

Primary Care Physician Attitudes toward HIV PrEP – A Systematic Review

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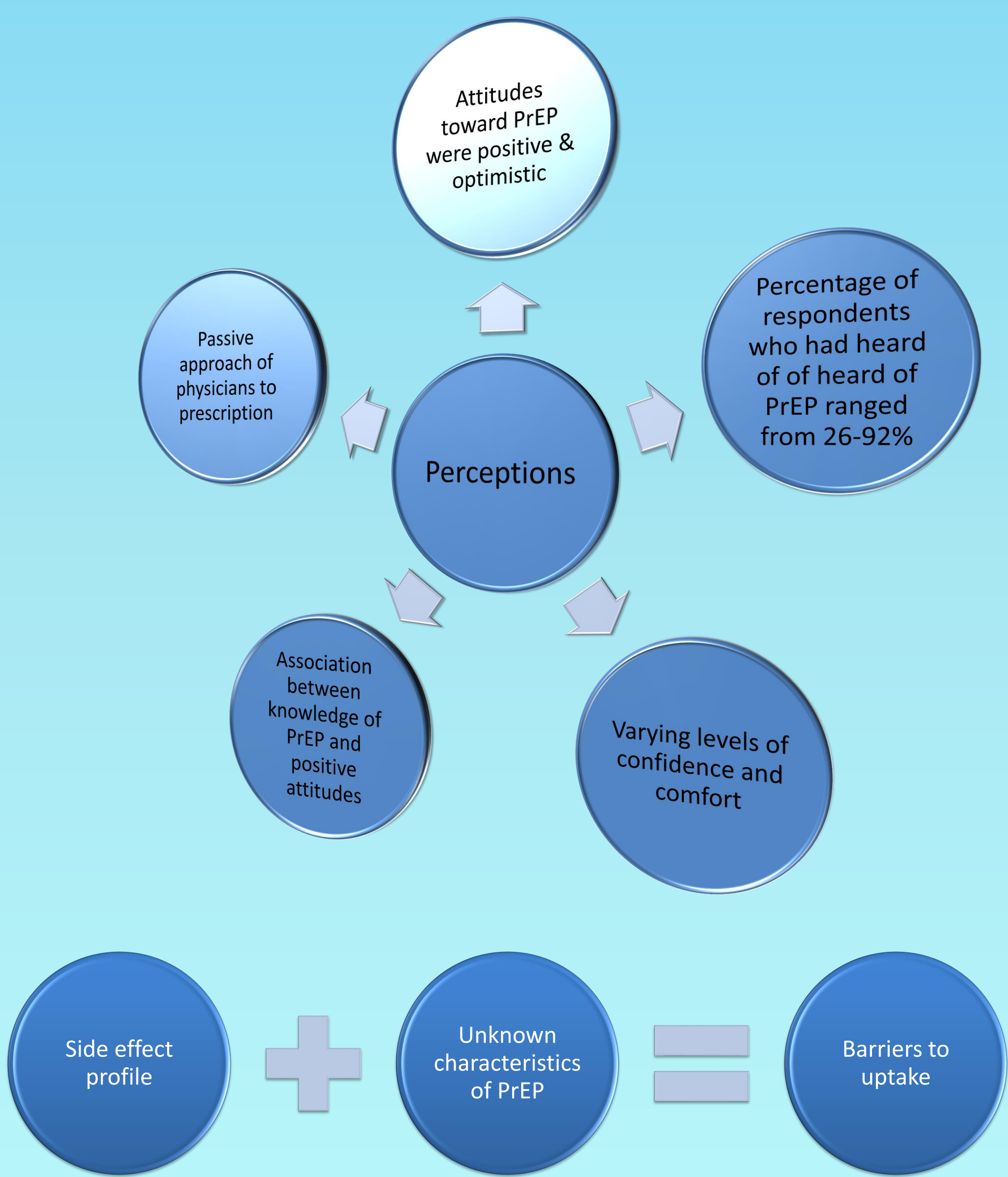
Background

In an attempt to prevent the transmission of HIV, antiretroviral therapy now includes HIV Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis (PrEP); a primary preventative approach where HIV-negative people belonging to an at-risk population take ART in order to prevent HIV infection.

Current limited body of evidence regarding physician attitudes to its prescription in addition to its status in being a new therapy that carries with it controversy concerning toxicity, resistance and increasing high risk sexual activity.

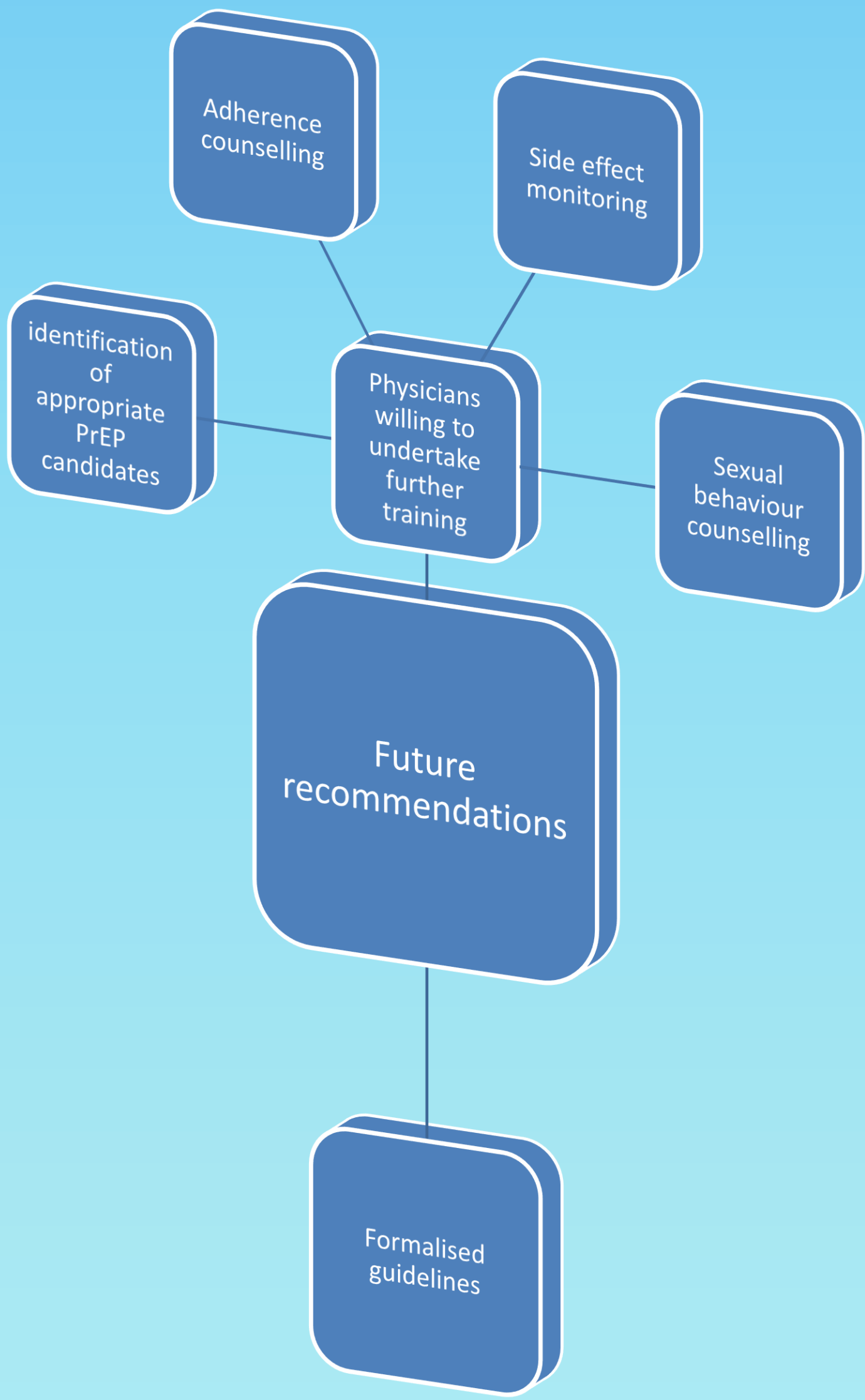
Aim

This systematic review aims to critically analyse literature regarding primary care physicians’ attitudes towards HIV PrEP.



A systematic review of data was conducted according to the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA) guidelines. The systematic review was registered with PROSPERO

Inclusion Criteria	Exclusion Criteria
Peer reviewed Full text English language research (or translated) articles Addressing	PrEP prescribing guidelines Review articles, case commentaries or unspecified author opinion pieces Management of HIV infected persons Patient attitudes and perspectives



Conclusion

Currently only a small pool of research assessing attitudes of physicians towards PrEP. This review shows generally positive attitude towards prescribing PrEP, but majority of participants displayed limited exposure and knowledge regarding its use. Association between increased knowledge and history of anti-retroviral prescription and positive attitudes - suggests increased awareness should lead to an increase in positive physician attitudes and a wider uptake by physicians in treating at-risk groups.

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