Theory Construct Enrol Iment Check-in conversation appointment reminder. adherence Overcoming barriers reminder Reinforcing SCT Information Hi, we will use Remember, U can rely Do u have any I think u missed ur ur prescriptions r It's important 2 U know that ur case Hi, did u have a Is great that u r this (social on me 4 help! more questions appointment. ready 2 pick up take meds as manager can help good weekend? helping ur That's what I m 2 day. Do u 2 day. Let me Don't 4get ur friends. Our media 4 me? I m here directed to you with housing here 4! Do U need platform) to 4 u! need the know when u make sure they and food, right? appointment friends often stay in touch. Is any info? scheduler's have picked are the most 2morrow at need the same that still ok phone #? them up, ok? effective. 3PM, U gonna info that we with u? be there? once needed SCT What is important Outcome How is it going today? Hi, how are u? I m sad that u Get your meda It u want to get to When a case manager ur doctor can help How do u feel expectancies to u? Reduced What is important Last time we missed ur appt. 2gether for this U=U. u need starts working with u meet ur goals. about today? to U? UR health? VL2 U=U2 we talked u wanted How can I get u week, so u can to take meds as you, it will be if u make it 2 ur Do you feel can get U Reduced VL? to make ur appt back here? slav! U hear? directed. easier to connect appointment like u met ur closer to what u U = U?& u did. you with services u objective? I am without fail. Congrats! What How can I help want & need proud of ur want. does that mean u meet ur goal? progress. to u? SCT Self-efficacy I feel confident u have had a lot of Anything u want 2 Hey, we missed u U were able 2 get U have been so U have been so U made it 2 ur One more success that u & I can success (add talk more 2 day. We need 2 your appt successful successful appt last time. that should help work well example here), u about? to get you back success fully. managing, U managing, & while Do u feel u feel more should feel good together, don't (Triggers about n soon. I no u now u can get 2 can do this too. it won't be easy, u confident about confident about can do it. What making about ur next health the pharmacy. don't u think so can overcome this managing ur step. Do you think successes. do u need to Do u think u'll too? barrier too, don't u 2morrow's health, right? u'll be able 2 (next challenges) feel u can? b successful? think so too? app? step here'l? SCT Direct I am glad we were Anything u want 2 Sometimes It take Last time u missed Think of what u Think of what u was great that u How was it 2day? U did it! How do u able to talk have overcome experience work on? (Triggers ongoing an appt, u have overcome made it 2 the clinic Why do u think feel? today. U took about health. communication called & got a (example) how (example) how again. I am glad the visit went the first step for successes, for guys like u new appt. Will can u use those can u use those they were able to so well? ur health & that challenges) 2 feel u do that again? connect you with experiences to experiences to comfortable services that u is awe some. overcome this overcome take Let's build on asking 4 challenge? the meds as needed help. How do u this success! directed. feel about it? SCT Vicarious I know it is scary 2 Some guys like me to Sometimes it takes Let's get urmissed Some people put For some it is helpful Sometimes people All the other Try this app: learning think about, but check n with them ongoing 1000 their meds in Care4today, is 2 go 2 a support miss their people I talk to 2 help out. resche duled. different bottles lots of guys just communication free and group; there is one appointments say that staying like u were Anything I can do for people 2 Most people so that no one helpfal, and every other Friday. and then are n care helps scared but used 4 u? feel feel better knows that it is some people Would you be less healthy. I them stay comfortable find it useful interested? I know don't want u to this program so when they get these meds. healthy, & pat urself on asking 4 Does that Others find a couple people be one of them! talking 2 me back in2 a the back 4 help. Do u need routine sound like pillboxes make who go & they say helps them 2! being like them any help something u it easier to they get a lot out of and taking care around (e.g., could do? remember their it. What do u of yourself making appt meds. Let me think? getting meds)? know what u'll

try, ok?

Tanner AE, Song EY, Mann-Jackson L, Alonzo J, Schafer KR, Ware S, Garcia JM, Arellano Hall E, Bell JC, Van Dam CN, Rhodes SD. AIDS Patient Care STDS. 2018;32(11):450-458



(continued)

TABLE 1. THEORY, ENGAGEMENT, AND CYBERHEALTH EDUCATOR-INITIATED ABBREVIATED SAMPLE MESSAGES

VIRTUAL

Catchment Area



Includes very rural communities







Eligibility



- Ages 16-34
- Identified as male or transgender
- Reports sex with men
- Living with HIV and
 - Newly diagnosed (within past 12 months),
 - Not linked to care,
 - Out of care, <u>or</u>
 - Not virally suppressed



Sample





- **N=198** Mean age=26
 - Intervention-control (usual care) group design
 - Randomized:
 - Intervention, n=100
 - Usual care, n=98
- 6-month follow-up:
 - n=181 (<u>91%</u>); I=89, UC=92
- 12-month follow-up:
 - n=164 (<u>83%</u>); I=80, UC=84
- 18-month follow-up:
 - n=169 (<u>85%</u>); I=82, UC=87

Characteristics, self-id	n (%)
Race: American Indian/AK Native	2 (1.0)
Race: Asian	3 (1.5)
Race: Black/African American	136 (68.7)
Race: White	31 (15.7)
Race: Multiracial	23 (11.6)
Race: Other	3 (1.5)
Ethnicity: Latinx	25 (12.6)
Gender identity: Cisgender male	186 (93.9)
Gender identity: Transgender	10 (5.1)
Gender identity: Other	2 (1.0)
Sexual orientation: Straight	6 (3.0)
Sexual orientation: Gay	147 (74.2)
Sexual orientation: Bisexual	37 (18.7)
Sexual orientation: Other	8 (4.0)

Implementation

- Topics covered
 - Check-ins
 - Appointment reminders
 - Missed appointments
 - Prescription/adherence reminders
 - Problem-solving/overcoming barriers
 - Other information/help
 - E.g., referrals to other agencies
 - Greetings, celebrations... to build social support
 - Personalized to the participant!



Implementation









Results



Preliminary findings are promising

https://www.cdc.gov/hiv/pdf/research/interventionresearch/compendium/lrc/cdc-

hiv-weCare LRC EI Retention.pdf

- Reduced missed appointments
- Viral suppression

Analysis is ongoing... Stay tuned

COMPENDIUM OF EVIDENCE-BASED INTERVENTIONS AND BEST PRACTICES FOR HIV PREVENTION weCARE SOCIAL MEDIA INTERVENTION Evidence-Informed for Retention in HIV Care Evidence-Informed for Viral Suppression

INTERVENTION DESCRIPTION

Goals of Intervention

Improve retention in HIV care

Increase viral suppression

Target Population

Hard-to-reach racially and ethnically diverse young men who have sex with men (MSM) and transgender

Brief Description

weCore is a social media individual-level intervention. Cyberhealth educators use a combination of social media platforms (i.e., Facebook, texting, and GPS-based mobile apps, such as A4A/Radar, badoo, Grindr, Jack'd, and SCRUFF) to communicate theory informed messages specific to each participant's place on the HIV care continuum. Messages are railored to the specific context of the participant (e.g., age, time since diagnosis, and/or specific challenges with care) to assist in addressing each participant's unique needs (e.g. medical appointment attendance, provider communication, family challenges, navigating healthcare coverage, and other sexual health education such as PrEP information for participants' sex partners). Cyberhealth educators often ended messages in a question to ensure a two-way conversation and used emojis when appropriate to convey feelings within messages. Participants also initiate conversations as needed or desired.



Qualitative findings: Lessons learned



- The value of using existing social media platforms over traditional communication methods
 - More commonly used communication strategy

"I know, if anything, I'll always have Facebook. There are times when I won't be able to pay my phone bill, and I've had three different numbers since I've met [cyberhealth educator], so Facebook is the best way for me."

- Messages can be referred to later
- Cyberhealth educators as "real" people who reflect participant demographics in several ways (gender identity, language, race/ethnicity, sexual orientation, and age)

"It's different coming from...somebody of my race, because I can connect with him more."

• Supportive clinical infrastructure

"I just think it's an awesome program...It's been a great addition to what we have here in the clinic. When we talk about wraparound services...I think this has been one of the biggest things we've done probably in about five years for our patients. So, we love it!"

• The importance of the messages being bidirectional and not automated "A computer's not a person that cares... [A cyberhealth educator] is a person that cares!"



Qualitative findings: Lessons learned



• The importance of a personal relationship between each participant and the cyberhealth educator to guide interactions

"I don't know if he knew, but some days he texted me, I was going through some things. So just having that person to text and check-up was real big. It was real helpful."

• The value of initially meeting the cyberhealth educator in person to get to know who is sending social media messages

"From a human standpoint it is so great for you to really connect with somebody face- to-face instead of somebody you have never seen before or don't know, because you're like, "Who the heck is this person and why are you asking me these questions?" You know? So, it's great that I actually get to put a face to the [messages]."

 Cyberhealth educators identify and address unique needs and priorities based on participants' place on the HIV care continuum and individual disease trajectory



Recommendations



- Potential adaptations
 - Tailoring frequency of social media communication more to participants' needs
 - Offering informational and instrumental support for non-HIV-related appointments
 - Ensuring content appeals to non-gay-identifying participants
- Expanding the intervention
 - Using a broader array of social media platforms (e.g., Instagram)
 - Introducing an anonymous interactive peer-to-peer social component (e.g., GroupMe)

Tanner AE, Mann-Jackson L, Song EY, Alonzo J, Schafer KR, Ware S, Horridge DN, Garcia M, Bell J, Arellano Hall E, Baker LS, Rhodes SD. *Health Promotion Practice*. In press.



¡Gracias!







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