

PrEP in Family Practice

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Disclosures

No disclosures



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Public Health Detailing

- Educational outreach by trained professional with medical provider- often primary care based
- One on One, brief meeting focused on evidence-based goal
- Individualized information for that provider's practice
- Free service, evidence based and at least one follow up encouraged but unlimited consultation is available



Respond at PollEv.com/kelseyg435

Text KELSEYG435 to 22333 once to join, then A, D, C, UI D

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PrEP is:

Α

D

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Clear responses

Familiar but not comfortable enough to prescribe

I'll prescribe it but I have to look up what to do every time.

I'm a brown belt- I'm fairly confident and prescribe often but could use some tips and refreshers.

I'm a PrEP Superhero



What is PrEP?

- PrEP is short for Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis
- It is once daily medication to prevent acquisition of HIV
- PrEP is used by people without HIV that are at high risk for HIV infection through sexual contact or injection drug use
- Two medication options
- Medications when taken a majority of the time reduce the ability for HIV to establish a permanent infection when the patient becomes exposed by more than 90%¹



Effectiveness of PrEP

What is the evidence base for PrEP?

Multiple studies have demonstrated that PrEP is highly effective when taken as prescribed.

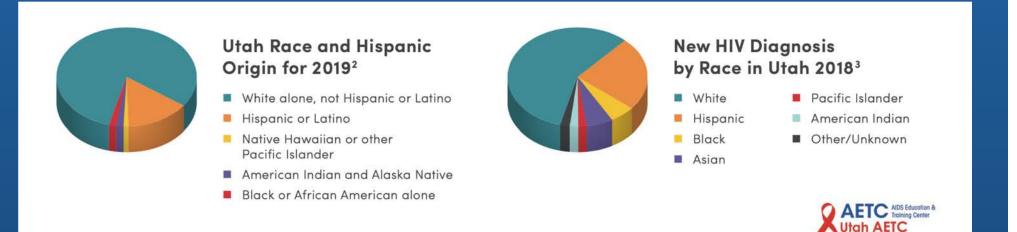
Transmission Route	Effectiveness Estimate	Interpretation
Sexual	~99%	Very high levels of adherence to PrEP ensures maximum effectiveness.
Injection drug use	74% – 84%	These estimates are based on tenofovir alone and not necessarily when taken daily. The effectiveness may be greater for the two-drug oral therapy and if used daily.

For more information on evidence related to daily, consistent, and on-demand PrEP use, visit http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/risk/estimates/preventionstrategies.html.



HIV in Utah

- 122 new HIV cases in Utah in 2018
- Rates have been stagnant for last 10 years
- While rates remain stable- screening also remains low





PrEP in the United States

- Approximately 120,000 individuals on PrEP
- CDC estimates that 1.1 million individuals have indications for PrEP
- Racial disparities present in terms of access to PrEP
 - Of the MSM individuals estimated to have indications for PrEP.
 - 65% are Black & Latinx population
 - 70% actually on PrEP are white



Who Would Benefit From PrEP?

- Men who have sex with men (MSM)
- People who inject drugs
- Trans women
- Heterosexual men and women with partners with or at risk for HIV
- Anyone who self identifies a need for PrEP



Outline

- Sexual history taking using 5 P's model
- Determining PrEP would be beneficial
- Rule out acute HIV symptoms, consider PEP & ordering baseline labs
- Sending medication with 30-day supply and 2 refills
- Scheduling a follow up every 3 months
- Billing codes to ensure visit is covered by insurance
- Cases



Types of Initial Visits

- Patient scheduled for PrEP
- STI screening or concerns
- Well exams or "yearly" visits
 - PrEP is Grade A recommendation by USPSTF
 - Mammograms, Lung CA screen, Gestational DM screen and Statin use are all Grade B
- Contraception visits
- Patient states during a visit:
 - "Am I 'due' for anything?"



Sexual History Taking

- Start the sexual history by stating it is routine, confidential and helps determine health risks
- Ask about about the 5 P's:
 - Partners
 - Practices
 - Pregnancy
 - Protection
 - Past STIs
- Educate your patients on condoms, vaccine options, IVDU, routine testing and PrEP



Do they need PEP not PrEP?

- If your patient has known exposure to HIV or high risk for HIV exposure in last 72 hours consider PEP
- PEP is Post Exposure Prophylaxis taken after exposure to HIV reduce the risk of acquiring infection
- Must be started within 72 hours and continued for a full 28 days
- HIV testing when PEP started, 6 wk and 3 months.
- Consider other screenings based on exposure- STI, Hep C
 & B. Consider PrEP when PEP complete



Exam & Baseline Labs

- Physical should focus on signs of HIV infection
 - Unexplained weight loss
 - Fever
 - Rash
 - Prolonged sore throat
- Baseline labs include:
 - HIV test (4th generation Ag/Ab preferred)
 - 3-site chlamydia & gonorrhea testing and syphilis testing
 - Serum creatine by BMP
 - Pregnancy test*
 - Hepatitis B surface Antigen and Antibody*
 - Hepatitis C Antibody*

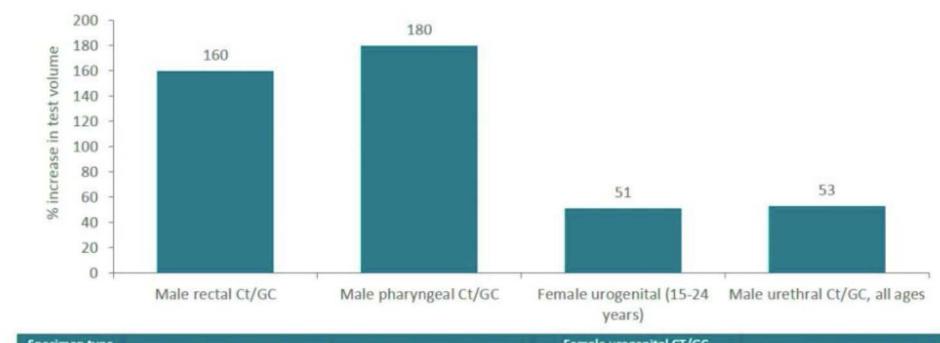


3 site Testing and Self Swabs

- NAAT testing is preferred method for vaginal, urine, rectal and pharyngeal sites⁴
 - First catch urine samples might detect up to 10% fewer infections⁴
 - Self swabs are comparable to cervical swabs⁴
- 3 site testing is very important!
 - Rectal and pharyngeal gonorrhea often have no symptoms
 - A 2003 study on NAAT extra genital testing found that 64% of the cases were rectal gonorrhea and would have been missed had urine testing been done alone⁵



3-site Testing and Self Swabs



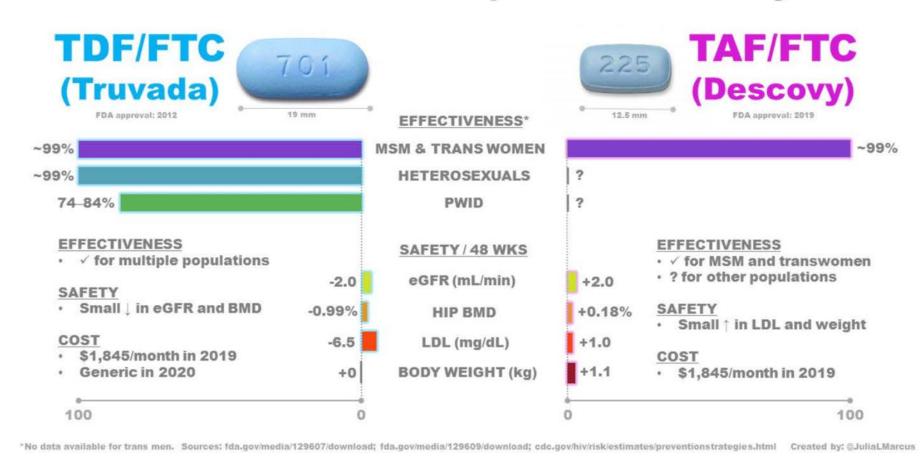
Specimen type /pathogen	Male rectal Ct/GC, all ages (n)	Male o/p GC, all ages (n)	Female urogenital CT/GC. ages 15-24 (n)	Male urethral Ct/GC, all ages (n)
2013 (Q2)	4,942	6,603	249,854	138,393
2015 (Q4)	12,973	18,458	384,047	209,243

¹References to any trade products does not imply endorsement of the product. ²Julia A. Schillinger et al. Abstract submitted to the 2018 National STD Prevention Conference.



Medication Options

Which medication should I prescribe for daily PrEP?





Considerations

- When starting medications for PrEP- send the day of the initial visit. Do not wait for lab results.⁶
- BMP, CrCl testing:
 - TDF/FTC (Truvada)
 - Can be used to CrCl of 60 ml/min
 - TAF/FTC (Descovy)
 - Can be used to CrCl of 30 ml/min
- Hepatitis B & C testing
 - PrEP can be administered if a patient has Hepatitis B or C
 - If medications for PrEP are discontinued WITHOUT a taper a hepatitis flare can occur if patients have fibrosis/cirrhosis



Sample Billing Codes

Billing Code/CPT	Description
Z11.3	Encounter for screening for infections
Z20.6	Contact w/ and (suspected) exposure to HIV
Z20.828	Contact w/ and (suspected) exposure to other viral communicable diseases
Z72.5	High risk sexual behavior
99401	Prevention Counseling (15 minutes)
99402	Prevention Counseling (30 minutes)



Medications Cont'

TDF/FTC (Truvada)

- Must take 7 days to reach effect for anal receptive sex
- Must take 21 days to reach effect for vaginal receptive sex
- Side effects: nausea, upset stomach. Improves over 14 days.
- Caution with NSAIDs

TAF/FTC (Descovy)

- Must take 7 days to reach effect for anal receptive sex
- Tablet is much smaller than Truvada
- Side effects: nausea, upset stomach, weight gain
- Contraindicated with St. John's wort



PrEP Costs

- Medication selection
 - TDF/FTC is now generic
 - Co morbid conditions may allow for TAF/FTC to be covered
- Gilead Assistance:
 - https://www.gileadadvancingaccess.com/financial-support
- Teva Pharmaceuticals:
 - https://www.tevahivgenerics.com/truvada-generic
- Please PrEP Me:
 - https://www.pleaseprepme.org/payment



Follow Up Visits: every 3 months

- Assess how patient is doing
 - Any side effects that are not tolerable?
 - How many missed doses?
 - Symptoms of STIs?

Follow up Interval	Labs	
3 months	HIV, RPR, CT & GC x 3 HCG*	
6 months	HIV, RPR, CT & GC x 3 BMP HCG*	
9 months	HIV, RPR, CT & GC x 3 HCG *	
12 months	HIV, RPR, CT & GC x 3 BMP Hep C HCG*	



Cases

• Questions?



Case 1

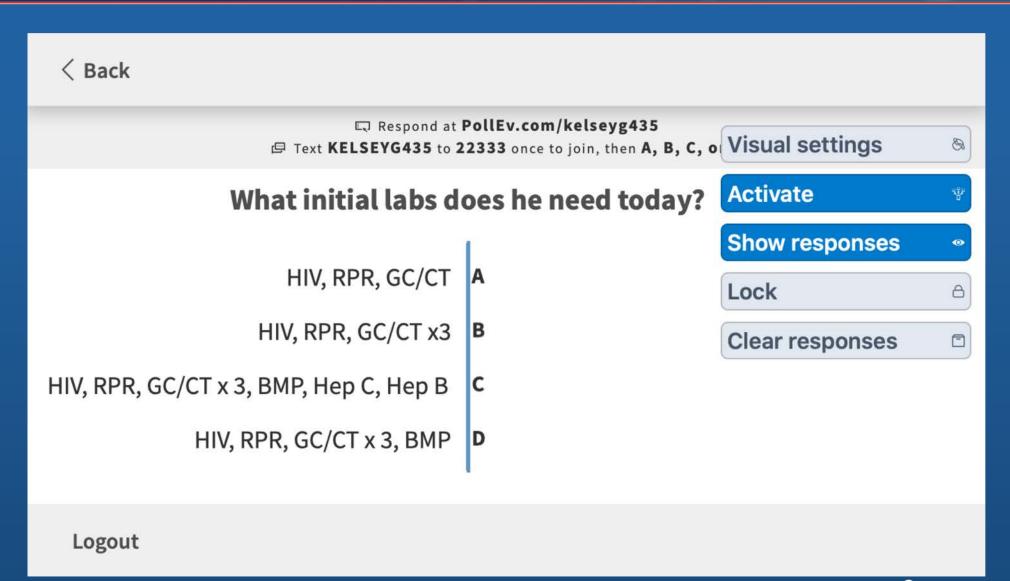
• 27-year-old cis male comes to clinic requesting PrEP. Reports he has sex with men only, anal receptive and insertive sex- or verse- and has one consistent partner with approximately two new partners a month. Uses condoms occasionally. Had rectal chlamydia last year.



Case 1: Is he a candidate for PrEP?

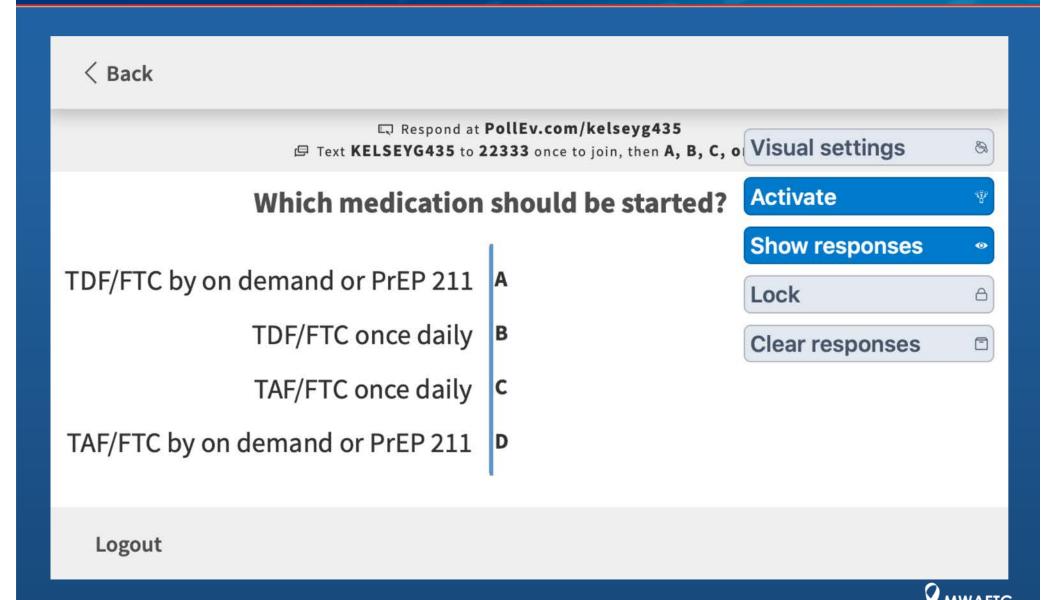
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	Is he a candidate f	or PrEP?	tivate	
		Sh	ow responses 💮 🙅	
Yes	A	Loc	ck A	
		Cle	ear responses 🗈	
No	В			
Logo	ıt			

Case 1: What initial labs does he need today?





Case 1: Which medication should be started?

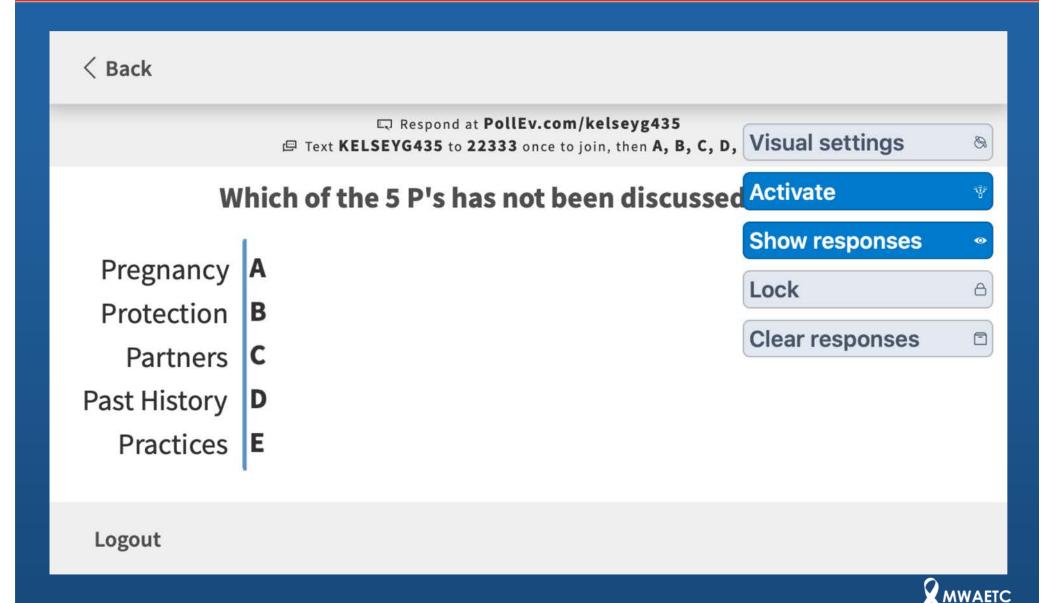


Case 2

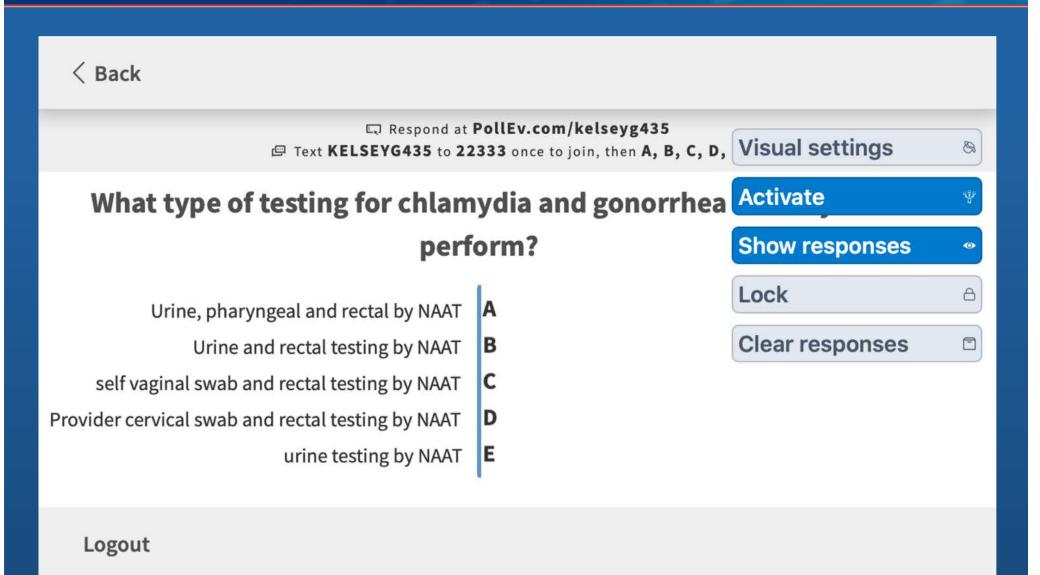
• 34-year-old cis female comes to clinic for STI testing. She reports she exchanges sex for marijuana among a group of male and female partners. Reports she has anal and vaginal intercourse with these partners. She only has STI testing when she has symptoms and her last test was about nine months ago where she was found to have vaginal gonorrhea. She uses condoms about 50% of the time.



Case 2: Which of the 5 P's has not been discussed?



Case 2: What type of testing for CT/GC would you perform?



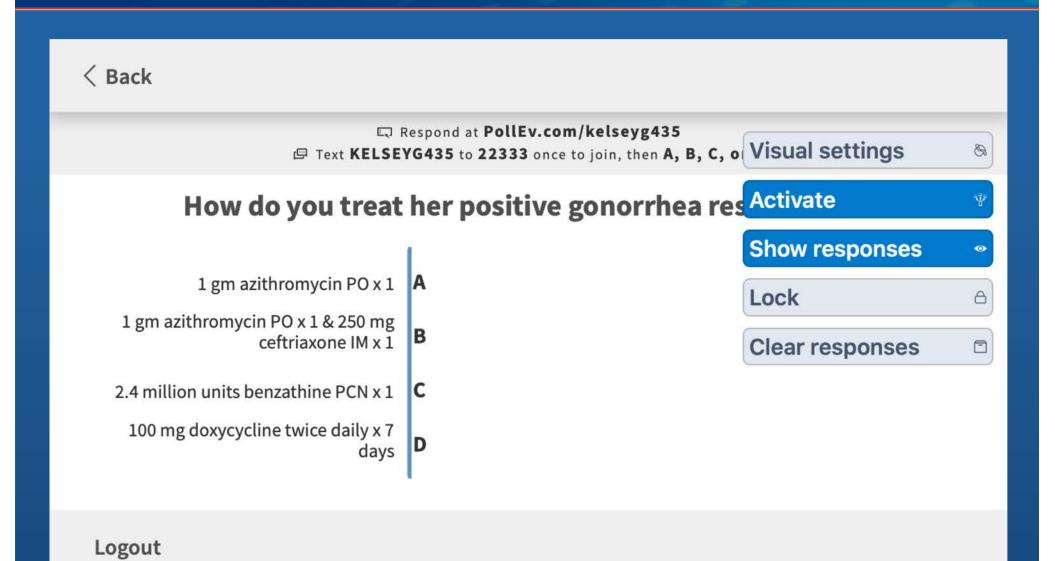


Case 2 cont'

You started PrEP and sent initial labs at her visit.
 Gonorrhea returns positive for the vaginal swab.

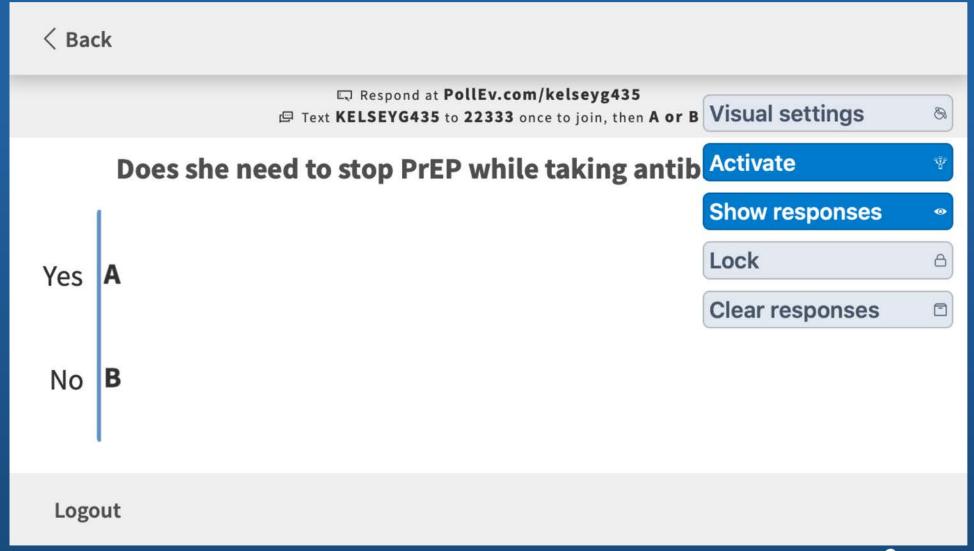


Case 2: How do you treat her positive gonorrhea?





Case 2: Does she need to stop PrEP while taking antibiotics?





Case 2: She asks how many days does she need to take PrEP before she can stop using condoms?

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She asks how many days does she need to take PrEI Activate				
	an stop using condoms?	Show responses	•	
7 days of continuous use	A	Lock	a	
7 days of continuous use but educate that PrEP will not protect against STIs	В	Clear responses		
	с			
21 days of continuous use but educate that PrEP will not protect against STIs	D			
Logout				

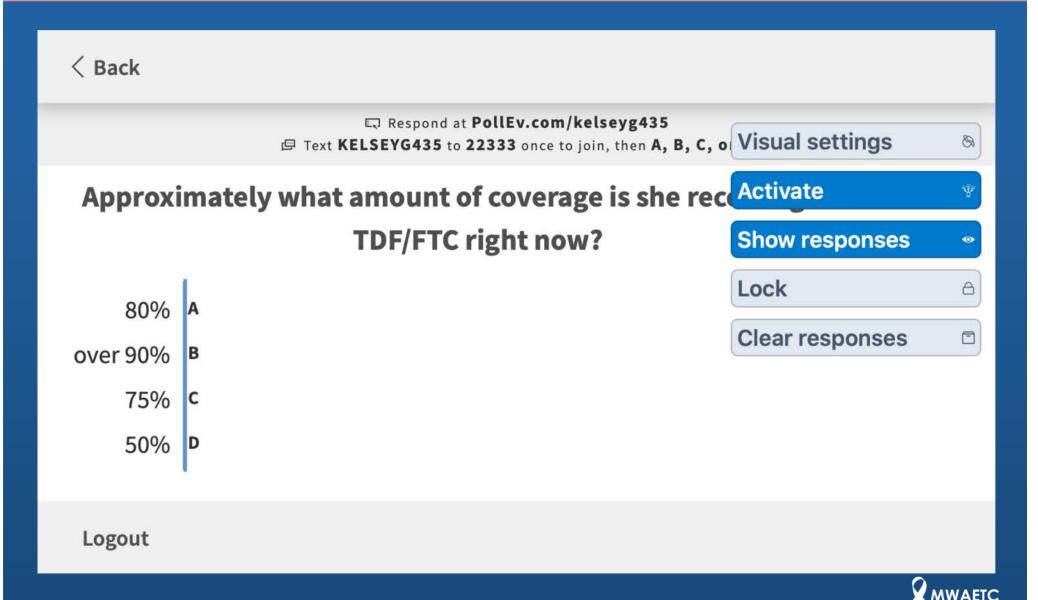


Case 3

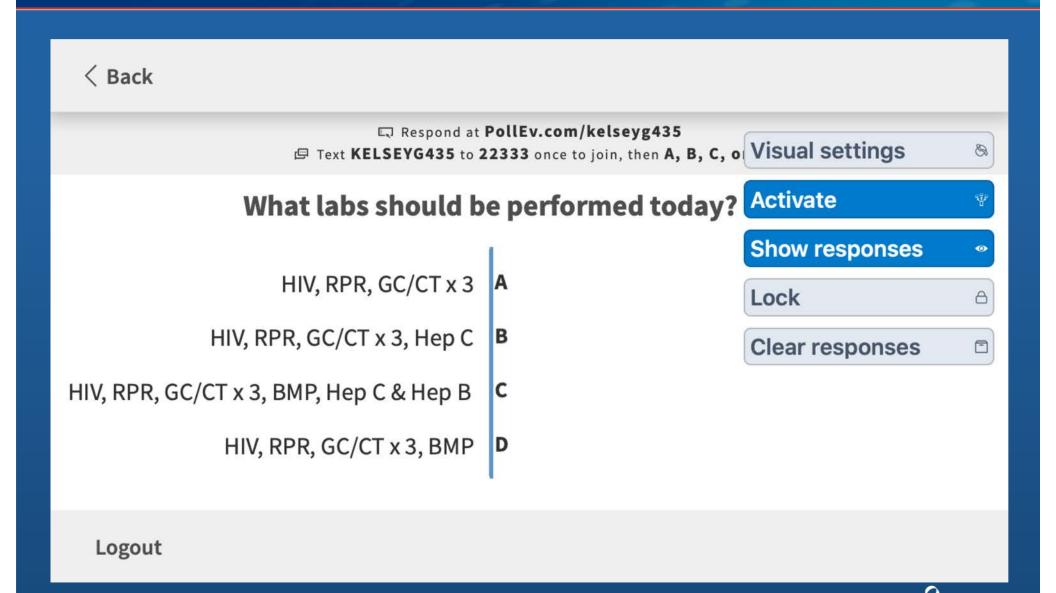
• You have a 47-year-old trans female patient on TDF/FTC for PrEP. She is following up for her six-month PrEP visit. She reports she has had a hard time remembering to take her pill and has been taking it about 4 days a week.



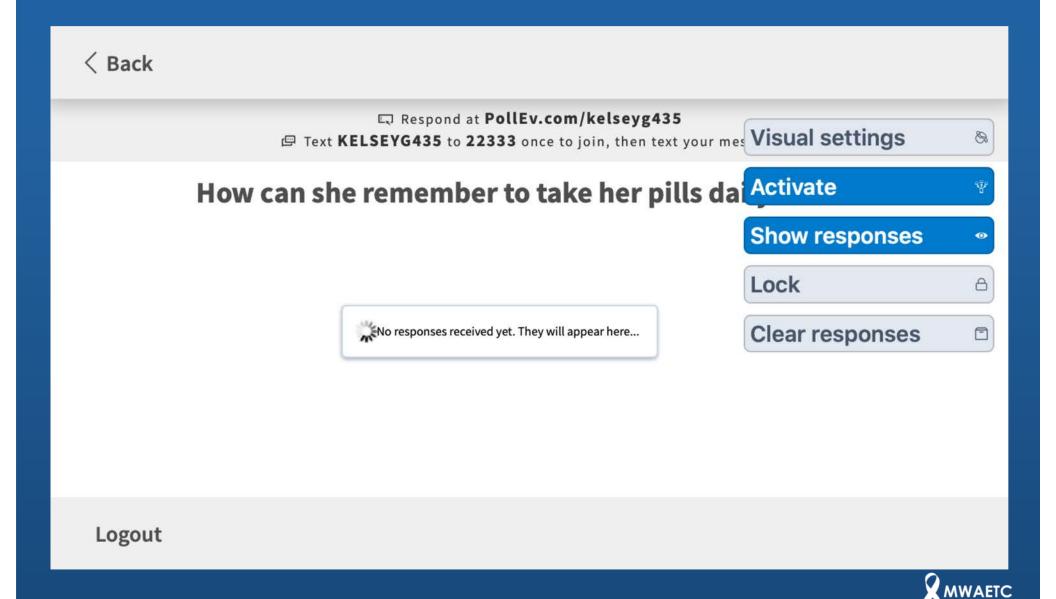
Case 3: What amount of coverage is she receiving from TDF/FTC right now?



Case 3: What labs should be performed today?



Case 3: How can she remember to take her pill?





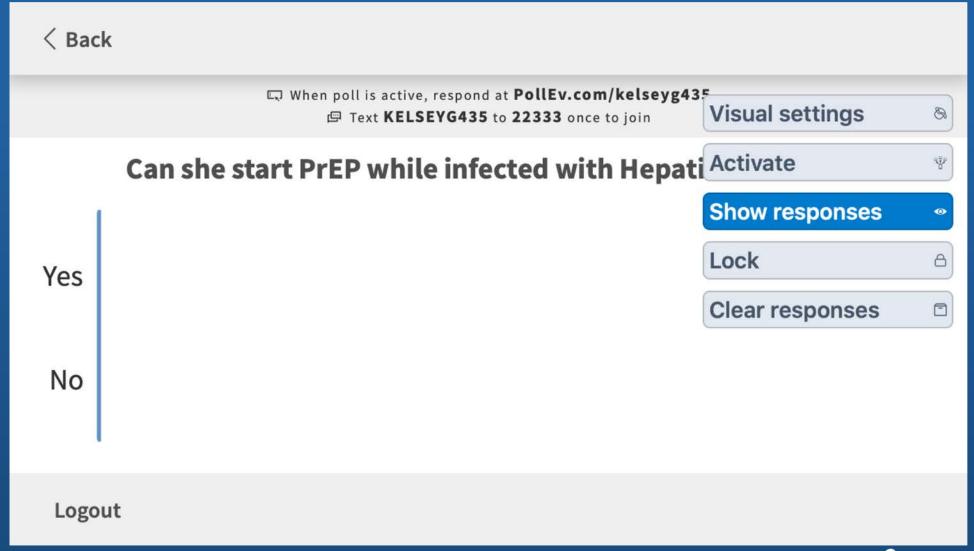




• 39-year-old cis female present for women's health exam. While reviewing social history she reveals she has been injecting drugs for the last 4 years. She has been slowly decreasing her use but is not ready to quit or start rehab. She is interested in starting PrEP for HIV prevention. Her labs return positive for Hepatitis C.

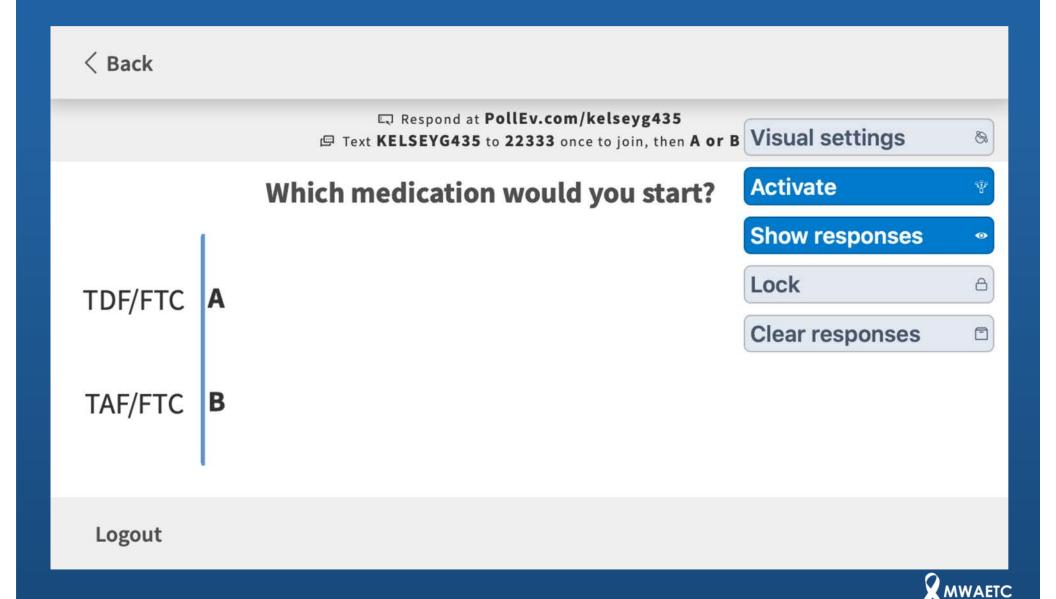


Case 4: Can she start PrEP while infected with Hepatitis C?





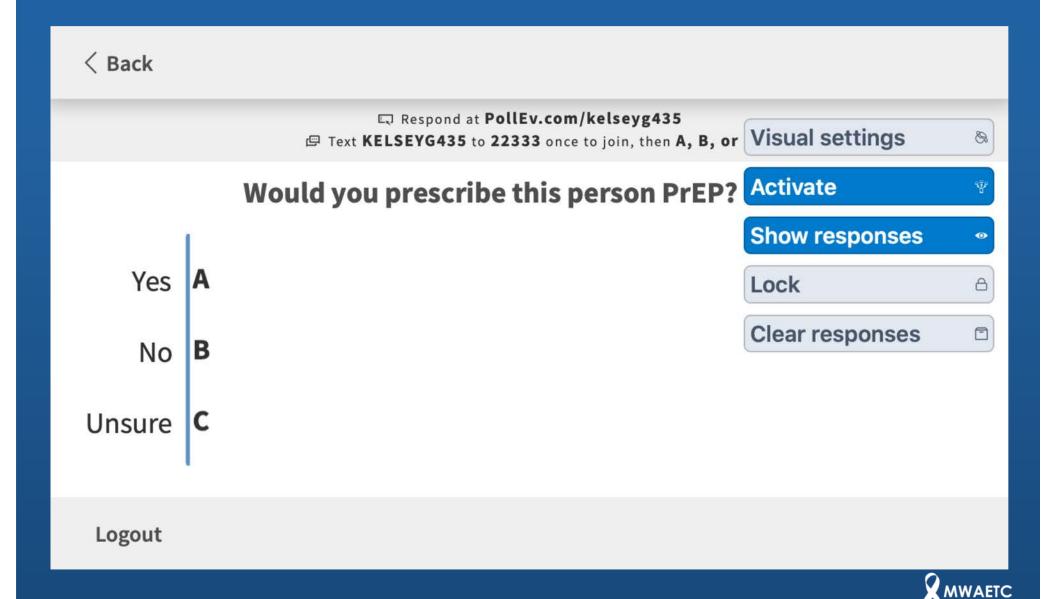
Case 4: Which medication would you start?



• 29-year-old cis male comes to clinic to discuss PrEP. He reports his new partner is living with HIV but undetectable and he would like to start PrEP because he is nervous about becoming infected with HIV himself.



Case 5: Would you prescribe this person PrEP?



- U=U
 - https://www.niaid.nih.gov/diseases-conditions/treatmentprevention



• 16-year-old cis female comes to clinic for follow up depo injection and reports she has concerns for chlamydia. She states she has an average of 3 male partners a month, does not know if any of her partners perform STI screening and uses condoms rarely.



Case 6: Is she a candidate for PrEP?

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		Is she a candidate for PrEP?	Activate	¥
			Show responses	•
Yes	Α		Lock	A
			Clear responses	
No	В			
Logout				

- TDF/FTC approved for 13-year-old and above
 - Dose changes by weight between 35 17 kg

 In State of Utah patients 14 years and older can be seen without parent/guardian for PrEP



Summary

Screen	Screen all those sexually active and people injecting drugs for the need for PrEP
Assess	Assess for acute HIV and perform baseline labs
Prescribe	Prescribe medication for once daily, #30 and 2 refills
Follow up	Follow up every 3 months to reassess and perform labs



Contact

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- Laura.martel@hsc.Utah.edu



Resources

- 1) https://www.cdc.gov/hiv/risk/prep/index.html#:~:text=The %20pill%20(brand%20name%20Truvada,from%20establi shing%20a%20permanent%20infection.
- 2) https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/UT
- 3) http://health.utah.gov/epi/diseases/hivaids/
- 4) https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/rr6302a1.h tm
- 5) https://academic.oup.com/cid/article/41/1/67/325287
- 6) https://www.croiconference.org/abstract/immediate-prep-initiation-new-york-city-sexual-health-clinics/

