GLA Doxycycline Post-exposure Prophylaxis (DoxyPEP) Guidance

(updated 4/24/23)

Background

Sexually Transmitted Infection (STI) rates among men who have sex with men (MSM) and transgender women (TGW) with multiple partners are often high. Receipt of doxycycline post-exposure prophylaxis (DoxyPEP) taken within 72h of condomless sex has been shown to reduce occurrence of bacterial STIs in high-risk MSM and TGW.

Indications

Adult person on HIV pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) or with established HIV infection **AND** at least one of the following:

- Diagnosed with an STI in the past year
- High risk for STI acquisition (defined as having condomless anal sex with at least two different partners during the past 6 months)
- Requesting DoxyPEP

Recommended laboratory tests/diagnostic procedures

- GC/chlamydia at all sites of potential exposure every 2-3 months
- RPR screened every 2-3 month.
- Anion gap panel
- HIV screening every 3 months (if HIV-negative)

Management

Approved medication:

Doxycycline 100mg 2 tabs orally

- 5-10 doses per month (#10-20)-consider with single refill initially to assess frequency of doxyPEP utilization
- To be taken within 72 hours of condomless sex

Renewal of medication during follow-up visits:

- For HIV+ patients: Telephone visits every 2-3 months to assure completion of STD testing prior to drug renewal and/or in-person visits every 6 months for routine HIV follow-up.
- For PrEP patients: Telephone or face-to-face visits every 2-3 months to assure completion of STD testing prior to drug renewal.

Follow-Up: During routine PrEP or HIV follow-up appointment

- Assess for acute infection and other STIs
- Conduct STI testing
- Assess side effects, adherence, risk behaviors

Prescribing:

Eligible patients can either be referred to the Infectious Disease service or managed by primary care providers who have completed PrEP training (TMS course #36785) or care for Veterans with HIV.

Counseling:

- Timing of DoxyPEP administration related to efficacy
- Possible doxycycline side effects: phototoxicity, GI effects, potential drug-drug interactions with dairy/multivitamins
- Risk reduction counseling
- Monitor and report signs/symptoms of acute STI, HIV infection to provider

Discontinuation:

- Intolerance
- Patient choice

Reference:

Luetkemeyer AF, et al. Postexposure doxycycline to prevent bacterial sexually transmitted infections. *New England Journal of Medicine* 2023;388(14):1296-1306. doi: 10.1056/NEJMoa2211934.