Start a PrEP talk here

to help protect them here

Find out why **anyone who is sexually active** should be discussing PrEP¹

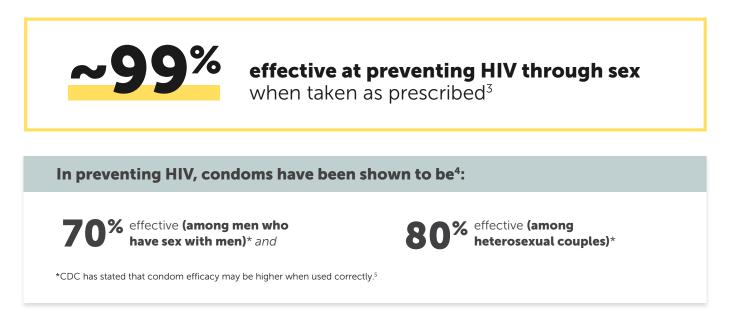




As HIV remains an important aspect of public health, PrEP can help individuals stay HIV negative²

What is PrEP?

PrEP stands for **Pre-E**xposure **P**rophylaxis.³ It is a medication routinely taken **before potential exposure to HIV** to reduce someone's chances of acquiring it.³



Discussions about PrEP are a crucial part of comprehensive sexual health and HIV prevention strategies, alongside other measures like condom use and regular testing.³



- For individuals who are sexually active and HIV negative, including men, transgender men,* women,* pregnant women,* transgender women, and nonbinary individuals³
- For individuals who are at increased risk, including those who ask for it¹
- Appropriate for long-term use, as indicated⁶
- Approved by the FDA as either an oral pill or an injectable³

*Not all PrEP medications can be used in cisgender women or transgender men. ${}^{\scriptscriptstyle 3}$



- A prevention method for other STIs³
- Used as secondary prevention (eg, if a condom breaks)⁷
- PEP (postexposure prophylaxis), which is an emergency medication used within 72 hours after possible HIV exposure and given for a 28-day course¹
- For individuals who are living with HIV³



Many global and national organizations recommend discussing PrEP for HIV prevention

Federal, primary care, reproductive, pediatric, and infectious disease organizations endorse discussing PrEP for HIV prevention^{1,5,8-14}

USPSTF US Preventive Services Task Force	ACHA American College Health Association
CDC Centers for Disease Control and Prevention	AAP American Academy of Pediatrics
DHHS US Department of Health and Human Services	IAS–USA International Antiviral Society–USA
ACOG American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists	WHO World Health Organization



The USPSTF has given PrEP its highest recommendation^{5,15,16}

PrEP is in the same category of importance as colonoscopy and hypertension screenings.



Help protect individuals from HIV with PrEP—any licensed prescriber can prescribe $\mbox{PrEP.}^{\mbox{\tiny 3}}$

All sexually active adults or adolescents who are HIV negative should be informed about PrEP¹

Start discussing PrEP with those who are disproportionately impacted by HIV¹⁷

According to CDC 2021 and 2022 estimates:

Individuals aged 13 to 34

Young individuals accounted for 56[%] of new HIV diagnoses^{18*}

Black/African American

Black communities accounted for



Black men who have sex with men (MSM) have a



Black cisgender women accounted for



50% of all new HIV diagnoses among all cisgender women^{19*}

Black transgender women accounted for



62% of HIV infections among transgender women with HIV living in 7 major US cities^{20‡}

Hispanic/Latinx/o

Latinx/o communities accounted for



Latinx/o MSM have a



*CDC, 2022. Estimates for individuals aged ≥13 years (who were PrEP eligible).¹⁸

¹Singh S, et al; CROI 2024. Based on CDC estimates established from HIV diagnosis and death rates; 2017 to 2021.¹⁷

⁺CDC, 2019-2020. Estimates for individuals aged ≥18 years in 7 US cities.²⁰





Actor portrayals

Transgender women and men

Transgender women are



66X more likely to have HIV than the general population^{21*}

Transgender men are



more likely to have HIV than the general population^{21*}

Cisgender women

Of new HIV diagnoses in the US,

19[%] were women^{18†}

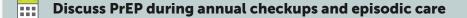
Among all PrEP users in the US in 2021,



92[%] were male^{18†} and only 8[%] were female^{18†}

*Stutterheim SE, et al; 2021. Based on a meta-analysis of 98 studies in individuals aged >15 years; N=48,604.²¹ [†]CDC, 2022. Estimates for individuals aged ≥13 years (who were PrEP eligible).¹⁸ ⁺CDC, 2021. Estimates for individuals aged \geq 16 years (who were PrEP eligible).¹⁸

Don't miss an opportunity to talk about HIV prevention and PrEP





% of individuals visit a physician less than once a year, rarely, or never²²
Your conversation could be the only time someone is informed about PrEP

Discuss PrEP when DoxyPEP is offered for bacterial STI prevention

Several guidelines recommend **linking individuals on DoxyPEP to HIV PrEP**, including the CDC and NYSDOH AI²³⁻²⁵

Talk about PrEP any time nPEP is requested

Daily PrEP may be more protective than repeated intermittent regimens of nPEP¹

• HIV acquisition has been reported in association with exposures soon after completing an nPEP course

Talk about PrEP during STI visits

STIs can increase an individual's likelihood of acquiring HIV:



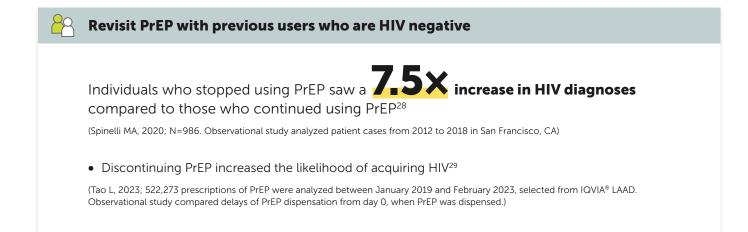
of individuals who were recently diagnosed with HIV had an STI in the last 6 months²⁶

(Truong HM, 2015; N=214. Study analyzed cases between 2005 and 2011 at publicly funded and community-based clinics in San Francisco)

A PrEP discussion during an STI diagnosis increased the odds of initiating PrEP by 97x²⁷

(Kobayashi T, 2021; N=270. Retrospective cohort and nested case control study used data from 2013-2018)





Discuss during sexual health conversations



5% of men and women expressed an interest in talking to their provider about sexual health.^{30*}

*In a study of 500 men and women over 25 years old.³⁰



Visit Talk-PrEP.com to download a conversation starter with questions inspired by the CDC.



Actor portrayals

Any licensed prescriber can prescribe PrEP to help protect individuals from HIV³

Additional common factors to help you identify those who may be appropriate for PrEP¹:

- A recent history of STIs
- One or more sexual partners who don't know their HIV status
- A person who doesn't always use condoms when having sex
- A partner living with HIV
- Having sex in a geographic area or sexual network where HIV is prevalent



References: 1. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. US Public Health Service: Preexposure prophylaxis for the prevention of HIV infection in the United States – 2021 update: a clinical practice guideline. Accessed September 12, 2024. https://www.cdc.gov/hiv/pdf/risk/prep/cdc-hiv-prep-guidelines-2021.pdf 2. Bosh KA, Hall HI, Eastham L, Daskalakis DC, Mermin JH. Estimated annual number of HIV infections – United States, 1981-2019. *MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep*. 2021;70(22):801-806. doi:10.15585/mmwr.mm7022a1 3. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Clinical guidance for PrEP. August 20, 2024. Accessed September 4, 2024. https://www.cdc.gov/hivnexus/hcp/prep/index.html 4. Smith DK, Herbst JH, Zhang X, Rose CE. Condom effectiveness for HIV prevention by consistency of use among men who have sex with men in the United States. J Acquir Immune Defic Syndr. 2015;68(3):337-344. doi:10.1097/QAI.0000000000461 5. US Preventive Services Task Force; Owens DK, Davidson KW, Krist AH, et al. Preexposure prophylaxis for the prevention of HIV infection: US Preventive Services Task Force recommendation statement. JAMA. 2019;321(22):2203-2213. doi:10.1001/jama.2019.6390 6. Hojilla JC, Hurley LB, Marcus JL, et al. Characterization of HIV preexposure prophylaxis use behaviors and HIV incidence among US adults in an integrated health care system. JAMA Netw Open. 2021;4(8):32122692. doi:10.1001/jamanetwork 7. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Preventing HIV with PEP. January 25, 2024. Accessed September 13, 2024. https://www.cdc.gov/hiv/prevention/pep.html 8. National HIV/AIDS strategy for the United States 2022-2025. The White House. 2021. Accessed September 12, 2024. https://www.whitehouse.gov/wpcontent/uploads/2021/11/National-HIV-AIDS-Strategy.pdf 9. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. HIV prevention in the United States: mobilizing to end the epidemic. January 28, 2021. Accessed September 12, 2024. https://www.cdc.gov/hiv/pdf/policies/cdc-hiv-prevention-bluebook.pdf 10. Mmeje O, Zaritsky E, Coleman JS. Preexposure prophylaxis for the prevention of human immunodeficiency virus. The American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists. Published June 2022. Updated May 2024. Accessed Experimental releases of the prevention of numerinimulation of numerinimulation of numerican consigned of the second and single of the second and second HIV Programme: Pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP). Accessed September 12, 2024. https://www.who.int/teams/global-hiv-hepatitis-and-stis-programmes/hiv/prevention/pre-exposure-prophylaxis 15. US Preventive Services Task Force; Davidson KW, Berry MJ, Manigone CM, et al. Screening for colorectal cancer: US Preventive Services Task Force recommendation statement. JAMA. 2021;325(19):1965-1977. doi:10.1001/ jama.2021.12404 16. US Preventive Services Task Force; Krist AH, Davidson KW, Manigone CM, et al. Screening for hypertension in adults: US Preventive Services Task Force reaffirmation recommendation stater JAMA. 2021;325(16):1650-1656. doi:10.1001/jama.2021.4987 17. Singh S. Estimating lifetime risk of a diagnosis of HIV infection among MSM: United States, 2017-2021. Presented at Conference on Retroviruses and Opportunistic Infections; March 3-6, 2024; Denver, Colorado. Abstract 193. 18. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Core indicators for monitoring the Ending the HIV Epidemic Initiative (preliminary data): National HIV Surveillance System data reported through June 2023; and preexposure prophylaxis (PrEP) data reported through March 2023. HIV Surveillance Data Tables. 2023;4(3). Published October 2023 Accessed September 12, 2024. https://stacks.cdc.gov/view/cdc/136159 19. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Diagnoses of HIV infection in the United States in Black/African American females, 2022. Tables. Accessed September 12, 2024. https://gis.cdc.gov/grasp/nchhstpatlas/tables.html 20. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. HIV infection, risk, prevention, and testing behaviors among transgender women National HIV Behavioral Surveillance, 7 US cities, 2019-2020. HIV Surveillance Special Report 27. Published April 2021. Accessed September 12, 2024. https://www.cdc.gov/hiv/pdf/library/reports/surveillance/cdchiv-surveillance-special-report-number-27.pdf 21. Stutterheim SE, van Dijk M, Wang H, Jonas KJ. The worldwide burden of HIV in transgender individuals: an updated systematic review and meta-analysis. PLoS One. 2021;16(12):e0260063. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0260063 22. Data on file. Gilead Sciences, Inc. 23. Bachmann LH, Barbee LA, Chan P, et al. CDC clinical guidelines on the use of doxycycline postexposure prophylaxis for bacterial sexually transmitted infection prevention, United States, 2024. MMWR Recomm Rep. 2024;73(2)1-8. doi:10.15585/mmwr.rr7302a1 24. Quinn C, Pathela P. Doxycycline post-exposure prophylaxis (Doxy-PEP) to prevent bacterial sexually transmitted infections. New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene. Published November 9, 2023. https://www.nyc.gov/assets/doh/downloads/pdf/ std/dear-colleague-doxy-PEP-to-prevent-bacterial-STI-11092023.pdf 25. DiMarco DE, Urban MA; Medical Care Criteria Committee. Doxycycline postexposure prophylaxis to prevent bacterial sexually transmitted infections. National Institutes of Health. Published September 25, 2023. Accessed September 12, 2024. https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK597440/ 26. Truong HM, Pipkin S, O'Keefe KJ, et al. Brief report: Recent infections watch an institutes of health Published S2 2023. Accessed september 12, 2024. https://www.icchi.nimi.gov/bocks/volis/9/440/20. https://www.icchi.nimi.gov/bocks/volis/ of Sexual Health: A System-Wide Approach for Health Centers. National LGBTQIA+ Health Education Center. Published February 15, 2016. Accessed September 15, 2024. https://www.lgbtqiahealtheducation.org/ publication/taking-routine-histories-of-sexual-health-a-system-wide-approach-for-health-centers/



There are different PrEP options to help fit each individual's needs



Three steps to prescribe PrEP:



Screen for HIV

Some PrEP options also require HBV screening and confirmation of CrCl levels³



Counsel individuals

How to take their PrEP medication for HIV prevention and safer sex practices to prevent STIs³



Regularly screen for STIs

Some PrEP options also require continued renal function monitoring¹



<u>Get helpful *ICD-10-CM* and *CPT*[®] billing codes to use when prescribing PrEP.</u>

Start a PrEP conversation and help protect individuals from HIV

When considering PrEP, remember:



PrEP medications are ~99% effective at preventing HIV through sex when taken as prescribed³

• PrEP medication does not prevent other STIs and is part of a comprehensive strategy to help prevent acquisition of HIV



The USPSTF has given PrEP for HIV prevention a Grade A recommendation⁵



PrEP is for sexually active adults or adolescents who are HIV negative, including³:

- Men, transgender men,* women,* pregnant women,* transgender women, and nonbinary individuals who may need or want PrEP
- Individuals of any sexual orientation or relationship status
- Anyone who asks for it, even if there are no identified risk factors after a sexual health assessment



Any licensed prescriber can prescribe PrEP³



Discuss HIV prevention at routine visits, and help protect those who need it most. <u>Visit Talk-PrEP.com to learn more.</u>

*Not all PrEP medications can be used in cisgender women or transgender men.³





GILEAD, the GILEAD Logo, and TALK PREP are trademarks of Gilead Sciences, Inc., or its related companies. All other marks referenced herein are the property of their respective owners. ©2025 Gilead Sciences, Inc. All rights reserved. US-UNBP-3322 02/25