

# Trends in Long-Acting PrEP Awareness, Willingness, and Uptake Among Men Who Have Sex With Men

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## BACKGROUND

- Cabotegravir (CAB) was approved for use as a long-acting injectable PrEP (LA PrEP) in 2021 by the US Food and Drug Administration
- CAB LA PrEP requires 2 initiation injections administered one month apart, followed by 1 maintenance injection every two months, which might help overcome challenges to adherence and persistence experienced by some oral PrEP users
- We examined the steps of the CAB LA PrEP continuum relative to daily and event-based oral PrEP among men who have sex with men (MSM) from 2021-2024

## METHODS

- We analyzed data from the 2021, 2022, and 2023 cycles of the American Men's Internet Survey (AMIS)
- AMIS is a serial, annual, cross-sectional survey of MSM in the United States
- Recruitment is conducted online and participants complete an uncompensated, 45-minute survey
- For each PrEP modality, we measured awareness, willingness to use, and use at the time of survey completion and the preceding 12 months
- Past 12 months use data for CAB LA PrEP was only available for the 2022 and 2023 cycles
- Among those willing to use PrEP, we assessed preferences for each modality
- We report prevalence and 95% confidence intervals for each measure
- Logistic regression was used to assess factors associated with CAB LA PrEP use

Awareness and use of long-acting cabotegravir pre-exposure prophylaxis (CAB LA PrEP) increased modestly among men who have sex with men (MSM) from 2021-2024. Black MSM in our sample were more likely than White MSM to report CAB LA PrEP use.

## RESULTS

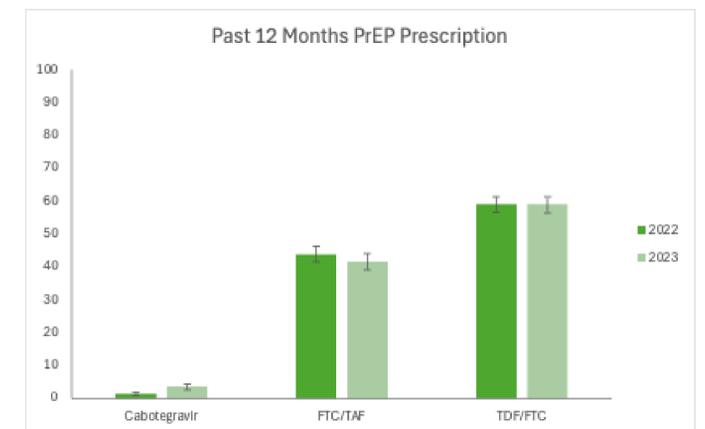
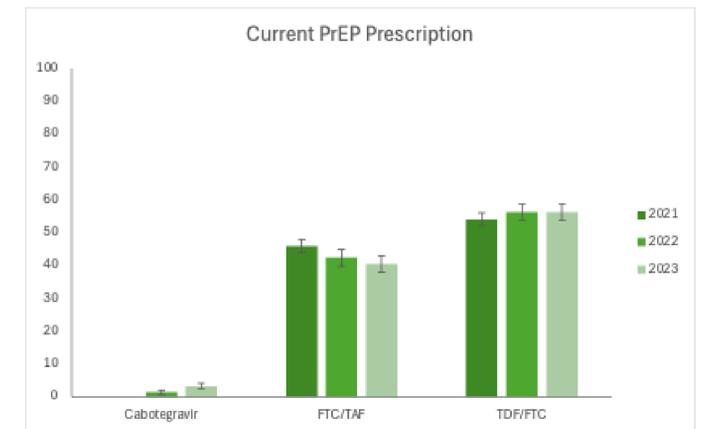
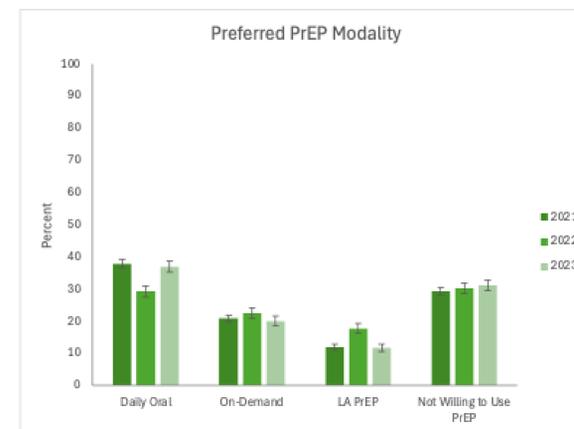
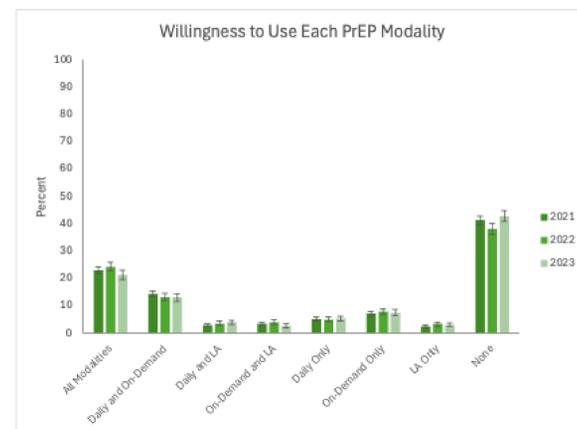
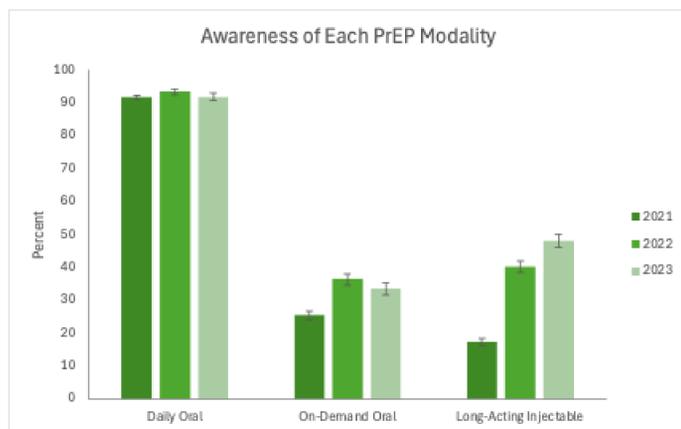
- 15,993 MSM participated across the three cycles (n = 7,638 in 2021; 4,443 in 2022; 3,912 in 2024)
- Almost all participants were aware of daily oral PrEP; awareness of on-demand oral and CAB LA PrEP increased over the study period
- Oral options for PrEP were most preferred
- Among those who had used PrEP in the past 12 months, 1.4% and 3.5% reported CAB LA PrEP use in the 2022 and 2023 cycles, respectively
- Black MSM were more likely than White MSM to report CAB LA PrEP use (OR = 2.3, 95%CI: 1.1, 4.4) and rural MSM were much less likely than urban MSM to use CAB LA PrEP (OR = 0.4, 95%CI: 0.1, 1.2)

## CONCLUSIONS

- Awareness of CAB LA PrEP increased rapidly over the study period, and reported use of CAB LA PrEP use more than doubled from the 2022 to 2023 cycles
- Despite strong preferences for CAB LA PrEP among rural participants in previous studies, uptake is much lower among this group compared to those in urban areas
  - This gap suggests that preference alone is insufficient to drive use and points to access, delivery, provider, or information barriers that disproportionately affect rural communities
- Ongoing monitoring will be important to understand how these indicators change over time and to further our understanding of factors that affect relative preferences for different PrEP modalities

## ADDITIONAL KEY INFORMATION

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