

PROJECT FAITHH Addendum (MODULE 9)

Introduction

In 2015, our team leader developed and tested an intervention, Faith-based intervention to heal HIV (FAITHH), in 199 African American adult congregants (age 19 and above) in rural Alabama and found that study participants significantly decreased the individual and community HIV stigma while also increasing their HIV knowledge (Payne Foster, P, 2017). The study involved the pilot testing an adapted (Christian Council of Ghana) 8 module anti-stigma curriculum designed for African American churches in rural Alabama. The participants in the study were trained using the project-FAITHH manual that comprised 8 modules. During the development of the 8 modules, pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) and Post-Exposure Prophylaxis (PEP) were not available. Because they are such valuable prevention tools in the HIV prevention realm, we have just added a 9th module to reflect this change in HIV prevention work.

Overview of Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis (PrEP) and Post Exposure Prophylaxis (PEP)

Pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) is the use of an antiretroviral medication by HIV-negative people to reduce the risk of acquiring HIV infection from sex or injection drug use. PrEP is highly effective for preventing HIV; it reduces the risk of getting HIV from sex by about 99% when taken as prescribed. There are different types of PrEP; TRUVADA (Tenofovir) for PrEP is a once-daily prescription medicine for adults and adolescents at risk of HIV who weigh at least 77 pounds and are HIV negative. It lowers the chance of getting HIV through sex (3). TRUVADA was approved in 2015 by World Health Organization (WHO)(2). In 2021, the United States Food and Drug Administration approved another PREP drug, which is injectable APERTUDE, for use in at-risk adults and adolescents weighing at least 77 pounds for PrEP to reduce the risk of sexually acquired HIV (4) to be administered bimonthly.

Post Exposure Prophylaxis (PEP) means taking medicine to prevent HIV after a possible exposure. It is the use of antiretroviral drugs after a single high-risk event to stop HIV seroconversion. It is usually used within 72 hours of possible exposure in order to be effective (5). PEP is for emergency situations and not a substitute for regular use of another HIV prevention

MODULE 9

Title: HIV Prevention Kits Including PrEP and PEP

Protect yourself during self: (Talk about the use of Condoms)

Protect others if you have HIV (Talk about PrEP)

CDC videos

(BLACK WOMAN) <https://youtu.be/f6umofGzPpc>

HIV Basics (BLACK MAN): Testing, Prevention, and Living with HIV

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JY1qi3bf-Os>

PrEP VIDEO (BLACK MAN): https://youtu.be/1_eo17YahCo

PEP VIDEO (BLACK MAN): <https://youtu.be/hsgQNimo7o0>

PREVENTION MATERIALS (<https://www.cdc.gov/hiv/basics/hiv-prevention/resources.html>)

<https://www.cdc.gov/hiv/pdf/library/consumer-info-sheets/cdc-hiv-consumer-info-sheet-safer-sex-101.pdf>

<https://www.cdc.gov/hiv/pdf/library/pocket-guides/cdc-hiv-pocket-guide-prep.pdf>

<https://www.cdc.gov/hiv/pdf/library/consumer-info-sheets/cdc-hiv-consumer-info-sheet-prep-101.pdf>

<https://www.cdc.gov/stophivtogether/library/topics/prevention/brochures/cdc-lsht-prevention-brochure-prep-medication-guide-patient.pdf>

REFERENCE

- 1.) Tanner MR, Miele P, Carter W, et al. Preexposure Prophylaxis for Prevention of HIV Acquisition Among Adolescents: Clinical Considerations, 2020. MMWR Recomm Rep 2020;69(No. RR-3):1–12. DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.15585/mmwr.rr6903a1>

- 2.) <https://www.who.int/teams/global-hiv-hepatitis-and-stis-programmes/hiv/prevention/pre-exposure-prophylaxis>

- 3.) <https://www.truvada.com/>

- 4.) <https://www.fda.gov/news-events/press-announcements/fda-approves-first-injectable-treatment-hiv-pre-exposure-prevention>

5. <https://www.cdc.gov/hiv/risk/pep/index.html>