



## Welcome to the National Association of County and City Health Officials' Webinar on PrEP and Local Health Departments

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# PrEP for HIV Prevention and Local Health Departments

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**PRESENTED BY:**

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# Module 1 Overview

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**Webcast 1:** PrEP for HIV Prevention: An Introduction

**Webcast 2:** Beyond the Basics: The Science of PrEP

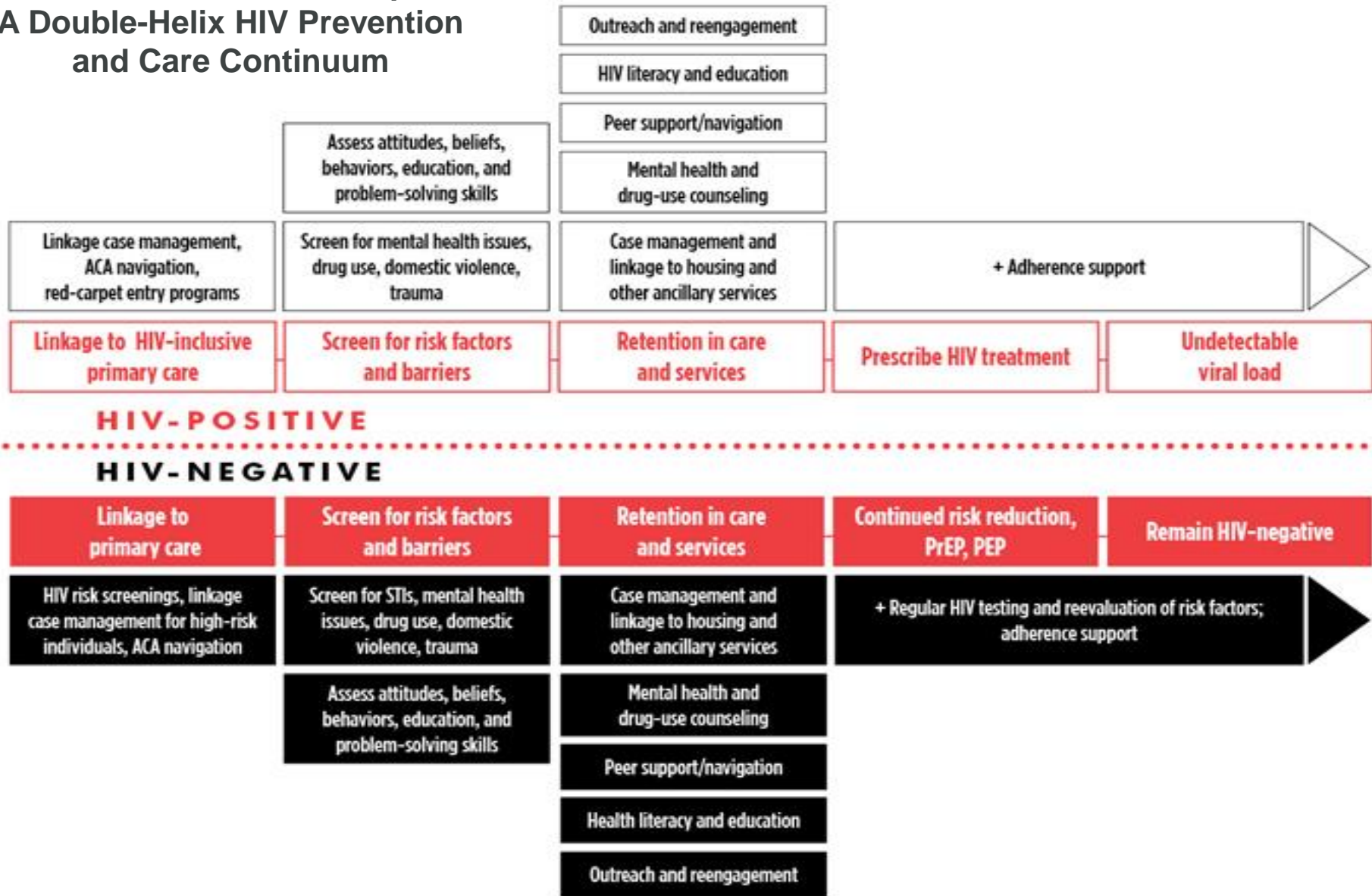
**Webcast 3:** US Public Health Service Clinical Practice  
Guidelines for PrEP

# PrEP: What are we talking about?

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- A new HIV prevention option that utilizes antiretroviral HIV medications to prevent HIV infection **before** exposure to HIV
- Involves taking daily oral tenofovir disoproxil fumarate plus emtricitabine (TDF/FTC)
  - Combination pill (brand name Truvada)
  - Approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration for use as HIV treatment in 2004
  - Approved for use as PrEP in July 2012

# Treatment Action Group: A Double-Helix HIV Prevention and Care Continuum



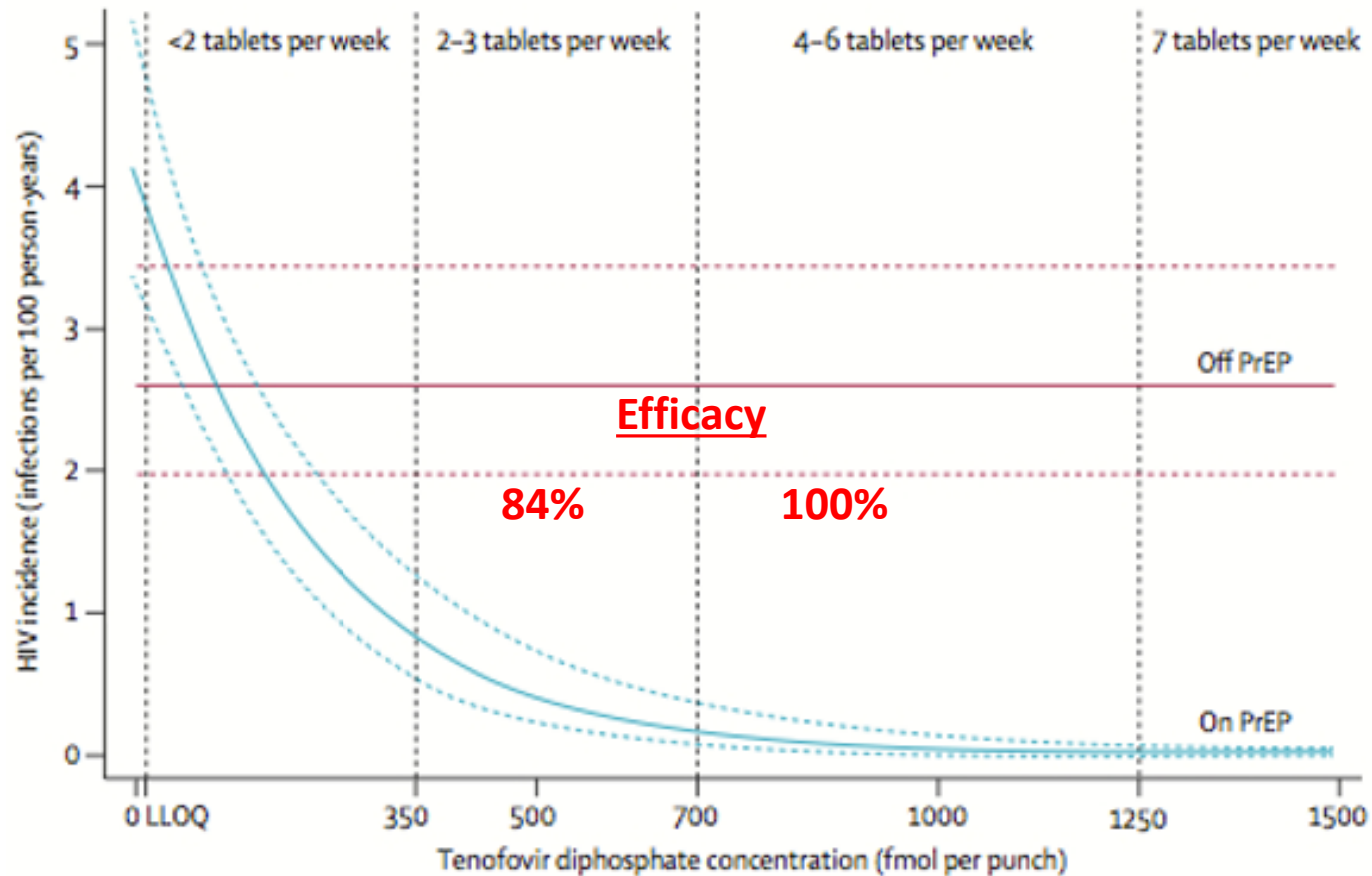
# The Science of PrEP

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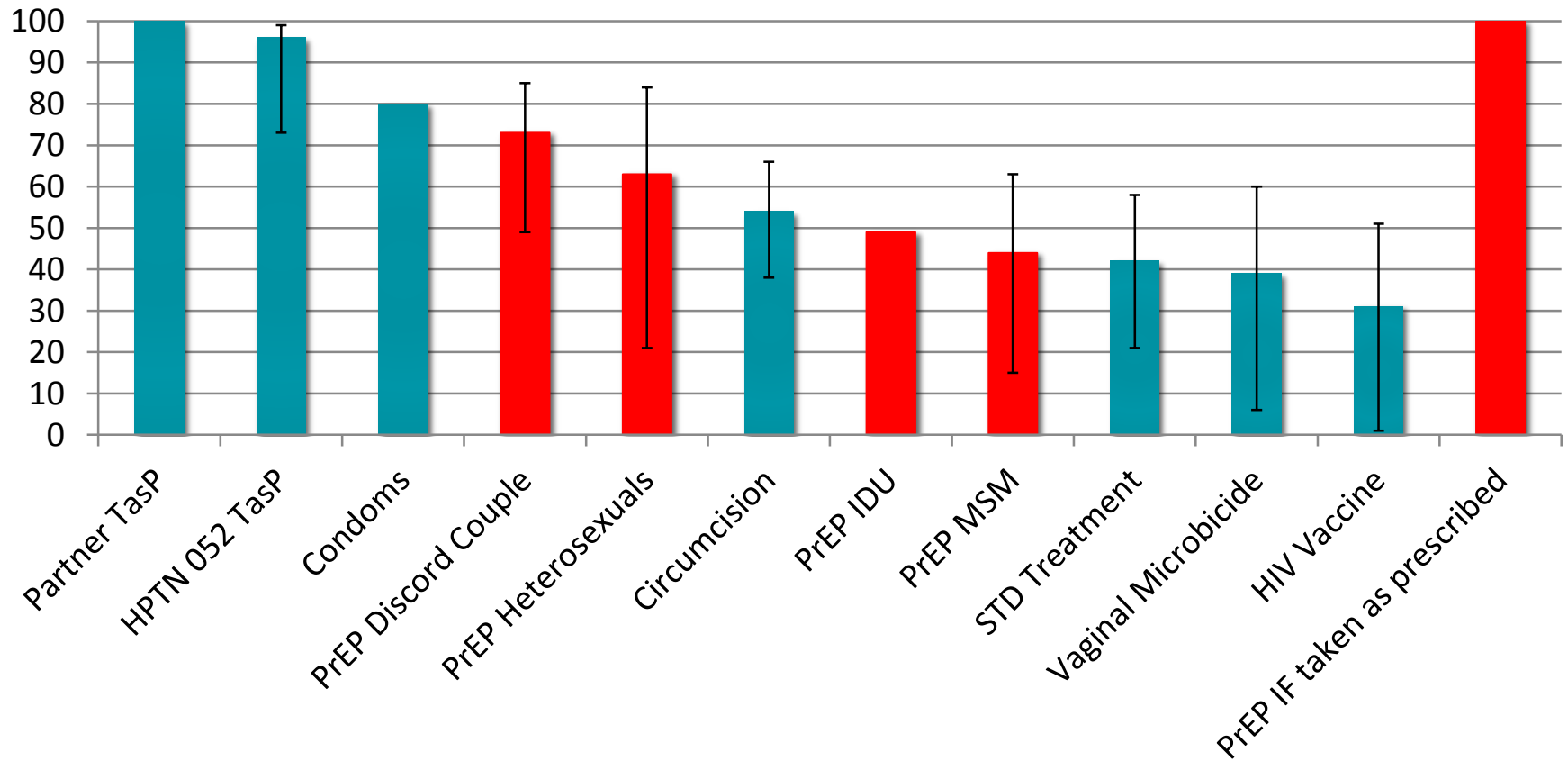
PrEP clinical trials show efficacy of 44-73%, with greater levels of efficacy (reaching 92%) among patients who took the pill consistently.

- iPrEx Study: PrEP in MSM
- TDF2: Heterosexual PrEP Study
- Partners PrEP Study: Heterosexual Serodiscordant Couples
- Bangkok Tenofovir Study: PrEP in Injection Drug Users

# Increased Adherence Associated with Increased Efficacy



# Prevention Science Overview: Biomedical Intervention Efficacy





# Key Messages of the Guidelines

US Public Health Service

## PREEXPOSURE PROPHYLAXIS FOR THE PREVENTION OF HIV INFECTION IN THE UNITED STATES - 2014

A CLINICAL PRACTICE GUIDELINE



## Summary of Guidance for PrEP Use

	Men Who Have Sex With Men	Heterosexual Women and Men	Injection Drug Users
<b>Detecting substantial risk of acquiring HIV infection:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sexual partner with HIV</li> <li>• Recent bacterial STD</li> <li>• High number of sex partners</li> <li>• History of inconsistent or no condom use</li> <li>• Commercial sex work</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sexual partner with HIV</li> <li>• Recent bacterial STD</li> <li>• High number of sex partners</li> <li>• History of inconsistent or no condom use</li> <li>• Commercial sex work</li> <li>• Lives in high-prevalence area or network</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HIV-positive injecting partner</li> <li>• Sharing injection equipment</li> <li>• Recent drug treatment (but currently injecting)</li> </ul>
<b>Clinically eligible:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Documented negative HIV test before prescribing PrEP</li> <li>• No signs/symptoms of acute HIV infection</li> <li>• Normal renal function, no contraindicated medications</li> <li>• Documented hepatitis B virus infection and vaccination status</li> </ul>		
<b>Prescription</b>	<b>Daily, continuing, oral doses of TDF/FTC (Truvada), ≤90 day supply</b>		
<b>Other services:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Follow-up visits at least every 3 months to provide:</li> <li>• HIV test, medication adherence counseling, behavioral risk reduction support, side effect assessment, STD symptom assessment</li> <li>• At 3 months and every 6 months after, assess renal function</li> <li>• Every 6 months test for bacterial STDs</li> </ul>		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Do oral/rectal STD testing</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assess pregnancy intent</li> <li>• Pregnancy test every 3 months</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Access to clean needles/syringes and drug treatment services</li> </ul>

Source: US Public Health Service. Preexposure prophylaxis for the prevention of HIV infection in the United States —2014: a clinical practice guideline.

# Clinical Provider's Supplement

US PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

PREEXPOSURE PROPHYLAXIS  
FOR THE PREVENTION OF HIV  
INFECTION IN THE UNITED  
STATES – 2014

CLINICAL PROVIDERS' SUPPLEMENT



# Module 2 Overview

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**Webcast 1:** Who Might Benefit from PrEP:  
Population-level Assessments

**Webcast 2:** Who Might Benefit from PrEP:  
Individual-level Assessments

# Population versus Individual Risk

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Your  
jurisdiction's  
population

# Population versus Individual Risk

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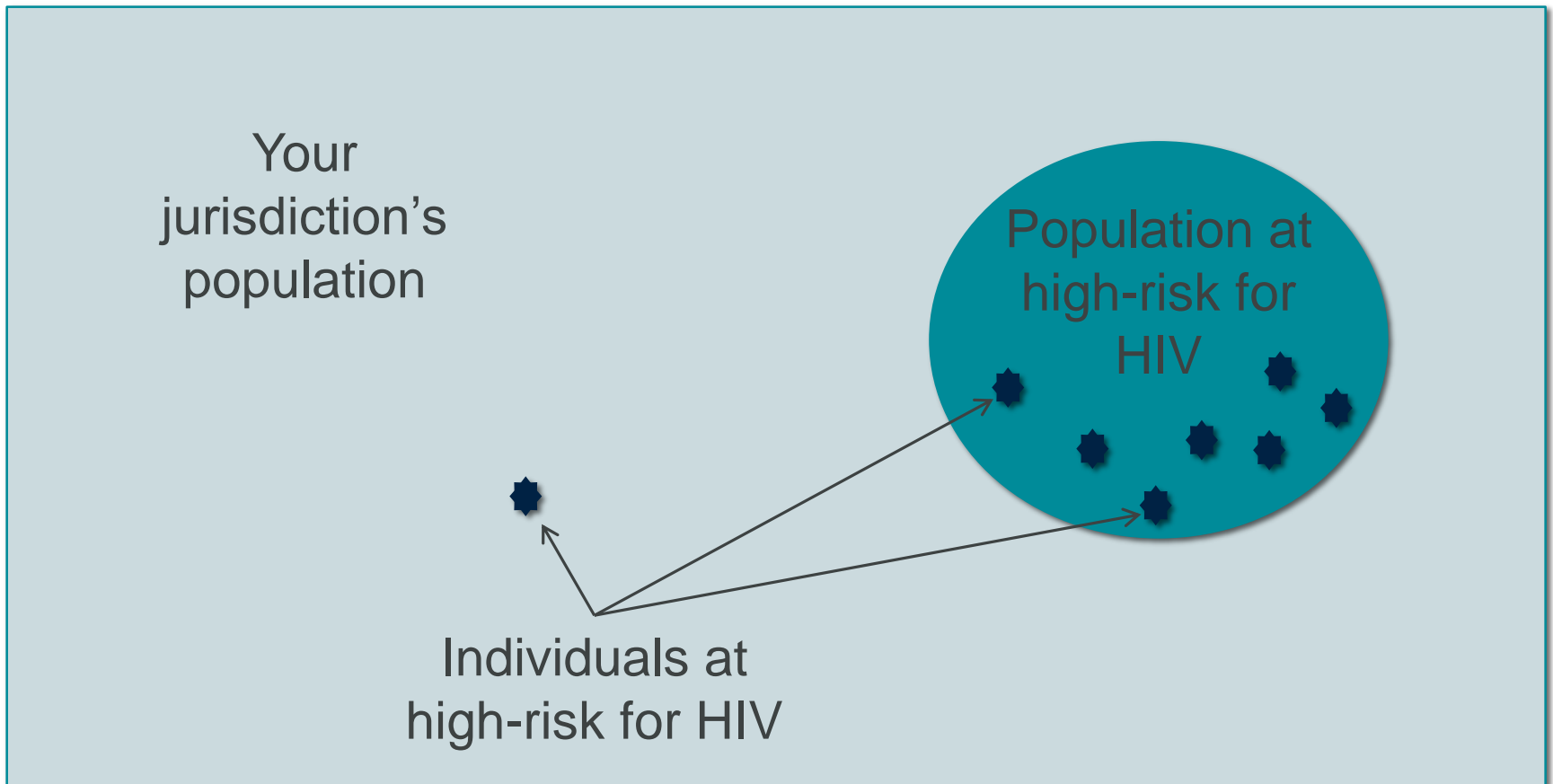
Your  
jurisdiction's  
population



Population at  
high-risk for  
HIV

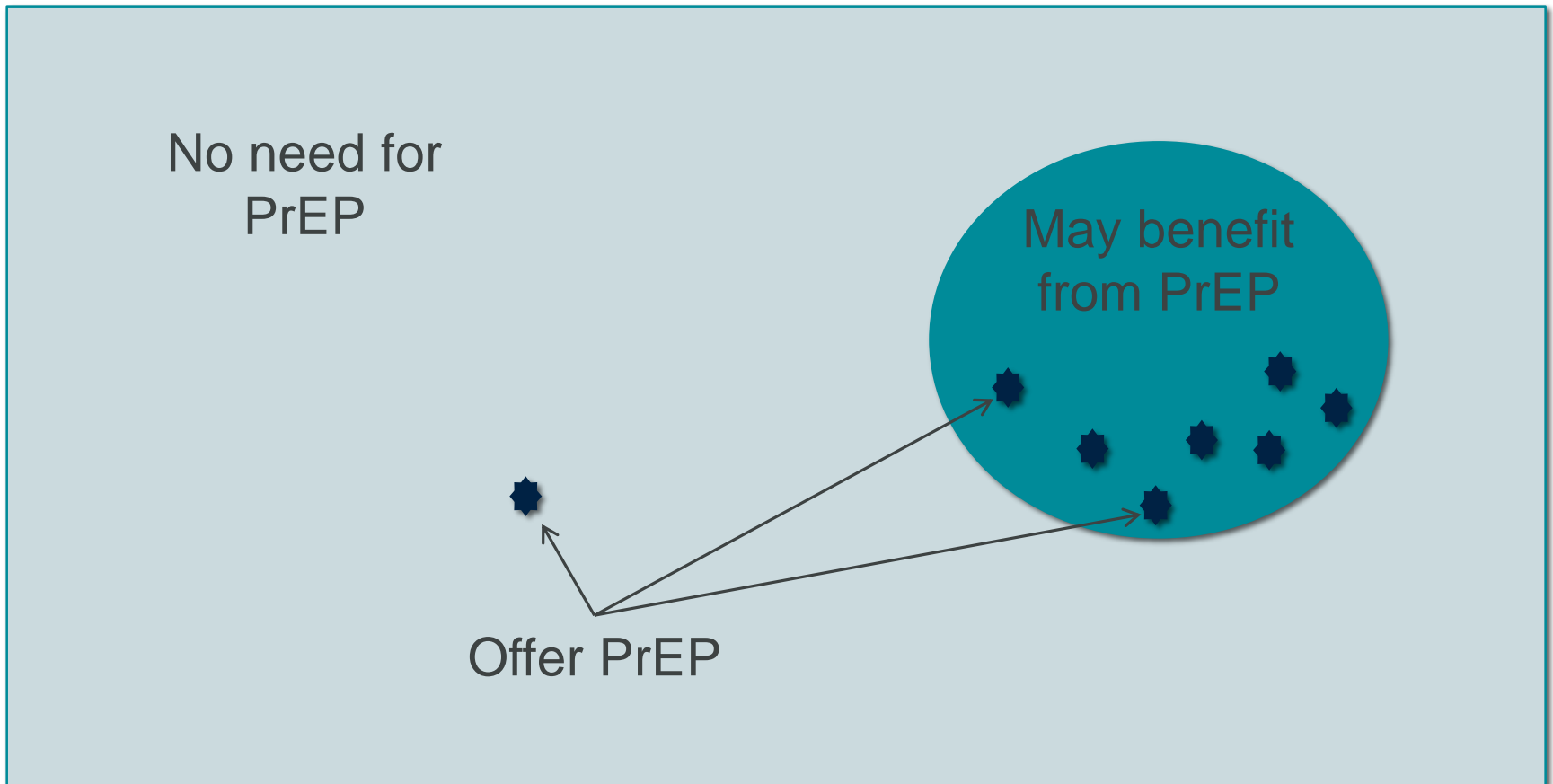
# Population versus Individual Risk

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# Population versus Individual Risk

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# Population-level Assessments

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# Key Data Sources

- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)
- Kaiser Family Foundation
- State and local data sources
- [AIDSVu.org](http://AIDSVu.org)
- [HIVContium.org](http://HIVContium.org)

# A Framework for Looking at the Data

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## National-level data

- Begin to focus on the epidemic
- May profile the local epidemic

## State-level data

- Begin to hone in on the epidemic
- Remember nationally collected data sources
- May be more helpful to local providers than national data

## Local-level data

- Fine-tune data on the epidemic
- Community partners and healthcare providers likely to be more responsive to local data

# Placing the Data into Context

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- “Triangulate” HIV data from multiple sources
  - National
  - State
  - Local
- Cross-reference with other data sources
  - STD surveillance data
  - Pregnancy and birth rates
  - Other experts: healthcare providers, HIV planning bodies, etc.
- Overlap with non-sexual health data sources
  - Poverty rates, educational attainment, etc.

# Dissemination Mechanisms

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Communicate risk profiles and HIV prevention messages to healthcare providers, HIV prevention partners, and communities at risk

- Policy briefs
- Print media
- Earned media: press release, news reports, editorials
- Social media: Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, etc.
- Newsletters
- Conference presentations
- Local medical society connections
- HMO/healthcare organization medical director/quality control officer
- Insurance plan medical directors
- Medicaid program staff
- Prevention and care advisory groups
- Local community healthcare provider associations

# Individual-level Assessments

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# Employ a Sexual Health Framework

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- Sexual health is an element of overall health
- Place behaviors in the context of having a healthy sex life
- Frame messaging in a supportive light
  - Not “I am sorry that you have chlamydia.”
  - Rather “I am so glad you came in so we could take care of this for you.”
- Open the door for disclosure and ongoing dialogue
- Understand patient desires and goals

# Specific Topics to Cover

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From the U.S. Public Health Service Clinical Practice Guidelines for PrEP

Men Who Have Sex with Men	Heterosexual Women and Men	Injection Drug Users
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Sexual partner with HIV</li><li>• Recent bacterial STD</li><li>• High number of sex partners</li><li>• History of inconsistent or no condom use</li><li>• Commercial sex work</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Sexual partner with HIV</li><li>• Recent bacterial STD</li><li>• High number of sex partners</li><li>• History of inconsistent or no condom use</li><li>• Commercial sex work</li><li>• Lives in high-prevalence area or network</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• HIV-positive injecting partner</li><li>• Sharing injection equipment</li><li>• Recent drug treatment (but currently injecting)</li></ul>



# HIV Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis (PrEP) Risk Assessment Tool: Individual Risk Calculator

1. What percent of the time do you use condoms when having anal sex, including both receptive (bottom) and insertive (top)? **50** %
2. What percent of the time are you the insertive partner (top) when having anal sex? **50** %
3. On average, how many times per month do you have anal sex? **6**
4. Are you in a monogamous relationship with an HIV positive partner? Yes  No
- 4b. What is the HIV prevalence in your community?  
(click [here](#) for CDC estimates of HIV prevalence among MSM by metropolitan area, age, and race/ethnicity. If left blank, the national average of 19% will be used) **16** %

## Risk of acquiring HIV this year:

Without PrEP	1 in 44 ( 2.3%)
PrEP, expected adherence <sup>1</sup>	1 in 77 ( 1.3%)
PrEP, expected adherence + increase in risky behavior <sup>2</sup>	1 in 59 ( 1.7%)
PrEP, high adherence <sup>3</sup>	1 in 538 ( 0.2%)
PrEP, high adherence and 100% condom use	1 in 1614 ( 0.1%)

# Who should facilitate sexual health discussions and/or educate about PrEP?

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- Primary care provider or other medical provider
- Sexual health/STD clinician
- Family planning practitioner
- Health department clinical/educational outreach staff
- Disease intervention specialist
- Anyone else who interacts with persons at risk for HIV in the community

# Local Health Departments and PrEP

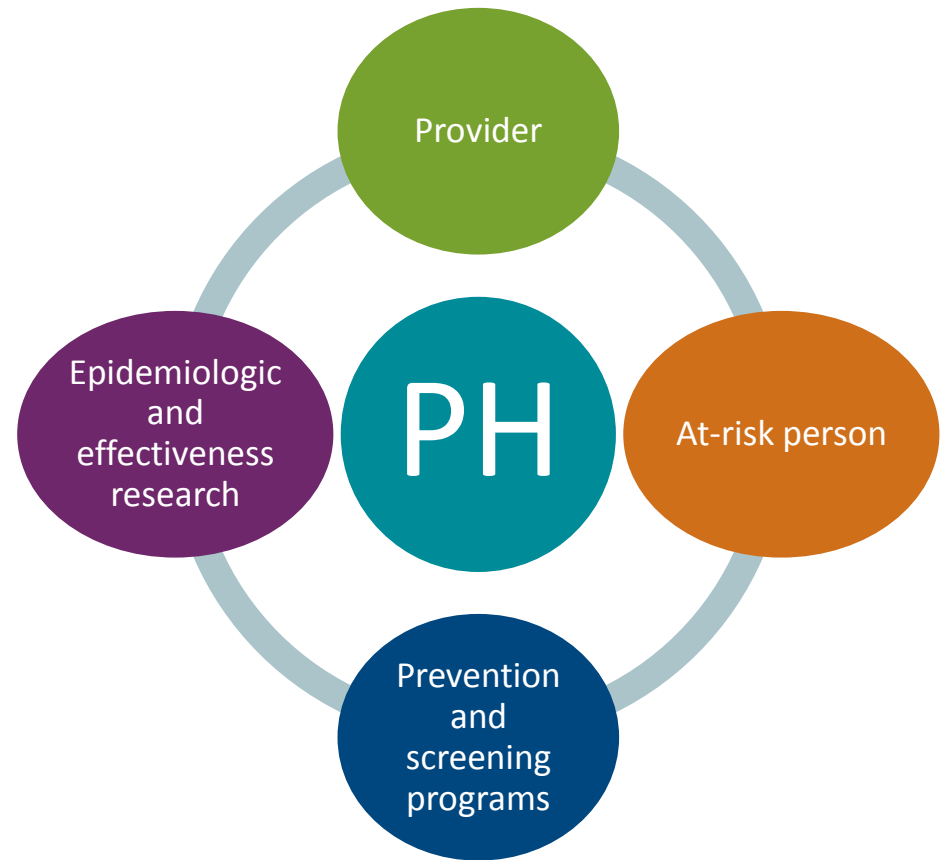
## What can local health departments do?

- Develop community profiles for HIV prevention planning
- Create resource inventories
- Educate at-risk community members, healthcare providers, and other HIV prevention partners
- Conduct risk assessments and make referrals for PrEP
- Support PrEP delivery (e.g. HIV and STI screening, adherence and behavioral risk counseling support)
- Deliver PrEP via health department clinics
- Evaluate and monitor HIV incidence and key PrEP performance measures

# Public Health and PrEP

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Local public health (PH) serves an ideal role as a connector between many parts of a broader network.



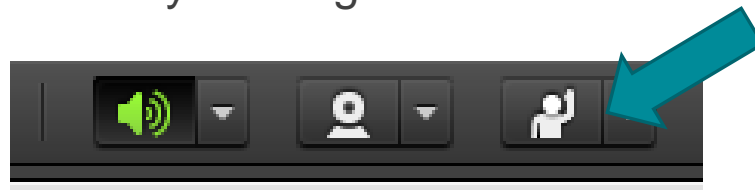
# Question, Answer, and Discussion

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# Instructions for Asking a Question or Making a Comment

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- Submit your question or comment via the chat box.
- If you are dialed-in via the conference line (866-740-1260; 9522046#) and would like to ask a question or make a comment verbally:
  - Raise your hand by clicking this button at the top of your screen.



- We will call on you to speak and instruct you to enter \*7 to unmute your line.
- After you are done speaking, mute your line by pressing the mute button on your phone or entering \*6 and click on the raise hand button to lower your hand.

# NACCHO's Educational Series on PrEP and Local Health Departments

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## Module 1

PrEP for HIV Prevention: An Introduction

Beyond the Basics: The Science of PrEP

US Public Health Service Clinical Practice Guidelines for PrEP

## Module 2

Who Might Benefit from PrEP: Population-level Assessments

Who Might Benefit from PrEP: Individual-level Assessments

## Module 3

Increasing PrEP Awareness and Knowledge in Your Jurisdiction

Incorporating PrEP into Comprehensive HIV Prevention Programs

# NACCHO's Educational Series on PrEP and Local Health Departments

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## Module 3

**Release:** Monday, December 1

**Live webinar:** Tuesday, December 16 from 1:00-2:00 PM EST



# NACCHO's PrEP Story Bank

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## Stories in Development

- New York City
- Chicago
- Hennepin County
- Denver
- Others?

**We would love to hear your story. Please contact us if you would like to share your story of how you are delivering or supporting PrEP delivery in your jurisdiction.**

**To contact NACCHO, e-mail [hivsti@naccho.org](mailto:hivsti@naccho.org)**