PrEP prescriptions among U.S. persons enrolled in Medicaid by race and ethnicity — 2015–2020

Abstract 986

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Background

- Pharmacy data include all third party payers and are used to monitor the PrEP use in the United States
- These data are missing race and ethnicity variables for about 70% of persons
- Medicaid data includes the most complete race and ethnicity information among health services databases and can be useful to understand PrEP use by race and ethnicity

Methods

- We analyzed Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services data for all 50 U.S. states and the District of Columbia using a validated algorithm to identify PrEP prescriptions
- We calculated the estimated annual percentage change (EAPC) and 95% confidence intervals (CIs) in the number of persons prescribed PrEP by race and ethnicity from 2015–2020

Results

- The number of Medicaid enrollees prescribed PrEP increased from 7,932 in 2015 to 41,325 in 2020 (EAPC 31.1%, 95% CI 30.7, 31.5)
- In 2020, among Medicaid enrollees prescribed PrEP
  - Aged 16-34 years: 23,846 (57.7%)
  - Women: 7,942 (19.2%)
  - Black: 9,312 (22.5%)
  - Hispanic: 7,258 (17.6%)
  - White: 16,360 (39.6%)
- The disparity in the number of White men prescribed PrEP compared with Black or Hispanic men increased from 2015–2020 (Figure). Only 2,976 Black women were prescribed PrEP in 2020

- **Racial and ethnic disparities in PrEP use increased among men**
- **More men used PrEP compared with women**
- **Interventions are needed to increase PrEP use in populations with high rates of HIV diagnoses**
  - **Gay, bisexual, and other MSM**
  - **Black cis-gender women**
  - **Transgender women**

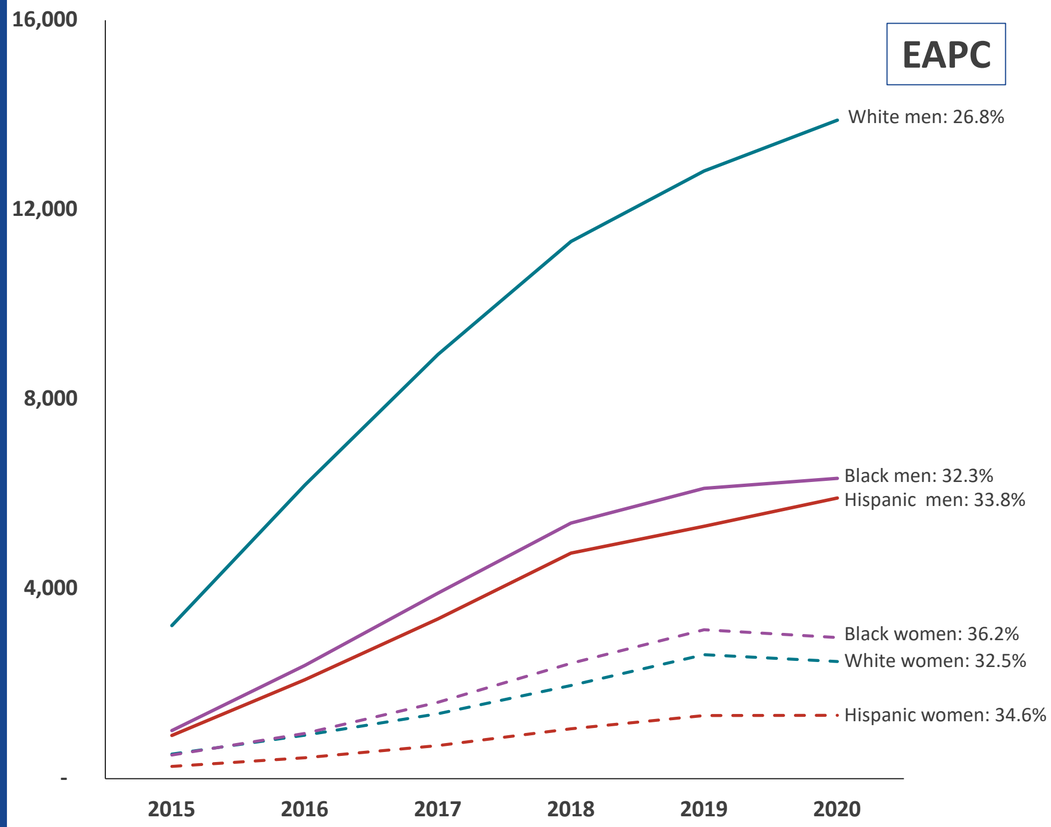

Figure. Number of person prescribed PrEP and estimated annual percentage change (EAPC) in PrEP prescriptions among Medicaid beneficiaries by sex and race and ethnicity — United States, 2015–2020

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