

EVALUATION OF POST-EXPOSURE PROPHYLAXIS EFFECTIVENESS IN PREVENTING SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES AND UNWANTED PREGNANCIES IN SEXUAL ASSAULT VICTIMS IN A TERTIARY UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL

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BACKGROUND AND IMPORTANCE

Women who suffer a **sexual assault (SA)** → exposed to pathogens that cause sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and unwanted pregnancies.

Post-exposure prophylaxis(PEP)

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emergency contraception

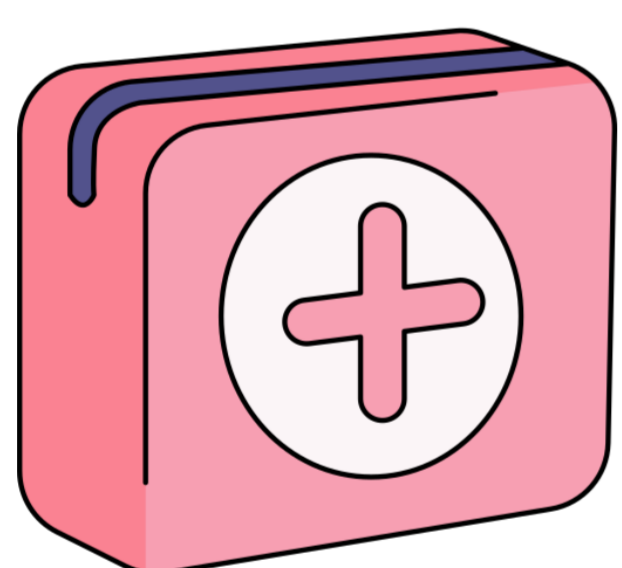
EFFECTIVE PREVENTION

AIM AND OBJECTIVES

To evaluate PEP and emergency contraception **effectiveness**, using a medication kit prepared and dispensed by Pharmacy Service (PS) for the prevention of STIs and unwanted pregnancy in female victims of SA.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

- Retrospective observational study in women with SA diagnosis between 04/2022-08/2024.
- **Data** (age, kit prescription, prescribing service, SA timepoint, adverse events (AE), mental health care need and drug urinalysis) → obtained from **Orion Clinic®**.



PEP KIT contained:

- Metronidazole, Tinidazole, Ceftriaxone and Azithromycin → STIs prophylaxis
- Emtricitabine/Tenofovir and Raltegravir → human-immunodeficiency-virus (HIV) prevention
- Levonorgestrel → emergency contraception

EFFECTIVENESS ASSESSMENT

KIT	CONTRACEPTION
Detecting STIs causative agents: <i>Chlamydia trachomatis</i> , <i>Neisseria gonorrhoeae</i> , <i>Mycoplasma genitalium</i> , <i>Trichomonas vaginalis</i> , HIV, hepatitis viruses, etc.	pregnancy test

RESULTS



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- Median of 23(16) years old
- 9(29%) under 18

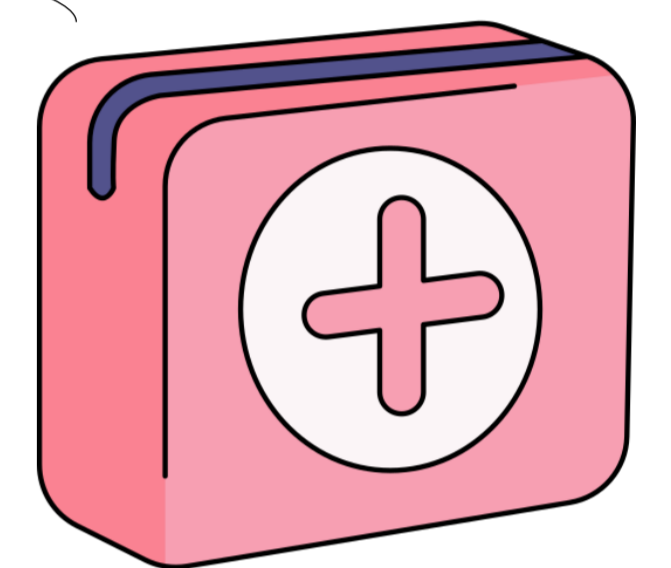
Vomiting in 3 patients



Nº Patients administrated

- Metronidazole, Azithromycin and Ceftriaxone to all
- Tinidazole to 23 (74.2%)
- Emtricitabine/Tenofovir and Raltegravir to 29 (93.6%)
- **Levonorgestrel** to 21 (67.7%)

Administration



Reasons no administration

Previous sterilizing surgery, sexual intercourse occurred 5 days before, non-fertile age (6.5% each one), absent penetration, contraception use, taking it previously (3.2% each one), unknown reason (3.2%) (being the only patient who became pregnant after SA).

- Tests positive at 7-10 days after kit dispensation: *Chlamydia trachomatis* and *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* in 2 (6.5%) patients; *Trichomonas vaginalis* in 1 (3.2%) at 7-10 days and 6 months. Any *Mycoplasma genitalium* infection was developed. No positive **serological tests** were detected, except for 6 (19.4%) who received hepatitis vaccination after SA.

- More endocervical infections **observed**: Human papillomavirus and *Gardnerella vaginalis* (9.7%) each one, *Candida albicans*, *Haemophilus parainfluenzae*, *Streptococcus agalactiae* and *Gardnerella leopoldi/swidsinkii* (6.5%) each one.



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- Cannabis (6.5%)
- Benzodiazepines (6.5%)
- Cocaine (6.5%)
- Opiates (3.2%)

Mental health assistance in 15 patients



CONCLUSION AND RELEVANCE

In the studied population, **PEP kit prepared** by PS for STIs appears to have been **effective** in the most of SA victims, mainly in preventing HIV infection. Pregnancy contraception was highly effective using **Levonorgestrel**.

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