PAN CARIBBEAN PARTNERSHIP AGAINST HIV AND AIDS (PANCAP)
PAN AMERICAN HEALTH ORGANISATION (PAHO)

PANCAP-PAHO
PrEP KNOWLEDGE SUITE
## Procedures When Initiating PrEP (First Visit)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Investigation/Intervention</th>
<th>Rationale</th>
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| HIV test                   | ▪ To assess HIV infection status.  
▪ If recent exposure (in the past 72 hours), consider PEP and re-test after 28 days.  
To complete a symptom checklist for possible acute HIV infection. |
| Serum creatinine           | ▪ To identify pre-existing renal disease (estimated creatinine clearance less than 60 ml/min). |
| Hepatitis B surface antigen| ▪ If negative, consider vaccination against hepatitis B.  
▪ If positive, suggest further testing and assessment for hepatitis B treatment. |
| Hepatitis C antibody       | ▪ Special consideration for populations (MSM, transgender and SW).  
▪ If positive, refer for assessment and treatment. |
| Screening for Sexually Transmitted Infection (STIs) | ▪ To diagnose and treat STIs (Syphilis, Chlamydia and Gonorrhea). |
| Pregnancy testing          | ▪ To guide antenatal care, contraceptive and safer conception counselling, and to assess risk of mother to child transmission.  
▪ Pregnancy is not a contraindication for PrEP use. |
| Review vaccination history | ▪ Depending on local guidelines, epidemiology and populations, consider vaccination for human papilloma virus. |
| Counselling                | ▪ To assess whether the client is at substantial risk of HIV.  
▪ To discuss prevention needs and provide condoms and lubricants.  
▪ To discuss desire for PrEP and willingness to take PrEP.  
▪ To develop a plan for effective PrEP use, sexual and reproductive health.  
▪ To assess fertility intentions and offer contraception or safer conception counselling.  
▪ To assess intimate partner violence and gender-based violence.  
▪ To assess substance use and mental health issues. |