
What is the extent of repeat prescriptions for post-exposure prophylaxis for HIV after sexual exposure amongst MSM over five years in Brighton and Hove?

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Background

- High prevalence of HIV in Brighton & Hove (7.8/1000) ⁽¹⁾
- 1/8 MSM in Brighton & Hove have HIV ⁽²⁾

Aims:

- To determine the rate of repeat PEPSE
- To identify the common factors inherent in multiple PEPSE presentations

- 1) Public Health England. Diagnosed HIV prevalence Upper Tier Local Authorities in England. Data for 2012. [online] 2012. [cited 2014 Mar 8]; Available from URL: http://www.hpa.org.uk/webc/HPAWebFile/HPAweb_C/1317139920150
- 2) National AIDS Trust. Gay & bisexual men and HIV. [online] 2014. [cited 2014 May 5]; Available from URL: <http://www.nat.org.uk/gb.aspx>



Methods

Participants:

- MSM
- Any age
- Attending for PEPSE - following sexual exposure to HIV
- In Brighton & Hove
- More than once
- Between May 2009-May 2014



Methods

Procedure:

- GUM/HIV patient database in Brighton & Hove searched
- Number of patients who received PEPSE then number who received it more than once
- Information collected from notes of patients attending for repeat PEPSE

Data analysis:

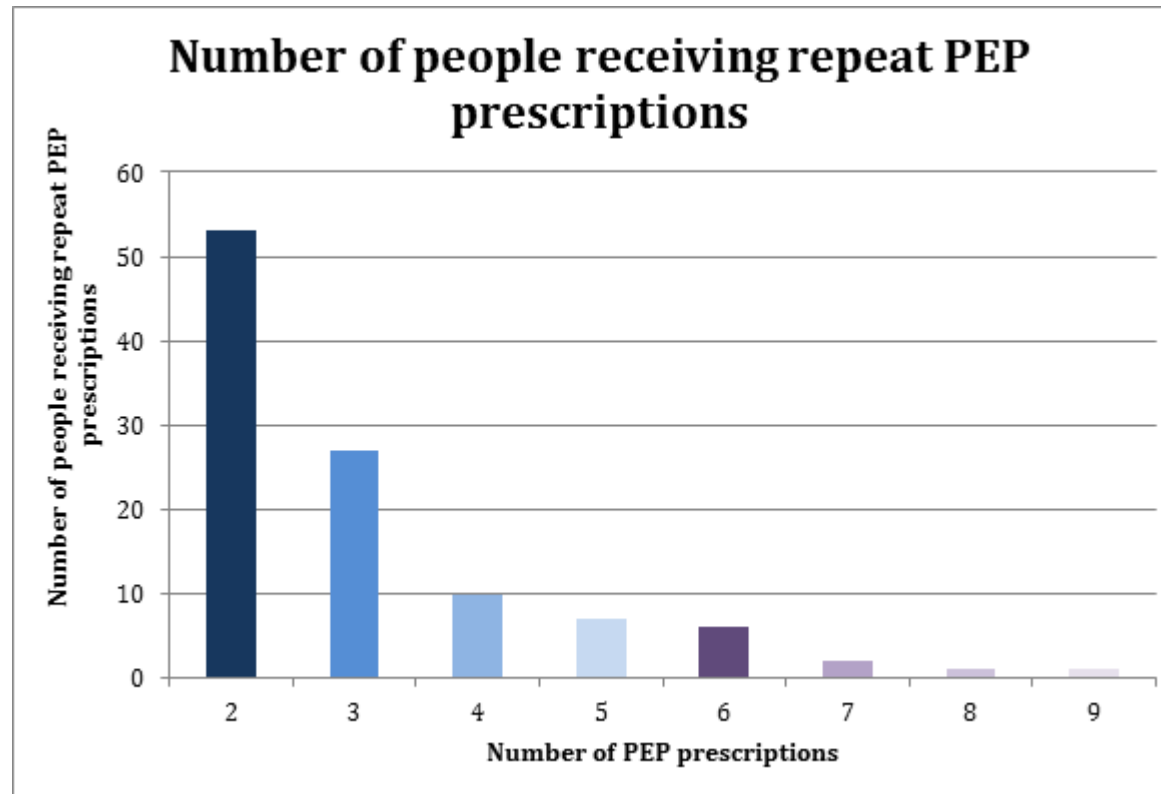
- Using Excel functions to calculate Spearmann's rank correlation coefficients & p values



Results

Extent of repeat PEPSE prescriptions

- 929 MSM received PEPSE once
- 107 (11.5%) received PEPSE more than once
 - 329 episodes of repeat PEPSE prescriptions in total



Results

Behavioural factors

- 63.5% of patients did not know the status of their partner
- 25.2% of patients used condoms
 - Of those using condoms 94% reported incorrect use
 - 84.3% condom break
 - 9.6% condom slip
 - 3.6% condom reused
 - 2.4% condom removed



Results

Behavioural factors

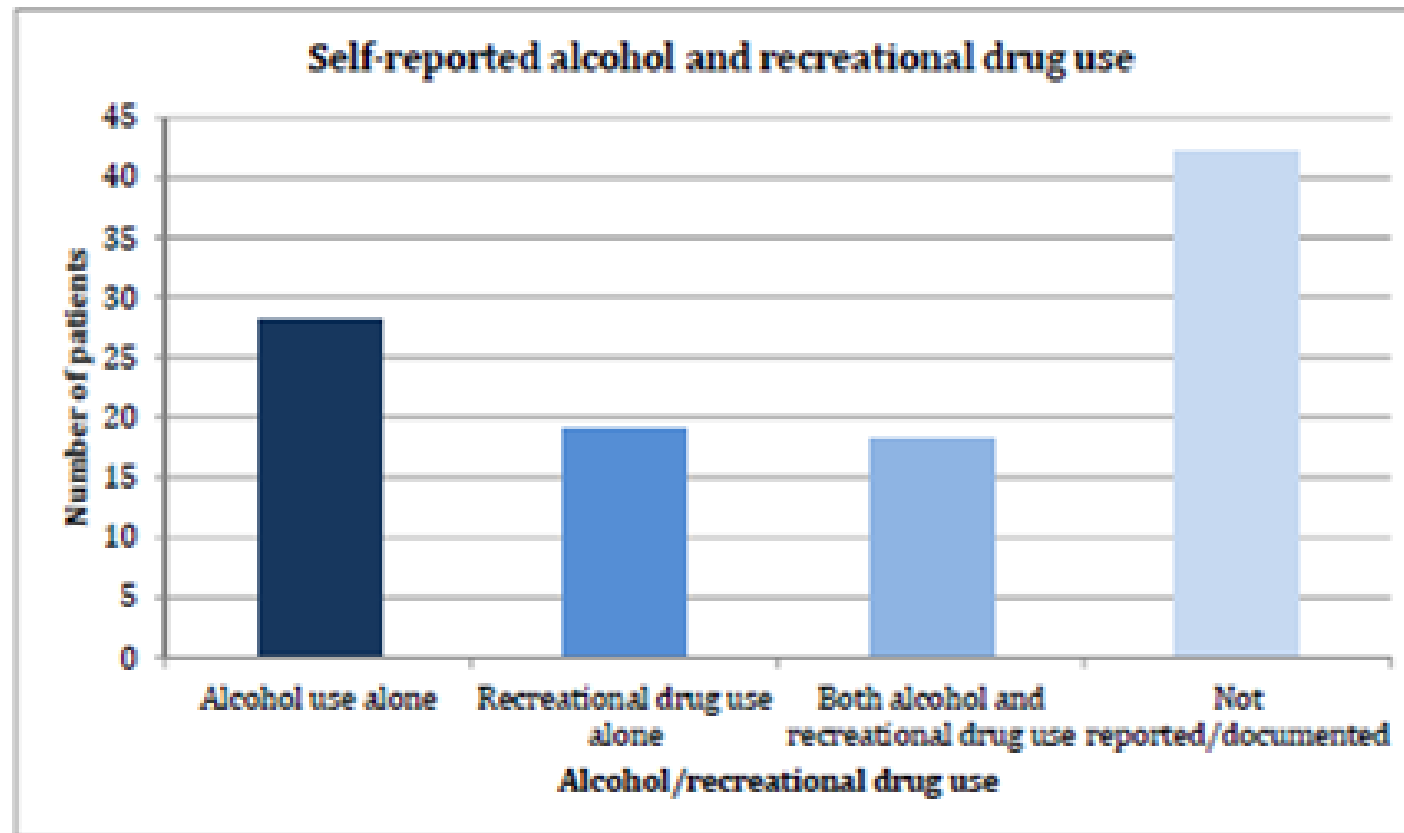
- 43.9% patients had at least one recorded psychiatric diagnosis
 - Most common were depression (24.3%) & anxiety (20.6%)
- Risk reduction discussion
 - More likely to have been carried out at earlier PEPSE prescriptions
 - Likelihood of risk reduction discussion being carried out associated with a lower number of PEPSE prescriptions



Results

Alcohol & Recreational Drugs

- 65.5% people attending for repeat PEPSE reported using alcohol, recreational drugs or both



Results

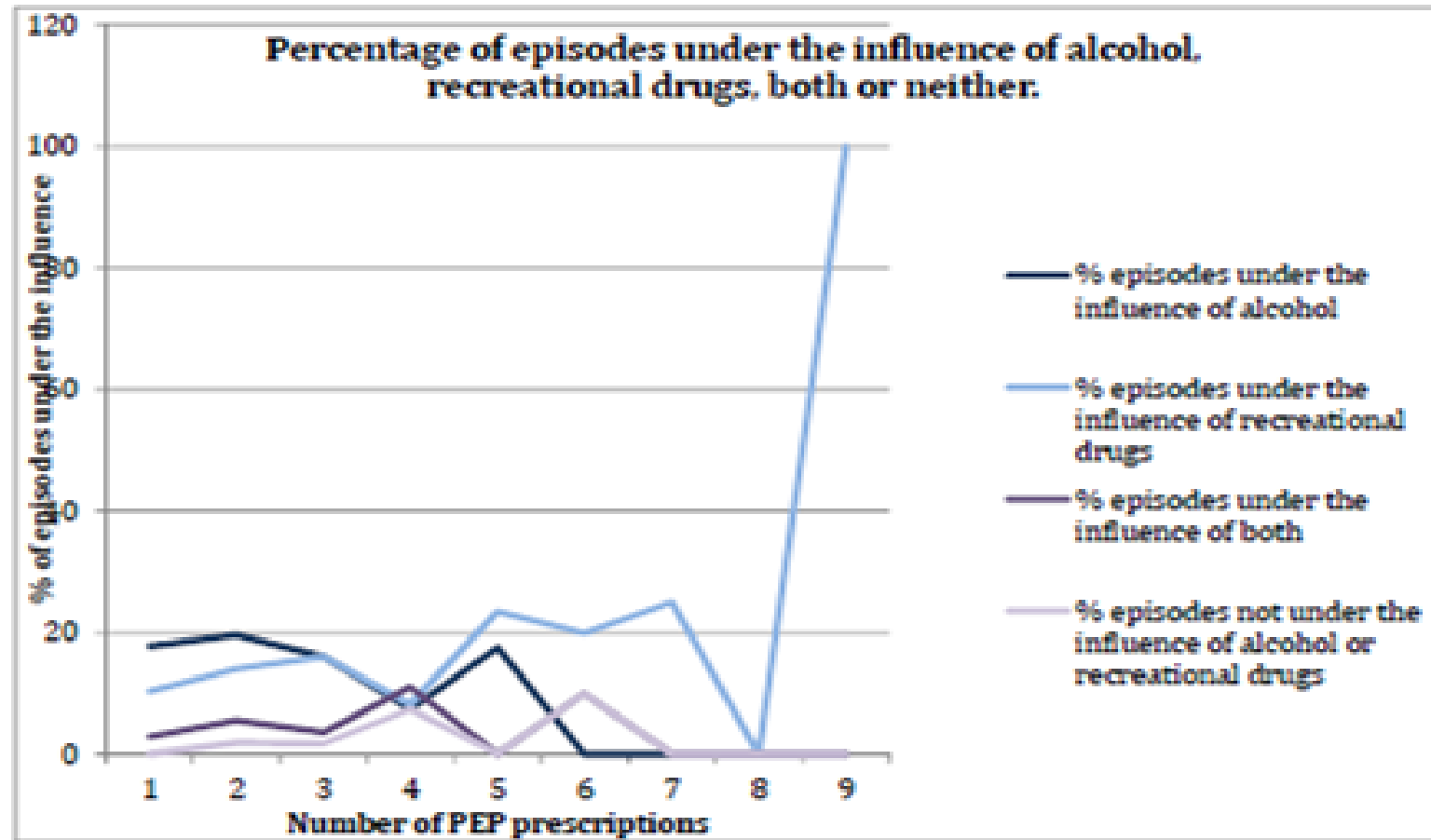
Alcohol & Recreational Drugs

- People attending for PEPSE <6 times were more likely to be under the influence of alcohol
- People attending for PEPSE 6 or more times were more likely to under the influence of recreational drugs
- Recreational drug use was significantly associated with increasing numbers of PEPSE prescriptions
 - Correlation coefficient: 0.491 (p=0.04)
- Mephedrone use associated with repeat attendance for PEPSE



Results

Alcohol & Recreational Drugs



Discussion

Behavioural factors

- Everyone needs to practice safe sex as discussion of HIV status is frequently avoided
- Interventions: negotiating condom use and safer sex
 - Increased communication skills
 - Motivational interviewing
 - Non-negotiable sexual behaviour policy
 - Discussion before sexual contact
 - Encouraging safe sex without explicitly discussing it



Discussion

Behavioural factors

- Involve mental health professionals & GP as mental health problems found to be a factor in sexual risk taking behaviour
- Risk reduction discussion
 - All patients should receive this discussion
 - Can identify those who would benefit from further risk reduction strategies
 - Further risk reduction strategies to tackle issues that might be contributing to risk taking behaviour or triggering it.



Discussion

Alcohol & Recreational Drugs

- Discuss drug & alcohol use
 - Receive targeted intervention aimed at reducing use from specialist teams
- Education re: risks associated with 'Chemsex'
- Interventions targeting mephedrone use
- Stick to one substance or to just alcohol



Patients who became HIV positive

- 7 patients became HIV positive (6.5%)
- PEPSE failure not implicated in these cases
 - Acquired following continued risk taking behaviour
- Factors associated with risk of sero-conversion
 - Low completion rate
 - Higher rates of unprotected receptive anal intercourse
 - Low referral rates for further risk reduction
 - Recreational drug use



Conclusion

- Repeat PEPSE use shown to be an issue requiring attention amongst this population due to the high rate of repeat attendance
- Specific areas for intervention
 - Education re: negotiating safer sex & risk reduction
 - Involvement of mental health teams, alcohol/substance misuse teams & primary care
 - Further research - qualitative interviews



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