

## HEADING FOR THE FUTURE





I setting del PNP 2020-2025 per la promozione della salute: Progetti di interazione tra scuola, ambiente di lavoro, comunità, servizi sanitari, territorio.

# PREVENZIONE DI HIV

# E IST

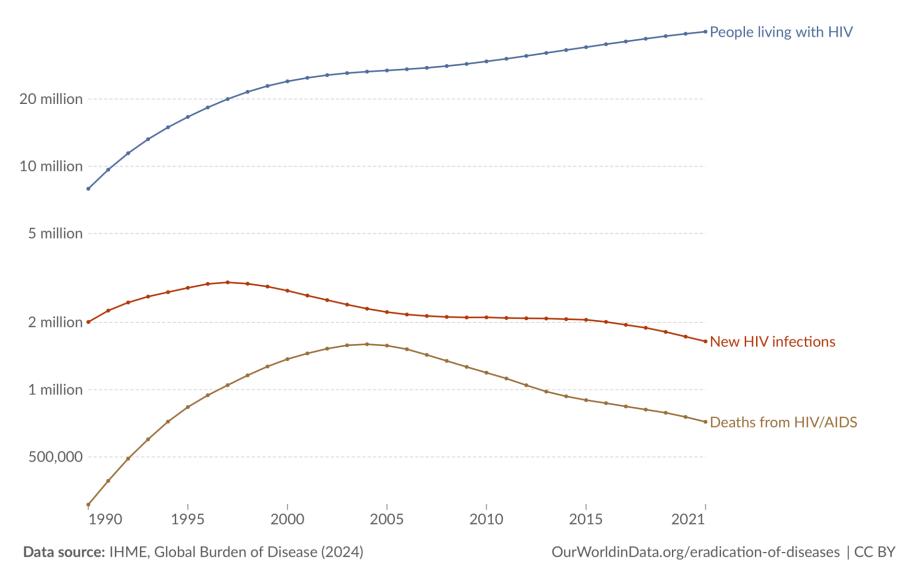
IL RUOLO DELL'OSPEDALE,
DELL'INFERMIERE E DELLA COMMUNITY

**Dr. Davide Moschese**Ospedale Luigi Sacco» - Milano

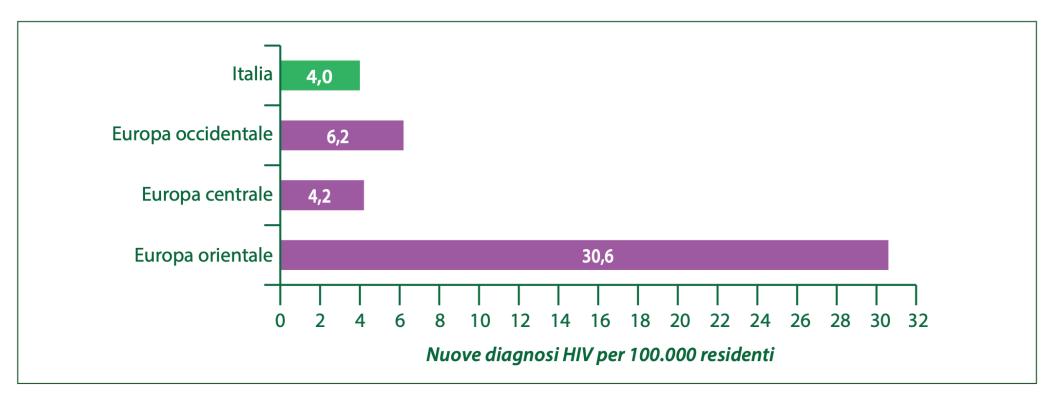
Dr. D. Moschese received grants and fees for the speaker bureau and CME activities from *ViiV Healthcare*, *Merck & Co. Inc.*, *Gilead Science Inc.*, and *Viatris Inc.*; fees for advisory boards from *Johnson & Johnson* and *Gilead Science Inc.*, and non-financial educational support from *Gilead Sciences Inc.* and *ViiV Healthcare*.

### New cases, deaths, and people living with HIV/AIDS, World

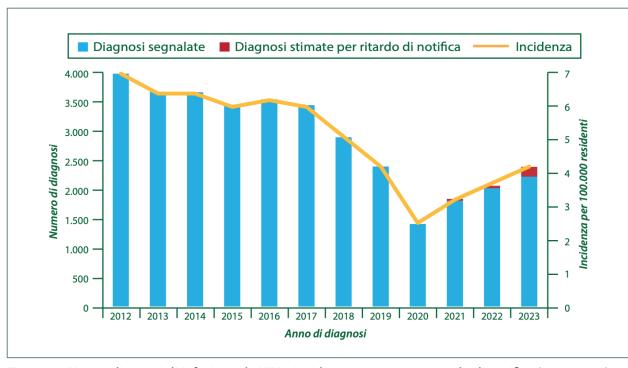




#### Incidenza HIV 2023



Incidenza HIV: numero di nuove diagnosi HIV per 100.000 residenti in Italia e nelle principali aree geografiche europee. *Fonti:* Sistema di Sorveglianza HIV nazionale, *ECDC/WHO. HIV/AIDS Surveillance in Europe 2024-2023 data* (1)



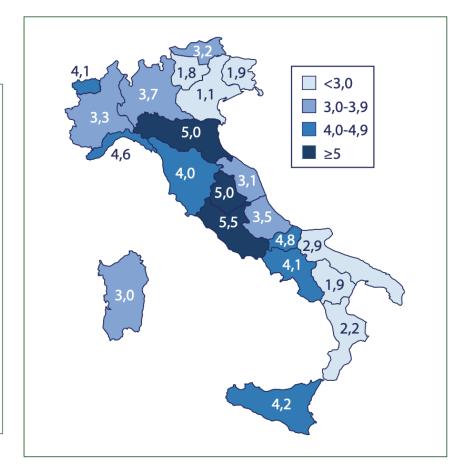
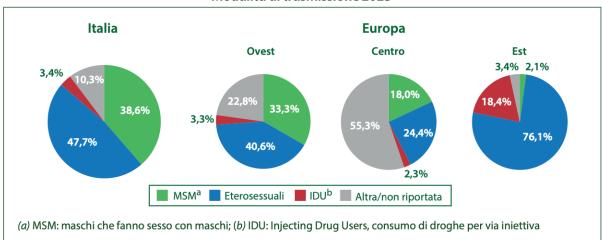


Figura 1 - Nuove diagnosi di infezione da HIV e incidenze corrette per ritardo di notifica (2012-2023)

**Figura 3** - Incidenza delle nuove diagnosi di infezione da HIV (per 100.000 residenti) per Regione di residenza (2023)

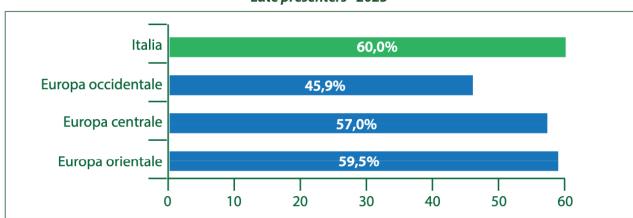


#### Modalità di trasmissione 2023

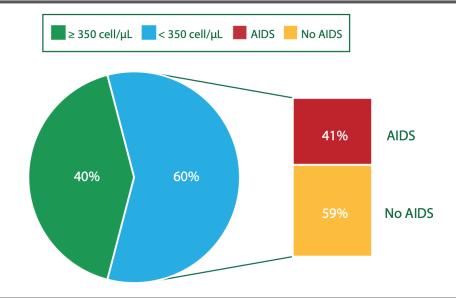


Distribuzione percentuale delle nuove diagnosi di infezione da HIV per modalità di trasmissione 2023. Fonti: Sistema di Sorveglianza HIV nazionale, ECDC/WHO. HIV/AIDS Surveillance in Europe 2024-2023 data (1)

#### Late presenters\* 2023



(\*) Late presenters: nuove diagnosi di infezione da HIV con numero di linfociti CD4 <350 cell/μl. Fonti: Sistema di Sorveglianza HIV nazionale, ECDC/WHO. HIV/AIDS Surveillance in Europe 2024-2023 data (1)



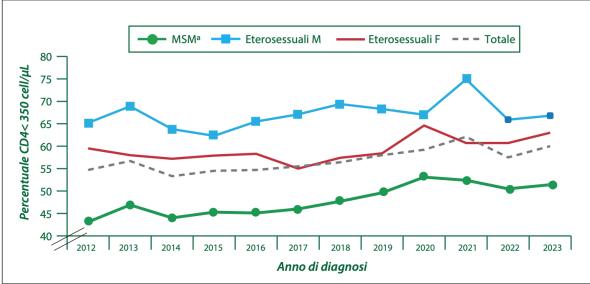


Figura 14 - Proporzione di nuove diagnosi di infezione da HIV con numero di linfociti CD4<350 cell/μL per le principali modalità di trasmissione e anno di diagnosi (2012-2023)



# WHAT'S NEW



**PARTNER** 

Undetectable =
Untransmittable
(U=U)



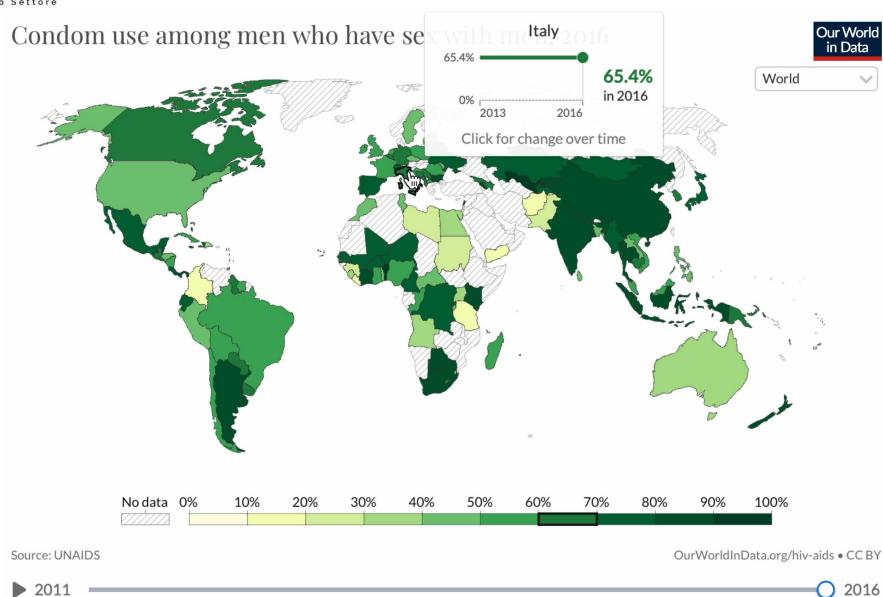
**START** 

Treatment
As
Prevention
(TasP)



PROUD iPREX IPERGAY

Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis (PrEP)



## Oral FTC/TDF PrEP Efficacy in Placebo-controlled RCT

Population	Study	Phase	Participants		Efficient for Poducing LIIV Incidence 9/
			Study Drug	Control	Efficacy for Reducing HIV Incidence, %
MSM	iPrEx <sup>[1]</sup>	III	FTC/TDF (n = 1251)	Placebo (n = 1248)	44.0 (P = .005)
	IPERGAY <sup>[2]</sup>	III	On-demand FTC/TDF (n = 199)	Placebo (n = 201)	86.0 (P = .002)
HS men & women	Partners PrEP <sup>[3]</sup>	III	FTC/TDF (n = 1583)	Placebo (n = 1586)	75.0 (P < .001)
	TDF2 <sup>[4]</sup>	11/111	FTC/TDF (n = 611)	Placebo (n = 608)	62.2 (P = .03)
PWID	BTS <sup>[5]</sup>	11/111	TDF (n = 1204)	Placebo (n = 1207)	48.9 (P = .01) If detectable TDF: 73.5 (P = .03)

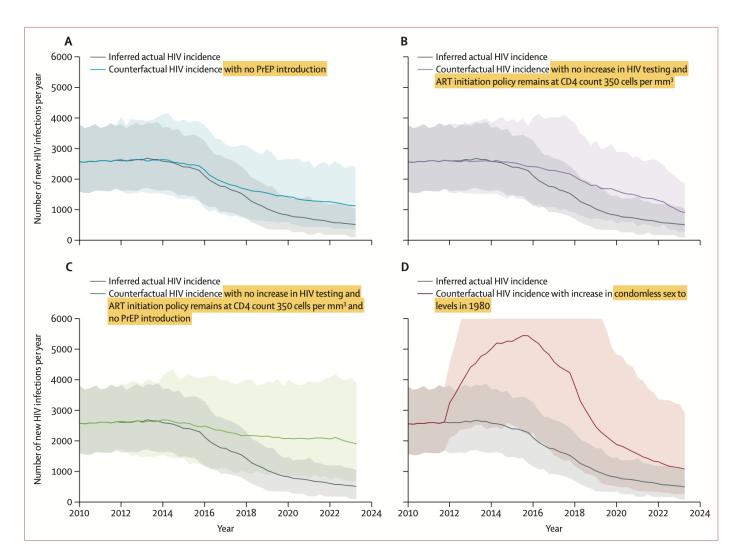
### Effectiveness in open-label/extension/demonstration project studies (MSM)

- iPrEx OLE: 49% reduction with vs without PrEP after adjusting for sexual practices<sup>[6]</sup>
- **PROUD:** 86% reduction with immediate vs deferred (12 mos) PrEP initiation (P = .0001)<sup>[7]</sup>
- Demo Project: 557 initiated PrEP, 437 retained 48 wks; 2 HIV infections occurred, both with TFV-DP levels consistent with < 2 doses/wk at seroconversion<sup>[8]</sup>
- IPERGAY extension: 97% reduction with on-demand PrEP (vs placebo arm of randomized trial)<sup>[9]</sup>

<sup>1.</sup> Grant. NEJM. 2010;363:2587. 2. Molina. NEJM. 2015;373:2237. 3. Baeten. NEJM. 2012;367:399. 4. Thigpen. NEJM. 2012;367:423. 5. Choopanya. Lancet. 2013;381:2083. 6. Grant. Lancet Infect Dis. 2014;14:820. 7. McCormack. Lancet. 2016;387:53. 8. Liu. JAMA Intern Med. 2016;176:75. 9. Molina. Lancet HIV. 2017;4:e402. 10. Mayer. Lancet. 2020;396:239. 11. Landovitz. AIDS 2020. Abstr OAXLB0101.



# Oral PrEP as a Game-Changer



Our model estimated a **77%** (90% uncertainty interval [UI] 61–88) **decline in HIV incidence since around 2014**, with an estimated 597 infections ([90% UI 312–956];  $1\cdot1$  per 1000 person-years [90% UI  $0\cdot6-1\cdot8$ ]) in men aged 15–64 years in 2022.

We estimate there would have been:

- Without PrEP introduction, 2·16 times the number of infections that actually occurred (90% UI 1·06–3·75) between 2012 and 2022;
- without increased HIV testing and ART initiation at diagnosis 2·18 times the number of infections that actually occurred (1·18–3·60),
- and if *condomless sex* was at the levels before the HIV epidemic, *2·27 times* the number of infections that actually occurred (0.9-5.4).



Press release No. 704 11 May 2023



### AIFA approves reimbursability of drugs for pre-exposure prophylaxis to HIV-1 (PrEP)

With Resolution of the BoD No. 15 of 26 April 2023, the Italian Medicines Agency admits the reimbursability of the association Emtricitabine/Tenofovir Disoproxil for "Pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) and with a view to reducing the risk of sexually transmitted HIV-1 infection in adults and adolescents at high risk". It is an additional prevention tool for HIV-negative people with high-risk sexual behaviours and a measure of significant impact on public health.







# How effective is PrEP?

PrEP is highly effective for preventing HIV.

 PrEP reduces the risk of getting HIV from sex by about 99% when taken as prescribed.



## **Effectiveness Improves With Adherence**

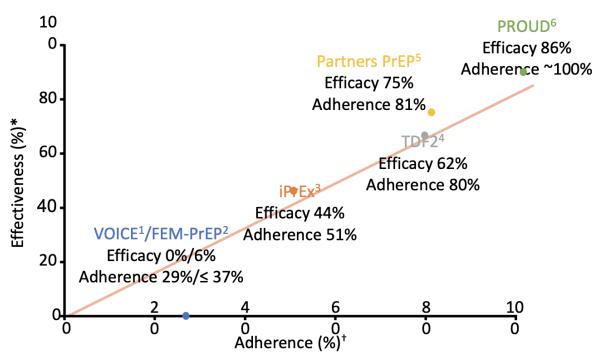


Figure 5: Adherence and F/TDF PrEP Efficacy in MSM

Weekly Medication Adherence Estimated by Drug Concentration	HIV Incidence per 100 person/years
None	4.2
≤2 pills/week	2.3
2-3 pills/week	0.6
≥4 pills/week	0.0

1. Marrazzo. NEJM. 2015;372:509. 2. Van Damme. NEJM. 2012;367:411. 3. Grant. NEJM. 2010;363:2587.

#### Why?

Daily pill not a suitable or desirable prevention strategy for everyone. More options = expanded access/use by people at risk

<sup>4.</sup> Thigpen. NEJM. 2012;367:423. 5. Baeten. NEJM. 2012;367:399. 6. McCormack. Lancet. 2016;387:53.

LA IM CAB met criteria for superiority vs daily oral FTC/TDF in both trials

#### **HPTN 083<sup>1</sup>**

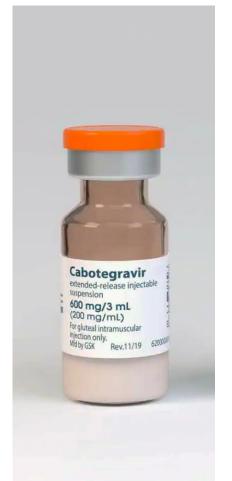


- N = 4566 MSM and TGW
- 13 incident infections with LA CAB vs 39 with oral FTC/TDF
  - 4 with on-time CAB injections
  - 1 CAB infection later determined to be baseline infection
- HR for CAB vs FTC/TDF:
   0.34 (95% CI: 0.18-0.62)

#### **HPTN 084<sup>2</sup>**

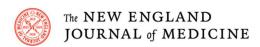


- N = 3224 cisgender women
- 4 incident infections with LA CAB vs 36 with oral FTC/TDF
  - 0 with on-time CAB injections
  - 1 CAB infection later determined to be baseline infection
- HR for CAB vs FTC/TDF:0.12 (95% CI: 0.05-0.31)





# PURPOSE 1



ORIGINAL ARTICLE

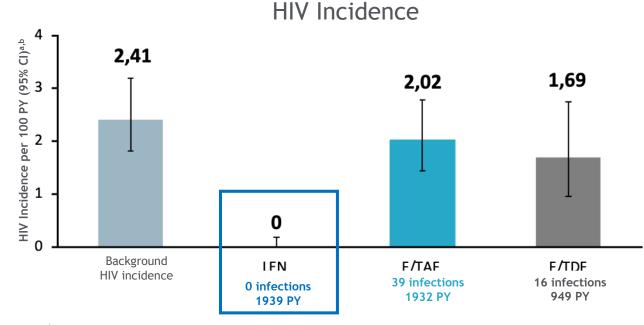
Twice-Yearly Lenacapavir or Daily F/TAF for HIV Prevention in Cisgender Women

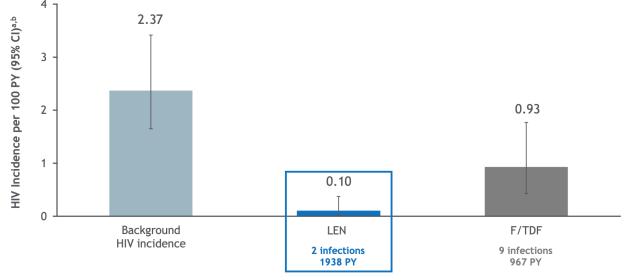
# PURPOSE 2



ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Twice-Yearly Lenacapavir for HIV Prevention in Men and Gender-Diverse Persons







## PrEP is Vastly Underutilized

**Figure 2.6** Number of people who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period, by region, 2022, and 2025 target

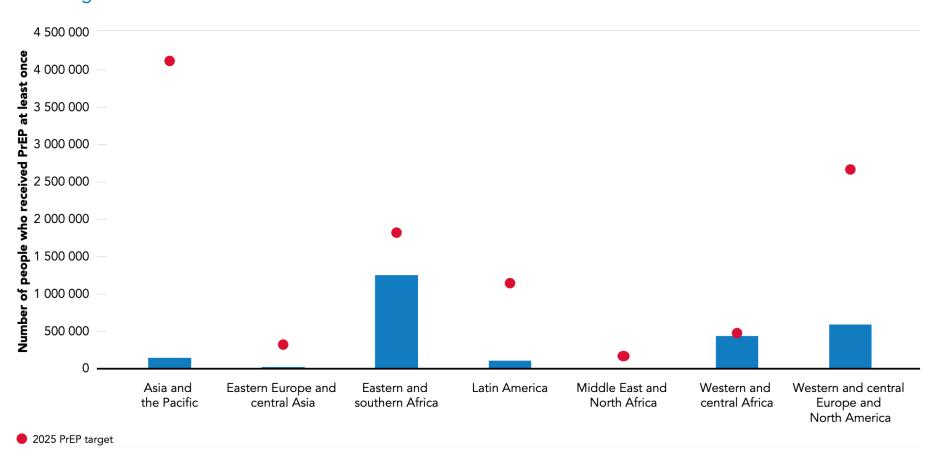
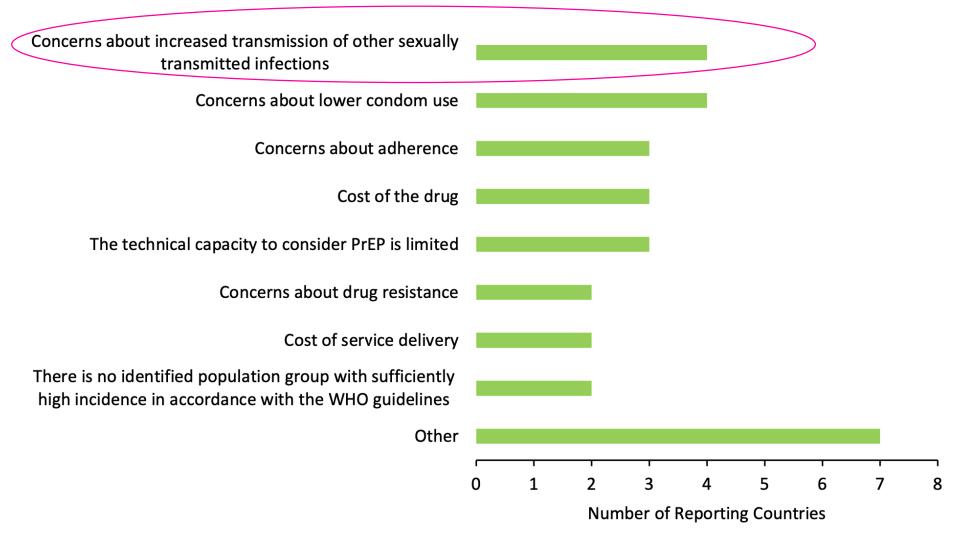
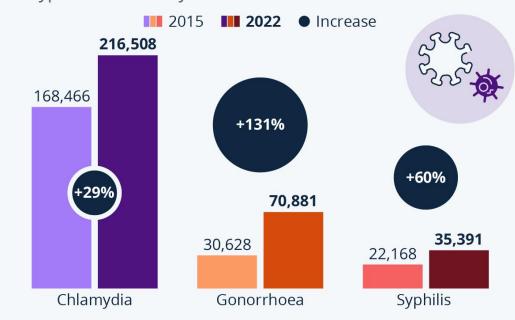


Figure 2. Issues preventing or limiting PrEP implementation across Europe and Central Asia (n=15)



## STIs Are on the Rise in Europe

Reported number of confirmed cases of gonorrhoea, syphilis and chlamydia in 2015 and 2022 in the EU/EEA\*

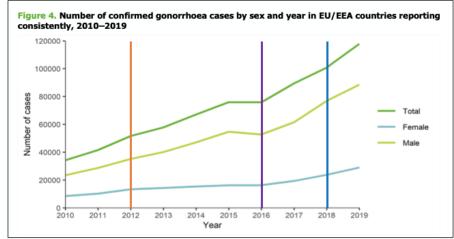


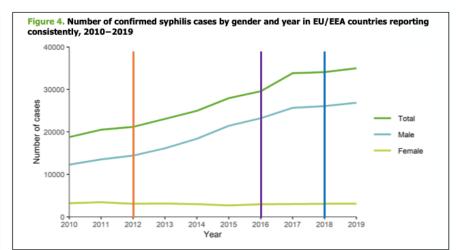
<sup>\*</sup> Excluding UK. No data for Germany, incomplete data for Austria, Liechtenstein. France, Netherlands, Belgium likely an undercount due to non-comprehensive reporting system. Source: ECDC Surveillance Atlas of Infectious Diseases

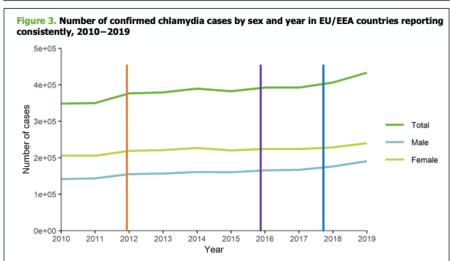


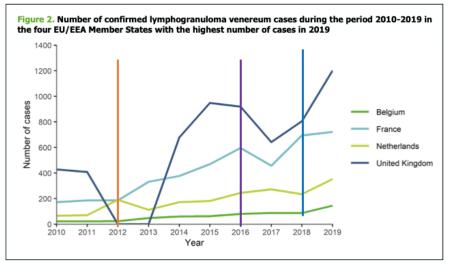
Ultra sensitive testing Expansion of accessible testing

Ente del Terzo Settore







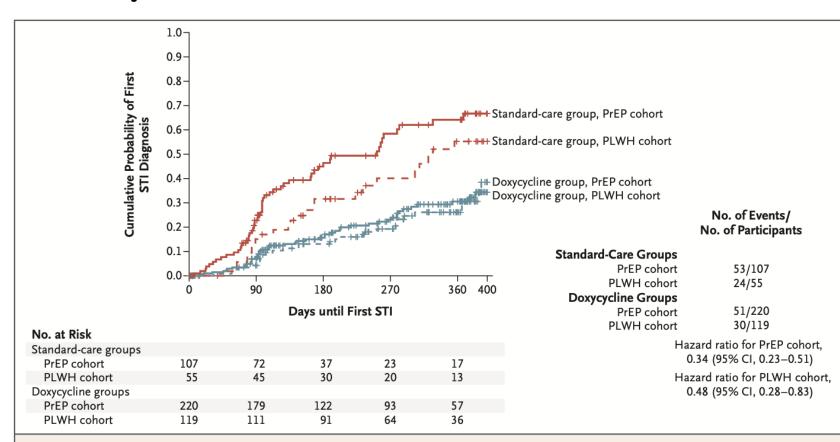








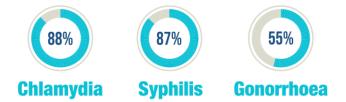
# DoxyPEP



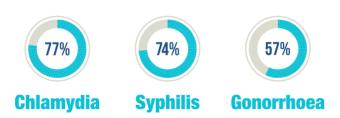
#### Figure 3. Kaplan-Meier Estimate of Time to First STI Diagnosis.

The cumulative probability of any incident bacterial STI (chlamydia, gonorrhea, or syphilis) is shown according to study group (doxycycline and standard care) and participant cohort (PrEP and PLWH).

### **Efficacy against STI's in HIV-negative people**



### **Efficacy against STI's in people living with HIV**



## What about AMR?

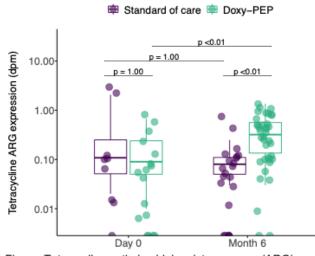
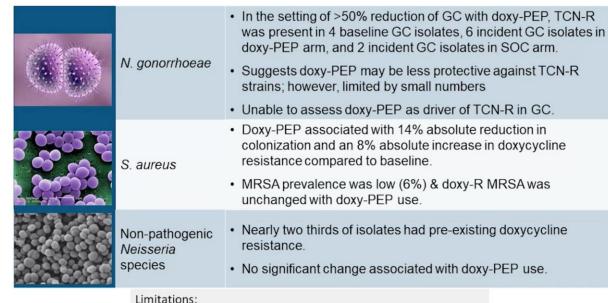


Figure. Tetracycline antimicrobial resistance gene (ARG) normalized expression, measured in average ARG sequencing depth per million reads sequenced (dpm). between the Month 0 and Month 6 samples in the doxy-PEP and SOC arms.

- Comparison of actively expressed AMR genes in 46 dPEP and 24 SOC pts
- No difference in gut bacterial microbiome  $\alpha$ - or  $\beta$ -diversity or total aboundance between arms at M0 or M6, or over time by arm
  - Actively expressed TCN-R genes increased by median of 2 in dPEP group (P<0.01) without change to non-TCN classes



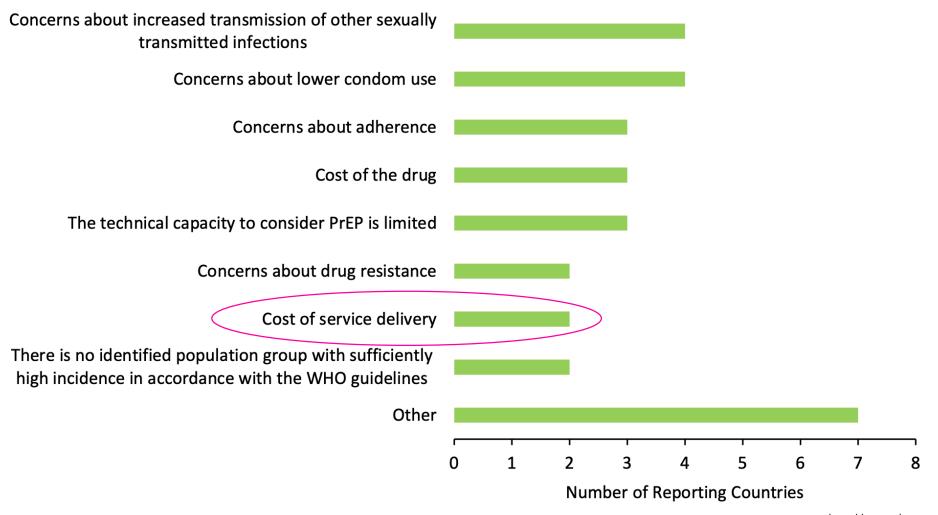
- · Small number of GC isolates available from incident cases
- ≤12 months of follow-up
- SOC participants also received doxycycline for incident STIs



DoxyPEP associated with higher number of AMR genes without significant alteration of gut microbiome diversity



Figure 2. Issues preventing or limiting PrEP implementation across Europe and Central Asia (n=15)





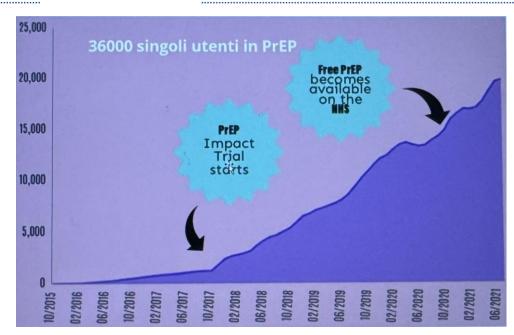
# THE LANCET HIV

## Nurse-led PrEP provision at 56 Dean Street

Gary Whitlock 🔼 • Jon Clark • Vicky Tittle on behalf of the Dean Street Collaborative Group



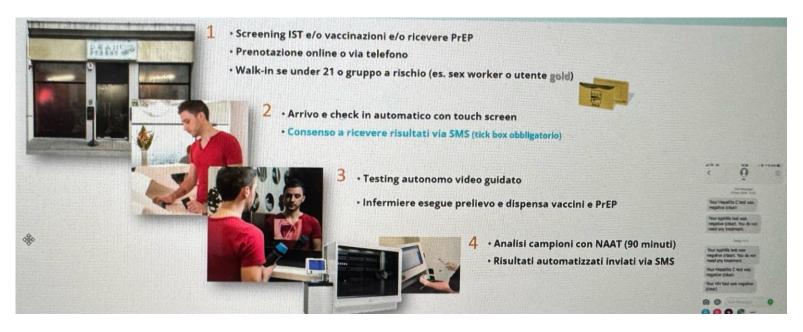
- Free HIV testing (no IDs required)
- STIs Screening (both asymptomatic or with symptoms)
- Vaccinations (HAV, HBV, HPV, mpox)
- HIV healthcare
- PEP and PrEP Services
- Risk Reduction Counselling (chemsex)
- Female Health and Contraception
- Gender Identity Clinic



### Team of 140 people

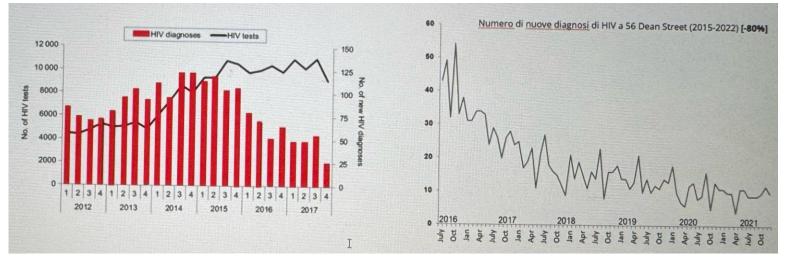
- 6 full time consultants
- 4 associates, 7 junior doctors
- 70 nurses
- 20 administrative workers
- 3 pharmacists

Ente del Terzo Settore



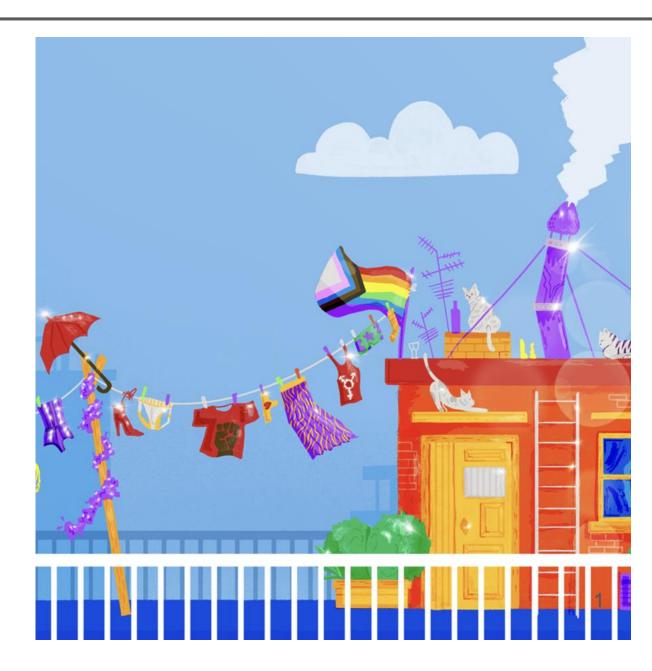
Who can prescribe PrEP in UK?

- STI consultants in Sexual Health Clinics
- Nurses with PGD in Sexual Health Clinics











# Background

- HIV/AIDS surveillance in Europe 2022–2021 data
- 56% of all individuals diagnosed with CD4 count <350 cells/mm³</li>
- 36% of cases with advanced infection (CD4 count <200 cells/mm³)</li>



- Stigma and discrimination
- Fear of result
- Low perception of risk
- Lack of awareness of health-care professionals
- Community Based Voluntary Counselling and Testing (CBVCT) services
- Make testing more accessible & engage communities through outreach
- Provide support after testing

Here we present data on HIV and syphilis screening during the period 2019-2023, carried out by Milano Check Point in different informal settings





## Methods





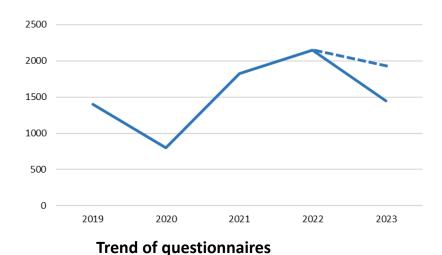
Capillary point-of-care rapid HIV and syphilis tests

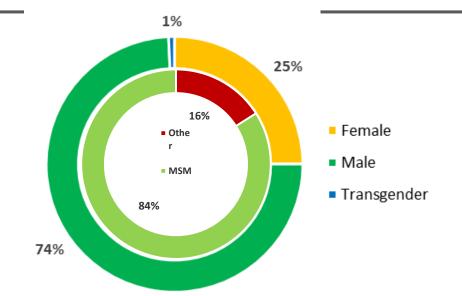
- Indoor screening sessions in the association site
- Outdoor offer during public events (e.g. Pride)
- Amusement venues (cruising, sauna, disco, etc.)

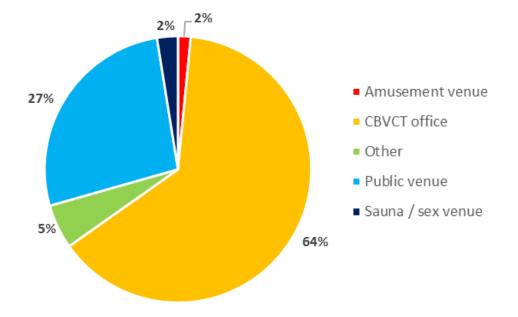
 Anonymous, self-administered questionnaires about sex attitudes and risky behaviour Data collected through a protected web platform (http://cobatest.org)

## Results

- 5 years (2019-2023)
  - 7626 questionnaires
  - 7504 HIV and 5617 syphilis tests
  - Median age 29 yo (IQR 25-37)

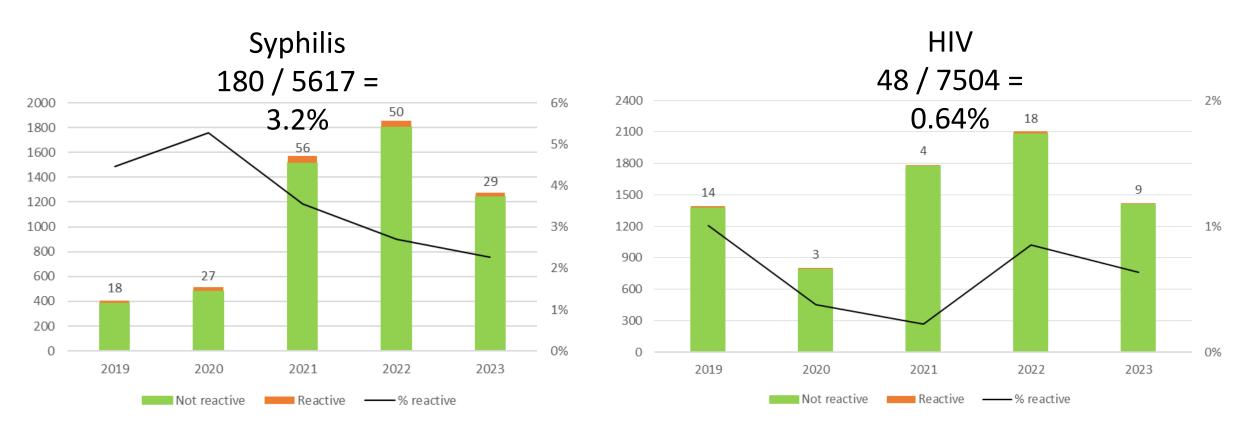








# Trends of syphilis and HIV screening



## Conclusion

- CBVCT maintain a fundamental role in offering HIV screening in informal setting, especially for "harder-to-reach" groups
  - Factors independently associated with a positive HIV test result
  - Increasing age
  - Foreigner
  - Transgender
  - Syphilis coinfection
  - Imprisonment





THANKS FOR LISTENING!

Questions to:

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