

Racial Characteristics of FTC/TDF for Pre-exposure Prophylaxis (PrEP) Users in the US #2651

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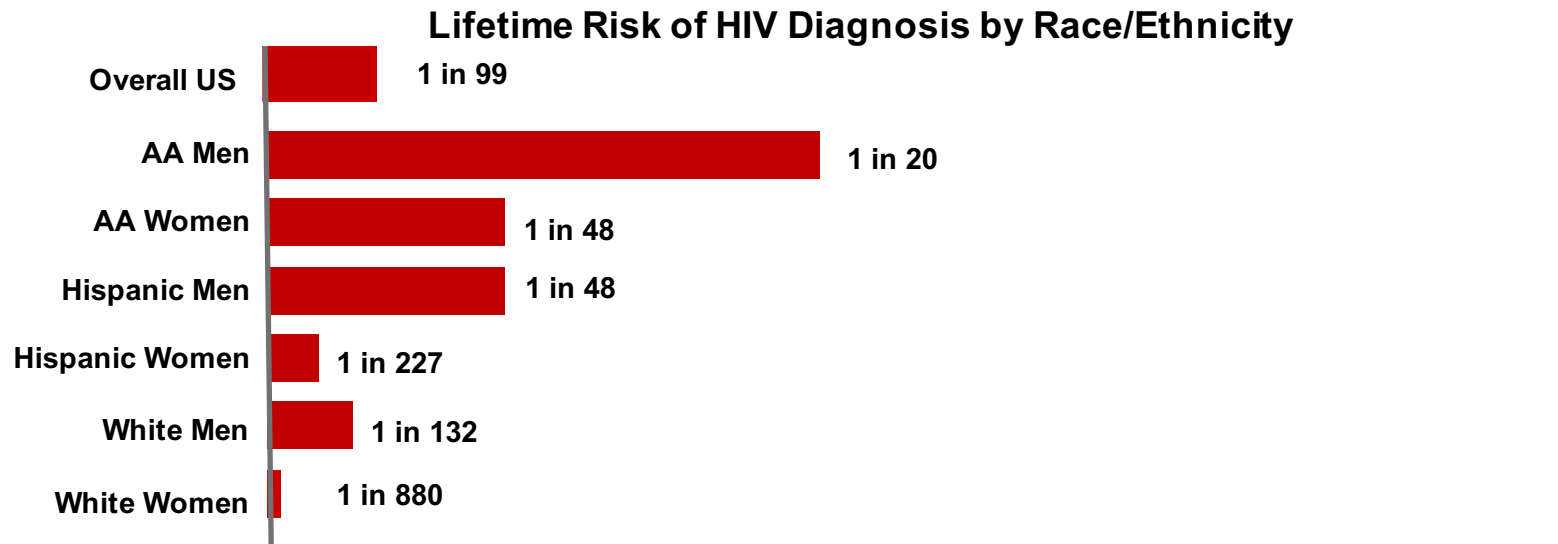
Disclosures

- All authors are employees and shareholders of Gilead Sciences

African-Americans Have the Highest Lifetime Risk of HIV Diagnosis

44,073: New HIV diagnoses in the US

- **44% African Americans (AA) (n=19,540) :**
 - 26% AA Women (n=5,128)
- **22% youth aged 13 to 24 (n=9,731) :**
 - 56% AA (n=5,464) , 22% Hispanic (n=2,108), 17% White (n= 1,644)



Availability of FTC/TDF for PrEP and other prevention methods are urgently needed to reduce new HIV infections

Methods

- National, electronic, patient-level data was collected from 82% of all US retail pharmacies that dispensed FTC/TDF between January 1, 2012 and September 30, 2015.
 - Data was projected to account for all retail pharmacies and to a small extent non-retail pharmacies.
- De-identified patient-level data including prescription refill data, medical claims, and patient demographics were analyzed via logistic regression.
- An algorithm identified the use of FTC/TDF for PrEP by excluding FTC/TDF use for HIV treatment, post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP), and off-label treatment of chronic hepatitis B.

Algorithm

Since there is no diagnosis code for PrEP, this involved examining all diagnosis codes where FTC/TDF was prescribed, and excluding diagnosis codes for other possible Truvada uses.

HIV

Exclude all concomitant use of any other antiretroviral treatment.

Exclude a prior diagnosis of HIV disease (ICD9 = 042); asymptomatic HIV infection (V08); HIV-2 infection (079.53) or nonspecific serologic evidence of HIV (795.71)

Exclude a prior diagnosis of opportunistic infection:

(Candidiasis of bronchi, trachea, esophagus 112.84, or lungs 112.4, Toxoplasmosis 130.X, Coccidioidomycosis 114, Cryptococcosis 117.5, Cryptosporidiosis 007.4, CMV retinitis 078.5, Kaposi's sarcoma 176.0, Mycobacterium avium complex 031.2 031.0, Pneumocystis carinii pneumonia 136.3)

HBV

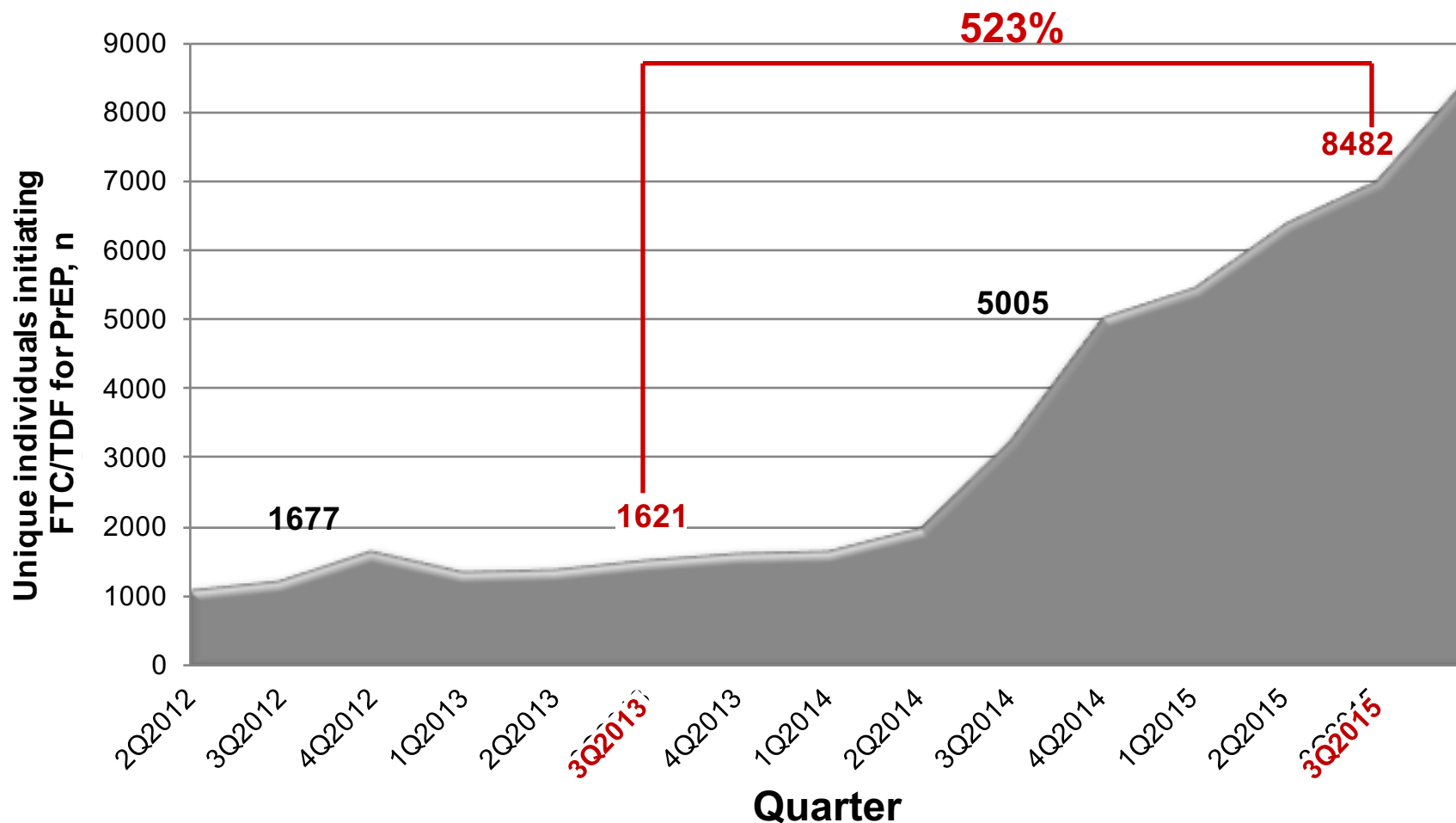
Exclude anti Chronic Hepatitis B specific treatment

Exclude a prior diagnosis of chronic hepatitis B infection (70.22, 70.23, 70.32, 70.33).

PEP

Exclude specific codes of E920.5 (contaminated needle stick) and /or V078 V079 (prophylaxis).

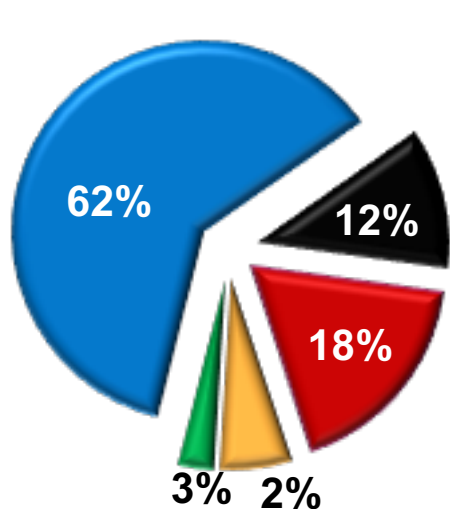
Total Incidence and Growth Trend of FTC/TDF for PrEP



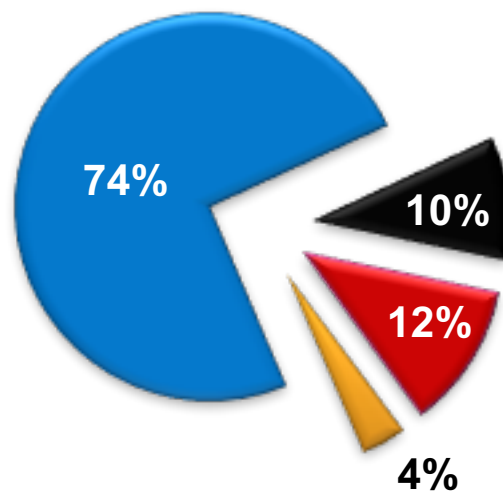
**49,148 Unique individuals initiated FTC/TDF for PrEP
in the US 2Q2012 – 3Q2015**

FTC/TDF for PrEP Utilization Compared With Population and New HIV Infections

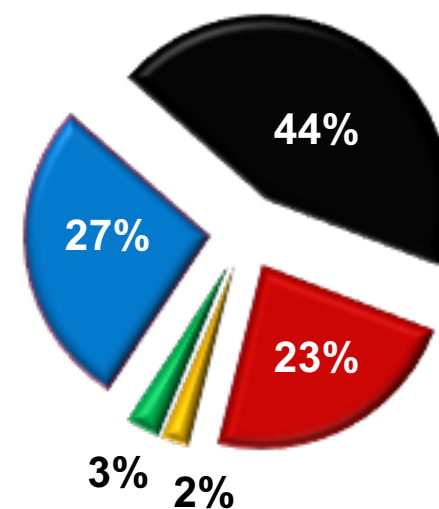
Estimated Population Distribution by Race/Ethnicity, 2014, US^a



Total FTC/TDF for PrEP Utilization by Race/Ethnicity, Sept 2015, US^b



Estimated New HIV Infections, 2014, US^c



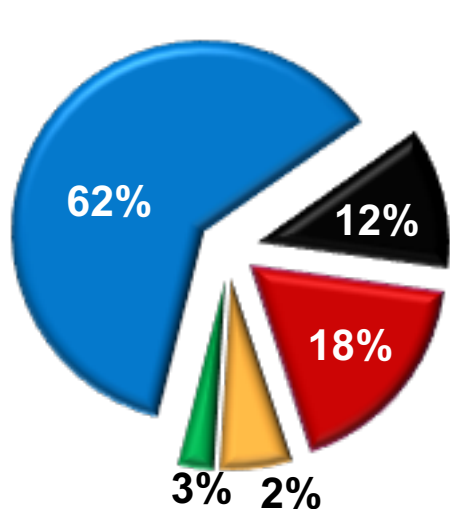
AA
 White
 Hispanics
 Asians
 Multiracial/Other

FTC/TDF for PrEP use among AA and Hispanics is low relative to the rate of new HIV infections

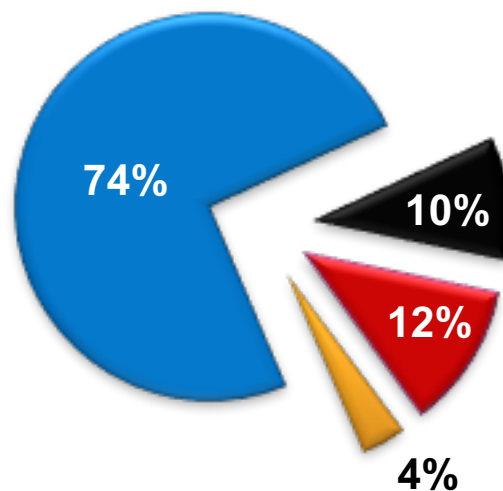
b. These data represent 43.7% (n=21,463) of unique individuals who have started TVD for PrEP from 2012-3Q2015.

FTC/TDF for PrEP Utilization Compared With Population and New HIV Infections

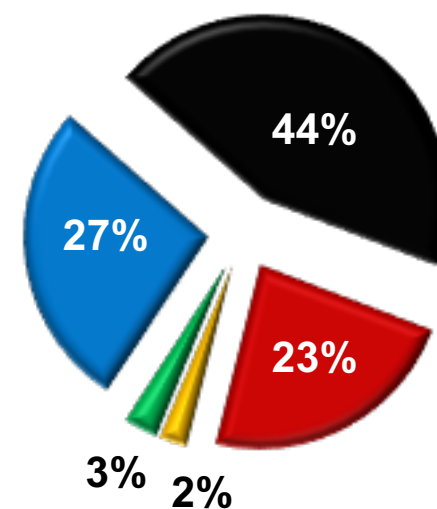
Estimated Population Distribution by Race/Ethnicity, 2014, US^a



Total FTC/TDF for PrEP Utilization by Race/Ethnicity, Sept 2015, US^b



Estimated New HIV Infections, 2014, US^c



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 White
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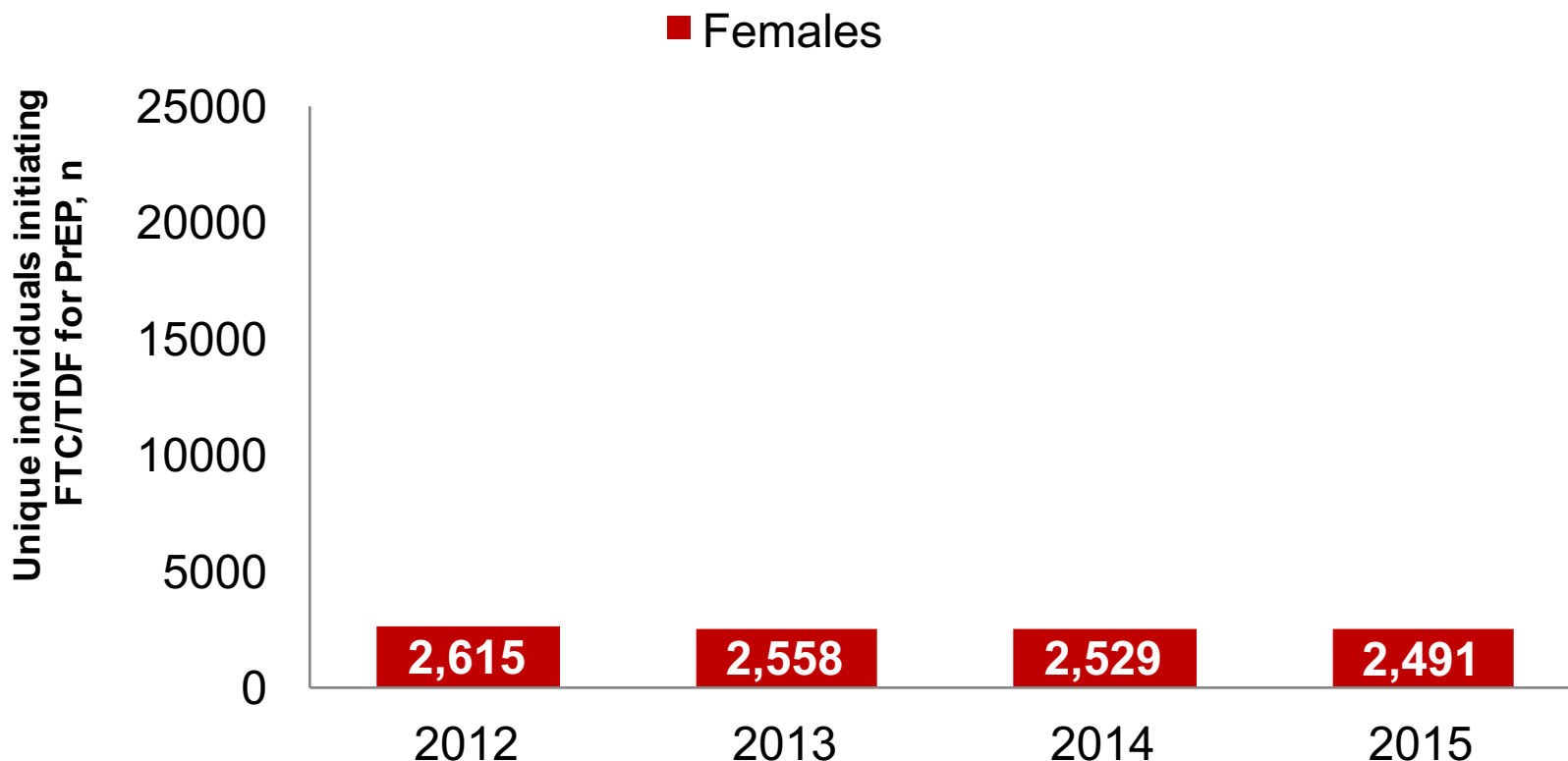
FTC/TDF for PrEP use among AA and Hispanics is low relative to the rate of new HIV infections

a. <https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/table/PST045215/00>

b. These data represent 43.7% (n=21,463) of unique individuals who have started TVD for PrEP from 2012-3Q2015.

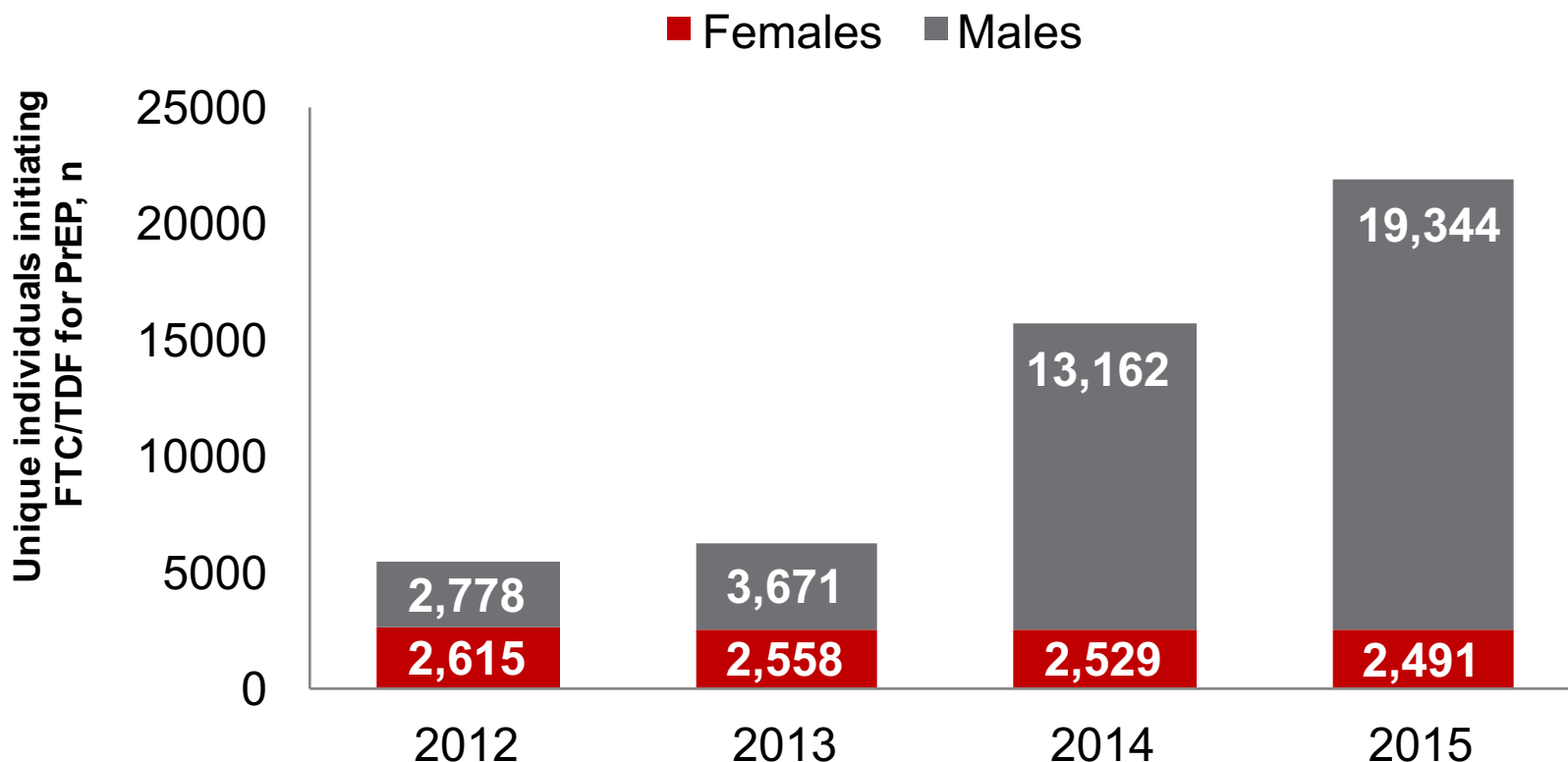
c. Other indicates American Indian or Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander. CDC. *HIV Surveillance Report, 2014*

FTC/TDF for PrEP Utilization by Sex/Gender



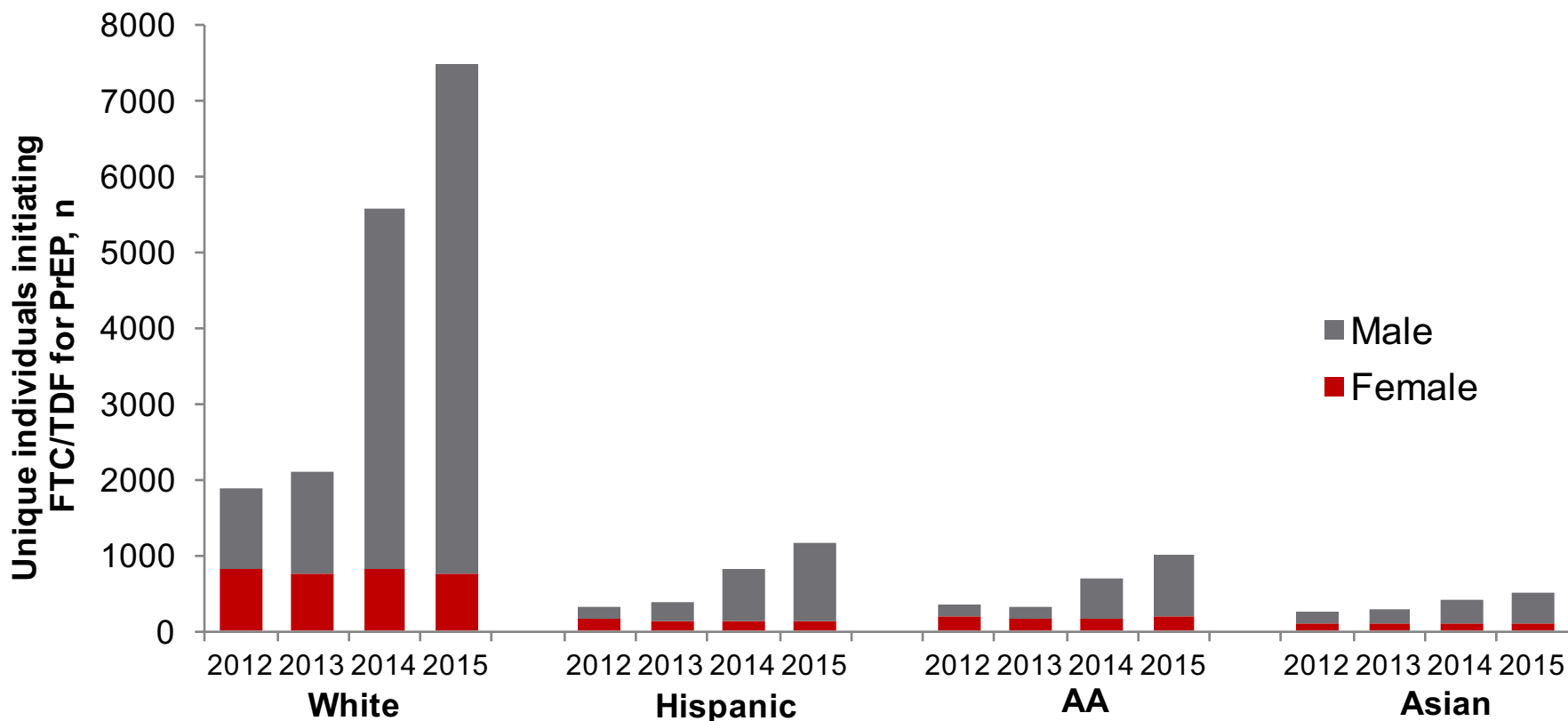
Women comprised 20.7% of those who initiated FTC/TDF for PrEP overall.

FTC/TDF for PrEP Utilization by Sex/Gender



Women comprised 20.7% of those who initiated FTC/TDF for PrEP overall. The percent of women starting FTC/TDF for PrEP dropped, from 48.5% in 2012 to 11.4% in Q32015

New FTC/TDF PrEP Starts by Race/Ethnicity and Sex/Gender*

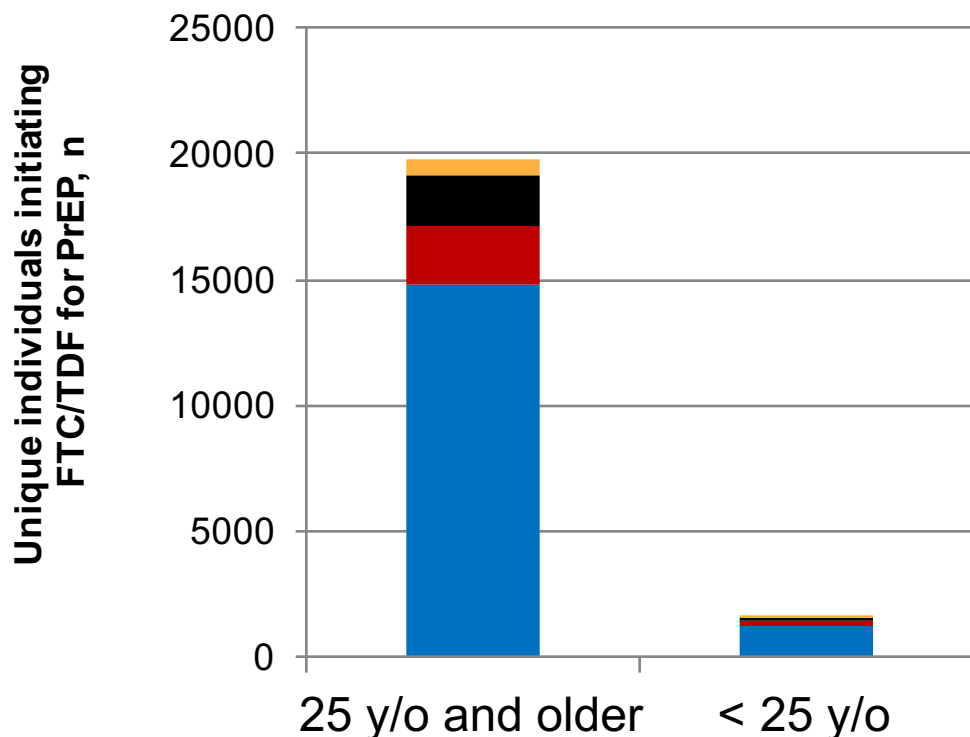


While the number of women who initiate FTC/TDF for PrEP is low across all races/ethnicities, the rate of FTC/TDF for PrEP initiation among AA and Hispanic women is significantly less than that of white women

* These data represent 43.7% (n=21,463) of unique individuals who have started FTC/TDF for PrEP from 2012-3Q2015.

New FTC/TDF for PrEP Starts by Race/Ethnicity and Age*

**1 in 5 new HIV diagnosis occurs in those < 25 y/o:
56% AA (n=5,464), 22% Hispanic (n=2,108), and 17% white (n= 1,644).**



	25 y/o and older	< 25 y/o
Asian	3.7%	3.1%
AA	10.0%	11.5%
Hispanic	11.7%	12.2%
White	74.6%	73.2%

7.6% of those who initiated FTC/TDF for PrEP were under 25 y/o.

* These data represent 43.7% (n=21,463) of unique individuals who have started FTC/TDF for PrEP from 2012-3Q2015.

Conclusions

- There has been >500% increase in FTC/TDF for PrEP utilization in the US from 2013 to 2015
- Initiation of FTC/TDF for PrEP has been low among
 - African Americans
 - Hispanics
 - Women
 - Those <25 years of age
- HIV prevention education and PrEP services may need to be racially focused and culturally relevant to increase PrEP uptake and decrease new infections in populations at the greatest risk

Thank you

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