PrEP: A Pill for HIV Prevention

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Objectives

- Discuss national HIV statistics and identify high risk populations
- Define Sexual Health
- Review non-biased techniques to take a sexual health history to identify patients at risk for HIV transmission
- Intro to PrEP
- Identify common barriers and stigma associated with PrEP by patients and providers
- Illustrate policy and procedures to incorporate PrEP into college health services
Disclosures

- I have no financial conflicts of interest
National and global statistics and health disparities

HANNAH WARREN/ JELLY LONDON
Rates of HIV in US, 2017

Source: CDC. Diagnoses of HIV infection in the United States and dependent areas, 2017 HIV Surveillance Report 2018;29
New Diagnoses in the US by Race/Ethnicity and Region, 2017

New HIV Diagnoses by Race/Ethnicity, 2017

New HIV Diagnoses in US by Transmission, 2017

New HIV Diagnoses in US for most-affected subpopulations, 2017

- Black, Male-to-Male Sexual Contact: 9,807
- Hispanic/Latino, Male-to-Male Sexual Contact: 7,436
- White, Male-to-Male Sexual Contact: 6,982
- Black Women, Heterosexual Contact: 4,008
- Black Men, Heterosexual Contact: 1,717
- Hispanic/Latina Women, Heterosexual Contact: 1,058
- White Women, Heterosexual Contact: 999

HIV Risk by Race/Ethnicity and MSM

- White women: 1 in 880
- White men: 1 in 132
- Hispanic women: 1 in 227
- Hispanic men: 1 in 48
- Black women: 1 in 48
- Black men: 1 in 20
- White MSM: 1 in 11
- Hispanic MSM: 1 in 4
- Black MSM: 1 in 2