



## **The Urgent Need to Address HIV disparities among Black Americans in the United States South**

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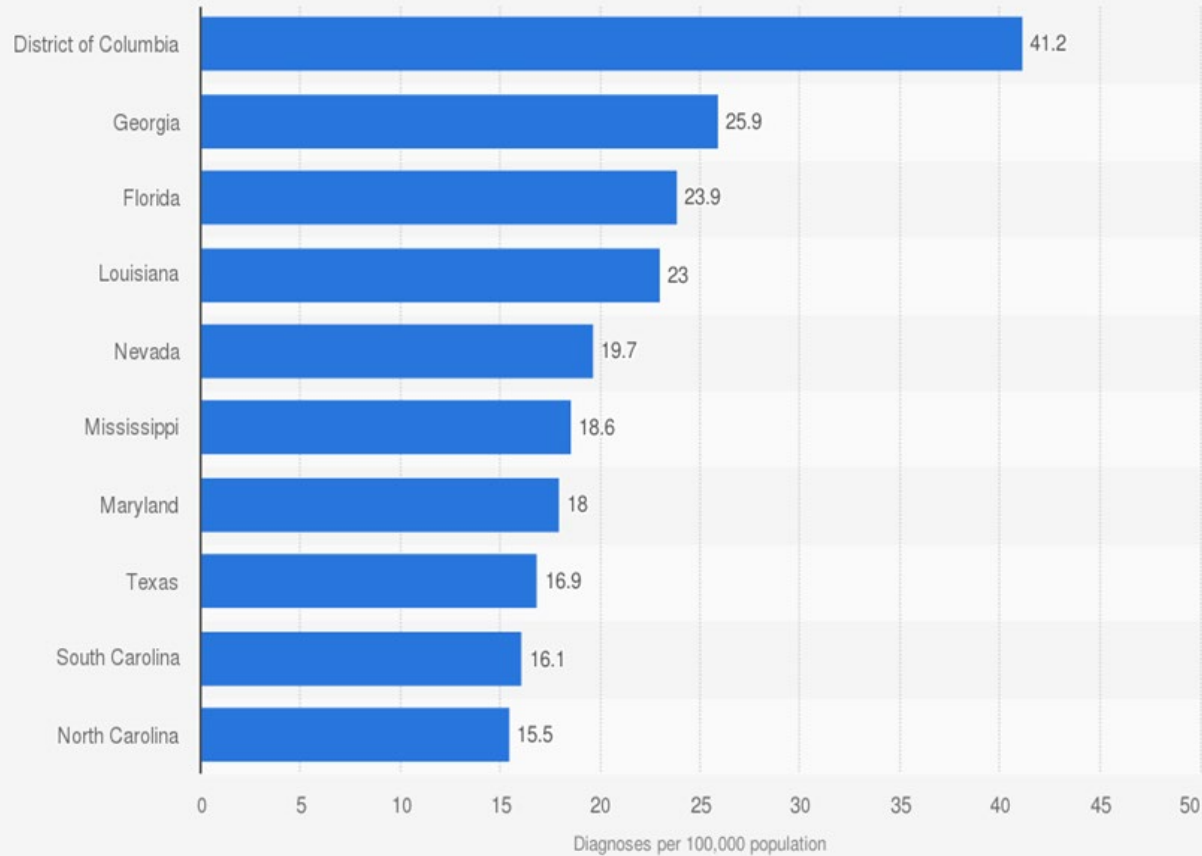
Fellow, [Betty Irene Moore Fellowships for Nurse Leaders and Innovators](#)

# Objectives

- Provide a brief overview of HIV among Black Americans in the United States (US) South
- Examine the gap in HIV prevention interventions focused on Black women in the US
- Discuss the role of nursing in addressing the HIV epidemic among Black Americans
- Offer 3 priorities for a call to action to address HIV disparities among Blacks in the US South

# HIV in the United States South

U.S. states with the highest rates of HIV diagnoses in 2019 (per 100,000 population)

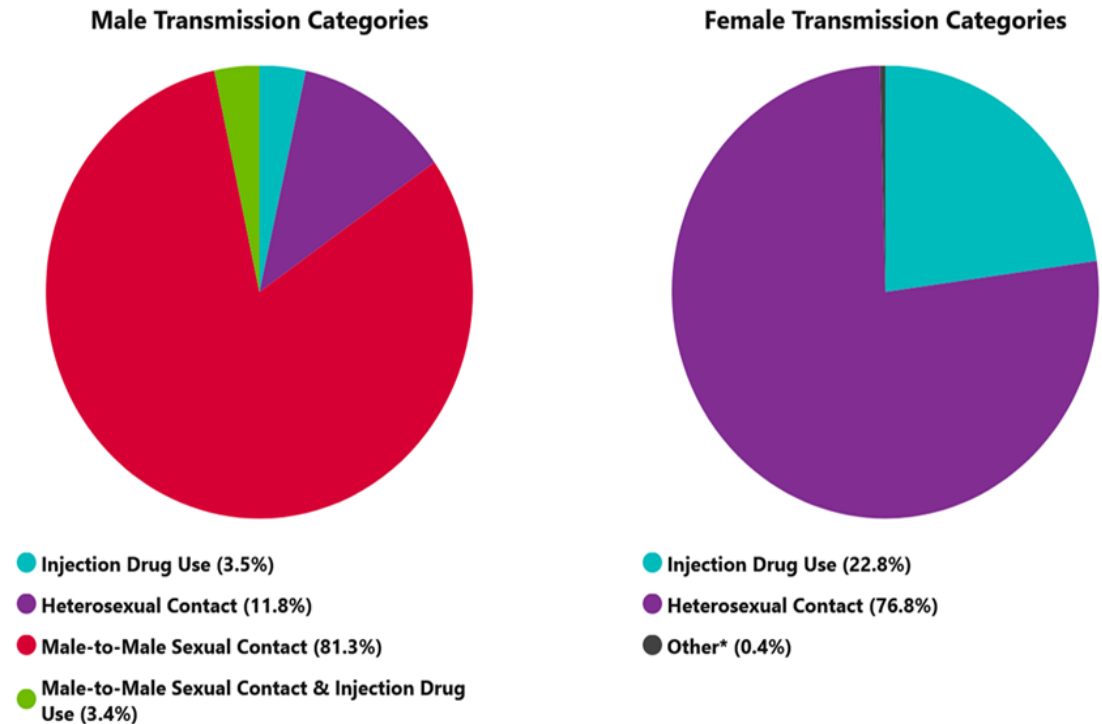


Source  
CDC  
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Additional Information:  
United States; CDC (NCHHSTP); 13 years and older

People Newly Diagnosed with HIV, by Transmission Category, 2018

Percent of People Newly Diagnosed with HIV, by Transmission Category, 2018



\*Includes risk factor not reported or identified, along with hemophilia, blood transfusion, perinatal exposure, or missing/suppressed data.

# HIV Prevalence Rate Ratios, by Race/Ethnicity, 2018



The rate of **Black males** living with an HIV diagnosis is 5.4 times that of **White males**.



The rate of **Hispanic/Latino males** living with an HIV diagnosis is 2.2 times that of **White males**.



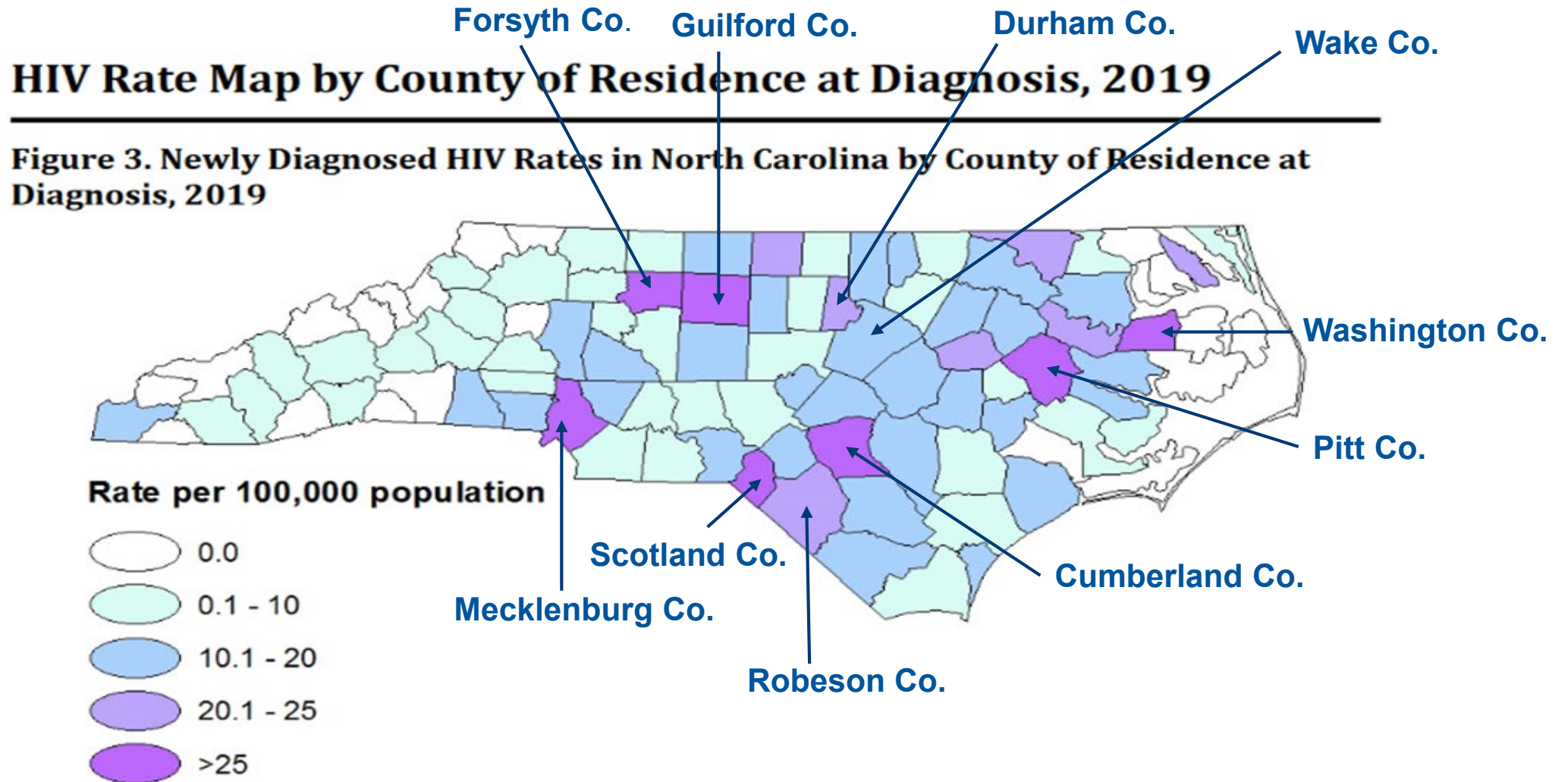
The rate of **Black females** living with an HIV diagnosis is 14.7 times that of **White females**.



The rate of **Hispanic/Latina females** living with an HIV diagnosis is 2.8 times that of **White females**.



# North Carolina Counties



Data Source: enhanced HIV/AIDS Reporting System (eHARS) (data as of June 24, 2020).

# Black Women in the United States

- The intersection of race, class and gender
- Health inequities and structural racism
- The role of Black women as leaders within their social networks (families and communities)



ACROSS THE NATION, THE LIFETIME RISK OF HIV DIAGNOSIS AMONG BLACK WOMEN IS

1 IN 48

COMPARED TO

1 IN

880

FOR WHITE WOMEN.

Research Article



## How Perceived Structural Racism and Discrimination and Medical Mistrust in the Health System Influences Participation in HIV Health Services for Black Women Living in the United States South: A Qualitative, Descriptive Study

Schenita D. Randolph, PhD, MPH, RN\* • Carol Golin, PhD • Hayley Welgus, MPH • Alexandra F. Lightfoot, EdD • Caressa J. Harding, MA, CHC • Linda F. Riggins, MPH

# PrEP Uptake among Black Women in the US

- Known to be effective, but <1% of Black women use PrEP
- Facilitators and Barriers to PrEP Uptake (*PrEP stigma, medical distrust, implicit bias, structural racism and discrimination, providers*)
- Evidence-Based Interventions to improve PrEP Uptake **are working**
- **Women have not been a priority**

Retrieved from <https://aidsvu.org/local-data/united-states/south/>  
 Retrieved from <https://www.cdc.gov/hiv/pdf/library/slidesets/cdc-hiv-prevention-and-care-outcomes-2018.pdf>

## PrEP (Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis)

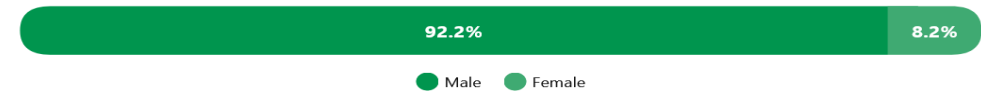
Number of PrEP users, 2019

**75,156**

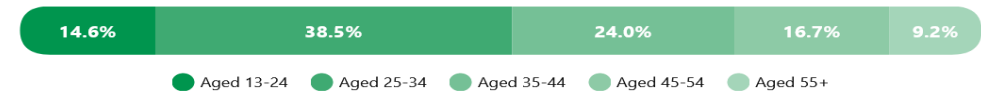
Rate of PrEP users per 100,000 population, 2019

**71**

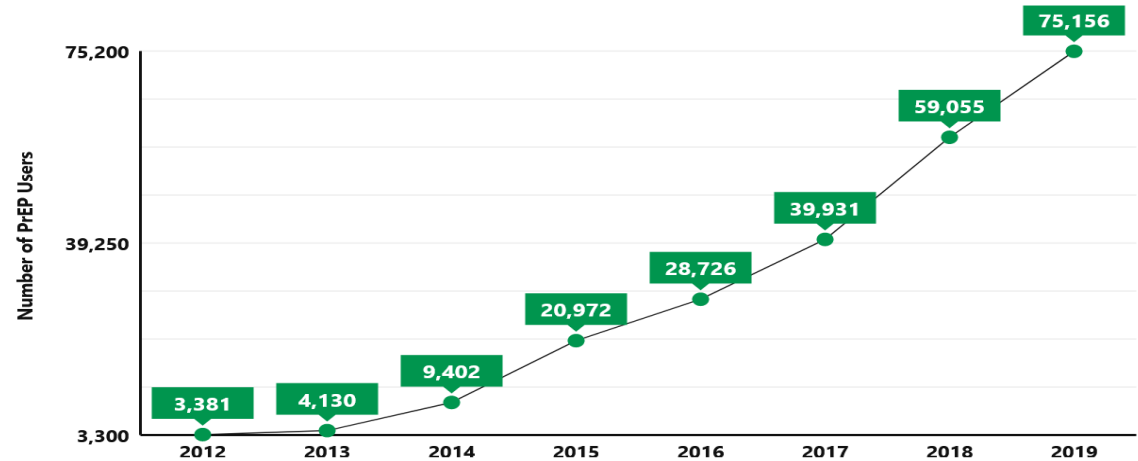
Percent of PrEP users, by Sex, 2019



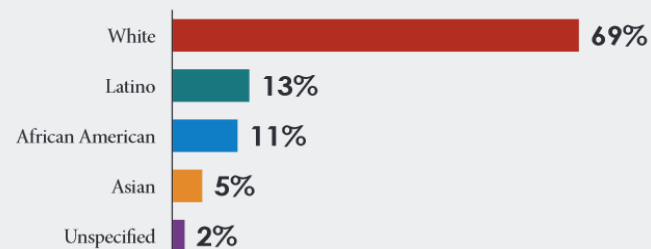
Percent of PrEP users, by Age, 2019



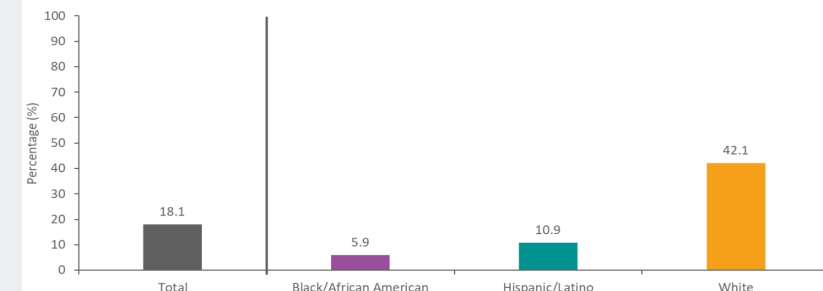
Number of PrEP Users, 2012-2019



PREP UPTAKE BY RACE/ETHNICITY, 2016



PrEP Coverage among Persons Aged ≥16 Years, by Race/ethnicity 2018—United States





# A Salon-Based Intervention to Promote the Awareness, Knowledge, and Uptake of PrEP among Black Women in the US South



Revised: 17 September 2020 | Accepted: 19 April 2021

DOI: 10.1111/jocn.15838

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Journal of  
Clinical Nursing WILEY

## Perspectives of Black women in the United States on salon-based intervention to promote the uptake of pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) for HIV

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Correspondence


### Abstract

**Aims and objectives:** To understand Black women's perspectives on a pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) education intervention in a salon setting.

**Background:** Black women have a significant lifetime risk of acquiring HIV. Pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) is an effective prevention approach in reducing that risk.

Original Article

## Leveraging social networks of Black women in beauty salons to improve uptake of pre-exposure prophylaxis

Schenita D Randolph<sup>a</sup> , Ragan Johnson<sup>a</sup>, Danielle Meyers<sup>b</sup>, Davon Washington<sup>c</sup> and Lamerchie Saint-Hillaire<sup>d</sup>

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### Abstract

**Objective:** The purpose of this study was to assess social networks among Black women and beauty salons to see whether these could be leveraged to increase the awareness, knowledge and uptake of pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) in this population.



# HEJ

Health Education Journal  
2021, Vol. 80(1) 95–105  
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DOI: 10.1177/0017896920959383  
journals.sagepub.com/home/hej





# The Role of Nursing

- Nurses have historically been on the frontline of the HIV epidemic
- The holistic practice of nursing is well-aligned with the needs of HIV prevention, care, leadership and decision-making
- Nursing as a science and art; social determinants/contributors of health; community engagement approaches
- Nurses engagement on health care decision-making platforms to influence funding priorities and policy across the HIV care continuum

## Applying a Nursing Perspective to Address the Challenges Experienced by Cisgender Women in the HIV Status Neutral Care Continuum: A Review of the Literature

Keosha T. Bond, EdD, MPH, CHES • Rasheeta Chandler, PhD, RN, FNP-BC, FAANP, FAAN • Crystal Chapman-Lambert, PhD, CRNP • Lorretta Sweet Jemmott, PhD, RN • Yzette Lanier, PhD • Jiepin Cao, MS, RN • Jacqueline Nikpour, BSN, RN • Schenita D. Randolph, PhD, MPH, RN, CNE\*

### Abstract

The field of HIV research has grown over the past 40 years, but there remains an urgent need to address challenges that cisgender women living in the United States experience in the HIV neutral status care continuum, particularly among women such as Black women, who continue to be disproportionately burdened by HIV due to multiple levels of systemic oppression. We used a social ecological framework to provide a detailed review of the risk factors that drive the women's HIV epidemic. By presenting examples of effective approaches, best clinical practices, and identifying existing research gaps in three major categories (behavioral, biomedical, and structural), we provide an overview of the current state of research on HIV prevention among women. To illustrate a nursing viewpoint and take into account the diverse life experiences of women, we provide guidance to strengthen current HIV prevention programs. Future research should examine combined approaches for HIV prevention, and policies should be tailored to ensure that women receive effective services that are evidence-based and which they perceive as important to their lives.

# A Call to Action

**Structural and Systems level strategies are urgently needed:**

- 1 Increase funding priorities to support HIV research focused on Black women in the US, particularly in the US South**
- 2 Examine how structures, systems, environments and policies impact HIV inequities among Black women in the US (including funding agencies, decision-making bodies and review boards)**
- 3 Acknowledge the contributions and engage the expertise of Nurse Scientists who have been on the frontline of the HIV epidemic through clinical practice and research**