

# Acceptability of Microbicides among Urban Minority Women in Miami, Florida



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# Acknowledgements



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# Goals of the Presentation



- 1. Discuss the importance of studying the acceptability of hypothetical microbicides among disadvantaged, minority women.
- 2. Provide an overview of the study aims and describe the sub-sample of participants included in the analyses.
- 3. Present preliminary analyses of the predictors of microbicide acceptability among these women.

# Why study microbicide acceptability among disadvantaged women?



- Minority/ disadvantaged women in the US are at high risk for HIV. In the South Florida counties of Miami-Dade and Broward, women account for approximately 40% of the HIV case reported in the last 2 years.
- Women are infected with HIV primarily through heterosexual contact.
- Condoms require cooperation from male partners, which is not always possible. Once in relationships, women are not inclined to use protection.
- We must understand how women make decisions about protection to ensure that they will always choose the most effective methods.

# The Intervention: An Overview



- To equalize condom exposure across conditions, all women first received a one-session intervention focused *solely* on male condoms.
- Women were then randomly assigned to receive a single option or a multiple option HIV prevention intervention.
  - The single option is a control condition (male condoms only).
  - In the multiple option intervention, 3 prevention methods are presented in a hierarchy of safety in which the male condom is offered and encouraged first; the female condom is presented as a second, somewhat less effective alternative. Hypothetical microbicides are introduced as a possible future option which *may* be better than using nothing at all.

# The Sample: Women



- 85 women who completed the multiple options intervention
- At study start point, all women were sexually active and inconsistent condom users
- Age: mean = 33.7 (sd=8.7; range=19 to 50)
- Years of education: mean=11.9 (sd=1.6; range=8 to 16)
- 70% of women received money from employment

# The Sample: Relationship Characteristics



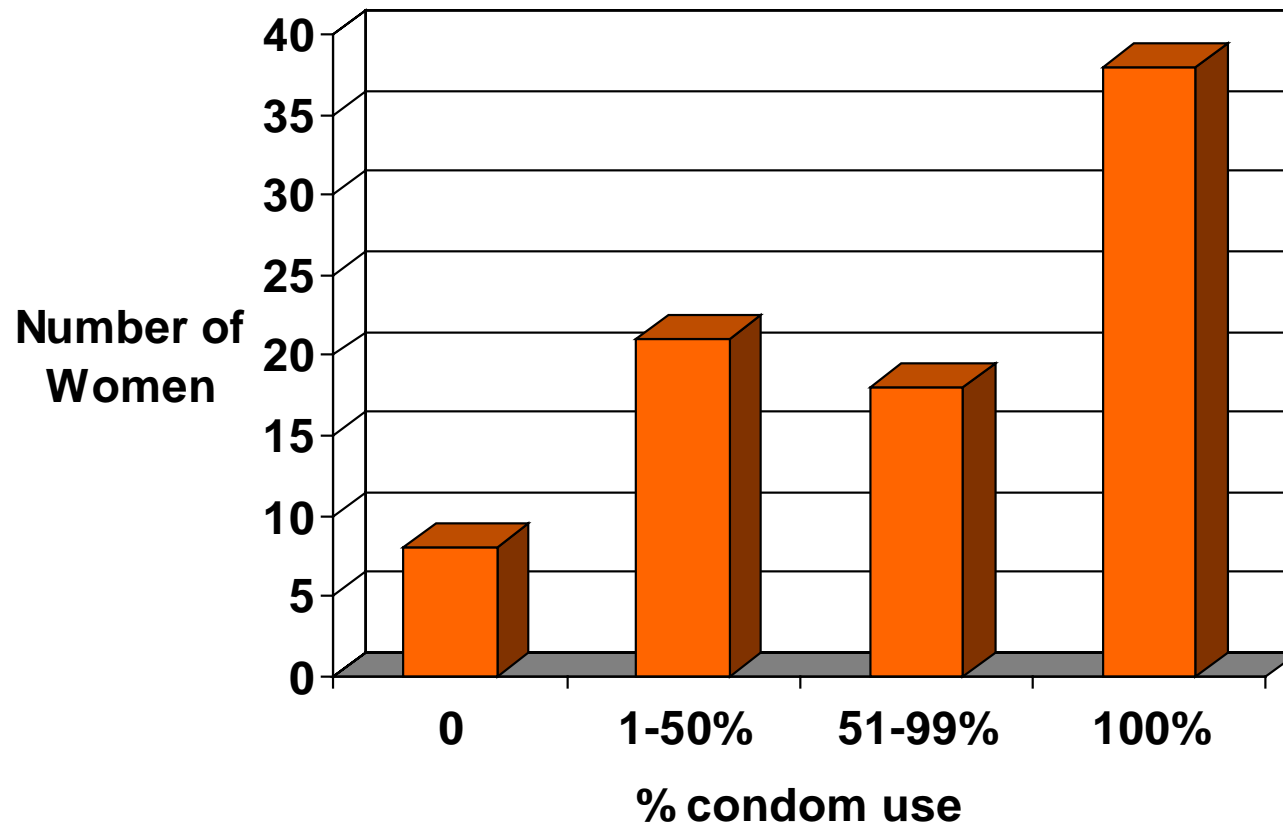
- 64% single/ never married; 27% separated/ divorced; 9% married
- 88% had main boyfriend or husband
- 20% had more than 1 partner
- 40% currently living with main partner
- 81% received money from partner recently

# Partner Risk

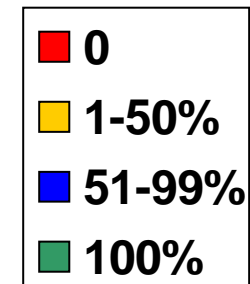
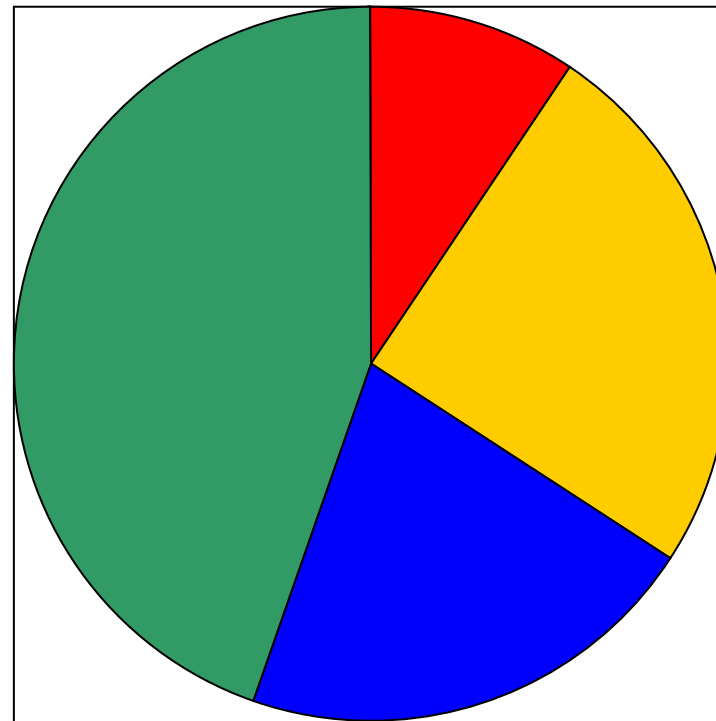


- 31% (n=26) know/ suspect partner has had sex with others since relationship began.
- 42% (n=36) know/ suspect partner has been in jail.
- 6 women know/ suspect partner has ever been diagnosed with STD.
- 1 woman knows/ suspects partner has ever injected drugs.

# % Condom Use (male or female) with Main Partner: Last 90 Days



# % Condom Use (male or female) with Main Partner: Last 90 Days



# Measures: Predictors



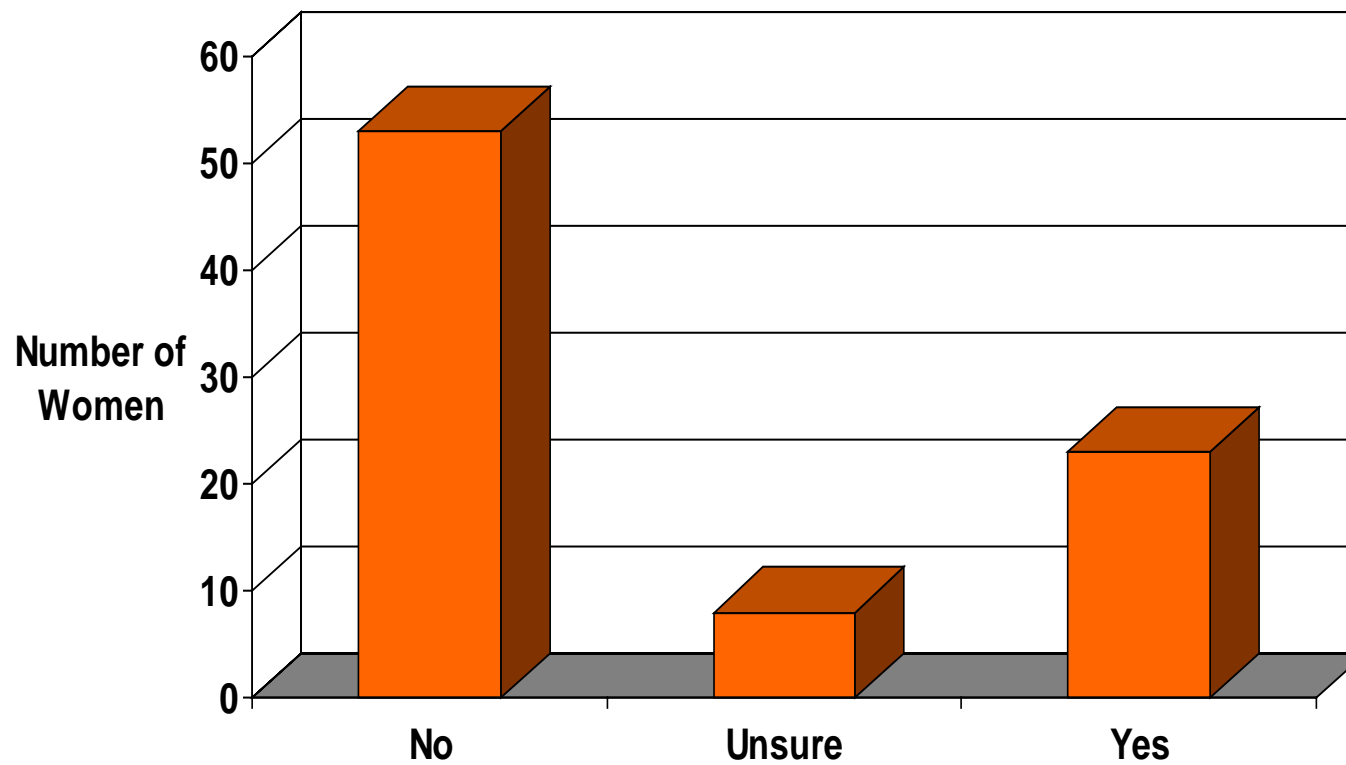
- Demographics: age, years of education, marital status, employment status, perceived financial difficulties
- Relationship Variables: living with partner, receiving money from partner, perceived relationship strength
- HIV Risk: percentage condom use, number of partners, partner risk factors
- Importance of Microbicide Features: stealth, control

# Measures: Outcome

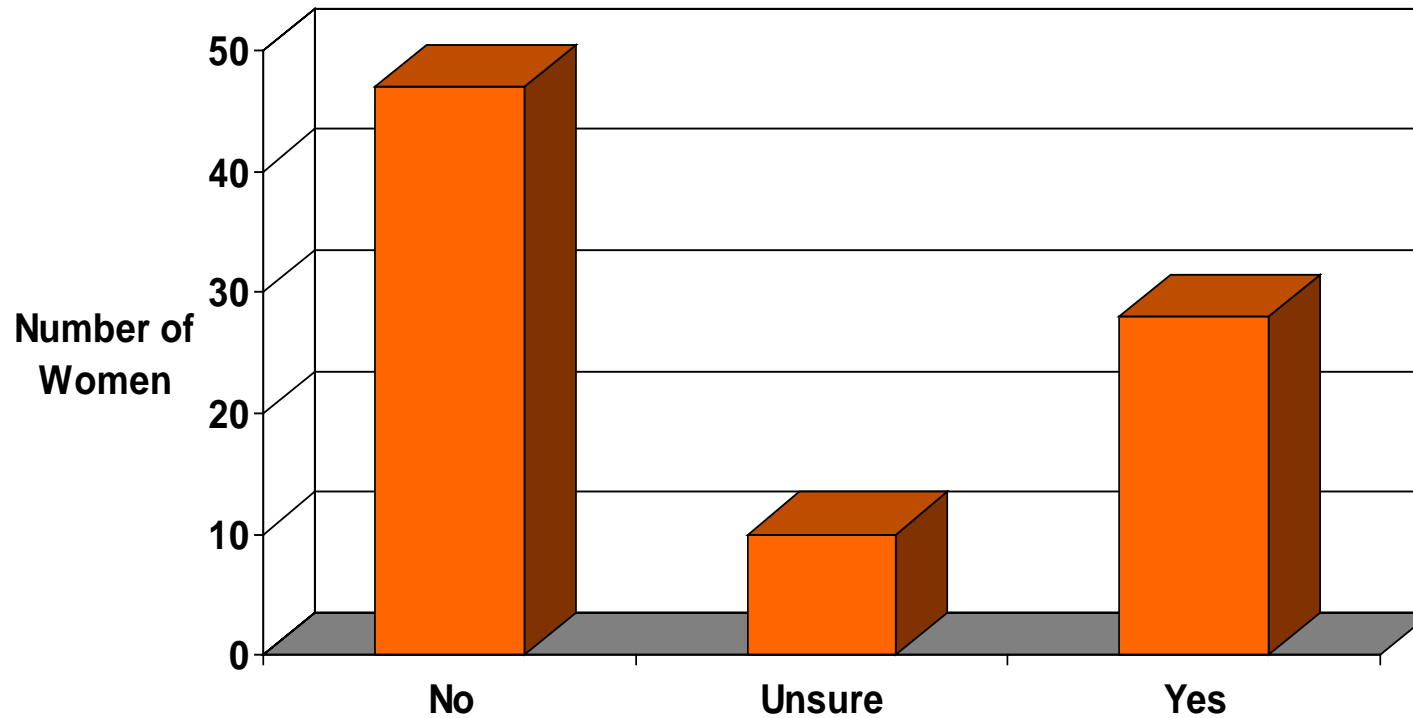


- Willingness to use a microbicide of 20% efficacy alone (without concurrent use of condoms).

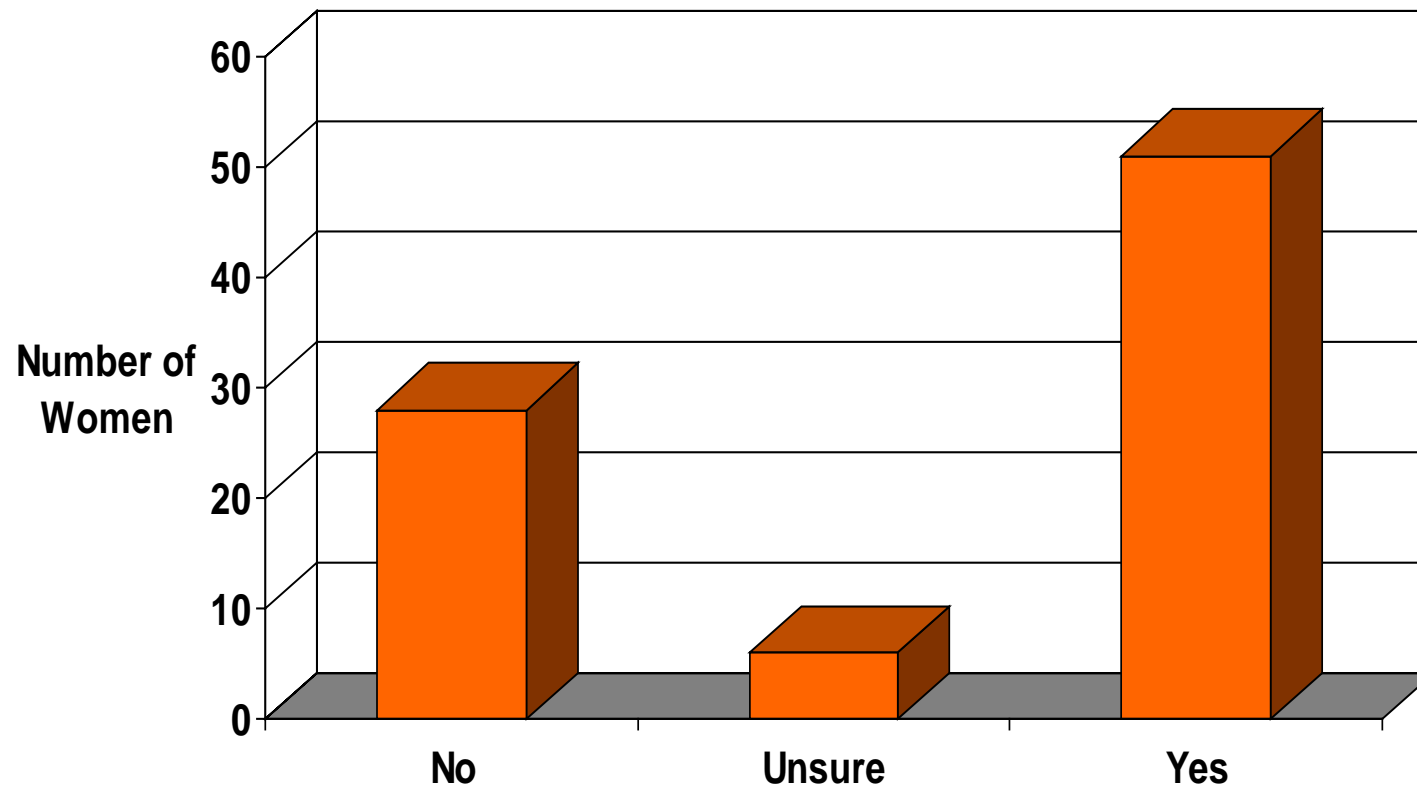
# Willingness to use a Microbicide of 20% Efficacy Alone (outcome variable)



# Willingness to use a Microbicide of 50% Efficacy Alone



# Willingness to use a Microbicide of 90% Efficacy Alone



# Willingness to Use Microbicides Alone at 20% Efficacy Predictors & Frequencies

	N	% prob/ def. will use microbicides	OR	95% CI
Age				
>33	43	39.5	3.81*	1.32-11.01
<=33	41	14.6	1.00	
Education				
< 12 years	32	43.8	3.72*	1.36-10.12
>=12 years	52	17.3	1.00	
Currently working				
No	25	44.0	3.03*	1.09-8.33
Yes	58	20.7	1.00	
Received \$ from partner- 90 days				
No	16	62.5	7.05*	2.17-22.92
Yes	68	19.1	1.00	
Making Ends Meet				
Difficult	43	42	5.04*	1.65-15.38
Easy	40	12	1.00	
Marital Status				
Ever married	31	38.7	2.41	0.90-6.43
Never married	53	20.8	1.00	

# Willingness to Use Microbicides Alone at 20% Efficacy Predictors & Frequencies (part 2)

	N	% prob/ def. will use microbicides	OR	95% CI
Currently live w/ spouse				
Yes	34	20.6	0.55	.020-1.53
No	50	32.0	1.00	
# Partners (last 90 days)				
>1	12	33.3	1.39	0.38-5.17
1	72	26.4	1.00	
Suspects partner has sex w/ others				
Yes	25	36	1.99	0.69-5.73
No	50	22	1.00	
# known partner risk factors				
>1	14	14.3	0.75	0.13-4.27
1	37	40.5	3.07	
0	33	18.2	1.00	
Any partner risk factors				
Any	51	33.3	2.25	0.78-6.49
None	33	18.2	1.00	

# Willingness to Use Microbicides Alone at 20% Efficacy

## Predictors & Frequencies (part 3)

	N	% prob/ def. will use microbicides	OR	95% CI
Used f. condoms w/ partner- 90 days				
Yes	32	21.9	0.63	0.23-1.75
No	52	30.8	1.00	
Used m. condoms w/ partner- 90 days				
Yes	72	27.8	1.15	0.28-4.70
No	12	25	1.00	
Used m. condoms w/ partner- 90 days				
Always	37	29.7	1.23	0.47-3.23
Sometimes/never	47	25.5	1.00	
Does micr. stealth make you want to use				
More	45	37.8	2.33	0.79-6.87
Less	29	20.7	1.00	
Does micr. control make you want to use				
More	55	34.6	1.98	0.58-6.80
Less	19	21	1.00	

# Willingness to Use Microbicides Alone at 20% Efficacy-

Odds Ratio Estimates- Multivariate Model

<b>Effect</b>	<b>Point Estimate</b>	<b>95% Wald Confidence Limits</b>
<b>Age (continuous)</b>	1.015	0.948-1.086
<b>Education*</b>	4.326	1.357- 13.794
<b>Received Money from Partner*</b>	6.033	1.580- 23.032
<b>Difficulty Making Ends Meet*</b>	3.810	1.111-13.070

# Limitations & Caveats



- Limited sample size (n=85)
- Sample composed of women who have completed an HIV preventive intervention- not general population
- Challenges inherent in assessing acceptability of “hypothetical” products

# Conclusions



- Despite undergoing an HIV preventive intervention, many of these women continued to be at risk for HIV:
  - More than half of these women were inconsistent condom users after intervention.
  - Although almost 90% reported having a husband or main partner, 1/3 suspected or knew that he was having sex with other people.

## Conclusions- continued



- Less educated women were more likely to say that they would use a low efficacy microbicide alone than more educated women.
- Women who did not receive money from their partners were more likely to say they would use a low efficacy microbicide alone than women receiving money from their partners.
- Women who felt they had trouble 'making ends meet' were more likely to say they would use a low efficacy microbicide alone than women who perceived fewer financial needs.