



HENNEPIN COUNTY

MINNESOTA

Public Health



# Who Uses PrEP in Minnesota?

Hennepin County Public Health Department: Jacob Maxon, Positively Hennepin Strategy Coordinator



# Who Uses PrEP in Minnesota?

- Strategic Policies and Legislative Movement on PrEP
  - Positively Hennepin
  - Minnesota HIV Strategy
  - State Senate and House
- The Latest on PrEP use in Minnesota and the Nation
- Looking at PrEP through a Health-equity Lens



- Decreasing the number of HIV infections using PrEP as a high-impact prevention model
- Expanding PrEP programming
- Two-year milestone by 2019: a 100% increase in the number of people [Hennepin County residents] on PrEP
- Year for baseline comparison—2016

Hennepin County Public Health Department. (2016). *Positively Hennepin: The County Government's Strategy to End the Epidemic*. Retrieved from <https://www.hennepin.us/your-government/projects-initiatives/positively-hennepin>.

Hennepin County Public Health Department. (2018). *2018 Positively Hennepin Progress Report*. Retrieved from <https://www.hennepin.us/your-government/projects-initiatives/positively-hennepin>.



- PrEP is a highly effective HIV-prevention strategy
- Indicator: by 2025 increase the percentage of persons prescribed PrEP at MDH-funded programs by 500 percent



**Minnesota HIV Strategy:  
A Comprehensive Plan to End HIV/AIDS**

Minnesota Department of Health, Minnesota Department of Human Services. (2019). *Minnesota HIV Strategy: A Comprehensive Plan to End HIV/AIDS Report to Minnesota Legislature 01/03/2019*. Retrieved from <https://www.health.state.mn.us/diseases/hiv/partners/strategy/mhs2019.pdf>



# The Minnesota Legislature and PrEP

- SF1137 and HF1887
- Dept. of Human Services will create a program to cover cost-sharing requirements for PrEP and nPEP—
  - Medications
  - Laboratory visits
  - Deductibles
  - Co-insurance
  - Co-payments
- Bipartisan authors in the State Senate representing suburban and urban Minnesota
  - Dibble (61, DFL)
  - Jensen (47, R)
  - Hayden (62, DFL)
  - Abler (35, R)
  - Isaacson (42, DFL)
- DFL authors in the State House
  - Loeffler (60A)
  - Mann (56B)

# HIV Strategies and Legislative Proposals: PrEP is part of how we prevent, stop, and end HIV



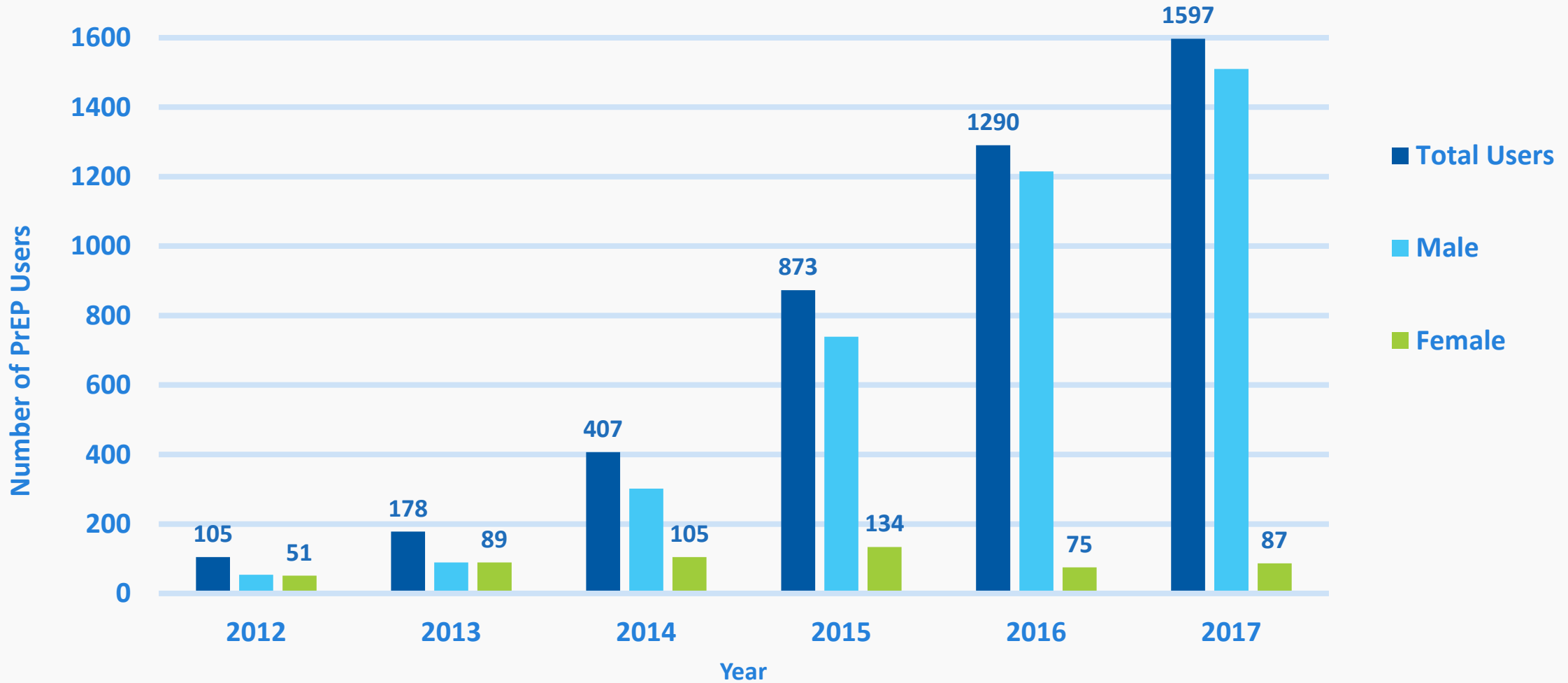
Minnesota HIV Strategy:  
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# The Latest on PrEP use in Minnesota and the Nation



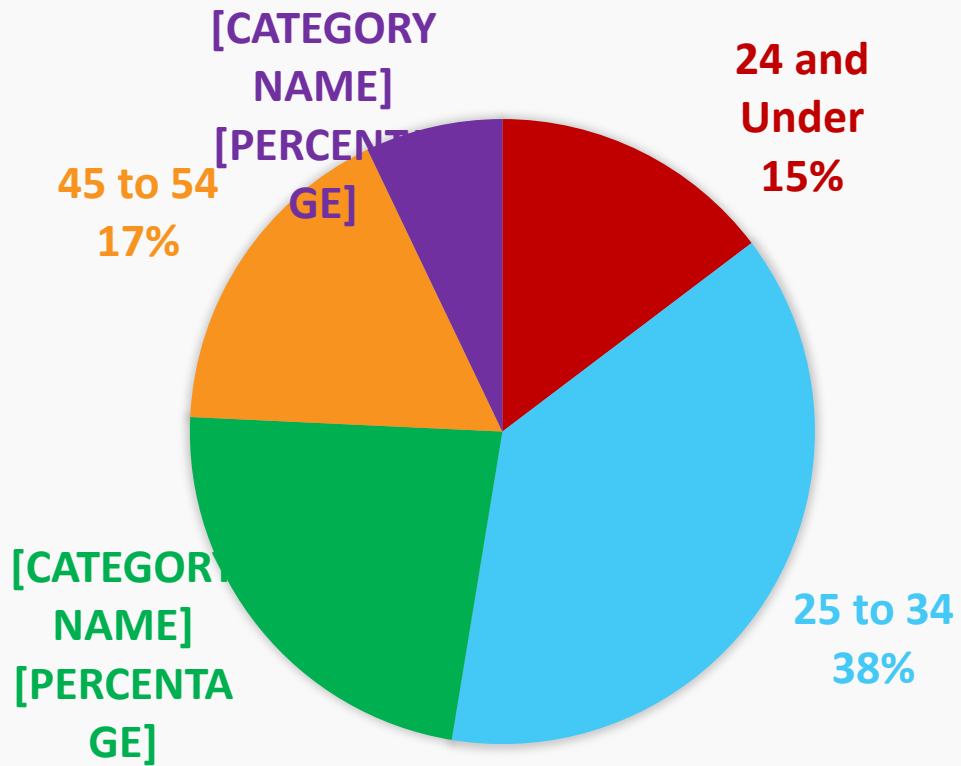
## PrEP Users in Minnesota



MAP—AIDSVu. (n.d.). Retrieved from <https://map.aidsvu.org/map>

*Nota bene:* To view data on the AIDSVu website, first click “View the Map,” then “State.” The data set for PrEP use by state is also available on the AIDSVu website under “Tools and Resources.”

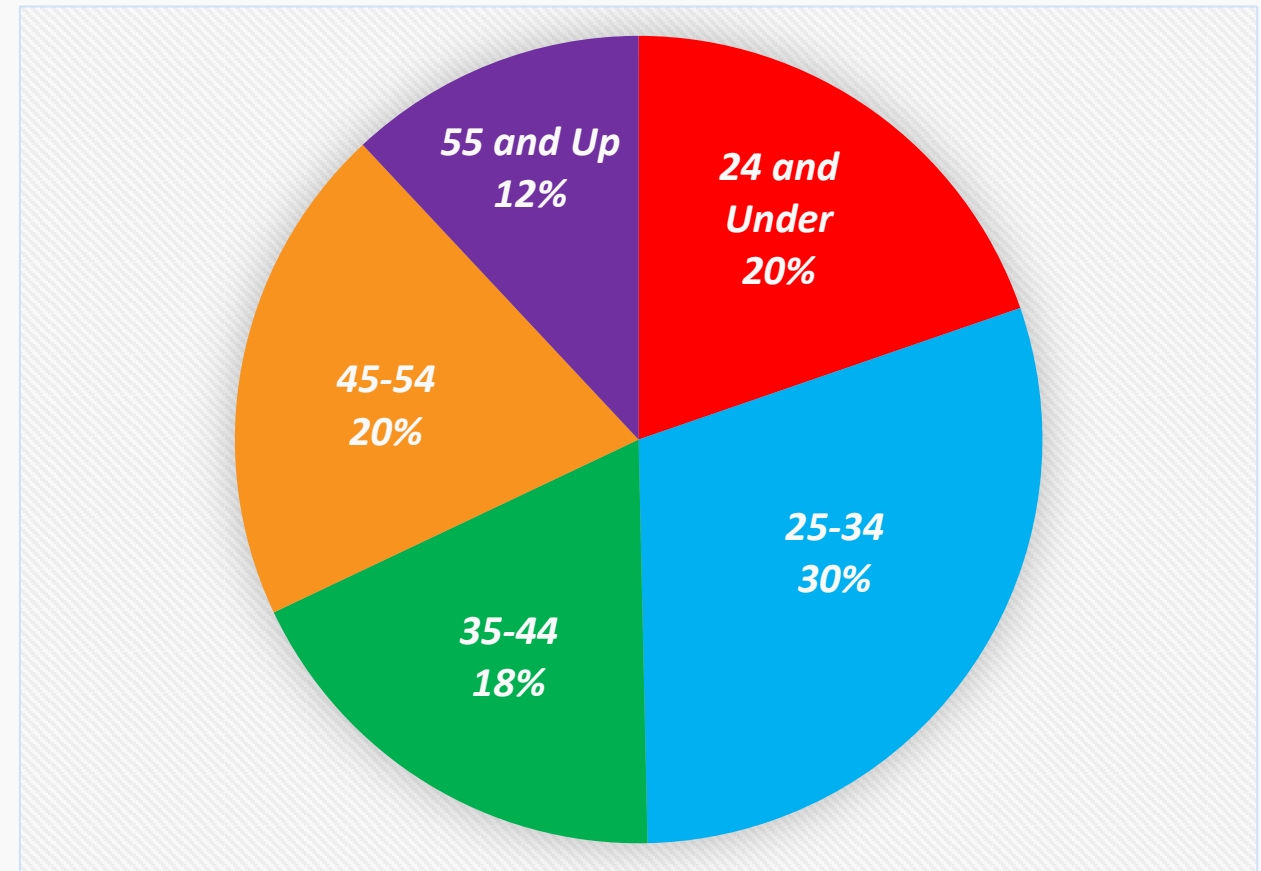




**Minnesota’s 1,597 PrEP Users by Age Group, 2017**

MAP—AIDSvu. (n.d.). Retrieved from <https://map.aidsvu.org/map>

*Nota bene:* To view data on the AIDSvu website, first click “View the Map,” then “State.” The data set for PrEP use by state is also available on the AIDSvu website under “Tools and Resources.”



**HIV Diagnoses in Minnesota by Age Group, 2017**

Minnesota Department of Health. (2018). *HIV Incidence Report Data Tables, Minnesota 2017*. Retrieved from <https://www.health.state.mn.us/diseases/hiv/stats/2017/index.html>.



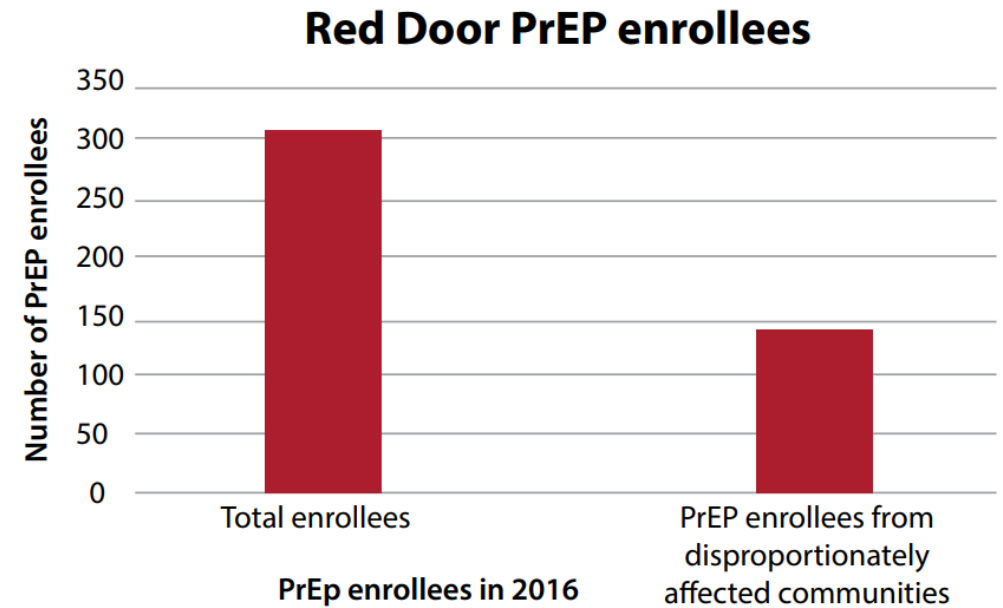
# AIDSVu PrEP-data Methodology

- Partnership between Symphony Health and Gilead to access electronic, patient-level prescription data
  - All payment types, e.g. commercial plans, Medicaid Part D, cash, assistance programs, Medicaid
- Validated algorithm which
  - Excludes TDF/FTC for HIV treatment, PEP, chronic hepatitis B management
  - Defines a “PrEP user” as a patient with a minimum prescription duration of 30 days
  - Defines a user within a particular year if at least one day of that minimum 30-day period fell within that calendar year



- Updated data will be provided in the Positively Hennepin Progress Report in summer 2019.
- These data represent are a very narrow view of PrEP in Hennepin County as a whole, i.e. Red Door clients only.
- But, these data provide rich demographic information.
- In other words, these data let us answer the question—“Are those at highest risk of HIV infection receiving PrEP at the Red Door?”

Hennepin County Public Health Department. (2018). *2018 Positively Hennepin Progress Report*. Retrieved from <https://www.hennepin.us/your-government/projects-initiatives/positively-hennepin>.



**Figure 4.** In 2016, the Red Door Clinic had 306 PrEP enrollees. Forty-five percent of enrollees (approximately 138 people) were from communities that the Red Door Clinic defines as disproportionately affected by HIV. These communities include: transgender people; Latino men who are gay, bisexual or have sex with other men; black men who are gay, bisexual, or have sex with other men; white men who are gay, bisexual, or have sex with other men and who have a history of methamphetamine or injection-drug use; those with a recent history of rectal STIs or syphilis; those who have a partner who recently tested positive for HIV.

# Looking at PrEP Use through a Health-equity Lens

- An estimated 1.1 million people nationwide were potential PrEP candidates in 2015.
  - 500,000 African Americans
  - 300,000 Latinos
- Of African Americans and Latinos who could potentially benefit from PrEP, few utilized PrEP in 2015.
  - Only 1% of the estimated 500,000 African Americans nationwide who may benefit from PrEP used it.
  - Approximately only 3% of the 300,000 eligible Latinos used PrEP.

Highleyman, L. (2018, March 7). PrEP use growing in US, but not reaching all those in need. Retrieved April 8, 2019, from <http://www.aidsmap.com/PrEP-use-growing-in-US-but-not-reaching-all-those-in-need/page/3222068/>

Smith, D.K., Van Handel M., Grey, J.A. (2018, March). *By Race/Ethnicity, Blacks Have Highest Number Needing PrEP In The United States, 2015*. Session presented at Conference on Retroviruses and Opportunistic Infections, Boston, MA.



# Looking at PrEP Use through a Health-equity Lens

- Do we have the data we need to know if there is racially equitable access to PrEP in Minnesota?
- Do we have the knowledge to understand why African Americans and Latinos may or may not be using PrEP?
- How can we ensure that access to PrEP is equitable among communities whom HIV hits hardest?

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