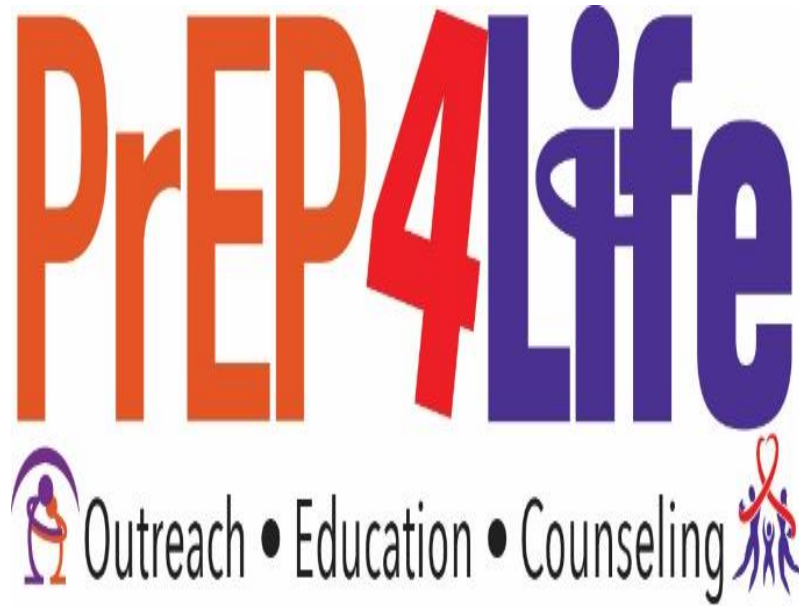


NATIONAL WOMEN AND AIDS COLLECTIVE
2016 WEBINAR SERIES

2016 Cycle 2 Schedule



TUESDAYS

2pm ET | 11am PT

May 17th

May 24th

Today's Moderator



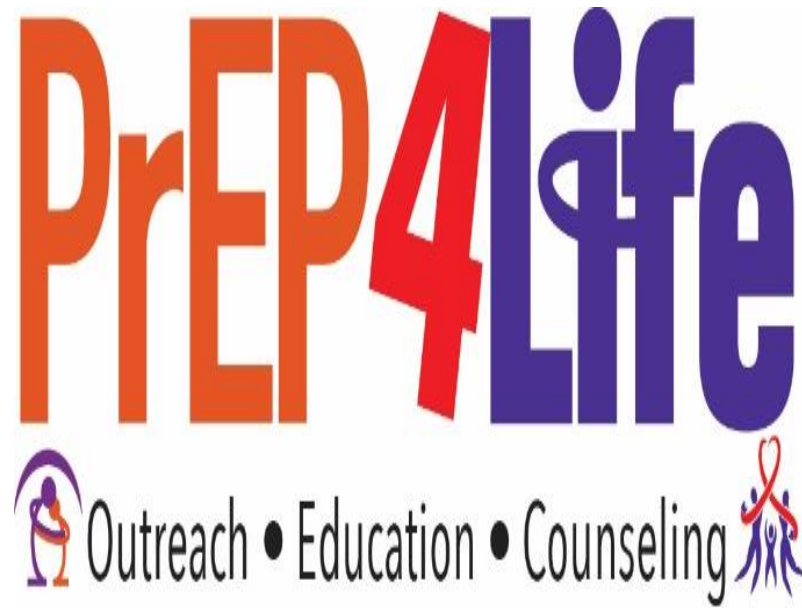
INGRID FLOYD,

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, IRIS HOUSE

Ingrid Floyd is the Executive Director of Iris House, a program in Harlem focused on the needs of women, families and the community infected and affected by HIV/AIDS.

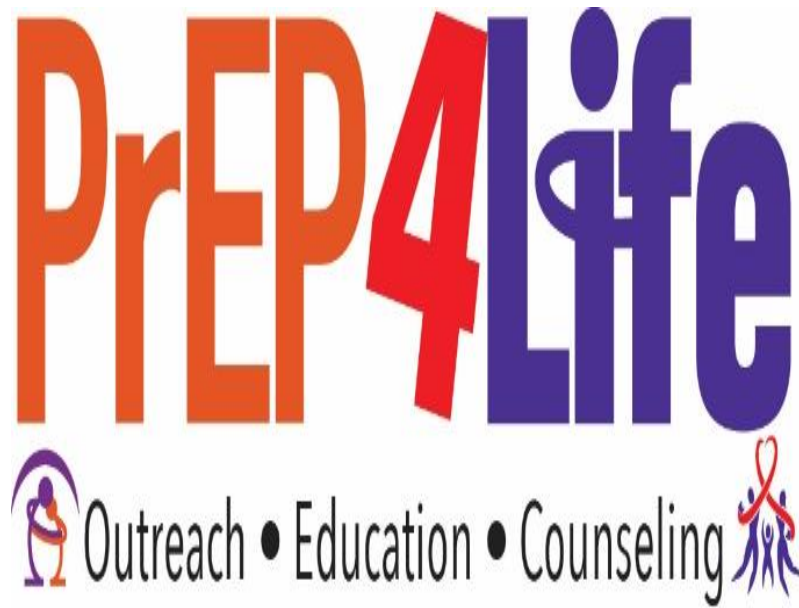
Ingrid is also the secretary of the Board of Directors of the National Women and AIDS Collective (NWAC) and was recently appointed to the Governor Cuomo's Task Force to End AIDS in NY State.

2016 Webinar Host



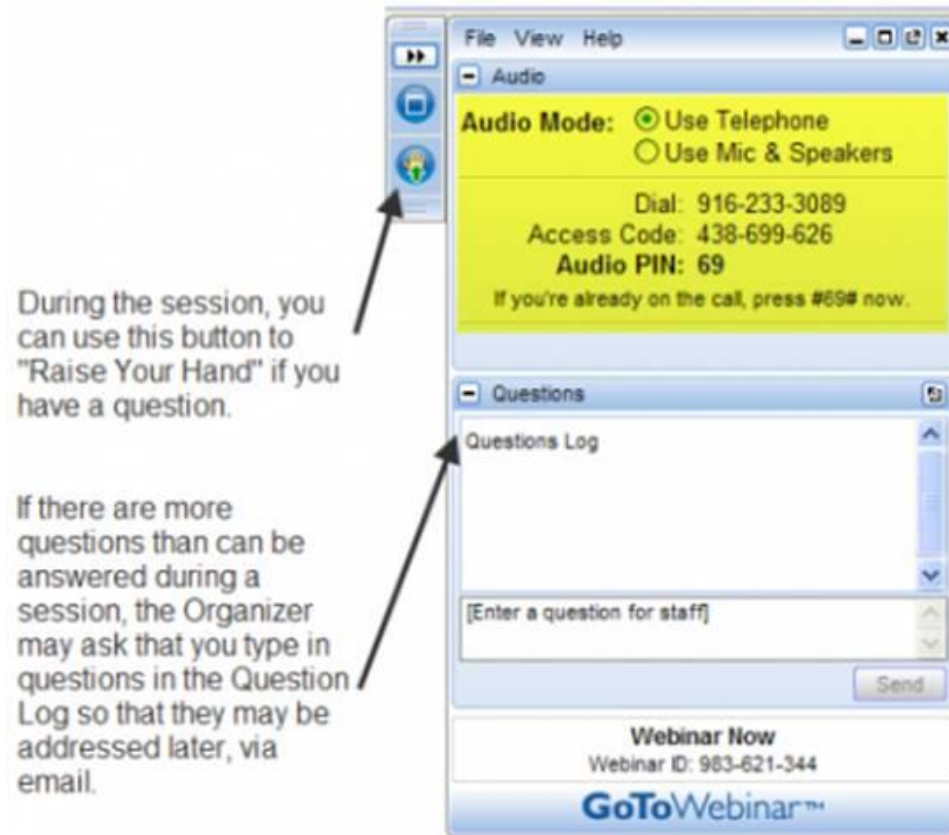
- **The National Women and AIDS Collective's (NWAC)**
 - *Our mission* is to advocate and build the capacity of women-led and serving organizations and programs to work in partnership with women impacted by HIV/AIDS in order to improve their overall health and quality of life.

About the Webinar Series



The goal of the *PrEP for Life (PrEP4Life)* 2-part webinar is to increase awareness of Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis (PrEP) and provide educational information for high-risk heterosexual women (primarily African-American and Latina), transgender women, young MSMs, heterosexual serodiscordant couples, medical and social service providers.

Webinar Instructions



All attendees are in listen-only mode

Everyone can ask questions at any time using the question/chat feature

During Q & A segment, the moderators will read questions that have been submitted. You can also "raise your hand" at the end to ask a question.

Webinar Session 1



PrEP for Men: Linking Men to Treatment

Webinar Session 2 Presenters

CHRISTOPHER BUSILLO, MD
NYU MEDICAL CENTER



RYDELL HARRIS
IRIS HOUSE

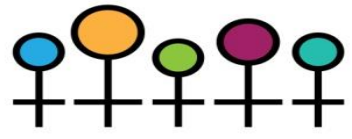


Men & PrEP - Part 2: Linking Men to Treatment



CHRISTOPHER BUSILLO, MD

MAY 24, 2016



the**well**project

What Is PrEP?

PrEP stands for
Pre-
Exposure
Prophylaxis:



Prophylaxis: Taking medicine ***before*** being exposed to something, to prevent yourself from getting a disease or condition

What is PrEP?

Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis is a new HIV prevention tool in which an HIV-uninfected individual takes a HIV antiretroviral medication before a potential HIV exposure to prevent infection

Consist of taking an HIV medicine daily

- Truvada-only FDA approved medication for PrEP

A new application of an old idea



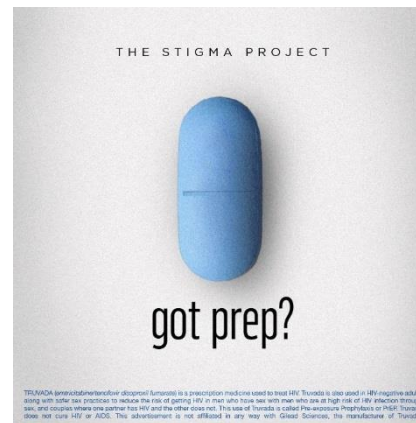
Women take birth control pills prior to sexual intercourse to prevent pregnancy

What is PrEP?

Tenofovir/emtricitabine (Truvada®) is only the medication currently approved for PrEP in the U.S.

Why was this medication chosen for PrEP?

- Multiple clinical studies have shown it works for PrEP
- One pill, once a day
- Favorable safety and tolerability profiles



How Does PrEP Prevent the Spread of HIV?

CD4 cells infected with HIV become little factories that make thousands of new viruses each day

- HIV drugs work by blocking HIV from making copies of itself

A high-risk individual is someone who...

Has partner(s) known to be HIV-1 infected, or

Engages in sexual activity within a high prevalence area or social network and exhibits one or more of the following:

- Inconsistent or no condom use
- Diagnosis of sexually transmitted infections
- Exchange of sex for commodities (such as money, shelter, food or drugs)
- Use of illicit drugs or alcohol dependence
- Incarceration
- Partner(s) of unknown HIV-1 status with any of the factors listed above

What you should know ...

Before taking PrEP to reduce the risk of getting HIV-1 infection:

- **Individuals must be HIV-negative.** They must get tested to make sure that they do not already have HIV-1 infection.

The medication can cause serious side effects:

- Lactic acidosis – too much lactic acid in the blood;
- Serious liver problems – liver may become large and tender and an individual may develop fat in the liver;
- Worsening of Hepatitis B infection – if your clients have Hepatitis B and take medication for PrEP, their hepatitis may become worse if they stop taking the medication for PrEP

What you should know ...

While taking the medication for PrEP to further reduce the risk of HIV-1 infection, individuals should:

- Get tested for HIV-1 at least every 3 months or when their healthcare provider tell them
- Get tested for other sexually transmitted infections as these make it easier for HIV-1 to infect them
- Get information and support to help reduce risky sexual behavior
- Not miss any does of the medication as this may increase the risk of getting HIV-1 infection
- Tell their healthcare provider right away if they think they were exposed to HIV-1

When is PrEP not prescribed?

Documented HIV infection

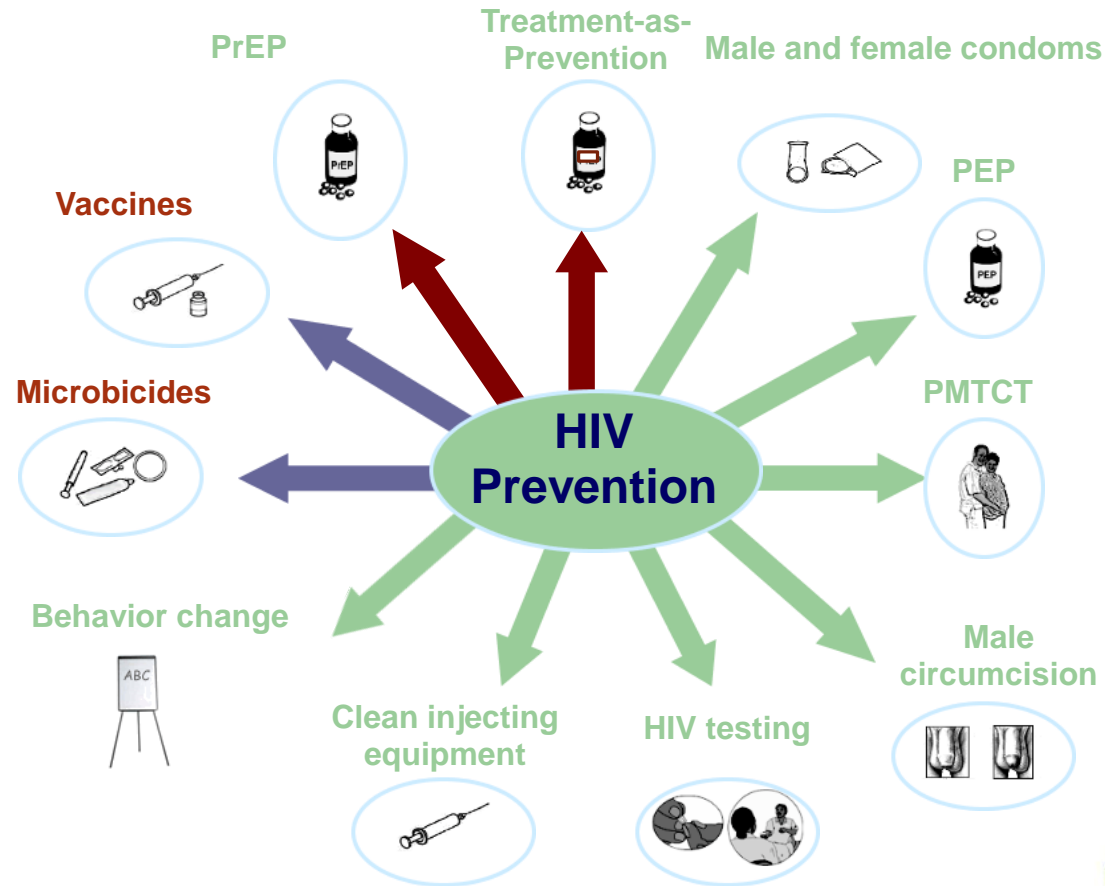
Abnormal kidney function

Lack of readiness to adhere

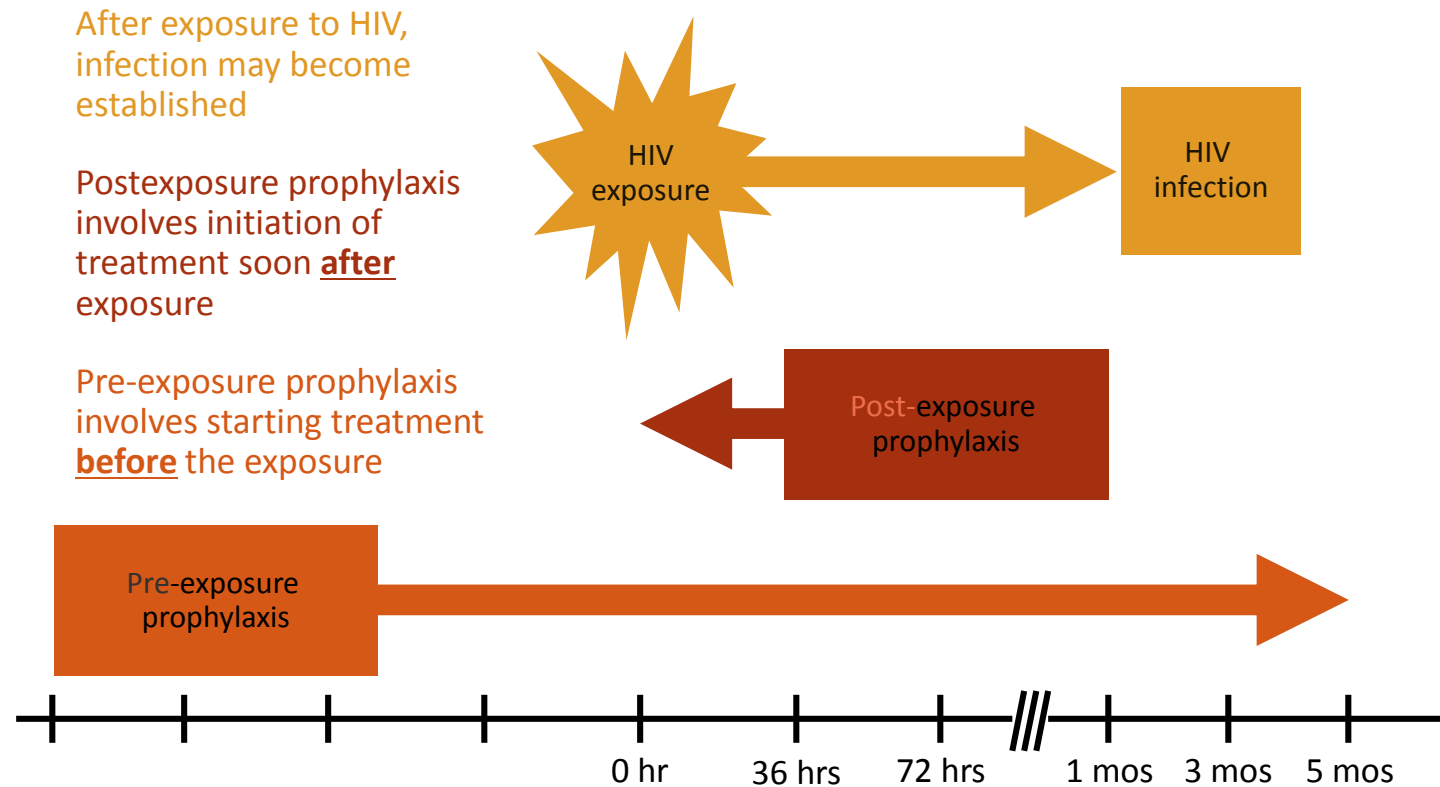


<http://www.hivguidelines.org/clinical-guidelines/pre-exposure-prophylaxis/guidance-for-the-use-of-pre-exposure-prophylaxis-prep-to-prevent-hiv-transmission/>

PrEP is one of many HIV prevention strategies



Pre- vs Post-exposure Prophylaxis



Courtesy: Carlos Malvestutto, Nationwide Children's Hospital, Ohio State University Medical Center

Why PrEP for MSM/Gay Men

In 2013, in the United States, gay and bisexual men accounted for 81% (30,689) of the 37,887 estimated HIV diagnoses among all males aged 13 years and older and 65% of the 47,352 estimated diagnoses among all persons receiving an HIV diagnosis that year.

In 2011, CDC data showed that 80.6% of MSM with diagnosed HIV infection were linked to care, 57.5% were retained in care, 52.9% were prescribed antiretroviral therapy (ART), and 44.6% had achieved viral suppression.

<http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/group/msm/>

Why PrEP for MSM/Gay Men

Many gay and bisexual men with HIV are unaware they have it. For example, if not tested or in care, one of two black MSM might be HIV within 10 to 15 years.

Sexual risk behaviors account for most HIV infections in gay and bisexual men.

Having more sex partners compared to other men means gay and bisexual men have more opportunities to have sex with someone who can transmit HIV or another STD.

<http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/group/msm/>

HIV Risk Behaviors

Type of Exposure - Sexual - MSM		Risk per 10,000 Exposures
ANAL SEX		
• Receptive Anal Intercourse		138
• Insertive Anal Intercourse		11
ORAL SEX		
• Receptive Oral Intercourse		Low
• Insertive Oral Intercourse		Low

<http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/group/msm/>

ARE YOU READY FOR PrEP?

PrEP Access

How Can I Start PrEP?



Talk with your doctor or health care provider to determine if PrEP is right for you

If you and your health care provider agree that PrEP might reduce your risk of getting HIV, he or she will conduct a general physical and test you for HIV and other sexually transmitted diseases



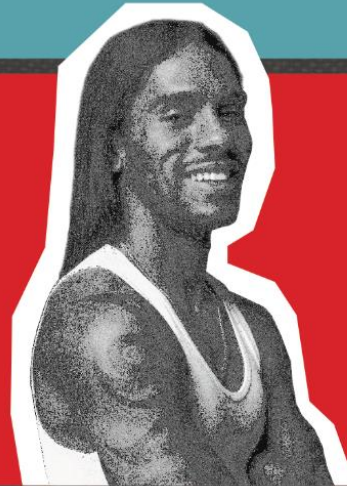
Your health care provider will also do tests to see if your kidneys and liver are working well



If PrEP is a good option for you, your health care provider will give you a **prescription**

How Do I Pay for PrEP?

PrEP is covered by most insurance programs



If you do not have insurance, your health care provider can direct you to medication assistance programs that may help pay for PrEP

You can also contact your local health department and HIV/AIDS service organizations for more information



Start Talking. Stop HIV.

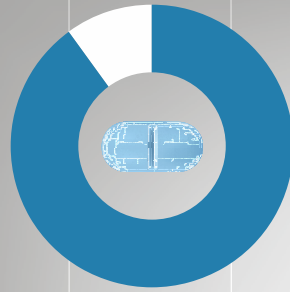


ACT
against
AIDS

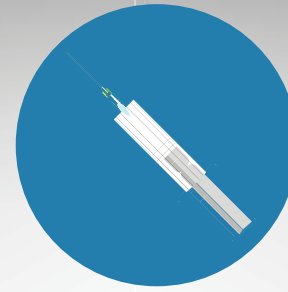
Follow us online at facebook.com/StartTalkingHIV and @TalkHIV

Not enough health care providers know about PrEP.

Pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) is a medicine taken daily that can be used to prevent HIV infection. PrEP is for people without HIV who are at very high risk for acquiring it from sex or injection drug use.



90%
Daily PrEP can
reduce the risk of
sexually acquired HIV
by more than 90%.



70%
Daily PrEP can reduce
the risk of HIV infection
among people who inject
drugs by more than 70%.



1 in 3
1 in 3 primary
care doctors and
nurses haven't
heard about PrEP.

SOURCE: CDC Vital Signs, Dec. 2015.

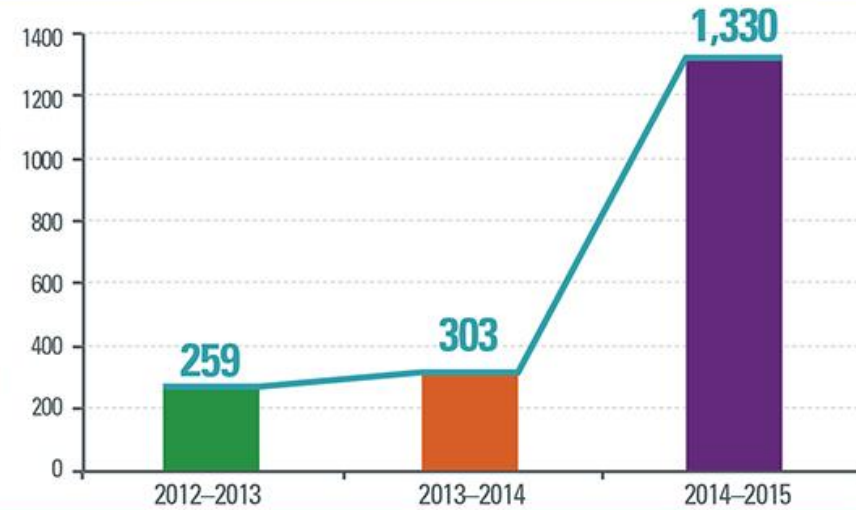
Increasing PrEP Use

A focused effort by New York State

to increase PrEP uptake started
in June 2014 and included:

1. **Provider Training**
2. **Raising Awareness**
3. **Ensuring Medicaid Coverage**

**Number of
New York
State Medicaid
beneficiaries
receiving PrEP.**



SOURCE: NYS Medicaid Data Warehouse (based on Medicaid data loaded through July 2015).

Questions to ask your physician or other medical provider before beginning PrEP

How often—and for how long—do I need to take PrEP?

What happens if I miss a dose/several doses?

What are Truvada's likely side effects and how will I manage them?

How often will I need to be tested for HIV?

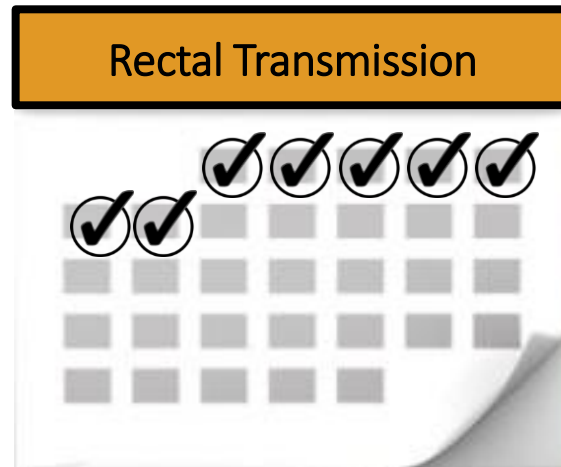
How much will the drug cost me?

- Will it be covered by my insurance?
- Will HIV tests also be covered by my insurance?

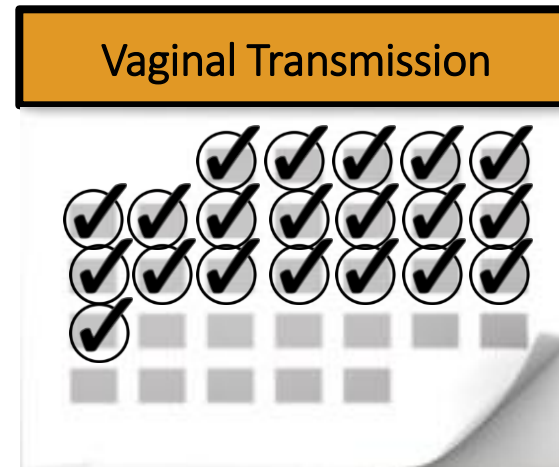
If I take PrEP, do I still have to use condoms?

- PrEP does not provide 100% protection against HIV. Condoms provide additional protection against HIV, even while you take PrEP. Condoms also protect against other sexually transmitted infections and prevent unintended pregnancy.
- For greater protection against HIV, combine PrEP with other ways to reduce HIV risk.
- Use [condoms](#).
- Choose kinds of sex with less risk of spreading HIV, like oral sex.
- [Get tested](#) with your partners for HIV and other sexually transmitted infections.
- Encourage partners living with HIV to [take their HIV medications every day](#).
- If alcohol or drugs are a problem, [get help](#).
- If you inject drugs, always [use a clean syringe](#).

Time to protection



7 days



20 days

Courtesy: Med-IQ

In Summary...

Consider PrEP. PrEP is for HIV-negative people who are at risk of being exposed to HIV through sex or injecting drugs and who are ready to take a daily pill.

Talk to Your Doctor. You need to speak with a doctor or nurse before you start using PrEP. Your doctor or nurse can help you decide if PrEP is right for you. [These clinics](#) can help you get PrEP.

Take PrEP Every Day. PrEP is taken daily in pill form. **Do not** skip a dose. PrEP works much better at stopping HIV if you take it **every day**.

Use Condoms. Even if you take PrEP daily, [condoms](#) give you additional protection against HIV, other sexually transmitted infections, and unintended pregnancy.

Know the Common Side Effects. PrEP can have mild side effects, like stomach pain, weight loss and headaches, especially at the beginning of treatment. PrEP may not be right for everyone. Talk to your doctor.

Find Out about Paying for PrEP. Many insurance plans including Medicaid cover PrEP. [Assistance may be available if you are uninsured.](#)

Know about PEP. PrEP is not an emergency medication. If you think you were recently exposed to HIV, you may need [emergency PEP](#).

Acknowledgements

Individual Contributors to Slides:

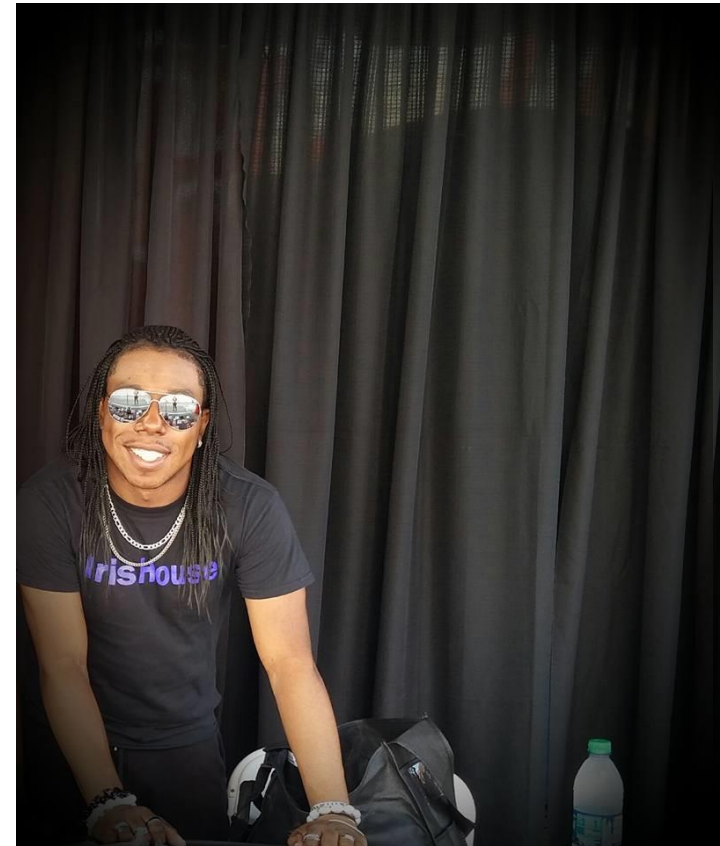
- Dr. Oni Blackstock
- Dr. Theresa Mack
- Dr. Gina Osorio

Organizational Contributors to Slides:

- CDC Vital Signs
- Gilead Sciences
- The Well Project

Voice of a Man on PrEP

Rydell Harris
Health Educator
Iris House



Your Time

Do you have any questions or comments for our presenters?



Your Time

- At the end of this webinar session, you will also receive two links to complete post-webinar surveys.
- The first short survey focus on participant satisfaction and the second survey is an assessment of knowledge. Upon completion of both surveys, you will receive a certificate of attendance.
- Your response to both surveys will help us determine the effectiveness of this webinar.

Thank you.

Second Evaluation Survey

The following survey must be completed in order to receive a Certificate of Attendance:

Link to Survey Monkey: <https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/7DWS2C2>

Save-the-Date

Tuesday

June 16, 2016

2pm - 3:30pm ET

SESSION 1 (Repeat)

PrEP for Women: The Facts from the
Myths

Tuesday

June 24, 2016

2pm - 3:30pm ET

SESSION 2 (Repeat)

Linking Women to Treatment



Join NWAC

NWAC Membership

- NWAC has two types of membership with the following benefits:

1. General Membership

- Organizations

2. Associate Membership

- Individuals

For more information go to www.nwac-us.org or ask-nwac@gmail.com



Thank You!
National Women and AIDS Collective

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