**SECURITY ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

Patients, clinicians, and staff in the Public Health – Seattle & King County STD Clinic PrEP DIS (Cheryl Malinski, Glorya Afful), Jon Diemer, and Christina Thibault

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**METHODS**

**STUDY POPULATION**

- The municipal STD clinic in Seattle, WA provides PrEP to patients at high risk for HIV (patients who meet one of the following criteria):
  - Sexual relationship with HIV+ partner who is not on ART, or not virally suppressed, or within 6 months of ART initiation
  - MSM or transgender person who has sex with men and has diagnosis of rectal GC or early syphilis, or methamphetamine or popper use, or sex work, in last 12 months
  - PrEP patients attend an initial evaluation (baseline) visit, and return quarterly for clinical follow-up and monitoring.
  - MSM attending the clinic, who initiated PrEP and completed behavioral questionnaires, are included in this analysis.

**DATA COLLECTION**

- Data were collected from patients initiating PrEP between September 2014 and June 2016.
  - Data on sexual behavior during prior 30 days were collected during quarterly PrEP clinic visits, via computer-assisted self interview (CASIS).
  - STI diagnosis data were obtained from the Washington State Public Health Issue Management System (PHIMS).

**STI Incidence**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MSM diagnoses</th>
<th>All STIs</th>
<th>Rectal Gonorrhea</th>
<th>Rectal Chlamydia</th>
<th>Syphilis (1o, 2o)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Overall</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White, Non-Hispanic</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black, Non-Hispanic</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>38.5</td>
<td>12.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian/Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>23.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native American, Non-Hispanic</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>62.5</td>
<td>18.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>22.2</td>
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**SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS**

**DISCUSSION**

- MSM reported decreased condom use during receptive anal intercourse with HIV-seropositive partners in the first year after initiating PrEP.
- Incidence of symptomatic STIs was higher among PrEP patients.

**LIMITATIONS**

- Lack of an appropriate comparison group may lead to difficulty drawing conclusions about increased STI risk.

**CONCLUSIONS**

- Some sexual behaviors appear to change following PrEP initiation, which in turn may influence STI acquisition.

**SUMMARY**

- PrEP is increasingly used for HIV prevention among MSM.
- In non-research settings, changes in sexual behavior and STI incidence among MSM after PrEP initiation have not been well studied.

**Objective:** To examine changes in sexual behavior and STI incidence among MSM after PrEP initiation.

**RESULTS**

- 108* completed at least one follow-up visit (Mean follow-up time: 8.3 mos. SD: 4.9 mos.)
- 76 completed both the baseline and the 3-month visits.
- * includes patients who had visits between baseline and 3-months, or who skipped their 3-month visit.

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