EXECUTIVE SUMMARY MSS264R

Title: Operability of a pilot incentivised PrEP programme for MSM in Hong Kong

Aim and Objectives: The aim of the project was to assess the feasibility a partially self-financed mode of pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) delivery in Hong Kong, with the objectives of (a) determining the acceptance of daily PrEP in men who have sex with men (MSM) practising high risk sexual behaviours; (b) profiling the adherence pattern of PrEP users; and (c) evaluating the feasibility of operating a PrEP programme.

Project design: A pilot clinical study for prescribing co-formulated tenofovir disoproxil fumarate (TDF) 300mg and emtricitabine (FTC) 200mg in accordance with the approved regimen.

Target population: MSM at high risk of HIV infection in Hong Kong

Main achievements: A pilot PrEP clinic was established which provided eligibility screening to 308 MSM of whom a total of 71 MSM finally took part in the study. Participants paid a fee equivalent to 13% of the cost of prescribed TDF/FTC for daily PrEP lasting for 30 weeks, with a total observational period of 48 weeks. Overall, 57 (80%) completed the full prescription period with none contracting HIV. Adherence was satisfactory and no severe adverse reactions had occurred. A majority (83%) of the participants considered price a key factor affecting their decision of using PrEP in future, with half accepting a maximum monthly expenditure of HK$500. Perceived HIV risk became lower upon completion of study compared with baseline. Most (80%) had intention to continue using PrEP for HIV prevention after completion of the study for another year. Results of the study had been in scientific committee meetings, presented as 6 abstracts at international conferences, and published in 2 manuscripts in peer-reviewed medical journals.

Conclusions: A partially self-financed mode of PrEP delivery is feasible with good retention in MSM in Hong Kong.

執行摘要 **MSS264R**

題目：推行香港男男性接觸社群預防愛滋病毒感染事前用藥的試點計劃。

宗旨和目標：項目以評估在香港實施部分自費的事前預防用藥（PrEP）方案為宗旨，其目的是（甲）確定具高風險性行為的男男性接觸者接受每天使用 PrEP 的可能性；（乙）分析 PrEP 使用者的依從模式；（丙）評估實施 PrEP 計劃的可行性。

項目設計：臨床試驗研究，根據批准用藥方案處方 TDF300mg/FTC200mg。

目標人群：香港具高愛滋病毒感染風險的男男性接觸者。

主要成就：項目包含成立一個試點 PrEP 診所，對 308 名男男性接觸者進行了資格篩選，最終共有 71 人參加了研究計劃。參與者支付的費用相當於 TDF / FTC 藥價的 13％，處方共供 30 週每天用藥，總觀察期為 48 週。總體而言，有 57 名（80％）參與者完成了整個處方期，觀察期間沒有人感染愛滋病毒。用藥的依從性令人滿意，亦沒有發生嚴重的不良反應。大部分（83％）參與者認為價格是影響他們決定將來使用 PrEP 的關鍵因素，當中一半接受每月最高支出 500 港元。與基線相比，研究完成後的愛滋病毒感知風險降低了。大多數（80％）參與者有意在完成研究後繼續使用 PrEP 一年，藉此預防愛滋病毒感染。研究結果已在科學委員會會議上討論，在國際會議上以 6 篇摘要發表，並以兩篇論文發表在同行評審的醫學期刊上。

結論：以部分自費模式推行 PrEP 是可行的，並且在香港男男性接觸者中可達良好的參與率。