Expansion of HIV pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) among key populations in PEPFAR global program: data from the 1st year of implementation

DIVISION OF
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Background and Methods

- Oral PrEP significantly reduces the risk of HIV infection among HIV-negative persons with substantial risk behavior.

- PEPFAR issued guidance to implement PrEP programming in 2016.*

- Program data on the number of people newly enrolled on oral PrEP are reported quarterly by PEPFAR’s 36 country/regional programs (countries):
  - For each quarter, the reported numbers are stratified by general population (GP) and key populations (KPs).

- We computed the proportion of all new PrEP enrollees contributed by KP versus GP and compared the relative percentage change in PrEP enrollment for those populations between the 1st and 4th quarters of the implementation year.

Results

Table: Countries Reporting New PrEP by KP and GP

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Countries with new KP PrEP enrollees</th>
<th>1st Quarter</th>
<th>2nd Quarter</th>
<th>3rd Quarter</th>
<th>4th Quarter</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Countries with new Prep enrollees</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure: Number and percentage of PrEP enrollees among Key Population and General Population clients supported by PEPFAR, October 2016-September 2017
Conclusions and Next Steps

- Over the 4 reporting periods in the 1st year of implementation, PrEP enrollment increased steadily among both KP and GP
- Reported uptake was higher among GP than KP, although data were not queried for potential misclassification
- Specific efforts are needed to streamline KP PrEP scale-up by:
  - Ensuring accurate reporting and data quality
  - Increased demand creation beyond early adopters
  - Advocacy with host country governments to fast-track PrEP services
- Next Steps
  - Identify most successful PrEP implementers
  - Share country successes and best practices across PEPFAR
  - Ensure adherence and retention among PrEP users at substantial risk of HIV infection
  - Continue to advocate for KP enabling environment to address restrictive KP national policies and potential gender inequalities