An HIV Post-Exposure Prophylaxis Pilot Program Implemented in Public Health Settings in Los Angeles

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Data Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, 2010; Los Angeles County Department of Public Health, HIV Surveillance, 2010

## A Case for nPEP?

A 26 year old man presents to an outpatient clinic, reporting that the night before last (36 hours ago) he had receptive anal intercourse without the use of a condom with a new male partner, who he just learned from a mutual acquaintance is infected with the Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV). The patient is known to the clinic and has had several negative HIV tests (most recently 6 months ago), and he recently lost his job and health insurance. He wants to know if there is anything he can do to help prevent transmission of HIV from this recent exposure.



## **Approach to HIV Prevention**



#### Figure 1: Highly active HIV prevention

This term was coined by Prof K Holmes, University of Washington School of Medicine, Seattle, WA, USA.<sup>5</sup> STI=sexually transmitted infections.



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# EXPOSED to HIV?



Post Exposure Prophylaxis (PEP) FACT SHEET





## The nPEP Pilot: Comprehensive Biomedical HIV Prevention for LAC

- 2 demonstration sites; 28 days of ART
- IRB and FDA regulatory oversight
- Structured Protocol and Manual of Procedures
- Demonstration site preparation and training
- Safety labs and serial HIV and STI testing
- Sexual/substance use risk-reduction counseling
- Planned transition to Public Health Service Model



## nPEP Logic Model

	$\rightarrow$	ACTIVITIES		OUTPUTS	$   \rightarrow$	OUTCOMES	
Work Group		Development of protocol and manual of operations		Number of nPEP inquiries received on warmline		Feasibility findings for implementation of nPEP in	
Community Partners		Establish relationship with Pharma to receive donated medications		Number of nPEP participants screened and enrolled		publicly funded HIV prevention settings	
Academic Partners		Clinical trial support - Provider development to deliver		Clinical management to assess safe delivery of nPEP services – baseline and follow up over 4 time points	]	Increased Patient utilization of biomedical HIV prevention service	
Research and Evidence base		nPEP services and implement protocol with fidelity			e.	Increased Provider adoption of biomedical HIV prevention	
Clinical Demonstration		Implement protocol and nPEP services		STI and viral hepatitis diagnosis		Decreased HIV and STI incidence	
Sites/Providers		Evaluate nPEP services delivery		Risk-reduction counseling to assess sexual and substance use behaviors	]	Decreased sexual and substance use risk behaviors	
HIV Antiretrovirals		Conduct quality assurance for delivery of nPEP services				Increased linkage to HIV care for seroconverters	
Funding				Referral to services for high risk individuals and their partners		Increased access to risk-reduction services	
						Increased utilization of risk- reduction services	
						Increased elicitation, notification, and testing of partners of high risk individuals	



## nPEP Pilot Components

	Baseline	Week 2 Visit	Week 4-6 Visit	Week 12 Visit	Week 24
	(Day 0)	(Day 10-14)			Visit
ART Dispensed	Х	Х			
HIV ELISA <sup>c</sup>	X		X	Х	Х
Urine GC/CT	X	Xp	Xp	Xp	Xp
Rectal GC/CT					
Pharynx GC					
Serum RPR	X			X	
Urine HCG <sup>a</sup>	X	Xp	Xp	Xp	Xp
HBsAg	X				
CB, Cr, LFTs,	X	Xp			
HIV Viral Load					
HIV Genotype					
Stored Plasma <sup>d</sup>	X		X	X	Х
Adherence Cnsl	X	X			
Drug and Alc Assess	X				
Risk Assess	X		X	Х	Х
Risk Red (Standard)	X	X	Xp	Xp	Xp
Referral to Behavioral	X				
Programming (Expanded)					

<sup>a</sup>Females of childbearing potential only <sup>b</sup>If clinical signs and symptoms direct, not routine <sup>c</sup>Positive or indeterminate rapid HIV ELISA testing will be confirmed with a serum Western Blot <sup>d</sup>Plasma will be drawn and stored at indicated time points. If HIV seroconversion occurs, these samples will be run for HIV RNA (viral load) and genotyping



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## **Inclusion Criteria**

- 1. 18 yrs of age and ability to provide consent
- 2. High-risk exposure (unprotected or with failed condom):
  - Receptive/Insertive anal intercourse
  - Receptive/Insertive vaginal intercourse
  - Receptive oral intercourse w/ejaculation with HIV+ source
  - Sharing intravascular injection drug works
- 3. High-risk source (one or more):
  - Known HIV+, MSM, MSM/W, IDU, CSW, sexual perpetrator, history of incarceration, from an endemic country (prevalence >1%), partner of one of the above
- 4. Exposure within 72-hrs of presentation
- 5. Not known to be HIV+
- 6. No countermanding concomitant medications or allergies



## **Medication Regimens**

Standard ART Regimen for high-risk exposures:

- Truvada
- Combivir for intolerance to Truvada

Expanded ART Regimen:

- For highest-risk exposures or suspected source drug resistance; added to the above medication administration
- Kaletra or Raltegravir



# **Preliminary Findings**

Presentation data as of July 1, 2011

- Screened 303, Enrolled 283
- Data to follow N=163 (151 at Site 1, 12 at Site 2)
- N=38 had already initiated PEP at another location (ED, Primary Care, HIV clinic)

Site 1: LAGLC – Los Angeles Gay and Lesbian Ctr

• Screened 271, enrolled 260

Site 2: OASIS

• Screened 32, enrolled 23



#### nPEP Sites, HIV/STI Clusters, 2009



## Demographics: Gender and Age (N = 163)



#### Male Female MTF Transgender

<20 20-30</pre>31-40 41-50





### Demographics : Sexual Orientation and Race/Ethnicity (N=163)





#### Demographics: Health Insurance and Education (N=163)



#### Enrollment Risk Exposure (N=163) (multiple category reply)





#### Baseline Sexual Risk Behavior URAI / UIAI Acts by Status of Partner





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### Medication Adherence by Visual Analog Scale

Put a mark on the line below at the point that shows your best guess about how much of your prescribed HIV medication you have taken in your first 2 weeks of treatment.

Example: 0% means you have taken no medication, 50% means you have taken half your medication, 100% means you have taken every single dose of your medication.



2 Week Clinical Evaluation
•Mean self-reported adherence 96.90% (SD 12.81)
•Range 7-100%

4 Week Clinical Evaluation
•Mean self-reported adherence 96.57% (SD 11.32)
•Range 0-100%



# Follow up Rates: Clinical Evaluations \*N=163

Baseline	Day 14	Week 4-6	Week 12	Week 24
163/163	146/163	131/163	98/161	62/161
(100%)	(90%)	(80%)	(61%)	(39%)

#### \*As of July 1, 2011: 2 Significant Adverse Events: both continued treatment



#### Time Interval: Exposure to First Dose \*N=151

Mean: 36.33 hrs (SD 19.17) Range: 2 – 71.7 hrs



\* N=12 missing





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Mean: 36.33 hrs (SD 19.17) Range: 2 – 71.7 hrs



\* N=12 missing



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### Seroconversions N=4

PID	Date Seroconversion identified	Exposure	Time to PEP	Med Adherence Self-Report	STIs	Repeat Exposures Self-Report
1016	12-week	URAI and UIAI w/recently seroconverted Source	64hrs	100%	None	None
1064	12-week	URAI and UIAI w/recently seroconverted Source	41hrs	100%	+ GC at baseline	Yes
1101	12-week	UIAI with known HIV+ Source; Source reported to be undetectable on meds	26hrs	95%	None	Yes
1155	12-week	RAI with failed condom w/known HIV+ Source	62hrs	100%	Positive RPR 3 month	Yes



# nPEP Pilot: Summary

- Demonstrated feasible implementation of nPEP in clinical care settings for high risk population
- Real life example of how to develop and implement comprehensive biomedical and behavioral HIV prevention interventions
- Cost of ART is significant and can be an obstacle to scaling up service delivery
- Education for primary care (non HIV specialty) needed to support providers to deliver nPEP more broadly



#### Next Steps: Sustained nPEP Program

- Public health program premised on the findings from pilot with few modifications:
- 2 drug regimen (Truvada) except in cases of documented drug resistance from source patient (3<sup>rd</sup> drug Raltegravir/Kaletra)
- Integrated hepatitis screening and vaccination
- Streamlined data reporting
- PEP coordinator to do follow up visits
- Full 28 day ART dispensed at intake
- Integrated risk-reduction counseling via DHSP funded behavioral programs



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