

Mental Health, Social Influences, and HIV Pre-exposure Prophylaxis (PrEP) Utilization Among Men and Transgender Individuals Screening for HIV Prevention Trials

Date:

Feb 2021

[Visit Article](#)

The effects of mental health comorbidities and social support on the HIV pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) care continuum are unknown. We conducted a cross-sectional study of men and transgender individuals, ≥ 18 years-old, with ≥ 2 male or transgender partners, or recent condomless anal intercourse. Surveys assessed demographics, mental health treatment, depressive symptomatology, social support, and PrEP-related social contacts. Logistic regression assessed associations between these factors and PrEP uptake and persistence. Participants ($n = 247$) were 89% cis-male and 46% African-American. Median age was 27 (IQR:23-33). Thirty-seven percent had ever used PrEP, of whom 18% discontinued use. High depressive symptomology was identified in 11% and 9% were receiving mental health treatment. There were no significant associations between depressive symptoms or mental health treatment on the odds of PrEP uptake or discontinuation. Each additional PrEP contact conferred a greater odds of uptake (aOR:1.24, 95% CI: 1.09-1.42). Network-level targets may produce fruitful interventions to increase PrEP uptake.

Journal:

[AIDS and Behavior](#)

Authors:

Wood SM, Morales K, Metzger DS, Davis A, Fiore D, Koenig H, Barnett K, Dowshen N, Gross R, Frank I

Topics

[Sexual & Reproductive Health](#)

Related Content

[Social Support Networks Among Young Men and Transgender Women of Color Receiving HIV Pre-exposure Prophylaxis](#)

[Barriers and Facilitators of PrEP Adherence for Young Men and Transgender Women of Color](#)