

Background

HIV Post-Exposure Prophylaxis (PEP) aims preventing HIV transmission through the intake of antiretroviral treatment (ART), after an occupational or non-occupational context exposure.

Purpose

In order to determine the safety and effectiveness of HIV PEP this study aims to characterize patients who have initiated.

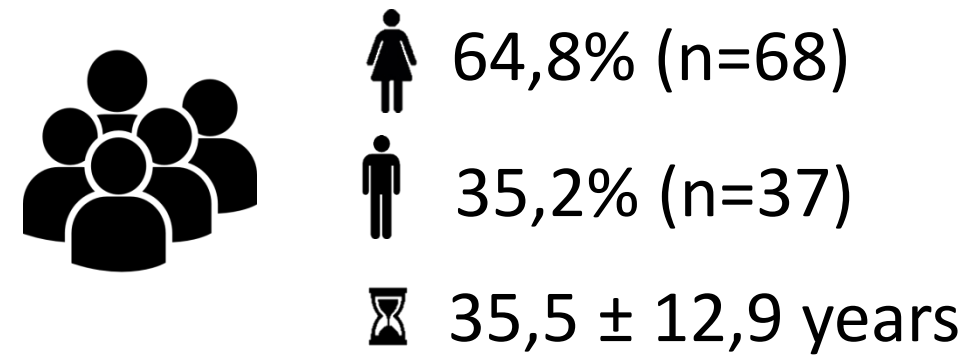
Material and methods

Retrospective descriptive study, between January 2016 and September 2018. All the patients above 18 years old who presented risk HIV contact and were medicated with PEP in Hospital Pharmacy, were included. Data were obtained electronic medical records.

References: Updated Guidelines for Antiretroviral Postexposure Prophylaxis After Sexual, Injection Drug Use, or Other Nonoccupational Exposure to HIV-United States, 2016, CDC.

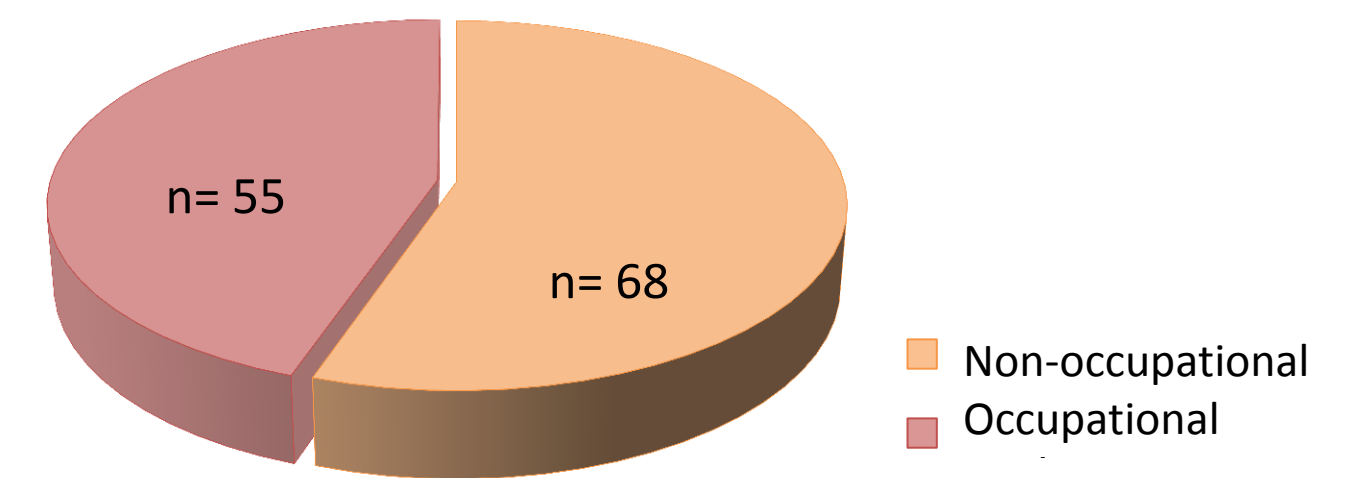
Results

105 PEP were dispensed



Post-Exposure Prophylaxis

January 2016 to September 2018



Graphic 1: Post-Exposure Prophylaxis in occupational vs non-occupational context

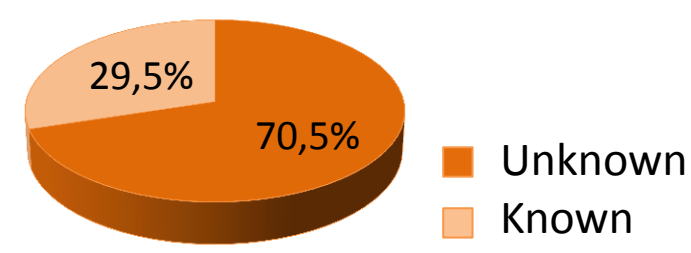
PEP Ocupacional (n=55)	
Exposure type	%
Accidental puncture	83,6
Eyeball contamination	12,7
Skin-mucus membranes lacerations	3,6
41,5% were health care work-related accidents	

Table 1: % Exposure type of PEP Ocupacional

PEP Non-Occupational (n=68)	
Exposure type	%
Unprotected sex	34,7
Condom rupture	32,7
Rape	22,5
Accidental puncture	8,2
Contact with blood	2,0

Table 2: % Exposure type of PEP non-occupational

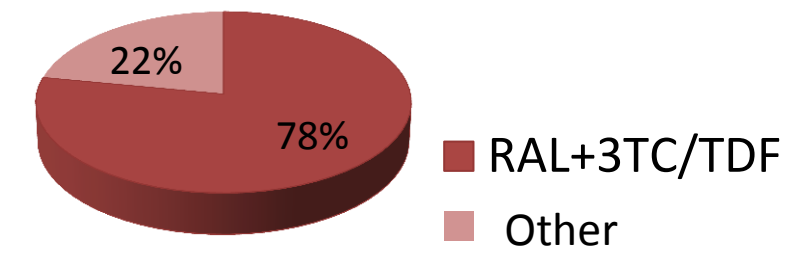
HIV serology source



Graphic 2: HIV source serology

6 were suspended after negative HIV serology source.

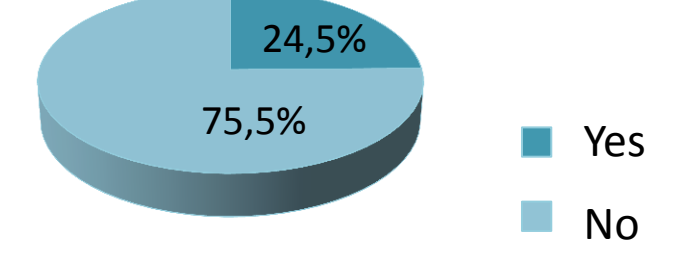
The initial ART



Graphic 3: The initial ART

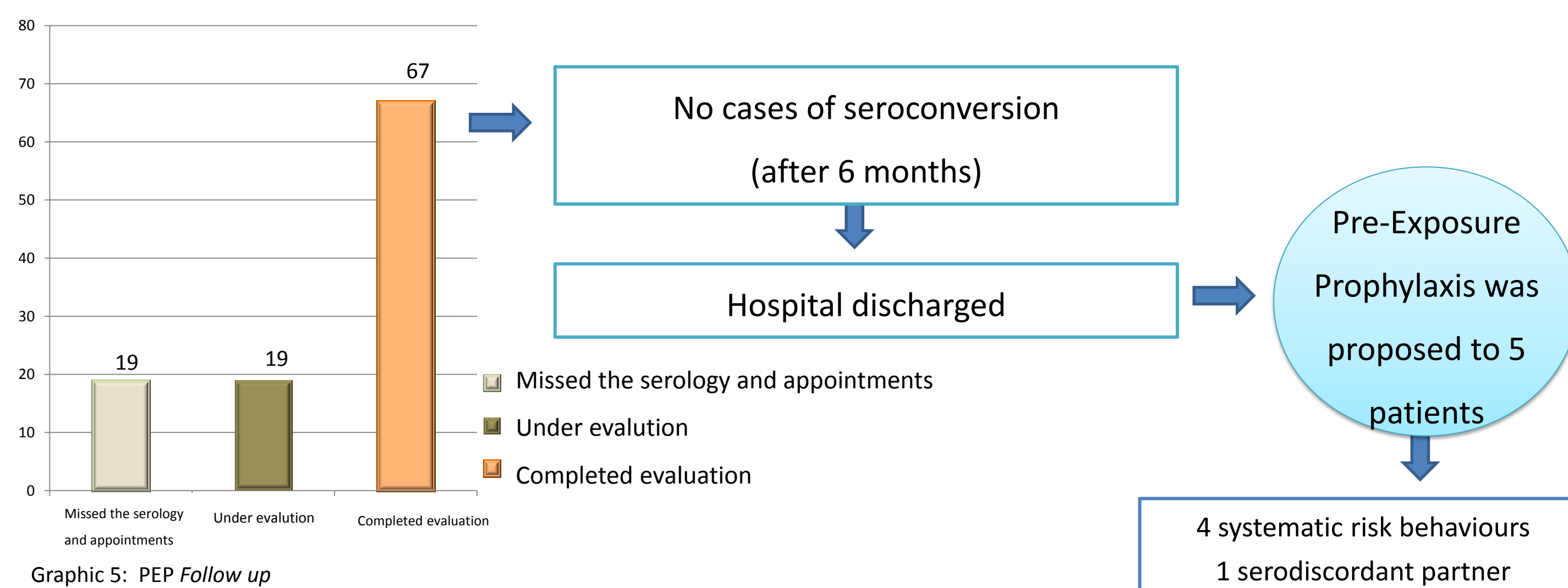
Others ART were initially used, provided either by emergency service or by another public hospital. RAL+3TC/TDF combination was the main choice due to his tolerability profile and recent Guidelines

Adverse reactions PEP



Graphic 4: Adverse reactions

Adverse reactions: gastrointestinal discomfort, dizziness and heart palpitations.



Conclusion

PEP has proved to be effective (no seroconversion) and safe (low severity AR) in prevention of HIV transmission.

Variation of ARV used in PEP reflects the Guideline updating.

