

4CPS-114. INCIDENCE OF SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS IN PrEP USERS: IS THERE AN INCREASE?

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BACKGROUND:

According to the regulations, the criteria for accessing pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) include having had a bacterial sexually transmitted disease in the last year. However, hepatitis C must also be considered a sexually transmitted infection and may constitute a criterion for indicating PrEP. At the same time, users must meet other criteria such as not using a condom.

AIM:

To analyze incidence of sexually transmitted infections (STIs) in PrEP users before and after starting to take emtricitabine/tenofovir-disoproxil-fumarate (FTC/TDF) in a third-level hospital.

MATERIAL AND METHODS:

December 2019 – September 2024: Retrospective, observational study

Inclusion criteria:

- PrEP users with FTC/TDF

- Information was collected from the hospital's information systems.

Statistical variables analyzed:

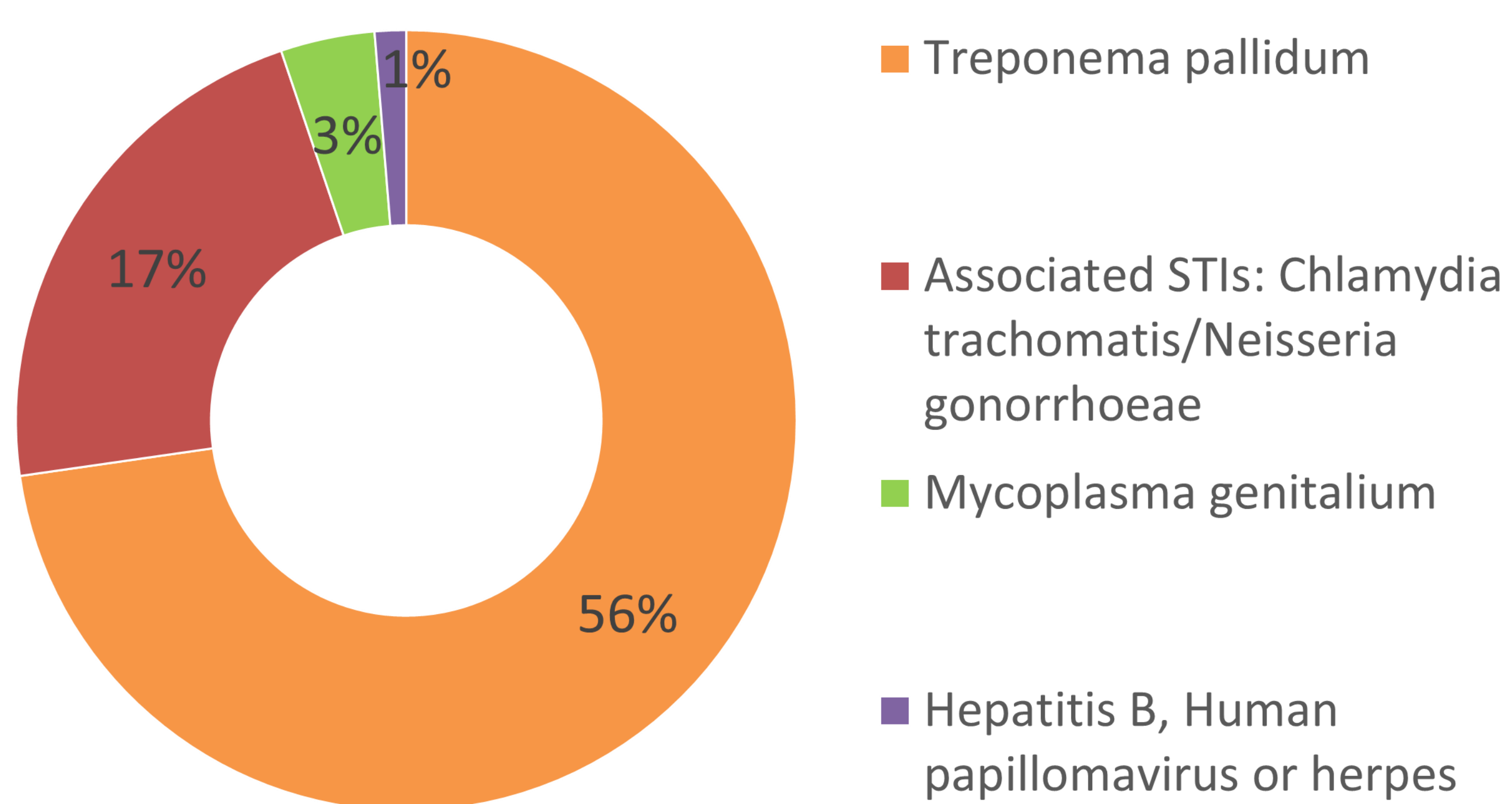
Sex
Age
Criteria to start
STIs before and after PrEP
Use of condom
Discontinuations

RESULTS: 190 users included

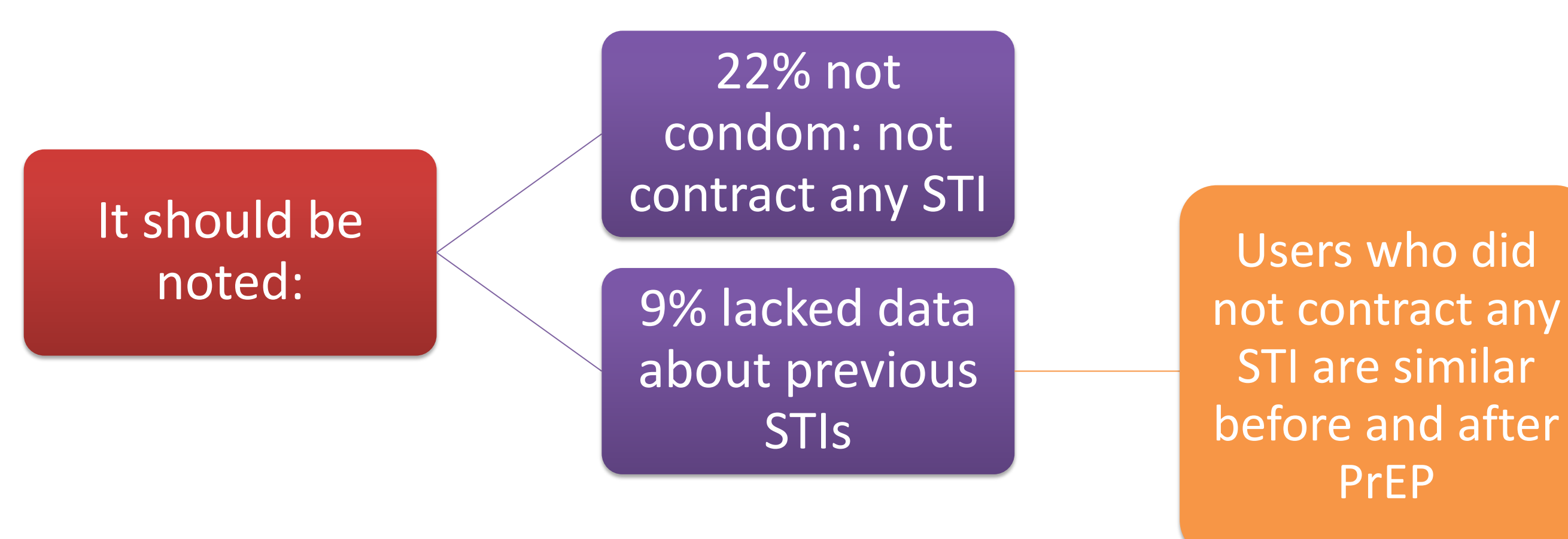
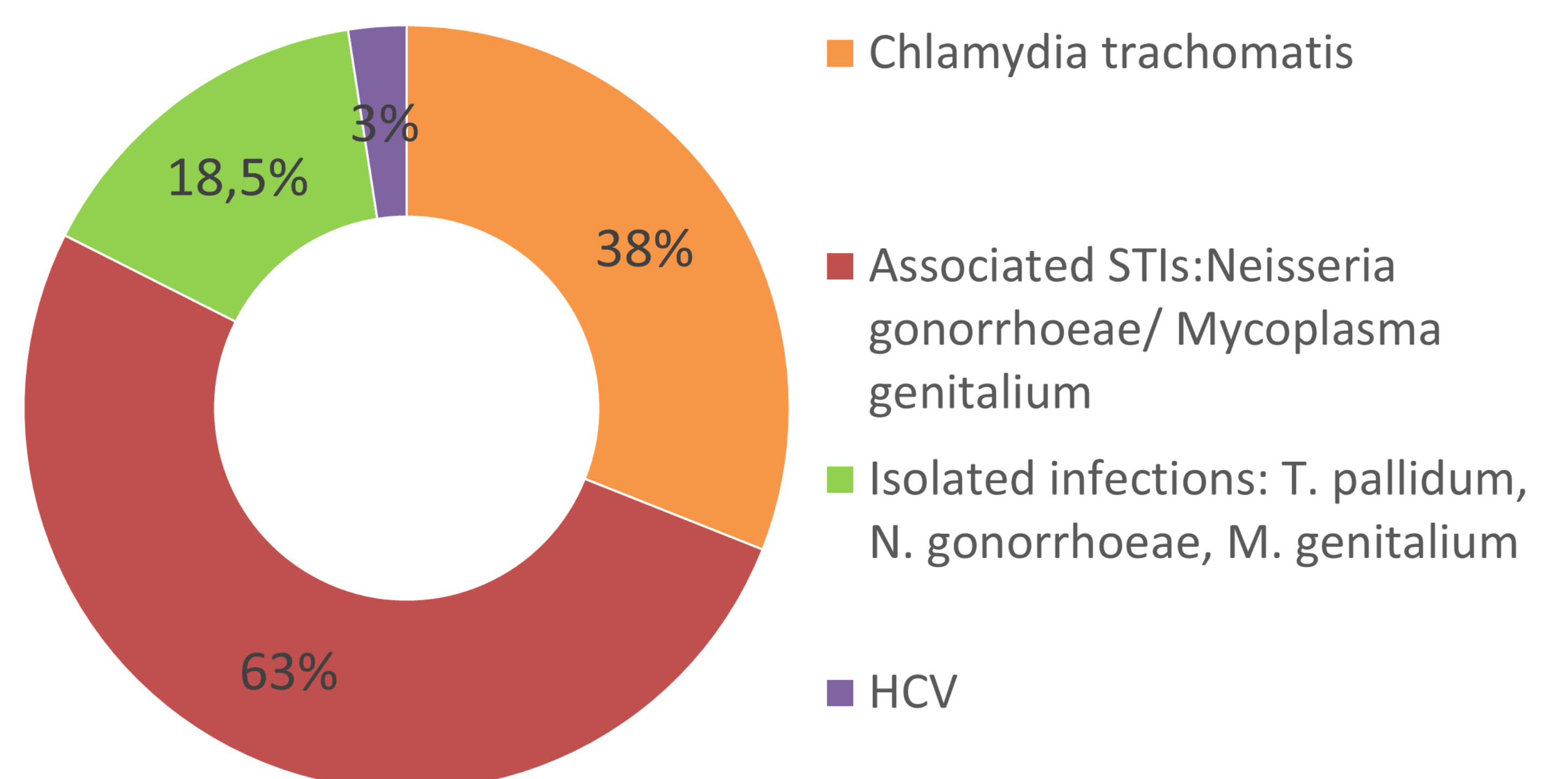
All patients met the criteria for starting PrEP and maintained negative HIV-serology (100%).

Sex:	98% men; 1,5% transgender woman; 0,5% cisgender woman
Age:	Mean age: 40 (21-63)
Median follow-up:	21±11,51 months
Discontinuations:	n=1 (until kidney function stabilized)

BEFORE TAKING FTC/TDF: 47% STIs



AFTER TAKING FTC/TDF: 57% STIs



CONCLUSIONS:

In our population, it can be shown that PrEP has been effective in preventing HIV infection. Despite STIs incidence has been similar before and after taking prophylaxis, use of condoms must be promoted to prevent further transmission of STIs.