

DESCRIPTION OF THE PRE-EXPOSURE PROPHYLAXIS COVERAGE AGAINST THE HUMAN IMMUNODEFICIENCY VIRUS

X. Larrea Urtaran¹, A. Dordà Benito¹, E. Nogué Pujadas¹, À. Castelló Nòria¹, L. Viñas Sagué¹, C. Subirana Battle¹, C. Ortí Juan¹, M. Bruguera Teixidor¹, I. Gómez Ibañez¹, Y. Ortuño Ruiz¹, R. Sacrest Güell¹.
1. University Hospital Dr. Josep Trueta, Pharmacy Department, Girona, Spain.



Abstract number: 4CPS-215

ATC code: J05- ANTIVIRALS FOR SYSTEMIC USE

AIM AND OBJECTIVES

Pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) against human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection aims to prevent HIV transmission in people at risk of acquiring the infection, consisting of daily tenofovir disoproxil fumarate with emtricitabine (TDF/FTC).

OBJECTIVE: Describe PrEP coverage and patients' baseline characteristics taking PrEP.

MATERIAL AND METHODS



Retrospective, descriptive study.

- Patients that started with PrEP from October 2020 to April 2022 were included.
- Patients who took PrEP less than 6 months were excluded.



- Demographic variables (age and sex).
- Indication criteria.
- Sexually transmitted infections (STIs) (before and during).
- Creatinine values.
- Seroconversion to HIV.
- Withdrawal reasons.



Statistical analysis:

- Mean.
- Standard deviation (SD).
- t-student test.

RESULTS

52 patients received PrEP: **included (n=42)**, 97,6% were men with a mean age \pm SD of 35.8 ± 8.4 years.

Indication	Patients (n=41)
More than 10 different sexual partners in the last year.	n=40; 97.6%
Anal sex without a condom in the last year.	n=37; 90.2%
Condom less <i>chemsex</i> in the last year.	n=12; 29.3%
Received post-exposure prophylaxis on several times in the last year.	n=6; 14.6%
At least one bacterial STI in the last year.	n=15; 36.6%

Previous STIs 66.7% (n=28)

- 1- *Treponema pallidum* 31.0% (n=13).
- 2- *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* 28.6% (n=12).
- 3- *Chlamydia trachomatis* 16.7% (n=7).

STIs during PrEP, 40.5% (n=17)

- 1- *Chlamydia trachomatis* 19.0% (n=8).
- 2- *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* 14.3% (n=6).
- 3- *Mycoplasma genitalium* 9.5% (n=4).

Baseline creatinine was 0.86 ± 0.11 mg/dl and at the end of the study was 0.90 ± 0.11 mg/dl (p=0.024).

There was no seroconversion to HIV in any patients.

Withdrawal reasons	Patients (n=11)
Stable couple	n=5
Own decision	n=2
Lack of follow-up	n=2
Change of center	n=1
Proteinuria	n=1

CONCLUSIONS

The majority of PrEP patients are young men with risky sexual practices. During the use of PrEP, STIs were frequent. There was no seroconversion to HIV during the study period.