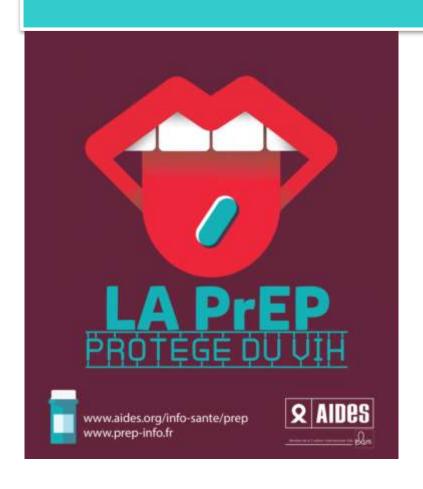
## WHO PrEP Guidance



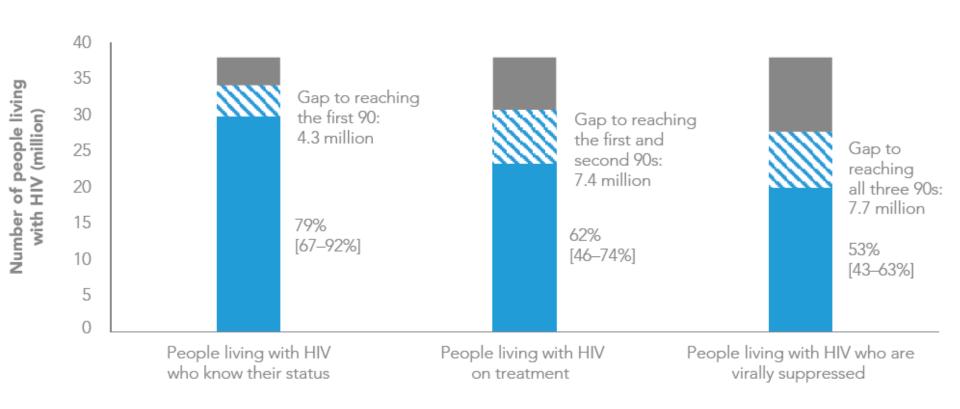


### **Outline**

- Public health perspective: HIV prevention matters (and PrEP is a new tool with untapped promise)
- WHO HIV strategy and WHO guidance on PrEP
- Messaging of PrEP
- Future of PrEP (research and scale-up)

# From a public health perspective, what is the issue?

# HIV Testing, Treatment & Viral Suppression

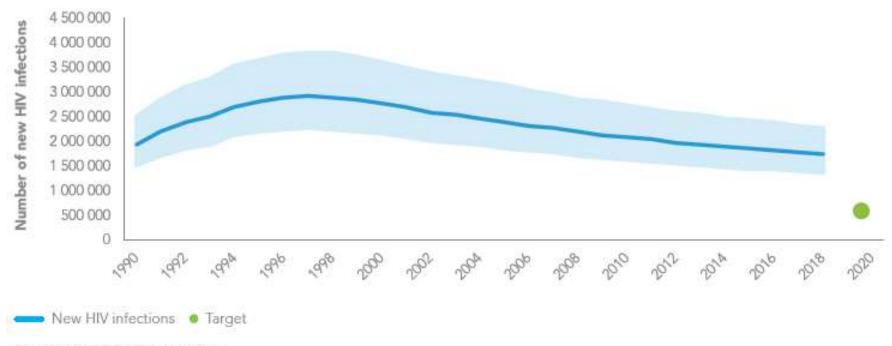


Source: UNAIDS special analysis, 2019; see annex on methods for more details.

#### **Global HIV transmission PERSISTS:**

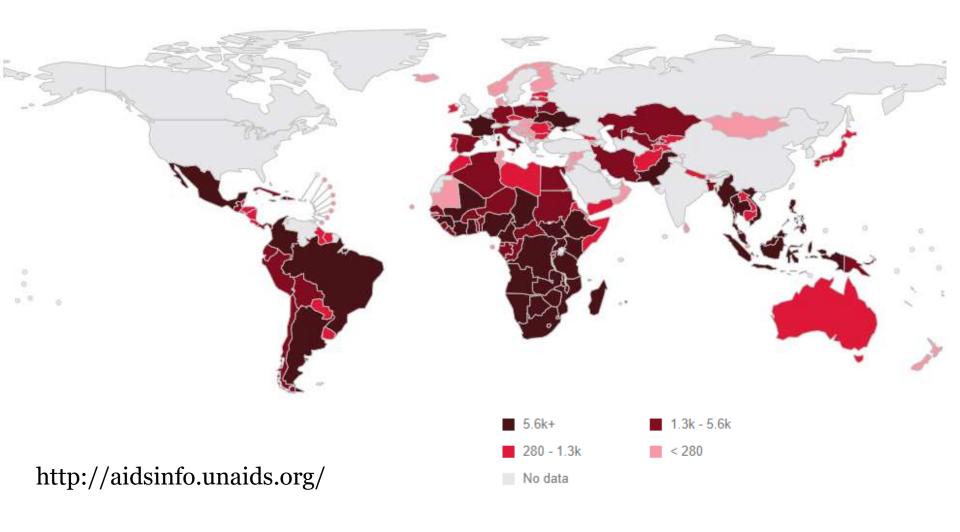
Treatment scale-up has 'masked stagnation in the estimated annual number of new HIV infections' (Baggaley et al, JIAS)

FIGURE 2.4 Number of new HIV infections, global, 1990–2018 and 2020 target

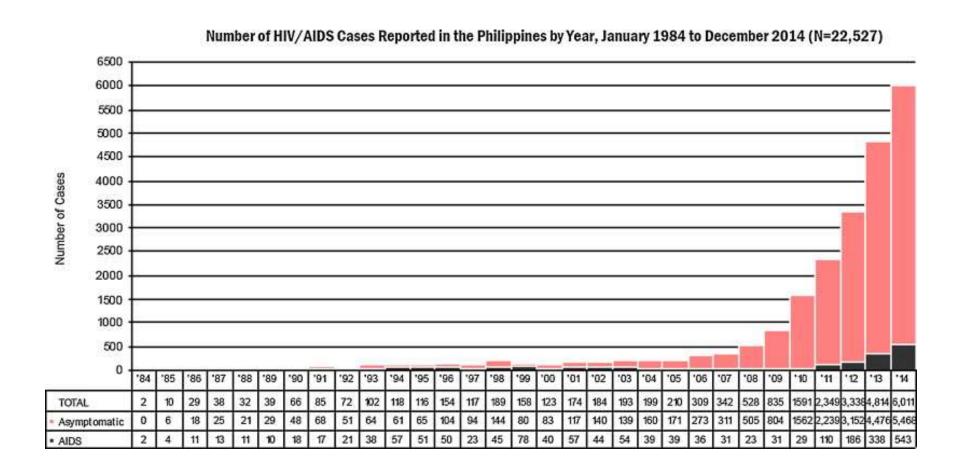


Source: UNAIDS 2019 estimates.

# New HIV infections Global, 2018



# What happens when you don't have services for certain populations: E.g. MSM HIV epidemic in the Philippines



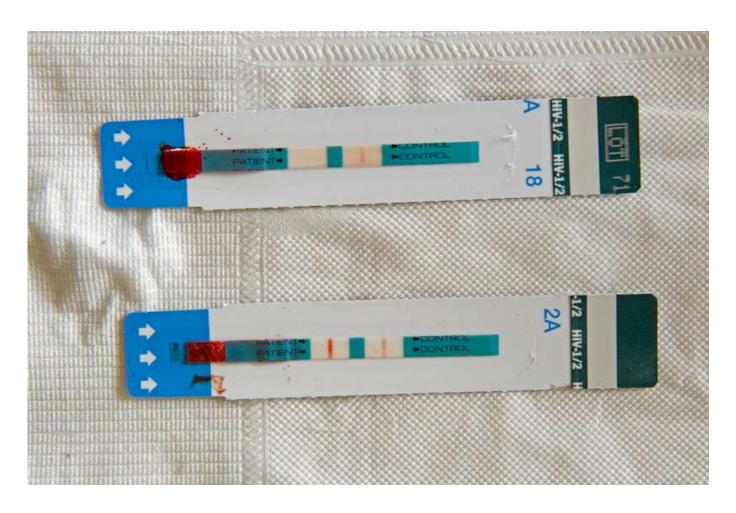
Ross et al, IJID, 2015: http://www.ijidonline.com/article/S1201-9712(15)00135-6/abstract

## So to summarize, thus far:

- Globally, we are not seeing a decrease in new HIV infections in adults
- We are doing a good job in scaling up treatment
- HIV prevention + treatment go together
- More to do at global, regional, national and local levels: fast-track approach
- Interventions to prevent HIV that are evidence-based should be offered to those that can benefit as part of fast-tracking to 2020 (and 2030)

# We have the tools to prevent HIV (except a vaccine)

# HIV testing technology has improved (e.g. rapid tests, self-testing)



WHO HIV testing guidelines (2015):

http://www.who.int/hiv/pub/guidelines/hiv-testing-services/en/

## Condoms + lubricants





#### WHO-UNAIDS-UNFPA statement on condoms:

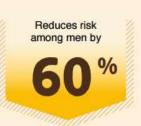
http://www.unaids.org/en/resources/presscentre/featurestories/2015/july/2 0150702 condoms prevention

## VMCC (circumcision prevents HIV)

#### 10 million men stepped up for HIV prevention

through voluntary medical male circumcision services

Voluntary medical male circumcision reduces the risk of female-to-male HIV transmission



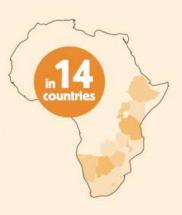
**New HIV infections** 





About 66% of new HIV infections are in sub-Saharan Africa

VMMC focuses in East and Southern Africa



In only 5 years more than 10 million men circumcised – contributing to



#### MEDICAL MALE CIRCUMCISION PLUS OTHER PREVENTION SERVICES FOR MEN

A package of HIV prevention services is available to men, including offer of HIV testing and links to treatment, condom promotion and provision, management of other sexually transmitted infections and safer sex education.













What is the comprehensive **harm reduction** package for people who inject drugs?

- 1. Needle and syringe programmes
- 2. Opioid substitution therapy (OST) and other evidence-based drug dependence treatment
- 3. HIV testing and counselling
- 4. Antiretroviral therapy
- 5. Prevention and treatment of STIs
- 6. Condom programmes for people who inject drugs and their sexual partners
- 7. Targeted information, education and communication for people who inject drugs and their sexual partners
- 8. Prevention, vaccination, diagnosis and treatment for viral hepatitis
- 9. Prevention, diagnosis and treatment of TB.

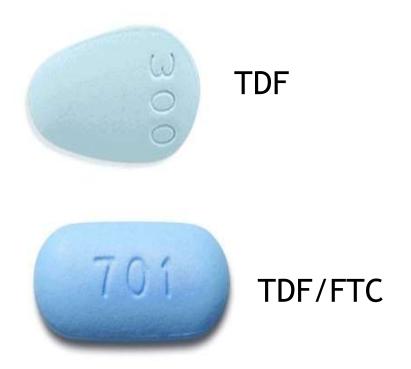
Guidelines on HIV prevention and treatment for Key Populations (WHO, 2016):

http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/10665/246200/1/9789241511124-eng.pdf?ua=1





# Recent years, oral PrEP (containing TDF) has become available in some countries

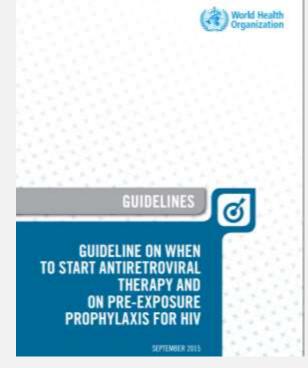


# What does the WHO actually say about PrEP?

#### WHO recommendation for PrEP (2015)

Oral PrEP (containing TDF) should be offered as <u>an</u> <u>additional prevention choice</u> for people at *substantial risk* of HIV infection as part of combination prevention approaches.

- strong recommendation
- high quality evidence



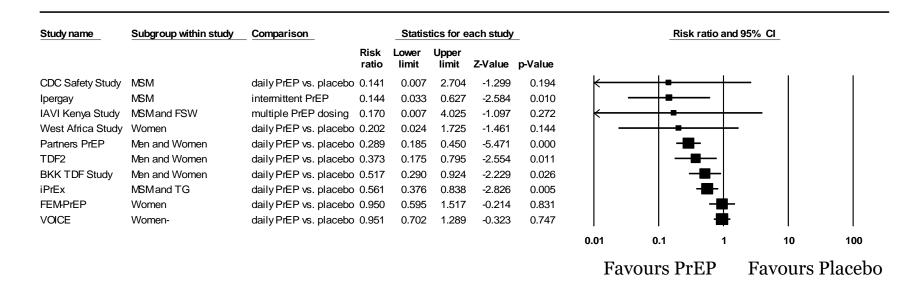
## **Features of the Recommendation**

- Enabling
  - Not population specific
  - For people at substantial HIV risk (provisionally defined as HIV incidence > 3 per 100 person—years in the absence of PrEP)
- An additional prevention choice within combination prevention
  - Condoms and lube
  - Harm reduction
  - HIV testing and links to ART
- Provide PrEP with comprehensive support
  - Adherence counselling
  - Legal and social support
  - Mental health and emotional support
  - Contraception and reproductive health services





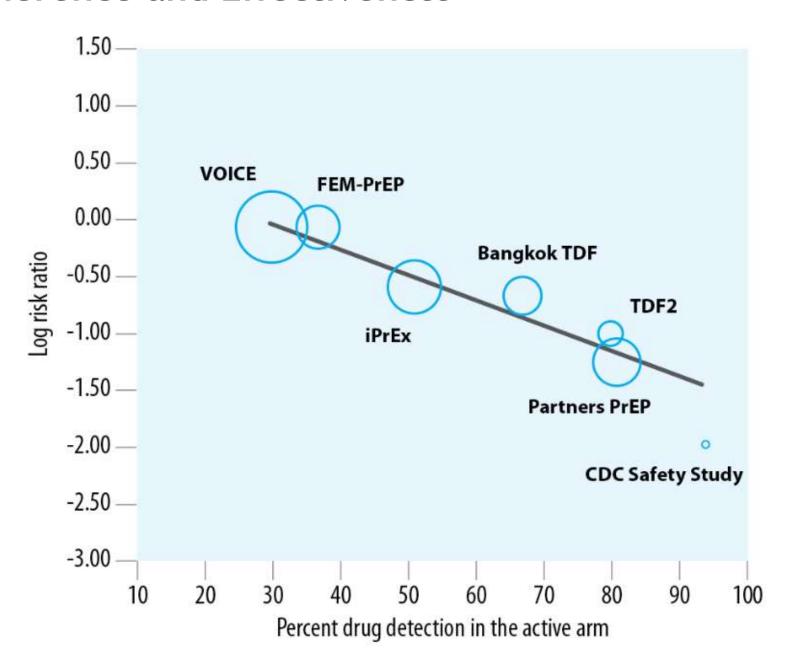
# Systematic review results: HIV Infection outcome



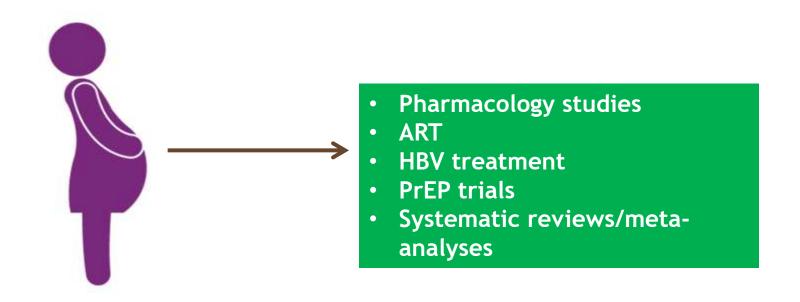
Note: Results from overall analysis had significant heterogeneity; therefore, results stratified by adherence level for GRADE tables

- PrEP significantly effective in reducing risk of HIV infection across gender, PrEP regimen, dosing, and mode of acquisition.
- ↑ adherence, ↑ effectiveness

#### Adherence and Effectiveness



#### Safety of PrEP drugs in pregnancy and breastfeeding



Given available safety data, there **does not appear to be a safety-related rationale for prohibiting PrEP** during pregnancy and lactation or for discontinuing PrEP in HIV-negative women receiving PrEP who become pregnant (and are at continued risk of HIV acquisition)

(Mofenson, AIDS, 2016)



Format: Abstract ≠ Send to ≠

AIDS. 2016 Nov 7. [Epub ahead of print]

#### Tenofovir Disoproxil Fumarate Safety for Women and their Infants during Pregnancy and Breastfeeding: Systematic Review.

Mofenson LM1, Baggaley RC, Mameletzis I.

#### Author information

#### Abstract

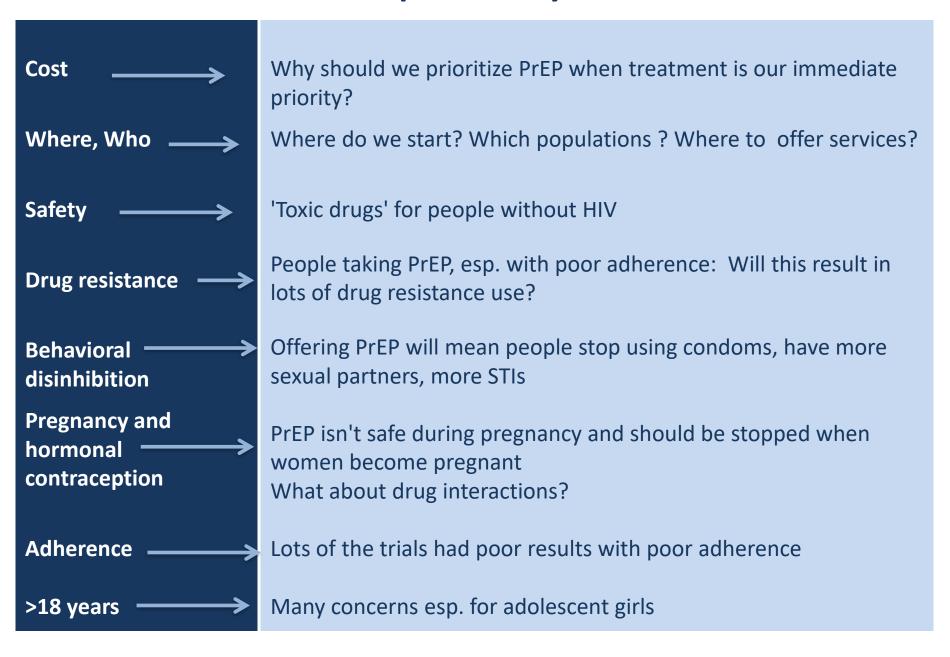
OBJECTIVES: Pregnant/lactating women in some sub-Saharan Africa settings are at substantial risk of HIV acquisition and could benefit from pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) with tenofovir disoproxil fumarate (TDF), but safety data in pregnancy/lactation are limited.

DESIGN: Systematic data review through August 2016.

**METHODS:** We reviewed research reports/conference abstracts with maternal/child adverse outcome data in HIV-infected and HIV-uninfected pregnant/lactating women receiving TDF alone or in combination with other drugs compared with non-TDF regimens.

Paper can be accessed here: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/27831952

#### Recurrent concerns expressed by ministries of health



#### **WHO PrEP Implementation Tool 2017**

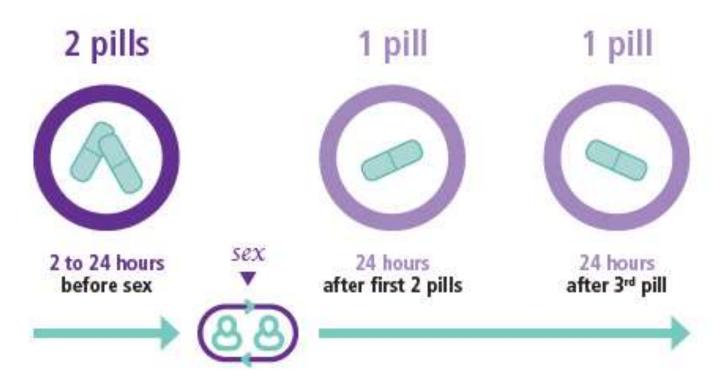
#### Module

- 1. Clinical— how to provide PrEP safely & effectively screening, monitoring, adherence
- 2. Counsellors how to support to people considering, starting, continuing on PrEP
- 3. Pharmacists how to provide PrEP drugs
- **4. Testing providers** laboratory services, screening, monitoring
- **5. Leaders** essentials for understanding benefits and limitations
- **6. Regulatory officials** how to overcome regulatory issues
- 7. Strategic planning prioritization for maximum benefit and impact
- **8. Site planning** organizing PrEP services at the site level
- **9. Monitoring & Evaluation** how to monitor PrEP programmes
- 10. Community educators and advocates involving communities
- 11. PrEP users information for and by people who are taking or considering using PrEP
- 12. Adolescents & Young Adults for programs aiming to reach youth aged 15-24

**Evidence Annex** – a synthesis of available evidence to support the guidance

## New Dosing Regimen for MSM, 2019

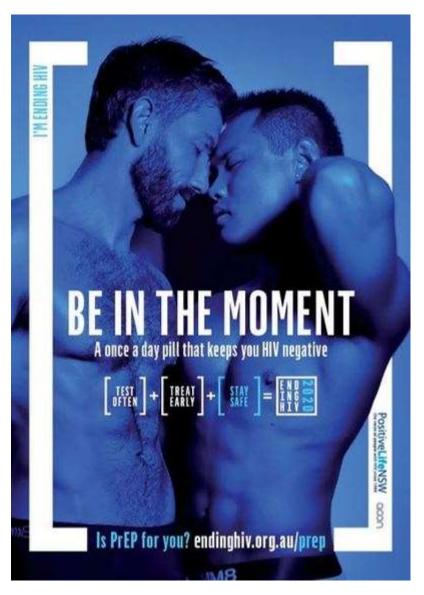
86% reduction in HIV risk in the placebo controlled randomised phase 97% reduction in open label extension including in infrequent users (9.5 pills/mo)



"Loading dose"

 Is appropriate if sex can be predicted or delayed by at least 2 hours, or occurs less than 2 times per week. Positive messaging + marketing



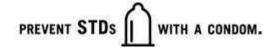


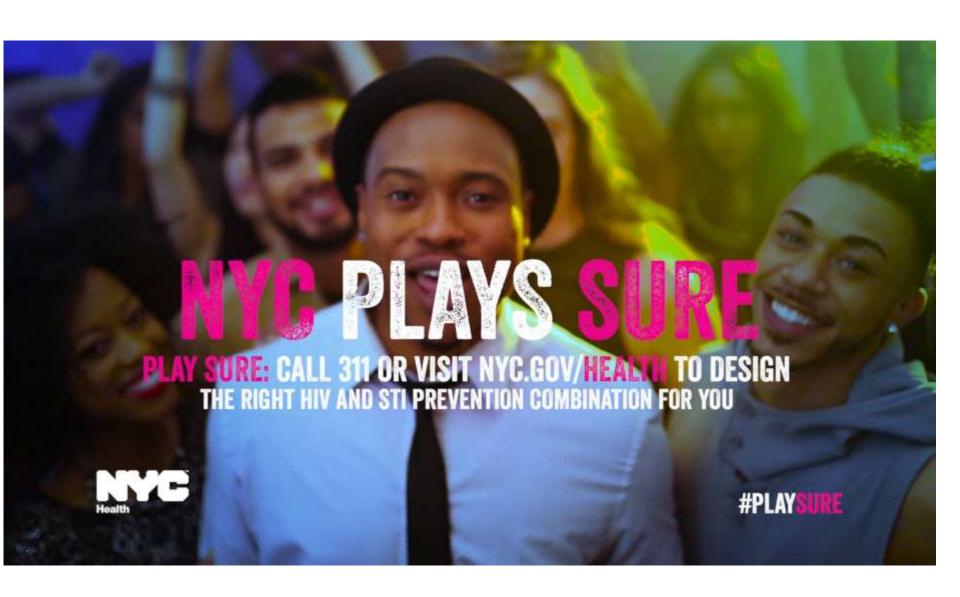


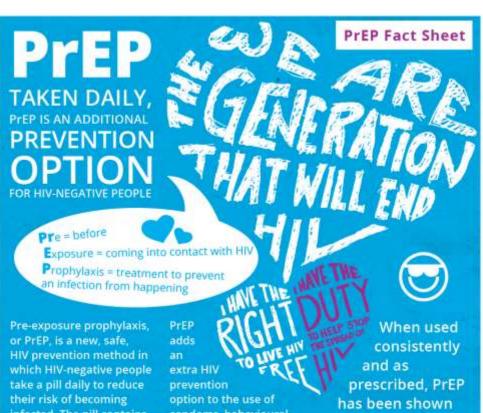


LOS ANGELES LGBT CENTER®

ONE PREP PILL A DAY CAN PREVENT HIV.







Pre-exposure prophylaxis, or PrEP, is a new, safe, HIV prevention method in which HIV-negative people take a pill daily to reduce their risk of becoming infected. The pill contains medicines that prevent HIV from making new virus as it enters the body. In this way PrEP medicines can help keep the virus from establishing a permanent infection.

Prep adds an extra HIV prevention option to the use of condoms, behavioural counselling, post-exposure prophylaxis, treatment for sexually transmitted infections, voluntary male medical circumcision, and antiretroviral therapy for partners living with HIV.

consistently and as prescribed, PrEP has been shown to reduce the risk of HIV infection by more than 90% among people at high risk for HIV infection.

## PreP is only for people who are HIV-negative.

PrEP is recommended for individuals with high risk for HIV exposure.





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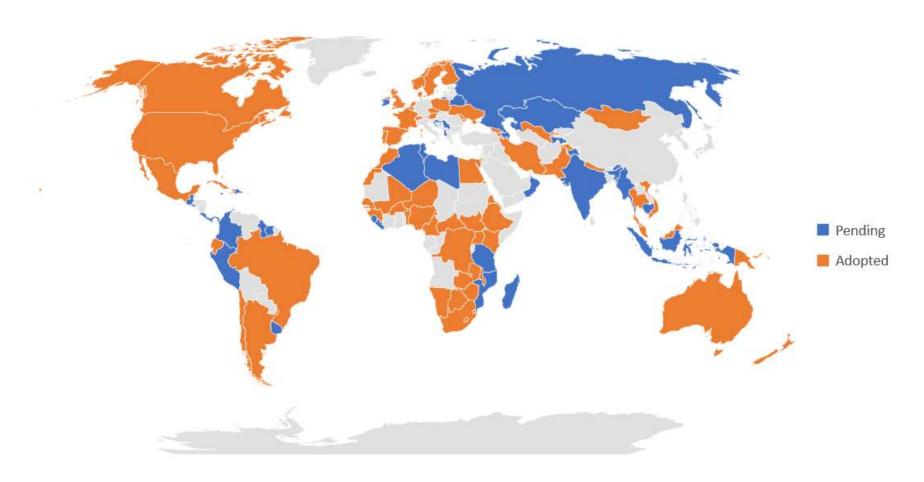
2





# How does PrEP implementation look now?

# Countries With PrEP Policies, July 2019



30+ Countries have policies pending

Prevention is often perceived as complicated, difficult, and boring.

But it doesn't have to be, especially in the era of PrEP.

