## PrEP Pre-Prescription Patient Evaluation Checklist

**Medical Care Criteria Committee, October 2019**

### PrEP PRE-PRESCRIPTION PATIENT EVALUATION CHECKLIST

*From the New York State Department of Health AIDS Institute guideline PrEP to Prevent HIV and Promote Sexual Health*

#### ❑ READINESS AND WILLINGNESS TO ADHERE TO PrEP
- Assess health literacy and assure that the purpose, benefits, and risks associated with PrEP are understood.
- Identify potential barriers to adherence.

#### ❑ HIV STATUS OF PATIENT’S SEX PARTNER(S)
- Does the patient have sex partners who are known to have HIV?
  
  **If yes, ask about each partner:**
  - Is the partner’s viral load status known?
  - Provide information about U=U.

#### ❑ POTENTIAL DRUG-DRUG INTERACTIONS
- Take a thorough medication history that includes prescription drugs, over-the-counter drugs, and nonprescription therapies.
- Identify nephrotoxic medications and the potential need for increased renal monitoring.

#### ❑ SUBSTANCE USE AND MENTAL HEALTH STATUS [a]
- Refer to the *Mental Health Screening* quick reference guide.

#### ❑ PSYCHOSOCIAL STATUS
- Perform a psychosocial assessment.
- Refer for appropriate social and psychological support services as indicated.

#### ❑ REPRODUCTIVE PLANS
- Is the patient trying to conceive?
- Is the patient currently using contraception? If not, is the patient interested in using hormonal contraception or another effective method of contraception in addition to condoms?
- Is the patient or the patient’s partner currently pregnant?
- Is the patient currently breastfeeding?
- If yes to any of the above, consult the recommendations and information in the guideline section *Pregnancy Screening and Management*.

#### ❑ PrEP PAYMENT ASSISTANCE
- Connect the individual to resources for assistance with payment, such as the *NYSDOH PrEP Assistance Program*.
- Other resources can be found through *NYSDOH Payment Options for Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis (PrEP)*.

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[a] Substance use, mental health disorders, and psychosocial challenges are not exclusionary criteria. Assessment allows the clinician to provide appropriate referrals and offer a tailored prevention plan. Substance use and mental health disorders may be barriers to adherence and cofactors for increased risk for HIV acquisition.

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New York State Department of Health AIDS Institute: [www.hivguidelines.org](http://www.hivguidelines.org)