



PrEP Utilization for HIV Prevention

In 2019, the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) launched the Ending the HIV Epidemic in the U.S. (EHE) initiative. The EHE aims to reduce the number of new HIV infections in the U.S. by at least 90% by 2030, effectively ending the HIV epidemic in the U.S. Increasing access to and use of PrEP to prevent new HIV transmissions is a key strategy of this initiative.

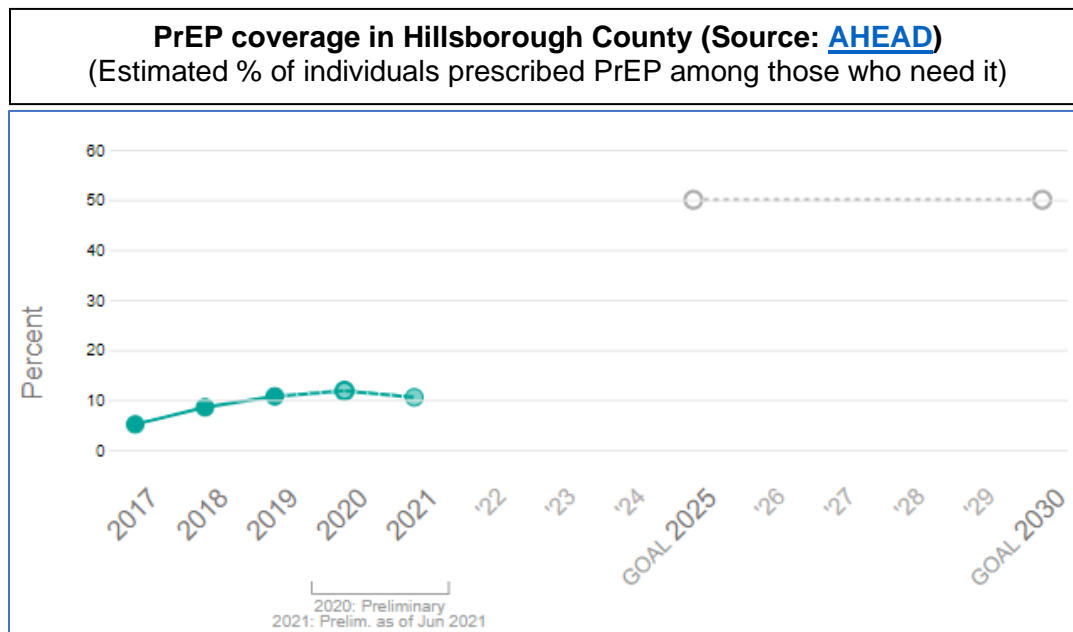
Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis (PrEP) is a medication taken to prevent getting HIV. When taken as prescribed, PrEP is highly effective for preventing HIV infection ([CDC](#)).

- PrEP reduces the risk of getting HIV from sex by about 99% ([CDC](#)).
- PrEP reduces the risk of getting HIV from injection drug use by at least 74% ([CDC](#)).

PrEP is recommended as a prevention option for individuals at higher risk of HIV infection, including adult men who have sex with men, and high-risk heterosexual adults such as those who use injection drugs, adults whose partners live with HIV, adults who engage in condomless anal sex, or adults who exchange sex as a form of income ([DOH](#)).

In 2020, only 1 in 4 Americans recommended for PrEP were prescribed it ([CDC](#)). In Hillsborough County, only 10.7% of persons recommended for PrEP were prescribed it (1,379 out of 12,910 persons).

- 74% of Whites who had PrEP indications were prescribed PrEP
- 11% of Blacks who had PrEP indications were prescribed PrEP (248 of 2,318)
- 11% of Latinx who had PrEP indications were prescribed PrEP (410 of 3,834)



Hillsborough County Data: HIV/AIDS (2020)

HIV Diagnoses (Rate per 100k population)			
Total: 17	White: 7.6	Black: 51.9	Hispanic: 15.9

Persons with HIV (Total: 7,518)			
Rate per 100k population:	Total: 507.6	White: 321.4	Black: 1417.2
			Hispanic: 384.9

AIDS Diagnoses (Total: 125)			
Rate per 100k population:	Total: 8.4	White: 3.3	Black: 27.8
			Hispanic: 7.3