



PrEP to Prevent HIV and Promote Sexual Health

Lead author: Rona M. Vail, MD, with the Medical Care Criteria Committee, updated February 2020

Box 2: Individuals Who Should Be Offered Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis (PrEP)

Candidates who should be offered PrEP include individuals who:

- Engage in condomless sex with partners whose HIV status is unknown, or who have untreated HIV, or who have unsuppressed virus while on treatment for HIV. [Smith, et al. 2012; Grov, et al. 2013].
- Are attempting to conceive with a partner who has HIV.
- Are at ongoing risk of HIV acquisition during pregnancy through inconsistent condom use with sex partners who have unsuppressed virus [Heffron, et al. 2016].
- Have, or are involved with partners who may have, multiple or anonymous sex partners.
- Engage in sexual activity at parties and other high-risk venues, or have sex partners who do so.
- Are involved, or have partners who may be involved, in transactional sex (i.e., sex for money, drugs, food, or housing), including commercial sex workers and their clients.
- Have been diagnosed with at least 1 bacterial sexually transmitted infection (STI) in the previous 12 months [Zetola, et al. 2009; LaLota, et al. 2011].
- Report recreational use of mood-altering substances during sex, including but not limited to alcohol, methamphetamine [Buchacz, et al. 2005; Zule, et al. 2007; Koblin, et al. 2011; Smith, et al. 2012; Grov, et al. 2013], cocaine, ecstasy, and gamma hydroxybutyrate.
- Report injecting substances or having sex partners who inject substances, including illicit drugs, hormones, or silicone.
- Are receiving non-occupational post-exposure prophylaxis (nPEP) and anticipate ongoing risk or have used multiple courses of nPEP [Heuker, et al. 2012].
- Request the protection of PrEP even if their sex partners have an undetectable HIV viral load (see the discussion of U=U, below).
- Self-identify as being at risk without disclosing specific risk behaviors.
- Acknowledge the possibility of or anticipate engaging in risk behaviors in the near future.

Do not withhold PrEP from candidates who:

- Are pregnant or planning a pregnancy.
- Use other risk-reduction practices inconsistently, including condoms.
- Report substance use.
- Have mental health disorders, including those with serious persistent mental illness.
- Report intimate partner violence.
- Have unstable housing or limited social support.
- Report a recent STI.
- Request PrEP even in they have a partner living with HIV with an undetectable viral load.

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