Perspectives on collaborative PrEP care Results HRC survey

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Background

Growing number of PrEP users

- Puts pressure on HRC services
- PrEP use by key populations limited

Exploring collaboration with other care providers

Diminish workload on specialists

Improve access to PrEP

In Belgium

First experiences with PrEP care by nurses, GPs and CBOs

- Working Group on Collaborative PrEP care
- Survey to investigate HRCs' perspective

Methods

Questionnaire developed in WG Collaborative PrEP Care

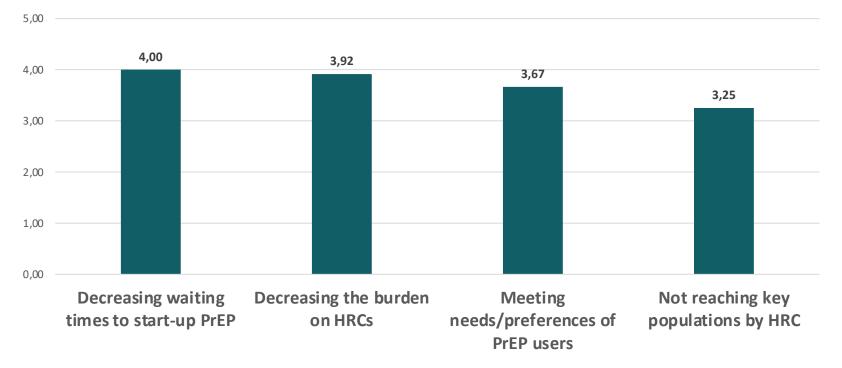
- Current practices, motivation, attitudes, priorities, preferences
- 5 closed questions
 - 4 open-ended questions for further exploration

Questionnaire sent to all HRCs in April 2023

Response obtained from all 12 HRCs

Main motivation for collaborative PrEP care

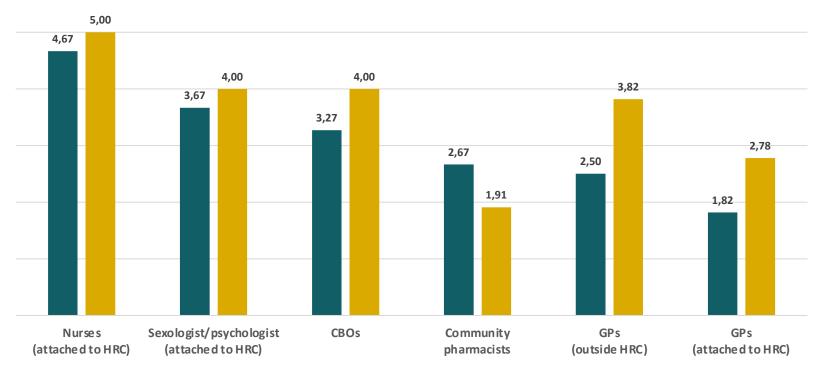
(1= not at all; 5= very much)



Current practices and future priorities

Degree of current collaboration Most priority to include

(1= not at all; 5= very much)



Nurses (attached to HRC)

- Nurses' involvement is pivotal, since they see all patients
- Crucial role in communication between patients and team
- Can conduct 1st and/or follow-up consultations, supervised by doctor
- Tasks
 - patient education (testing, PrEP medication)
 - indication, anamnesis, attestation, prescriptions
 - FU adherence
- vaccination, STI screening & treatment, ...
- Official recognition of "specialized PrEP nurses"?

GPs (outside the HRC)

- For stable patients
 - at low risk of STIs, good adherence, no complications
 - or patients who prefer GP, live remotely, ...
 - Tasks
 - informing and referring patients to HRC
 - intermediate FU visits (every 6m in HRC), STI testing, ...
 - but conditions need to be met
 - clear collaboration protocols
 - easy communication with HRCs (contact HRC in case of problems/questions)
 - training of GPs, sharing of PrEP guidelines

CBOs

Improve access to PrEP for vulnerable groups

sex workers, transgender people, migrants (women, minors)

Tasks

Inform about PrEP, refer potential users to HRC

Intensive collaboration with some CBOs (Centre S, Alias)

Community pharmacists

Most PrEP medication is dispensed by community (not hospital) pharmacists

Contact in case of problems (e.g. PrEP authorisation renewal)

Currently no collaboration, but maybe in the future

Sexologist, psychologist, social worker (attached to HRC)

- Consulted when needed
- For: chemsex, addiction, mental health, sexual health, ...

GPs (attached to HRC)

- Only in some HRCs (St.Pierre, Liège), under supervision of infectiologist
- But if: they do most of the PrEP consultations

Most collaboration is not formalized

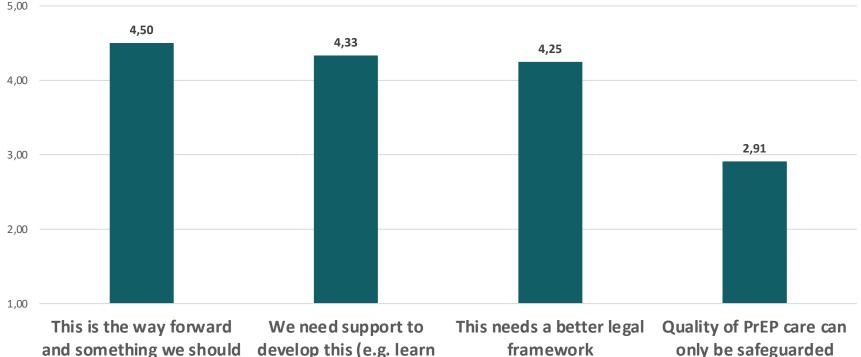
More informal, some HRCs use internal protocols or guidelines

Some HRCs have no external collaboration at all

e.g. HRCs with no problem with number of PrEP users

Attitudes toward collaborative PrEP care

(1= totally disagree; 5= totally agree)



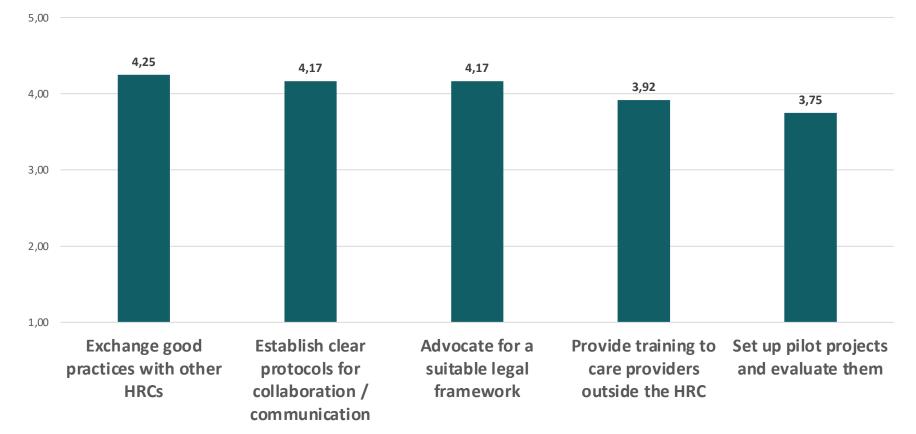
encourage

develop this (e.g. learn from good practices)

framework only be safeguarded within HRCs

Ways to move forward with collaborative PrEP care

(1= not at all; 5= very much)



Conclusions

Most collaboration takes place with nurses within the HRCs
 but lack of funding for their services, absence of a legal framework

HRCs are largely positive about involvement of GPs in PrEP care
 FU of stable PrEP users, but conditions need to be met

Collaboration with **CBOs** important to ensure access to PrEP

Collaborative PrEP care requires the involvement of HRCs to support provision of high-quality PrEP care

Setting up **pilot projects** with GPs and CBOs advisory to test feasibility

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