

Perceived impact of digital health instruments on PrEP uptake in the UK: a discrete choice experiment with \$40 1,250 gay, bisexual and queer men

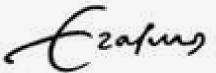
Presenting author: Igor Kuchin, MD MSc Under supervision of Prof. Dr. Nils Mevenkamp

In partnership with academia and community











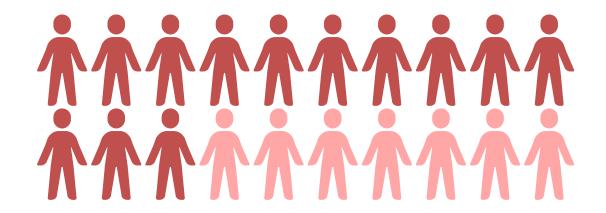


Disclosure

	Remunerated engagements		Unremunerated engagements
2018 – 2021	Medical Advisor, Sanofi	2019 – 2022	Board Member & Chair, Y+ Global
2022 – present	Technical Review Committee, ViiV Healthcare Positive Action	2020 – present	Scientific Committee, International Workshop on HIV & Adolescence
	Academic background	2022 – present	Youth Leadership mentor, IAS Mentorship programme
2023	Health Economics and Management MSc // MAB // MPhil // LM	2022 – 2023	Fundraising consultant, American Initiative for Health & Wellness in Africa
2020	Medical Doctor	2023	Consultant, 180DC Innsbruck
	personal journey		
since 2016	Living with HIV	since 2018	On ART and undetectable

Disclosure State of PrEP in the UK PrEP Care Continuum

State of PrEP in the UK



Out of 20 people in need of PrEP in the UK 13 are GBMSM



GBMSM already accessing SHC are eligible for PrEP in the UK

State of PrEP in the UK

PrEP Care Continuum

Digital Health Instruments

PrEP Care Continuum

Awareness

Enhancing self-perceived HIV risk awareness

Raising PrEP awareness

Uptake

Facilitation of PrEP access

Linkage to PrEP care

Prescription of PrEP

Initiation of PrEP

Adherence & Retention

Adherence to PrEP

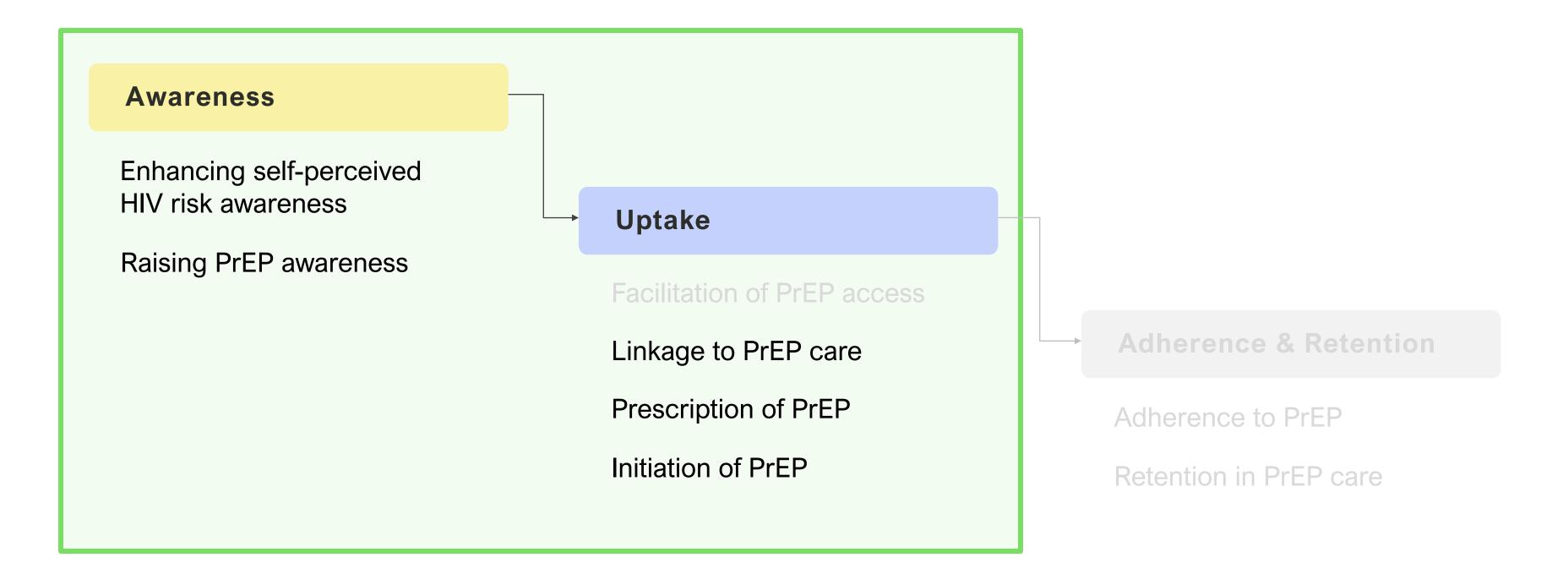
Retention in PrEP care

State of PrEP in the UK

PrEP Care Continuum

Digital Health Instruments

PrEP Care Continuum



Digital Health Instruments

PrEP Care Continuum

Awareness

Enhancing self-perceived HIV risk awareness

Raising PrEP awareness

Uptake

Linkage to PrEP care

Prescription of PrEP

Initiation of PrEP

Digital Health Instruments are successfully used for a variety of interventions within the PrEP Care Continuum



Awareness raising campaigns and information materials



Online booking and appointment scheduling



Telehealth consultations and video-call based services

Digital Health Instruments

PrEP Care Continuum

Awareness

Enhancing self-perceived HIV risk awareness

Raising PrEP awareness

Uptake

Linkage to PrEP care Initiation of PrEP Prescription of PrEP

Only introducing solutions existing on the UK market

Digital Health Instruments are successfully used for a variety of interventions within the PrEP Care Continuum



Awareness raising campaigns and information materials



Online booking and appointment scheduling



Telehealth consultations and video-call based services

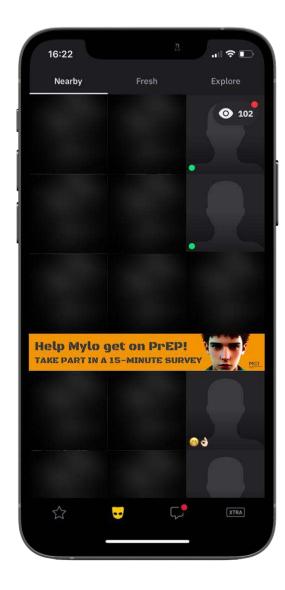
Mylo

We introduced a **relatable character** to guide our respondents from the first impression

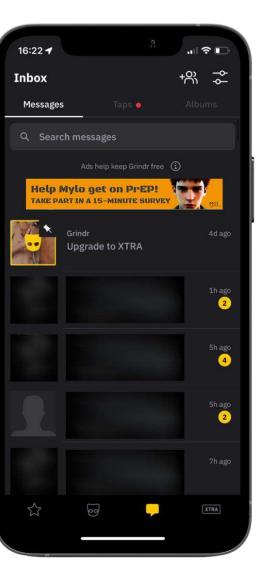


Mylo, a fictional character, faced a series of choices to get on PrEP.

Advertising through Grindr, a dating social network focused on GBMSM





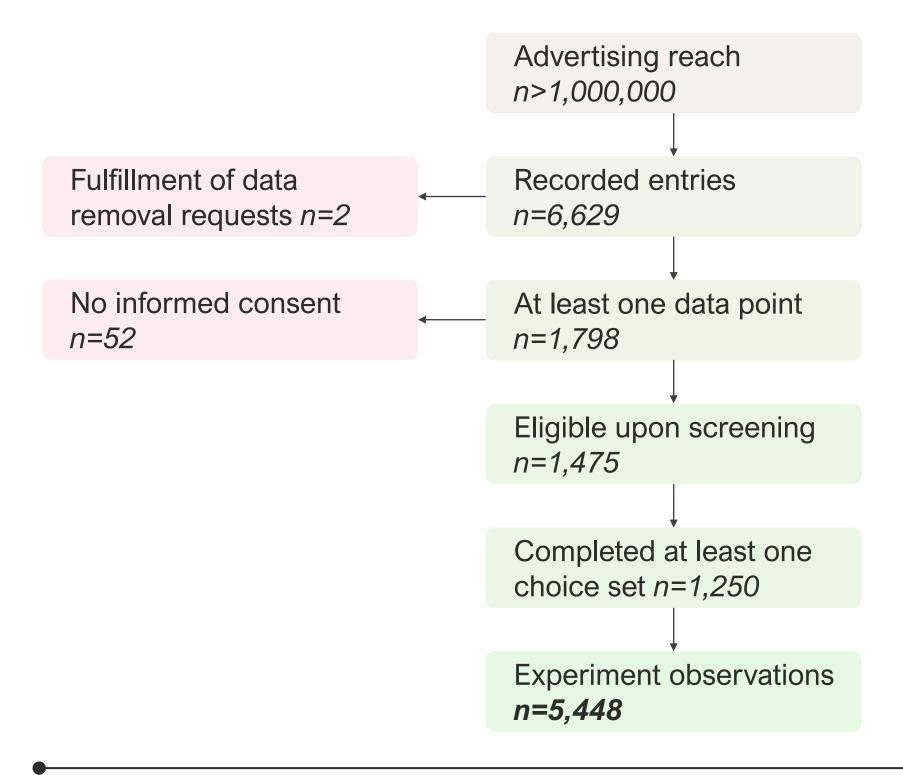


Discrete Choice Experiment

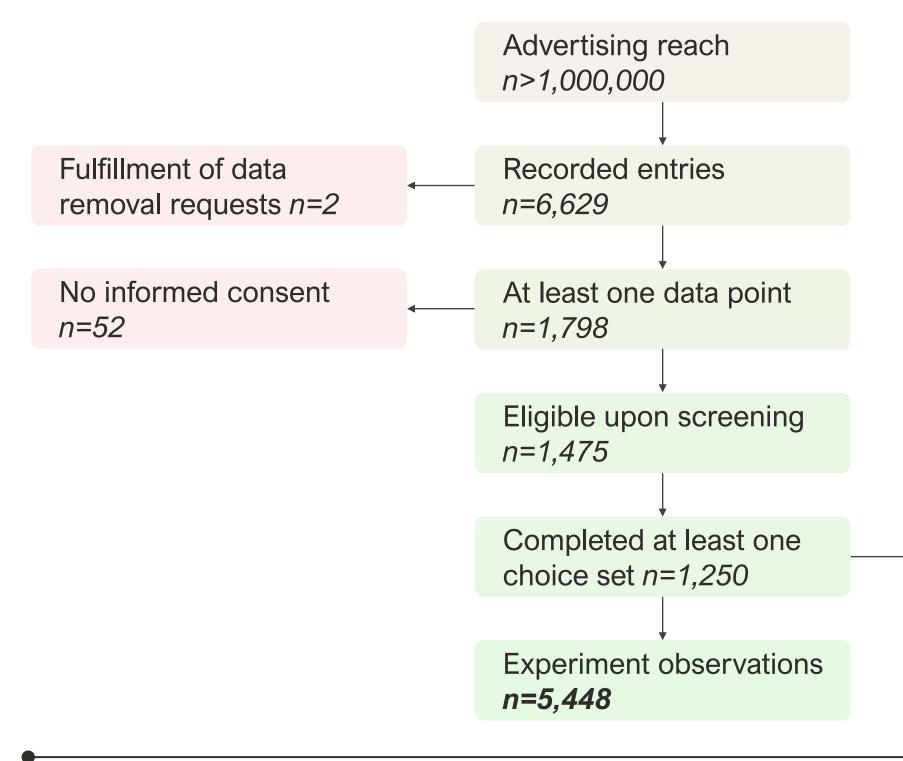


Choice attributes	Attribute levels			UV 0.50 055
HIV risk self-awareness	HCP-driven Online-driven	Help Mylo get on PrEP: round 1/5		UK PrEP PEI
PrEP awareness	HCP-driven Peer group driven Online-driven	Mylo is 26, he lives in a shared flat in Manchester. He is a stu- casual dates. He is looking into options for protection agains How does Mylo check his risk of getting HIV?	t HIV. As Mylo gets on his path to get on PrEP, he faces mu Scornario A. Online questionnaire	Talking to the doctor
	Walk-in Call to book	How does Mylo learn about PrEP? How does Mylo get a consultation about PrEP? When will Mylo see the doctor?	From the doctor Calls to get an appointment in 2 weeks at 10 am	From friends and sexual partners Books an appointment online in 3 weeks at 6 pm
PrEP consultation	Book online Opt for telehealth	How much does the consultation cost? How does Mylo get his PrEP prescription?	free In person from the clinic	free Online prescription
Choice trade-offs	Trade-off levels	How does Mylo get his PrEP medication? When will Mylo get the medication?	At the clinic in 2 to 4 weeks	At the local pharmacy in 1 week
OOP payment	Free Partially OOP Fully OOP	What is the cost of medication? Which scenario is the best choice for Mylo to get on Pri Please, press 'next' at the bottom right of the p	1 O Participant	Scenario B the next round.
Waiting time	<1 week 1 – 3 weeks >3 weeks			

Population sample

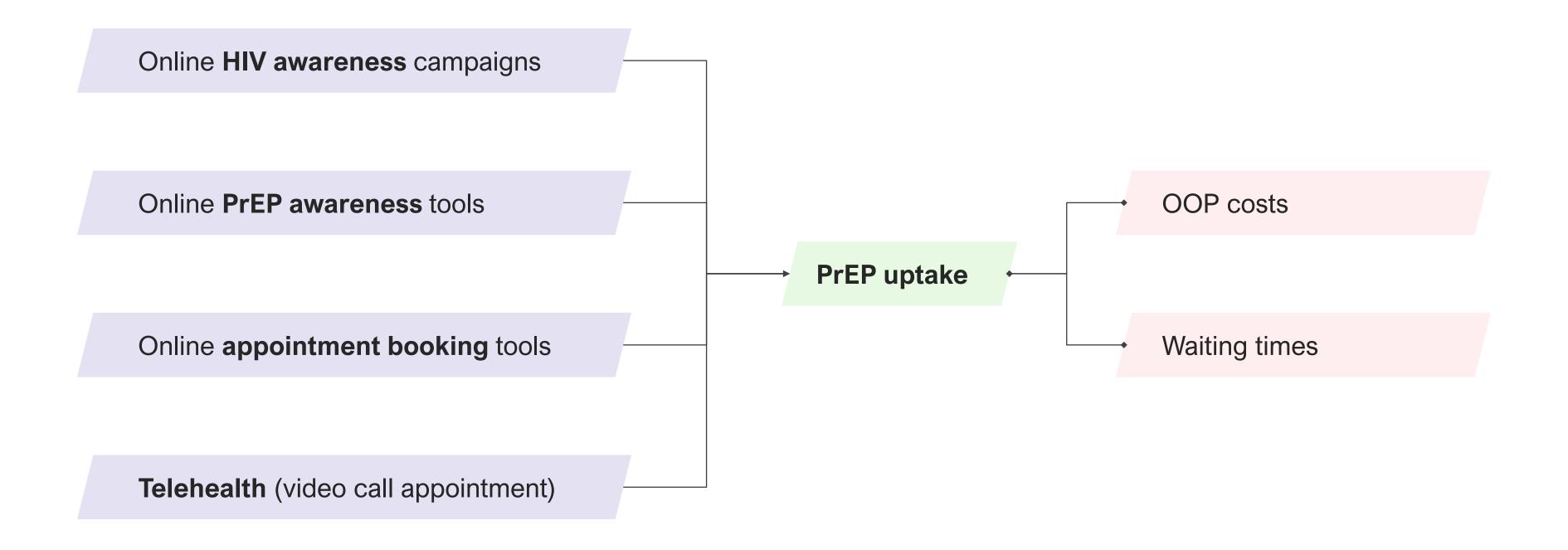


Population sample



→ Population sample							
Descriptive statistics N=1,250	N	%					
Age							
18 – 25	149	11.9					
26 – 30	150	12.0					
31 – 45	517	41.4					
> 45	434	34.7					
Self-declared identity							
Gay men	946	75.7					
Bisexual men	169	13.5					
Men who have sex with men	114	9.1					
Queer men	21	1.7					
Self-declared PrEP experience							
Currently on PrEP	821	65.7					
Used to be on PrEP	84	6.7					
Getting on PrEP	25	2.0					
Want to get on PrEP	320	25.6					

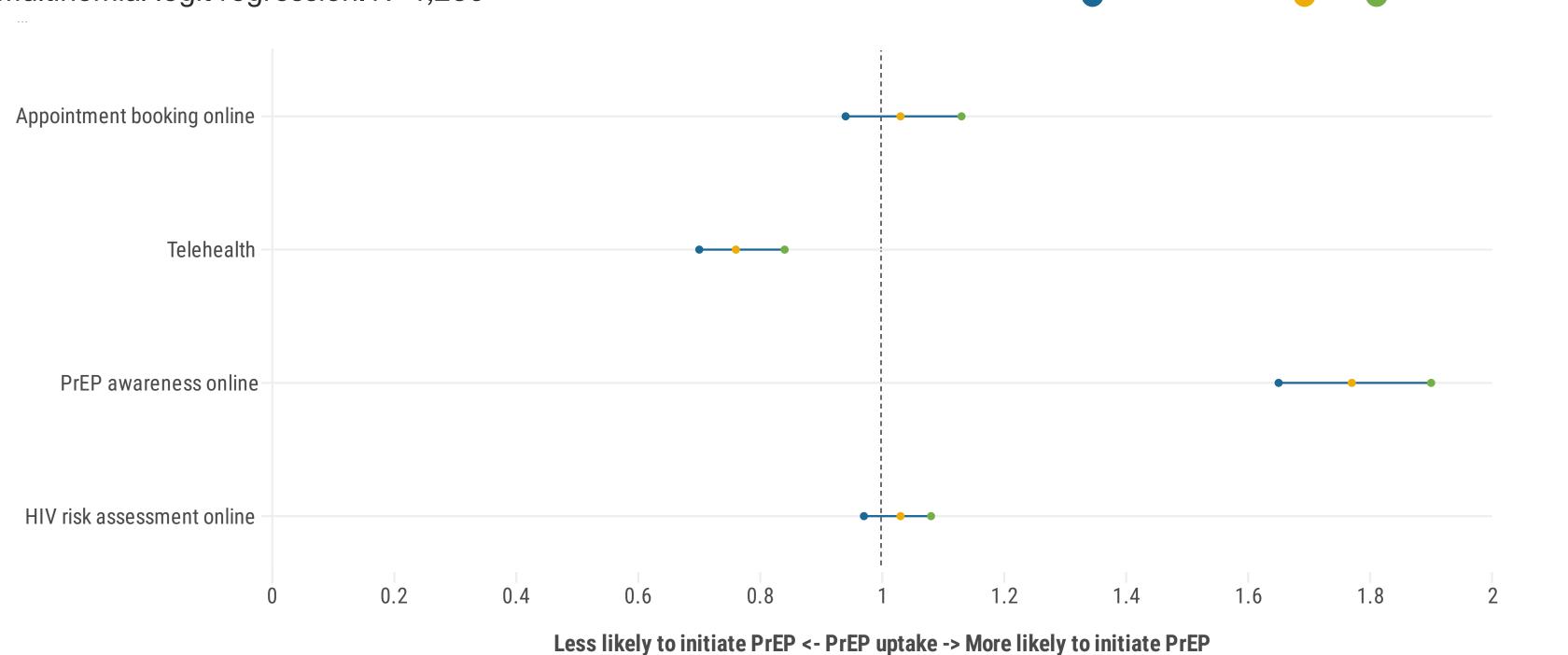
Experiment hypothesis



95% CI Lower bound RRR 95% CI Upper bound







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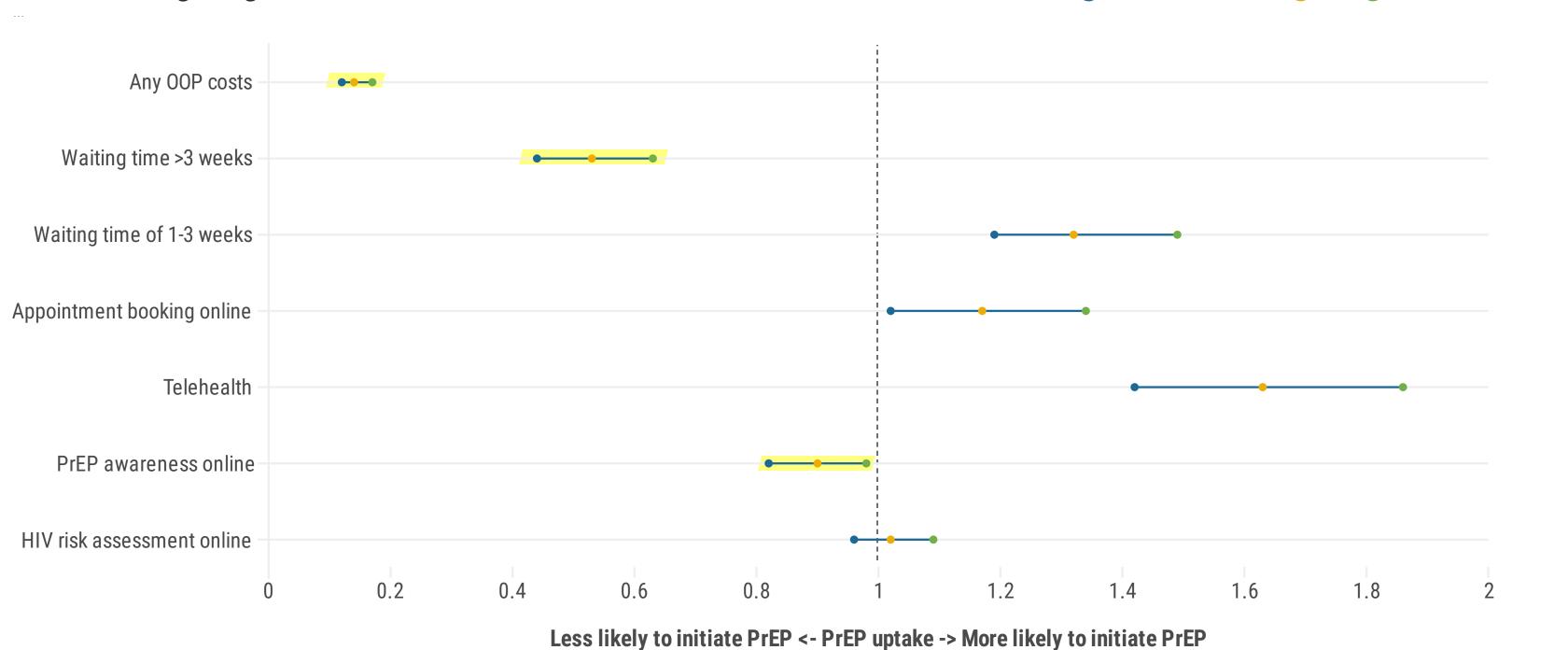
RRR

95% CI Upper bound

95% CI Lower bound

Experiment results





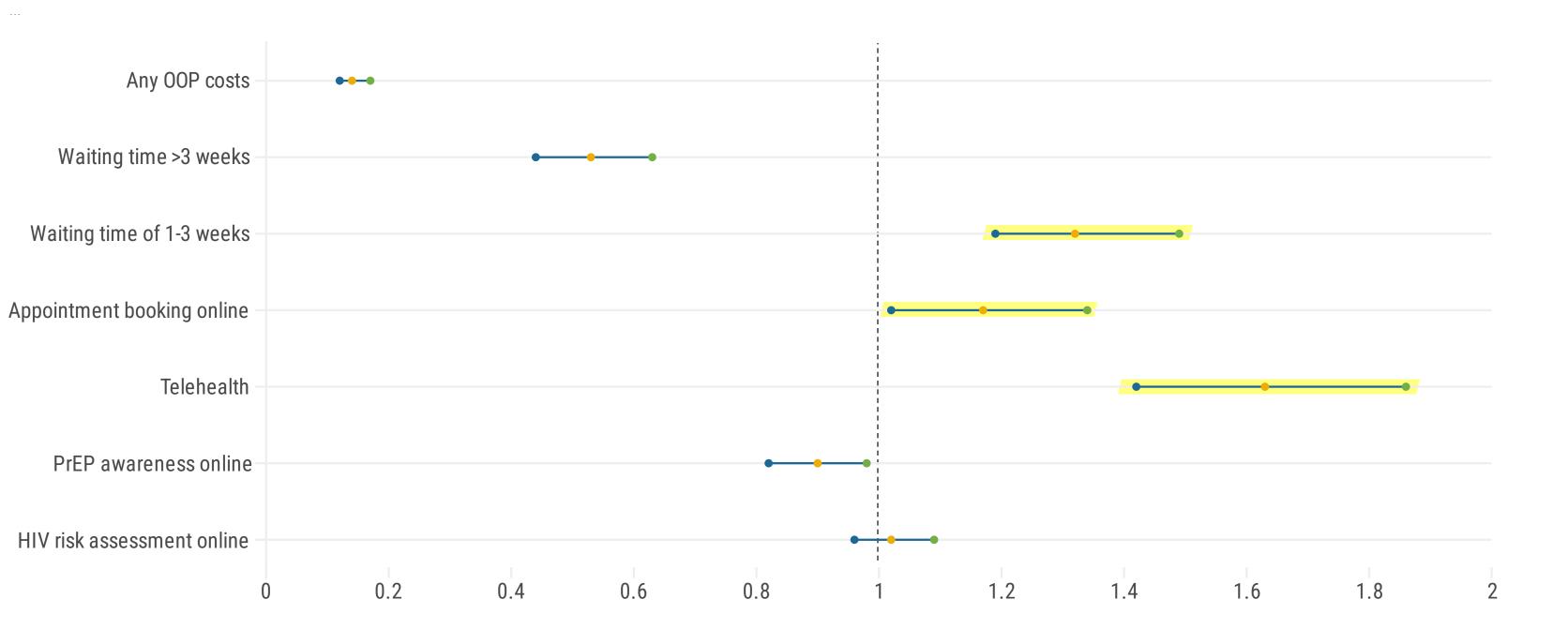
RRR

95% CI Upper bound

95% CI Lower bound

Experiment results





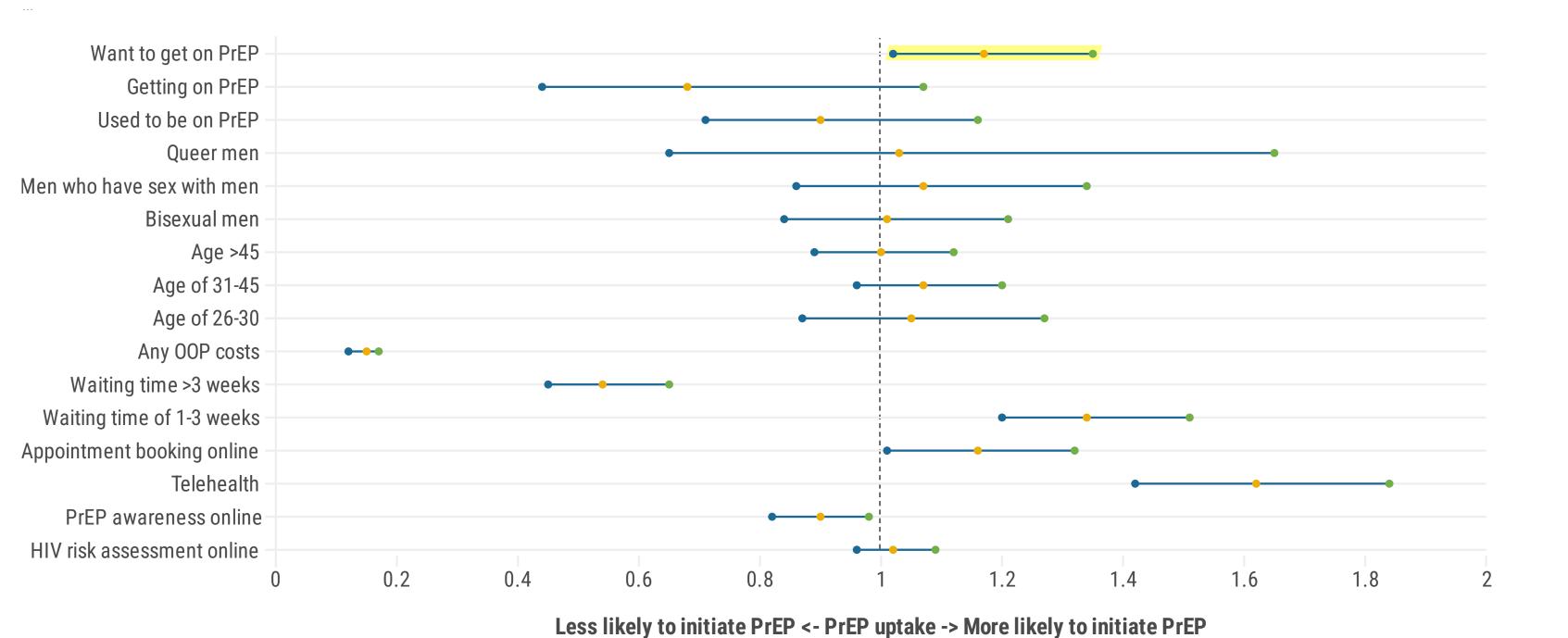
Less likely to initiate PrEP <- PrEP uptake -> More likely to initiate PrEP

95% CI Lower bound

95% CI Upper bound

Experiment results





All rights reserved. Igor Kuchin, MD MSc. Current research is under consideration for publication, please, do not copy or reproduce without author consent. RRR – relative risk ratio; CI – confidence interval; PrEP – Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis; OOP – out-of-pocket.

Acknowledgements & Takeaway

Conclusions & Limitations

Experiment results



Digital Health Instruments can have a significant **positive impact** on PrEP uptake



OOP costs limit the effectiveness of DHIs for PrEP uptake in the UK



Retaining waiting times below 3 weeks can be optimal for increasing PrEP uptake



Telehealth is potentially highly favourable by GBMSM in the UK if offered for free

Conclusions & Limitations



Digital Health Instruments can have a significant **positive impact** on PrEP uptake



Our sample included **only digitally active** participants



OOP costs limit the effectiveness of DHIs for PrEP uptake in the UK



Not be interpreted as a call to provide all PrEP services **only online**



Retaining waiting times below 3 weeks can be optimal for increasing PrEP uptake



We used **existing market structure** to guide our discrete choice experiment



Telehealth is potentially highly favourable by GBMSM in the UK if offered for free



We suggest research and intervention planning to be tested in the field

Acknowledgements & Takeaway



Digital innovation in health and care should address the unmet needs of people in care, not the KPIs of the system



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