

POTENTIAL IMPACT OF HIV PREEXPOSURE PROPHYLAXIS AMONG BLACK AND WHITE ADOLESCENT SEXUAL MINORITY MALES

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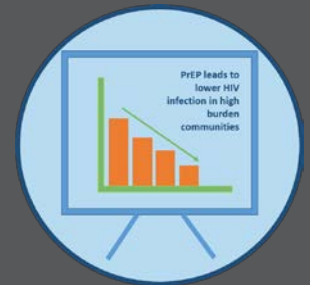


AT A GLANCE

OVERVIEW

The implementation of a PrEP program among adolescent sexual minority males (ASMM) could reduce new HIV infections in communities with high HIV burden.

- 18% of all new HIV diagnoses in the US are MSM <24 years of age.
- The HIV burden is not equal across racial and ethnic groups.
- STUDY: 18-24 y/o MSM in the Atlanta area showed a 30% HIV prevalence for Blacks & 5.5% for Whites
- These racial disparities in HIV are consistently found among ASMM and adult MSM.
- PrEP could potentially decrease these disparities.



Previous modeling work demonstrated that PrEP use among sexually active 16-18 yo ASMM in high risk settings could significantly reduce new HIV infections in this population, despite lower adherence than adult MSM. The research goals of this are to assess the potential impact and efficiency of PrEP among Black and White ASMM that we might expect with different level of coverage and adherence.

RESULTS

- PrEP is much more efficient among Black ASMM due to the higher background prevalence in this population.
- Even when there are significant racial disparities in PrEP uptake
 - Proportion of PrEP eligible ASMM using PrEP were 25.8% and 54.2% for Blacks and Whites respectively
 - Number of infections averted (NIA) remains significantly higher (3X) among Blacks.



TAKEAWAY

Jurisdictions with high HIV prevalence may find it especially valuable to develop a program for PrEP among ASMM. Efforts to roll out PrEP that address the unique needs, challenges, and strengths within this community have the power to significantly reduce HIV incidence at the ages where that burden currently begins.



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