Common PrEP Questions: A Case-Based Discussion

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Learning Objectives

After attending this presentation, learners will be able to:

- Identify US populations at highest risk of HIV infection
- Counsel patients about how to take different PrEP regimens
- Describe the impact of STIs on PrEP and PrEP on STIs
- Explain U=U

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Diagnoses of HIV Infection among Adults and Adolescents, by Transmission Category, 2017—United States and 6 Dependent Areas

N = 38,640

Male-to-male sexual contact 67%
Heterosexual contact–Female[a] 16%
Heterosexual contact–Male[a] 7%
Injection drug use (IDU)–Female 3%
Injection drug use–Male 4%
Male-to-male sexual contact and IDU 3%
0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70
Diagnoses, %

Note. Data for the year 2017 are considered preliminary and based on 6 months reporting delay. Data have been statistically adjusted to account for missing transmission category. “Other” transmission category not displayed as it comprises less than 1% of cases.
[a] Heterosexual contact with a person known to have, or to be at high risk for, HIV infection.

Rates of Diagnoses of HIV Infection among Adults and Adolescents by Sex and Race/Ethnicity, 2017—United States

Diagnoses, Rate (per 100,000 population)
0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90
American Indian/Alaska Native
Asian
Black/African American
Hispanic/Latino[a]
Native Hawaiian/other Pacific Islander
White
Multiple races
17.4 11.1 77.6 36.4 18.7 10.2 32.5
Male
Total rate = 23.1
4.5 1.4 24.9 5.0 5.1 1.7 6.4
Female
Total rate = 5.2

Note. Data for the year 2017 are considered preliminary and based on 6 months reporting delay.
[a] Hispanics/Latinos can be of any race.

Diagnoses of HIV Infection among Adults and Adolescents by Age at Diagnosis, 2017—United States

N = 38,182

Diagnoses, %
0 10 20 30 40
13–24 21%
25–34 35%
35–44 19%
45–54 15%
≥55 10%
Age at diagnosis (yr)

Note. Data for the year 2016 are considered preliminary and based on 6 months reporting delay.

Rates of Diagnoses of HIV Infection among Adults and Adolescents 2017—United States and 6 Dependent Areas

N = 38,640 Total Rate = 14.0

American Samoa 0.0
Guam 4.7
Northern Mariana Islands 0.0
Puerto Rico 15.4
Republic of Palau 0.0
U.S. Virgin Islands 7.9

NH 2.9
MA 10.3
RI 9.1
CT 8.5
NJ 14.6
MD 20.2
DE 15.2
DC 53.6

AK 4.8
HI 6.6

Rates per 100,000 population
0.0 - 4.9
5.0 - 9.2
9.3 - 13.6
13.7 - 53.6
Data classified using quartiles

Note. Data for the year 2017 are considered preliminary and based on 6 months reporting delay.

ARS 1

Do you start PrEP on the same day, or wait for test results before prescribing PrEP?

1. Same day
2. Wait for lab results
3. Something else

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Same day starts in NYC

Figure 1: PrEP Initiation Among Candidates at NYC SHC by PrEP model (iPrEP vs. dPrEP) and Medical Contraindications: January 2017- June 2018.

PrEP Initiation Candidates N=1437
iPrEP N=1387 (96.5%)
No Medical Contraindications to PrEP N=1377 (99.3%)
Medical Contraindications to PrEP N=10 (0.7%)
Absolute Contraindication N=4 (0.3%)
Relative contraindication N=6 (0.4%)
dPrEP* N=50 (3.5%)
No Medical Contraindication to PrEP N=43 (86.0%)
Initiated PrEP within 60 days at NYC SHC N= 15 (35.0%)
Medical Contraindications to PrEP N=7 (14.0%)

*Reasons for dPrEP
- Symptoms/ signs of AHI (N= 12)
- History of chronic kidney disease (N=16)
- History of HBV infection (N=9)
- Other medical concerns (N=13)

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Mikati, CROI 2019, Abstract 962

ARS 2

When you prescribe PrEP, how do you prescribe it?

1. 1 month of PrEP, require patient to return before giving refills
2. 3 months of PrEP, require patient to return before giving refills
3. 3 months of PrEP, with refills
4. 12 months of PrEP
5. Something else

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PrEP prescribing: The Goldilocks problem

- Want to give enough PrEP to ensure coverage of risk, but not so much that PrEP users don't come in for q 3 month HIV/STI testing
- Analysis of data from San Francisco primary care clinics found that prescriptions of $\leq$ 30 days were associated with higher rate of PrEP discontinuation (OR 1.5, 95% CI 1.1-2.2)
- However, only 2/3 of PrEP intervals had HIV/STI testing done, even when allowing for intervals of 4 months
- Panel management associated with better adherence to follow-up HIV/STI testing

Spinelli, CROI 2018 #1028
Spinelli et al, OFID 2018

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Case 1 (ARS 3)

A 21 year old woman asks you to prescribe PrEP. She states that she always uses condoms with her multiple sexual partners but would like to stop using them.

What do you recommend?

1. You don't offer PrEP because condoms have worked well for her up to this point, and you don't want to risk STIs
2. You don't offer PrEP because it doesn't work well in women
3. You offer PrEP but tell her it works less well if she has bacterial vaginosis
4. You offer PrEP and counsel that only condoms will prevent STIs, but leave the condom decision up to her

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CDC Guidelines for PrEP among HTW

- It's can be challenging to identify HIV risk among HT women.
- Risk assessment should also consider sexual networks and male partners' HIV risk.

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‡ 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

CDC. 2017 PrEP Clinical Guideline update

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PrEP Works if You Take It — Effectiveness and Adherence in Trials of Oral and Topical Tenofovir-Based Prevention

Effectiveness (%)

100
80
60
40
20
0
-20
-40
-60

MSM
MSM
Hetero SDC
Hetero SDC
Hetero
MSM
Women (gel)
Women
Women
Women
Women

10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90

Percentage of participants' samples that had detectable drug levels

- CAPRISA 004 (tenofovir gel, BAT-24 dosing)
- FEM-PrEP
- IPERGAY (TDF/FTC)
- iPrEx
- Partners PrEP (TDF)
- Partners PrEP (TDF/FTC)
- PROUD (TDF/FTC)
- TDF2
- VOICE (TDF)
- VOICE (TDF/FTC)
- VOICE (tenofovir gel, daily dosing)

AVAC
February 2016

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Does PrEP work for cis women?

Yes, if they take it regularly

Meta-analysis Regression Estimates, All Studies, By Adherence

25% Adherence	1.19 [0.89 , 1.61]
50% Adherence	0.68 [0.53 , 0.88]
75% Adherence	0.39 [0.25 , 0.60]

0.04 0.10 0.25 0.50 1.00 2.00 4.00 8.00

Relative Risk (log scale)

Hanscom, JAIDS 2016; 73:606-608

BUT:
- Tenofovir concentrates at 10-100 fold higher in rectal than vaginal tissue
- Tenofovir also cleared more rapidly from vaginal than rectal tissue
- ***PK suggests women need to take daily TDF/FTC 6-7 days/week to maximize effectiveness***

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Fig. 2 Cumulative HIV infection probability by treatment assignment in women with vaginal Lactobacillus dominance and non-Lactobacillus bacterial dominance.

A — *Lactobacillus*-dominant: Efficacy, 61% 95% CI, 11 to 84%; P=0.013; HR = 0.39 (95% CI: 0.20; 0.83)

B — Non–*Lactobacillus*-dominant: Efficacy, 18% 95% CI, -77 to 63%; P=0.644; HR = 0.82 (95% CI: 0.40; 1.65)

Probability of HIV infection vs. Years in Study — Tenofovir, Placebo

Lactobacillus-dominant women at risk (Cumulative number of infections)

Tenofovir	205 (0)	204 (1)	183 (3)	129 (7)	46 (9)	0 (9)
Placebo	202 (0)	196 (4)	173 (12)	123 (19)	51 (22)	0 (22)

Non-*Lactobacillus*-dominant women at risk (Cumulative number of infections)

Tenofovir	140 (0)	137 (2)	123 (6)	87 (10)	32 (13)	0 (14)
Placebo	141 (0)	137 (4)	116 (12)	84 (17)	28 (17)	0 (17)

Nichole R. Klatt et al. Science 2017;356:938-945
Published by AAAS

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Oral PrEP not affected by vaginal dysbiosis

- Partners PrEP study
- Baseline assessment of vaginal dysbiosis
- Efficacy was 69-77% in each subgroup, regardless of Nugent score or predominance of *Lactobacillus*

Heffron et al, Lancet HIV 2017;4:449-56

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Case 2 (ARS 4)

A 34 year-old MSM has sex with new partners approximately twice per month. He doesn't want to take a daily pill because his sexual exposures are relatively infrequent, but he doesn't always use condoms.

What would you do?

1. Encourage him to use condoms
2. His exposure is relatively low, so don't worry about PrEP
3. Encourage him to take daily PrEP
4. Have him start PrEP 7 days before sexual episodes
5. Prescribe "on-demand" or "2-1-1" PrEP, even though this is not FDA approved

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Ipergay : Event-Driven iPrEP

- ✓ 2 tablets (TDF/FTC or placebo) 2-24 hours before sex
- ✓ 1 tablet (TDF/FTC or placebo) 24 hours later
- ✓ 1 tablet (TDF/FTC or placebo) 48 hours after first intake

"2-1-1"

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- ✓ 1 tablet (TDF/FTC or placebo) 48 hours after first intake

- ✓ Daily pills until 48 hour after last dose
- ✓ If last pill within 7 days, take single pill to start

"2-1-1-1-1….

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Ipergay Results

HIV Incidence (mITT Analysis)

Treatment	Follow-Up Pts-years	HIV Incidence per 100 Pts-years (95% CI)
Placebo (double-blind)	212	**6.60** (3.60-11.1)
TDF/FTC (double-blind)	219	**0.91** (0.11-3.30)
TDF/FTC (open-label)	515	**0.19** (0.01-1.08)

Median Follow-up in Open-Label Phase 18.4 months (IQR:17.5-19.1)

97% relative reduction vs. placebo

Median # pills/month: 18 (IQR 11-25)

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Molina et al, Lancet HIV 2017;4:e402-10

What about less frequent sex?

- A new analysis of IPERGAY study evaluating 269 patients (134 person-yrs) who took on-demand PrEP less frequently **(≤15 pills/month)** AND reported using PrEP systematically or often during sexual intercourse

	IPERGAY RCT	2017 Sub-analysis
Median # sex acts/month	10	5
Median # pills taken/month	15	9.5

	Person years	# HIV infections	HIV incidence rate/100 py (95% CI)	P
Placebo	64.8	6	9.3 (3.4- 20.1)	
TDF/FTC	68.9	0	0.0 (0.0-5.4)	0.013

Antoni et al, AIDS 2017

Recommendations for 2-1-1 PrEP

- **CDC continues to recommend daily PrEP only**
  - **only licensed indication by FDA**
- **IAS-USA guidelines recommend 2-1-1 PrEP as alternative to daily PrEP for MSM**
  - **Use if can plan ahead for pre-dose, can take post-doses, use with all partners**
  - **Does not avoid adverse events**
- **Daily PrEP is the only recommended option for cis- and transgender women and PWID**

Considerations of 2-1-1 vs Daily PrEP

	2-1-1 PrEP	Daily PrEP
Who can use it?	Only studied in MSM	Anyone
Chronic HBV	Can trigger a flair	Can be safety used
Planning	Need to plan sex at least 2hrs in advance	No planning needed
“Forgiveness”	Not forgiving of missed doses	Forgiving of missed doses during the week

Case 3 (ARS 5)

A 48 year-old MSM with hypertension comes in requesting PrEP. He has multiple partners, frequent sex, and frequent STIs. His creatinine is 1.7, creatinine clearance is 61 ml/min.

What would you do?

1. Prescribe daily TDF/FTC
2. Prescribe daily TAF/FTC
3. Prescribe every other day TDF/FTC
4. Prescribe 2-1-1 PrEP
5. Tell him he should use condoms. PrEP won't work well because of multiple STIs

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DISCOVER Primary Endpoint Analysis: HIV Incidence

22 HIV infections in 8756 PY of follow-up

HIV Incidence

F/TAF (n=2694): 0.16 — 7 infections, 4370 PY

F/TDF (n=2693): 0.34 — 15 infections, 4386 PY

Incidence Rate Ratio [95% CI]

Favors F/TAF | Favors F/TDF

Noninferiority

0.47 (0.19–1.15); NI margin 1.62; RR = 1, no difference

F/TAF is noninferior to F/TDF for HIV prevention

CI, confidence interval; RR, rate ratio.

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Hare, CROI 2019, Abstract 104H

4 Doses/Week has Similar Efficacy to Daily TDF/FTC for MSM

STRAND Doses: 2/Week, 4/Week, 7/Week

HIV Incidence/100 P-Y (iPrEx)

Placebo

TFV-DP

TFV-DP (fmol/10^6 Cells)

# Doses/ week	Estimated efficacy	95% CI
2	76%	56-96%
4	96%	90%->99%
7	99%	96%->99%

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Anderson et al, Sci Transl Med 2012;4 (151):151ra125

Modest renal effects in older persons

- **In iPrEx OLE and SF Kaiser** (Marcus JAIDS 2016), **risk of eGFR<70 if:**
  - **Baseline eGFR<90**
  - **>40-50 years old**
- **In Partners PrEP and Partners Demo** (Mugwanya, JAIDS 2016)
  - **Same as above or weight < 55kg**
  - **>75% of creatinine increases unconfirmed on repeat test**
  - **No difference in picking up true renal effects if q 3 vs 6 month testing**
- **In Thai IDU study (**Martin, CID 2014)
  - **No effect of recent IDU on creatinine**
  - **More likely to have renal effects with increased age**
- **All studies**
  - **Creatinine reverts to near baseline after trial**
  - **Re-challenge has been used successfully**

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In IPERGAY, fewer pills had less renal effect

		Estimation of the effect on eGFR (ml/min/1.73m²) (±SE)			
	PY	Univariate model[a]	*P*	Adjusted analysis[b]	*P*
Number of pills per month in the last two months[c]					
≤ 15 pills (n=1941)	255	Reference			
> 15 pills (n=2279)	370	- 1.38 (±0.30)	<0.001	- 0.88 (±0.30)	<0.01
Tenofovir plasma concentration at the time of eGFR assessment[c]					
≤ 2 ng/mL (n=1714)	231	Reference			
> 2 to ≤ 10 ng/mL (n=327)	50	- 1.27 (±0.50)		- 0.98 (±0.49)	
> 10 to ≤ 40 ng/mL (n=512)	80	- 1.42 (±0.42)		- 1.28 (±0.42)	
> 40 ng/mL (n=2231)	351	- 2.06 (±0.30)	<0.001[d]	- 1.82 (±0.30)	<0.001[d]

a For univariate analysis, we used a linear mixed effects model. b linear mixed model adjusted on time, age > 40 years, hypertension and baseline eGFR <90mL/min/1.73m². c Time-dependant variables. d Global *P* value. n - number of visit ; SE standard error ; PY persons years ; eGFR estimated glomerular filtration rate.

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Liegeon, CROI 2019, Abstract 960

Do STIs modulate the efficacy of PrEP?

- No evidence STIs lower PrEP efficacy in RCTs
  - iPrEX: Syphilis incidence of 7.3/100 py; no interaction with PrEP efficacy (Solomon, CID 2014)
  - Partners PrEP: No difference in PrEP efficacy among those with STIs (Murnane, AIDS 2013)
- No evidence in open label studies
  - PROUD in UK: 73% with baseline STI & 86% effectiveness of PrEP (McCormack, Lancet 2015)
  - US MSM PrEP Demo study: 90/100 p-yr STI incidence & 0.43/100 p-yrs HIV incidence (Liu, JAMA Int Med 2015)

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Effect of PrEP on STIs

- Rates of bacterial STIs increasing over time; however, rises pre-date PrEP use
- High rates of STIs in many studies of PrEP users
- Mixed results about whether PrEP increases rate of STIs; and interpretation complicated by association of PrEP use with high-risk sexual practices
- PrEP users should be screened every 3 months for STIs

Study	Odds Ratio (95% CI)	% Weight
Grant et al 2014	1.35 (.83–2.19)	12.10
Corales et al 2015	0.41 (.07–1.87)	1.66
Liu et al 2016	0.96 (.71–1.29)	18.91
McCormack et al 2016	1.07 (.78–1.46)	18.32
Gulob et al 2016	1.39 (.76–2.55)	9.10
Marcus et al 2016	1.48 (1.18–1.85)	22.32
Montano et al 2017	0.98 (.58–1.65)	11.06
Lal et al 2017	2.99 (1.42–6.51)	6.53
Overall	1.24 (.99–1.54)	100.00

.1 .5 1 2 10

Favors lower STI diagnoses — Favors higher STI diagnoses

Traeger et al, CID 2018

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Case 4 (ARS 6)

A 29 year old MSM in a serodifferent relationship with an HIV positive partner comes in requesting PrEP. When you ask him, he explains that his partner is fully virally suppressed and has been for over a year, but he would feel more comfortable being on PrEP.

What do you do?

1. Prescribe PrEP
2. Prescribe PrEP for now, with the hope of eliminating PrEP in the future if his partner remains suppressed
3. Tell the patient that he doesn't need PrEP because U=U
4. What's U=U??

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HPTN 052: Immediate vs. Delayed ART

1763 sexually active serodiscordant couples, HIV positive partner CD4+ 350-550 cells/mm^3

Randomized to
- Immediate ART vs.
- Delayed ART (CD4+ $\leq$ 250 cells/mm^3 or AIDS defining illness)

Total transmissions: 78
- Linked: 46
  - Delayed arm: 43
  - Immediate arm: 3
- Unlinked: 32 (16 each arm)

Efficacy 93%

Cohen et al, NEJM 2016

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Observational Data: 3 couples studies

	Partner 1	Partner 2	Opposites Attract
Number of couples	888	783	343
Risk	Heterosexual, MSM	MSM	MSM
# Condomless sex acts	58,000	77,000	17,000
# Unlinked infections	11	15	3
# Linked infections	0	0	0

Rodger et al, JAMA 2016;316:171-181
Bavinton et al, Lancet HIV 2018; 5(8) e438-e447
Rodger et al, IAS 2018; WEAX0104LB

Policy statements on U=U

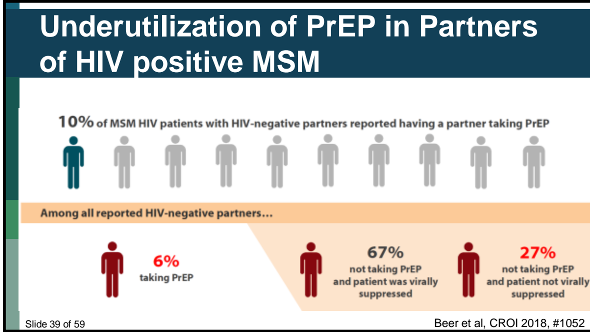
On September 27, 2017, the US CDC sent out a "Dear Colleague" letter stating:

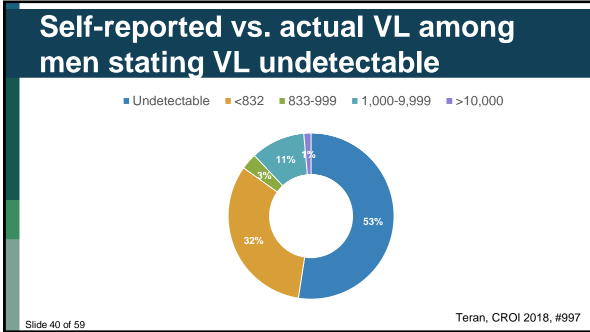
"…. people who take ART daily as prescribed and achieve and maintain an undetectable viral load have effectively no risk of sexually transmitting the virus to an HIV-negative partner."

Condom Effectiveness

Heterosexuals (Giannou et al, Expert Rev Pharmacoecon Outcomes Res 2016)
- Meta-analysis of 25 studies, >10,000 couples
- **Overall effectiveness: 71-77%**

MSM (Smith et al, JAIDS 2015;68:337-344)
- Data from 2 large cohorts
- **70% effective**





Case 5 (ARS 7)

A 28 year old HIV negative woman is in a serodifferent relationship with an HIV positive man. He is newly diagnosed, and not yet stably virally suppressed. The couple wants to have a baby.

What do you recommend?

1. Wait for the male partner to become fully virally suppressed for at least 6 months before attempting pregnancy
2. Use PrEP – it's safe peri-conception and in pregnancy
3. Don't use PrEP – its safety is unknown. Use sperm washing instead
4. Something else

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HIV risk increases during pregnancy

- 2,751 HIV-uninfected females in African HIV serodiscordant couples followed for ≤48 mos in 2 HIV prevention studies between 2004-2012
- Frequent HIV and pregnancy testing
- Genetic linking of HIV infections

Male-Female HIV Transmission by Reproductive Stage

aRR: Adjusted for condom use, age woman, active PrEP use, male partner HIV RNA

Transmission Probability/1,000 Condomless Sex Acts

Non-pregnant, Non-PP	Pregnancy-PP (6m)
1.05 (0.6, 1.9)	2.91 (0.4, 9.3)

(aRR 2.76) p≤0.001

Non-pregnant, Non-PP	Early pregnancy (0-13 w)	Late pregnancy (14 w-deliver)	PP (deliver-6 m)
1.05 (0.6, 1.9)	2.19 (0.4, 9.3)	2.97 (0.7, 10.9)	4.18 (0.7, 17.7)

(aRR 2.07) p=0.14; (aRR 2.82) p=0.01; (aRR 3.97) p=0.01

Reference case: 25 yr/o non-pregnant woman not using PrEP, with partner VL 10,000 c/mL

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Thomson KA et al. CROI 2018 Boston Abs. 45

PrEP safety in pregnancy

- Study of 30 women who became pregnant while on PrEP (compared with 96 women not exposed to PrEP)
  - No difference in miscarriage, congenital anomalies, or growth through 1 year of infancy
  - Slightly lower z-scores for length (-1.73 v. -0.79, p=0.05) and head circumference (0.24 v 1.07, p=0.04) at 1 month, but NS at 1 year.

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Heffron et al AIDS 2018

Case 6 (ARS 8)

A 35 year old MSM in a serodifferent relationship comes in seeking PrEP. He states that his partner has been unsuppressed, and is just starting a new treatment regimen. The partner had to change his regimen because of antiretroviral resistance, and he’s pretty sure his partner mentioned M184V. He doesn’t like using condoms.

What do you recommend?

1. They should continue to use condoms until the partner has been fully virally suppressed for at least 6 months.
2. You prescribe TDF/FTC or TAF/FTC
3. You prescribe three drug PEP
4. Something else

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Breakthrough infections

- PrEP Breakthrough infections despite documented high adherence

	Location	Duration on PrEP before HIV diagnosis	Resistance Mutations	Adherence Measure
Cohen et al	US	13 months	**M184V**, L74V	DBS, Hair
Knox et al	Canada	24 months	M41L, D67G, T69D, K70R, **M184V**, Y215E	DBS
Markowitz et al	US	5 months	K65R, **M184V**	DBS, Hair
Hoornenborg et al	Amsterdam	8 months	No major resistance	DBS
Thaden et al	US	14 months	**M184V**, K70T, K65R	Hair
Colby et al	Thailand	8 weeks	**M184V**	Hair

DBS=Dried Blood Spot

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Cohen et al Lancet HIV 2018

Case 7 (ARS 9)

A 29 year old woman in a serodifferent relationship would like to stop using condoms. Her partner is not virally suppressed. She wants to know how long she has to take daily PrEP before she is protected.

What do you tell her?

1. 3 days
2. 7 days
3. 21 days
4. 28 days
5. I have no idea

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How long do you need to take PrEP before protected?

89%
98%

Proportion ≥16 fmol/10⁶ vPBMC

Day

Proportion achieving EC_{90} of tenofovir in PBMCs

In blood (PMBCs)

- 89% achieve EC_{90} after 7 doses
- 98% by 13th dose

Recommended for MSM:

- Start TDF/FTC PrEP 7 days before
- Continue 28 days after (based on animal data)

Recommend for Women

- CDC recommends 21 days before, but growing consensus that 7 days may be adequate
- Women need 6-7 doses/week while men only need 4-7 doses for maximal protection

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Cottrell et al, CID 2015;60:804-810

Case 8 (ARS 10)

A 35 year old transgender woman reports that she has infrequent condomless sex and is reluctant to start PrEP because she believes PrEP will interfere with her gender-affirming hormones.

How do you counsel her?

1. You tell her we have data that PrEP does not affect hormone levels and encourage PrEP use
2. You tell her we don't know if PrEP affects hormone levels but encourage PrEP use
3. You tell her we don't know if PrEP affects hormone levels, nor do we know if it works for trans women and encourage condoms
4. You recommend 2-1-1 PrEP so that she has less PrEP exposure

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Pharmokenetic study of men and trans women

- Design: Open label, one way (estrogen on TFV/FTC) study
- Subjects: 8 cis men, 8 trans women (HIV-Neg; 18-65 years)
- Inclusion: Screening estradiol > 100 pg/mL (TGW only)
- Creatinine Clearance (CrCl) ≥ 70 mL/min
- No contraindication to TDF/FTC

Findings: Lower intracellular TFV-DP and FTC-TP among TGW, but NS

	TFV-DP			FTC-TP		
	PBMC C_{tau}	PBMC AUC	Colon Cell C_{tau}	PBMC C_{tau}	PBMC AUC	Colon Cell C_{tau}
% Reduction (TGW/CGM)	16%	24%	36%	-1%	12%	44%
p value	0.30	0.12	0.44	0.98	0.28	0.38

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Shieh et al HIVR4P 2018

Does PrEP work for trans women?

In iPrEx, 339 participants were identified as trans women

- No infections in women with detectable tenofovir in blood, but only 18% had detectable levels

Trans women express concern about interaction of TDF/FTC with hormones

- In iPrEX, women on hormones less likely to take PrEP

Studies planned or underway to evaluate interaction of TDF/FTC on hormones

- Several studies suggest small reductions in TDF levels

Bottom line: limited data, TDF/FTC likely works in trans women but more data needed

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Deutsch et al, Lancet HIV 2015; Anderson et al, JAIDS 2016

Case 9 (ARS 11)

Your 31 year old patient on PrEP comes in for his routine quarterly lab tests. His 4th generation antibody test comes back positive, but the confirmatory test and viral load come back negative.

What do you do?

1. Repeat the tests but continue PrEP, as you assume the 4th gen test is a false positive
2. Repeat the tests and stop PrEP, but start ART for acute HIV infection
3. Repeat the tests and stop PrEP until you can determine what the infection status is
4. Something else

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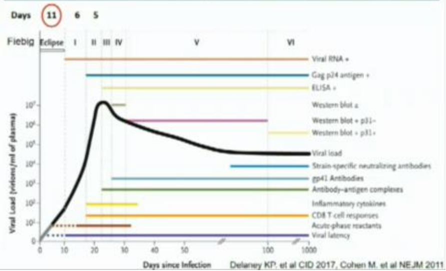

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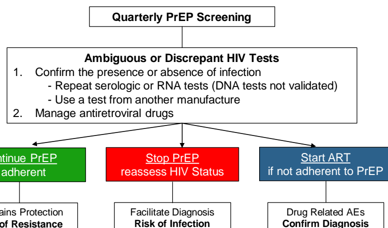
How to manage ambiguous HIV Test Results



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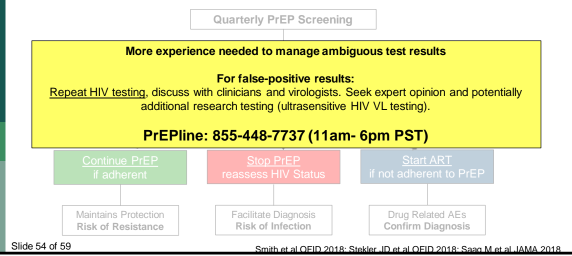
Smith et al OFID 2018; Stekler JD et al OFID 2018; Saag M et al JAMA 2018

How to manage ambiguous HIV Test Results



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Smith et al OFID 2018; Stekler JD et al OFID 2018; Sagg M et al JAMA 2018

ARS 12

What is most exciting to you in the future of PrEP?

1. Long-acting injectable cabotegravir
2. Long-acting injectable rilpivirine
3. Oral EfdA (MK-8591)
4. Broadly neutralizing antibodies
5. Vaginal rings
6. Maraviroc

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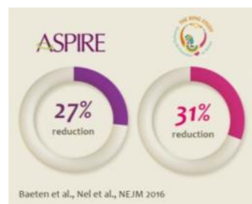
What's happening with topical PrEP?

Dapivirine ring studies
- Early efficacy: ~30%
- Open label extension: 54%
- Undergoing regulatory review

Multipurpose technology
- Possibility of combining with contraception or anti-STD interventions

Rectal douches also under development



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Systemic approaches

- Long-acting ARVs
  - ❖ Cabotegravir (INSTI) being evaluated
  - ❖ Challenges: oral lead-in, long pharmacologic tail needs coverage
  - ❖ Other agents, other methods of delivery (e.g., implants)
- Active vaccination
  - ❖ 2 efficacy trials in sub-Saharan Africa; 1 planned in the Americas/Europe
  - ❖ Use viral vectors with protein sub-unit boost
- Passive vaccination
  - ❖ 1 efficacy trial in SSA, 1 in North/South America
  - ❖ Use broadly neutralizing antibody infused or injected

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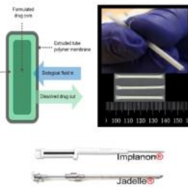
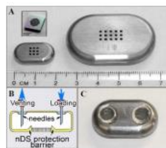
Implantable devices

Drug must be extremely potent, as total mass dose to be loaded is small

- E.g., Nexplanon .06mg/day





Implanon®
Jadelle®

Chua, CROI 2017
Durham, CROI 2018
Hendrix, MTN 2017

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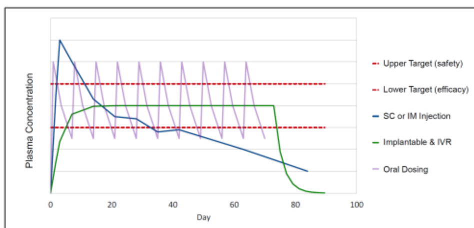
Formulation PK profiles compared



Courtesy Ariane van der Straten

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Question-and-Answer

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