Engaging HBCUs in HIV Prevention

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Engaging HBCUs in HIV Prevention Partnership

- Introductions
- History
- Initiative Goals
- Overview of HIV Prevention Research Module
- Next Steps
- Discussion
Engaging HBCUs in HIV Prevention Partnership

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MISSION: Support the science and operations of the NIH-funded global HIV/AIDS clinical trials networks by increasing efficiency and resource sharing through cross-network coordination of critical activities.

National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Disease (Division of AIDS)

ACTG AIDS Clinical Trials Group

Treatment Adults

MPAACT

Treatment Maternal/ Pediatrics/ Adolescents

HIV Vaccine Trials Network

Prevention: Vaccine

HPTN HIV Prevention Trials Network

Prevention & Treatment

MTN Microbicide Trials Network

Prevention: Microbicide

HIV/AIDS Network Coordination

www.hanc.info
CFAR

CENTERS FOR AIDS RESEARCH
**PrEP Care Flowchart for Student Health Clinic**

**Identifying PrEP Candidates**
- The initial step involves a discussion about sexual health behavior.
- If student has had a positive STI test (gonorrhea, chlamydia or syphilis) in the last 6 months, then go to the next box with recommendation to initiate PrEP.
- If student is concerned about STIs or asking about birth control, then go to the next box to consider PrEP.
- If student asks about PrEP, then go to the next box to consider PrEP.

**Pre-Initiation Clinic Visit**
- PrEP Introduction
  - See the script on the backside of this sheet for a general script and FAQ's about having a PrEP conversation.
  - Discuss additional methods to reduce HIV risk (e.g., condom use).
  - Complete a Provider iPad Survey.

**Laboratory Screening**
- Screen for HIV (if flu-like illness in last 28 days, order HIV viral load in addition to antibody test).
- Test for STIs.
- Screen for renal function, hepatitis B (HepB surface antigen).

**End of Visit Debriefing**
- Tell the student to anticipate a phone call in about 3 days about HIV test results.
- Inform student that if they are HIV-negative, you will call in a prescription to their pharmacy (provide details about which pharmacy and how to fill prescription, and options to have pharmacy send Truvada to Student Health). This is time sensitive: they must start taking Truvada within 7 days of HIV testing.
- Provide student with Gilead co-pay website: (https://start.truvada.com/paying-for-truvada)
- Discuss, anticipated challenges with medication adherence and provide flyer for Smartphone Study.
- Give student iPad to complete Student iPad Survey (or provide URL: http://j.mp/2h5eZc4)
  - After survey completion, instruct student to take picture of confirmation code at the end of the survey and present to front desk to receive a small prize. Confirm code will be recorded at the front desk anonymously for future end of study raffle.

**Communicate Lab Results**
- If HIV+, then terminate PrEP care plans and refer to Infectious Diseases clinic.
- If HIV+, then continue to next box.

**Prescribing PrEP**
- Call the student and state that:
  1. You will call in a 90-day prescription to their pharmacy and they will need to pick up the prescription at pharmacy/Student Health.
  2. They must start taking Truvada within 7 days of HIV testing.
  3. They should contact Student Health if side effects emerge.
  4. Medication adherence is important, and there’s a study to help with that: Smartphone Study.
  5. Remind student to consider Student iPad Survey (http://j.mp/2h5eZc4).
  6. Remind student to return for 1-month lab check to monitor kidney function (this can just be blood draw that...

**Starting PrEP**

**Ongoing PrEP Care**
- Follow-Up Visits (every 3 months):
  - Review indications for continued PrEP use.
  - Assess for side effects for Truvada.
  - Medication adherence counseling.
  - Test for HIV at EVERY PrEP follow-up visit!!
  - Test for STIs and renal function every 6 months.

**Continuing PrEP**

**Discontinuing PrEP**
- If student explicitly expresses that their previously identified risk factor is no longer present, consider PrEP discontinuation.
- If student develops intolerable side effects or renal insufficiency.

**Additional Notes**
- For students not interested in PrEP right now, this can be a topic that you initiate discussion about in the future.
Based on your sexual activity in the last 3 months, do you think that you are at risk to get HIV? (n = 210)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Risk Level</th>
<th>Count (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Not at risk</td>
<td>153 (73)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A little bit of risk</td>
<td>33 (16)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somewhat at risk</td>
<td>14 (7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Very much at risk</td>
<td>4 (2)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Would you take a pill once a day to protect yourself from getting HIV? (n = 210)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Response</th>
<th>Count (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>122 (58)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>39 (19)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Sure</td>
<td>49 (23)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Would you take an injection once a month to protect yourself from getting HIV? (n = 210)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Response</th>
<th>Count (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>107 (51)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>57 (27)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Sure</td>
<td>46 (22)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Would you take an injection once every two months to protect yourself from getting HIV? (n = 210)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Response</th>
<th>Count (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>120 (57)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>47 (22)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Sure</td>
<td>43 (20)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

What method of PrEP would you prefer to use? (n = 210)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Method</th>
<th>Count (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pill once a day</td>
<td>62 (29)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Injection once a month</td>
<td>30 (14)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>An injection once every two months</td>
<td>79 (38)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not sure</td>
<td>39 (19)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Expressed interest in at least one form of PrEP?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Response</th>
<th>Count (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>145 (69)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>65 (31)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Black students are becoming increasingly aware of PrEP, but they do not necessarily perceive themselves as at risk for HIV infection.
North Carolina PrEP Summit
Previous HCBU-PrEP Educational Initiative

- Health fair participation at Voorhees College (VC), Denmark, SC
- South University School of Pharmacy (SUSOP), Columbia, SC pharmacy students interaction with VC students
- Discussion of the effectiveness and safety of HIV PrEP
- Interchanges about accessibility and public perception of HIV PrEP
- Educational material provided by University of South Carolina School of Medicine – SC HIV/AIDS Clinical Training Center
- Informal opportunities for mentorship of VC students with healthcare profession aspirations
- SUSOP student feedback about trajectory of pharmacy profession
Prospective HCBU-PrEP Educational Strategies

- SUSOP students to function as HIV PrEP ambassadors on campuses of HBCUs longitudinally
- Suggested responsibilities of SUSOP HIV PrEP ambassadors
  - Series of HIV PrEP education breakout sessions
  - Under the direction of a licensed pharmacist
  - Collaboration between SUSOP and HBCU students on social media initiatives to raise more awareness of HIV PrEP intervention
- Shared responsibilities between SUSOP and HBCU students for community outreach initiatives dedicated to HIV PrEP education
Inter-CFAR Workshop on Partnerships between HBCUs and CFAR
Who’s at Risk for HIV?

ALL THE ABOVE!
• Program Implementation/ Operational Expertise

• Connections to South Carolina HBCU Leadership
• Pharmacy Expertise

• Clinical Expertise in HIV and PrEP, PrEP prescriber
• Implementation Experience at NC HBCUs
No one HIV prevention approach will be acceptable to all people.

Research is critical to develop and test new prevention options that offer people more choices.

The best option for one person may not be the best for others.
Check out our new website—available in English and Español!

www.bethegeneration.org

Featuring cutting-edge info and resources on...

**Microbicides**: products applied vaginally or rectally that may prevent the transmission of HIV.

**PrEP & TasP**: The use of anti-HIV drugs by people living with and without HIV to reduce the likelihood of HIV transmission.

**Vaccines**: harnessing the immune system to help prevent a person from contracting HIV.

You can also...

- **Test** your HIV prevention knowledge with an interactive quiz
- **Watch** powerful videos from people working to end the epidemic
- **Learn** about participating in HIV clinical trials
- **Read** the latest news in HIV prevention research

Working together, we can **Be the Generation** to end the HIV/AIDS epidemic!

Contact: bte@hanc.info
HIV Prevention Research

Presenter: The Legacy Project
The human immunodeficiency virus, or HIV, is the virus that causes AIDS.
HIV/AIDS in the U.S.

People living with HIV

Among Asians and Pacific Islanders (API)

Among American Indians and Alaska Natives (AI/AN)

Among Hispanics

New HIV transmissions

Among transgender persons

Among gay and bisexual men

Among African Americans

BE THE GENERATION
How HIV is Transmitted

HIV can be transmitted...

Through vaginal and anal sex

Through needles or syringes containing HIV

Perinatally (during pregnancy, labor, delivery, or breastfeeding)

Rarely through oral sex, blood transfusions, and other contact with blood containing HIV
How HIV is **NOT** Transmitted

HIV is **NOT** Transmitted by:

- Injecting drugs with sterile works
- Saliva
- Swimming pools, showers, toilet seats
- Insect bites
- Sneezing, coughing, shaking hands, or playing sports
- Kissing
- Sharing drinking glasses, musical instruments, or kitchen utensils
What Is HIV Prevention Research?

HIV prevention research is designed to find safe and effective methods to prevent HIV and AIDS. HIV prevention methods include:

- **Biomedical** (medicines, vaccines, approaches, and tools to fight diseases that include biological and medical characteristics)
- **Behavioral** (sex education, HIV testing, reducing partners, etc)

Successful partnerships among the following can make a difference:

- Community leaders
- Local and national organizations
- Health professionals
- Educators
How to Prevent HIV

- HIV testing and counseling
- Correct and consistent condom use with internal/external condoms
- Using antiretroviral drugs
- Sex education
- Family planning
- Needle exchange
- And more…
How to Prevent HIV (cont..)

Using antiretroviral drugs for:

- Treatment as prevention (TasP)
- Pregnant & breastfeeding mothers
- Pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP)
- Post-exposure (PEP) prophylaxis
The HIV Combination Prevention Toolbox

**HIV Prevention Toolbox**

- Post-Exposure Prophylaxis (PEP)
- Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis (PrEP)
- Prevention of perinatal transmission (PMTCT)
- Harm reduction
- Voluntary Medical Penile Circumcision (VMMC)
- Condoms and other barrier methods

**Medical**

- Vaccines
- Treatment as Prevention (TasP)
- Microbicides
- Diagnosis and treatment of sexually transmitted infections (STIs)

**Behavioral/Physical Barriers**

- Education
- Needle exchange programs
- Treatment/prevention of drug/alcohol abuse
What Are HIV Prevention Tools and How Are They Used in HIV Prevention Research?

Three Important Medical Prevention Tools

**PrEP & Integrated Strategies**

New formulations and delivery methods to reduce the likelihood of transmission.

**Microbicides**

Products applied vaginally or rectally that may prevent HIV transmission.

**Vaccines**

Harnessing the immune system to help prevent a person from contracting HIV.
THE BAR BEFORE THE BARS

Overall:
Of all Americans diagnosed with HIV, only 25% are virally suppressed.

Timeline

- **March 2020**: Human-centered design pilot sessions at South University
- **Fall Semester 2020-21**: HCD-based HIV prevention/BTG customization sessions at three participating HBCUs
HBCU Engagement Resources

www.hanc.info

www.bethegeneration.org

https://www.hanc.info/cp/resources/Pages/default.aspx
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Thank You!