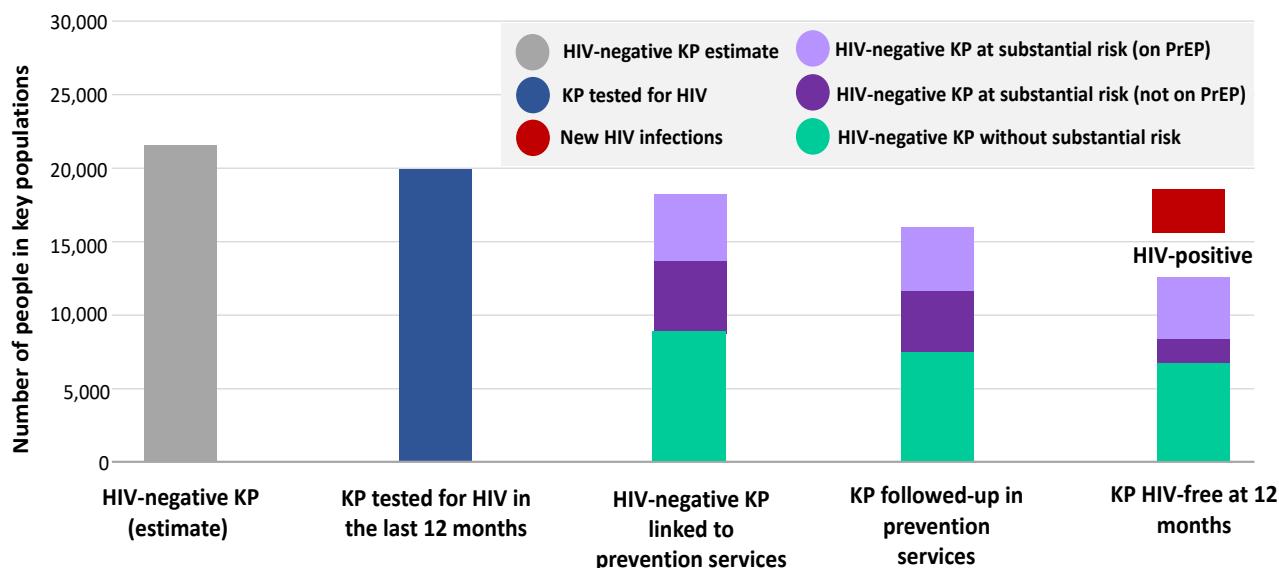




HIV Prevention Cascade for Services Offering PrEP

The HIV prevention cascade monitors the continuum of care through HIV prevention services and their results. Prevention services may include the offer of preexposure prophylaxis (PrEP) according to each person’s needs. The prevention cascade incorporates the monitoring of PrEP services, disaggregating people according to whether or not they are taking PrEP. Guidance is provided below to incorporate the monitoring of PrEP services into the HIV prevention cascade.

Example of the HIV prevention cascade disaggregated by risk level and PrEP users



KP: key populations.

Considerations for calculating PrEP disaggregations in the HIV prevention cascade.

- **Risk assessment (eligibility for PrEP):** Section 4.a of the monitoring framework suggests a set of questions for HIV risk assessment among key populations. The risk for HIV infection should be assessed during linkage to HIV services and during follow-up in HIV prevention services. People on PrEP should also have their HIV risk assessed to determine whether or not they should continue on PrEP.
- **Disaggregation by HIV infection risk level:** This disaggregation can be made based on the results of the risk assessment carried out at linkage to prevention services or the results from the most recently available risk assessment.
- **Counting people on PrEP:** In the column of “linked to prevention services”, people on PrEP are those people who have taken PrEP at any time during the reference period. In the “follow-up” column, people who continue on PrEP at the follow-up visit will be considered “on PrEP” regardless of how consistently they have been taking PrEP.
- **Counting people in follow-up:** The definition of people in follow-up varies depending on whether using a cohort or a cross-sectional perspective. From a cohort perspective, people in follow-up are those who received a second HIV test within 12 months after their linkage to prevention services. From a cross-sectional perspective, the definition of follow-up includes the linked persons who had a follow-up test during the period of analysis, plus those people linked to prevention services in the last six months of the reporting period (three months for PrEP users), even if they did not receive a second HIV test.
- **PrEP regime:** According to the World Health Organization guidelines, gay men and other men who have sex with men (MSM) may benefit from an alternative PrEP regime known as “Event-driven PrEP”¹. In the MSM cascade, people in both regimes will be considered on PrEP.

1. More information available at: <https://iris.paho.org/handle/10665.2/51795>