A Meta-Analysis of HIV Prevention Interventions

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This study aims to assess efficacy and impact of HIV prevention mechanisms on rates of transmission and levels of HIV risk. Through this analysis, we identify effective interventions and their key components, as well as determine their applicability to different populations.

What factors are critical to interventions in this area?
- Clear magnitude of intervention, for example, a group-based or individual approach
- Directing interventions at specific barriers to care
- Design of intervention with target population in mind

What are the useful strategies for implementation?
- Clear scope of implementation
- Troubleshooting issues that may arise during an intervention
- Defined guidelines on the implementation of the intervention

How do you use HIV prevention interventions with criminal justice populations?
- Focus on the scope of the intervention—see if the intervention is transportable to the entire criminal justice population or tailored to an individual
- It may be more effective if interventions act to decrease stigma associated with VCT and diagnosis, increase knowledge of HIV, and be aimed at the individual or the group
- Overall, it is possible to take elements from different interventions and combine these with knowledge of the prison system to create an intervention specifically for correctional facilities.

How is this Relevant to Addiction Health Services?
Drug addiction can lead to behavior that increases risk for HIV infection. By examining HIV prevention interventions, it is possible to determine ways in which HIV can be prevented in populations with drug addiction. In this meta-analysis, there are several HIV prevention interventions specifically tailored to addicting drug users. In addition, there are other interventions that may have transposable elements that can be used in the design of new HIV prevention measures. Due to the high-risk that accompanies addiction, HIV-prevention is essential in this population.

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