# Effect of a calendar intervention on PrEP continuation among adolescent girls and young women in Kenya





## **Background information and setting**

Globally, there has been progressive scale-up of daily oral pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP). While uptake among high-risk populations has gradually increased, PrEP use remains sub-optimal in many countries in sub-Saharan Africa, with high rates of discontinuation, especially among adolescent girls and young women (AGYW). The study is aimed at designing and testing interventions that boost continued use of oral PrEP in Kenya.

## Research Design—



administrative

data





Quantitative & qualitative



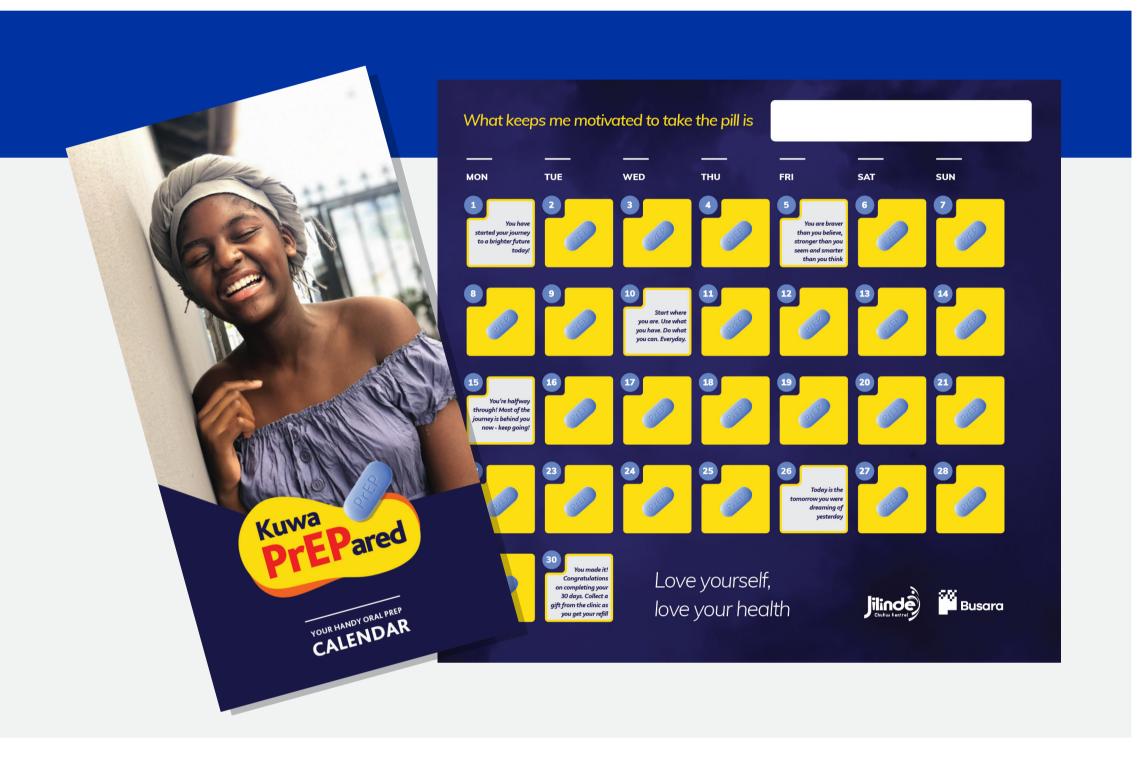
surveys



Intervention design



Testing



#### Common Barriers—

Highlighted during formative research and used to develop interventions



Lack of social approval from peers, friends, and family



HIV related stigma associated with packaging



Burden of pill intake

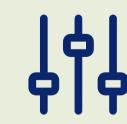


Side effects

### Methodology - Pilot Experiment ——

To test the impact of the <u>analogue calendar</u>, a pilot experiment was run with 6 clinics. A sample size of N=300 was used. The study sample was divided into two groups at the clinic level. Quantitative refill data recorded at the clinics was used to evaluate the effectiveness of the intervention using a differences-in-differences method.

## 2 Treatment Groups



#### Control group (6 clinics)

Participants received a 'control flyer' containing information on side effects.



#### **Treatment group (6 clinics)**

Participants received a similar flyer but with an added peel-off sticker calendar containing motivational messages.

## **Summary Results—**

We find a very large treatment effect of 14 pct. points due to the relatively low number of clinics for this pilot, we are not achieving statistically significant results. However, findings suggest promising potential for the calendars to increase month 1 continuation rates.







\*\* Inference: \*\*\* p<0.01; \*\* p<0.05; \* p<0.1