

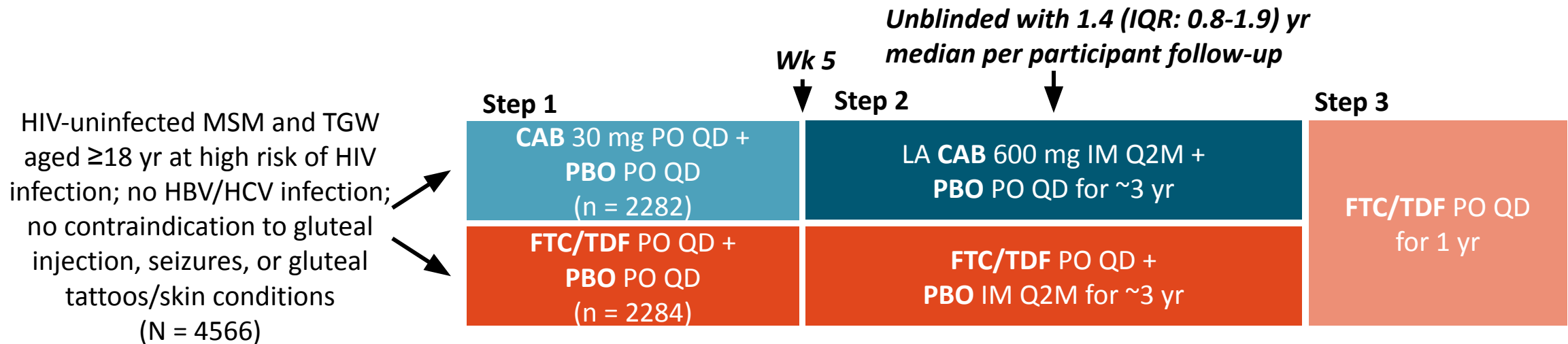
PrEP: nuevos datos, guías de práctica clínica e implementación en España

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PrEP: nuevos datos

Outcomes for TGW in HPTN 083 Trial Comparing LA CAB vs Daily Oral FTC/TDF as PrEP in TGW and MSM

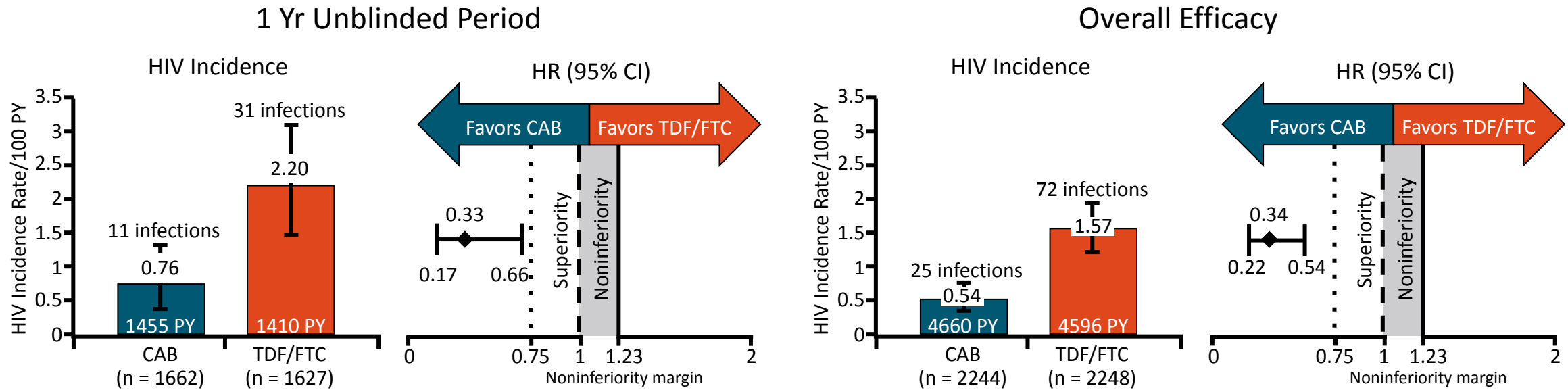
- International, randomized, double-blind phase IIb/III study^{1,2}



- Previously reported 25 incident infections with CAB vs 72 with FTC/TDF (updated HR: 0.34; 95% CI: 0.22-0.54)³
- Current analysis of safety, efficacy, and GAHT interaction with LA CAB in **570 TGW** during blinded phase of HPTN 083⁴

1. Landovitz. NEJM. 2021;385:595. 2. Landovitz. AIDS 2020. Abstr OAXLB0101.
3. Landovitz. CROI 2022. Abstr 96. 4. Grinsztejn. AIDS 2022. Abstr EPLBC04.

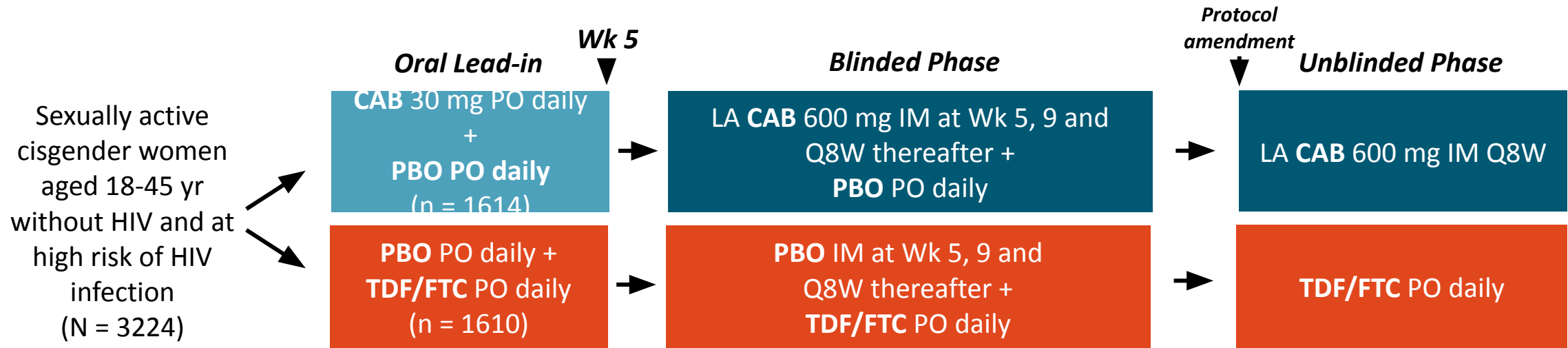
HPTN 083: 1-Yr Follow-up After Unblinding



- 13 additional infections identified on CAB
 - 2 newly identified CAB infections during the blinded period, both with on-time injections
 - 11 during the unblinded period (1 with on-time injections, 3 with delayed injections, 7 with ≥ 6 mo after CAB)
- Total of 7 breakthrough infections on CAB despite on-time dosing to date

HPTN 084 Update: Study Design

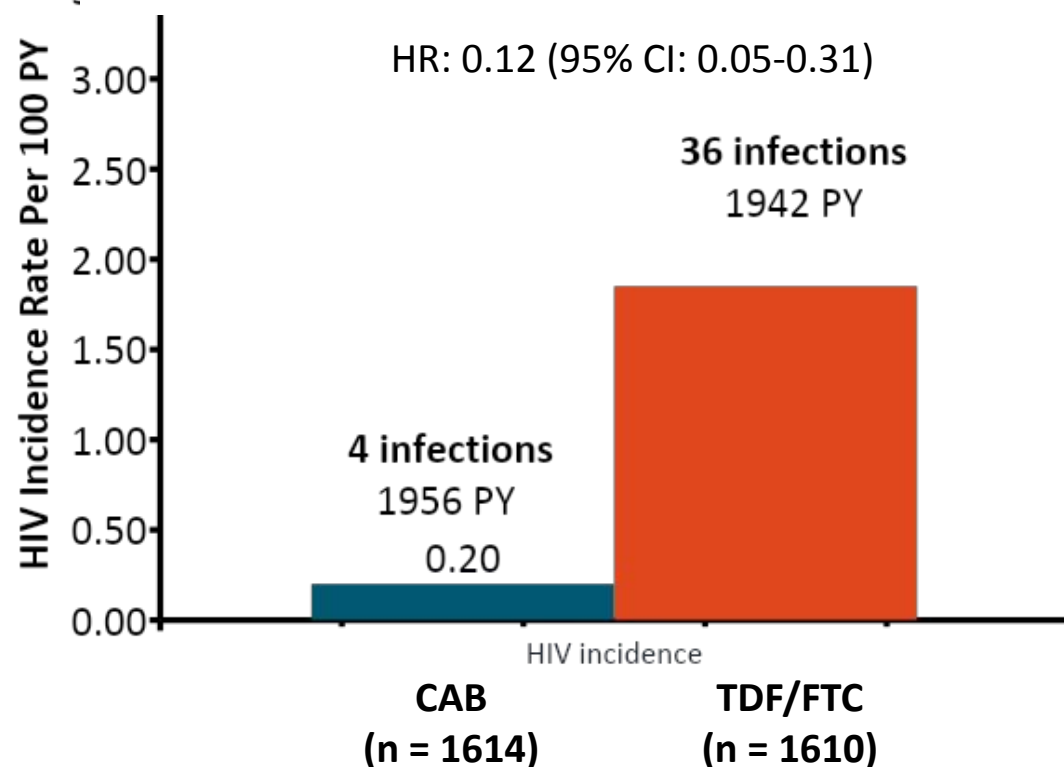
- International, randomized, double-blind phase III trial^{1,2}



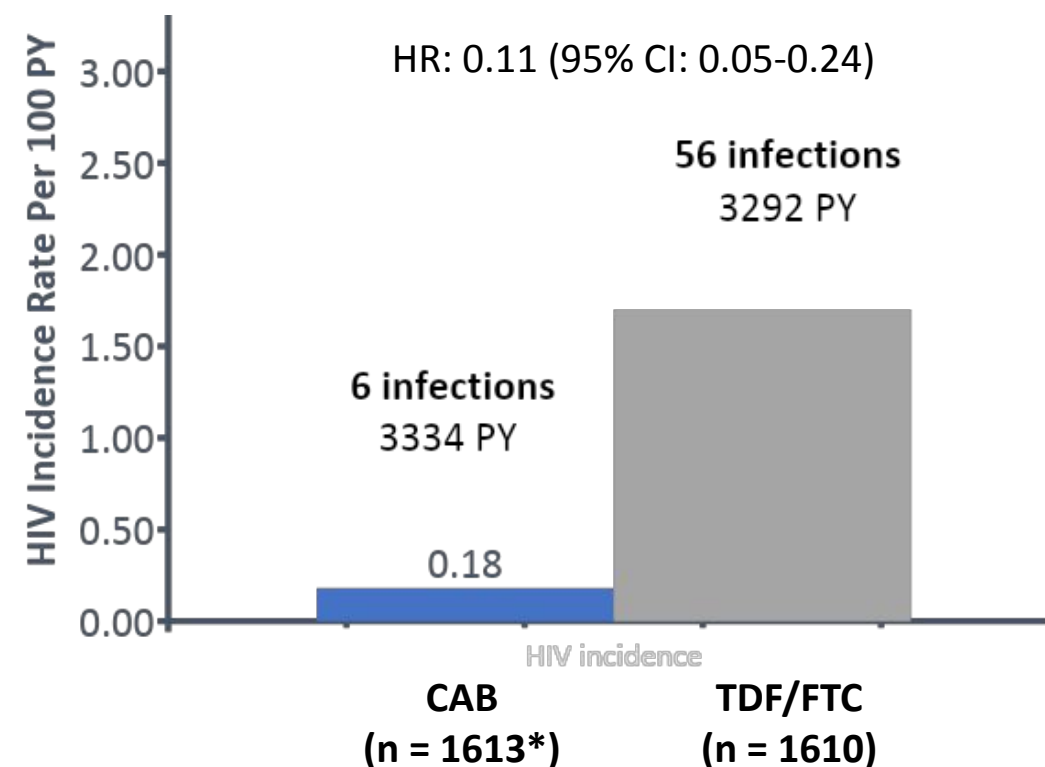
- Primary endpoints (blinded study): incident HIV infections (ITT), grade ≥ 2 AEs¹
- Current analysis: incident HIV infections during 12-mo period following unblinding (11/5/2020 - 11/5/2021, detected through 12/31/2021); grade ≥ 2 AEs, ISRs, pregnancy incidence/outcomes during 12-mo unblinded phase; cumulative HIV incidence for primary blinded and 12-mo unblinded follow-up²

HPTN 084 Update: HIV Incidence

Primary Blinded Period Through Nov 2020¹



Combined Blinded and Unblinded Period Through Dec 2021²



*Excludes 1 baseline infection from the blinded period.

1. Delany-Moretlwe. Lancet. 2022;399:1779. 2. Delany-Moretlwe. AIDS 2022. Abstr OALBX0107. Reproduced with permission.

HPTN 083 and 084: LA IM CAB Q2M vs Daily Oral FTC/TDF for PrEP

- International, randomized, double-blind phase IIb/III (083) and phase III (084) trials
- LA IM CAB met criteria for **superiority** vs daily oral FTC/TDF in both trials

HPTN 083¹

- N = 4566 MSM and TGW
- 12 incident infections on LA CAB
 - **4 with on-time injections**
 - Additional 3 identified after initial analysis (**7 reported with on-time injections to date**)²
- HR for CAB vs FTC/TDF:
0.34 (95% CI: 0.18-0.62)

HPTN 084³

- N = 3224 cisgender women
- 4 incident infections on LA CAB
 - **1 with on-time injections**
 - 1 later determined to be infected at baseline
- HR for CAB vs FTC/TDF:
0.12 (95% CI: 0.05-0.31)



HPTN 083 and 084: Injection-Site Reactions and Weight Change

Injection-Site Reactions

- HPTN 083¹
 - Any injection-site reaction:
81.4% with CAB, 31.3% with FTC/TDF
 - **Permanent discontinuation for injection-related AE in CAB arm: 2.4%** (n = 50)
- HPTN 084²
 - Any injection-site reaction:
38% with CAB, 10.8% with FTC/TDF
 - Grade ≥2 injection-site reactions:
12.6% with CAB, 1.6% with FTC/TDF
 - **No discontinuations due to injection-site reactions**

Weight Change

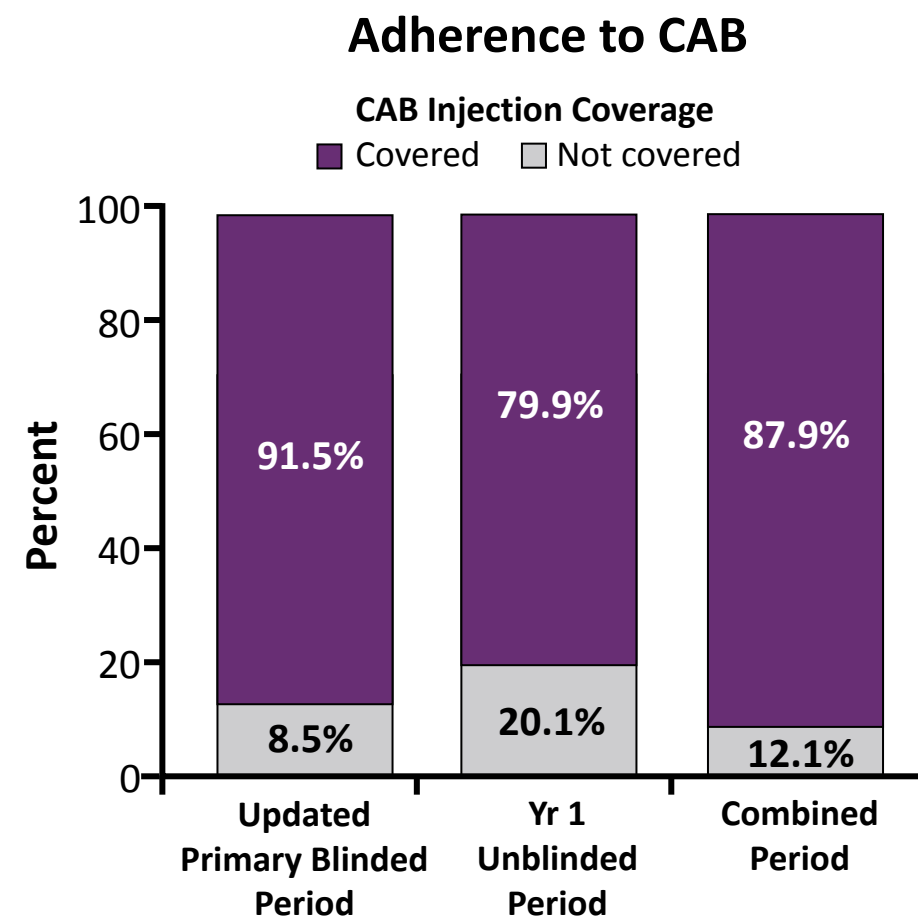
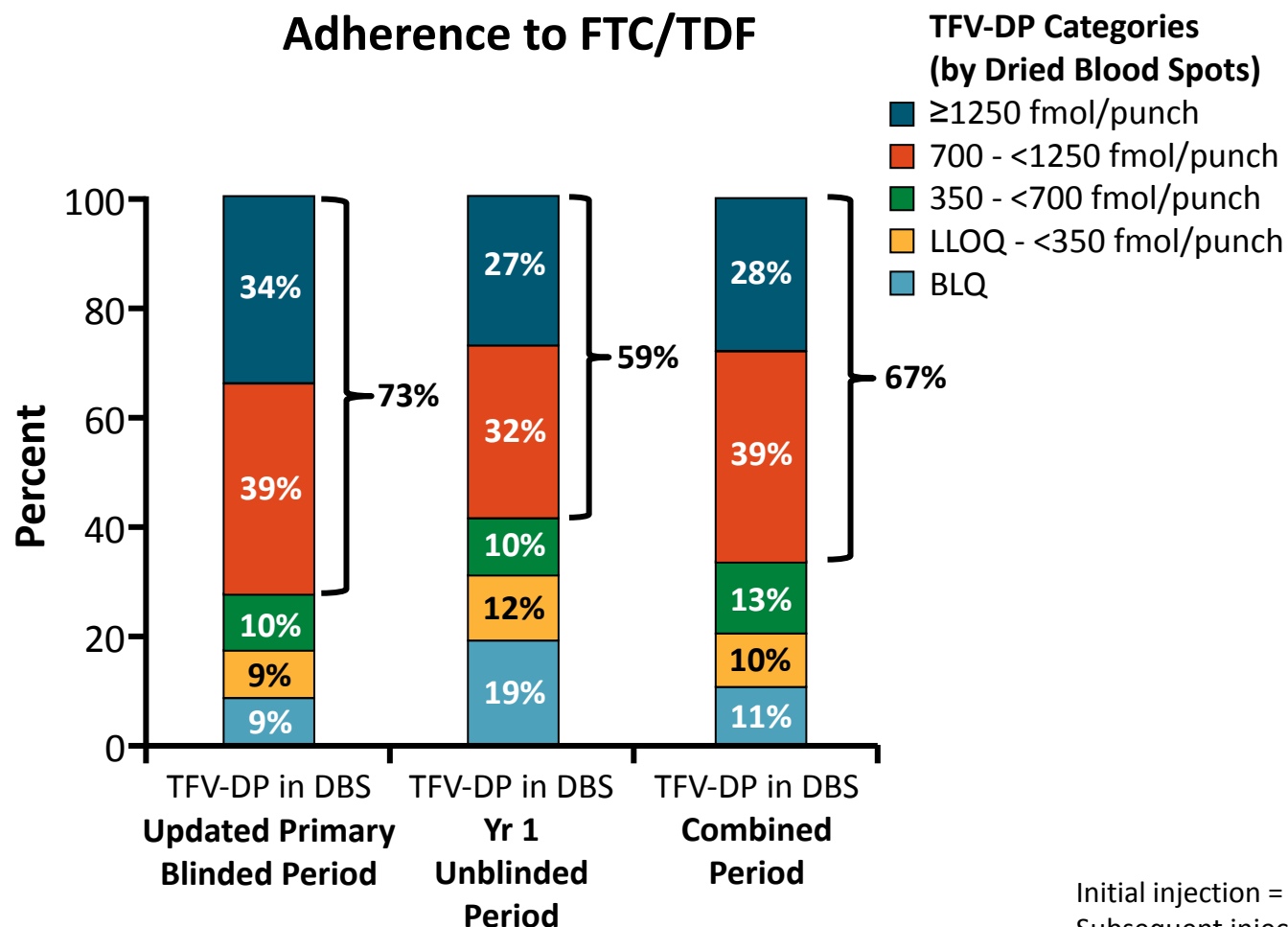
- HPTN 083¹

Estimated Mean Weight Change, kg/yr (95% CI)	CAB (n = 2244)	FTC/TDF (n = 2247)
Wk 0-40	+1.26 (0.98 to 1.54)	-0.50 (-0.78 to -0.22)
Wk 40-105	+1.11 (0.82 to 1.41)	+1.19 (0.90 to 1.49)
Wk 0-105	+1.23 (1.05 to 1.42)	+0.37 (0.18 to 0.55)

- HPTN 084²
 - Initial mean: +0.4 kg (95% CI: 0.27-0.51) with CAB vs FTC/TDF ($P < .0001$)
 - Overall mean: +2.4 kg/yr (95% CI: 1.9-3.0) with CAB vs +2.1 kg/yr (95% CI: 1.9-2.4) with FTC/TDF ($P = .041$)

1. Landovitz. NEJM. 2021;385:595. 2. Delany-Moretlwe. Lancet. 2022;399:1779.

HPTN 083: Adherence Before and After Unblinding



Initial injection = 6 wk of coverage
 Subsequent injections = 10 wk of coverage
 Injection given >16 wk after the prior = 6 wk of coverage

HPTN 084: Adherence

TDF Plasma Concentrations (Adherence Subset)

Wk, % (n = 375)	Detectable TFV (≥0.31 ng/mL)	Daily Use (> 40 ng/mL)
4	77	60
9	63	46
17	57	42
33	49	38
57	53	34
Overall	62	46

CAB Injection Coverage

Mo, %	All
0-6 (n = 1092)	94
6-12 (n = 1693)	94
12-18 (n = 975)	92
18-24 (n = 303)	89
24-30 (n = 52)	90

HIV Monitoring on PrEP

- 2021 CDC guidelines recommend HIV-1 RNA assays for monitoring patients on both oral and LA injectable PrEP¹
- In HPTN 083, HIV detection with antigen/antibody testing was delayed compared with qualitative HIV-1 RNA testing²
 - **CAB delays:** median of 62 days for baseline infections; 98 days for incident infections³
 - **FTC/TDF delays:** median of 34 days for baseline infections; 31 days for incident infections³
- 5 patients in HPTN 083 received LA CAB after HIV infection and developed INSTI resistance³
- In HPTN 084, no patients developed INSTI resistance while receiving LA CAB⁴

HPTN 083: Incident HIV Infections With Cabotegravir

- INSTI resistance observed upon viremic “escape” at higher CAB concentrations; not observed in 3 tail-phase infections or 1 tail “escape” case
- HIV detection via routine diagnostic assays delayed in patients receiving CAB LA; therefore, prompt diagnosis and ART initiation important to avoid resistance

HIV Infection Timing	Number of Infections	Resistance Information
Baseline (Group A)	4	NA
With no recent CAB exposure (ie, after long delay in scheduled dosing; Group B)	5	▪ WT: n = 3 ▪ Y181C, H221Y: n = 1 ▪ GT result not available: n = 1
During oral lead-in (before CAB injections; Group C)	3	▪ WT: n = 1 ▪ L74I, E138E/K, G140G/S, Q148R: n = 1 ▪ E138A, Q148R: n = 1
With appropriately timed CAB LA doses and expected plasma CAB levels (Group D)	4	▪ K103N, R263K: n = 1 ▪ G140A, Q148R: n = 1 ▪ GT result not available: n = 2

TGW in HPTN 083: Conclusions

- LA injectable CAB is safe and effective as HIV prevention for TGW
 - Lower incidence of HIV infection with LA CAB vs FTC/TDF during median follow-up of 1.4 yr in TGW, consistent with results in overall study population
 - Incidence of grade ≥ 2 AEs and grade ≥ 3 AEs among TGW similar between study arms
- GAHT does not appear to affect LA CAB concentrations in this preliminary analysis

HPTN 084 Update: Conclusions

- During 12-mo unblinded phase, LA CAB maintained superiority over daily oral TDF/FTC for HIV PrEP in cisgender women
 - HIV incidence reduced by 89% with CAB vs TDF/FTC
 - Safety profile consistent with previous data; no new safety signals observed
- Incident infections during unblinded period were associated with CAB nonadherence
 - No on-injection breakthrough infections occurred
- Incidence of pregnancy increased between blinded and unblinded period (1.3 vs 3.2 per 100 PY)
 - No congenital anomalies resulted in either study group

PrEP: guías de práctica clínica



Enfermedades Infecciosas y Microbiología Clínica

www.elsevier.es/eimc



Consensus statement

Executive summary: Pre-exposure prophylaxis for prevention of HIV infection in adults in Spain: July 2016



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ABSTRACT

Administration of antiretroviral drugs to individuals exposed to, but not infected by, HIV has been shown to reduce the risk of transmission. The efficacy of pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) makes it obligatory to include it in an integral program of prevention of HIV transmission, together with other measures, such as use of the condom, training, counseling, and appropriate treatment of infected individuals. In this document, the AIDS Study Group (GESIDA) of the Spanish Society of Infectious Diseases and Clinical Microbiology (Sociedad Española de Enfermedades Infecciosas y Microbiología Clínica [SEIMC]) provides its views on this important subject. The available evidence on the usefulness of PrEP in the prevention of

Keywords:
HIV infection
Pre-exposure prophylaxis
Tenofavir
Prevention

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DOCUMENTO DE CONSENSO

PROFILAXIS PREEXPOSICIÓN AL VIH EN ESPAÑA

PLAN NACIONAL SOBRE EL SIDA
GRUPO DE EXPERTOS PrEP
MINISTERIO DE SANIDAD, SERVICIOS SOCIALES E IGUALDAD

Enero 2018



GUIDELINES



CONSOLIDATED GUIDELINES ON
**HIV PREVENTION, TESTING,
TREATMENT, SERVICE
DELIVERY AND MONITORING:**

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR A
PUBLIC HEALTH APPROACH

JULY 2021

3.2 Pre-exposure prophylaxis for preventing the acquisition of HIV

3.2.1 Oral pre-exposure prophylaxis for preventing the acquisition of HIV

Oral pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) containing TDF should be offered as an additional prevention choice for people at substantial risk of HIV infection^a as part of combination HIV prevention approaches (*strong recommendation, high-certainty evidence*).

^a See Box 3.2 for reflections on the definition of substantial risk of HIV infection.

3.2.2 PrEP using the dapivirine vaginal ring



The dapivirine vaginal ring may be offered as an additional prevention choice for women^a at substantial risk of HIV infection as part of combination prevention approaches (*conditional recommendation, moderate-certainty evidence*).

^a For the recommendation on the dapivirine vaginal ring, the term women applies to cisgender women, meaning women assigned female at birth. There is no research at this time to support the dapivirine vaginal ring for other populations.

HIV Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis in the EU/EEA and the UK: implementation, standards and monitoring

Operational guidance

Pre-exposure Prophylaxis (PrEP)

1. PrEP should be used in adults at high-risk of acquiring HIV infection when condoms are not used consistently. Before PrEP is initiated, HBV serology status should be documented

- Recommended in HIV-negative men who have sex with men (MSM) and transgender individuals when condoms are not used consistently with casual partners or with HIV-positive partners who are not virally suppressed on treatment. A recent STI, use of post-exposure prophylaxis or chem-sex may be markers of increased risk for HIV
- May be considered in HIV-negative heterosexual women and men who are inconsistent in their use of condoms and have multiple sexual partners where some may have untreated or inadequately suppressed HIV infection

2. PrEP is a medical intervention that provides a high level of protection against HIV acquisition but does not protect against other STIs or pregnancy and should be used in combination with other preventive interventions. PrEP should be supervised by a doctor, experienced with sexual health and use of HIV medicines, possibly as part of a shared care arrangement

The following procedures are recommended:

- Documented negative fourth generation HIV test a week prior to starting PrEP. In case of suspicion of acute HIV-infection, an RNA test on plasma should also be performed, page 15. During PrEP, a fourth generation HIV test should be repeated at one month and then every 3 months. In stable long-term users who are on 6 monthly prescriptions an interim third generation test that can be performed without a visit to clinic is acceptable
- PrEP should be changed to triple-drug ART without interruption in case of early clinical signs of HIV seroconversion or a positive HIV diagnostic test which may necessitate referral for evaluation to an HIV unit, see ART initiation page 12
- PrEP may continue during pregnancy and breastfeeding if the risk of acquiring HIV persists
- Before PrEP is initiated, HBV serology status should be documented. If HBsAg positive, see [Clinical Management and Treatment of HBV and HCV Co-infection in PLWH](#)
- Counsel that PrEP does not prevent other types of STIs; screen for STI (syphilis, chlamydia, gonorrhoeae, HAV, HCV) when starting PrEP and regularly during use of PrEP, pages 7-9
- Counsel that TDF-based PrEP may impact renal and bone health, see pages 71 and 73-75. Check renal function within the first 3 months of starting PrEP and check renal function and bone health during PrEP according to guidelines on TDF use
- Counsel that PrEP, like other prevention methods, only works when it is taken. An adherence check one month after starting is recommended, and counselling may be required in follow-up
- Counsel that PrEP can be prescribed long-term but that each consecutive PrEP prescription should cover the period to the next visit which will be every 3 months for the majority but could be a maximum of 6 months in stable long-term users (over one year of daily PrEP)

3. PrEP regimen

- TDF/FTC 300*/200 mg 1 tablet qd. In both men and women PrEP should be taken for 7 days before the first exposure and stopped 7 days after the last exposure
- A trial with daily TAF/FTC in MSM and transgender women has shown non inferiority to daily TDF/FTC. No data are available in other high risk groups
- For men only, PrEP may be dosed 'on demand' (double dose of TDF/FTC 2-24 hours before each sexual intercourse, followed by two single doses of TDF/FTC, 24 and 48 hours after the first drug intake; no data for TAF/FTC so far). There are no efficacy data with on demand PrEP with TDF/FTC in women
- Use of generic formulations of TDF/FTC, if and where available, may help to improve the cost-effectiveness of PrEP, which is essential for its use as public health approach
- Data on renal outcomes with use of TDF vs. TAF in those on PrEP with renal impairment is limited, recommendations to follow guidelines on TDF use in PLWH, see pages 74-76. Similarly, no data on use of "on demand" vs daily PrEP for renal outcomes

- * In certain countries, TDF is labelled as 245 mg rather than 300 mg to reflect the amount of the prodrug (tenofovir disoproxil) rather than the fumarate salt (tenofovir disoproxil fumarate)

PREEXPOSURE PROPHYLAXIS FOR THE PREVENTION OF HIV INFECTION IN THE UNITED STATES – 2021 UPDATE

A CLINICAL PRACTICE GUIDELINE



What's new...

In anticipation of likely FDA approval of a PrEP indication for cabotegravir (CAB) in late 2021, we added a new section about prescribing PrEP with intramuscular injections of CAB every 2 months for sexually active men, women, and transgender persons with indications for PrEP use.

Summary (of graded recommendations)

- We added a recommendation to inform all sexually active adults and adolescents about PrEP **(IIB)**.
- We added a recommendation: PrEP with intramuscular cabotegravir (CAB) injections (conditional on FDA approval) is recommended for HIV prevention in adults reporting sexual behaviors that place them at substantial ongoing risk of HIV exposure and acquisition **(IA)**.

CDC 2021 PrEP Guidelines: Key Updates

- **PrEP candidacy:** Discuss PrEP with ***all*** sexually active patients; prescribe to ***anyone who asks for it***
- **Revised HIV testing:**
 - Assess HIV status at follow-up visits during and recently after PrEP;
HIV-1 RNA assay recommended
 - Every 3 mo with oral PrEP; every 2 mo with LA CAB
- **Revised renal monitoring:**
 - Every 12 mo with oral PrEP if aged <50 yr and eCrCl ≥ 90 mL/min at PrEP initiation
 - Every 6 mo with oral PrEP if age ≥ 50 yr or eCrCl <90 mL/min at PrEP initiation
 - No renal monitoring with LA CAB
- **Lipid monitoring every 12 mo with oral FTC/TAF**

Summary of PrEP Eligibility by Regimen

Risk Group*	Daily FTC/TDF	On-Demand (2:1:1) FTC/TDF	Daily FTC/TAF	Injectable CAB	DPV Vaginal Ring	
MSM	FDA approved, guideline recommended ¹⁻⁵	Off label, IAS-USA and WHO guideline recommended ^{2,9}	FDA approved, guideline recommended ^{2,5}	FDA approved, guideline recommended ^{2,5,7,10}	N/A	
TGW						
Heterosexual men						
Heterosexual women			Off label, not recommended ^{2,3,5,9}	Off label, not recommended, studies underway ⁵	FDA approved, guideline recommended (except in pregnancy) ^{5,7,10}	Unavailable in US, EMA-positive opinion in high-burden settings, WHO recommended ⁸
Transgender men			Off label, not recommended (unless risk from anal sex only) ⁶			

*For PWID, sexual risk should be assessed and considered. CDC guidelines state that PWID are likely to benefit from any FDA-approved medication for PrEP with or without a sexual risk indication.⁵

1. FTC/TDF PI. 2. Saag. JAMA. 2020;324:1651. 3. Tan. CMAJ. 2017;189:E1448. 4. WHO implementation tool for pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) of HIV infection. 2018 (WHO/CDS/HIV/18.10). License: CC BY-NC-SA 3.0 IGO. 5. CDC PrEP guidelines. 2021.

6. FTC/TAF PI. 7. CAB extended-release injectable suspension PI. 8.

who.int/news/item/26-01-2021-who-recommends-the-dapivirine-vaginal-ring-as-a-new-choice-for-hiv-prevention-for-women-at-substantial-risk-of-hiv-infection.

9. apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/325955/WHO-CDS-HIV-19.8-eng.pdf?ua=1. 10. who.int/publications/i/item/9789240054097.



Slide credit: clinicaloptions.com

Clinical Monitoring Parameters at Initiation and During PrEP

Assessment ¹	FTC/TDF	FTC/TAF	CAB
HIV Ab/Ag and HIV RNA testing	X	X	X
STI testing*	X	X	X
Hepatitis B serology	X	X	
Hepatitis C serology	X MSM, TGW, PWID	X MSM, TGW, PWID	
Renal function	X	X	
Lipids		X	
Counsel on adherence, risk reduction	X	X	X
Assess interest in continuing PrEP	X	X	X

*Collect pharyngeal, rectal, and urine specimens in MSM. Vaginal specimens preferred for gonorrhea testing in women, but rectal specimens should be collected in women who report anal sex.

Jul22

GUIDELINES ON
**LONG-ACTING
INJECTABLE
CABOTEGRAVIR FOR
HIV PREVENTION**

Providing **additional PrEP options** has the potential to increase uptake and effective use of PrEP, as it allows people to choose their preferred method.

Together, the two RCTs (**HPTN083 y HPTN084**) found that use of CAB-LA resulted in a 79% reduction in HIV risk compared with oral PrEP.

The greater efficacy of CAB-LA in the RTCs is likely due largely to better **adherence** to the injectable CAB-LA than to the oral TDF/FTC.

Published literature suggests that CAB-LA or injectable PrEP could be **cost-effective** or cost-saving when prioritized among certain populations, particularly women, and/or offered along with complementary products.

Studies of potential users' values and preferences show that injectable PrEP presents an opportunity to address **adherence-related challenges** of oral PrEP.

Long-acting injectable cabotegravir may be offered as an additional prevention choice for people at substantial risk of HIV infection, as part of combination prevention approaches (conditional recommendation; moderate certainty of evidence).

CAB-LA could be a good choice for people who value **discretion**, are familiar and comfortable with **needles** and/or have **difficulty** storing or taking oral PrEP.

Countries need to consider the feasibility of using **NAT** before CAB-LA initiation, and while taking CAB-LA.

This guideline seeks to **support** countries to provide an additional HIV prevention option and, thus, increase access to and uptake of comprehensive HIV prevention approaches.

PrEP: implementación en España

División de Control de VIH, ITS, Hepatitis virales y Tuberculosis. Sistema de información de programas de Profilaxis Pre-exposición al VIH en España (SIPrEP). Informe de resultados noviembre 2019-mayo 2022. Ministerio de Sanidad, julio 2022.

La Agencia Europea del Medicamento (**EMA**) y la Agencia Española del Medicamento y Productos Sanitarios (**AEMPS**) **autorizaron** la indicación del TDF/FTC diario como tratamiento preventivo de la infección por el VIH en **2016**.

En España, la PrEP fue incluida como prestación farmacéutica en la **cartera básica de servicios** del Sistema Nacional de Salud el **30 de septiembre de 2019**.

En **marzo de 2020** se puso en marcha el Sistema de Información de Programas de Profilaxis Pre-exposición al VIH en España (**SIPrEP**) con el objetivo de monitorizar el desarrollo y resultados de los programas públicos de PrEP en España y conocer las características, su evolución clínica y la efectividad de esta nueva intervención en los usuarios de PrEP en las distintas Comunidades Autónomas (CCAA).

A **mayo de 2022**, **todas** las CCAA habían implantado la PrEP en sus territorios.

El número estimado de usuarios que estaban tomando PrEP a esa fecha de **13.652** personas según la notificación agregada de las CCAA.

División de Control de VIH, ITS, Hepatitis virales y Tuberculosis. Sistema de información de programas de Profilaxis Pre-exposición al VIH en España (SIPrEP). Informe de resultados noviembre 2019-mayo 2022. Ministerio de Sanidad, julio 2022.

Criterios de indicación de PrEP (TDF/FTC oral diario):

Personas sin infección por el VIH, con edad igual o mayor a 16 años.

Desde 30 de septiembre de 2019:

a) Hombres que tienen sexo con otros hombres (**HSH**) y mujeres trans con al menos **dos** de los siguientes criterios:

- **Más de 10 parejas sexuales** diferentes en el último año.
- Practica de **sexo anal sin preservativo** en el último año.
- Uso de drogas relacionado con el mantenimiento de relaciones sexuales sin preservativo en el último año (**Chemsex**).
- Administración de **profilaxis post-exposición** en varias ocasiones en el último año.
- Al menos una infección de transmisión sexual (**ITS**) bacteriana en el último año.

b) Mujeres en situación de prostitución que refieran un uso no habitual de preservativo.

Desde el 1 de diciembre de 2021:

Mujeres y hombres, y usuarios de drogas inyectadas con prácticas de inyección no seguras, que refieran un uso no habitual del preservativo y que presenten **al menos dos** de los criterios anteriormente mencionados.

Usuarios incluidos en SIPrEP desde el 01/11/2019 al 31/05/2022.

Tabla 1. Cobertura de usuarios de PrEP e incluidos en SIPrEP

CCAA	Nº usuarios de PrEP incluidos en SIPrEP	Nº usuarios de PrEP [#]	Cobertura (%)
Andalucía	505	1.630	31,0
Aragón	7	45	15,6
Islas Baleares	169	169	100,0
Canarias	164	298	55,0
Castilla y León	33	90	36,7
Murcia	49	215	22,8
Navarra	65	65	100,0
Comunidad Valenciana	406	525	77,3
Total	1.398	3.037	46,0

[#] Fuente: Notificación agregada de las CCAA.

Tabla 3. Derivación al programa de PrEP actual

Derivación al programa PrEP	Nº	Porcentaje (%)
Decisión propia	489	35,0
Centro de VIH/ITS	350	25,0
Centro Atención Primaria	217	15,5
Otro dispositivo sanitario	150	10,7
ONG	148	10,6
Otro	59	4,2
No consta	116	8,3
Total	1.398	100

Tabla 2. Características sociodemográficas de los usuarios de PrEP incluidos en SIPrEP

	Nº	Porcentaje (%)
Sexo		
Hombre	1.390	99,4
Mujer	8	0,6
Género		
Hombre	1.338	95,7
Mujer	20	1,4
Otra	4	0,3
No consta	36	2,6
Edad		
<25 años	92	6,6
25-34 años	489	35,0
35-44 años	494	35,3
≥45 años	323	23,1
Región de nacimiento		
España	1.078	77,1
Latinoamérica	227	16,2
Europa occidental	58	4,2
Europa central y del este	22	1,6
Otros	9	0,6
No consta	4	0,3
Nivel de estudios		
Sin estudios	5	0,4
Primaria	28	2,0
Secundaria obligatoria	104	7,4
Secundaria superior	283	20,2
Universidad/postgrado	552	39,5
Otros	7	0,5
No consta	419	30,0
Situación laboral		
Empleo cuenta ajena	588	42,1
Autónomo/empresa familiar	100	7,2
Contrato en prácticas	3	0,2
Sin empleo	111	7,9
Estudiante	37	2,6
Jubilado/prejubilado	9	0,6
Incapacidad por enfermedad	1	0,1
Otra/Desconocida	549	39,3
Total	1.398	100

Usuarios incluidos en SIPrEP desde el 01/11/2019 al 31/05/2022.

Tabla 4. Antecedentes de uso de PrEP al programa de PrEP actual

Fuente de obtención previa de PrEP	Nº	Porcentaje (%)
Centro privado	7	3,7
Estudio de investigación	4	2,1
Programa público PrEP	58	31,0
Compra por internet	55	29,4
Otro	27	14,4
No consta	36	19,2
Realización de seguimiento médico		
Centro específico de VIH/ITS	48	25,7
Centro de Atención Primaria	2	1,1
Consulta hospitalaria	22	11,8
Centro privado	7	3,7
Centro Comunitario/ONG	10	5,3
No hizo seguimiento médico	45	24,1
Seguimiento médico en lugar no especificado	2	1,1
No consta	51	27,3
Total	187	100

Tabla 5. Población diana

Población diana	Nº	Porcentaje (%)
HSH	1.377	98,5
Mujer trans	15	1,1
Mujer que ejerce la prostitución	3	0,2
Mujer	2	0,1
Otra población diana	1	0,1
Total	1.398	100

Tabla 6. Prácticas de riesgo en los 12 meses previos

Prácticas de riesgo*	Nº	Porcentaje (%)
Más de 10 parejas sexuales	1.188	85,0
Sexo anal sin preservativo	1.099	78,6
Práctica de chemsex	375	26,8
Uso de profilaxis post-exposición	214	15,3
Diagnóstico de 1 o más ITS bacteriana	627	44,8
Otra	44	3,2
Número de prácticas de riesgo		
1	215	15,4
2	466	33,3
3	457	32,7
4	206	14,7
5	41	2,9
No consta	13	0,9

*Categorías no excluyentes. Porcentajes calculados sobre 1.398 usuarios en PrEP

Tabla 7. ITS en la visita basal

ITS	Nº	Porcentaje (%)
Sífilis	134	9,6
Gonococia	117	8,4
Infección por <i>Chlamydia trachomatis</i>	102	7,3
Linfogranuloma venéreo	4	0,3

*Categorías no excluyentes. Porcentajes calculados sobre 1.398 usuarios en PrEP.

Usuarios incluidos en SIPrEP desde el 01/11/2019 al 31/05/2022.

Tabla 8. Localización de la gonococia e infección por *Chlamydia trachomatis* en la visita basal

Localización	Gonococia		Infección por <i>Chlamydia trachomatis</i>	
	Nº	Porcentaje (%)	Nº	Porcentaje (%)
Uretral	24	20,5	18	17,6
Rectal	62	53,0	74	72,6
Faringeo	50	42,7	16	15,7
Desconocido	1	0,8	2	2,0

*Categorías no excluyentes. Porcentajes calculados sobre los usuarios en PrEP con resultado positivo en la prueba correspondiente.

Tabla 10. Hepatitis virales en la visita inicial

Hepatitis A	Nº	Porcentaje (%)
Inmune*	760	54,4
Susceptible	457	32,5
No consta información	181	12,9
Hepatitis B		
Inmune*	879	62,9
Susceptible	391	28,0
Infección crónica**	7	0,5
No consta información	121	8,7
Hepatitis C		
Caso incidente de Hepatitis C	8	0,6
Negativo	1.302	93,1
No consta información	88	6,3
Total	1.398	100

*La categoría inmune agrupa a aquellos usuarios tanto vacunados como con inmunidad natural (infección pasada).

**Infección por hepatitis B con una duración superior a 6 meses.

Tabla 9. Estadío de la sífilis en la visita basal

Sífilis		
Estadio	Nº	Porcentaje (%)
Primario	50	37,3
Secundario	23	17,2
Latente precoz	18	13,4
Latente de duración indeterminada	37	27,6
Desconocido	6	4,5
Total	134	100

Tabla 11. Tipo de droga utilizada

Tipo de droga	Nº	Porcentaje (%)
Poppers	255	59,0
Catinonas	131	30,3
Cocaína	113	26,2
Cannabis	106	24,5
GHB/GBL	94	21,7
Metanfetamina	50	11,6
Éxtasis/MDMA	56	13,0
Otras	31	7,2
Ketamina	24	5,6
Speed	18	4,2
LSD	6	1,4
Heroína	1	0,2

Tabla 12. Número de drogas consumidas

Nº de drogas utilizadas	N	Porcentaje(%)
1	181	41,9
2	108	25,0
3	66	15,3
4	31	7,2
5	18	4,2
6 o más	11	2,5

* 17 de los usuarios que refirieron tomar drogas no especificaron el tipo ni número utilizadas.

Tabla 13. Frecuencia de uso de preservativo en 3 meses previos

Uso de preservativo	Nº	Porcentaje (%)
Siempre	76	5,4
Más de la mitad de las ocasiones	369	26,4
Menos de la mitad de las ocasiones	355	25,4
Nunca	148	10,6
No consta información	450	32,2
Total	1.398	100

Tabla 14. Motivo de interrupción

Motivo de interrupción	Nº	Porcentaje (%)
Ausencia de percepción de riesgo	30	20,0
Motivos personales/decisión propia	11	17,1
Pandemia COVID	7	10,0
Pareja estable	10	8,6
Traslado	12	7,1
Pérdida de seguimiento	20	7,1
Alteración de la función renal	6	4,3
Otros efectos secundarios	12	12,9
Otros	22	12,9

*4 usuarios refirieron 2 motivos de interrupción (3 refirieron ausencia de percepción de riesgo y otros y uno refirió otros efectos secundarios y traslado)

Seroconversión al VIH en usuarios de PrEP

En estos dos primeros años de implementación de SIPrEP se han identificado **tres** casos de seroconversión al VIH (**0,2%**) correspondientes a tres hombres con una mediana de edad de 36 años. En todos ellos, el diagnóstico de VIH se realizó durante la segunda visita y tuvo lugar entre los **dos meses** y medio y los tres meses del inicio de la PrEP. Los 3 usuarios habían consumido drogas y 2 de ellos habían practicado chemsex en los últimos 3 meses. Uno de ellos presentó mala adherencia a la PrEP.

Incidencia de hepatitis C y de otras ITS

Durante las visitas de seguimiento se identificaron **19 (1,4%)** diagnósticos incidentes de **hepatitis C** en personas que tenían una prueba negativa a hepatitis C en la visita basal. En la primera visita de seguimiento se identificaron 6 (0,8%) nuevos diagnósticos de hepatitis C, 4 (0,8%) en la segunda visita, 4 (1,4%) en la tercera visita, 3 (1,9%) en la cuarta visita, y 2 (2,3%) en la quinta visita. No se identificaron ningún caso de infección por virus de la hepatitis A o B.

Respecto a la identificación de ITS entre los usuarios durante el seguimiento o reanudación se produjeron en global **170 (12,2%)** casos de **gonococia**, **132 (9,4%)** de infecciones por *Chlamydia trachomatis*, **136 (9,7%)** de **sífilis** y **14 (1,0%)** casos de **linfogranuloma venéreo**.

Grupos Población:

98% HSH
1,1% trabajadores sexo
0,8% transexuales
0,1% usuarios de drogas iny.

Edad media: 38 años

2.222 usuarios registrados en el Año 2021*
76% (1.688) con alguna visita de seguimiento
Promedio de 2,4 visitas de seguimiento por usuario

Conductas de Riesgo:

- 65,4% uso del preservativo en sexo anal ≤ 50% de las veces
- 47,6% ≥ 10 parejas sexuales/mes
- 71,8% uso de drogas para el sexo, de ellos el 55,8% *chemsex* en los últimos 3 meses

Impacto económico acumulado
Años 2020-2021: 206.056 €

Prueba al inicio VIH:

Negativa en 100% usuarios

Serología VHC:

- Cribado en 99,1% usuarios
- 1,8% (39) casos VHC+

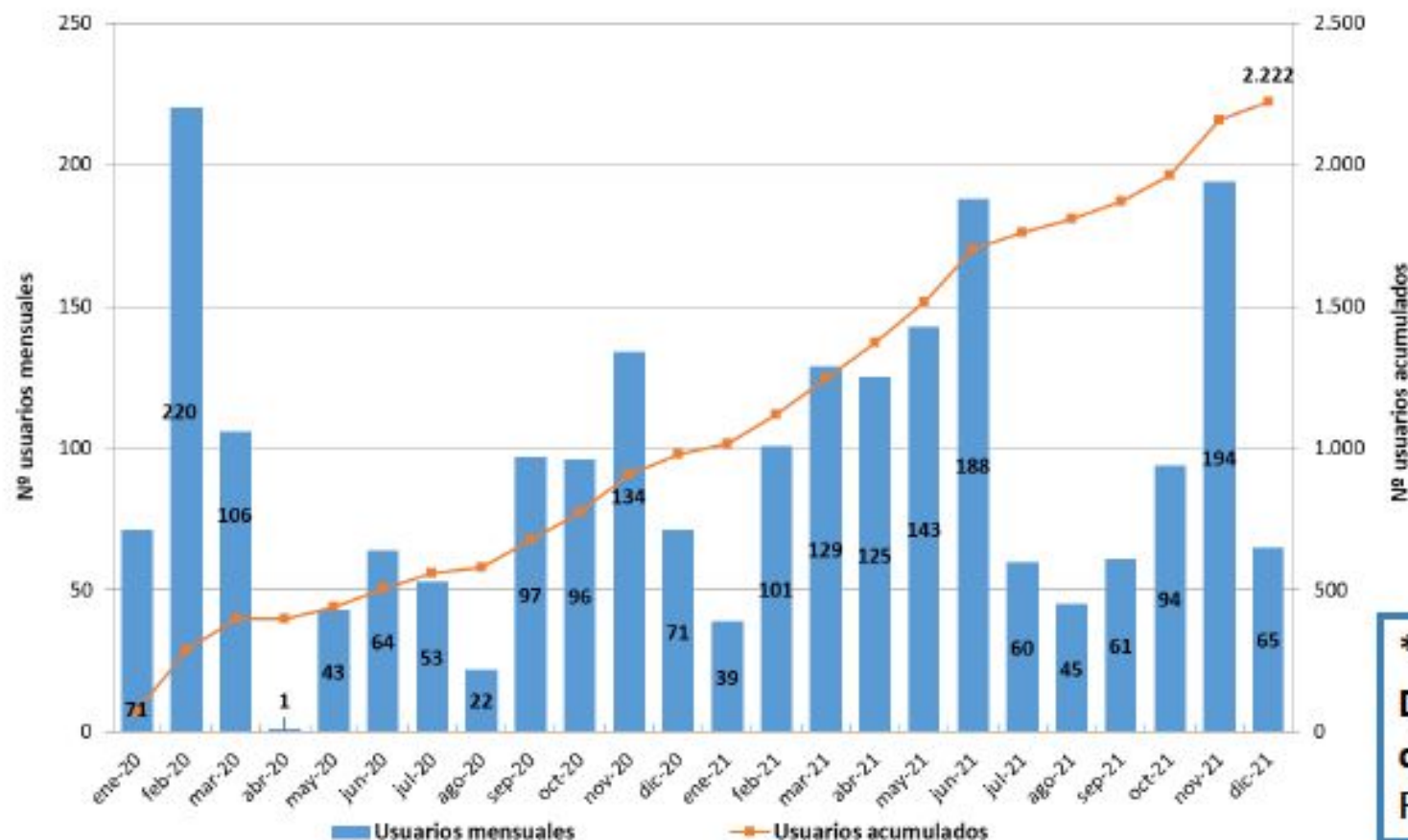
Suspensión PrEP:

2,2% (48) usuarios han suspendido.

Causas:

- 33% (16) Cese practicas riesgo
- 19% (9) Abandono seguimiento
- 17% (8) Toxicidad renal
- 8% (4) Traslado a otra CCAA
- 6% (3) Infección VIH
- 17% (8) Otros

0,1%

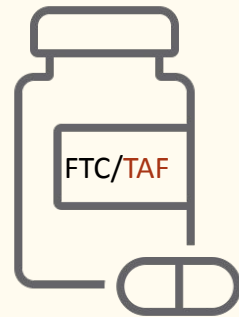
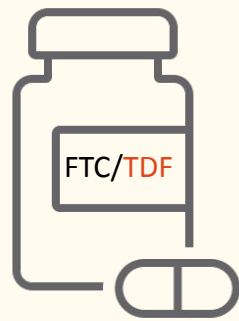
Evolución usuarios PrEP registrados

***Hasta el 30/09/2022: 3.649 usuarios registrados.**
Distribución: 89,2% en Sandoval y 10,8% en el resto de hospitales SERMAS.
Registro operativo desde el 23/01/20

Expanding PrEP Options to Facilitate Adherence and Persistence: Today and in the Near Future

Present

Once-Daily* Oral Tablets



LA CAB INJECTABLE



Long-acting antiretroviral drug is injected into the body.

Emerging

Long-Acting Options

INTRAVAGINAL RING (IVR)



Polymer ring inserted into the vagina releases antiretroviral drug over time.

Future

IMPLANT



Device implanted in the body releases antiretroviral drug over time.

ANTIBODY



Antibody is infused or injected into the body.

*Off-label on-demand use of FTC/TDF supported by international guidelines.

PrEP: nuevos datos, guías de práctica clínica e implementación en España

Conclusiones

- 1.- La PREP parenteral de larga duración es más eficaz que la oral.**
- 2.- Las guías de PREP deben actualizarse con mucha periodicidad.**
- 3.- La implantación de la PREP es susceptible de mejora.**

PrEP: nuevos datos, guías de práctica clínica e implementación en España

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