

# **Sexually Transmitted Infection Prevention**

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### **Objectives**



Be comfortable discussing the topic with patients



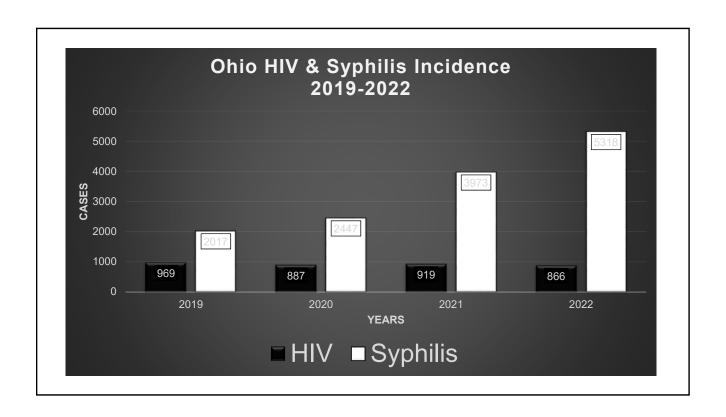
Understand the need and target patient population

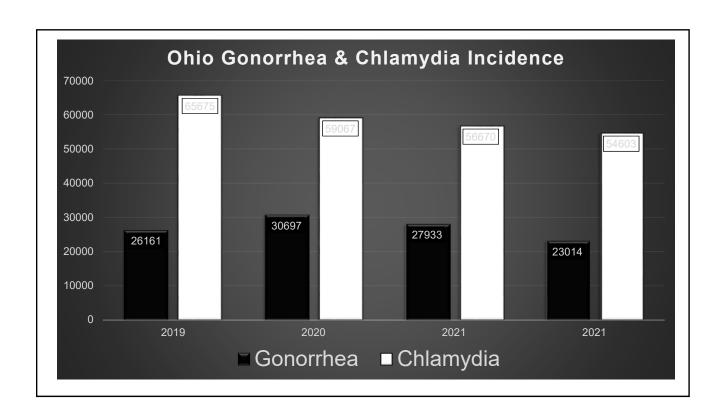


Understand the options



Understand associated risks





Discussing sexual health is step one			
Set the Stage	I'm going to ask some questions about your sexual health to make sure I give you the care you deserve.		
Partners	Who do you have sex with? How many partners have you had in the past year?		
Practices	When having sex do you have vaginal, anal, and oral sex?		
Protection	What forms of protection do you use? How often do you have unprotected sex?		
Past	What STD's have you had before? How were you treated?		
Pregnancy	Are you okay with getting pregnant if it happens by accident?		
Safety	Do you ever exchange sex for drugs or money?		

# **STI Prevention Options**

- Medications Pre and post exposure prophylaxis
  - HIV PrEP and DoxyPEP
- Risk Factor Modification condom use, drug use, perinatal exposures
- Treatment as prevention (U=U)

### **Bacterial STI Prevention**

DoxyPEP is the use of antibiotic medication by people without known STI to protect themselves from chlamydia, syphilis, and gonorrhea

DoxyPEP is recommended for all gay, bisexual, and other (MSM) and transgender women with a history of at least one bacterial sexually transmitted infection during the past 12 months Doxycycline 200 mg is a common tetracycline antibiotic that is well tolerated

#### Administration:

Take Doxycycline 200 mg within 72 hours of unprotected sexual encounter. Do not take more than 200 mg per day

### **DoxyPEP Data Summary**

Study	Population	Summary Result
IPERGAY	232 MSM/TGWSM on HIV PrEP	Risk reduction in Chlamydia and Syphilis. (lack of significance Gonorrhea**)
DoxyPEP	174 MSM/TGWSM PLWH; 327 MSM/TGWSM on HIV PrEP	Risk Reduction Gonorrhea, Chlamydia, Syphilis
ANRS DOXYVAC	502 MSM/TGWSM on HIV PrEP	Risk Reduction gonorrhea, Chlamydia, Syphilis
dPEP	449 Cis-gender Women on HIV PrEP	No statistical significance*

## **Implementation**

- I prescribe 30(100 mg) tablets with 1 refill
  - 30 encounters
- Follow up every 3-6 months for testing/counseling
- Separate doxycycline dose by at least 2 hours from dairy products, antacids, and supplements that contain calcium, iron, magnesium, or sodium bicarbonate

# **Ongoing Assessment DoxyPEP**

- Every 3 months
  - Gonorrhea
  - Chlamydia
  - Syphilis
  - HIV
- Assess risk factors, educate, treat any infections

- Every 3-6 months (if not on HIV PrEP)
  - Gonorrhea
  - Chlamydia
  - Syphilis
  - HIV
- Assess risk factors, educate, treat infection
- Assess need for HIV PrEP/ Preventative care

### **Considerations & Adverse Effects**

- Gastrointestinal side effects, Photosensitivity, esophageal sensitivity
- Increased tetracycline resistance genes among participant microbiome
- Unknown effects of doxycycline on primary syphilis/RPR
- No proven efficacy with vaginal sex.

## **HIV PrEP Options**

**PrEP** is the use of antiretroviral medications by people without HIV to protect themselves from getting HIV

**PrEP** is recommended for adults and adolescents weighing at least 35 kg (77 lb) who are at risk of getting HIV

#### Injectable PrEP

Cabotegravir (CAB) 600 mg injection (brand name Apretude®)

\*On going trials for Lenacapravir

#### **Oral PrEP**

Emtricitabine (F) 200 mg in combination with tenofovir disoproxil fumarate (TDF) 300 mg (F/TDF – brand name Truvada® or generic equivalent)

Emtricitabine (F) 200 mg in combination with tenofovir alafenamide (TAF) 25 mg (F/TAF – brand name Descovy®)\*

\*F/TAF is not approved for use by women or other people who could get HIV through receptive vaginal sex

#### **HIV PrEP Comparison** Side Effects F/TDF (oral PrEP) F/TAF (oral PrEP) CAB (injectable PrEP) <10% of patients Headache, nausea, abdominal discomfort lasting <1 month<sup>1</sup> <10% of patients Headache, nausea, abdominal discomfort lasting <1 month<sup>1</sup> Start-up No reported start-up syndrome<sup>1</sup> Syndrome No reported risk of kidney-related side effects<sup>1</sup> Small decrease in creatinine clearance Resolves after stopping drug<sup>2</sup> Less risk of kidney-related side effects<sup>3</sup> Safety Small decreases in bone mineral density Not associated with fractures<sup>4</sup> No reported bone safety issues1 No reported bone safety issues1 Safety

All three types of PrEP are generally well tolerated, with side effects that are usu	ially
mild/moderate, manageable, and temporary <sup>1</sup>	

Weight gain Increased triglycerides<sup>3</sup>

# **Baseline Laboratory Testing**

No reported effects on weight or lipid levels<sup>1</sup>

#### **REQUIRED**

Injection Site Reactions

Weight and Lipids

> Overall Safety

HIV test (antigen/antibody test, preferably laboratory based) to confirm negative status

#### Kidney function

(!)

F/TDF: Estimated creatinine clearance (must be >60 mL/min)

F/TAF: Estimated creatinine clearance (must be >30 mL/min)

**CAB:** Not required

Hepatitis B screening (F/TAF and F/TDF) because active infection is a potential safety issue

Pain, tenderness, local skin swelling Typically, mild/moderate, brief<sup>5</sup>

No reported effects on weight or lipid levels<sup>1</sup>

**Lipid profile** (triglyceride and cholesterol levels) for patients prescribed **F/TAF**, as this medication may be associated with triglyceride elevation

**STI tests** for chlamydia, gonorrhea, and syphilis for all sexually active adults

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# **Ongoing Assessment (Oral PrEP)**

- Every 3 months
  - Gonorrhea
  - Chlamydia
  - Syphilis
  - HIV
- Assess risk factors, educate, treat any infectious found

- Every year
  - HIV Viral Load
  - Creatinine Clearance
  - Weight, Lipid Panel

### **Ongoing Assessment (Injectable PrEP)**

### Every 2 months (Infusion visits)

- HIV, HIV Viral Load
- Promote adherence

### Every 4 months

- Gonorrhea
- Chlamydia
- Syphilis
- Promote adherence, assess risk factors, educate, treat any infectious found

## **Summary**

- Doxycycline can be prescribed to MSM/TGW to decrease Gonorrhea, Chlamydia, Syphilis incidence
- HIV PrEP decreases risk of getting HIV
- Neither option is 100% effective
- PrEP/PEP visits are a good way to increase patient engagement and provide counseling

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