

USPHS PrEP Clinical Practice Guidelines

	Men Who Have Sex with Men	Heterosexual Women and Men	Injection Drug Users
Detecting substantial risk of acquiring HIV infection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HIV-positive sexual partner • Recent bacterial STI • High number of sex partners • History of inconsistent or no condom use • Commercial sex work 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HIV-positive sexual partner • Recent bacterial STI • High number of sex partners • History of inconsistent or no condom use • Commercial sex work • In high-prevalence area or network 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HIV-positive injecting partner • Sharing injection equipment • Recent drug treatment (but currently injecting)
Clinically eligible	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Documented negative HIV test result before prescribing PrEP • No signs/symptoms of acute HIV infection • Normal renal function; no contraindicated medications • Documented hepatitis B virus infection and vaccination status 		
Prescription	Daily, continuing, oral doses of TDF/FTC (Truvada), ≤ 90-day supply		
Other services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Follow-up visits at least every 3 months to provide the following: • HIV test, medication adherence counseling, behavioral risk reduction support, side effect assessment, STI symptom assessment • At 3 months and every 6 months thereafter, assess renal function • Every 6 months, test for bacterial STIs 		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do oral/rectal STI testing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assess pregnancy intent • Pregnancy test every 3 months 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to clean needles/syringes and drug treatment services

USPHS/CDC Guidelines for Prescribing PrEP

- Baseline testing:
 - HIV testing (4th generation assay preferred)*
 - Screen/treat for STDs (triple dip; HCV screening)
 - Pregnancy test
 - Creatinine clearance; must be >60 mL/min
 - Screen for HBV
 - If positive, be aware that discontinuing PrEP can cause HBV flare
 - If negative, vaccinate
- Prescribe TDF-FTC, 1 tablet by mouth daily
 - No more than 90 day supply
- Counsel on continued use of condoms and risk-reduction
- Monitor closely (q 3 mo: HIV test, risk assessment and counseling; at least q 6 mos: STI screen;* q 6-12 mos Cr level)

Drug Class	Generic Name (acronyms)	Brand Name	FDA Approval Year
Nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitors (NRTIs) block reverse transcriptase, an enzyme HIV needs to make copies of itself			
	abacavir (ABC)	Ziagen	1998
	emtricitabine (FTC)	Emtriva	2003
	lamivudine (3TC)	Epivir	1995
	tenofovir disoproxil fumarate (TDF)	Viread	2001
Non-nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitors (NNRTIs) bind to and alter reverse transcriptase, an enzyme HIV needs to make copies of itself			
	doravirine (DOR)	Pifeltro	2018
	efavirenz (EFV)	Sustiva	1998
	rilpivirine (RPV)	Edurant	2011
Protease inhibitors (PIs) block HIV protease, an enzyme HIV needs to make copies of itself			
	atazanavir (ATV)	Reyataz	2003
	darunavir (DRV)	Prezista	2006
	ritonavir (RTV) (Although ritonavir is a PI, it is generally used as a pharmacokinetic enhancer)	Norvir	1996
Integrase inhibitors block HIV integrase, an enzyme HIV needs to make copies of itself			
	dolutegravir (DTG)	Tivicay	2013
	raltegravir (RAL)	Isentress and Isentress HD	2007, 2017
Post-attachment inhibitors block CD4 receptors on the surface of certain immune cells that HIV needs to enter the cells			
	ibalizumab (IBA)	Trogarzo	2018
Pharmacokinetic enhancers increase the effectiveness of an HIV medicine			
	cobicistat (COBI)	Tybost	2014
Combination HIV medicines contain two or more HIV medicines from one or more drug classes			
	abacavir, dolutegravir, and lamivudine (ABC/DTG/3TC)	Triumeq	2014

Drug Class	Generic Name (acronyms)	Brand Name	FDA Approval Year
	atazanavir and cobicistat (ATV/COBI)	Evotaz	2015
	bictegravir, emtricitabine, and tenofovir alafenamide (BIC/FTC/TAF)	Biktarvy	2018
	darunavir and cobicistat (DRV/COBI)	Prezcobix	2015
	darunavir, cobicistat, emtricitabine, and tenofovir alafenamide (DRV/COBI/FTC/TAF)	Symtuza	2018
	dolutegravir and rilpivirine (DTG/RPV)	Juluca	2017
	doravirine, lamivudine, and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate (DOR/3TC/TDF)	Delstrigo	2018
	efavirenz, emtricitabine, and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate (EFV/FTC/TDF)	Atripla	2006
	elvitegravir, cobicistat, emtricitabine, and tenofovir alafenamide fumarate (EVG/COBI/FTC/TAF)	Genvoya	2015
	elvitegravir, cobicistat, emtricitabine, and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate (EVG/COBI/FTC/TDF)	Stribild	2012
	emtricitabine and tenofovir alafenamide (FTC/TAF)	Descovy	2016
	emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate (FTC/TDF)	Truvada	2004

For a complete list, visit: <https://aidsinfo.nih.gov/understanding-hiv-aids/fact-sheets/21/58/fda-approved-hiv-medicines>