

COGNITIVE FACTORS AND WILLINGNESS TO PARTICIPATE IN AN HIV VACCINE TRIAL AMONG HIV-NEGATIVE INJECTION DRUG USERS

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Abstract

This cross-sectional study involving a cohort of injection drug users (IDU) examined the relationship between cognitive factors (HIV treatment optimism, self-efficacy and knowledge of vaccine trial concepts) as well as risk factors for seroconversion, and willingness to participate (WTP) in a preventive phase 3 HIV vaccine trial. Willingness to participate overall was 56%. In a multivariate analysis, for a 20-unit increase in a 100-point composite scale, self-efficacy was positively related to WTP (adjusted odds ratio [AOR] = 1.95, 95% CI = 1.40–2.70). HIV treatment optimism and knowledge of vaccine trial concepts were unrelated to WTP. Aboriginal ethnicity (AOR = 3.47, 95% CI = 1.68–7.18) and a higher educational level (\geq high school) (AOR = 1.96, 95% CI = 1.07–3.59) were positively related to WTP. This study provides information on WTP for an HIV vaccine trial. Limitations and future directions are also discussed.

Keywords: HIV vaccine preparedness, Cognitive factors, Injection drug users, VIDUS, Vancouver

