

AIDS

DOI: 10.1097/QAD.0000000000001519

Medication adherence, condom use and sexually transmitted infections in Australian PrEP users: interim results from the Victorian PrEP Demonstration Project.

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days drug available ³ , median (IQR)	-	114 (105-117)	99 (95-107.5)	99 (97-107)	97 (87-100.5)
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Online self-report survey

Any missed PrEP doses, % (y/n)	-	51.7/48.3	59.8/40.2	61.6/38.4	58.9/41.1
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Number missed PrEP doses ⁴ , mean (SD)	-	3.95 (6.00)	4.93 (12.08)	3.41 (1.85)	4.45 (5.91)
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DRIED BLOOD SPOT TESTING (n=78)

(month 6 sample only)

Evidence of recent dosing (FTC-TP), % (n)	-	-	94.87 (74)	-	-
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Cumulative evidence of TFV-DP	-	-	-	-	-
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(estimated doses/week)

Undetected	-	-	1.3 (1)	-	-
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<2 doses, % (n)	-	-	2.6 (2)	-	-
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3 doses, % (n)	-	-	6.4 (5)	-	-
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least 4 doses, % (n)	-	-	89.7 (70)	-	-
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1: Comparing 0-m3 and m3-m12, Chi square test

2: Likert scale: 1 - never, 2 - some of the time, 3 - half of the time, 4 - most of the time, 5 - always

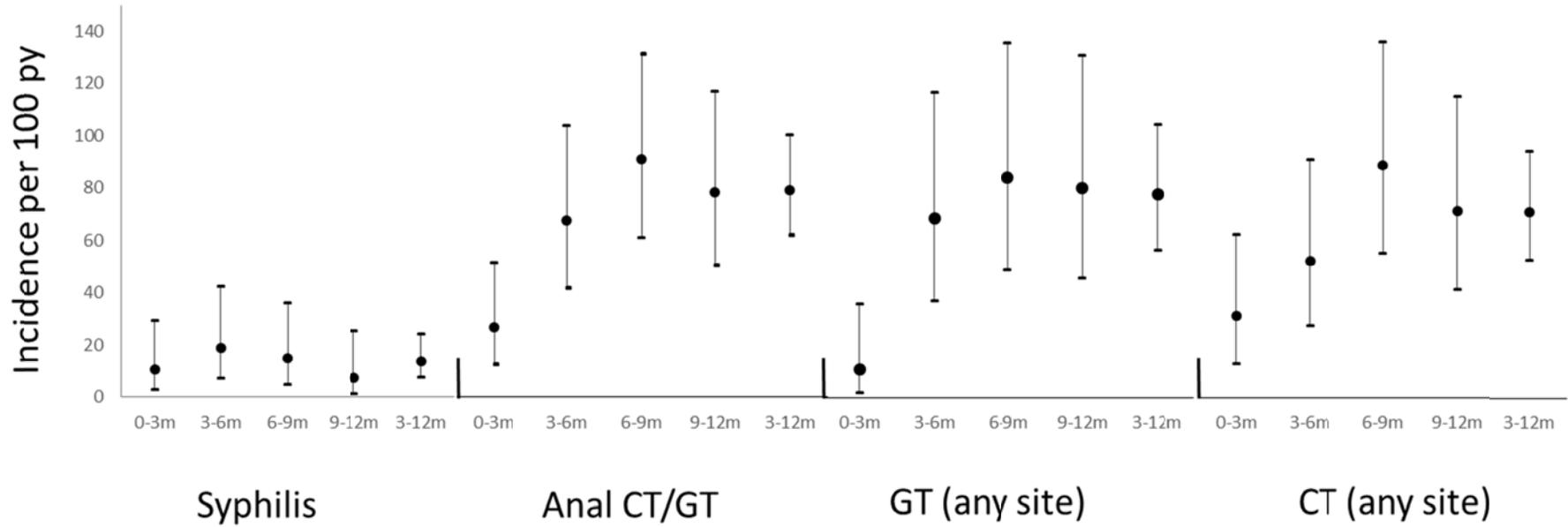
3: % days drug available calculated as the number of pills dispensed/ days between study visits x 100

4: participants who reported no missed doses not included

N/A – not applicable; LG – Linear-Gaussian; CI – confidence interval; IQR – interquartile range; STI – sexually transmitted infection; SD – standard deviation; n – number; FTC-TP - emtricitabine-triphosphate; TFV-DP - tenofovir-diphosphate.

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Figure 1 : STI incidence per 100 person-years over follow-up



PY - person years; CT – chlamydia trachomatis; NG – Neisseria gonorrhoea