

Landscape of PrEP in Pregnancy



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What do we know?

PrEP appears safe in pregnancy

WHO recommends PrEP in pregnancy

Pregnant women want PrEP

What don't we know?

Longer-term infant outcomes

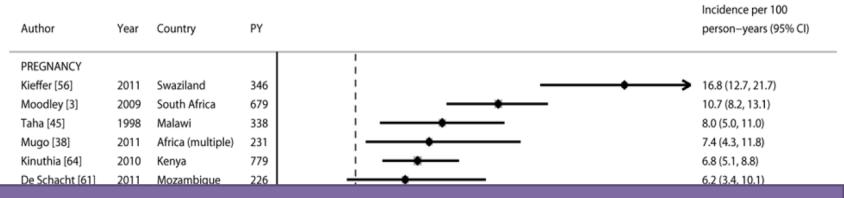
Sustained PrEP use after birth

Impact of novel PrEP agents

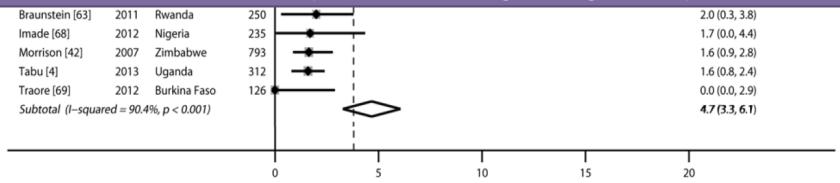




High HIV incidence during pregnancy



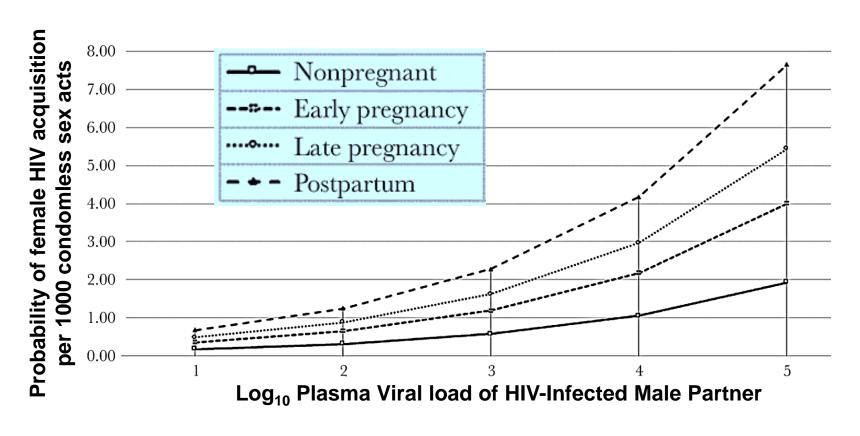
Pooled incidence estimate = 4.7 HIV infections per 100 person-years during pregnancy



Drake et al PLOS MED 2014



Increased Per-Coital-Act risk of HIV Acquisition throughout Pregnancy and Postpartum

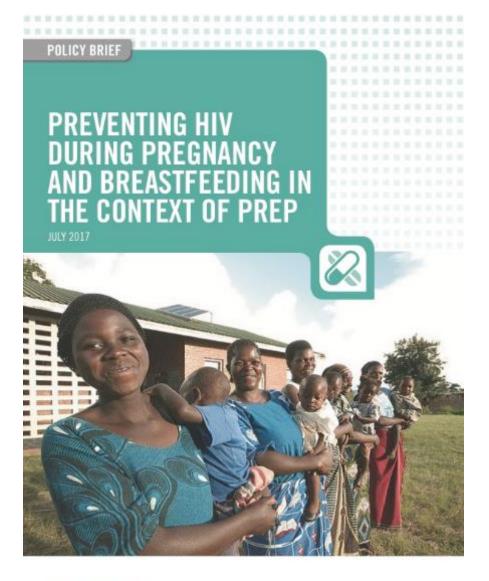


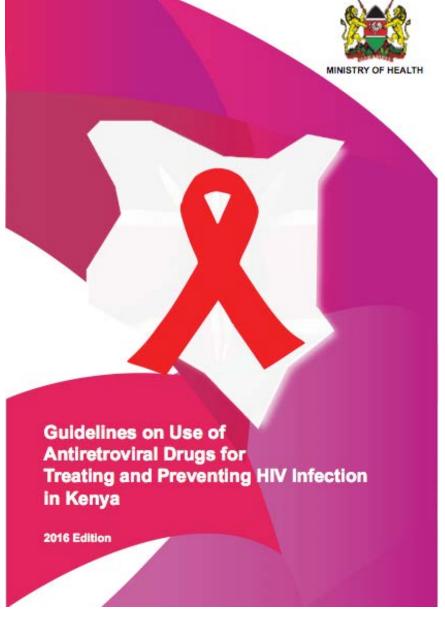
Thomson et al JID 2018













Tenofovir disoproxil fumarate safety for women and their infants during pregnancy and breastfeeding

Lynne M. Mofenson^a, Rachel C. Baggaley^b and Ioannis Mameletzis^b

- ◆ 33 studies, most among women living with HIV
- No association with pregnancy incidence, pregnancy loss, preterm delivery, low birth weight, small for gestational age, birth defects, or infant or maternal mortality

"Given available safety data, there does not appear to be a safety-related rationale for prohibiting PrEP during pregnancy/lactation or for discontinuing PrEP..."

Mofenson et al AIDS 2017



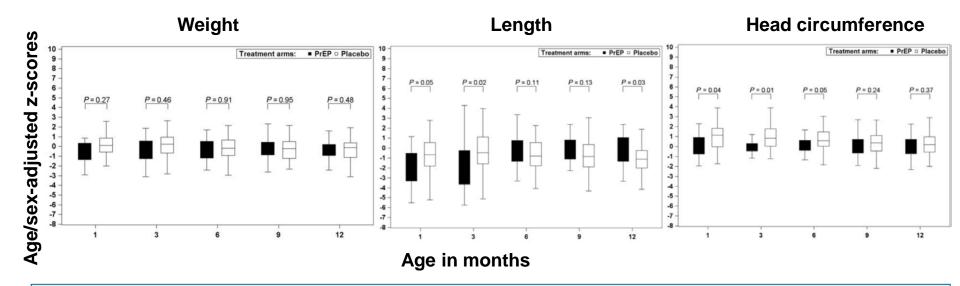
PrEP safety studies among HIV-negative pregnant women

Study;	PrEP-exposed pregnancies	Outcomes		
Lead Author		Pregnancy	Infant	
FEM-PrEP; Callahan 2015	n=69	No difference in outcomes by arm	None reported	
Partners PrEP Study; Mugo 2014	n=335	No difference in pregnancy loss or preterm birth by arm	No difference in congenital anomalies, growth at 1-year	
VOICE; Bunge 2015	n=263	No difference in pregnancy loss or preterm birth by arm	None reported	
Partners Demo Project; Heffron 2018	n=30	No difference in pregnancy loss or preterm birth by PrEP use in pregnancy	PrEP-exposed infants lower z-score for length at 1-mo; no difference at 1-yr	
PrIYA Program; Dettinger 2018	n=246	No difference in preterm birth or birthweight by PrEP use in pregnancy	No difference in 6-week z- scores for length or weight	





Partners Demonstration Project: Infant outcomes by PrEP exposure during pregnancy



- 30 women continued PrEP use in pregnancy in Demo; 96 pregnancies in placebo arm of Partners PrEP RCT
- PrEP-exposed infants had slightly lower z-scores at 1-month for length and head circumference; comparable at 1-year

Heffron et al AIDS 2018





Birth outcomes by PrEP exposure during pregnancy

Birth outcome	PrEP exposed (n=246)	PrEP unexposed (n=7515)	p-value
Frequency of preterm birth	2.2%	3.5%	0.34
Median birth length (cm)	48	48	0.40
Median birth weight (kg)	3.4	3.3	0.01*
Congenital malformation	<1%	<1%	0.645

Dettinger et al; presented at HIVR4P 2018





0

1000

900 7

500

400

300

200

100

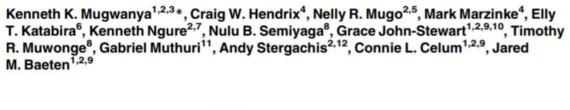
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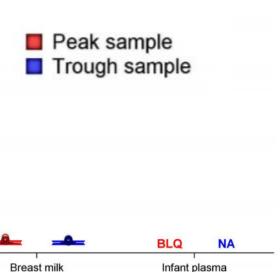
No. of Samples

Median conc.(ng/mL)

Tenofovir concentration (ng/mL)

Pre-exposure Prophylaxis Use by Breastfeeding HIV-Uninfected Women: A Prospective Short-Term Study of Antiretroviral Excretion in Breast Milk and Infant Absorption





NA

NA

BLQ in 46

97

3.3

3.2

Mugwanya et al PLOS Med 2016



97

51.9

Maternal plasma

98

152.0

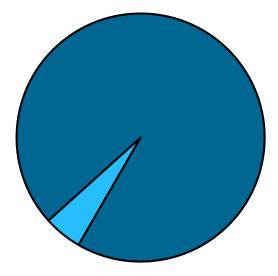
Key PrEP in pregnancy safety gaps

- Few PrEP in pregnancy studies
 - 3/5 from RCTs (PrEP stopped in pregnancy)
- Few studies quantify infant exposure
 - Maternal adherence also not confirmed
- No data on longer-term outcomes
 - Only perinatal outcomes, growth up to 1 year



Pregnant women are...

Excluded from 95% of drug studies, but...



- Review of all clinicaltrials.gov Phase IV studies on medications not thought to be teratogenic
- Most studies require negative pregnancy test/contraceptives

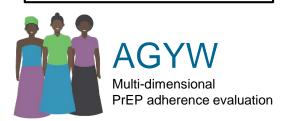
Andrade et al *Am J Obstet Gynecol* 2004 Shields et al *Obstet Gynecol* 2013 Who will accept PrEP?

Who should be offered PrEP?

Who will adhere to PrEP?

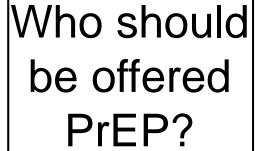








Who will accept PrEP?



Who will adhere to PrEP?











Principal Investigators



Dr. Grace John-Stewart



Dr. Jared Baeten



Dr. John Kinuthia









Integrated delivery approach

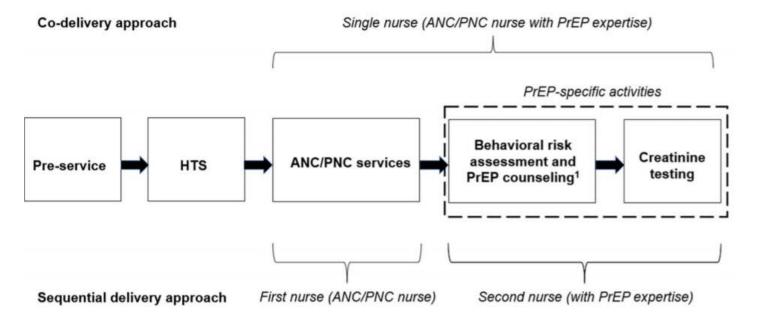




Integration of PrEP Services Into Routine Antenatal and Postnatal Care: Experiences From an Implementation Program in Western Kenya

Jillian Pintye, RN, MPH, PhD,* John Kinuthia, MBChB,*† D. Allen Roberts, BS,‡
Anjuli D. Wagner, PhD,* Kenneth Mugwanya, MBChB, PhD,* Felix Abuna, BS,§ Harison Lagat, BS,§
George Owiti, BS,§ Carol E. Levin, PhD,* Ruanne V. Barnabas, MD, PhD,*‡

Jared M. Baeten, MD, PhD,*‡ and Grace John-Stewart, MD, PhD*‡





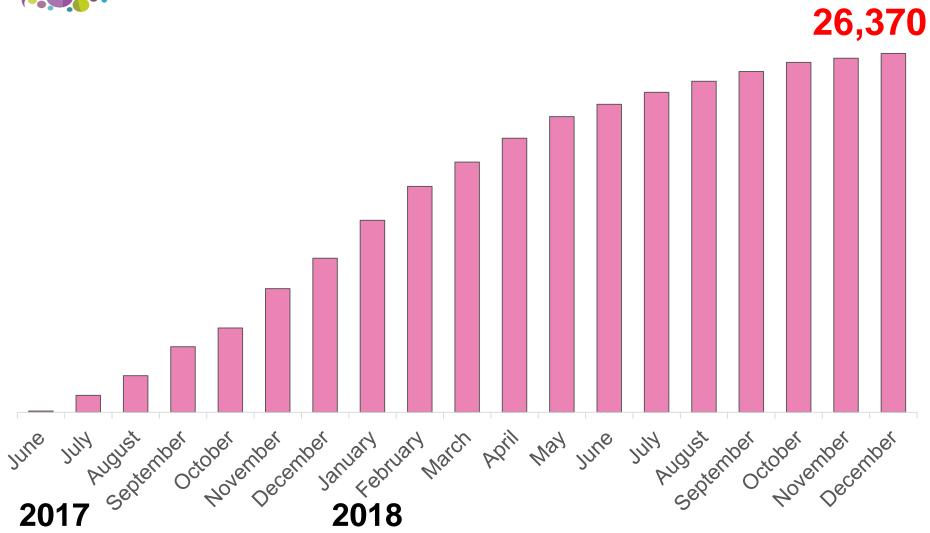








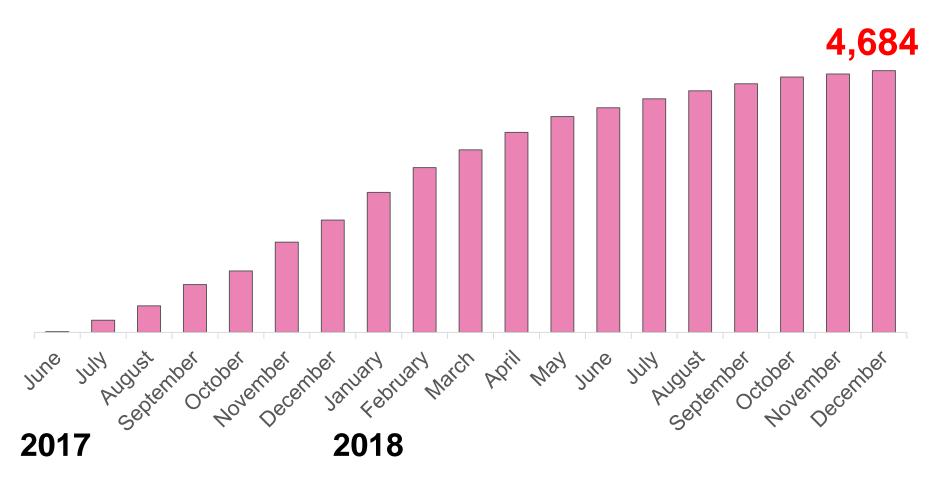
Cumulative no. of PrEP screenings*



*At 16 PrIYA-dedicated sites (PrIYA and facility nurses) and mentorship sites



Cumulative no. of PrEP initiations*



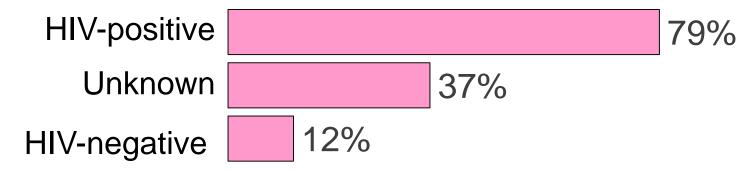
*At 16 PrIYA-dedicated sites (PrIYA and facility nurses) and mentorship sites



PrEP uptake among pregnant and breastfeeding women

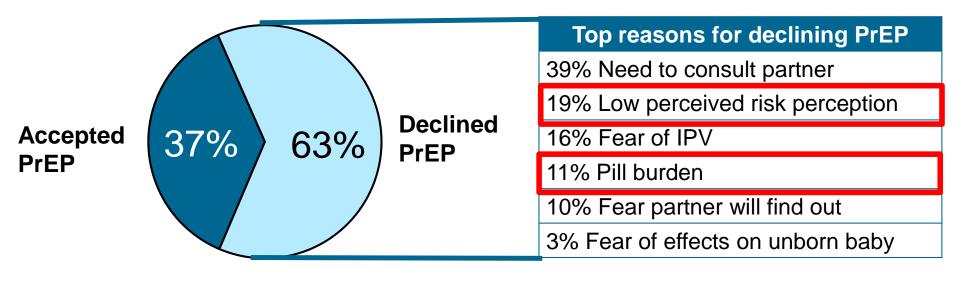


Male partner HIV status



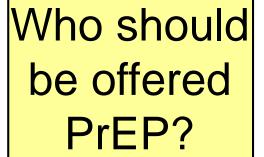


PrEP use among pregnant and breastfeeding women with male partners of unknown HIV status¹





Who will accept PrEP?



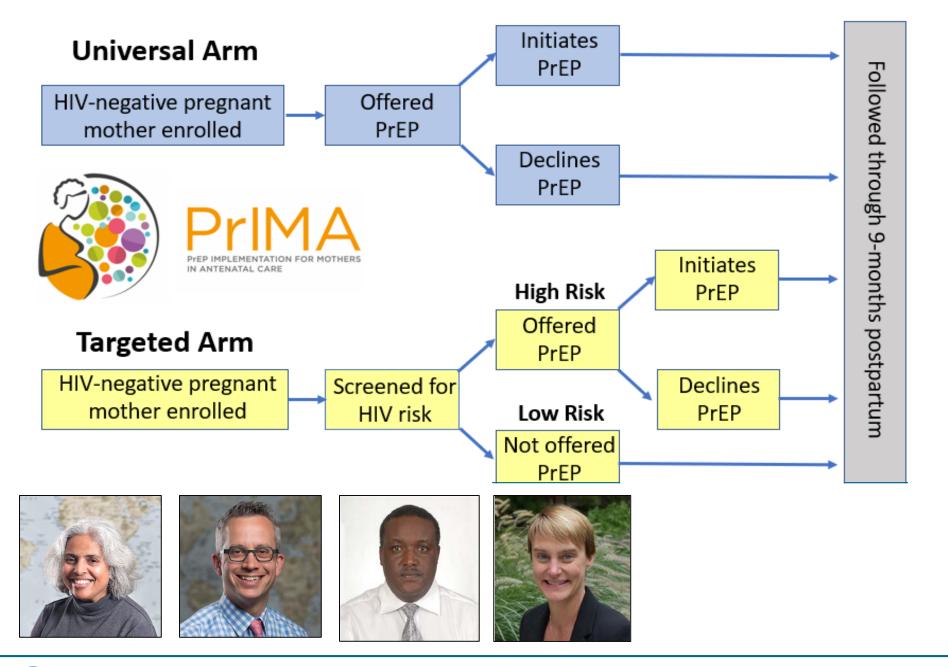
Who will adhere to PrEP?













Who will accept PrEP?

Who should be offered PrEP?

Who will adhere to PrEP?









Pregnancy compounds adherence challenges

"Being that I was expectant, and you know the challenges, fatigue, morning sickness, at times I just felt so tired and you want to take this medicine (PrEP), and I had complications with my pregnancy, so I just found it very challenging to continue taking the drugs every day, with my situation"

Normal pregnancy supplements facilitate taking daily PrEP pills

"When I was pregnant taking iFAS (iron supplements), it would help me to remember (to take PrEP), I was taking it at night so I would take them all at once but now I'm used to taking it before I go to sleep"

Aligning PrEP and ANC visits facilitates retention

"That was not a challenge for me (to attend PrEP visits) because it was coincided together with my regular antenatal clinic. I knew well that I had to pass through this place for PrEP on my regular clinic day."

PrEP makes sex more pleasurable

"I enjoy sex more because I know that he cannot infect me"



IMPAACT 2009 – PK component

Design: Pharmacokinetic (PK) study with oral PrEP drug concentrations

determined under adequate adherence conditions.

Purpose: To establish, among young HIV-uninfected women, plasma drug

concentrations associated with daily directly observed oral PrEP during

pregnancy and postpartum.

Population: HIV-uninfected pregnant women 16 - 24 years of age and their infants.

Group 1: Enrolled during pregnancy at 14 – 24 weeks' gestation

Group 2: Enrolled postpartum within 6 – 12 weeks after delivery

Sample Size: Approximately 40 women (20 per group) to achieve at least 30

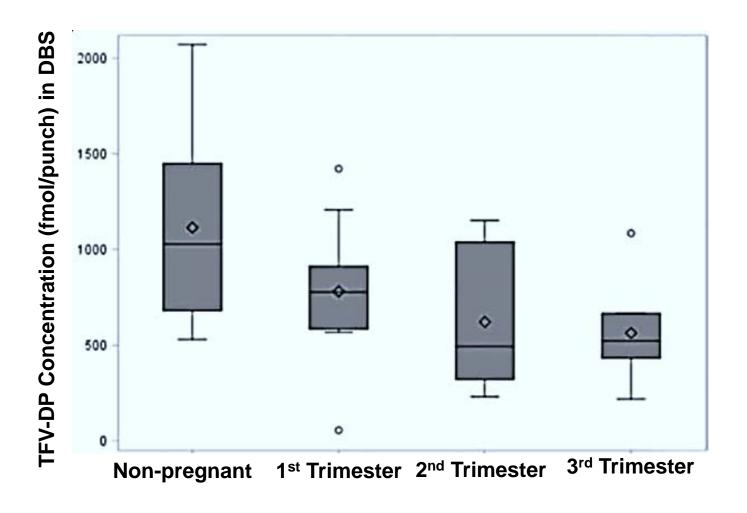
evaluable women (15 per group) and their infants.

(Protocol chairs: Ben Chi, Lynda Stranix-Chibana and Sybil Hosek)





TFV-DP Levels Between Women with 100% MEMS, By Trimester



Pyra et al AIDS 2018



IMPAACT 2009: PrEP comparison Component

New cohort: 16-24 years, HIV-negative, <32 weeks gestations, offered 2 options: Daily oral PrEP or No PrEP



Cohort 1:

Initiate PrEP (n=200)

Antenatal visits:

Weeks 4, 8, 12; then Q 12 weeks

Labor and Delivery

Week 0 (resets)

Postnatal visits: Weeks 14 & 26

Cohort 2:

Decline PrEP (n=100)

Antenatal visits:

Weeks 4, 8, 12; then Q 12 weeks

Labor and Delivery

Week 0 (resets

Postnatal visits: Weeks 14 & 26

Intervention:

- -Risk reduction counseling
- -STI management
- -SMS support
- -Daily PrEP
- -TFV-DP leveldirected counseling

Evaluation:

- **-**TFV-DP drug levels
- -Adverse event monitoring including renal function/bone
- -Serial HIV testing
- -Behavioral risk assessment



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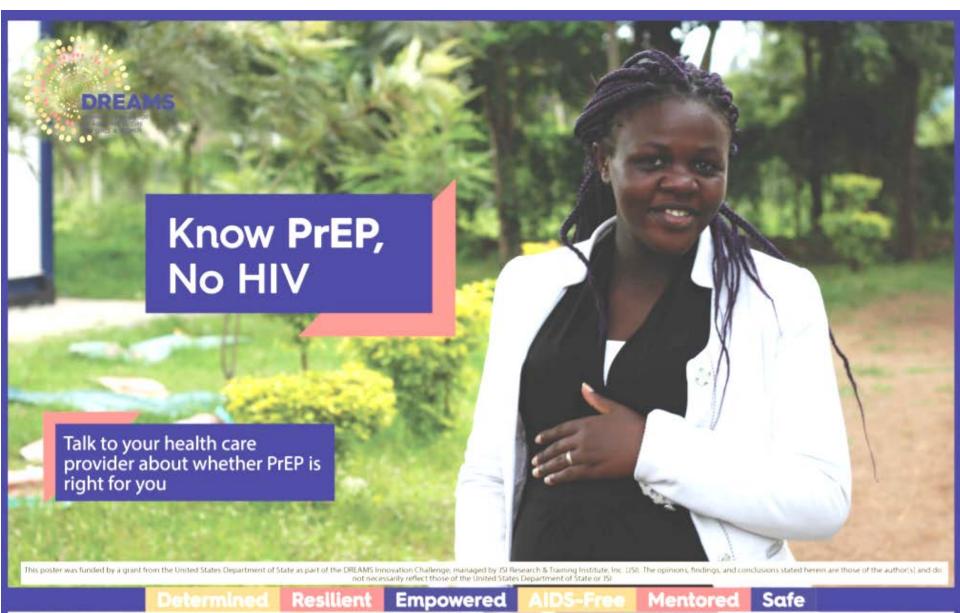
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Sustained PrEP use after birth

Impact of new PrEP agents

















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