

DCHHS AND EDUCATION AMONG UNDERSERVED Safe families, healthy lives. Dallas County Health and Human Services POPULATIONS IN DALLAS COUNTY

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2024 DR. DAWN K. SMITH HIV PREVENTION CLINICAL FELLOW

> DALLAS COUNTY HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES -SEXUAL HEALTH CLINIC

DIGITAL AND COMMUNITY-BASED INTERVENTIONS—INCLUDING BILINGUAL VIDEOS, CENTRALIZED RESOURCE PLATFORMS, AND TARGETED OUTREACH— IMPROVED PREP KNOWLEDGE AND ENROLLMENT AMONG UNDERSERVED POPULATIONS IN DALLAS COUNTY.

BACKGROUND

- PrEP (pre-exposure prophylaxis) is a proven, effective HIV prevention strategy, yet its uptake and sustained use remain low among underserved populations in Dallas County.
- African American adults aged 18–35 in Dallas County experience disproportionately higher HIV rates but have lower PrEP awareness and utilization¹.
- Dallas County is a priority area under the national "Ending the HIV Epidemic" initiative, highlighting the urgent need for targeted PrEP interventions.
- This initiative, as part of the Dr. Dawn K. Smith HIV Prevention Clinical Fellowship, aimed to increase PrEP awareness, education, and access at the **Dallas County** Health and Human Services (DCHHS) Sexual Health Clinic and Abounding Prosperity.

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METHODOLOGY

- Initiative timeline: December 16, 2024 March 31, 2025.
- Developed and implemented several educational and engagement tools²:
 - Created a Linktree platform to centralize access to PrEP surveys and educational videos, accessible via Bitly URL or QR code.
 - Produced a concise, bilingual (English/Spanish) PrEP educational video for patients and healthcare workers.
 - Distributed "Let's Fight HIV" flyers to promote PrEP resources.
 - Administered brief pre- and post-video surveys to assess knowledge change among patients and healthcare workers.
 - Uploaded PrEP videos to DCHHS website and YouTube channel for broader outreach.
 - Conducted community outreach events across Dallas County, distributing goodie bags and holding a gift card raffle to boost engagement.

RESULTS

- PrEP Enrollment: 21 new enrollments during the initiative period.
 - o 19 male, 2 female participants; majority (18) identified as Black/African American, with 3 Hispanic participants.
 - Most new enrollees were aged 18–34, the key target demographic.
 - SHC PrEP enrollment more than doubled during the initiative, rising to 11 compared to 5 in the prior three months, while Abounding Prosperity recorded 10 new enrollments.
- Educational Impact:
 - Healthcare Workers: Pre-video survey -29% answered all knowledge questions correctly; post-video-89% correct, showing a 60-point improvement.
 - Patients: Pre-video survey—48% answered all questions correctly; postvideo—79% correct, a 31-point improvement.
 - Total reached onsite: 33 healthcare workers, 115 patients.
- Engagement: High engagement with digital resources and at outreach events, indicating strong community interest when barriers to access are reduced.

CONCLUSION

- Integrating digital tools (social media, online platforms), providing incentives, and offering in-person engagement significantly improved PrEP outreach, awareness, and utilization in underserved Dallas County populations.
- Bilingual resources and tailored educational strategies are crucial for effective community engagement and knowledge improvement.
- The project demonstrates the value of multifaceted, accessible approaches to PrEP education and linkage to care.
- Recommendations: Ongoing analysis of patient retention, continued collaboration with local clinics, and expansion of digital and inperson outreach to further increase PrEP uptake and sustained use.

References

- 1. Abbas, Ume Let al. "Human Immunodeficiency Virus in the State of Texas of the United States: Past Reflections, Present Shortcomings, and Future Needs of the Public Health Response." Open forum infectious diseases vol. 7,10 ofaa348. 27 Aug. 2020, doi:10.1093/ofid/ofaa348
- 2. Shao, Ying et al. "Effectiveness of onsite and online education in enhancing knowledge and use of human immunodeficiency virus pre- and post-exposure prophylaxis." World journal of clinical cases vol. 12,22 (2024): 5042-5050. doi:10.12998/wjcc.v12.i22.5042

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