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ACKGROUND The ongoing More Options for Children and Adolescents Study (MOCHA; Clinicaltrials.gov NCT03497676) is a phase I/II study, the first to examine use of long-acting injectable (LAI) antiretrovirals (cabotegravir (CAB) and rilpivirine (RPV)) in adolescents living with HIV (age 12-<18 years) MOCHA participants were the first virologically suppressed adolescents to access LAI antiretrovirals (ARV) Little is known about the acceptability of LAI treatment for adolescents, including whether it changes over time ETHODS assess LA acceptability issues of importance to adolescents, used a mixed-methods approach among participants in hort 2 of this Phase I/II multi-center study including: Querying <u>all</u> Cohort 2 adolescents about their preferred choice of treatment at 8, 24 and 48 weeks: . LAI versus daily oral . Reasons for the preferred regimen were recorded verbatim and coded thematically In-depth telephone interviews (IDI) with <u>U.Sbased</u> English- speaking adolescents (N=8) and their parents/caregivers ("parents"; N=4) after at least 24 weeks on study Coding and thematic analysis of IDIs using the consolidated framework for implementation research (CFIR) ESULTS			The two most prominent perceive treatment burden with injectable 1) Having the medical team's sup monitoring for adherence to each Freedom from the daily reminder seen as inherent to oral treatmen			
			 RESULTS Week 8: All but 4/142 (2.8%) participants stated preference for LAI Week 24: All but 2/141 (1.4%) participants stated preference for LAI Week 48: All (N=140) participants stated preference for LAI All participants who preferred pills noted injection pain as the reason Reasons for preferring LAI fell into the broad categories of "Convenient Reduction" and were coded accordingly. More specific reasons for thinkit convenient or reduced burden were sub-coded as outlined in Table 2. Overall, parental interviews confirmed what we heard in adolesced providing some helpful context and developmental insights (e.g., counseling was sometimes misunderstood or discounted by adore 			
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IMPAACT 2017 Adolescent/Parent Experiences with LA Cabotegravir Plus Rilpivirine for HIV Treatment

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ed reducers of treatment were: port and injection, and 2) of HIV diagnosis

"(having HIV) gave me a whole bunch of worries and stigmas and being open about something like this could have people giving me like a side-eye almost. It feels so freeing. I just feel so lucky. I would much rather have these shots than win the lottery." -17-year-old male

"And so (LAI) gave me the opportunity to live like a regular human....if someone were over at your house or something, they wouldn't have to see you taking medicine and wonder why." -12-year-old female

TABLE 3. Coding Structure for In-Depth Interviews to Inform Implementation					
CFIR DOMAIN	EXAMPLE CODES	SUMMARY OF REPRESENTATION OF CODES IN DATA			
	RELATIVE ADVANTAGE	Perception of advantage of implementing LAI vs. pill-based treatment			
CHARACTERISTICS OF INJECTION	ADAPTABILITY	Degree to which LAI can be adapted or refined to meet adolescents' needs			
	COMPLEXITY	Perceived difficulty of adolescents accessing and maintaining LAI			
	COMPATIBILITY	Degree of fit of LAI with norms, values and systems			
INNER SETTING	TENSION FOR CHANGE	Degree to which current situation is perceived to be in need of change			
OUTER SETTING	PATIENT NEEDS & RESOURCES	Extent to which adolescents' needs, barriers and facilitators are known and prioritized by implementer			
	COSMOPOLITIANISM	Degree to which implementer is networked with complementary organizations			
	SELF-EFFICACY	Individual belief in own/adolescent's capacity to execute course of action to achieve implementation goals			
	INDIVIDUAL STAGE OF CHANGE	Characterization of phase an individual is in towards accepting and maintaining LAI			
	PLANNING & ENGAGING	Development of plan and involvement of appropriate individuals in intervention			
PROCESS	EXECUTING	Ability to carry out the implementation according to plan			
	REFLECTING & EVALUATING	Feedback about adolescents' experience of receiving LAI			

IDI's revealed that adolescents did not always understand or internalize pre-injection instructions: "I'm like, where?!... .. I thought I was getting it in my arm." -14-year-old female

"I thought I wasn't going to feel it at all." -14-year-old male

"I was really excited about taking the shots, and then like I did zone out a little bit for the debriefing and all of that." -17-year-old male

"They did explain it to her, but she was not hearing it." -parent of 15-year-old female

CONCLUSIONS

- remained high through week 48
- staff may be essential to successful LAI implementation for adolescents

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Example IDI Quotes:

• Feedback from adolescents receiving LAI ARVs for 48 weeks in the MOCHA Study was favorable • In this cohort of adolescents who chose to be among the first to receive LAI, preference for this formulation

• IDI data suggest that structured and developmentally tailored counseling administered by trained clinic