BACKGROUND

59% of all new HIV infections are among individuals 13 to 34 years of age who engage in high-risk sexual behaviors.

42% of all new HIV infections are among Black Americans.

Black college students (BCS) are at risk for new HIV infection.

BCS may be the least likely demographic group to attain coverage goals of 90% by 2030 set by “Ending the HIV Epidemic” (EHE) PrEP coordinated by the US Dept of Health & Human Services.

METHODS

• Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Review (PRISMA) structure was utilized.

• Nine (8) databases were searched based on inclusion/exclusion criteria.

• PubMed, CINHAL, EMBASE, PsycINFO, Web of Science, EBSCO host, Science.gov, & Scopus.

• This systematic review includes 4 studies that have been conducted.

• The theory of planned behavior guided the review and presentation of findings.

SYSTEMATIC REVIEW PROCEDURE/FINDINGS

Eligibility For Full Text Review Included

1. Published in English and conducted in the United States
2. Targeted Black college students, and HIV PrEP
3. Study must have at least 50% of participants as Black college students
4. Focused on HIV PrEP knowledge (awareness), attitudes (perception), utilization (uptake), and the factors that influence them
5. Published in peer-reviewed journals from 2012 to 2023

* the year PrEP was approved

Summary of Findings Regarding Knowledge, Attitudes, and Utilization

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>KNOWLEDGE</th>
<th>ATTITUDES</th>
<th>UTILIZATION</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Defined as awareness of HIV PrEP by Black college students</td>
<td>Defined as underlying beliefs and behavior of Black college students toward HIV and HIV PrEP</td>
<td>Defined as the use or uptake of HIV PrEP</td>
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<td>Pervasive lack of comprehensive knowledge of the existence of PrEP</td>
<td>High rate of sexual activity</td>
<td>Hesitancy to initiate PrEP due to fear of side-effects, stigma etc. common in this demographic</td>
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<td>Majority of Black college students having knowledge of PrEP were unaware of locations to access it</td>
<td>Very low rate of HIV testing Low self-perceived HIV risk belief</td>
<td>Under-utilization of PrEP common in this demographic</td>
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<td>The source of information for majority of the Black college students having knowledge of PrEP was social media</td>
<td>High prevalence of hesitancy regarding the disclosure HIV status within sex partners</td>
<td>Willingness for PrEP acceptance increases with PrEP education</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>P&lt;0.05</td>
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Research Studies Included in the Analysis and the Results

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Study</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arnold et al. (2018)</td>
<td>Preliminary investigation evaluating college students’ willingness and need to take PrEP for HIV</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chandler et al. (2020)</td>
<td>The PrEP consciousness of Black college women and the perceived hesitancy of public health institutions to curtail HIV in Black women</td>
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<tr>
<td>Marshall et al. (2020)</td>
<td>Current HIV testing &amp; risk behaviors among students at Historically Black Colleges &amp; Universities in a southern State</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Okeke et al. (2021)</td>
<td>Awareness and acceptability of HIV PrEP among students at 2 Historically Black Universities</td>
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CONCLUSIONS

PrEP education is a potent tool for HIV prevention among BCS.

• College health professionals/authorities can be strategic in planning PrEP education to overcome the non-disclosure, hesitancy, and fear associated with PrEP utilization.

• HIV PrEP educational interventions, research, practice and policy adjustments are needed in improving the science of knowledge, attitudes, utilization, beliefs, and behaviors towards PrEP.

The level of PrEP knowledge is low (~27%), attitudes are characterized by fear and non-disclosure, and under-utilization (≤3%).

• Sexual activity is high, self-perceived HIV risk is low, HIV testing is low, but negative status claim is high.

• Sources of information regarding HIV PrEP potentially inaccurate, but PrEP educational intervention optimal in improving attitude.

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