James Ray M. Lim, MD, Julia M. Fisher, PhD, MS, Daniel Sadoway, BS, Rahul Gupte, Praneeth Nandamuri, Martin Joseph, DO, Macklin G. Loveland, MD College of Medicine Alyssa Guido, MPH, Purnima Madhivanan, MBBS, MPH, PhD, Edward J. Bedrick, PhD, Lori E. Fantry, MD, MPH University of Arizona Health Science Center, Banner University Medical Center-Tucson, Tucson, AZ, United States For correspondence: jameslim@arizona.edu

## Introduction

In 2020, there were 301,033 individuals taking HIV pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP), representing 24.8% of the 1,216,210 individuals who met indications for PrEP [1].

- Only 10.4% of women meeting indication were taking PrEP
- Only 15.6% of LatinX meeting indication were taking PrEP

We sought to identify what barriers prevail in improving PrEP uptake

## Methods

- Written questionnaires were administered from November 2021 through April 2022 to patients attending family planning and sexually transmitted infection (STI) public health clinics in southern Arizona
- Individuals who were not fluent in English were offered the questionnaire in Spanish.
- Data collected was compared to data collected in 2018 [2].

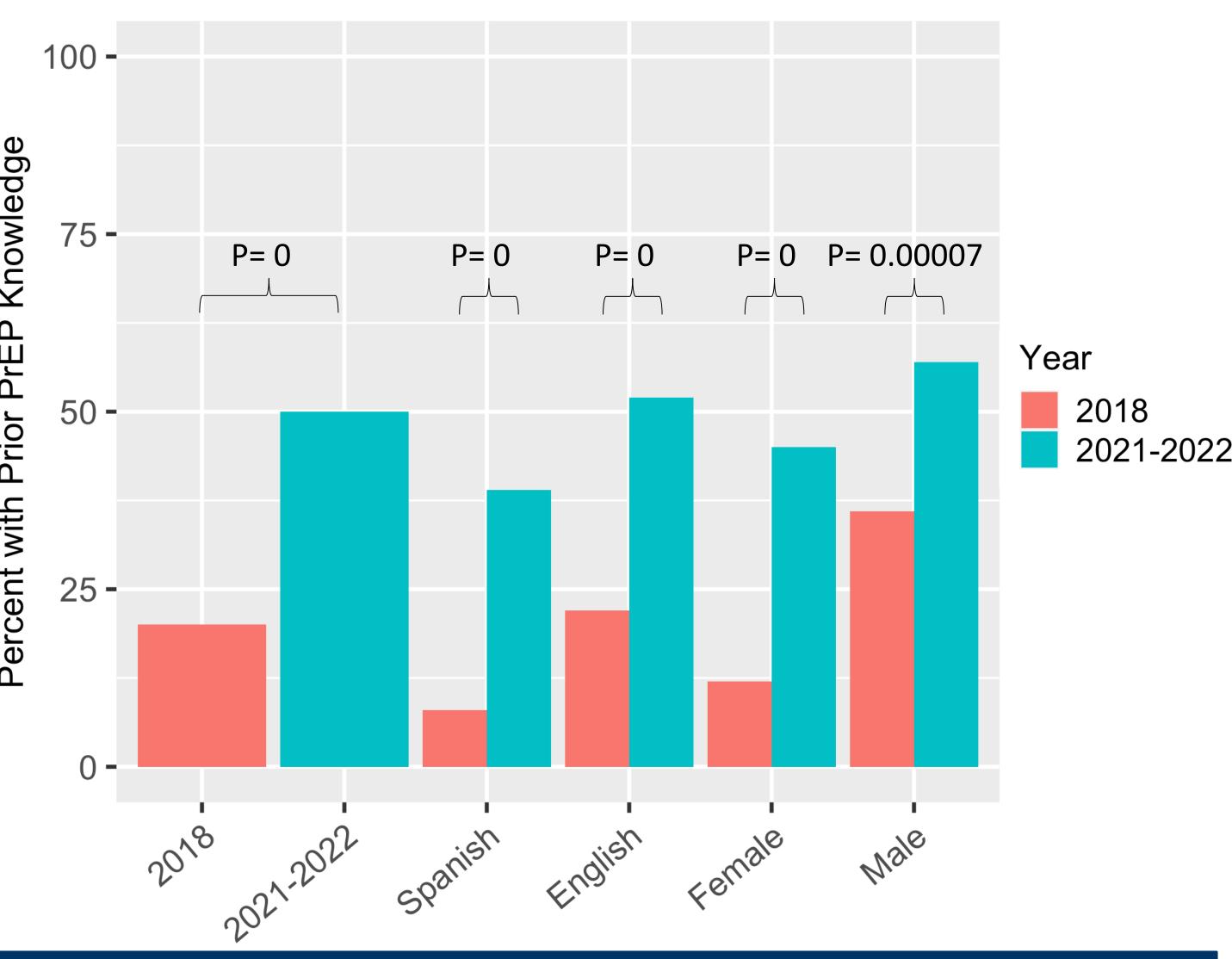
## Table 1. Patient Characteristics

Patient Characteristic				
	Age	3		
	Gender Female Male Transgender/Non-Binary/Non-Conforming/Other Prefer Not to Respond NA			
	What is your racial background? White Black or African American American Indian or Alaska Native Asian Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander Other			
	Are you Hispanic or Latino? Hispanic Non-Hispanic NA			
	Survey Language English Spanish			
	Do you have health insurance? Yes No Prefer Not to Respond Do Not Know NA			
	Sexual Orientation Heterosexual Man Heterosexual Woman MSM Lesbian Bisexual NA			
	What do you think your risk of getting HIV is with 1 being the lowest risk and being the highest? 1 2 3 4 5 NA	5		

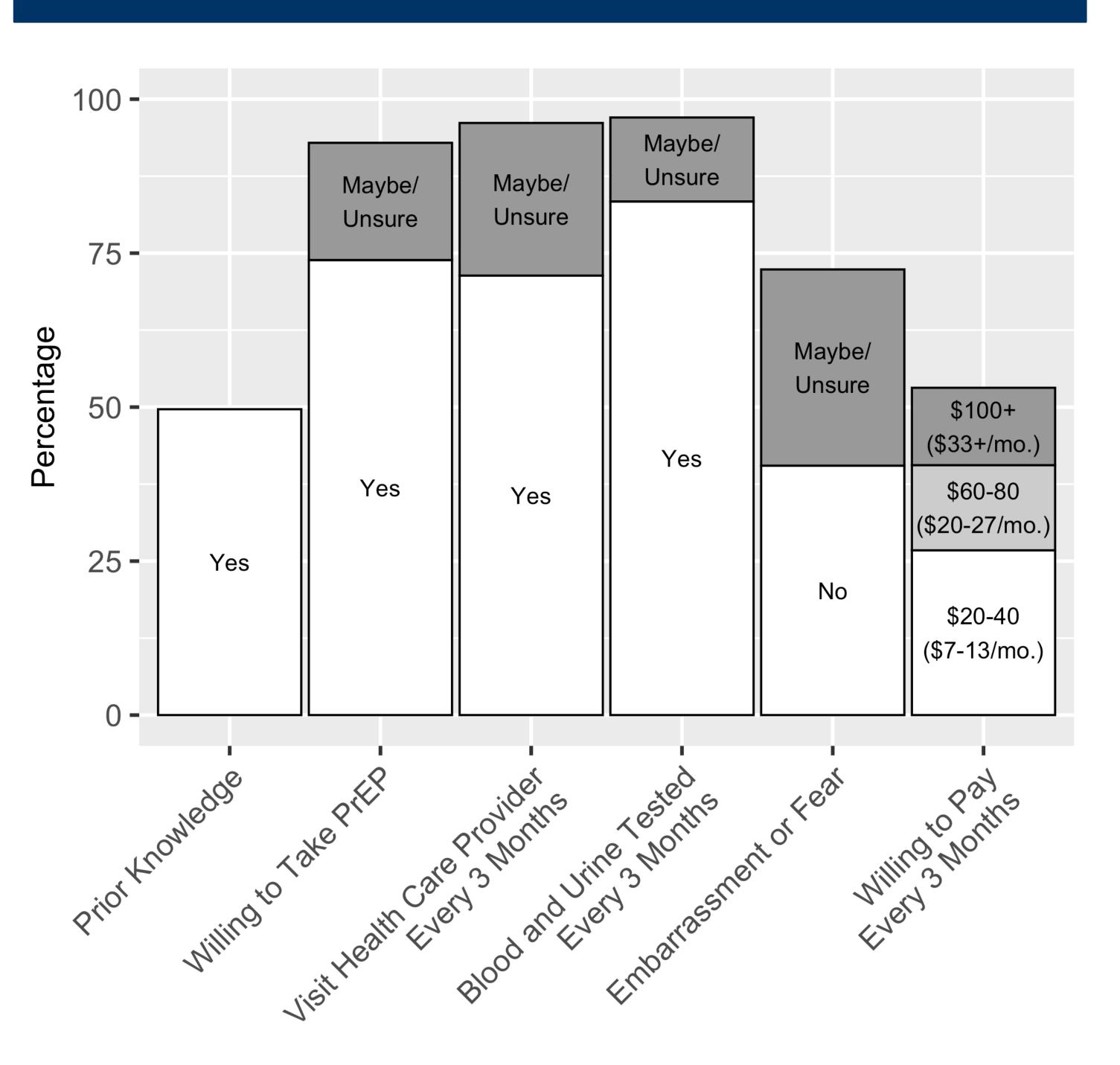
# Update on PrEP Knowledge and Attitudes Among Adults Attending Public Health Clinics in Southern Arizona

Summary Statistics				
$0.97 \pm 9.73, 29 \ (18 - 77), n = 578$				
$\begin{array}{c} 367 \; (63\% \; {\rm of}\; 579) \\ 196 \; (34\% \; {\rm of}\; 579) \\ 14 \; (2\% \; {\rm of}\; 579) \\ 1 \; (0\% \; {\rm of}\; 579) \\ 1 \; (0\% \; {\rm of}\; 579) \\ 1 \; (0\% \; {\rm of}\; 579) \end{array}$				
$\begin{array}{l} 409 \ (71\% \ {\rm of} \ 579) \\ 63 \ (11\% \ {\rm of} \ 579) \\ 22 \ (4\% \ {\rm of} \ 579) \\ 12 \ (2\% \ {\rm of} \ 579) \\ 1 \ (0\% \ {\rm of} \ 579) \\ 99 \ (17\% \ {\rm of} \ 579) \end{array}$				
$396 (68\%  ext{ of } 579) \\ 182 (31\%  ext{ of } 579) \\ 1 (0\%  ext{ of } 579)$				
482 (83% of 579) 97 (17% of 579)				
$\begin{array}{c} 301 \; (52\% \; {\rm of} \; 579) \\ 255 \; (44\% \; {\rm of} \; 579) \\ 8 \; (1\% \; {\rm of} \; 579) \\ 14 \; (2\% \; {\rm of} \; 579) \\ 1 \; (0\% \; {\rm of} \; 579) \end{array}$				
94 (23% of 402) 221 (55% of 402) 46 (11% of 402) 5 (1% of 402) 31 (8% of 402) 5 (1% of 402)				
$\begin{array}{c} 382 \ (66\% \ {\rm of} \ 579) \\ 99 \ (17\% \ {\rm of} \ 579) \\ 72 \ (12\% \ {\rm of} \ 579) \\ 20 \ (3\% \ {\rm of} \ 579) \\ 5 \ (1\% \ {\rm of} \ 579) \\ 1 \ (0\% \ {\rm of} \ 579) \end{array}$				

prevent HIV infection?" for all participants in 2018 (red) and 2021-2022 (blue)



## Figure 2. PrEP Knowledge and Attitudes



# Figure 1. Prior Knowledge of PrEP - Percent answering yes when asked "Before today, did you know that there was a pill that can

- compared to English surveys
- risk of HIV
- more likely to be aware of PrEP

Predictor	Odds Ratio	95% CI on Odds Ratio
(Intercept)	0.89	(0.579, 1.367)
Gender: Female	0.83	(0.563, 1.215)
Gender: Transgender Woman	0.54	(0.024, 6.064)
Gender: Non-Binary/Non-Conforming/Trans Man/Other	3.70	(0.91, 24.925)
Health Insurance Status: No/Do Not Know	1.03	(0.718, 1.479)
Survey Language: Spanish	0.77	(0.46, 1.282)
Ethnicity: Non-Hispanic	1.17	(0.799, 1.724)
Perceived Risk of HIV: Greater than or Equal to 2	1.74	(1.193, 2.548)

Predictor	$\chi^2$	df	p-value
Gender	5.15	3.00	0.16
Health Insurance Status	0.03	1.00	0.87
Survey Language	1.00	1.00	0.32
Ethnicity	0.66	1.00	0.42
Perceived Risk of HIV	8.28	1.00	0.00

- 50% between 2018 and 2021-2022.

.. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Core indicators for monitoring the Ending the HIV Epidemic initiative (preliminary data): National HIV Surveillance System data reported through June 2021; and preexposure prophylaxis (PrEP) data reported through March 2021. HIV Surveillance Data Tables 2021;2(No. 4). http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/library/reports/hiv-surveillance.html. Published October 2021. Accessed 9/26/2022. Published October 2021. Accessed 9/26/2022. 2. Shende, T. Fisher, J., Perez-Velez, C., Guido, A., Sprowl, K., Drake, T., Adelus, M., Bedrick, E., Fantry, L. (2020). PrEP Knowledge and Attitudes Among Adults Attending Public Health Clinics in Southern Arizona. Journal of Community Health 45:400-406.

## Results

• Prior knowledge of PrEP increased from 2018 to 2021-2022

Prior knowledge was lower in participants completing Spanish surveys

• Prior knowledge differed among females, males, and people of other genders with females having the lowest percentage of prior knowledge Most participants indicated willingness to take PrEP and attend necessary appointments and get necessary labs if they perceived themselves to be at

Many participants indicated no fear or embarrassment about taking PrEP Those who perceived themselves at higher risk for acquiring HIV were

## Table 2. Factors Influencing PrEP Knowledge

## Conclusion

• Our study shows a significant increase in PrEP knowledge from 20% to

• There are significant differences in prior PrEP knowledge between Spanish monolinguistic and English-speaking patients, and across genders. These at-risk groups may benefit from increased PrEP awareness interventions.

## References

