#### DOXYCYCLINE PROPHYLAXIS FOR SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTION PREVENTION IN VIETNAM: AWARENESS, ATTITUDES, AND WILLINGNESS TO USE AMONG MEN WHO HAVE SEX WITH MEN USING HIV PrEP

#### Authors:

Bui HTM<sup>1</sup>, Adamson PC<sup>2</sup>, Klausner JD<sup>3</sup>, Le GM<sup>1</sup>, Gorbach PM<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Center for Training and Research on Substance Abuse-HIV, Hanoi Medical University, Hanoi, Vietnam, <sup>2</sup>Division of Infectious Diseases, School of Medicine, University of California, Los Angeles, CA, USA, <sup>3</sup>Department of Population and Public Health Sciences, Keck School of Medicine, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, CA, USA, <sup>4</sup>Department of Epidemiology, Fielding School of Public Health, University of California, Los Angeles, CA, USA

### **Background:**

While doxycycline prophylaxis is a promising tool for the prevention of sexually transmitted infections (STIs), data from low- and middle-income countries are very sparse. We assessed awareness of and willingness to use doxycycline pre-exposure and post-exposure prophylaxis (doxyPrEP/PEP) for STI prevention among men who have sex with men (MSM) using HIV PrEP in Vietnam.

### Methods:

From January 29- February 4, 2024, males, aged ≥18 years, reporting sex with men in the prior 12 months were recruited from 11 PrEP clinics in Hanoi and Hochiminh Cities. Data were collected using self-administered surveys. Factors associated with willingness to use doxyPrEP/PEP were assessed using multivariable logistic regression models.

# **Results:**

Among 350 participants (45.7% Hanoi, 54.3% Hochiminh), median age was 25 years (interquartile range [IQR]: 21-30). In the previous 6 months, median number of sex partners was 2 (IQR: 1–4) and 53.1% reported condomless anal sex. There were 20.2% (65/322) who heard of doxyPrEP/PEP before the survey. In total, 75.4% (264/350) reported they would use doxyPEP/PrEP if recommended, and among those, 63.6% (168/264) would prefer PrEP. Participants who reported lifetime alcohol use (adjusted odds ratio [aOR]= 2.8; 95% confidence interval [95%CI] 1.5–5.4), current popper use during sex (aOR= 2.0; 95% CI 1.1–4.0) and increased score of perceived STI risk (aOR= 1.1; 95% CI 1.0–1.2) were more willing to use doxyPrEP/PEP. Willingness to use was not different among participants in Hanoi compared to Hochiminh.

# **Conclusions:**

We found low prior knowledge of doxyPrEP/PEP among MSM on HIV PrEP in Vietnam, and yet willingness to use was high. Our findings suggest directions for doxyPrEP/PEP implementation in Vietnam, including wider dissemination of doxycycline prophylaxis for STI prevention in target populations, providing both PrEP/PEP options, and screening

associated factors for enrollment of MSM willing to initiate doxyPrEP/PEP to ensure high uptake.

## **Disclose of Interest Statement:**

HTMB was supported by the Fogarty International Center and the Office of Disease Prevention of the National Institutes of Health (NIH) under Award Number D43TW009343 and the University of California Global Health Institute (UCGHI). The work was also supported by the Fogarty International Center (K01TW012170 to PA). The funders had no role in the data collection, analysis, manuscript preparation, or decision to publish. No pharmaceutical grants were received in the development of this study.