

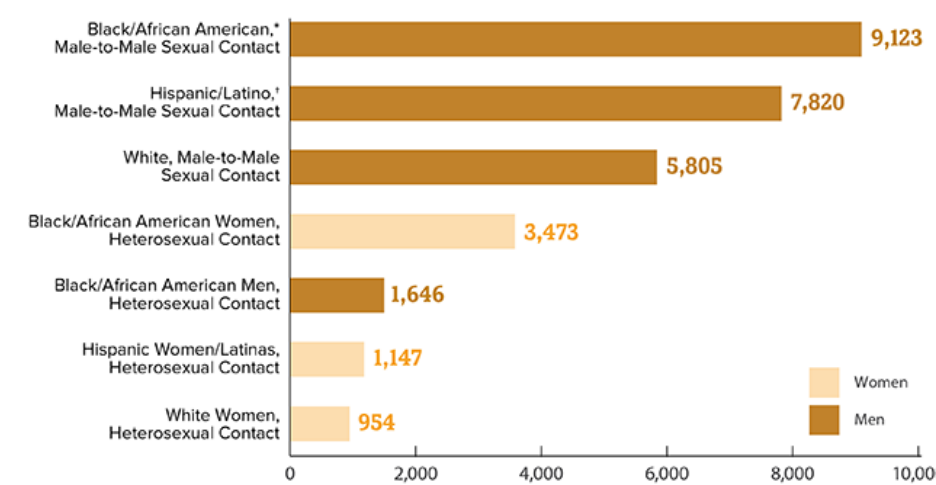
## Study Aims

To empirically assess providers' 1) social, demographic, and practice characteristics; 2) knowledge, attitudes, and beliefs about PrEP prescription; and 3) HIV prevention practices including PrEP.

## Background

HIV infections nationally in 2019, 29% were among Latinos, even though Latinos make up 18.7% of the population as of April 1, 2020. However, the disparities are magnified for MSM, if current HIV diagnoses rates persist, about **1 in 4** Latino MSM in the United States will be diagnosed with HIV during their lifetime. In addition, according to the CDC, in 2019, **Trans Latinas were 3 times** more likely to be diagnosed with HIV compared to white transwomen.

New HIV Diagnoses in the US and Dependent Areas for the Most-Affected Subpopulations, 2019



**Gay and bisexual men are the population most affected by HIV.**



NOTE: Subpopulations representing 2% or less of all people who received an HIV diagnosis in 2019 are not represented in this chart.  
 \* Black refers to people having origins in any of the Black racial groups of Africa. African American is a term often used for people of African descent with ancestry in North America.  
 † Hispanic/Latino people can be of any race.

Source: CDC. Diagnoses of HIV infection in the United States and dependent areas, 2019. *MW Surveillance Report* 2021;52.

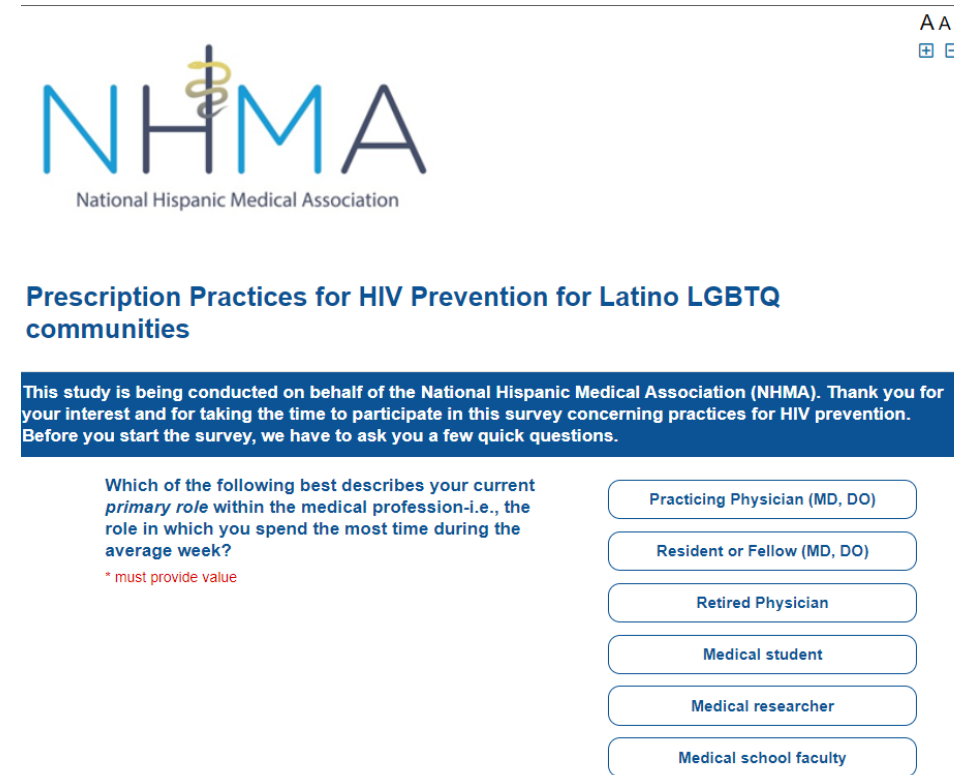
## Methods

A cross-sectional online survey distributed to two email networks, the National Hispanic Medical Association and American Medical Association. The survey collected information in 3 areas:

- 1) Providers' demographics
- 2) Medical training, practice, and positions
- 3) Patient population and HIV prevention

Karris' rank order of barriers to provision of PrEP, sum of ranks

- Time consuming to counsel and assess adherence**
- Starting a potentially toxic drug in healthy persons**
- Future drug resistance**
- Too costly and patients can't afford it**
- Patient population is not at risk for HIV prevention**
- Concerns about efficacy of real-world PrEP**



QR code to active survey!

## Demographic Preliminary Results

From 6/15/2021-04/10/22: 76 consented to English Survey

Participants were:

- ~47 years old
- 63.3% male
- 26.9% identify as LGBTQIA
- 75% Latinx/a/o/e
- 83.9% MD/DO
- 22.6% worked at University-based practice



## Main Preliminary Results

- Less than half (47.3%) very comfortable with reviewing sexual history and only 61.8% discuss partners and practices and protection from STDs during the sexual history
- 57.9% of participants very familiar or familiar with PrEP
- 18.4% of participants ranked "time-consuming to counsel and assess adherence" as major barrier
- 17.1% of participants ranked "too costly and patients can't afford it" as major barrier

## Reducing Barriers to PrEP Access

**Offer PrEP as a core primary service:** all sexually active adult and adolescent patients should receive information about PrEP

## Addressing Cost

- Federal Ready, Set, PrEP program (available to those below 200% FPL): <https://www.hiv.gov/federal-response/ending-the-hiv-epidemic/prep-program>
- Gilead Patient Support Program and other programs (addresses the uninsured): <https://www.pleaseprepme.org/payment>



## Acknowledgements

Latino Research Institute  
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## References

Maile Y. Karris, Susan E. Beekmann, Sanjay R. Mehta, Christy M. Anderson, Philip M. Polgreen, Are We Prepped for Preexposure Prophylaxis (PrEP)? Provider Opinions on the Real-World Use of PrEP in the United States and Canada. *Clinical Infectious Diseases*, Volume 58, Issue 5, 1 March 2014, Pages 704–712, <https://doi.org/10.1093/cid/cit796>

<https://www.cdc.gov/hiv/group/gay-bisexual-men/hispanic-latino/index.html#:~:text=Hispanic%2FLatino%20gay%2C%20bisexual,and%20continue%20to%20drive%20inequities.>