

INTRODUCTION

- PrEP is a strategy utilizing antiretroviral medications to reduce HIV transmission amongst at-risk individuals
- The purpose of this quality improvement project was to increase Internal Medicine (IM) residents' knowledge and prescribing of PrEP

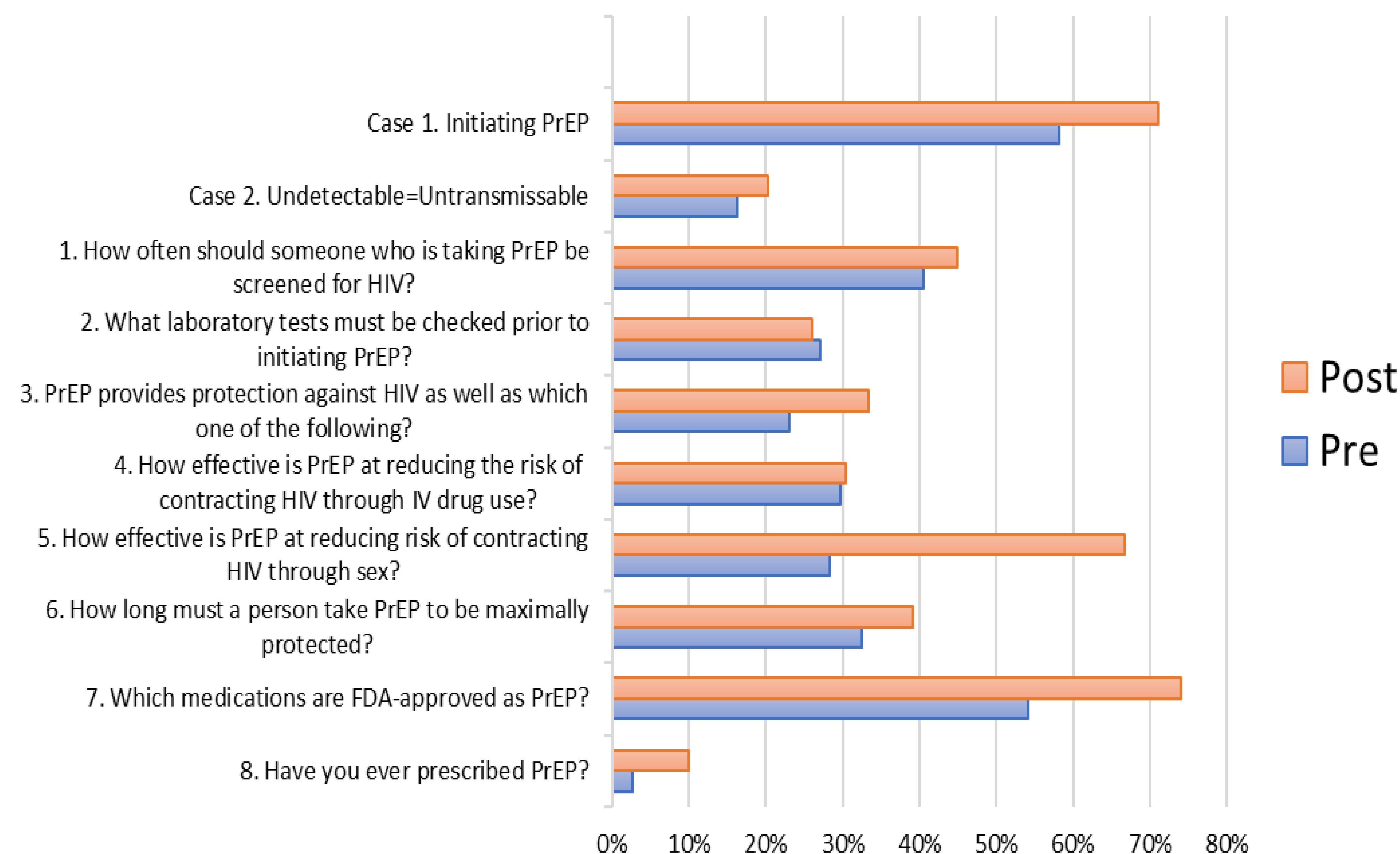
METHODS

- An anonymous paper survey was administered to IM residents at our suburban, community hospital in Hudson Valley, NY in Summer 2021 during academic half-day of ambulatory block rotation
- The survey consisted of questions about residents' demographics, PrEP knowledge, and previous prescribing of PrEP
- Participants were then given a 1-hour lecture by the authors on sexual history and PrEP including indications, available options, dosing, monitoring, side effects, and access to therapy
- 6 months later the survey was reissued to the residents
- Results were analyzed using descriptive statistics

RESULTS

- All 74 eligible residents completed the pre-intervention survey
- 35 (47.3%) identified as male and 40 (52.7%) identified as female
- Medical school graduation year ranged 2007 to 2021
- 69 residents completed the post-survey
- While there were improvements in participants' ability to identify which medications are classified as PrEP, how effective PrEP is at reducing transmission of HIV via sex, and how to initiate PrEP; there was not a significant improvement in participant knowledge on the other survey questions (see Table)
- The number of participants who reported prescribing PrEP increased from 2 (2.7%) to 7 (10%) after the intervention

Survey Results



CONCLUSIONS

- This educational intervention did not improve long-term retention of knowledge amongst participants
- However, there was a substantial increase in number of residents who prescribed PrEP
- One limitation is the short time frame between the intervention and post-survey
- These findings demonstrate the need for early introduction of PrEP into medical school and residency program curricula

REFERENCES

- Eisinger RW, Fauci AS. Ending the HIV/AIDS Pandemic. *Emerg Infect Dis.* 2018 Mar;24(3):413-416. doi: 10.3201/eid2403.171797. PMID: 29460740; PMCID: PMC5823353.
- Simon V, Ho DD, Abdool Karim Q. HIV/AIDS epidemiology, pathogenesis, prevention, and treatment. *Lancet.* 2006 Aug 5;368(9534):489-504. doi: 10.1016/S0140-6736(06)69157-5. PMID: 16890836; PMCID: PMC2913538.
- Spinner CD, Boesecke C, Zink A, Jessen H, Stellbrink HJ, Rockstroh JK, Esser S. HIV pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP): a review of current knowledge of oral systemic HIV PrEP in humans. *Infection.* 2016 Apr;44(2):151-8. doi: 10.1007/s15010-015-0850-2. Epub 2015 Oct 15. PMID: 26471511.
- Fonner VA, Dalglish SL, Kennedy CE, Baggaley R, O'Reilly KR, Koechlin FM, Rodolph M, Hodges-Mameletzis I, Grant RM. Effectiveness and safety of oral HIV preexposure prophylaxis for all populations. *AIDS.* 2016 Jul 31;30(12):1973-83. doi: 10.1097/QAD.0000000000001145. PMID: 27149090; PMCID: PMC4949005.

