

## **PrEPing the Peninsulas**

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### **Objectives**

- 1. Participants will examine a real-world example of PrEP implementation in a health department setting, including process and helpful strategies to overcome barriers
- 2. Participants will gain a broad understanding of PrEP efficacy and association of increased PrEP utilization and decreased HIV transmission in the United States
- 3. Participants will be made aware of supports aimed at expansion of PrEP in Michigan

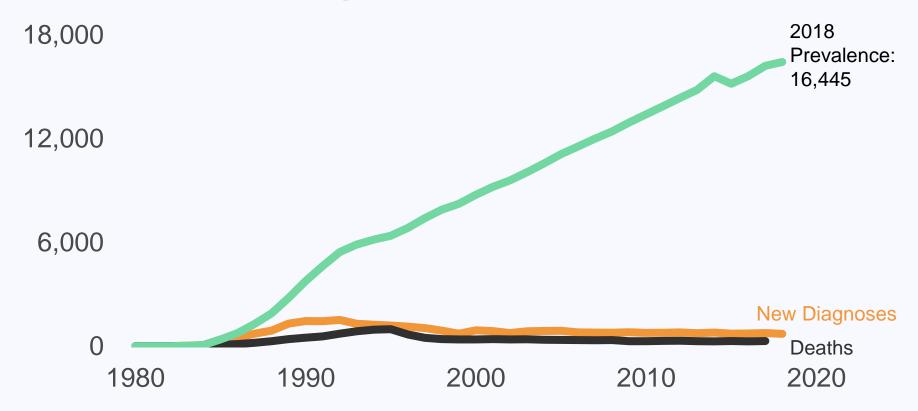
#### **Outline**

- 1. HIV/STI epidemiology
- 2. PrEP timeline
- 3. US Preventive Services Task Force A Grade
- 4. CDC Guidelines indications lab testing
- 5. PrEP financing
- 6. Chippewa PrEP implementation

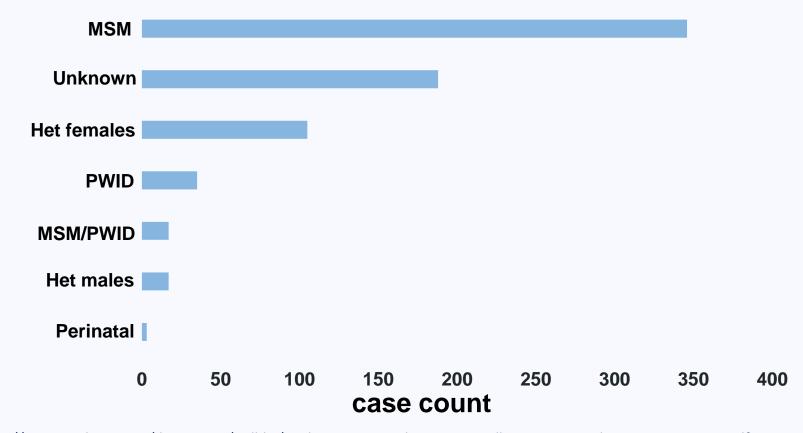
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protocol
staff training
tracking
billing
outreach
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7. Support is available!

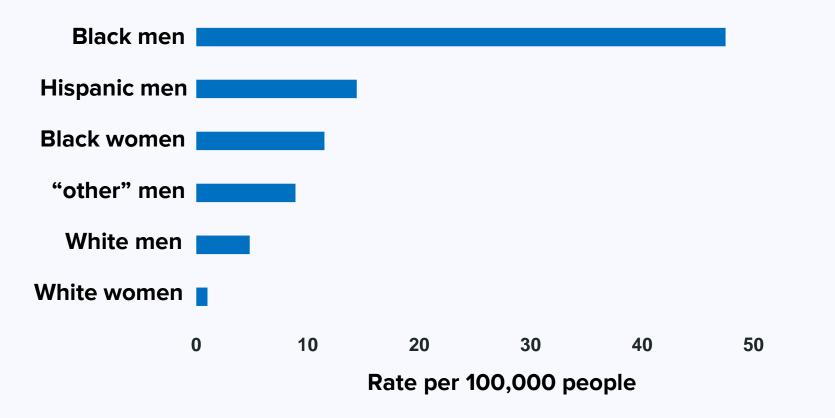
## HIV in Michigan



#### New Michigan HIV diagnoses by risk, 2018

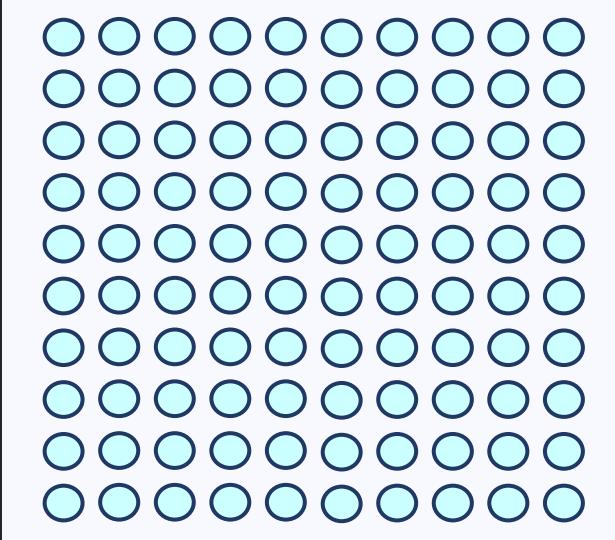


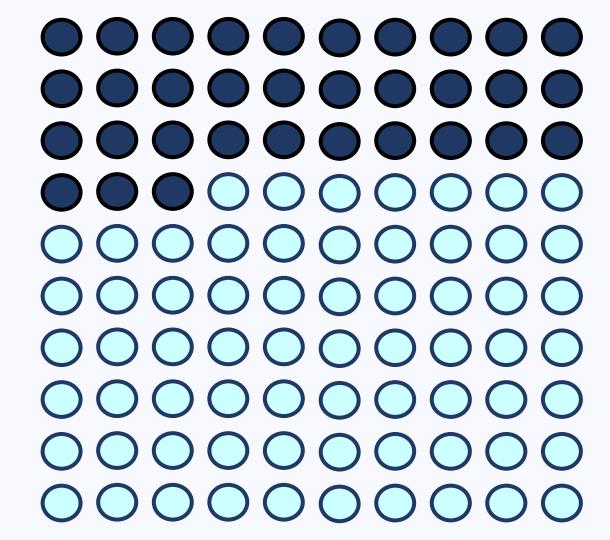
#### New Michigan HIV diagnoses by race/sex, 2018

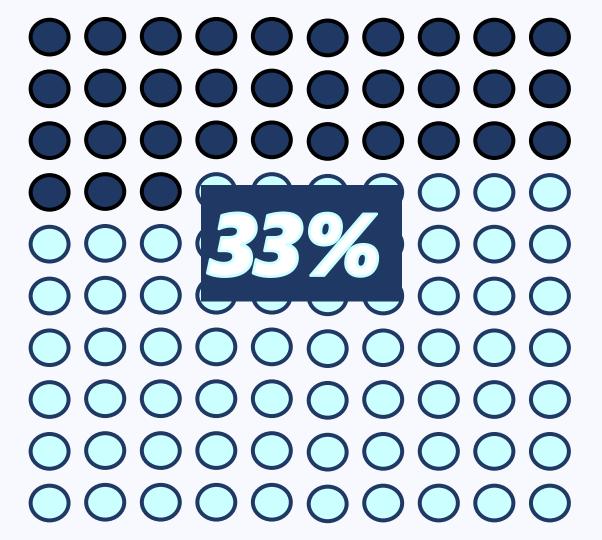


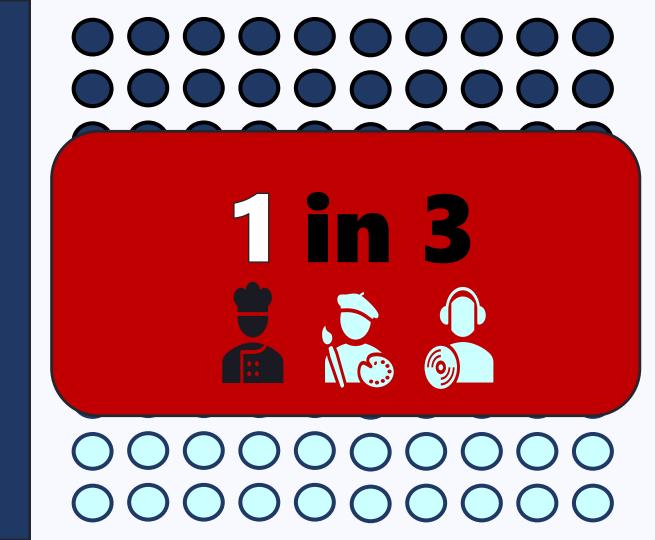
## New HIV diagnoses among young (15-29yo) Black men who have sex with men (MSM), 2001-2018

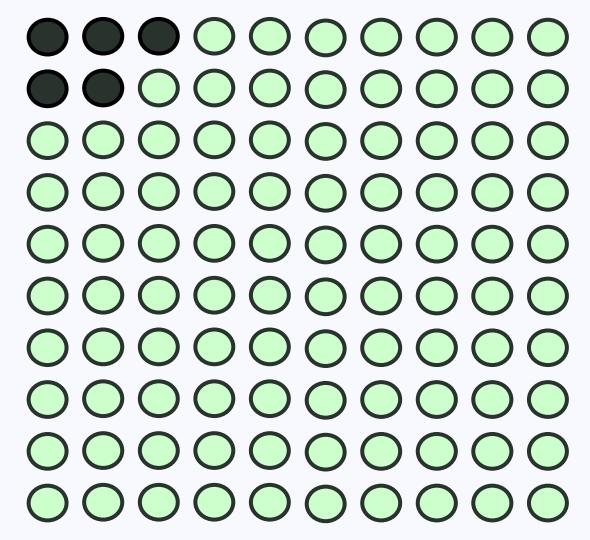


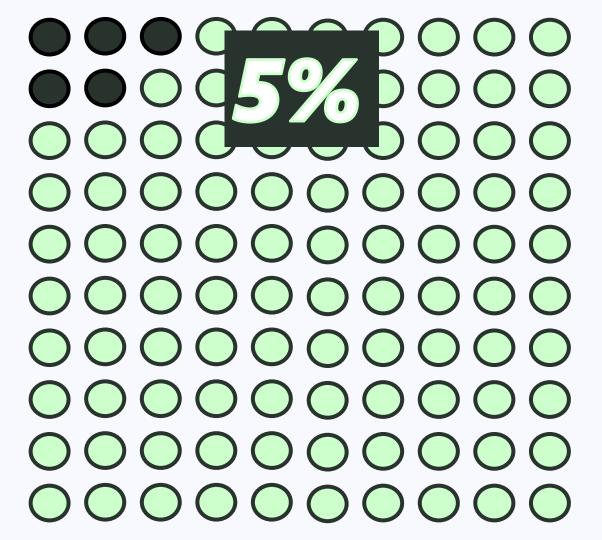


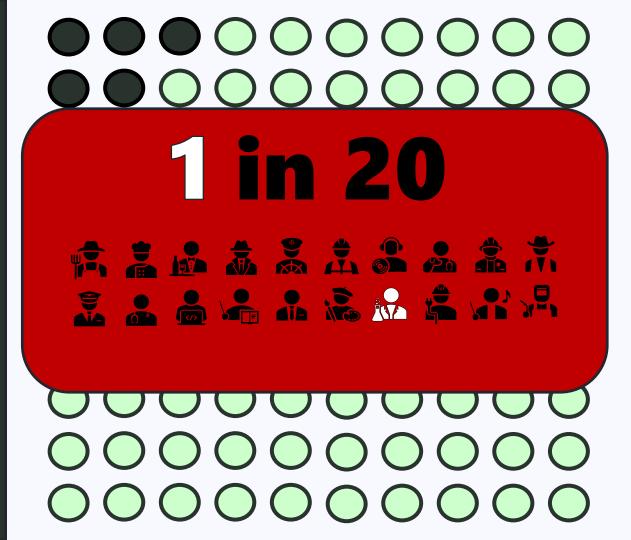




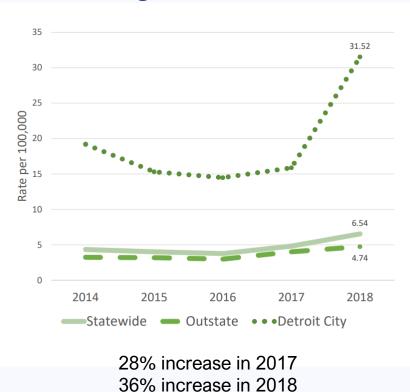








#### Primary and Secondary Syphilis Rates Michigan 2014-2018

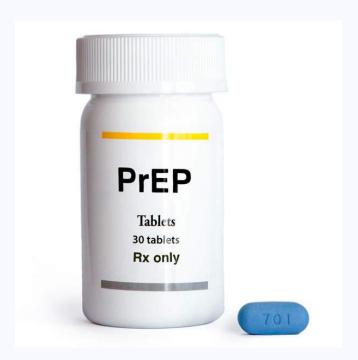


## **Gonorrhea Rates Michigan 2014-2018**



73% increase 2014 to 2018

## Onward to PrEP!



## PrEP (Pre-exposure prophylaxis) refers to taking medication to decrease likelihood of HIV transmission

**2012**: FDA approved Truvada (200mg emtricitabine/300mg tenofovir DF) one tablet daily for PrEP use in individuals 18 years of age and older

2014: CDC released PrEP clinical practice guidelines

2017: CDC released updated PrEP clinical practice guidelines

May 2018: FDA Approves Truvada for people weighing at least 35kg/77lbs

October 2019: FDA approved Descovy (200mg emtricitabine/25mg tenofovir AF) for PrEP for men who have sex with men and transgender women



Search

#### HIV

HIV > HIV Basics > Prevention

Living With HIV



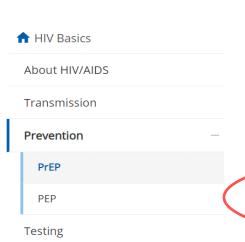








A-Z Index

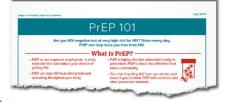


#### PrEP

#### Español (Spanish)

Pre-exposure prophylaxis (or PrEP) is when people at very high risk for HIV take daily medicine to prevent HIV. PrEP can stop HIV from taking hold and spreading throughout your body. When taken daily, PrEP is highly effective for preventing HIV from sex or injection drug use. PrEP is much less effective when it is not taken consistently.

Studies have shown that PrEP reduces the risk of getting HIV from sex by about 99% when taken daily. Among people who inject drugs, PrEP reduces the risk of getting HIV by at least 74% when taken daily.



<u>ding Instructio</u> [PDF – 1 KB]



https://www.uspreventiveservicestaskforce.org/Page/Document/UpdateSummaryFinal/prevention-of-human-immunodeficiency-virus-hiv-infection-pre-exposure-prophylaxis?ds=1&s=prep

Grade	Definition	Suggestions for Practice
A	The USPSTF recommends the service. There is high certainty that the net benefit is substantial.	Offer or provide this service.
B	The USPSTF recommends the service. There is high certainty that the net benefit is moderate or there is moderate certainty that the net benefit is moderate to substantial.	Offer or provide this service.
C	The USPSTF recommends selectively offering or providing this service to individual patients based on professional judgment and patient preferences. There is at least moderate certainty that the net benefit is small.	Offer or provide this service for selected patients depending on individual circumstances.
D	The USPSTF recommends against the service. There is moderate or high certainty that the service has no net benefit or that the harms outweigh the benefits.	Discourage the use of this service.
Statement	The USPSTF concludes that the current evidence is insufficient to assess the balance of benefits and harms of the service. Evidence is lacking, of poor quality, or conflicting, and the balance of benefits and harms cannot be determined.	Read the clinical considerations section of USPSTF Recommendation Statement. If the service is offered, patients should understand the uncertainty about the balance of benefits and harms.

https://www.uspreventiveservicestaskforce.org/Page/Document/UpdateSummaryFinal/prevention-of-human-immunodeficiency-virus-hiv-infection-pre-exposure-prophylaxis?ds=1&s=prep

## A little context:

## Number needed to treat (NNT)

### Number of patients treated to prevent one additional bad outcome

Aspirin to prevent a first stroke 3000

2000 Aspirin to prevent a first heart attack

450 Colonoscopy to prevent death from colorectal cancer

104 Statins to prevent heart attack

71 Flu vaccine to prevent influenza

60 HPV vaccine in girls and women to prevent HPV

8

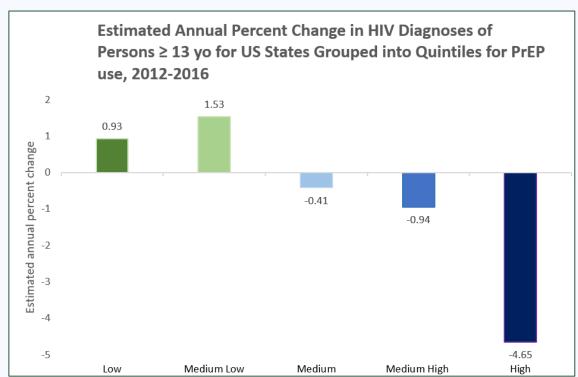
IV Steroids during asthma attack to prevent admission

50 PrEP to prevent HIV

to hospital

https://www.thennt.com/

#### The Impact of Pre-exposure Prophylaxis With FTC/TDF on HIV Diagnoses



Level of PrEP use

- States with High and Medium-High use saw decreases in new HIV diagnoses
- States with Low and Medium-Low use saw an increase
- Effect remains when controlling for viral suppression

## PrEP in Clinical Practice



#### **CDC Guidelines**

#### Men who have sex with men PrEP indications



Adult or adolescent male weighing at least 35kg (77lbs) without acute or established HIV infection

Any male sex partners in the past 6 months (if also has sex with women, see Heterosexual indications)

Not in a monogamous partnership with a recently tested, HIV-negative man

#### AND, at least one of the following:

- Any anal sex without condoms (receptive or insertive) in the past 6 months
- A bacterial STI (syphilis, gonorrhea, or chlamydia) diagnosed or reported in past 6 months

#### **Heterosexual people PrEP indications**



Adult or adolescent person weighing at least 35kg (77lbs) without acute or established HIV infection

Any sex with opposite sex partners in past 6 months

Not in a monogamous partnership with a recently tested HIV-negative partner

#### AND, at least one of the following:

- Is a man who has sex with both women and men
- Infrequently uses condoms during sex with 1 or more partners of unknown HIV status who are known to be at substantial risk of HIV infection
- Is in an ongoing sexual relationship with an HIV-positive partner
- A bacterial STI (syphilis, gonorrhea) diagnosed or reported in the past 6 months

#### Persons who inject drugs indications



Adult or adolescent person weighing at least 35kg (77lbs) without acute or established HIV infection

Any injection of drugs not prescribed by a clinician in past 6 months

#### AND, at least one of the following:

- Any sharing of injection or drug preparation equipment in past 6 months
- Risk of sexual acquisition (also evaluate by MSM and/or heterosexual criteria as indicated)

PrEP initiation/monitoring Laboratory Test	Baseline	Every 3 Months	At least every 6 months	Notes
HIV Screening Assay	X	X		Consider need for HIV RNA PCR
HBV antibody panel and HCV antibody	X			Offer HBV vaccination if not immune
Serum creatinine	X		X	Avoid Truvada if eCrCl <60 mL/min Avoid Descovy if eCrCl <30 mL/min
STI Testing	x		x	Include oral/rectal screen if risk

X

X

Abbreviations: eCrCl = estimated creatinine clearance, STI = sexually transmitted infections

CDC PrEP for HIV Prevention in the US: A Clinical Practice Guideline 2017

\*The safety of PrEP in pregnancy has not been established

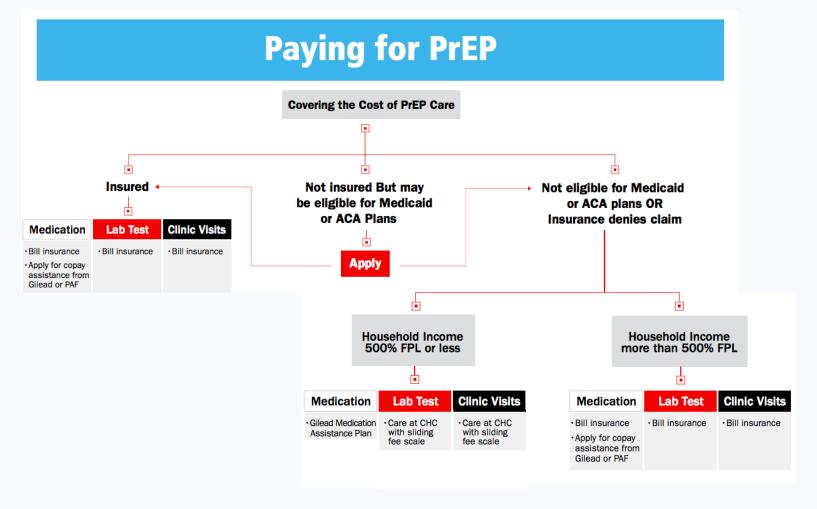
**Pregnancy test for** 

women\*

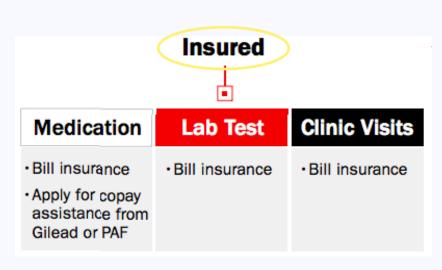
# PrEP in clinical practice



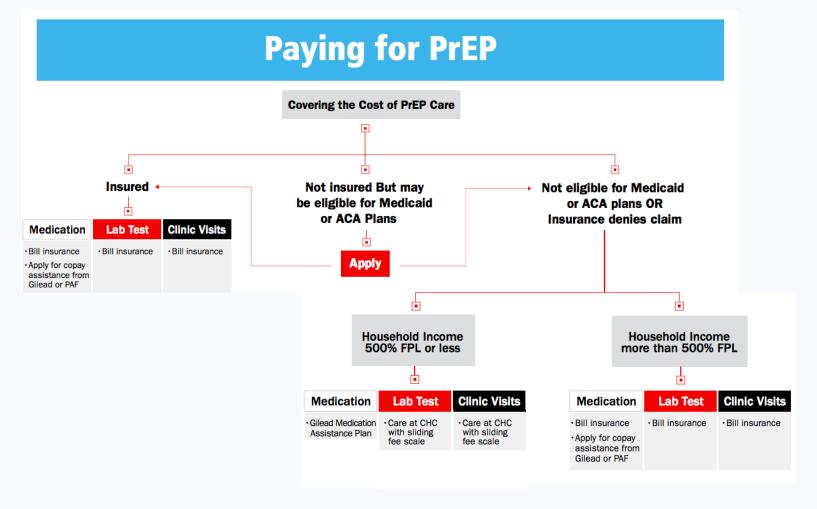
### **Financial support**



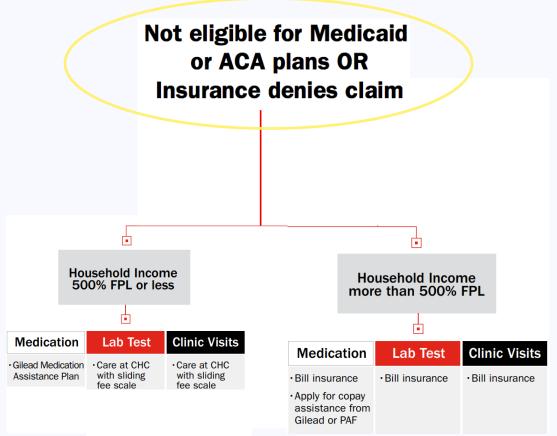
https://www.cdc.gov/hiv/pdf/risk/prep/cdc-hiv-PayingforPrEP-flyer.pdf



- Michigan Medicaid plans cover PrEP medication and associated visits/lab tests
- Commercial insurance plans cover PrEP medication and associated visits/labs with some exceptions
- Gilead copay card \$7,200/calendar year for commercial plans with copays
- Patient Assistance Program can be used for *under*insured (medication is not covered by pts plan, and patient makes <500% FPL)



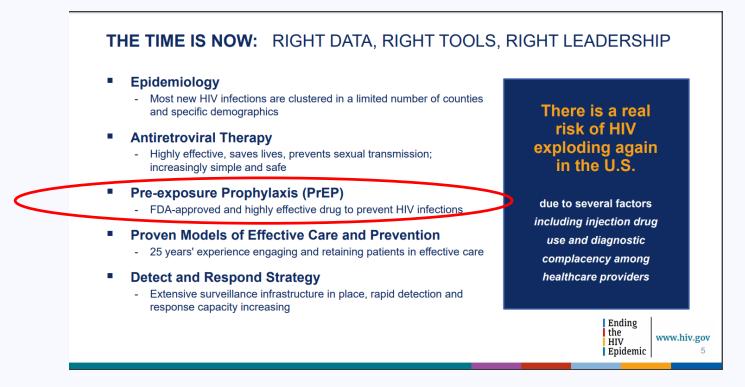
https://www.cdc.gov/hiv/pdf/risk/prep/cdc-hiv-PayingforPrEP-flyer.pdf



- Patient Assistance Program
   can be used for uninsured
   people making <500% FPL</li>
- Patient Assistance Program

   can be used for
   undocumented people
- Consider foundations
- Consider lab tests/visits at sliding scale clinic or local health department

#### PrEP is one of the main tenants of the current federal Ending the Epidemic initiative



## PrEP implementation





# Medical director buy-in, MDHHS meeting

Coordinated Health Officer, Medical Director, Personal/Family Health Supervisor, and Nurse Practitioner

**Discussed Proposal Initiation** 

MDHHS Staff answered Health Officer requirement questions

Finding/making protocols, getting approvals

MDHHS Provided with PrEP Provider Toolkit

MDHHS shared protocols from partnering agencies

Adapted protocols to our agency needs

County commission approved policy/protocol presented

#### Chippewa County Health Department HIV Pre-Exposure Prophylaxies (PrEP)

#### I. OVERVIEW

HIV pre-exposure prophylaxis (PhEP) is an effective HIV prevention strategy. Studies have shown ~70% reduction in HIV acquisition in patients that report high medication adherence and ~90% reduction in HIV acquisition in patients with detectable drug levels.1-2 PrEP should be used in combination with other HIV prevention strategies such as condom use and safe needle practices.

Patients ≥ 18 years of age may be 1) referred to the Chippewa County Health Department for PtEP or 2) a need for PtEP may be identified during their visit at the CCHD clinic. Referrals may arise internally from our nurses or externally from local physicians in the community; or patients may request PtEP without a referral.

The recommended regimen for PrEP is tenofovir 300 mg/emtricitabine 200 mg (Truvada®) 1 tablet daily. It is important to get PrEP patients enrolled in insurance when possible given their ongoing need for laboratory monitoring and prescription drugs. If a patient is insured, his/her copay for Truvada® should be verified at the initial PrEP visit. If a patient is underinsured or uninsured, there are medication assistance resources available (see appendices 6-8). Patient should be counseled about potential side effects including nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, and headache as well as about signs and symptoms of renal and liver toxicity.

PrEP patients must have HIV testing every 3 months. We will perform one additional HIV test at 1 month given our high-risk patient population. We must verify that the patient's HIV test is negative prior to prescribing Truvada®. A CMP should be drawn at the initial visit, at the 1-month visit, and then every 6 months. This will be more frequent for patients at increased risk for kidney disease. At the first visit, we will perform a urine dipstick to evaluate for any abnormalities. If there is no abnormality on urine dipstick and the HIV test is negative, we can give the first Truvada® prescription prior to obtaining the CMP results. PrEP patients should also be screened for hepatitis B and C at their initial visit and undergo STID screening every 3 months. Patients should also be encouraged to get hepatitis B and HPV vaccination as appropriate.

#### References

 Grant RM, Lama JR, Anderson PL, et al. Preexposure chemoprophylaxis for HIV prevention in men who have sex with men. N Engl J Med. 2010;363(27):2587-2599.
 Baeten JM, Donnell D, Ndase P, et al. Antiretroviral prophylaxis for HIV prevention in heterosexual men and women. N Engl J Med. 2012;367(5):399-410.

#### II. INDICATIONS FOR PrEP

- HIV-Negative MSM and/or transgender person have sex with men Sexually active
  adult without HIV infection AND any of the following:
  - a. Any anal sex without condoms within the past 6 months (receptive or insertive)
  - b. Any STD in the past 6 months
  - c. In an ongoing sexual relationship with an HIV-positive partner
  - d. Is a commercial sex worker
- 2. Heterosexual and Bisexual Men and Women Sexually active adult without HIV infection

AND any of the following:

- a. Is a man who has sex with both men and women
- b. Sex without condoms with partners with substantial HIV risk
- c. In an ongoing sexual relationship with an HIV-positive partner
- d. Is a commercial sex worker
- Injection Drug Users Sexually active adult without HIV infection AND any of the following:
  - a. Any sharing of drug injection or drug preparation equipment in past 6 months
  - Been in a methadone, buprenorphine, or suboxone treatment program in the past 6 months
  - c. Risk of sexual acquisition

#### III. CONTRAINDICATIONS & IMPORTANT CONSIDERATIONS

- 1. Contraindications
- a. Documented HIV Infection
  - PrEP (Tenofovir/emtricitabine) given to an HIV-infected patient can result in drug resistance
- b. Creatinine clearance <60 mJ/min
- Important Considerations not absolute contraindications, proceed with caution and consider co-management with an infectious disease specialist in patients:
  - a. With Hepatitis B virus (HBV) infection
    - 1. PrEP (TDF/FTC) also treat HBV
    - 2. If PrEP is discontinued, patients with HBV may have rebound viremia
  - b. Who are pregnant or are attempting to conceive
    - 1. Need to discuss risks and benefits of PrEP
      - Benefits: decreased risk of acute HIV during pregnancy and decreased risk of mother-child HIV transmission
      - Risks: no data to suggest PrEP (TDF/FTC) increases risk of birth defects, however there is not enough data to exclude the possibility of harm

2

- with pre-existing risk factors for chronic kidney disease (> 65 years of age, hypertension, diabetes, etc.)
  - 1. Discuss possibility of kidney disease
  - 2. Perform more frequent laboratory monitoring of CMP and UA
- d. Taking concomitant nephrotoxic drugs or drugs that interact with PrEP
  - 1. Take thorough medication history and consider discussing with a pharmacist
- e. With osteopenia, osteomalacia, or osteoporosis
  - 1. Discuss risk of bone loss with tenofovir (TDF)
- f. Adolescents
  - Parental consent not needed for HIV preventative services provided by Title X agencies
  - Younger adolescents at higher risk of renal complications and osteopenia associated with tenofovir (TDF)

#### IV. INITIAL PrEP VISIT

- 1. Assess:
  - a. Indications for PrEP
  - b. Contraindications/considerations for PrEP
  - c. Symptoms of acute HIV infection
  - d. Barriers to adherence
- 2. Educate:
  - a. CDC General information sheet
  - b. CDC Medication fact sheet
  - c. CDC Acute HIV fact sheet
  - d. CDC Adherence brochure
- e. Risk reduction counseling (condom use, safe injection practices, etc.)
- 3. Testing
  - a. On-site, same day labs:

- i. Rapid HIV Ab/Ag test
- ii. Urine dipstick
- iii. Urine pregnancy test for women
- b. Send out labs:
  - i. CMP (calculate creatinine clearance using Cockcroft-Gault)
  - ii. Hepatitis B screening (surface antigen, surface antibody, core antibody) and
  - iii. Hepatitis C screening (follow our most recent MDHHS protocol)
  - Urethral, rectal and pharyngeal (based on reported sexual practices) gonorrhea and chlamydia screening
  - v. Syphilis screening
- 4. Prescription and Follow-Up
  - a. If rapid HIV test negative and urine dipstick without abnormality, give 30-day prescription for Truvada® (tenofovir 300 mg/emtricitabine 200 mg) 1 tablet daily
  - b. Confirm that patient has coverage for Truvada®
    - Insured: call pharmacy to confirm co-pay, use medication assistance programs as necessary
    - Underinsured or uninsured: discuss insurance enrollment options, use medication assistance programs as necessary
  - c. Schedule follow up appointment just prior to end of 30-day prescription

#### V. PrEP 30-DAY VISIT

- 1. Assess:
- a. Side effects
- b. Symptoms of acute HIV infection
- c. Adherence and barriers to adherence
- 2. Educate:
  - a. Reiterate adherence techniques
  - b. Continued risk reduction counseling (condom use, safe injection practices, etc.)
- 3. Testing

- c. On-site, same day labs:
  - i. Rapid HIV Ab/Ag test
- d. Send out labs:
  - i. CMP (calculate creatinine clearance using Cockcroft-Gault)
- 4. Prescription and Follow-Up
  - a. If rapid HIV test negative, give 60-day prescription for Truvada® (tenofovir 300 mg/emtricitabine 200 mg) 1 tablet daily
  - b. Schedule follow-up appointment just prior to end of 60-day prescription

#### VI. ROUTINE PrEP FOLLOW-UP VISITS (every 3 months)

- 1. Assess:
  - a. Side effects
  - b. Symptoms of acute HIV infection
  - c. Adherence and barriers to adherence
  - d. Ongoing indication for PrEP
- 2. Educate:
  - c. Reiterate adherence techniques
  - d. Continued risk reduction counseling (condom use, safe injection practices, etc.)
- 3. Laboratory studies (every 3 months)
  - a. On-site, same day labs:
    - i. Rapid HIV Ab/Ag test
  - ii. Urine pregnancy test for women
  - b. Send out labs:
    - Urethral, rectal, and pharyngeal (based on reported sexual practices) gonorrhea and chlamydia screening
    - ii. Syphilis screening
- 4. Laboratory studies (every 6 months)

- a. Send out labs
  - i. CMP\* (calculate creatinine clearance using Cockcroft-Gault)
- 5. Prescription and Follow-Up
  - If rapid HIV test negative, give 90-day prescription for Truvada® (tenofovir 300 mg/emtricitabine 200 mg) 1 tablet daily
  - d. Schedule follow-up appointment just prior to end of 90-day prescription

\*if patient has risk factors for kidney disease, perform CMP every 3 months and UA every 6 months.

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## Staffing PrEP clinic hours, Staff education

Registered Nurse met MDHHS required HIV training modules

Personal/Family Health Supervisor attended PrEP Navigator Training

RN attended Clinical Nurse HIV training

**PrEP Clinical Providers Guidelines** 

RN availability based

## Initiating patients

Family planning/STI clinic visits

Create separate office visit vs.

combined

Outreach

Schedule of visits and lab work

Insurance information

Barriers to adherence

Intake form

Work with providers



#### Chippewa County Health Department Health History – PrEP

	Affix label here
GENERAL HEALTH	STAFF COMMENTS
HAVE YOU EVER HAD:   Hepatitis   Stroke   Diabetes   Thyroid Disease   Rheumatic Fever   Asthma   Heart Disease   Epilepsy   Mental Iliness   Kidney Disease   Cancer   Hospitalization/Surgery   Major Ilinesses/Injuries   Allergies:   List all medications you use (prescribed/not prescribed)	
Tobacco Use:   Former   Present   Never   How much?   Marijuana Use:   Former   Present   Never   How much?   Immunizations: Are you up to date?   Yes   No   Unsure	
FAMILY HISTORY	STAFF COMMENTS
HAVE YOUR PARENTS, BROTHERS OR SISTERS EVER HAD (if known):	
Yes   No   ?	
LIEA TU DE IEU	AT LES COLUMENTS
HEALTH REVIEW	STAFF COMMENTS
OO VOU NOW HAVE, OR HAVE EVER HAD:    Yes	
DO YOU NOW HAVE, OR HAVE EVER HAD:  Heart problems/murmurs	
continue on other side	



#### Chippewa County Health Department Health History – PrEP

			06
DO YOU NOW HAVE, OR HAVE EVER HAD (continued)?			
HIV			
Have you been tested?	0	0	
Syphilis			
Have you been tested?			
If yes, when?			
When was the <u>first day</u> of your last normal period?  How often is your period? Every days  Are you currently breastfeeding? □ Yes □ No			
			CTAFF COMMENTS
SEXUAL/SOCIAL HISTORY  Are you currently sexually active?  Yes  No			STAFF COMMENTS
Age you first had intercourse			
Please describe your sexual activity during the last year. (check all that apply)    was in a monogamous relationship with a man (I had man only)   was in a monogamous relationship with a woman (I h one woman only)   I had multiple partners   had both male and female partners   did not have any sexual partners   other:   Do you live or associate with a cluster of individuals who are l-   Yes	ad sex	with	
A male without using a condom?			
A male who has HIV+?			
A female without using a condom?			
A transgender person without using a condom?			
A man who has sex with other men?			
Have you exchanged sex for drugs or money?			
Have you ever had sexual acts forced upon you?			
ANSWER THE FOLLOWING IF YOU USE ALCOHOL OR STI In the past 3 months:  In the past 3 months:  Has anyone annoyed mentioned to you that you should cut do drinking or using drugs?   Yes   No Have you used injectable drugs/methamphetamine?   Yes   Ye	own/st		



#### Chippewa County Health Department Health History – PrEP

ZIKA RISK ASSESSMENT	STAFF COMMENTS
Have you or your sexual partner traveled in or outside the United States in	
the last 8 months?   Yes   No, if yes where did you travel to?	
Are you or your partner planning a trip outside the United States?	
☐ Yes ☐ No, if yes where are you traveling to?	
Are you planning to become pregnant?   Yes   No	
If yes when are you planning to become pregnant?	
Do you have any other questions or problems?	
,	
Are you currently homeless or foresee being homeless within the next 30	
days?	
o the best of my knowledge the above information is complete and ac	curate
Client's Signature Date	

# Monitoring ongoing patients

Following recommendations

One month follow-up

Three month follow-up with lab work

## **Tracking**

## Created module in Electronic Health Record to monitor/track:

labs

visits

adherence

insurance

pharmacy

risk factors

provider visit notes

side effects

# Outreach to Community/Physicians

PrEP bulletin board in lobby

**Educational Information to local physicians** 

Advertised on radio and social media

Outreach through Syringe Access and Drag Night

**University outreach** 

**Discussed in Family Planning/STI Clinics** 

## Hep C/Hep A/HIV/Syringe Access Program

Lead nurse for Syringe Access Program, Hep A Grant

Newly granted Hep C linkage to care

Will be providing access to HIV testing

Ongoing HEP A outreach and vaccination to at risk community members

Possible access during Syringe Access Program clinic in future

## **Billing:**

## Superbill\*

CHIPPEWA COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT
508 Ashmun Street, Suite 120 Sault Ste. Marie, MI 49783 (906) 635-1566 Federal Tax ID #38-2893870

Client Name:	Date of Service	RU	333
Client #. DOB	RE Staff ID Staff Name		

Evaluation & Management Visits		STI Prevention Visits		
Description of Service	CPT Code	ICD-10 Code Descriptor	ICD-10-CM Code	
nitial visit and assessment (10 min)	99201	Contact with and (suspected) Exposure to HIV	Z20.6	
nitial visit and assessment (20 min)	99202	Contact with and (suspected) exposure to	Z20.2	
nitial visit and assessment (30 min)	99203	infections with a predominantly sexual mode of transmission		
nitial visit and assessment (45 min)	99204	Contact with and (suspected) exposure to viral	Z20.5	
nitial visit and assessment (60 min)	99205	hepatitis		
Prescription visit (document and bill based on time and complexity)	99211-99215	Contact with and (suspected) exposure to other viral communicable diseases	Z20.828	
Quarterly follow-up visit (document and bill ased on time and complexity)	99211-99215	Contact with and (suspected) exposure to unspecified communicable diseases	Z20.9	
Annual follow-up visit (document and bill based	99211-99215	Encounter for other procedures for purposes other than remedying health state	Z41.8	

STI Counseling Visits		Prevention Medicine and Risk Factor Reduction Visits		
O-10 Code Descriptor ICD-10-CM Code Description of Service		Description of Service	CPT Code	
Counseling related to patient's sexual behavior and orientation	Z70.1	Initial comprehensive prevention medicine services (12-17 yo)	99384	
Counseling related to combined concerns regarding sexual attitude, behavior and orientation	Z70.3	Initial comprehensive preventative medicine services (18-39 yo)	99385	
Sex counseling, unspecified	Z70.9	Initial comprehensive prevention medicine services (40-64 yo)	99386	
Other sex counseling	Z70.8	Initial comprehensive prevention medicine	99387	
HIV counseling	Z71.7	services (65+)		
STI Screening Tests		Comprehensive preventive medicine services for established patient's (12-17 yo)	99394	
ICD-10 Code Descriptor	ICD-10-CM Code	Comprehensive preventive medicine services for established patient's (18-39 vo)	99395	
Encounter for preprocedural laboratory examination	Z01.812	Comprehensive preventive medicine services for	99396	
Encounter for screening for infections with a predominantly sexual mode of transmission	Z11.3	established patient's (40-64 yo)  Comprehensive preventive medicine services for	99397	
Encounter for screening for HIV	Z11.4	established patient's (65+)		
Encounter for screening for other infectious and parasitic diseases (e.g. chlamydia)	Z11.8	Preventive medicine counseling and/or risk factor reduction intervention(s) (15 minutes)	99401	
Encounter for screening for other viral diseases	Z11.59	Preventive medicine counseling and/or risk factor reduction intervention(s) (30 minutes)	99402	
		Preventive medicine counseling and/or risk factor reduction intervention(s) (45 minutes)	99403	
2019 01		Preventive medicine counseling and/or risk factor reduction intervention(s) (60 minutes)	99404	

## **Useful tips**

Don't be afraid to jump in!

Support is available!

## Support is available!

(313) 575 0332



Doctors

Locations

Services

Contact

MyChart

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#### Infectious Diseases

### **HIV Consultation Program**

Michigan HIV Consultation **Program** 

Our Team

Resources

Provider Resources

Community & Patient

Request a Consult

Hepatitis A Outbreak

HIV and Hepatitis A

Interactive HIV Sessions

A free 24-hour consult line is available for all health care professionals with questions about HIV disease management. (313) 575-0332

Request a consult for any non-urgent inquiries and we will get back to you within 24-48 hours.

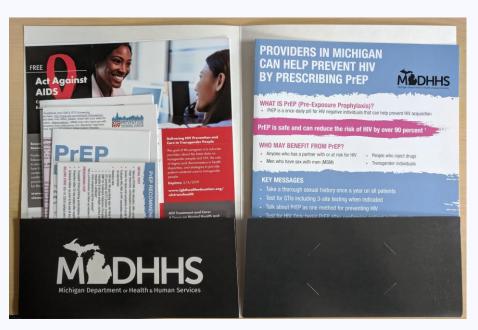
#### HIV Resources for Health Care Providers

The HIV Consult Program is a partnership between the Michigan Department of Health and Human Services and Henry Ford Hospital, a leader in HIV/AIDS treatment and research. We are here to counsel and support healthcare providers about HIV care management and best practices.

The program is a valuable resource to help provider's better care for their patients with HIV, says Norman Markowitz, M.D., an Infectious Diseases physician who leads Henry Ford's HIV team.

## Support is available!

## MDHHS Public Health Detailing program



- Direct outreach
- Short interactive sessions focused on provider needs/population they see
- Focus on primary care
- Emphasis on local epi

## Support is available!

**MDHHS PrEP Provider Toolkit** 

Michigan specific and recently updated

Financial support guide

"Is your clinic ready to offer PrEP?" checklist

Contact Jonathan Fritz, MDHHS
Biomedical Prevention Coordinator,
<a href="mailto:fritzj1@Michigan.gov">fritzj1@Michigan.gov</a> with questions

### **PrEP Provider Toolkit**



This toolkit is aimed at current or potential PrEP providers. It contains helpful information including PrEP prescribing guidelines, a summary of PrEP efficacy trials, patient eligibility criteria, health insurance coverage/billing, support resources, and a guide to discussing a patient's sexual health



## **Questions**

Charity Zimmerman | czimmerman@chippewahd.com Mary Miller | mmiller@chippewahd.com Mary Nagy | nagym@Michigan.gov



## Reach out any time!

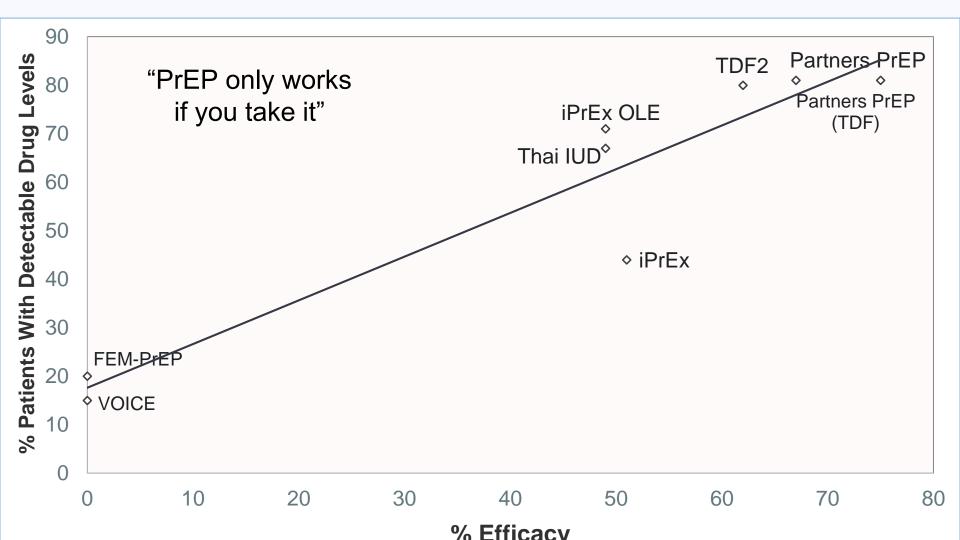
## **END**

Slides beyond this point for Q/A as needed

## PrEP and adolescents

## legal guidance for Michigan providers

- PrEP prescriptions with or without a recent STI at a Title X clinic does not require parental consent
- PrEP prescriptions with a recent STI in any type of provider setting does not require parental consent
- PrEP prescriptions for a minor in the absence of a recent STI and not prescribed in a Title X clinic requires parental consent



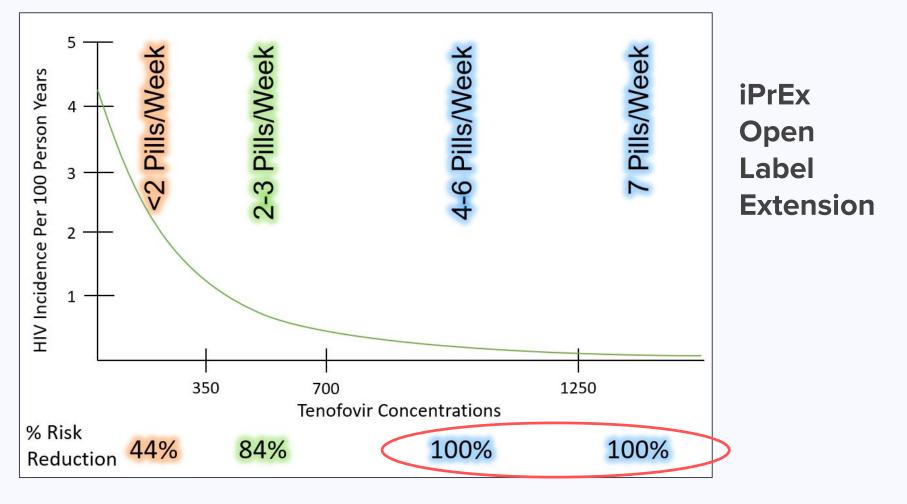


Table 1: Summary of Guidance for PrEP Use

	Men Who Have Sex with Men	Heterosexual Women and Men	Persons Who Inject Drugs
Detecting substantial risk of acquiring HIV infection	HIV-positive sexual partner Recent bacterial STI† High number of sex partners History of inconsistent or no condom use Commercial sex work	HIV-positive sexual partner Recent bacterial STI <sup>‡</sup> High number of sex partners History of inconsistent or no condom use Commercial sex work In high HIV prevalence area or network	HIV-positive injecting partner Sharing injection equipment
Clinically eligible	Norma	ed negative HIV test result before prescribing No signs/symptoms of acute HIV infection I renal function; no contraindicated medication ed hepatitis B virus infection and vaccination	ons
Prescription	Daily, continu	ing, oral doses of TDF/FTC (Truvada), ≤90-c	lay supply
Other services	HIV test, medication side At 3 months	isits at least every 3 months to provide the form adherence counseling, behavioral risk redurence to a seffect assessment, STI symptom assessment and every 6 months thereafter, assess renal for Every 3-6 months, test for bacterial STIs	action support,
	Do oral/rectal STI testing	For women, assess pregnancy intent Pregnancy test every 3 months	Access to clean needles/syringes and drug treatment services

STI: sexually transmitted infection



<sup>†</sup> Gonorrhea, chlamydia, syphilis for MSM including those who inject drugs † Gonorrhea, syphilis for heterosexual women and men including those who inject drugs

#### CLINICAL FOLLOW-UP AND MONITORING

Once PrEP is initiated, patients should return for follow-up approximately every 3 months. Clinicians may wish to see patients more frequently at the beginning of PrEP (e.g., 1 month after initiation, to assess and confirm HIV-negative test status, assess for early side effects, discuss any difficulties with medication adherence, and answer questions.

All patients receiving PrEP should be seen as follows:

#### At least every 3 months to

- Repeat HIV testing and assess for signs or symptoms of acute infection to document that patients are still HIV negative (see Figure)
- Repeat pregnancy testing for women who may become pregnant
- Provide a prescription or refill authorization of daily TDF/FTC for no more than 90 days (until the next HIV test)
- Assess side effects, adherence, and HIV acquisition risk behaviors
- o Provide support for medication adherence and risk-reduction behaviors
- Respond to new questions and provide any new information about PrEP use
   Conduct STI testing for sexually active persons with signs or symptoms of infection and
- screening for asymptomatic MSM at high risk for recurrent bacterial STIs (e.g., those with syphilis, gonorrhea, or chlamydia at prior visits or multiple sex partners)

#### At least every 6 months to

- Monitor eCrCl
  - If other threats to renal safety are present (e.g., hypertension, diabetes), renal function
    may require more frequent monitoring or may need to include additional tests (e.g.,
    urinalysis for proteinuria)
  - A rise in serum creatinine is not a reason to withhold treatment if eCrCl remains ≥60 ml/min.
- If eCrCl is declining steadily (but still ≥60 ml/min), consultation with a nephrologist or other evaluation of possible threats to renal health may be indicated.
- Conduct STI screening for sexually active adolescents and adults (i.e., syphilis and gonorrhea for both men and women, chlamydia for MSM) even if asymptomatic

#### At least every 12 months to

o Evaluate the need to continue PrEP as a component of HIV prevention







### HIV pre-exposure prophylaxis in men who have sex with men and transgender women: a secondary analysis of a phase 3 randomised controlled efficacy trial

Susan P Buchbinder, David V Glidden, Albert Y Liu, Vanessa McMahan, Juan V Guanira, Kenneth H Mayer, Pedro Goicochea, Robert M Grant

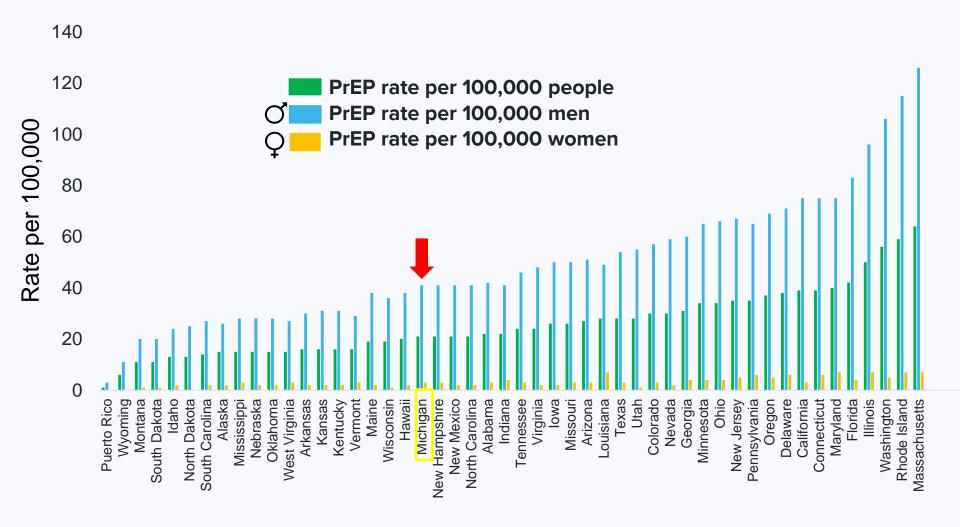
#### Summary

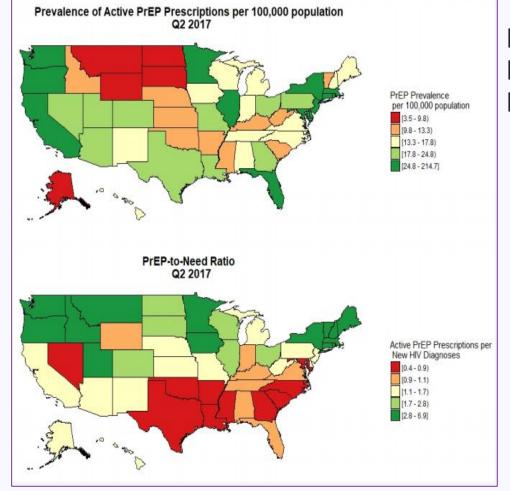
Lancet Infect Dis 2014; 14: 468–75

Published Online March 7, 2014 http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/ 51473-3099(14)70025-8 Background For maximum effect pre-exposure prophylaxis should be targeted to the subpopulations that account for the largest proportion of infections (population-attributable fraction [PAF]) and for whom the number needed to treat (NNT) to prevent infection is lowest. We aimed to estimate the PAF and NNT of participants in the iPrEx (Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis Initiative) trial.

## Number needed to treat

60	Cohort overall
36	Transgender women receptive anal sex without a condom
36	Men who have sex with men anal sex without a condom
12	Cocaine use





## Distribution of Active PrEP Prescriptions and the PrEP-to-Need Ratio, US 2017

- Only 5% of the 1.2 million persons indicated for PrEP are potentially receiving it
- Prevalence of PrEP prescriptions nearly 10 times lower for women than for men
- The PrEP-to-need ratio for the South that is half of the next lowest region
- PrEP-to-need ratio lower among youth