“I think everybody should take it if they’re doing drugs, doing heroin, or having sex for money”: A qualitative study exploring perceptions of pre-exposure prophylaxis among female participants in an opioid intervention court program

Sarahmona Przybyla (mona@buffalo.edu)  
University at Buffalo  https://orcid.org/0000-0001-9283-7307

Catherine Cerulli  
University of Rochester

Jacob Bleasdale  
University at Buffalo - The State University of New York

Kennethea A. Wilson  
University at Buffalo - The State University of New York  https://orcid.org/0000-0003-3404-2607

Melissa Hordes  
University at Buffalo - The State University of New York

Nabila El-Bassel  
Columbia University

Diane Morse  
University of Rochester

Research

Keywords: pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP), HIV prevention, opioid use disorder, qualitative research, opioid court

DOI: https://doi.org/10.21203/rs.3.rs-44053/v1

License: © This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License. Read Full License
Abstract

Background: Women's rise in opioid use disorder has increased their presence in the criminal justice system and related risk behaviors for HIV infection. Although pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) is an effective biomedical HIV prevention treatment, uptake among this high-risk population has been particularly low. Considerably little is known about the interplay between justice-involved women with opioid use disorder and HIV prevention. The aim of this study was to explore PrEP knowledge, attitudes, and perceptions for personal and partner use among women participants in the nation's first ever opiate intervention court program.

Methods: The authors conducted semi-structured, in-depth interviews with 31 women recruited from an Opioid Intervention Court, a recent fast-track treatment response to combat overdose deaths. We utilized a consensual qualitative research approach to explore attitudes, perceptions, and preferences about PrEP from women at risk for HIV transmission via sexual and drug-related behavior and used thematic analysis methods to code and interpret the data.

Results: PrEP interest and motivation were impacted by various factors influencing the decision to consider PrEP initiation or comfort with partner use. Three primary themes emerged regarding HIV risk perceptions, barriers and facilitators to personal PrEP utilization, and perspectives on PrEP use by sexual partners.

Conclusions: Findings suggest courts may provide a venue to offer women PrEP education and HIV risk assessments. Study findings inform public health, substance use, and criminal justice research and practice with justice-involved participants experiencing opioid use disorder on the development of gender-specific PrEP interventions with the ultimate goal of reducing HIV incidence.

Background

In the United States, life expectancy has declined since 2014, principally propelled by the opioid epidemic (1). In 2017, synthetic opioids were the primary driver of the more than 70,000 drug-related overdose deaths (2). Women are not immune to this public health emergency; the crude rate of drug overdose deaths among women between the ages of 30-65 rose by 260% from 1999-2017. Of significance, overdose death rates among women grew by 1643% and 915% for synthetic opioids and heroin, respectively, in the same timeframe (3). Currently, more than 2 million Americans experience opioid use disorder (OUD), including more than 1.7 million individuals with a prescription pain reliever use disorder and 500,000 individuals with a heroin use disorder (4). In addition, opioid misuse (defined as the misuse of prescription pain relievers or the use of heroin) is common, with approximately 10.3 million individuals reporting past-year opioid misuse (4).

Public health, medical researchers and practitioners are beginning to recognize the significant infectious disease consequences of the opioid epidemic. Injection drug use (IDU) is contributing to the increase in viral hepatitis infections and nearly 10% of all incident HIV infections are among people who inject drugs.
(PWID) (5). Although the United States has reduced the rate of HIV infections attributable to IDU by nearly half (48%) between 2008 and 2014 (6), 2015 marked the first year in which the number of IDU-attributable HIV infections rose. This increase was directly connected to an HIV outbreak in one rural community in Indiana, in which new HIV infections were traceable to injection use of oxymorphone (7). Although HIV diagnoses among women who inject drugs have declined over time, there is an increasing public health concern that the opioid and HIV epidemic paths could converge to disrupt recent trends in decreased HIV incidence (8).

Pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) is an incredibly effective tool to prevent HIV infection (9, 10). However, to maximize its prevention potential, PrEP uptake among sub-populations at risk of HIV acquisition is essential. Although PrEP utilization has grown substantially since its FDA approval in 2012, PrEP awareness and access, among women and PWID in particular, are low (11-15). Estimates indicate that nearly 170,000 women and 73,000 PWID are clinically eligible for PrEP (16); however, the medication is underutilized, specifically among women (17), as PrEP coverage is three times as high among men relative to women (18).

At first glance, the justice system is an unfamiliar and unexpected partner in the HIV prevention circle. Of note, the node of women’s rising representation in OUD is their increasing presence in the justice system and related risk behaviors for HIV infection. Given increased risk behaviors, such as transactional sex and injection drug use (19-21), justice-involved women shoulder a disproportionate burden of HIV infection (22, 23). In addition to HIV, women with criminal-justice involvement also experience comorbid hepatitis C at rates higher than their male counterparts (24). Consequently, the justice system may be an innovative point of intervention to jointly tackle OUD and HIV using a dual-pronged approach. To date, few studies have qualitatively examined HIV prevention, including PrEP, from the perspective of female opioid users within the justice system. As such, our research aim was to gain a greater understanding of PrEP knowledge, attitudes, and perceptions for personal and partner use among female participants with OUD in an opiate intervention court program.

**Methods**

**Participants and Procedures**

The study venue was the Buffalo Opioid Intervention Court (Court). The first of its kind in the nation beginning in May 2017, this specialized drug court provides immediate, intensive intervention for participants at high risk of opioid overdose, including medication-assisted treatment within 24 hours of arrest and three consecutive months of court monitoring. A research assistant recruited study participants in the courthouse lobby, outside the courtroom from January-July 2019. Because the research assistant attended Court and had a copy of the docket, she knew who was in the Court track of the Drug Treatment Court and only approached those particular women. According to court records, there are approximately 110 people in the Court at any given time; 40% were women (Opioid Intervention Court staff, personal communication, July 17, 2018). The research assistant approached women, verbally
confirmed they were Court participants, and informed them that she was part of a team conducting a research study. Due to the heightened risk of coercion for individuals within a justice system involvement program, women were advised that their participation and content of their research involvement were confidential (including to Court staff) and had no bearing on their legal status.

Research staff provided information about study procedures and screened interested women for eligibility (i.e., age 18 years or older, able to speak in English, identified as female, and Court program participants). Eligible, consenting women self-administered two questionnaires and participated in a subsequent qualitative interview. The team recruited 42 eligible women all of whom agreed to participate. Eleven women failed to complete an interview, most commonly due to incarceration (n=3), entrance into a long-term rehabilitation program (n=2), or relocation to another city or state (n=2). Between January-August 2019, we conducted 31 interviews until we reached content saturation with no new emergent themes. The private semi-structured interview covered a range of topics such as general awareness of the concept of PrEP for HIV prevention, how participants envisioned themselves using PrEP, and their perspectives on partner use of PrEP. The interviews lasted an average of 45 minutes and took place at either a university research office or a local community justice center within walking distance of the courthouse. The study reimbursed participants a total of $60 in cash ($20 for the questionnaires and $40 for the interview) and four round-trip public transit passes. With participants’ consent, we digitally audio-recorded all interviews and then a professional transcriptionist created Microsoft™ Word documents which we de-identified. One university Institutional Review Board approved the initial study protocol and the second university approved the protocol as a multi-site study.

**Analysis Plan**

The first three interviews took place with real-time team observation via Zoom™. The team met on subsequent days to provide feedback until interviews were conducted according to team standards. The interviewer conducted the remaining sessions alone, with senior team members periodically listening to random portions of the interviews for fidelity and to assess saturation. As per our design, after the first three interviews, we refined the interview processes and adapted interview questions to ensure that our research aims were being met, using consistent interview protocols (25). The multidisciplinary team (including trained graduate research assistants) analyzed the data, conducting a Consensual Qualitative Research analysis, an integrative approach which incorporates elements from phenomenological, grounded theory, and comprehensive process analyses (25). Research team members understood meaning through the words of the text, staying close to the data and avoiding over-interpretation. We used a consensus process to arrive at a common understanding regarding the meaning of the data.

The team jointly reviewed the first three transcriptions to create a preliminary list of primary and secondary domains or codes to group the data. As this was an iterative process, the team met repeatedly to share insights, reflect on disagreements, and reach consensus. We continued to meet in smaller teams after the next 11 interviews were completed and transcribed to review the codebook and revise the preliminary list of codes. A final codebook was co-created; the first set of transcripts were then recoded.
with the final codebook by at least two people per transcript. For this paper, the team performed a final cross-analysis to construct common themes. We focused specifically on codes and overarching themes relating to HIV transmission and prevention. If a quote within a transcript was considered illustrative of a specific point, the quotation page and lines were noted. Specific quotes could be assigned one or more codes based on content related to their experiences and relevant to our overarching research questions. The team asked two formerly incarcerated women to review our results and conclusions to have respondent verification of its trustworthiness (26).

**Results**

**Participant Characteristics**

Demographic characteristics of the study sample are provided in Table 1. The average age was 30.9 years (SD= 6.8) and 9.7% identified as Latina. Most women were unemployed (71%) and reported stable housing (94%). In terms of sexual activity, 55% reported sex with men and 25.8% reported sex with men and women. While 71% of the sample reported being aware of PrEP, knowledge regarding its use, efficacy, and availability was limited. No participants reported past or current PrEP use. In terms of HIV, hepatitis C, and sexually transmitted infection care, virtually all women reported lifetime testing experiences. More than two-thirds of women reported a diagnosis of hepatitis C and more than one-third reported at least one bacterial sexually transmitted infection diagnosis in her lifetime (Table 2).

**Thematic Findings**

Three themes emerged from the qualitative interviews. First, women reported various opinions on personal HIV risk perception in present-day terms and also in the hypothetical future. Second, participants shared perceived barriers and facilitators to personal PrEP uptake related to potential side effects, pill-taking behaviors, and risk scenarios that would motivate or impede their interest in PrEP use. Third, women communicated assessments of partner PrEP utilization as a possible indication of infidelity or partner engagement in high-risk substance use or sexual behaviors with often ambivalent reactions.

**Theme 1: HIV Risk Perceptions**

Overall, women reported low perceived risk for HIV transmission related to perceived mutual monogamy, discontinuation of sex work, general sexual inactivity, elimination of situations that would raise risk of sexual assault, or discontinuation of substance use. This perception had an inherent temporal ordering where women would describe their previous behaviors that increased their risk of HIV acquisition including sex work, sexual assault, multiple partners, condomless sex, sex while using drugs, and needle-sharing behaviors.

The majority of participants indicated that they are currently in a mutually monogamous relationship or not sexually active. Consequently, HIV risk perception was relatively low for most women at the time of the interview. As one participant shared, “Right now I’m not sexually active. I haven’t been sexually active
in over a year. So, I don’t really pay [HIV] no mind.” (Participant 22, 45 years old). This represents a sentiment echoed by other women regarding their goal of sobriety coupled with being in a committed partnership: “[I’m not at risk for HIV] because I’m not using. And like I said, if I did use, I always used a new needle and I’ve been with the same person for a long time now.” (Participant 33, 28 years old).

While many participants self-assessed their HIV risk as low, others described scenarios that could change risk calculations. These conversations often focused on mistrust and dishonesty between sexual and needle-sharing partners that may elevate or reduce HIV risk perception based on their interpersonal encounters and social environments. As one woman describes:

*Just that, I don’t know, risk versus reward. There’s no reward getting HIV. The risk is really high, so it’s just not worth it, and people lie all the time. You can’t count on someone to go and get tested and bring in the test results.* (Participant 29, 30 years old).

Women described the idea of HIV-risk considerations being rooted in an informal, spur-of-the-moment feeling that estimates a partner as potentially infected with HIV or not. In this case, women may erroneously judge a sexual or needle-sharing partner as low risk or rationalize a behavior in her mind. As one woman explains:

*It's not the safest lifestyle, but I know people who will share a needle with anybody and may not think twice about it. Okay, people lie all the time. Why would you trust somebody with something like that? But I would consider somebody like that a higher risk, but I know on paper, I would be considered in the high-risk category.* (Participant 32, 29 years old).

Risk calculations in hindsight feel very different from those when women decide to engage in behaviors that may elevate their HIV risk. For example, one participant describes the idea of a partner’s HIV status not being blatantly obvious:

*Even though I’m not using needles, it doesn’t mean that I won’t [share needles] because I do have slipups with them and even with sexual partners. You can’t look at somebody and tell that they have it and it could be somebody that you’d least expect.* (Participant 25, 35 years old).

**Theme 2: Barriers and Facilitators to PrEP Initiation**

While the majority of participants were aware of PrEP prior to study involvement (71% according to baseline surveys), direct knowledge was low. Specifically, most women could not accurately describe the purpose of PrEP or express how it works. Some indicated a vague recollection of the concept; however, knowledge of its use for HIV-uninfected individuals was rare. Some participants believed it was synonymous with post-exposure prophylaxis. Others expressed disbelief and surprise that such a medication existed. As one participant stated:

*I have no idea about a medicine that you can take to prevent HIV. I've heard of it, like here and there. People will tell me I'm taking a medicine to prevent HIV. I say, you're crazy. Is that really a thing?*
For those women who had expressed prior awareness of PrEP, most described learning about it from either television commercials or print media at a local HIV service agency that offers a syringe exchange program and HIV testing services.

Women described multiple scenarios that would facilitate PrEP initiation including condomless sex with new or multiple partners, relapse or return to injection drug use, and reengagement in sex work. They spoke of sexual assault in past terms only. In terms of sexual risk, women often reflected on the past and used hindsight to consider whether PrEP would have been appropriate for them. They did not express insight regarding the frequent course of substance use disorder including relapse and remission. As explained by one participant:

*I probably should have taken [PrEP] when I was using, when I was actively prostituting. I would have been huge to take it because ultimately the idea is to not expose yourself at all, but I was putting myself in high-risk situations and not having any backup. Ideally I should have just been on it altogether, but when I started using again it wasn't necessarily my intention was to go back to doing that.* (Participant 38, 25 years old).

For other woman looking prospectively, they acknowledge the role that PrEP may play in their future sexual risk behaviors, as described by one woman who shared:

*I still do associate with people within a certain circle and you never know. I'm not going to say that I'm still not going to turn a trick here and there in order to get money. Why not protect myself?* (Participant 35, 30 years old).

Some women described PrEP as a representation of self-respect and self-care, especially in light of the potential for concomitant exposure to HIV via sexual and IDU behaviors. As one participant shared:

*I hope I don’t, but let’s say just a few years down the road if I ever do relapse or something does happen. Or even if I don’t relapse and meet someone and something happens, I kind of want to be a little extra prepared...* (Participant 19, 22 years old).

Other women could foresee a situation warranting PrEP use given a change in sexual partnerships. Many women did not envision themselves to need PrEP at this point in their lives, often related to their overall recovery process. They did not reflect upon the fact that one sexual encounter or shared needle could result in HIV acquisition. However, they often expressed a “what if” scenario where they could visualize a future in which PrEP played a role in their HIV prevention efforts, most often related to transactional sex. For example, one woman described her interest in PrEP with a hypothetical future:

*I’m not perfect. Sometimes I do forget to wear protection. I’m human so I fall short, but I’m doing everything I can to prevent that from happening. Like PrEP—I don’t feel like I need it at this point. If I were...*
to start up prostituting really bad or whatever it would definitely be something that I would want. (Participant 5, 28 years old).

This sentiment is echoed by another woman who relates her current versus future interest in PrEP utilization by stating:

*Realistically, right now, if I don’t ever go back to using stuff, I wouldn’t need it, right? If I went back to using I know I would definitely need it, because I know I’m going to start prostituting again. It just–my pockets aren’t that deep. It just goes hand in hand.* (Participant 7, 30 years old).

Commonly cited barriers to PrEP initiation included side effects, concerns about daily pill adherence, and overall impediments to use of the medication. For example, one woman describes her hesitation to initiate PrEP as, “I’d be concerned too about the side effects of it and personally I try not to take anything that I don’t need to. I know a lot of those things have side effects, so I’d wonder about that.” (Participant 21, 40 years old).

When prompted about what would make them want to take or not take PrEP, women often responded with apprehension about the need to take another daily medication. The regimen was considered too burdensome, as explained by one woman who states:

*I’m on a medicine that I take every day. So, I’m not really a person that would want to take something every day. Either I’d forget it, or it’s just not… Like I’m not on psych meds for the same reason. I don’t believe in being on something for the rest of your life. I want to be off methadone as soon as I can, because I don’t want to take something every day.* (Participant 14, 29 years old).

Another participant speaks paradoxically about potential PrEP use in the context of her recovery process by sharing:

*I think if I were to take [PrEP], I would be using… But when I’m using, I’m not going to care about that [taking PrEP]. So that would probably be the only time I would take that because it’s a daily thing. That’s like taking birth control. It’s just a lot to have to do something every day. Like with Suboxone it’s different because I know I need it. It’s the only thing I’m getting right now to satisfy my brain. That is in the back of my head thinking, well, is that the only thing? Even if I have it next to the Suboxone do I really want to take that? But then, I don’t know…* (Participant 20, 28 years old).

Women also expressed the reality of the need to take PrEP as a type of wake-up call, reminding them of their risk behaviors and the role that a preventive tool like PrEP can play. This serves for some as a motivating factor, but for other women, this was as a deterrent and reflected the way substance use and self-care do not typically coincide. As one woman states:

*If I used a needle, I probably would take [PrEP] every day, but who’s thinking of that one? I mean not wanting to take it, the drug obviously is not going to make you want to take it because you never remember like, why would I take this? That’s why so much HIV is out there.* (Participant 36, 27 years old).
Theme 3: Perceptions of PrEP Use by Partners

Women were moderately supportive of PrEP use by their sexual partners. This sentiment was often related to partner PrEP use as a possible indication of infidelity or partner engagement in high-risk substance use and/or sexual behaviors. Many women expressed partner PrEP use as a signal of deceitful behavior, as shared by one woman who stated:

*If my partner was doing something like [sharing needles] I’d be pretty upset that he was out there.... He'll go out and just hang out with his friends and there's a thousand people and if one of you do it, they all do it and they're sharing a fucking needle and then you never know. Just take [PrEP].* (Participant 36, 27 years old).

For many women in current sexual relationships, there was a common perception of mutual monogamy, but partner PrEP use could be a signal of infidelity. When interview questions probed about partner PrEP utilization, women would often wonder about the motives of their partner, as explained by one woman who shared:

*I would question why they were taking it if they were just sexually active with me.... If we're monogamous, there's no reason for you to take it because if I'm having sex with just you and you're just having sex with me. Why take it?... However, if they would like to, go ahead. By all means, protect yourself.* (Participant 35, 30 years old).

Upon further probing, women who expressed suspicion and mistrust of a partner using PrEP would often follow up with a statement that they would not pass judgement on a partner indicating that it was “his business” to choose to take PrEP:

*I think it's smart, but at the same time, I would hope that you weren't fooling around on me.... If I was with somebody, and they decided they wanted to get that medication, I would be all for it. If that's something they want to do, I'm not going to stop them because they're their own person. I let them do whatever they want because at the end of the day, they're going to make their own decisions.* (Participant 31, 24 years old).

Although women were moderately supportive of PrEP use by their sexual partners, they often appeared to have mixed feelings about partner PrEP use. This ambivalence demonstrated their fluctuating thoughts on the understanding of how partner PrEP utilization influenced their own personal HIV risk perceptions. As shared by one woman:

*I'd be supportive as opposed to.... If he made a mistake or whatever and went out, I can't blame him. So if he went out and had sex with somebody, of course, it would break my heart. If he went out and didn't protect himself with a condom or something and was with another girl, and then told me, 'Oh, now, I'm taking this PrEP stuff then fine'. Of course, I'd rather you be responsible and take something than to hide it and then have me find out six months later that because I gave you a blowjob or something, that all of a sudden, I have HIV.* (Participant 9, 36 years old).
The issue of wavering trust was a common sentiment when women explored the idea of partner PrEP use. They expressed a hesitation where, on the one hand, they were guarded about the concept yet, on the other hand, supportive of the notion that a partner would take proactive behaviors to protect oneself. This support was often a reassurance that the partner was seeking out preventive measures to prevent HIV acquisition.

Some participants welcomed partner PrEP use as a potential avenue to expand into concurrent use, whereby both individuals would agree to initiate PrEP. Women expressed the notion that co-use of PrEP could be a bonding experience that might, in fact, strengthen their relationship and prioritize mutual safety. As shared by one participant:

*If you feel that's what you want to do, go ahead. More kudos to you. I mean, I wouldn't be against it, not at all, because that's somebody being safe. And maybe if I had a partner that takes PrEP, maybe I would, too. It could be like our daily thing. Let's take our PrEP.* (Participant 14, 29 years old).

**Discussion**

This qualitative project is among the first set of studies to explore HIV risk perception and PrEP attitudes among women with OUD and provides an extension of the research base by focusing on justice-involved individuals. Our findings have unique value and relevance given that women account for nearly one in every five HIV diagnoses in the United States (27). Findings from this study are critical for future PrEP implementation efforts among women with OUD, as well as those experiencing justice system involvement.

In this sample of women with OUD recruited from a specialized opioid court program, PrEP awareness was present, yet knowledge was limited; this finding is consistent with prior work among women (28, 29). In addition, participants reported rates of bacterial STIs and hepatitis C higher than the general population (30) indicating increased HIV risk. Public health partnerships for HIV prevention can consider the justice system as a means to expand on harm reduction approaches (31). For example, opioid court programs can be viewed as windows of opportunity to address not only OUD but also HIV prevention, including PrEP. The integration of harm reduction services into the justice system could aid in reducing risks related to HIV and hepatitis C (22). With the vast growth of opioid intervention court programs across the country (32), incorporating activities connecting infectious disease prevention with current services such as medication-assisted treatment is imperative. Our findings echo those of prior studies regarding a need for informed integration of harm reduction with HIV prevention services (33, 34).

Due to a complex combination of biological, behavioral, and sociostructural dynamics, women who inject drugs are at greater risk of HIV compared with their male counterparts (22, 35, 36). However, women are excluded from PrEP conversations. For example, currently only Truvada® (emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate) is approved for PrEP among women. Descovy® (emtricitabine and tenofovir alafenamide) is indicated for men and transgender women who have sex with men, but not women as
they were not included in its clinical trials. Consequently, there is a growing need for gender-specific interventions targeting women at risk for HIV, including women with OUD. There is also concern that current PrEP prescribing guidelines may inadvertently disqualify women at risk for HIV (37).

PrEP marketing materials may not be considered broadly representative of the multiple audiences who are eligible for PrEP, including women or people who use drugs. To date, most PrEP outreach efforts in the United States have focused on men who have sex with men. A concerted public health approach can utilize multi-level efforts to educate the general community, potential candidates, and health care providers about PrEP (38). However, outreach is directly related to accessibility and affordability. A recent agreement between the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services and Gilead Sciences, Inc. to donate PrEP to 200,000 persons per year who are at risk for HIV and uninsured, is anticipated to lessen the health care access gap for potential PrEP users (39). For women with OUD in particular, prevention messaging should indicate that PrEP is efficacious for HIV transmission risk via needle-sharing as well as sex. In addition, the critical element of user control should be highlighted; condom negotiation with male sex partners adds a layer of complexity with cooperation with sexual partners (especially for women experiencing intimate partner violence, sex work, and sexual assault) while PrEP is a fully user-controlled prevention tool. Such autonomy is advantageous relative to other risk reduction strategies, such as condom use.

The CDC released a report of 220 counties considered vulnerable to HIV and hepatitis C dissemination among PWID who were at risk due to intravenous drug use (6). Public health concerns about HIV transmission among PWID were renewed following a recent HIV cluster identified by the Massachusetts Department of Public Health, with nearly half of the cases being female (40). In response to such outbreaks, the CDC has issued a comprehensive guide for state and local health departments in managing HIV and hepatitis C outbreaks among PWID, with recommendations for outbreak preparedness, detection, investigation and response (41). Rather than wait until the next outbreak occurs, proactive attempts to simultaneously address OUD alongside HIV and hepatitis C is of critical importance for public health.

Consistent with prior research (42, 43), low perceived HIV risk was an overarching theme in our findings. Women did not perceive themselves to be at risk of contracting HIV and reported low PrEP interest and motivation. However, prevalence of bacterial STIs in our study sample was higher than the general population and signals a possible indicator of HIV risk; yet, many women did not connect sexually transmitted infection acquisition as a behavioral risk factor for subsequent HIV infection. Such miscalculated HIV risk perceptions may contribute to missed opportunities for PrEP engagement. This disconnect is a growing problem, as those individuals eligible for PrEP may be least likely to seek preventive screening (29). In addition, PrEP interest and motivation were impacted by various factors influencing the decision to consider PrEP initiation or comfort with partner use. Given findings from quantitative studies on gender norms and power differentials (44), it is plausible that women may disregard PrEP uptake for fear that the notion of mentioning it to sex partners may contribute to a partner's suspicion of infidelity. This could influence a woman's ability to use PrEP safely and reliably. In
addition, women discussed their often overlapping IDU and sexual partnership networks which heighten their risk for HIV and elevate their need to consider PrEP as a prevention strategy. However, personal HIV risk assessment may underestimate actual risk which has implications for PrEP uptake.

As found in several previous studies, the role of substance use is one of the most prevalent links between HIV risk and justice involvement (22, 31, 45, 46). The criminal justice system is a growing site for HIV prevention interventions outside of the typical health care environment, such as emergency departments or clinics. Non-conventional sites, such as courts and prisons, have been utilized for various forms of HIV/hepatitis C prevention interventions (31, 47) and it is plausible that future programming will incorporate PrEP eligibility screening, HIV testing, and other linkages to community-based care, treatment, and prevention. Such risk reduction programming could be delivered efficiently and effectively in court settings.

Limitations

As with all studies, our qualitative study has limitations to consider when interpreting findings. Study participants were exclusively female and primarily Caucasian recruited from one opioid intervention court program in a Northeastern city. In addition, as our study included individuals engaged in this specialized court program, we did not interview women who may be more socially isolated, less involved in health care and harm reduction services, and non-criminal justice involved individuals who may experience different patterns of HIV risk. Thus, their voices are not reflected in this study. Consequently, future studies could consider innovative strategies to engage individuals both in and outside of the justice system. Future projects could consider an exploration of other potential barriers to PrEP utilization among women, such as health care access, interpersonal violence, and power differentials with partners.

Conclusions

Our study findings provide meaningful insight for the development of future programming efforts to optimize PrEP uptake among justice-involved women with OUD. This is of particular interest, given the increased HIV risk for women in the justice system. For PrEP implementation programs among justice-involved women and women with OUD, increasing awareness and accurate estimates of HIV risk are key points to consider. The promise of PrEP should involve all individuals who meet eligibility criteria for this biomedical intervention that can help prevent transmission and ultimately lead to a reduction in HIV incidence. Courts may provide a venue to offer patient education opportunities and provider assessments of patients’ knowledge, attitudes and receptiveness to a potentially life-saving medication.

Declarations

Ethics approval and consent to participate

All study procedures were approved by the University of Rochester and University at Buffalo Institutional Review Boards. Informed consent was obtained from all participants.
Consent for publication

Not applicable.

Availability of data and materials

The data collected during the present study are not publicly available due to the protection of human participants’ confidentiality. The participant consent form stated that the data would not be shared with individuals outside the research study team.

Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

Funding

Funding for this research was supported by the University of Rochester Center for AIDS Research (Grant P30AI078498, NIH/NIAID) which was not involved in the design of the study, data collection, analysis, and interpretation, and in manuscript writing.

Authors' contributions

SP and DM designed the study. MH conducted the interviews. SP, DM, CC, MH, JB, and KW developed the coding and coded the transcripts. SP wrote the first draft of the manuscript. All authors reviewed and commented on various versions of the text and approved the final manuscript.

Acknowledgements

The authors would like to thank the women who generously contributed their time and effort by participating in this study.

Abbreviations

HIV: Human Immunodeficiency Virus

IDU: Injection Drug Use

OUD: Opioid Use Disorder

PrEP: Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis

PWID: People Who Inject Drugs

References
1. Woolf SH, Schoomaker H. Life Expectancy and Mortality Rates in the United States, 1959–2017. JAMA. 2019;322(20):1996–2016.

2. Scholl L, Seth P, Kariisa M, Wilson N, Baldwin G. Drug and Opioid-Involved Overdose Deaths - United States, 2013–2017. MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep. 2018;67(5152):1419–27.

3. VanHouten JP, Rudd RA, Ballesteros MF, Mack KA. Drug Overdose Deaths Among Women Aged 30–64 Years - United States, 1999–2017. MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep. 2019;68(1):1–5.

4. Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. Key Substance Use and Mental Health Indicators in the United States: Results from the 2018 National Survey on Drug Use and Health (HHS Publication No. PEP19-5068. NSDUH Series H-54). Rockville: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration; 2019.

5. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. HIV Surveillance Report. 2017. 2018.

6. Vulnerable Counties and Jurisdictions Experiencing or At-Risk of Outbreaks [Internet]. 2016. Available from: https://www.cdc.gov/pwid/vulnerable-counties-data.html.

7. Conrad C, Bradley HM, Broz D, Buddha S, Chapman EL, Galang RR, et al. Community Outbreak of HIV Infection Linked to Injection Drug Use of Oxymorphone—Indiana, 2015. MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep. 2015;64(16):443–4.

8. Batchelder AW, Lounsbury DW, Palma A, Carrico A, Pachankis J, Schoenbaum E, et al. Importance of substance use and violence in psychosocial syndemics among women with and at-risk for HIV. AIDS Care. 2016;28(10):1316–20.

9. Thigpen MC, Kebaabetswe PM, Paxton LA, Smith DK, Rose CE, Segolodi TM, et al. Antiretroviral preexposure prophylaxis for heterosexual HIV transmission in Botswana. N Engl J Med. 2012;367(5):423–34.

10. Baeten JM, Donnell D, Ndase P, Mugo NR, Campbell JD, Wangisi J, et al. Antiretroviral prophylaxis for HIV prevention in heterosexual men and women. N Engl J Med. 2012;367(5):399–410.

11. Zhang C, McMahon J, Simmons J, Brown LL, Nash R, Liu Y. Suboptimal HIV. Pre-exposure Prophylaxis Awareness and Willingness to Use Among Women Who Use Drugs in the United States: A Systematic Review and Meta-analysis. AIDS Behav. 2019;23(10):2641–53.

12. Huang YA, Zhu W, Smith DK, Harris N, Hoover KW. HIV Preexposure Prophylaxis, by Race and Ethnicity - United States, 2014–2016. MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep. 2018;67(41):1147–50.

13. Patel AS, Goparaju L, Sales JM, Mehta CC, Blackstock OJ, Seidman D, et al. Brief Report: PrEP Eligibility Among At-Risk Women in the Southern United States: Associated Factors, Awareness, and Acceptability. J Acquir Immune Defic Syndr. 2019;80(5):527–32.

14. Bazzi AR, Biancarelli DL, Childs E, Drainoni ML, Edeza A, Salhaney P, et al. Limited Knowledge and Mixed Interest in Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis for HIV Prevention Among People Who Inject Drugs. AIDS Patient Care STDS. 2018;32(12):529–37.

15. Sherman SG, Schneider KE, Park JN, Allen ST, Hunt D, Chaulk CP, et al. PrEP awareness, eligibility, and interest among people who inject drugs in Baltimore, Maryland. Drug Alcohol Depend. 2019;195:148–55.
16. Smith DK, Van Handel M, Grey J. Estimates of adults with indications for HIV pre-exposure prophylaxis by jurisdiction, transmission risk group, and race/ethnicity, United States, 2015. Ann Epidemiol. 2018;28(12):850–7.e9.

17. Wu H, Mendoza MC, Huang YA, Hayes T, Smith DK, Hoover KW. Uptake of HIV Preexposure Prophylaxis Among Commercially Insured Persons—United States, 2010–2014. Clinical infectious diseases: an official publication of the Infectious Diseases Society of America. 2017;64(2):144–9.

18. Harris N, Johnson AS, Huang YA, Kern D, Smith DK, Valero LA, Hall I. Vital Signs: Status of Human Immunodeficiency Virus Testing, Viral Suppression, and HIV Preexposure Prophylaxis—United States, 2013–2018. Morb Mortal Wkly Rep. 2019;23:1–7.

19. Medina-Perucha L, Family H, Scott J, Chapman S, Dack C. Factors Associated with Sexual Risks and Risk of STIs, HIV and Other Blood-Borne Viruses Among Women Using Heroin and Other Drugs: A Systematic Literature Review. AIDS Behav. 2019;23(1):222–51.

20. Adams LM, Kendall S, Smith A, Quigley E, Stuewig JB, Tangney JP. HIV risk behaviors of male and female jail inmates prior to incarceration and one year post-release. AIDS Behav. 2013;17(8):2685–94.

21. Noska AJ, Roberts MB, Sufrin C, Stein LA, Beckwith CG, Rich JD, et al. History of Sex Exchange in Women with a History of Incarceration. J Health Care Poor Underserved. 2016;27(2a):149–62.

22. Loeliger KB, Biggs ML, Young R, Seal DW, Beckwith CG, Kuo I, et al. Gender Differences in HIV Risk Behaviors Among Persons Involved in the U.S. Criminal Justice System and Living with HIV or at Risk for HIV: A "Seek, Test, Treat, and Retain" Harmonization Consortium. AIDS Behav. 2017;21(10):2945–57.

23. Zhu GA, Birnbaum N, Carroll-Scott A, Evans L, Fiellin LE, Wang EA. Gender differences in HIV risk behaviors in individuals recently released from prison: results of a pilot study. Health Justice. 2015;3(1):6.

24. Meyer JP, Springer SA, Altice FL. Substance abuse, violence, and HIV in women: a literature review of the syndemic. J Womens Health (Larchmt). 2011;20(7):991–1006.

25. Hill CE, Knox S, Thompson BJ, Williams EN, Hess SA. Consensual qualitative research: An update. J Couns Psychol. 2005;52(2):196–205.

26. Barbour RS. Checklists for improving rigour in qualitative research: a case of the tail wagging the dog? BMJ. 2001;322(7294):1115–7.

27. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. HIV in the United States and Dependent Areas. 2019.

28. Collier KL, Colarossi LG, Sanders K. A PrEP Information and Self-Screening Tool for Women. AIDS Educ Prev. 2018;30(1):13–25.

29. Rutledge R, Madden L, Ogbuagu O, Meyer JP. HIV Risk perception and eligibility for pre-exposure prophylaxis in women involved in the criminal justice system. AIDS Care. 2018;30(10):1282–9.

30. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance 2017.
31. Meyer JP, Muthulingam D, El-Bassel N, Altice FL. Leveraging the U.S. Criminal Justice System to Access Women for HIV Interventions. AIDS Behav. 2017;21(12):3527–48.

32. DiFiore J. New York State’s Opioid Intervention Court. In: National Center for State Courts, editor. 2018.

33. Hershov RB, Gonzalez M, Costenbader E, Zule W, Golin C, Brinkley-Rubinstein L. Medical Providers and Harm Reduction Views on Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis for HIV Prevention Among People Who Inject Drugs. AIDS Educ Prev. 2019;31(4):363–79.

34. Glick JL, Russo R, Jivapong B, Rosman L, Pelaez D, Footer KHA, et al. The PrEP Care Continuum Among Cisgender Women Who Sell Sex and/or Use Drugs Globally: A Systematic Review. AIDS Behav. 2020;24(5):1312–33.

35. Allen ST, White RH, O’Rourke A, Ahmad NJ, Hazelett T, Kilkenney ME, et al. Correlates of Transactional Sex Among a Rural Population of People Who Inject Drugs. AIDS Behav. 2020;24(3):775–81.

36. Page K, Tsui J, Maher L, Choopanya K, Vanichseni S, Mock PA, et al. Biomedical HIV Prevention Including Pre-exposure Prophylaxis and Opiate Agonist Therapy for Women Who Inject Drugs: State of Research and Future Directions. J Acquir Immune Defic Syndr. 2015;69(Suppl 2):169-175.

37. Calabrese SK, Willie TC, Galvao RW, Tekeste M, Dovidio JF, Safon CB, et al. Current US Guidelines for Prescribing HIV Pre-exposure Prophylaxis (PrEP) Disqualify Many Women Who Are at Risk and Motivated to Use PrEP. J Acquir Immune Defic Syndr. 2019;81(4):395–405.

38. Przybyla S, LaValley S, St Vil N. Health Care Provider Perspectives on Pre-exposure Prophylaxis: A Qualitative Study. J Assoc Nurses AIDS Care. 2019.

39. Trump Administration Secures. Historic Donation of Billions of Dollars in HIV Prevention Drugs [press release]. 2019.

40. Cranston K, Alpren C, John B, Dawson E, Roosevelt K, Burrage A, et al. Notes from the Field: HIV Diagnoses Among Persons Who Inject Drugs - Northeastern Massachusetts, 2015–2018. MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep. 2019;68(10):253–4.

41. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Managing HIV and hepatitis C outbreaks among people who inject drugs—A guide for state and local health departments. 2018.

42. Ridgway J, Almirol E, Schmitt J, Bender A, Anderson G, Leroux I, et al. Exploring Gender Differences in PrEP Interest Among Individuals Testing HIV Negative in an Urban Emergency Department. AIDS Educ Prev. 2018;30(5):382–92.

43. Peterson M, Macmadu A, Truong AQ, Rich J, Pognon K, Lurie M, et al. Pre-exposure prophylaxis awareness and interest among participants in a medications for addiction treatment program in a unified jail and prison setting in Rhode Island. J Subst Abuse Treat. 2019;106:73–8.

44. Hartmann M, Lanham M, Palanee-Phillips T, Mathebula F, Tolley EE, Peacock D, et al. Generating CHARISMA: Development of an Intervention to Help Women Build Agency and Safety in Their Relationships While Using PrEP for HIV Prevention. AIDS Educ Prev. 2019;31(5):433–51.

45. el-Bassel N, Ivanoff A, Schilling RF, Gilbert L, Borne D, Chen DR. Preventing HIV/AIDS in drug-abusing incarcerated women through skills building and social support enhancement: preliminary outcomes.
46. Epperson MW, Platais I, Valera P, Barbieri R, Gilbert L, El-Bassel N. Fear, Trust, and Negotiating Safety: HIV Risks for Black Female Defendants. Affilia. 2009;24(3):257–71.

47. Underhill K, Dumont D, Operario D. HIV prevention for adults with criminal justice involvement: a systematic review of HIV risk-reduction interventions in incarceration and community settings. Am J Public Health. 2014;104(11):e27–53.

Tables

| TABLE 1. Participant Characteristics (N = 31) |
|---------------------------------------------|
| **Characteristics** | n (%) |
| **Age [M(SD)]** | 30.9 (6.8) |
| **Ethnicity** | |
| Hispanic/Latina | 3 (9.7) |
| White | 28 (90.3) |
| **Educational Attainment** | |
| ≤ GED or High School Diploma | 21 (67.7) |
| > High School Diploma | 10 (22.3) |
| **Employment Status** | |
| Full or Part Time | 9 (29.0) |
| Unemployed | 22 (71.0) |
| **Housing Status** | |
| Stable | 29 (93.5) |
| Unstable | 2 (6.5) |
| **Sexual Activity** | |
| Sex with Men | 17 (54.9) |
| Sex with Women | 1 (3.2) |
| Sex with Men and Women | 8 (25.8) |
| Sexually Inactive | 5 (16.1) |

*Note.* *M* = mean; SD = standard deviation. **Race excluded due to confidentiality concerns.

| TABLE 2. HIV, Hepatitis C, and Sexually Transmitted Infection Care Cascade (N = 31) |
|---------------------------------------------|
| **Characteristics** | n (%) |
| **Hepatitis C** | |
| Testing | 30 (96.8) |
| Diagnosis | 21 (67.7) |
| Engagement in Medical Care | 16 (90.3) |
| **HIV** | |
| Testing | 31 (100.0) |
| Diagnosis | 1 (3.2) |
| Engagement in Medical Care | 0 (0.0) |
| **Bacterial Sexually Transmitted Infections** | |
| Testing | 31 (100.0) |
| Diagnosis | 12 (38.7) |
| Engagement in Medical Care | 11 (35.5) |