

Prescribing Pathway for PrEP in Australia

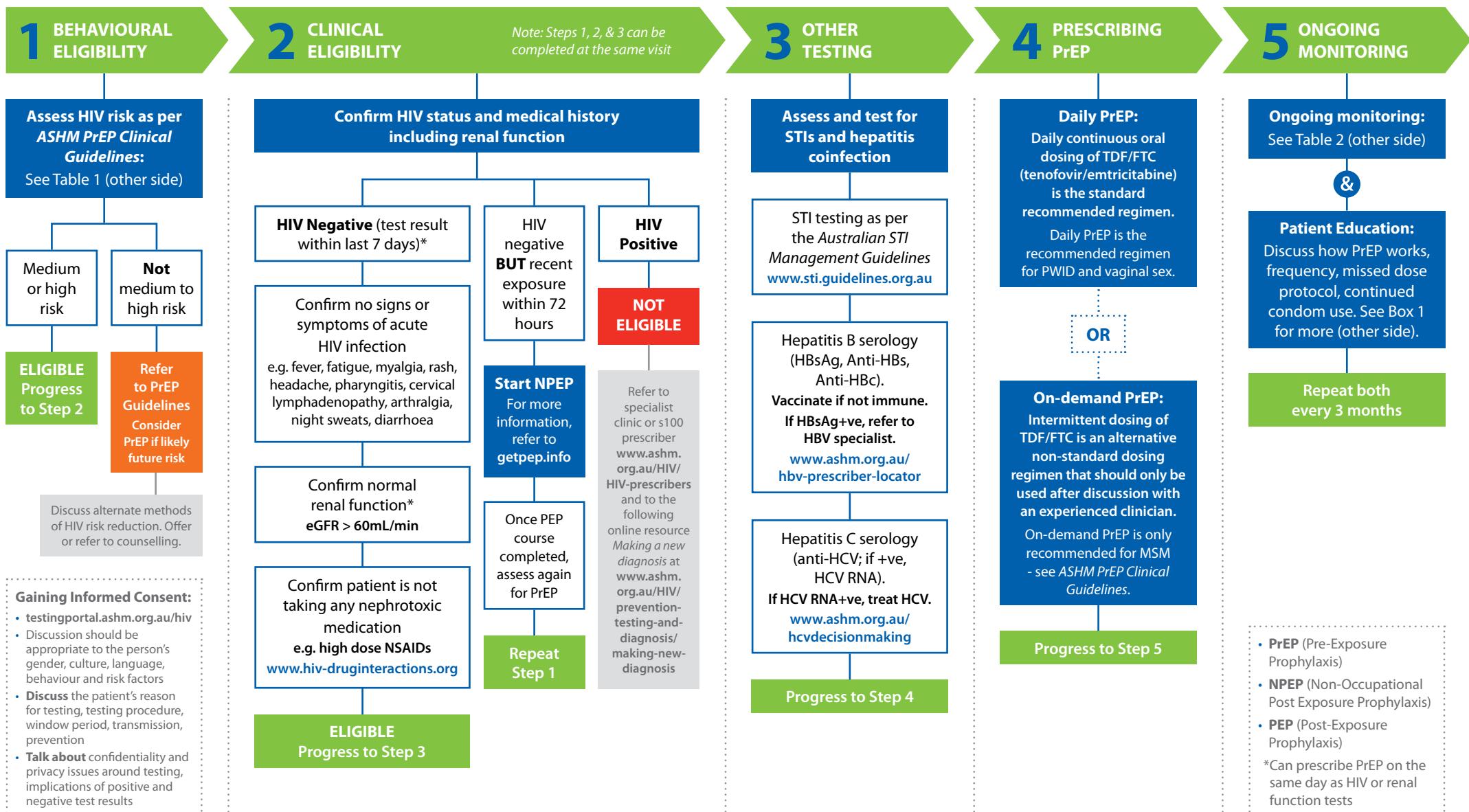


Table 1: Behavioural eligibility criteria for PrEP

RISK CRITERIA FOR MSM		RISK CRITERIA FOR TRANS & GENDER DIVERSE PEOPLE		RISK CRITERIA FOR HETEROSEXUAL PEOPLE		RISK CRITERIA FOR PWID	
High Risk – Recommend PrEP		High Risk – Recommend PrEP		High Risk – Recommend PrEP		High Risk – Recommend PrEP	
Last 3 months	Next 3 months*	Last 3 months	Next 3 months*	Last 3 months	Next 3 months*	Last 3 months	Next 3 months*
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CLAI with a regular HIV+ partner (not on treatment and/or detectable viral load) Receptive CLAI with any casual HIV+ male partner or a male partner of unknown status Rectal gonorrhoea, rectal chlamydia or infectious syphilis diagnosis Methamphetamine use 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Multiple episodes of CLAI with or without sharing intravenous drug equipment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regular sexual partner of an HIV+ person (not on treatment and/or detectable viral load) with inconsistent condom use Receptive CLAI with any casual HIV+ partner or a male partner of unknown status Rectal or vaginal gonorrhoea, chlamydia or infectious syphilis diagnosis Methamphetamine use 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Multiple episodes of anal or vaginal CLI with or without sharing intravenous drug equipment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A regular sexual partner who is HIV+ (not on treatment and/or with detectable viral load) with inconsistent condom use Receptive anal or vaginal CLI with any casual HIV+ partner, male homosexual or bisexual partner of unknown status A female patient in a serodiscordant heterosexual relationship, who is planning natural conception in the next 3 months 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Multiple episodes of CLI with or without sharing intravenous drug equipment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shared injecting equipment with an HIV+ individual or with a gay or bisexual man of unknown HIV status Inadequate access to safe injecting equipment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Multiple events of sharing injecting equipment with an HIV+ individual or with a gay or bisexual man of unknown HIV status
Medium Risk – Consider PrEP		Medium Risk – Consider PrEP		Medium Risk – Consider PrEP		Medium Risk – Consider PrEP	
Last 3 months <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Anal intercourse when proper condom use was not achieved (e.g. condom slipped off) where the serostatus of partner was not known, or was HIV+ and not on treatment or with a detectable viral load <i>If patient uncircumcised:</i> more than one episode of insertive CLAI where the serostatus of partner was not known, or was HIV+ and not on treatment or with a detectable viral load 	Next 3 months* <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Multiple episodes of CLAI with or without sharing intravenous drug equipment 	Last 3 months <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1+ episodes of anal or vaginal intercourse when proper condom use was not achieved (e.g. condom slipped off) and where the serostatus of partner was not known, or was HIV+ and not on treatment or with a detectable viral load <i>If patient uncircumcised:</i> 1+ episodes of insertive CLAI where the serostatus of partner was not known, or was HIV+ and not on treatment or with a detectable viral load 	Next 3 months* <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Multiple episodes of anal or vaginal CLI with or without sharing intravenous drug equipment 	Last 3 months <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CLI with a heterosexual partner, not known to be HIV-, from a country with high HIV prevalence 	Next 3 months* <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Multiple episodes of CLI with or without sharing intravenous drug equipment 		

- PWID (People Who Inject Drugs)
- CLI (Condomless Intercourse)
- CLAI (Condomless Anal Intercourse)

*Is the patient **likely** to behave like this in the next 3 months (indicates a sustained risk)

Table 2: Laboratory evaluation & clinical follow-up of individuals who are prescribed PrEP

Test	Baseline	±30 days after initiation (optional)	90 days after initiation	Every 90 days on PrEP	Other frequency (minimum)
HIV testing and assessment for signs or symptoms of acute infection	✓	✓	✓	✓	n/a
Assess side effects	n/a	✓	✓	✓	n/a
Hepatitis B serology	✓	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Hepatitis C serology	✓	n/a	n/a	n/a	Every 12 mths
STI (i.e. syphilis, gonorrhoea, chlamydia) as per Australian STI Management Guidelines	✓	n/a	✓	✓	n/a
eGFR ±urine protein: creatinine ratio (PCR) at 3 mths and then every 6 mths	✓	n/a	✓	n/a	Every 6 mths
Pregnancy test (women of child-bearing potential)	✓	✓	✓	✓	n/a

Box 1: Patient Education

- Discuss HIV-risk behaviours
- Discuss combination HIV/STI prevention, including the central role of condoms
- Discuss safer injecting practices if applicable
- Check mental health and recreational drug use
- Discuss the importance of medication adherence at every visit
- Patients need to take a daily dose of PrEP for 7 days to achieve high levels of protection, 20 days to achieve maximum protection
- If stopping PrEP – patients on daily PrEP should continue PrEP for 28 days following exposure
- Ongoing monitoring every 3 months is required – see Table 2; discuss potential side effects include early e.g. headache, nausea and long term e.g. renal injury, lowered bone density;
- Ask about medications that can affect renal function, eg regular use of NSAIDs