

Electronic Directly Observed Therapy (e-DOT) for PrEP adherence among Thai men who have sex with men: a feasibility randomized controlled trial

Tarandeep Anand ^{1,2}, Chattiya Nitpolprasert ^{1,2}, Stephen J Kerr ^{3,4}, Tanakorn Apornpong ³, Jureeporn Jantarapakde ², Sangusa Phomthong ², Petchfa Phoseeta ², Suthida Charoenying ⁵, Ravipa Vannakit ⁶, Praphan Phanuphak ², Nittaya Phanuphak ²

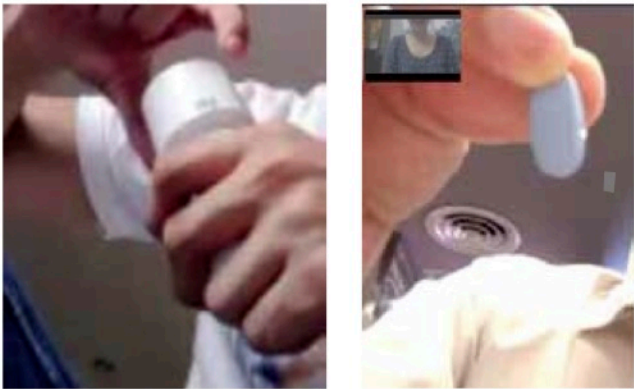
¹ Current address: Adam’s Love Global Foundation for MSM and Transgender Health (ALGO), Bangkok, Thailand, ² PREVENTION, The Thai Red Cross AIDS Research Centre, Bangkok, Thailand, ³ HIV-NAT, The Thai Red Cross AIDS Research Centre, Bangkok, Thailand, ⁴ The Kirby Institute, Univeristy of New South Wales, Sydney, Australia, ⁵ FHI 360 and USAID LINKAGES Project, Bangkok, Thailand, ⁶ Office of Public Health, U.S. Agency for International Development Regional Development Mission Asia, Bangkok, Thailand

Objectives

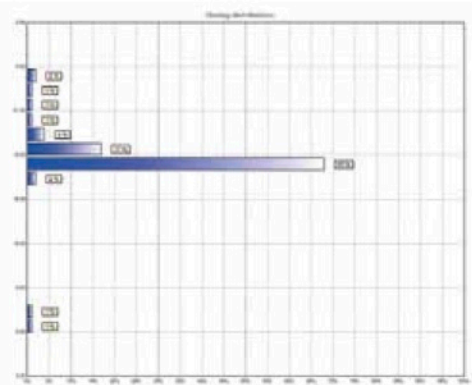
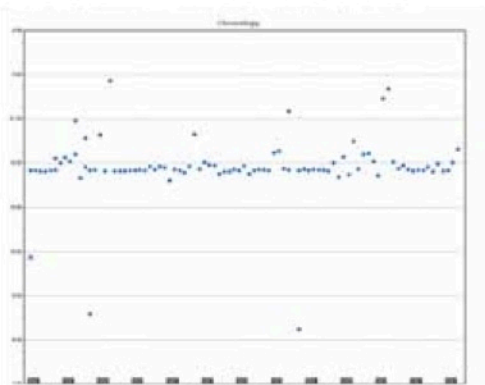
We examined the feasibility of electronic directly observed therapy (e-DOT) to monitor and support pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) adherence among Thai men who have sex with men (MSM).

Methods

- Adam’s Love (www.adamslove.org) piloted a feasibility randomized controlled trial of 30 MSM.
- The e-DOT arm participants engaged in live video calls (4 days/week) with online counselors, received personalized instant message (IM) reminders three days/week, and were asked to reply (two-way IM) confirming PrEP had been taken.
- The control arm participants engaged in daily two-way IM only.



Results



MEMS measured timing adherence

- During November 2016 - May 2017, 30 MSM, median age 26.5 years (IQR 22-29) were enrolled and randomized 1:1 to e-DOT and control arms.
- Smartphone ownership and use was >90% and 46.7% had monthly data allowance of >6GB.
- Having multiple or casual (36.7%) partners, unknown (16.7%) and known HIV-positive status (13.3%) of partners were primary reasons for taking PrEP.
- Adherence to scheduled live video sessions was 99.6% (675/678) and to 2-way IMs was 99.2% (481/485) in the e-DOT arm, and 99.8% (1265/1268) to 2-way IMs in the control arm.
- Average video session duration was 90 seconds.
- During video calls participants were mostly at public spaces (57.8%) (office, fitness, university, shopping mall).
- The opening of MEMS Caps (Medication Event Monitoring System, Aardex MWV) and the taking of PrEP were successfully monitored online in 97.4% of total video events.
- Median adherence by MEMS was 98.8 (IQR: 97.6-100) and 100 (IQR: 96.4-100) in the control and intervention arms, respectively.
- On a five-point LIKERT, e-DOT participants felt the video calls were acceptable (mean 4.27, SD 0.59), felt comfortable seeking PrEP-related advice (mean 4.40, SD 0.63), and thought it helped them remember taking (mean 4.53, SD 0.52) and being adherent to PrEP (mean 4.33, SD 0.49).

Conclusions

e-DOT using live videos is feasible, engaging and acceptable for PrEP adherence monitoring and support among Thai MSM.

Acknowledgements

The randomized controlled trial was supported by FHI 360, USAID LINKAGES Project, and Office of Public Health, U.S. Agency for International Development Regional Development Mission Asia. Funding support was provided in part by ViiV Healthcare, MAC AIDS Fund, and amfAR through a grant from the National Institute of Health’s National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, Eunice Kennedy Shriver National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, National Cancer Institute, National Institute of Mental Health, and National Institute on Drug Abuse as part of the International Epidemiology Databases to Evaluate AIDS (IeDEA; U01AI069907). We thank all research participants and study staff for their significant contributions.