U.S. CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION

Oral and Injectable PrEP Use among US Adolescents and Young Adults, 2019–2023

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BACKGROUND

- Adolescents & young adults account for ~20% of new HIV diagnoses; but limited information has been available on their use of PrEP medications
- Tenofovir alafenamide & emtricitabine (TAF/FTC) has less impact on bone density compared to tenofovir disoproxil fumarate/FTC (TDF/FTC)
- **Objective:** To analyze a national pharmacy database to estimate trends in US prescriptions for oral and injectable PrEP medications among adolescents & young adults from 2019–2023

METHODS

- We analyzed IQVIA Real-World Data — Longitudinal Prescription Database using a validated algorithm to identify persons aged 13–24 years prescribed PrEP
- We estimated the number of adolescents (13–19 years) and young adults (20–24 years) prescribed branded or generic FTC/TDF, branded FTC/TAF, or long-acting injectable cabotegravir (CAB-LA) during 2019–2023

RESULTS

- The annual number of adolescents and young adults prescribed PrEP increased from 14,209 in 2019 to 66,612 in 2023
- The predominant PrEP medication was branded FTC/TDF until 2021, and has since been generic FTC/TDF
- In 2023, 97.7% of adolescents and young adults were prescribed oral PrEP vs. 2.3% prescribed injectable PrEP; but the number of persons prescribed injectable PrEP more than doubled between 2022 and 2023
- In 2023, generic FTC/TDF was the most prescribed PrEP medication for both adolescents and young adults (62.6% and 57.9% of prescriptions), followed by branded FTC/TAF (29.9%, 35.1%)

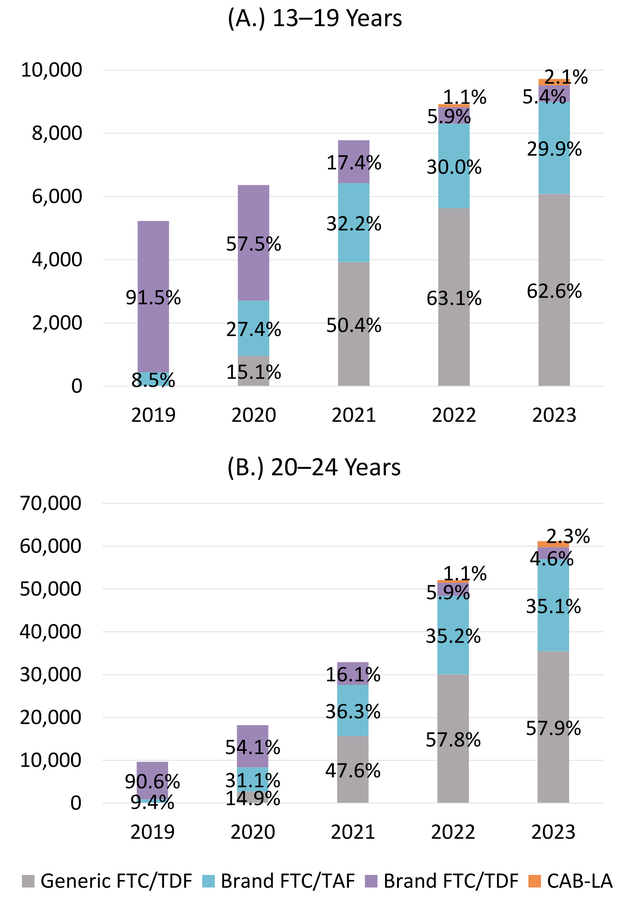
CONCLUSIONS

- PrEP use, including injectable PrEP, has increased among adolescents and young adults

Generic FTC/TDF is the predominant PrEP medication prescribed for US adolescents and young adults, followed by branded FTC/TAF.

Injectable PrEP use is low but growing.

PrEP medication by year among (A.) adolescents aged 13–19 years and (B.) young adults aged 20–24 years prescribed PrEP



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 The findings and conclusions in this report are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.