

A pilot randomized controlled trial of an Interactive Computer-Based Intervention for Sexual Health in Adolescents and Young Adults

> World STI & HIV Congress 2015 Brisbane, Australia

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Disclosure

• Gen-Probe provided Aptima Combo 3 Assay test kits for *Chlamydia trachomatis* and *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* for this study.



Background

- Sexually transmitted infections (STIs), unintended pregnancy rates disproportionately high in adolescent, young adult populations
- We need effective, scalable strategies to promote sexual health and reach young people in real-world settings
- Interactive Computer-Based Interventions (ICBI) are promising tools to meet these goals



Purpose of Study

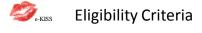
- Test the feasibility and acceptability of an ICBI for sexual health
- Assess the effectiveness of the intervention in reducing unprotected sex
- Pilot test biomarker outcomes of *Chlamydia trachomatis* (CT), *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* (GC), and unintended pregnancy



Methods

- Pilot randomized controlled trial
- Participants recruited from

 Public Health STD Clinic
- Recruitment flyers posted
 - Family Practice Clinic, Pediatric Clinic
 - 2 clinics serving homeless youth
 - Center serving homeless youth



- Males and females
- Age 14-24 years
- One episode of unprotected vaginal sex in the last 2 months: no condom or no birth control
- Self or partner not pregnant nor actively trying
- English language speaking, reading



Study Procedures

- Screened for eligibility and consented via computer
- Randomization computer generated, stratified by gender, age (14-18, 19-24 yrs), visit type (expedited, clinician)
- Investigators and participants blinded to allocation arm



Baseline visit

 Sexual history computer assisted self-interview (CASI) +/- ICBI

Study Procedures

- Urine testing for GC/CT with NAAT
 Incentive \$25 and bus ticket
- One follow-up visit at 3 months – Interim sexual history via CASI
 - Urine testing GC/CT; pregnancy (females only)
- Incentive \$50 and bus ticketApproved by U. of Washington HSD



Intervention

- Concept from Options Project
 - Jeffrey Fisher, PhD, U of Connecticut
 - Theoretical model: Information, Motivation, Behavioral Skills; motivational interviewing
 - Brief clinician-delivered to high-risk adults
- · Adapted to computer-delivered
 - Designed to mimic clinician encounter
 - Client-centered, elements of motivational interviewing
 - Population adolescent and young adults



Which doctor would you like to talk with today Or. Turner Or. Rab Choose not to have a doctor «

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Hi, I'm Dr. Turner. I would like to talk with you for a few minutes about safer sex << Previous Next >>





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 Birth co << Previous Next >>





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		0	0	0		0	0	0	0	

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What makes it difficult for you and your partners to use condom?
Choose ALL that describe you
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UNIVERSITY of WASHINGTON



Please choose one:
C Condoms and how to avoid STDs/HIV.
C Condoms PLUS birth control and how to avoid STDs/HIV and unplanned pregnancy. << Previous Next >>



Condoms and How to Avoid STDs/HIV

Please click the play button to watch this video of Theresa and Luis talking about condoms. Theresa and Luis: How to talk about condom use. By Safe in the City



<< Previous Next >>



Please click the play button to review how to use condoms. How to Use Condoms. By Planned Parenthood



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Good luck with your personal goal of "I will carry condoms with me more than I do now "!

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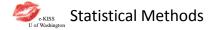


want to focus on as a personal goal? thers about using condoms In memory or you want to occus on as a personal goal? will alse with my patheres about using condoms will use condoms the next time I have sex to any condoms with me most hand I do now ductany condoms with me you have a loss of the second will only have sex with my pathers if we use condoms and I am on birth control Durth. Please second << Previous Next >>

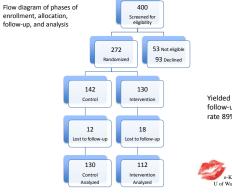


Outcomes

- Primary
 - Number of unprotected (no condoms) sex events in last 2 months
- Secondary
 - Number of unprotected (no birth control) sex events in last 2 months
 - Number of partners in the last 2 months
 - Incident GC/CT, pregnancy



- · T-test and Chi-square used to assess for differences between allocation arms at baseline
- Poisson regression with robust error variance to model outcome count variables: unprotected sex (condoms, birth control), number of partners
- · Binomial regression used to model outcomes: incident CT/GC and unintended pregnancy



follow-up rate 89%



Demographics	Total n=272 No. (%)	Control n=142 No. (%)	Intervention n=130 No. (%)
Age 21 yr (15-24)			
Female	176 (65)	89 (63)	87 (67)
Race/ethnicity			
White	101 (38)	56 (40)	45 (35)
Black	92 (34)	47 (33)	45 (35)
Asian/PI	27 (10)	15 (10)	12 (9)
Hispanic	19 (7)	8 (6)	11 (8)
Native American	6 (2)	4 (3)	2 (2)
Other	25 (9)	11 (8)	14 (11)
Health Insurance			
Private	32 (12)	18 (13)	14 (11)
Medicaid	35 (13)	19 (13)	16 (12)
None	156 (58)	82 (58)	74 (57)
Education (19-24 yr)			
High school - some	52 (22)	30 (25)	22 (19)

Baseline Sexual Behavior	Total n=272 No. (%)	Control n=142	Intervention n=130
Last 2 months Anal sex Oral sex, given Oral sex, received	40 (15) 204 (75) 220 (81)	21 (15) 102 (72) 113 (80)	19 (15) 102 (78) 107 (82)
STD testing before most recent partner	87 (32)	50 (35)	37 (28)
Most recent partner have other partners Yes No Don't know	60 (22) 98 (36) 114 (42)	34 (24) 55 (39) 53 (37)	26 (20) 43 (33) 61 (47)
Pregnant, ever self or partner	109 (40)	59 (42)	50 (38)
Diagnosed STI, ever *(p<0.05)	145 (53)	84 (59)	61 (47)*
Baseline STI testing + Chlamydia + Gonorrhea	32 (12) 7 (3)	17 (12) 3 (2)	15 (12) 4 (3)

Baseline Sexual Behavior	Total n=272	Control n=142	Intervention n=130
Age (yr) first vaginal sex	Mean (range) 15.6 (9-23)	15.4 (9-22)	15.9 (9-23)
No. sex partners 12 months 2 months New 2 months	Median (range) 3 (1-120) 1 (1-25) 1 (0-15)	3 (1-120) 1 (1-25) 1 (0-15)	3 (1-15) 1 (1-15) 1 (0-12)
Unprotected vaginal sex in last 2 months No condom No birth control (F)	3 (0-100) 5 (0-80)	4 (0-100) 4 (0-80)	3 (0-75) 5 (0-75)
Most recent sex Used Condom Used Birth control	No. (%) 99 (36) 92 (34)	49 (34) 55 (39)	50 (38) 37 (28)
Sex while drunk or high, ever	227 (84)	120 (84)	107 (82)
Exchanged sex for drugs/money, ever*	21 (8)	14 (10)	7 (5)+

Primary Outcome	Incident Rate Ratio (95% CI) Unadjusted model Adjusted model*
Unprotected vaginal sex	0.67 (0.44-1.02) p=0.05
(no condoms) in last 2 months	0.67 (0.44-1.01) p=0.06

*Statistical model adjusted for baseline differences of self-reported history of STI and ever transactional sex

• At 3-month follow-up those intervention arm reported 33% lower rate of unprotected sex (no condoms)

• No difference in unadjusted and adjusted models



Secondary Outcomes	Incident Rate Ratio (95% CI) Unadjusted model Adjusted model*
Number of sex partners in last 2 months	0.71 (0.50-1.03) p=0.07 0.80 (0.61-1.05) p=0.11

*Statistical model adjusted for baseline differences of self-reported history of STI and ever transactional sex

• At 3-month follow-up those intervention arm reported 20% fewer sex partners

• Effect size attenuated in adjusted model



Secondary Outcomes	Incident Rate Ratio (95% CI) Unadjusted model Adjusted model*
Incident CT (no GC) (biomarker, self-report)	0.52 (0.25-1.08) p=0.08 0.55 (0.26-1.13) p=0.10

*Statistical model adjusted for baseline differences of self-reported history of STI, ever transactional sex

At 3-month follow-up those intervention arm had 45% fewer CT infections

- No difference in unadjusted and adjusted models
- Rare outcome: CT Positive: Control n=26; Intervention n=13



Secondary Outcomes Females only	Incident Rate Ratio (95% CI) Unadjusted model Adjusted model*
Unprotected vaginal sex (no	0.80 (0.47-1.35) p=0.40
birth control) in last 2 months	0.78 (0.46-1.32) p=0.35

*Statistical model adjusted for baseline differences of self-reported history of STI, ever transactional sex, baseline use of birth control

• At 3-month follow-up females in intervention arm reported 22% lower rate of unprotected sex (no birth control)

• No difference in unadjusted and adjusted models

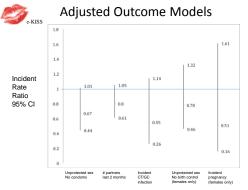


Secondary Outcomes Females only	Incident Rate Ratio (95% CI) Unadjusted model Adjusted model*
Incident pregnancy (biomarker and self-report)	0.51 (0.17-1.58) p=0.25 0.51 (0.16-1.61) p=0.25
	0.51 (0.10-1.01) p=0.25

*Statistical model adjusted for baseline differences of self-reported history of STI, ever transactional sex

- At 3-month follow-up females in intervention arm reported 49% fewer pregnancies
- · No difference in unadjusted and adjusted models
- Rare outcome: Pregnancy Control n=10; Intervention n=5





Adjusted for baseline differences of ever STI and ever transactional sex

Exploratory Analysis Females	Incident Rate Ratio (95% CI) Adjusted model*
Unprotected vaginal sex (no condoms) last 2 months	0.50 (0.30-0.85) p=0.01
Number of sex partners in last 2 months	0.71 (0.50-1.00) p=0.05

*Statistical model adjusted for baseline differences of condom use; birth control use and ever transactional sex

- At 3-month follow-up females intervention arm reported
 50% lower rate of unprotected sex (no condoms)
 - 29% fewer sex partners





Limitations and Strengths

- Limitations
 - Did not reach planned sample size
 - Time needed to program and test the computer intervention
 - Lower than expected clinic volumes in age group
- Strengths
 - Computer intervention provides personalized confidential feedback, self-paced
 - Scalable with potential to reach high-risk populations
 - Collected biomarkers for STI and pregnancy



Conclusions

- ICBI feasible to execute and acceptable to study population
- Although did not reach statistical significance, trend in effectiveness of the intervention at 3 month follow-up:
 - Reducing unprotected vaginal sex (no condoms)
 Reducing number of northered
 - Reducing number of partnersReducing incident CT, GC, unintended pregnancy
- Statistical significance reached in females only – Reducing unprotected vaginal sex (no condoms)
- Next steps larger study to definitively test effectiveness for behavioral and biomarker outcomes



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