



RESEARCH ARTICLE

REVISED **Assessment of PrEP eligibility and uptake among at-risk MSM participating in a HIV-1 vaccine feasibility cohort in coastal Kenya [version 2; peer review: 2 approved]**

Elizabeth Wahome ¹, Susan Graham ¹⁻⁴, Alexander Thiong'o ¹, Oscar Chirro ¹, Khamisi Mohamed ¹, Evans Gichuru ¹, John Mwambi ¹, Matt Price ^{5,6}, Eduard J. Sanders ^{1,7}

¹KEMRI/Wellcome Trust Research Programme Centre for Geographic Medicine Research– Coast, Kilifi, 80108, Kenya

²Department of Medicine, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington, USA

³Department of Epidemiology, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington, USA

⁴Department of Global Health, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington, USA

⁵International AIDS Vaccine Initiative, New York, USA

⁶Department of Epidemiology and Biostatistics, University of California, San Francisco, San Francisco, California, USA

⁷Nuffield Department of Medicine, University of Oxford, Headington, UK

v2 **First published:** 19 Sep 2019, 4:138 (<https://doi.org/10.12688/wellcomeopenres.15427.1>)

Latest published: 31 Mar 2020, 4:138 (<https://doi.org/10.12688/wellcomeopenres.15427.2>)

Abstract

Introduction: Pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) is provided free of costs to at-risk populations in Kenya, including men who have sex with men (MSM), but anal intercourse is not an eligibility criterion. We set out to determine PrEP eligibility, uptake and predictors of PrEP uptake among MSM enrolled in an HIV-1 vaccine feasibility cohort in coastal Kenya.

Methods: We compared the number of MSM identified as eligible for PrEP from June-December 2017 by Kenyan Ministry of Health (MoH) criteria, which do not include reported anal intercourse, to those identified as eligible by a published MSM cohort-derived HIV-1 risk score (CDHRS). We determined PrEP uptake and assessed factors associated with uptake at first offer among eligible MSM followed up monthly.

Results: Out of 167 MSM assessed for PrEP eligibility, 118 (70.7%) were identified by both MoH and CDHRS eligibility criteria; 33 (19.8%) by CDHRS alone, 11 (6.6%) by MoH criteria alone, and 5 (3.0%) by neither criterion. Of the men identified by CDHRS alone, the majority (24 or 72.7%) reported receptive anal intercourse (RAI). Of the 162 MSM eligible for PrEP, 113 (69.7%) accepted PrEP at first offer. Acceptance of PrEP was higher for men reporting RAI (adjusted prevalence ratio [aPR], 1.4; 95% confidence interval [CI], 1.0–1.9), having paid for sex (aPR, 1.3; 95% CI, 1.1–1.6) and group sex (aPR, 1.4; 95% CI, 1.1–1.8), after adjustment for sociodemographic factors.

Conclusions: Assessing PrEP eligibility using the CDHRS identified 20% more at-risk MSM for PrEP initiation than when Kenyan MoH criteria were used. Approximately 70% of eligible men accepted PrEP at first offer, suggesting that PrEP is acceptable among at-risk MSM. MSM reporting

Open Peer Review

Reviewer Status

	Invited Reviewers	
	1	2
version 2 (revision) 31 Mar 2020		
version 1 19 Sep 2019	 report	 report

- Elske Hoornenborg**, Public Health Service of Amsterdam (GGD), Amsterdam, The Netherlands
- Amy S. Nunn**, Brown University School of Public Health, Providence, USA

Any reports and responses or comments on the article can be found at the end of the article.

RAI, group sex, or paying for sex were more likely to accept PrEP. Incorporating RAI into MoH PrEP eligibility criteria would enhance the impact of PrEP programming in Kenya.

Keywords

MSM, Receptive anal intercourse, PrEP, Uptake, Risk score, HIV-1



This article is included in the [KEMRI | Wellcome Trust gateway](#).

Corresponding author: Elizabeth Wahome (EWahome@kemri-wellcome.org)

Author roles: **Wahome E:** Data Curation, Formal Analysis, Validation, Visualization, Writing – Original Draft Preparation, Writing – Review & Editing; **Graham S:** Conceptualization, Funding Acquisition, Investigation, Methodology, Supervision, Writing – Review & Editing; **Thiong'o A:** Investigation, Writing – Review & Editing; **Chirro O:** Investigation, Writing – Review & Editing; **Mohamed K:** Investigation, Writing – Review & Editing; **Gichuru E:** Writing – Review & Editing; **Mwambi J:** Investigation, Resources, Writing – Review & Editing; **Price M:** Writing – Review & Editing; **Sanders EJ:** Conceptualization, Funding Acquisition, Investigation, Methodology, Resources, Supervision, Writing – Review & Editing

Competing interests: No competing interests were disclosed.

Grant information: This work was supported by the Wellcome Trust through core funding to the KEMRI Wellcome Trust Research Programme at the Centre for Geographical Medicine Research–Kilifi [203077] and funding to the Sub-Saharan African Network for TB/HIV Research Excellence (SANTHE) [107752]. This work was supported by the International AIDS Vaccine Initiative (IAVI) and the University of Washington Center for AIDS Research, a National Institutes of Health (NIH)–funded program [R01AI124968], which is supported by the following NIH institutes and centers (NIAID, NCI, NIMH, NIDA, NICHD, NHLBI, NCCAM). SMG was also supported by the University of Washington / Fred Hutch Center for AIDS Research, an NIH-funded program under award number AI027757 which is supported by the following NIH Institutes and Centers: NIAID, NCI, NIMH, NIDA, NICHD, NHLBI, NIA, NIGMS, NIDDK. This study was made possible by the generous support of the American people through the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). This work was also supported in part through SANTHE, a DELTAS Africa Initiative [DEL-15-006]. The DELTAS Africa Initiative is an independent funding scheme of the African Academy of Sciences (AAS) Alliance for Accelerating Excellence in Science in Africa (AESA) and is supported by the New Partnership for Africa's Development Planning and Coordinating Agency (NEPAD Agency) with funding from the Wellcome Trust [107752] and the UK government. The views expressed in this publication are those of the authors and not necessarily those of AAS, NEPAD Agency, Wellcome Trust, or the UK government. The contents are the responsibility of the study authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of USAID, NIH, the United States government, or the Wellcome Trust. This report was published with permission from the director of KEMRI.

Copyright: © 2020 Wahome E *et al.* This is an open access article distributed under the terms of the [Creative Commons Attribution License](#), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

How to cite this article: Wahome E, Graham S, Thiong'o A *et al.* **Assessment of PrEP eligibility and uptake among at-risk MSM participating in a HIV-1 vaccine feasibility cohort in coastal Kenya [version 2; peer review: 2 approved]** Wellcome Open Research 2020, 4:138 (<https://doi.org/10.12688/wellcomeopenres.15427.2>)

First published: 19 Sep 2019, 4:138 (<https://doi.org/10.12688/wellcomeopenres.15427.1>)

REVISED Amendments from Version 1

Compared to the previous published manuscript, this revised manuscript includes the following changes as suggested by the reviewers;

Elaborate the results and draws a stronger conclusion in the abstract.

Elaborates further the burden of HIV-1 among MSM in sub-Saharan Africa and states clearly the goal of conducting this study in the introduction section.

Described further in details the cohort study before and after PrEP availability in the methods section.

Improves the description of the MSM characteristics in [Table 1](#).

Elaborates further the meaning of the results found in the study and improves the conclusion of the manuscript to enhance PrEP programming among MSM in Kenya.

Any further responses from the reviewers can be found at the end of the article

Introduction

Pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) with tenofovir disoproxil fumarate and emtricitabine has been recommended for use in prevention of HIV-1 acquisition¹. In response, several countries have implemented country-specific policies and guidelines on PrEP delivery, uptake and monitoring, and a few have made PrEP available nationally to the public^{2,3}. In Kenya, national PrEP roll-out began in May 2017 after the Ministry of Health (MoH) provided guidance on offering PrEP to HIV-1 negative individuals at substantial ongoing risk of HIV-1 acquisition⁴. These guidelines, which include several indications to guide PrEP eligibility and initiation among sexually active HIV-1 negative individuals, do not specifically mention receptive anal intercourse (RAI). Despite this gap, men who have sex with men (MSM) are a key population targeted for PrEP^{5,6}.

MSM have significantly higher risks of HIV-1 acquisition compared to the general population in sub-Saharan Africa (SSA)^{7,8}, and face challenges accessing health care services due to stigma and criminalization of same-sex behavior in these regions⁹. In 2017, we developed an empiric risk score to guide PrEP targeting among at-risk MSM who were followed in a vaccine feasibility study in coastal Kenya with an HIV-1 incidence of 7.0 (95% confidence interval [CI], 5.8-8.6) per 100 person-years. Characteristics of the cohort-derived HIV-1 risk score (CDHRS) included having only male sex partners, RAI, any unprotected sex in the past week, group sex, and young age (18–24 years)¹⁰. Because the CDHRS tool demonstrated good performance in predicting HIV-1 acquisition among MSM in this cohort, we were interested in comparing its performance to that of the national MoH guidelines for PrEP eligibility, which were developed for use in all populations at risk for HIV-1 acquisition and not specifically for MSM.

We therefore assessed: 1) performance of the MoH guideline criteria and of the CDHRS to predict HIV-1 acquisition in at-risk MSM using the historic cohort, 2) eligibility for PrEP by either MoH criteria or CDHRS in the cohort since PrEP programming started in June 2017, and 3) PrEP uptake and

factors associated with PrEP uptake among MSM cohort participants eligible for PrEP by either criterion. Our ultimate goal is to provide data to optimize MoH guidelines with respect to MSM populations.

Methods**Study population**

Since July 2005, individuals at risk for HIV-1 acquisition have been recruited for an open cohort study in preparation for a HIV-1 vaccine efficacy trial in a Kenya Medical Research Institute (KEMRI) clinic in Mtwapa town, coastal Kenya. This town, approximately 20 kilometers north of Mombasa, is known for its busy night life and many bars and night-clubs, which are frequented by sex workers¹¹. Participants were identified for recruitment into the study by 10–15 trained peer mobilizers who approached individuals through personal networks and at venues where sex workers meet to establish contact with clients¹². Adults aged 18–49 years were eligible if they met any of the following criteria: HIV-1-negative and reporting any of transactional sex work, a sexually transmitted infection (STI) within 6 months, multiple sexual partners, sex with an HIV-1-infected partner, or anal sex during the 3 months before enrolment¹². For this analysis, only men who reported anal sex with at least one male partner during follow-up were included.

Cohort procedures

Detailed cohort procedures have been described elsewhere^{12,13}. In brief, during enrollment and monthly follow-up visits, a face-to-face interview using a standardized risk behaviour questionnaire, HIV-1 testing and counseling using rapid point of care antibody tests, risk-reduction counselling, medical history and physical examination were performed. During monthly follow-up visits, participants were re-assessed for HIV-1 acquisition risks, treated for genital symptoms suggestive of STIs, offered hepatitis B vaccination and provided with risk reduction counselling.

Laboratory evaluation. At each study visit, two rapid antibody test kits (Determine, Abbott Laboratories, REF 7D2343; Unigold, Trinity Biotech, REF 1206502) were used in parallel for HIV-1 testing. Discordant rapid HIV-1 test results were resolved using HIV-1 RNA (Xpert® HIV-1 Qual, Cepheid, REF GXHIV-QA-CE-10). Pre- and post-seroconversion samples were tested for HIV-1 RNA using Amplicor Monitor 1.5 (Roche) through 2015, then Xpert® HIV-1 Qual (Cepheid) starting in 2016. Gonococcal infection was diagnosed among participants who reported urethral or rectal symptoms by the detection of Gram-negative, intracellular diplococci consistent with *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* in urethral or rectal secretions¹². Prevalent syphilis infection was diagnosed by a positive rapid plasma reagin (RPR, tested annually) titre confirmed by Treponema pallidum haemagglutination assay (TPHA). Incident syphilis was defined as a four-fold increase in RPR titre confirmed by TPHA¹².

Preparing MSM for PrEP uptake

Between January–June 2017, we offered standardized educational messages to all cohort participants who met MoH

criteria and to MSM meeting CDHRS criteria but not MoH criteria on the benefits, risks, eligibility and upcoming availability of daily PrEP during individual discussions with clinicians at follow-up visits. In addition, weekly group educational sessions led by counselors were provided to cohort participants who had expressed interest in learning about PrEP. In both individual and group sessions for MSM cohort participants, education included information about known predictors of HIV-1 acquisition among MSM in our cohort, including RAI, group sex, any unprotected sex in the past week, having sex with men only and gonorrhoea infection within the past six months¹². Because younger age (18–24 years) had become an additional independent predictor in our cohort¹⁰, we explained to MSM in this age group their higher risk. Using these identified risk factors in the CDHRS and the MoH PrEP eligibility criteria³, we designed an individualized PrEP eligibility score sheet based on risks reported during the previous three months to target PrEP counseling for MSM cohort participants (see extended data¹⁴).

PrEP rollout

Since June 2017, PrEP has been offered to eligible cohort participants in follow-up. Participants were evaluated for PrEP eligibility at enrollment and monthly follow-up visits during risk reduction counselling sessions by counselors. Those who were eligible by either CDHRS or MoH criteria according to the PrEP Eligibility Score Sheet (see extended data¹⁴) were offered PrEP, and their renal function (i.e. creatinine), hepatitis B surface antigen (HBsAg), and symptoms of acute HIV-1 infection (AHI) assessed according to the Kenyan MoH PrEP guidelines³. Participants who tested positive for HBsAg were offered PrEP with close monitoring of liver function while those who tested negative were vaccinated against hepatitis B infection¹³. Participants who had symptoms compatible with AHI, or those meeting specific risk criteria that increased their risk of HIV-1 acquisition (e.g. RAI, or group sex) were tested for HIV-1 RNA (Xpert® HIV-1 Qual, Cepheid) to rule out AHI prior to PrEP initiation. Participants with no contraindication to PrEP were counselled about the risks, benefits and limitations of PrEP, educated about recognizing AHI symptoms, and provided with a 30-day PrEP supply. Individuals who had previously taken PrEP through other organisations were invited to transfer to KEMRI PrEP programme if they so desired.

During monthly follow-up visits, participants not taking PrEP were reassessed for eligibility and offered PrEP if eligible. Participants taking PrEP completed a computer-assisted self-interview to assess PrEP adherence and motivation to continue PrEP and were monitored for adverse effects, offered syndromic STI treatment as clinically indicated, and tested for HIV-1 (see extended data¹⁴). PrEP adherence and sexual risk reduction counseling were provided prior to PrEP refill. Participants with symptoms or signs compatible with AHI were tested for HIV-1 RNA as described above. Participants who tested HIV-1-positive (either on RNA or rapid antibodies) had PrEP discontinued and were counselled and linked to HIV-1 care and treatment.

Measures

CDHRS eligibility. This variable was defined as having any of the following risk factors at any visit, categorized as either yes or no: age 18–24 years, having only male sex partners, RAI, any unprotected sex (defined as insertive or receptive anal sex or vaginal sex) in the past week, and group sex. Individuals who had any of these risk factors in the 3 months before screening were considered eligible for PrEP by CDHRS criteria.

MoH eligibility. This variable was defined as having any of the following characteristics per MoH PrEP guidelines³ at any visit, categorized as either yes or no: sex with a regular partner of known HIV-1-positive or unknown HIV-1 status in the past week, sex with any partner of known HIV-1-positive or unknown HIV-1 status in the past month, transactional sex (defined as receiving payment for sex with cash, living expenses, or goods) in the past 3 months, sharing needles among people who inject drugs in the past 3 months, sex after alcohol use in the past month, recurrent use of post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP, defined as PEP use more than once in the past 6 months), inconsistent condom use in the past week and STI (defined as a positive gram stain of urethral or rectal secretions or a new syphilis diagnosis within 6 months). Individuals who had any of these characteristics were considered eligible for PrEP by MoH criteria.

Other variables collected at each monthly visit on standardized risk behaviour questionnaire were evaluated as potential predictors of PrEP uptake included the number of reported sexual partners in the past week; paying for sex with cash, living expenses, or goods in the past 3 months; and demographic data collected at enrollment (e.g., education, religion, marital and employment status).

Data analysis and statistical methods

Historic cohort before PrEP availability (visits from 2005–2016)

Predicting HIV-1 acquisition. We censored data for each participant at the end of 2016, at the last visit (for those lost to follow-up) or at the last seronegative and HIV-1-RNA-negative visit (for those who acquired HIV-1 infection during follow-up). We obtained total observation time for all participants in the study by adding up separate observation times and expressing these in terms of pre-PrEP person-years. To assess the performance of the MoH criteria to identify MSM at risk of HIV-1 acquisition in the historic cohort (2005–2016), we assigned a score of one point to each characteristic (described above) reported and summed these scores to generate a total MoH score for each participant visit. A score of one point was assigned to each characteristic of the CDHRS and a total score was calculated for each visit, following published methodology¹⁰. We assessed sensitivity, specificity and area under the receiver operator characteristic (ROC) curve (AUC) for the MoH and CDHRS eligibility criteria using a non-parametric ROC analysis. We compared the AUC for the CDHRS eligibility score to the AUC for the MoH eligibility score using a test of equality of ROC areas.

Cohort after PrEP availability (visits from June–December 2017)

Data collection. Risk behaviour questionnaire, laboratory results, medical history and physical examination data were entered into a secure database. Data were cleaned, recoded and analyzed using Stata 15.0 (StataCorp LP, College Station, TX).

PrEP eligibility and uptake. PrEP provision in limited programmes targeting key populations began in the area around January 2017. Because we did not have reliable data on PrEP use from outside programs, we excluded data collected in the period between January–May 2017. PrEP became available to the KEMRI cohort in June 2017. PrEP baseline was defined as the first study visit by a given participant during June–December 2017. PrEP uptake was defined as acceptance of PrEP by an eligible participant. We censored data for each participant at the end of 2017, at the last visit (for those lost to follow-up) or at the last seronegative and HIV-1-RNA-negative visit (for those who acquired HIV-1 infection during follow-up). Nine MSM who had started PrEP through another program were excluded, as we could not confirm receipt of PrEP. We calculated the number and proportion of MSM eligible by MoH vs. CDHRS criteria at PrEP baseline and presented the results using a Venn diagram. We then compared the proportion of MSM eligible for PrEP by each criterion at baseline and at the last visit in 2017 using McNemar's test for paired proportions, to determine consistency of PrEP eligibility over time.

We used descriptive statistics to compare baseline demographic and behavioural characteristics of eligible men who accepted

PrEP at baseline to eligible men who did not accept PrEP at first offer. We then used generalized linear modeling with log link Poisson regression and robust error variance to identify factors independently associated with PrEP uptake at baseline. Potential predictors of PrEP uptake significant in bivariable analysis at $P \leq 0.2$ were included in multivariable modeling. P values were 2-sided, and significance was set at $P \leq 0.05$.

Ethical considerations

The KEMRI Ethics Review Committee approved the study (SSC 894). All participants provided written informed consent.

Results

Predicting HIV-1 acquisition

From 2005–2016, HIV-1 incidence was 7.0 (95% CI, 5.8–8.6) per 100 person-years. Meeting any of the MoH criteria had a sensitivity of 87.6% and specificity of 16.6%, while meeting any of the CDHRS criteria had a sensitivity of 97.9% and specificity of 16.9% for detecting visits at which men had acquired HIV-1. The AUC for prediction of HIV-1 acquisition for the MoH criteria was 0.58 (95% CI, 0.52–0.64), while the AUC for the CDHRS criteria was 0.76 (95% CI, 0.72–0.80). The comparison between these AUC was significant at $P < 0.001$ (Figure 1).

PrEP eligibility

Of 167 MSM assessed for PrEP eligibility at baseline in the period June–December 2017, 129 (77.2%) and 151 (90.4%) were eligible for PrEP based on the MoH and the CDHRS criteria, respectively, $P < 0.001$. Of these, 118 (70.7%) were eligible for PrEP based on both MoH and CDHRS criteria. However, the CDHRS criteria identified 33 (19.8%) more MSM

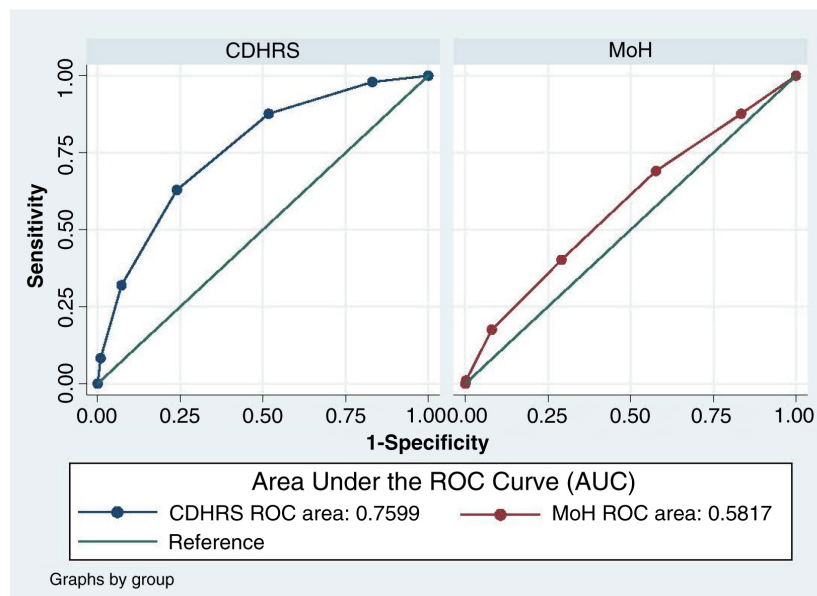


Figure 1. Performance of Ministry of Health (MoH) criteria and cohort-derived HIV-1 risk score (CDHRS). Comparison based on historical data, 2005–2016, Kilifi, Kenya.

for PrEP eligibility than the MoH criteria, of whom the majority (24, or 72.7%) reported RAI. In total, 11 (6.6%) men were not identified as eligible by the CDHRS, of whom the majority (6, or 55.0%) reported transactional sex. Five (3.0%) men were not identified as eligible for PrEP by either method, of whom four became eligible for PrEP during follow-up (four based on the MoH criteria and three based on the CDHRS criteria) (Figure 2). The proportion of MSM eligible for PrEP by either the MoH or CDHRS criteria at baseline and the proportion eligible at their last visit in 2017 were not significantly different, $P=1.0$.

PrEP uptake

Of 162 MSM eligible for PrEP at baseline, 113 (69.7%) accepted PrEP and 49 (30.3%) did not accept PrEP at first offer. Of these 113 who accepted PrEP, 93 (82.3%) and 106 (93.8%) were eligible for PrEP based on the MoH and the CDHRS criteria, respectively, $P=0.21$. Of these 49 who did not accept PrEP at first offer, 11 (22.4%) accepted PrEP during follow-up after a median of 56, interquartile range (IQR) [32-83] days (Figure 3).

Baseline of MSM eligible for PrEP

At baseline, of 162 MSM eligible for PrEP, the median age was 26 years, interquartile range (23–30), more than half (57.4%) reported having sex with men only in the past 3 months, one in five (19.8%) had any unprotected sex in the past week, over three-quarters (76.5%) had receptive anal sex and nearly 2% had group sex in the past 3 months (details in Table 1).

In bivariable modeling, PrEP acceptance at first offer was associated at $P\leq 0.2$ with being younger (18–24 years), never married, self-employed, reporting any unprotected sex in the past week, two or more sexual partners, RAI, having paid for sex, receiving payment for sex and group sex. In multivariable

modeling, PrEP uptake was higher for men reporting RAI (adjusted prevalence ratio [aPR], 1.4; 95% CI, 1.0–1.9), men reporting having paid for sex (aPR, 1.3; 95% CI, 1.1–1.6) and men reporting group sex (aPR, 1.4; 95% CI, 1.1–1.8), after adjustment for age, marital status, and employment status. Reporting any unprotected sex in the past week, the number of reported sexual partners, and receiving payment for sex were not associated with PrEP uptake (Table 2).

None of the 167 MSM who were offered PrEP acquired HIV-1 in the period June–December 2017.

Discussion

We showed that among at-risk MSM followed in a historic cohort in the period 2005–2016, MoH criteria for PrEP eligibility were sub-optimal in targeting MSM at risk of HIV-1 acquisition, mainly due to the failure to include RAI as a PrEP eligibility criterion. When programmatic PrEP was offered to eligible MSM cohort participants using the CDHRS, 20% more at-risk MSM were identified for PrEP initiation than when MoH criteria were used. In our setting, 70% of the MSM accepted PrEP at first offer, and uptake was associated with reporting RAI and group sex, suggesting that PrEP is acceptable among MSM at risk of HIV-1 acquisition in Kenya. Of interest is the association of paying for sex with PrEP uptake, as this is not an eligibility criterion included in either the MoH or in our CDHRS tool. While these men met other PrEP eligibility criteria, it could be that paying for sex increases the perception of risk for HIV-1 acquisition among Kenyan MSM.

The fact that the MoH criteria identified MSM at risk for HIV-1 less well among the historic cohort was expected because risk behaviours (e.g., RAI and group sex)^{10,12,15,16} and sociodemographic factors (i.e., young age)^{10,17} known to influence HIV-1 acquisition risk among MSM are not specifically

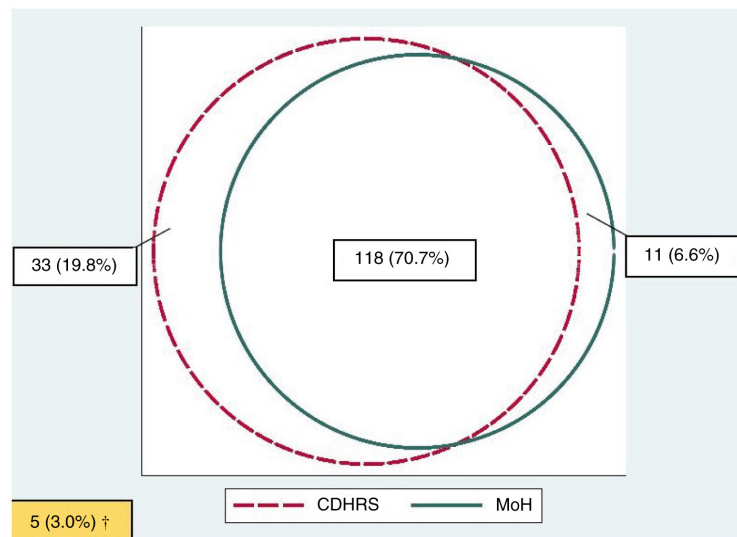


Figure 2. Comparison of Pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) eligibility at baseline among 167 men who have sex with men (MSM), Kilifi, 2017. †Denotes MSM not identified as eligible for PrEP by either the Ministry of Health (MoH) or the cohort-derived HIV-1 risk score (CDHRS) criteria.

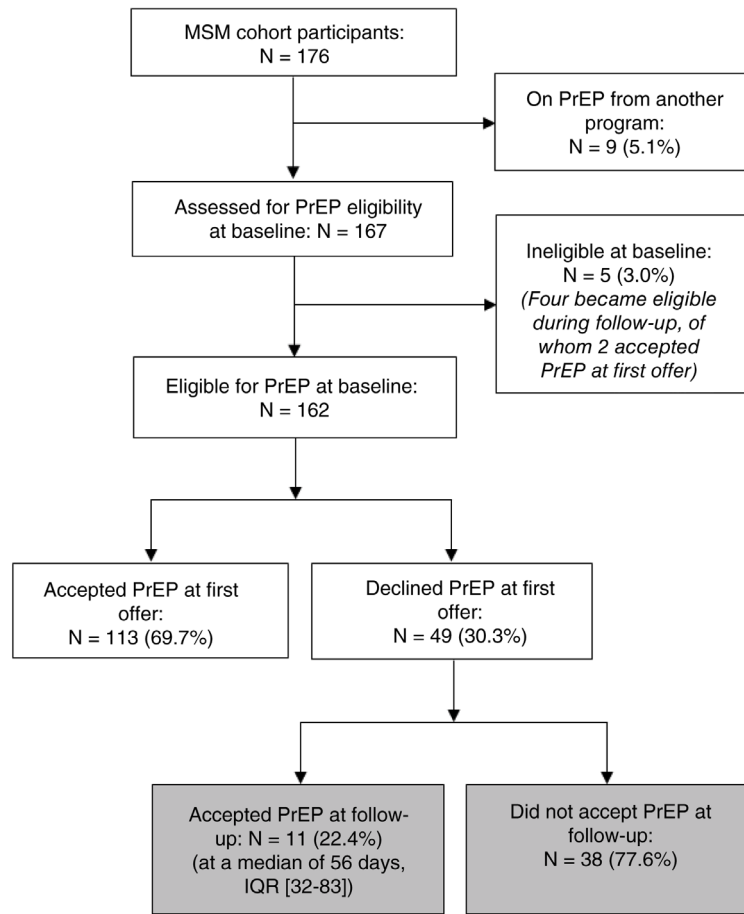


Figure 3. Pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) eligibility and uptake among men who have sex with men (MSM) at baseline, Kilifi, 2017.

Table 1. Characteristics of 162 MSM eligible for PrEP at baseline, Kilifi, 2017.

Characteristics	Overall (n = 162)	Declined PrEP at first offer (n = 49)	Accepted PrEP at first offer (n = 113)
	n (%)	n (%)	n (%)
Age group (years)			
18–24	66 (40.7)	16 (32.7)	50 (44.2)
25+	96 (59.3)	33 (67.3)	63 (55.8)
Education			
Primary/none	62 (38.3)	20 (40.8)	42 (37.2)
Secondary	84 (51.9)	25 (51.0)	59 (52.2)
Higher/tertiary	16 (9.9)	4 (8.2)	12 (10.6)
Marital status			
Never married	143 (88.3)	40 (81.6)	103 (91.2)
Ever married	19 (11.7)	9 (18.4)	10 (8.8)
Religion			
Christian	88 (54.3)	24 (49.0)	64 (56.6)
Muslim	38 (23.5)	15 (30.6)	23 (20.4)
Other/none	36 (22.2)	10 (20.4)	26 (23.0)

Characteristics	Overall (n = 162)	Declined PrEP at first offer (n = 49)	Accepted PrEP at first offer (n = 113)
	n (%)	n (%)	n (%)
Employment			
None	27 (16.7)	12 (24.5)	15 (13.3)
Self	107 (66.0)	29 (59.2)	78 (69.0)
Formal	28 (17.3)	8 (16.3)	20 (17.7)
Sex of partner in past 3 months			
Men only	93 (57.4)	28 (57.1)	65 (57.5)
Both men and women	66 (40.7)	18 (36.7)	48 (42.5)
Women only	3 (1.9)	3 (6.1)	0 (0.0)
Sexual exposure and protection with condoms in past week			
No activity	64 (39.5)	22 (44.9)	42 (37.2)
All protected	66 (40.7)	20 (40.8)	46 (40.7)
Any unprotected	32 (19.8)	7 (14.3)	25 (22.1)
Number of sex partners in past week			
0	71 (43.8)	23 (46.9)	48 (42.5)
1	35 (21.6)	14 (28.6)	21 (18.6)
2 or more	56 (34.6)	12 (24.5)	44 (38.9)
Receptive anal intercourse (RAI) in past 3 months	124 (76.5)	32 (65.3)	92 (81.4)
Insertive anal intercourse (IAI) past in 3 months	111 (68.5)	32 (65.3)	79 (69.9)
Paid for sex with cash, living expenses, or goods in past 3 months	28 (17.3)	4 (8.2)	24 (21.2)
Received payment for sex with cash, living expenses, or goods in past 3 months	104 (64.2)	27 (55.1)	77 (68.1)
Group sex in past 3 months	3 (1.9)	0 (0.0)	3 (2.7)
Alcohol use in past month	73 (45.1)	23 (46.9)	50 (44.2)
Sex after alcohol use past month	44 (27.2)	16 (32.7)	28 (24.8)
Been raped in past 3 months	1 (0.6)	1 (2.0)	0 (0.0)
People who inject drugs in past 3 months	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
Recurrent use of post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP) [†]	3 (1.9)	2 (4.1)	1 (0.9)
Sexually transmitted infection within 6 months [‡]	3 (1.9)	1 (2.0)	2 (1.8)
Circumcised	162 (100.0)	49 (100.0)	113 (100.0)

MSM, men who have sex with men; PrEP, Pre-exposure prophylaxis

[†]Defined as post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP) use more than once in the past 6 months.

[‡]Defined as a positive gram stain of urethral or rectal secretions or a new syphilis diagnosis within 6 months.

included in Kenyan guidelines. MSM in Kenya and in other parts of SSA have among the highest risks of HIV-1 acquisition compared to the general population^{7,8}. Previously, MSM reporting RAI have been documented to have a 4–9-fold increased risk of HIV-1 acquisition, independent of other risk factors in Kenya^{10,12,15}. Elsewhere, Baggaley *et al.*¹⁸ documented the important role played by unprotected anal intercourse in HIV-1 transmission, highlighting the need to include RAI when assessing PrEP eligibility among MSM. The CDHRS tool, on the other hand, omits transactional sex (i.e. receiving payment), which has not been independently associated with HIV-1 acquisition risk in our cohort. The small number of MSM who reported receiving payment for sex but not RAI

were therefore captured in the MoH criteria but not in the CDHRS tool.

In the MoH guidelines, healthcare providers are required to assess and discuss HIV-1 acquisition risk without judgment^{3,19}. As adult male same-sex behaviour is illegal in Kenya and stigma towards MSM is pervasive in health care settings^{20,21}, many providers may not feel comfortable asking men about same-sex partners or anal sex, leading to missed opportunities for PrEP provision. Moreover, although RAI is also practiced by women, HIV-1 acquisition risk due to RAI in women is underappreciated^{22,23}. If the Kenyan MoH PrEP guidelines can be updated to include RAI as an indicator for PrEP eligibility,

Table 2. Factors associated with PrEP uptake among 162 MSM eligible for PrEP at baseline.

Characteristics	Bivariable analysis		Multivariable analysis	
	PR (95% CI)	P value	aPR (95% CI)	P value
Age group (years)†				
18–24	1.2 (0.9-1.4)	0.159	1.1 (0.9-1.4)	0.236
25+	Reference		Reference	
Education				
Primary/none	Reference		-	-
Secondary	1.0 (0.8-1.3)	0.749		
Higher/tertiary	1.1 (0.8-1.5)	0.548		
Marital status†				
Never married	Reference	0.162	Reference	0.216
Ever married	0.7 (0.5-1.1)		0.8 (0.5-1.2)	
Religion				
Christian	Reference		-	-
Muslim	0.8 (0.6-1.0)	0.211		
Other/none	1.0 (0.8-1.3)	0.955		
Employment†				
None	Reference		Reference	
Self	1.3 (0.9-1.9)	0.137	1.3 (0.9-1.9)	0.127
Formal	1.3 (0.9-1.9)	0.232	1.4 (0.9-2.0)	0.126
Sex of partner in past 3 months				
Both men and women	Reference			
Men only	1.0 (0.8-1.2)	0.964	-	-
Sexual exposure and protection with condoms in past week†				
No activity	Reference		Reference	
All protected	1.1 (0.8-1.3)	0.621	1.0 (0.7-1.4)	0.869
Any unprotected	1.2 (0.9-1.5)	0.182	1.2 (0.9-1.7)	0.263
Number of sex partners in past week†				
0	Reference		Reference	
1	0.9 (0.6-1.2)	0.459	0.8 (0.6-1.2)	0.346
2 or more	1.2 (0.9-1.4)	0.164	1.0 (0.8-1.4)	0.780
Receptive anal intercourse (RAI) in past 3 months†				
No	Reference		Reference	
Yes	1.3 (1.0-1.8)	0.059	1.4 (1.0-1.9)	0.039
Insertive anal intercourse (IAI) past in 3 months				
No	Reference		-	-
Yes	1.1 (0.8-1.3)	0.574		
Paid for sex with cash, living expenses, or goods in past 3 months†				
No	Reference		Reference	
Yes	1.3 (1.1-1.6)	0.010	1.3 (1.1-1.6)	0.004

Characteristics	Bivariable analysis		Multivariable analysis	
	PR (95% CI)	P value	aPR (95% CI)	P value
Received payment for sex with cash, living expenses, or goods in past 3 months				
No	Reference		Reference	
Yes	1.2 (0.9-1.5)	0.136	1.1 (0.8-1.4)	0.543
Group sex in past 3 months†				
No	Reference		Reference	
Yes	1.4 (1.3-1.6)	<0.001	1.4 (1.1-1.8)	0.007
Alcohol use in past month				
No	Reference		-	-
Yes	1.0 (0.8-1.2)	0.754		
Sex after alcohol use past month				
No	Reference		-	-
Yes	0.9 (0.7-1.1)	0.333		
Recurrent use of post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP)‡				
No	Reference		-	-
Yes	0.5 (0.1-2.4)	0.362		
Sexually transmitted infection within 6 months §				
No	Reference		-	-
Yes	1.0 (0.4-2.1)	0.911		

PR, prevalence ratio; aPR, adjusted prevalence ratio; MSM, men who have sex with men; PrEP, Pre-exposure prophylaxis

†Only factors significant at $P \leq 0.2$ in the bivariable analysis were included in the multivariable model.

‡Defined as post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP) use more than once in the past 6 months.

§Defined as a positive gram stain of urethral or rectal secretions or a new syphilis diagnosis within 6 months.

this would help normalize discussions on anal sex and ensure that all individuals at high risk for HIV-1 acquisition are offered PrEP. In addition, sensitization training of health care providers should be facilitated to reduce homophobic attitudes²⁴ and improve MSM healthcare services²⁵.

We report a relatively high PrEP uptake at first offer (70%) among eligible MSM in our study consistent with results documented in other settings in which PrEP uptake ranged between 60% and 93%²⁶⁻²⁸ among MSM reporting condomless RAI²⁷ or condomless anal sex²⁹. In addition, we documented higher PrEP uptake among those who reported RAI, group sex or paying for sex. Although RAI and group sex were part of the CDHRS criteria for PrEP eligibility in our cohort¹⁰, paying for sex has not been found to be a risk factor for HIV-1 infection in our cohort. In the new MoH 'HIV self risk checker' – a rapid tool to assess PrEP eligibility (extended data¹⁴)- a question is included on receiving money or favors in exchange for sex: "Have you engaged in: sex in exchange for money or other favors". Arguably, a person paying for sex may say so, although a question on payment for sex would be preferred. Of note, the

question in our risk assessment questionnaire captures payment for sex without specifying whether a male or female partner was paid. Asking men whether they have paid for sex may be one way to identify men who engage in other high-risk sexual behaviors, without pressuring them to admit to male-male sex.

Although we did not find significant differences in PrEP eligibility at baseline compared to the end of the follow-up period in our study, four men became eligible during follow-up, highlighting the importance of period reassessments of HIV risk. We did not encourage men to discontinue PrEP if they no longer met criteria at a follow-up assessment, as we assumed that risk in our cohort would remain substantial. We did not find an association between PrEP uptake and condom use reported in the past week, younger age (18–24 years) or sex of the partner in the past 3 months. While these were eligibility criteria included in our CDHRS tool, it is possible that these risk factors and other risk factors such as partner numbers are less salient in individuals' self-assessment of HIV-1 risk than RAI, group sex or paying for sex. Qualitative

work is needed to explore risk perception in this population and how different behaviors influence PrEP uptake and adherence.

About a third of the eligible MSM participants did not accept PrEP when it was first offered. Of note, 1 in 5 of these men accepted PrEP later in follow-up after the initial refusal. Upon review of their counseling records at baseline, the majority of men who delayed PrEP initiation reported that they were not ready to start. Others opted to continue using condoms, after considering the risks and benefits of PrEP. Further research to understand barriers and facilitators of PrEP uptake among MSM is needed, to target optimal interventions supporting PrEP uptake and adherence among MSM at high risk of HIV-1 acquisition in Kenya³⁰.

Our study had several limitations. First, we did not collect data on partnerships, and so did not establish if any MSM was in a serodiscordant relationship and if so, whether the partner had achieved virologic suppression. Secondly, behavior risk assessment for PrEP initiation was conducted by trained staff with experience in assessing HIV-1 acquisition risks. Therefore, this risk assessment may not reflect risk assessment conducted in non-research settings providing PrEP services in Kenya, and uptake of PrEP by MSM at non-research settings may be lower. Thirdly, in our study, MSM were offered PrEP following a period of counselling on risks and benefits and the importance of PrEP adherence prior to PrEP availability, which may have enhanced uptake once the roll-out occurred. Lastly, our participants were in monthly follow-up, while national programmes recommend 3-monthly visits for PrEP maintenance. The intensive counseling provided during monthly visits likely facilitated higher uptake of PrEP among MSM in our cohort.

Conclusions

Assessing PrEP eligibility in an HIV-1 vaccine feasibility cohort study of MSM at risk of HIV-1 acquisition using a CDHRS identified 20% more at-risk MSM for PrEP initiation than when MoH criteria were used. Most of the additionally identified MSM reported RAI. About 70% of those eligible accepted PrEP at first offer, suggesting PrEP is acceptable among MSM in Kenya. While factors associated with PrEP uptake did not align perfectly with those associated with HIV-1 acquisition risk in this population, RAI was associated with PrEP uptake and should be incorporated into MoH guidelines, to enhance the impact of PrEP programming among MSM and other key populations in Kenya.

Consent

Written informed consent for publication of the participants details was obtained from the participant.

Data availability

Underlying data

Figshare: Dataset assessing PrEP eligibility and uptake among at-risk men who have sex with men (MSM) in Mtwapa, Kenya, <https://doi.org/10.6084/m9.figshare.9766613.v1>¹⁴

This project contains the following underlying data:

- PrEP Eligibility and Uptake.csv (A spreadsheet consisting of data relating to 986 individuals including demographic information, behaviours, risk factors and uptake of PrEP.)
- Key for Acronyms.xlsx (a key to the acronyms used in column headers in the file PrEP Eligibility and Uptake.csv)

Extended data

Figshare: Dataset assessing PrEP eligibility and uptake among at-risk men who have sex with men (MSM) in Mtwapa, Kenya, <https://doi.org/10.6084/m9.figshare.9766613.v1>¹⁴

This project contains the following extended data:

- PSK-Prep-Self-RAST Revised.pdf (one-page HIV Self Risk Checker published by the Kenyan Ministry of Health, including questions on condom use, intravenous drug use, sexually transmitted disease and previous use of PrEP)
- PrEP Adherence 2017-9-4.docx (A blank questionnaire form used to assess the usage of PrEP and participants' Motivation and Adherence when taking PrEP.)
- PrEP Eligibility Score Sheet.docx (A one-page scoresheet for PrEP eligibility which underpins the Cohort-Derived HIV-1 Risk Score tool (CDHRS) for men who have sex with men.)

Data are available under the terms of the [Creative Commons Zero "No rights reserved" data waiver](#) (CC0 1.0 Public domain dedication).

Acknowledgements

We would like to thank the participants and research team for their contributions to the study.

References

1. **WHO expands recommendation on oral pre-exposure prophylaxis of HIV infection (PrEP).** Accessed December 10, 2018. [Reference Source](#)
2. **Country Updates.** Accessed 11 March 2019. [Reference Source](#)
3. **Guidelines on Use of Antiretroviral Drugs for Treating and Preventing HIV Infection in Kenya.** Accessed 10 December 2018. [Reference Source](#)
4. Masyuko S, Mukui I, Njathi O, *et al.*: **Pre-exposure prophylaxis rollout in a national public sector program: the Kenyan case study.** *Sex Health.* 2018; **15**(6): 578–86. [PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#)
5. **Framework for the Implementation of Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis of HIV in**

- Kenya. Accessed December 10, 2018.
[Reference Source](#)
6. Kenya AIDS Strategic Framework 2014/2015 - 2018/2019. Accessed December 10, 2018.
[Reference Source](#)
 7. Baral S, Sifakis F, Cleghorn F, *et al.*: **Elevated risk for HIV infection among men who have sex with men in low- and middle-income countries 2000-2006: a systematic review.** *PLoS Med.* 2007; 4(12): e339.
[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#) | [Free Full Text](#)
 8. Hessou PHS, Glele-Ahanhanzo Y, Adekpedjou R, *et al.*: **Comparison of the prevalence rates of HIV infection between men who have sex with men (MSM) and men in the general population in sub-Saharan Africa: a systematic review and meta-analysis.** *BMC Public Health.* 2019; 19(1): 1634.
[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#) | [Free Full Text](#)
 9. Clark F: **Discrimination against LGBT people triggers health concerns.** *Lancet.* 2014; 383(9916): 500–2.
[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#)
 10. Wahome E, Thiong'o AN, Mwashigadi G, *et al.*: **An Empiric Risk Score to Guide PrEP Targeting Among MSM in Coastal Kenya.** *AIDS Behav.* 2018; 22(Suppl 1): 35–44.
[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#) | [Free Full Text](#)
 11. Geibel S, van der Elst EM, King'ola N, *et al.*: **'Are you on the market?': a capture-recapture enumeration of men who sell sex to men in and around Mombasa, Kenya.** *AIDS.* 2007; 21(10): 1349–54.
[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#)
 12. Sanders EJ, Okuku HS, Smith AD, *et al.*: **High HIV-1 incidence, correlates of HIV-1 acquisition, and high viral loads following seroconversion among MSM.** *AIDS.* 2013; 27(3): 437–46.
[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#) | [Free Full Text](#)
 13. Wahome E, Ngetsu C, Mwambi J, *et al.*: **Hepatitis B Virus Incidence and Risk Factors Among Human Immunodeficiency Virus-1 Negative Men Who Have Sex With Men in Kenya.** *Open Forum Infect Dis.* 2017; 4(1): otw253.
[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#) | [Free Full Text](#)
 14. Wahome E, Graham SM, Thiong'o A, *et al.*: **Dataset assessing PrEP eligibility and uptake among at-risk men who have sex with men (MSM) in Mtwaya, Kenya.** *figshare.* Dataset. 2019.
<http://www.doi.org/10.6084/m9.figshare.9766613.v1>
 15. Price MA, Rida W, Mwangome M, *et al.*: **Identifying at-risk populations in Kenya and South Africa: HIV incidence in cohorts of men who report sex with men, sex workers, and youth.** *J Acquir Immune Defic Syndr.* 2012; 59(2): 185–93.
[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#)
 16. Sanders EJ, Graham SM, Okuku HS, *et al.*: **HIV-1 infection in high risk men who have sex with men in Mombasa, Kenya.** *AIDS.* 2007; 21(18): 2513–20.
[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#)
 17. Volz EM, Le Vu S, Ratmann O, *et al.*: **Molecular Epidemiology of HIV-1 Subtype B Reveals Heterogeneous Transmission Risk: Implications for Intervention and Control.** *J Infect Dis.* 2018; 217(10): 1522–29.
[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#) | [Free Full Text](#)
 18. Baggaley RF, White RG, Boily MC: **HIV transmission risk through anal intercourse: systematic review, meta-analysis and implications for HIV prevention.** *Int J Epidemiol.* 2010; 39(4): 1048–63.
[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#) | [Free Full Text](#)
 19. Hoornenborg E, Krakower DS, Prins M, *et al.*: **Pre-exposure prophylaxis for MSM and transgender persons in early adopting countries.** *AIDS.* 2017; 31(16): 2179–91.
[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#) | [Free Full Text](#)
 20. van der Elst EM, Gichuru E, Omar A, *et al.*: **Experiences of Kenyan healthcare workers providing services to men who have sex with men: qualitative findings from a sensitivity training programme.** *J Int AIDS Soc.* 2013; 16(Suppl 3): 18741.
[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#) | [Free Full Text](#)
 21. Mugo NR, Ngunjiri K, Kiragu M, *et al.*: **The preexposure prophylaxis revolution; from clinical trials to programmatic implementation.** *Curr Opin HIV AIDS.* 2016; 11(1): 80–86.
[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#) | [Free Full Text](#)
 22. Duby Z, Colvin C: **Conceptualizations of heterosexual anal sex and HIV risk in five East African communities.** *J Sex Res.* 2014; 51(8): 863–73.
[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#)
 23. Grijsen ML, Graham SM, Mwangome M, *et al.*: **Screening for genital and anorectal sexually transmitted infections in HIV prevention trials in Africa.** *Sex Transm Infect.* 2008; 84(5): 364–70.
[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#) | [Free Full Text](#)
 24. van der Elst EM, Smith AD, Gichuru E, *et al.*: **Men who have sex with men sensitivity training reduces homophobia and increases knowledge among Kenyan healthcare providers in coastal Kenya.** *J Int AIDS Soc.* 2013; 16 Suppl 3: 18748.
[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#) | [Free Full Text](#)
 25. van der Elst EM, Gichuru E, Muraguri N, *et al.*: **Strengthening healthcare providers' skills to improve HIV services for MSM in Kenya.** *AIDS.* 2015; 29 Suppl 3: S237–40.
[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#) | [Free Full Text](#)
 26. Hoagland B, Moreira RI, De Boni RB, *et al.*: **High pre-exposure prophylaxis uptake and early adherence among men who have sex with men and transgender women at risk for HIV infection: the PrEP Brasil demonstration project.** *J Int AIDS Soc.* 2017; 20(1): 21472.
[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#) | [Free Full Text](#)
 27. Grant RM, Anderson PL, McMahan V, *et al.*: **Uptake of pre-exposure prophylaxis, sexual practices, and HIV incidence in men and transgender women who have sex with men: a cohort study.** *Lancet Infect Dis.* 2014; 14(9): 820–829.
[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#) | [Free Full Text](#)
 28. Chan PA, Glynn TR, Oldenburg CE, *et al.*: **Implementation of Preexposure Prophylaxis for Human Immunodeficiency Virus Prevention Among Men Who Have Sex With Men at a New England Sexually Transmitted Diseases Clinic.** *Sex Transm Dis.* 2016; 43(11): 717–723.
[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#) | [Free Full Text](#)
 29. Morgan E, Moran K, Ryan DT, *et al.*: **Threefold Increase in PrEP Uptake Over Time with High Adherence Among Young Men Who Have Sex With Men in Chicago.** *AIDS Behav.* 2018; 22(11): 3637–3644.
[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#) | [Free Full Text](#)
 30. Wahome E, Mwashigadi G, Kombo B, *et al.*: **Factors associated with refusing or stopping PrEP among at-risk MSM in Kenya.** Poster presented at Conference on Retroviruses and Opportunistic Infections (CROI). 2019 March 4–7; Seattle, Washington.
[Reference Source](#)

Open Peer Review

Current Peer Review Status:  

Version 1

Reviewer Report 25 February 2020

<https://doi.org/10.21956/wellcomeopenres.16873.r37692>

© 2020 Nunn A. This is an open access peer review report distributed under the terms of the [Creative Commons Attribution License](#), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.



Amy S. Nunn

Department of Behavioral and Social Sciences, Center for Health Equity Research, Brown University School of Public Health, Providence, RI, USA

This is a well designed and well crafted study about acceptability and uptake among MSM in Kenya. Although this is a very high risk group, this population remains understudied in sub-saharan Africa.

The authors also make important normative arguments about the importance of asking about RAI among men presenting for services. This represents an importance advance to Kenya's response to the epidemic.

I have few suggestions to make for this elegant contribution; my only suggestion is to offer a little more information about the MSM epidemic in Sub Saharan Africa and Kenya in the intro and also the discussion.

Is the work clearly and accurately presented and does it cite the current literature?

Yes

Is the study design appropriate and is the work technically sound?

Yes

Are sufficient details of methods and analysis provided to allow replication by others?

Yes

If applicable, is the statistical analysis and its interpretation appropriate?

Yes

Are all the source data underlying the results available to ensure full reproducibility?

Yes

Are the conclusions drawn adequately supported by the results?

Yes

Competing Interests: No competing interests were disclosed.

Reviewer Expertise: HIV, global health, PrEP

I confirm that I have read this submission and believe that I have an appropriate level of expertise to confirm that it is of an acceptable scientific standard.

Author Response 24 Mar 2020

Elizabeth Wahome, KEMRI/Wellcome Trust Research Programme Centre for Geographic Medicine Research– Coast, Kilifi, Kenya

Reviewer #2:

I have few suggestions to make for this elegant contribution; my only suggestion is to offer a little more information about the MSM epidemic in Sub Saharan Africa and Kenya in the intro and also the discussion.

We thank the reviewer for the suggestion. We have included additional information in the introduction about the HIV epidemic among MSM in the sub-Saharan Africa in the introduction (second paragraph) and discussion (second paragraph).

Finally, we thank you again for your thorough consideration and constructive comments that have helped to improve our manuscript. We trust that the changes made to our revised manuscript will meet your approval.

Yours sincerely,
Elizabeth Wahome, MSc

Competing Interests: None

Reviewer Report 19 December 2019

<https://doi.org/10.21956/wellcomeopenres.16873.r37019>

© 2019 Hoornenborg E. This is an open access peer review report distributed under the terms of the [Creative Commons Attribution License](#), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.



Elske Hoornenborg

Department of Infectious Diseases, STI Outpatient Clinic, Public Health Service of Amsterdam (GGD), Amsterdam, The Netherlands

Elisabeth Wahome and colleagues have written an interesting and important manuscript about MSM and use of PrEP in Kenya. This key population has special need regarding HIV prevention, and a high uptake of PrEP, being a very effective prevention intervention can have an important impact on the epidemic. They analyzed eligibility criteria according to 2 different scores, and made suggestions for improvement of

the currently used criteria. For their analyses, they used data from a well-organized cohort of MSM with a high risk for HIV infection.

Their research question is clear and relevant, the manuscript is well-written and the analyses are sound. This manuscript can improve implementation of PrEP in several countries.

I have some suggestions for improvement.

Abstract: Well written. The numbers in the results section were initially unclear to me, as they omitted that MOH criteria identified an additional number of eligible MSM. I think that this should be added to the abstract.

- The conclusion could be improved for clarification, and stronger position-taking (although this may be a more personal choice): “reinforcing the importance of an informed discussion of HIV-1 risk” to something like MOH criteria should be extended with RAI to better identify MSM at risk for HIV and avoid new HIV infections in this group/ make a larger impact on the epidemic.

Introduction:

- The CDHRS risk score is explained, but the MoH score is not given much detail here, yet. I suggest to introduce both risk scores here, or explain both in the methods section, and emphasize that one was developed for all risk groups, and one specifically for MSM.
- AIM: I could imagine that the aim of this article could also be put as: evaluate whether national guidelines for PrEP could be optimized for MSM populations. That would make it more clear for the reader what the relevance of this article is, and easier to relate to their local epidemic, even if they never heard from the CDHRS before.

Methods:

- Please explain which part of the KEMRI cohort exists of MSM.
- In the “preparing MSM for PrEP” part: explain in the text whether the standardized education etc were only offered to MSM or also to other cohort participants.
- I was a bit confused about the different groups analysed. The cohort participants mentioned in this part, are they part of the KEMRI cohort? Because later on, authors mention that cohort participants are transferred to the KEMRI PrEP cohort. Same for section “PrEP cohort”, which group is this, KEMRI? Please explain a bit more.
- Measures: define “recent”. Does sex include also oral sex?
- Intravenous drug users, better to use people who inject drugs.

Table 1 and Results:

- Why report a p-value here, while a nice uni- and multivariable comparison is made in Table 2. Consider to leave out the p-value here.
- The authors report that having only female sex partners is associated with declining PrEP, However, as I understand, the p-value reported (0.027) is based on differences between the three categories, men only, both, and women only. This should be adjusted. This also accounts for a few of the other p-values reported in the PrEP uptake section

Discussion:

- Second paragraph: MoH criteria less well identified MSM.

- There is a bit overlap between the 4th and 5th paragraph.
- More elaboration is needed about why some factors are not related with uptake, such as number of partners and use of condoms.

Conclusions:

From my point of view, you could mention a bit stronger what you would advise, e.g., a risk-assessment tool developed with MSM-specific data identified xx% more persons at risk for HIV compared to the Kenyan national risk assessment tool and should be considered for use to increase the impact of PrEP on the epidemic.

General point:

Try to avoid using “high risk men/MSM”, and rather put: MSM at high risk of HIV, to avoid stigmatization.

Is the work clearly and accurately presented and does it cite the current literature?

Yes

Is the study design appropriate and is the work technically sound?

Yes

Are sufficient details of methods and analysis provided to allow replication by others?

Yes

If applicable, is the statistical analysis and its interpretation appropriate?

Partly

Are all the source data underlying the results available to ensure full reproducibility?

Yes

Are the conclusions drawn adequately supported by the results?

Partly

Competing Interests: No competing interests were disclosed.

Reviewer Expertise: PrEP implementation field, STI, HIV prevention, epidemiology.

I confirm that I have read this submission and believe that I have an appropriate level of expertise to confirm that it is of an acceptable scientific standard.

Author Response 24 Mar 2020

Elizabeth Wahome, KEMRI/Wellcome Trust Research Programme Centre for Geographic Medicine Research– Coast, Kilifi, Kenya

Reviewer #1:

Abstract: Well written. The numbers in the results section were initially unclear to me, as they omitted that MOH criteria identified an additional number of eligible MSM. I think that this should be added to the abstract.

Following the reviewer's suggestion, we have included the additional number of eligible MSM

identified by the MoH criteria as follows: Out of 167 MSM assessed for PrEP eligibility, 118 (70.7%) were identified by both MoH and CDHRS eligibility criteria; 33 (19.8%) by CDHRS alone, 11 (6.6%) by the MoH criteria alone, and 5 (3.0%) by neither criterion.

The conclusion could be improved for clarification, and stronger position-taking (although this may be a more personal choice): “reinforcing the importance of an informed discussion of HIV-1 risk” to something like MOH criteria should be extended with RAI to better identify MSM at risk for HIV and avoid new HIV infections in this group/ make a larger impact on the epidemic.

We thank the reviewer for the suggestion. We have changed the conclusion of the abstract to: Incorporating RAI into MoH PrEP eligibility criteria would benefit individuals at risk through this practice and enhance the impact of PrEP programming in Kenya.

Introduction: The CDHRS risk score is explained, but the MoH score is not given much detail here, yet. I suggest introducing both risk scores here, or explain both in the methods section, and emphasize that one was developed for all risk groups, and one specifically for MSM.

The following statement has been added in the last sentence of the second paragraph. “Because the CDHRS tool demonstrated good performance in predicting HIV-1 acquisition among MSM in this cohort, we were interested in comparing its performance to that of the national MoH guidelines for PrEP eligibility, which were developed for use in all populations at risk for HIV-1 acquisition and not specifically for MSM.” Additionally, detailed list of the MoH criteria has been included in the fourth paragraph of the methods section under the sub-heading “Preparing MSM for PrEP uptake”.

AIM: I could imagine that the aim of this article could also be put as: evaluate whether national guidelines for PrEP could be optimized for MSM populations. That would make it clearer for the reader what the relevance of this article is, and easier to relate to their local epidemic, even if they never heard from the CDHRS before.

We thank the reviewer for the suggested aim. We have edited the last sentence of the second paragraph to read “Our ultimate goal is to provide data to optimize MoH guidelines with respect to MSM populations.”

Methods:

Please explain which part of the KEMRI cohort exists of MSM.

MSM are included in the KEMRI vaccine feasibility cohort. For this study, we included only data from MSM cohort participants, defined by visits from HIV-1 negative men who reported having anal sex with a man during the 3 months before enrollment. We have clarified further in the last sentence under the sub-heading “Cohort procedures”.

In the “preparing MSM for PrEP” part: explain in the text whether the standardized education etc were only offered to MSM or also to other cohort participants.

The standardized educational messages were offered to all cohort participants who met Kenyan MoH criteria, as well as MSM cohort participants who met CDHRS criteria but not MoH criteria.

I was a bit confused about the different groups analysed. The cohort participants mentioned in this part, are they part of the KEMRI cohort? Because later on, authors mention that cohort participants

are transferred to the KEMRI PrEP cohort. Same for section “PrEP cohort”, which group is this, KEMRI? Please explain a bit more.

We apologize for this confusion. There is only one cohort, and not a specific “PrEP cohort.” We have clarified the language and now refer to the historic cohort (visits prior to PrEP availability) and the cohort after PrEP availability (visits from June through December 2017).

Measures: define “recent”.

We apologize for the lack of clarity, and have replaced this word with the specific time frame of reference throughout the document.

Does sex include also oral sex?

No, the question on sex with reference to “any unprotected sex” refers to insertive or receptive anal sex or vaginal sex. We have included a definition for sex in the manuscript.

Intravenous drug users, better to use people who inject drugs.

We thank the reviewer for the suggestion. We have replaced the term “Intravenous drug users” with “people who inject drugs”

Table 1 and Results:

Why report a p-value here, while a nice uni- and multivariabele comparison is made in Table 2. Consider leaving out the p-value here.

Following the reviewer’s suggestion, we have dropped the p-values and revised table 1.

The authors report that having only female sex partners is associated with declining PrEP, However, as I understand, the p-value reported (0.027) is based on differences between the three categories, men only, both, and women only. This should be adjusted. This also accounts for a few of the other p-values reported in the PrEP uptake section

The point is well taken. We have revised the paragraph by reporting only the characteristics of all the MSM eligible for PrEP without comparing the two groups, i.e. those who declined vs those who accepted as these associations are already reported in table 2.

Discussion:

Second paragraph: MoH criteria less well identified MSM.

We thank the reviewer for the suggestion. The statement has been edited as follows “The fact that the MoH criteria identified MSM at risk for HIV-1 less well...”

There is a bit overlap between the 4th and 5th paragraph.

We have revised the 5th paragraph by removing the first 3 lines of the paragraph and inserting them in the 2nd line of the 4th paragraph, as both were referring to PrEP uptake.

More elaboration is needed about why some factors are not related with uptake, such as number of

partners and use of condoms.

We have added a brief explanation in the 5th paragraph as to why we did not find an association between younger men (18-24 years), reporting male sexual partners and any unprotected sex as these were criteria included in our CDHRS. Although there was no association between PrEP uptake and the number of sexual partners in the past week, this criterion was not included in either the MoH or our CDHRS criteria.

Conclusions:

From my point of view, you could mention a bit stronger what you would advise, e.g., a risk-assessment tool developed with MSM-specific data identified xx% more persons at risk for HIV compared to the Kenyan national risk assessment tool and should be considered for use to increase the impact of PrEP on the epidemic.

We agree with the reviewer's point of view; therefore, we have reordered our conclusions paragraph to emphasize consideration of RAI in the MoH guidelines.

General point:

Try to avoid using "high risk men/MSM", and rather put: MSM at high risk of HIV, to avoid stigmatization.

We thank the reviewer for the suggestion. We have replaced the term "high risk men/MSM" with "MSM at risk of HIV-1 acquisition".

Finally, we thank you again for your thorough consideration and constructive comments that have helped to improve our manuscript. We trust that the changes made to our revised manuscript will meet your approval.

Yours sincerely,
Elizabeth Wahome, MSc

Competing Interests: None