Incidence of Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs) in Patients on Pre-exposure Prophylaxis
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Background
- Pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) is a highly effective method for preventing HIV transmission among at-risk patients.
- There is limited and conflicting data regarding the risk of other STIs following PrEP initiation.
- The objective of this study is to compare the incidence of STIs before and during PrEP therapy.

Results
- Between May 1st 2016 to March 30th 2018, 125 patients were considered at risk.
- Fifty-one (41%) patients were lost to follow-up after the initial visit and were excluded.
- Seventy-four (59%) patients completed screening and were included in the study.
- The mean age was 35.0±11.6 years.
- The majority of the patients were males 74% (54).

Methods
- A retrospective observational study of patients seeking PrEP therapy at an inner-city clinic in Newark, New Jersey, between May 1st 2016 and March 30th 2018.
- Patients who were MSM, intravenous drug users, or heterosexual with multiple or HIV positive partners were considered at risk for HIV and offered PrEP.
- Patients were initially screened and tested every three months for HIV, Chlamydia trachomatis, Neisseria gonorrhea, syphilis, hepatitis B virus (HBV), hepatitis C virus (HCV), hepatitis A virus (HAV), herpes simplex virus (HSV), medication adherence and continued high risk behavior.
- Patients were also counseled on risk-reduction behaviors.
- STI incidence before and during PrEP was compared.

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