



# Analyzing Stereotypes for Low Prescription Rates of PrEP in Rural Honduras



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## Background:

- ★ Human Immunodeficiency Virus, more commonly referred to as **HIV** is an autoimmune disease in which the immune system attacks itself. (2)
- ★ An effective method for HIV prevention is pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP). PrEP is a prescribed pill people at risk can take to prevent HIV contraction from sex or injection drug use. (1)
- ★ “PrEP reduces the risk of getting HIV from sex by about 99% when taken as prescribed. Among people who inject drugs, it reduces the risk by at least 74% when taken as prescribed”. (3)
- ★ However, the availability of PrEP in rural areas prevents citizens from being properly protected. One of the most common stereotypes that prevent PrEP accessibility is that “rural health systems as a whole are largely unprepared for providing care that is holistic, universal, and well coordinated” (3)

## Results:

- ★ The survey to be distributed is still in the process of being created and approved. The GHCP Tropical Diseases team is still working to get into contact with healthcare providers in Honduras to facilitate survey creation and distribution. Once the survey is distributed and the data is collected, an analysis will be performed and the final results will be shared.

## Conclusion:

- ★ The data collected from the survey will allow us to identify the common stereotypes behind the low PrEP prescription rates for HIV. Furthermore, this will help us target specific issues in Honduran communities by providing educational material on PrEP and can help with research on the allocation of resources.

## Methods:

**Step 1:** Literature reviews were conducted to ascertain some of the common stereotypes for the low prescription rate of PrEP for HIV in rural areas of Honduras



**Step 2:** A survey was designed regarding common stereotypes found for PrEP with the target audience being rural healthcare providers in Honduras.



**Step 3:** The Survey will be sent for approval by the IRB for distribution.



**Step 4:** The Survey will be distributed to various healthcare providers in rural areas of Honduras to determine the leading stereotype amongst low PrEP prescriptions.



## Future Discussion:

- ★ The results of our survey will indicate to us which aspect of the low PrEP prescriptions is most common and will facilitate a better understanding of how to increase PrEP prescriptions.
- ★ Future Educational Materials can be prepared using the survey data collected.

## Acknowledgments:

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PrEP

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