

HIV PREVENTION: PRE-EXPOSURE PROPHYLAXIS (PREP) IMPLEMENTATION

Charlene A. Flash, MD MPH
Baylor College of Medicine

From Research to the Real World: Sharing Science Symposium
September 28, 2015

Why We Did this Study

- Pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) :
 - High risk people using a part of an HIV drug cocktail on a daily basis to prevent HIV.
- Truvada® : only FDA approved drug
 - Once daily tablet
 - co-formulated tenofovir disoproxil fumarate 300 mg (TDF) and emtricitabine (FTC) 200 mg
- 44 to 67% effective in clinical trials
 -If taken perfectly 92% effective
- PrEP uptake may be influenced by patients' knowledge and perception of PrEP.



What We Did

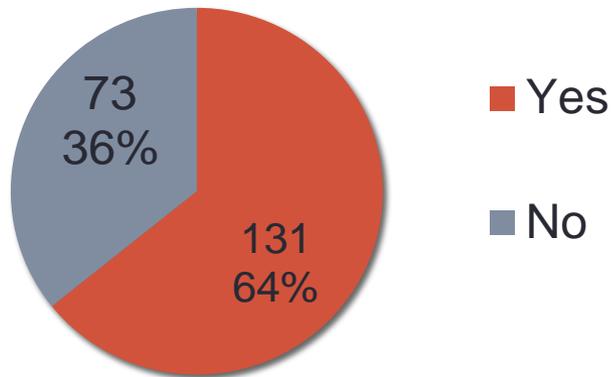
- **Design:** Prospective cohort study, baseline data
- **Setting:** Thomas Street Health Center in Harris Health System is a publically funded health care system in Houston, TX that traditionally serves HIV positive patients as one of the oldest free standing HIV clinics in the U.S.
- **Cohort:** Patients >18 years of age who present for walk-up point of care HIV testing December 1, 2013 to March 1, 2015.
- **Data Collection:** Paper-based survey which investigated knowledge, attitudes and beliefs about HIV risk, HIV prevention and HIV pre-exposure prophylaxis.

What We Found

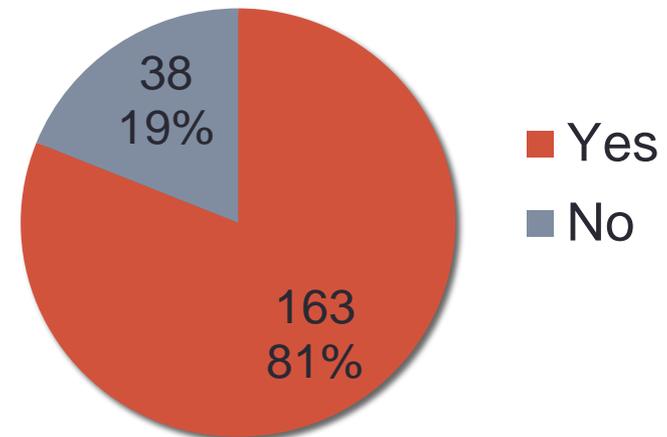
- The survey was completed by 205 participants.
 - Mean participant age was 39.4 ± 11.6 years.
 - Seventy-three participants were female
 - 49.8% were Black non-Hispanic, 25.9% Hispanic, 13.2% White non-Hispanic and 11% other race/ethnicity.
 - Almost half (43.8%) worked full or part-time, and 18.8% were homeless or unstably housed.
 - Most were uninsured (66.8%), 84% completed high school or more, 17.8% had a household income over \$25,000 and 33.2% were single.

What We Found

Predict HIV acquisition during lifetime

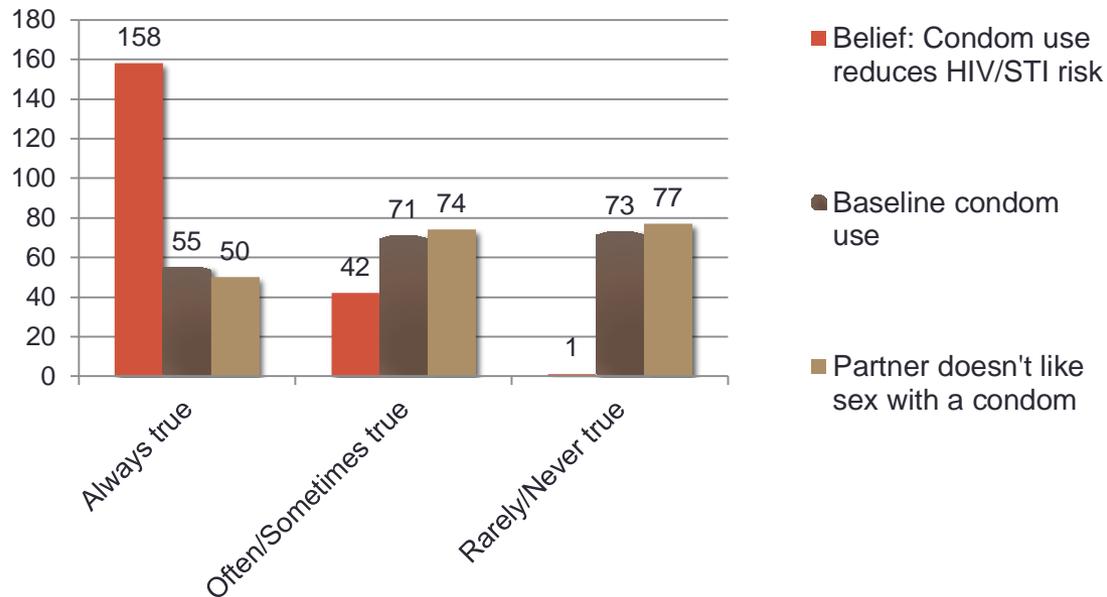


Has an HIV positive acquaintance



What We Found

Condom Beliefs and Attitudes



- Although the majority of participants believe condoms reduce HIV risk, regular condom use was relatively low.
- Partner concerns influential.

What We Found

Table 2. PrEP Interest among 205 persons being tested for HIV infection at Thomas Street Health Center			
Interest in taking PrEP despite temporary side effects	Yes	153	75.7%
	No	49	24.3%
Interest in taking PrEP alongside regular condom use	Yes	172	85.2%
	No	30	14.8%
Interest in taking PrEP alongside regular HIV testing	Yes	188	92.6%
	No	15	7.4%
Amount of hope PrEP provides	A lot of hope	104	51.0%
	Some hope	82	40.2%
	Not much/No hope	18	8.8%
Interest in following up with HIV Prevention Services	Yes, definitely	136	67.3%
	Yes, probably	46	22.8%
	No, probably/Definitely not interested	9	4.5%
	Not sure/Didn't know	11	5.4%
Interest in taking PrEP (TDF/FTC)	Yes, definitely/already taking	90	44.5%
	Yes, probably	61	30.2
	No, probably/Definitely not interested	25	12.4%
	Not sure/Didn't know	26	12.9%

What Our Results Mean and Why this Matters

- In this young adult, uninsured, minority population presenting for HIV testing in an HIV clinic, partner issues often impeded condom use.
- The majority (64.2%) felt HIV infection inevitable.
- Most participants reported interest in PrEP, despite potential temporary side effects and the need for regular HIV testing.
- Comprehensive HIV Prevention Program.
 - Established July, 2013 at Thomas Street Health Center.
 - Offers PrEP + risk reduction counseling in the form of adherence counseling, condom navigation skills and condoms.

Acknowledgments

- Co-authors:
 - Carmen Avalos, MD
 - Xiaoying Yu, PhD
 - Kenneth Mayer, MD
 - Thomas P. Giordano, MD MPH
- Data analysis: BCM/UT Center for AIDS Research
- Funder: Gilead Sciences