

HIV pre-exposure prophylaxis medication adherence within Walgreens

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Abstract

One of the challenges HIV vaccine researchers face is the grapple with the practical need to recruit, engage and sustain the research participants in the HIV vaccine trials and a broader social good regarding the safety of the participants and community perception on clinical research. Understanding the disjunction between the study concepts and participants level of clinical research literacy will pave the way for a successful HIV vaccine research. A meaningful and extensive engagement of the community is not only dependent on how researchers address the challenges associated with the participants' protection and involvement but also their engagement in the research process. Community engagement on HIV vaccine unearths salient implication of the research, with the potential to inform HIV prevention and treatment policy frameworks. Purpose: This study aims to identify how the meaningful community engagement in HIV vaccine research affects the vaccine trial outcomes among the MSM in Kenya. Methodology: The study was qualitative. Kenya Medical Research Institute (KEMRI) researchers were engaged as key informants. The MSM, who are volunteers to the trials, also responded to questionnaires. Findings: The study established that men who have sex with men (MSM) and those living with HIV in particular, face rampant discrimination and high levels of social stigma. For a long time, such situations compounded the challenges of the disclosure which have significant effects on their participation in the HIV vaccine trials. However, there was a gradual realization of some change in perception among the trial participants after research literacy training by the KEMRI. Conclusion & Significance: Research on HIV vaccine is, therefore, an investment whose benefits transcends a promise of prevention and should uphold community engagement strategies. In Kenya, the vaccine science contributes to an array of research driven discoveries; and such breakthrough incrementally empowers the HIV affected communities to a new narrative, which allows their voices to influence health care policies. Recommendations are made to researchers to engage the community.

As HIV fix explore propels, there is an expanding requirement for network commitment in wellbeing research, particularly in low-and center pay nations with progressing clinical preliminaries. Publicly supporting challenges give an imaginative base up approach to request network criticism on clinical preliminaries so as to upgrade network commitment.

The goal of this examination was to distinguish facilitators and boundaries to taking an interest in publicly supporting challenges about HIV fix look into in a city with continuous HIV fix clinical trials. There has been some HIV fix network commitment in high-salary nations (HICs), yet less in low-and center pay nations (LMICs) [10, 13,14,15]. As HIV fix inquire about advances, there is an expanding requirement for network commitment, particularly in LMIC settings with progressing clinical preliminaries. One viable approach to prod network commitment in general wellbeing is through publicly supporting [13, 16]. Publicly supporting includes having an enormous gathering endeavor to take care of an issue and afterward imparting the excellent answers for the open [17]. Publicly supporting difficulties unequivocally center around producing open advantage by moving customarily singular assignments to huge gatherings [16,17,18]. One type of publicly supporting is challenge challenges, which include the accompanying stages: sorting out a call for sections, advancing the call, assessing passages, celebrating excellent sections, and sharing chosen sections [18]. Research and use of publicly supporting has been constrained in both HICs and LMICs [15, 16, 19]. An exceptionally predetermined number of general wellbeing ventures have utilized publicly supporting challenges to advance HIV testing [20, 21], empower condom use [22], and shape wellbeing arrangement [23]. Few publicly supporting endeavors have been led in the field of HIV fix look into [7, 13].

In Taiwan, men who have sex with men (MSM) account for 60.4% of the over 33 000 people living with HIV, and the proportion of MSM among new HIV infections is increasing—from 65.5% in 2010 to 77.4% in 2015.¹ HIV vaccines and other new prevention technologies are sorely needed to control epidemics among MSM in Asia² including Taiwan. Ultimately, an HIV vaccine represents the best strategy for controlling the AIDS epidemic.³ Several trials underway globally build on incremental progress in HIV vaccine development. These include a phase III trial with 5400 HIV-uninfected adults in southern Africa (HVTN 702),^{4,5} which tests a newer version of the vaccine regimen deemed moderately efficacious in the earlier RV144 phase III trial in Thailand.⁶ A phase IIb trial with 2600 HIV-uninfected women in sub-Saharan Africa (HVTN 705; “Imbokodo”) is testing a new type of investigational “mosaic” HIV vaccine that aims to offer protection across various HIV subtypes that predominate in different geographical regions globally.⁵ Nevertheless, widespread research-to-practice gaps across

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innovations in HIV and other preventive technologies, such as pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP), indicate the importance of sociocultural and behavioral factors in product effectiveness.^{7–9} HIV vaccine preparedness efforts, including sociobehavioral research and educational initiatives, are needed in different geographical settings and cultural milieus to support the successful introduction of HIV vaccines in development.

HIV vaccine awareness is a first step in promoting preparedness for a future vaccine. In the Asian context, studies in India identified high HIV vaccine awareness (82.2%) in a general population sample,¹⁰ but most low-socioeconomic status Indian MSM had never heard of HIV vaccine research.¹¹ Investigations in the United States showed a range of HIV vaccine awareness from 47.6% to 55.1% in the general population, with 36.5% to 73.8% HIV vaccine awareness among vulnerable populations, including MSM.¹² Factors associated with HIV vaccine awareness included educational attainment¹⁰ and sexual risk behaviors, with some data suggesting possible increases in condomless sex (ie, risk compensation) among MSM in the wake of an HIV vaccine.