



Your patient has been provided with a 5 day prophylaxis kit for potential exposure to HIV. This information sheet is a guide for your use. The prophylaxis guidelines can be accessed at www.cfenet.ubc.ca

1) Check patient to see how they are tolerating the three medications. The medications prescribed are:

Raltegravir 400 mg po BID

Lamivudine 150 mg po BID

Tenofovir DF 300 mg po once daily

Note: Doses for children (< 40 kg) are reduced – contact St Paul's Hospital (SPH) pharmacy at 1-888-511-6222 for dosing recommendations.

2) Call SPH Pharmacy (1-888-511-6222) to discuss the possibility of further therapy for an additional 23 days. When you call the pharmacy, they will require the following information:

- Patient demographics
- Patient medical information, including prescription, non-prescription and herbal medications
- Exposure information
- Source information

3) Please note that due to the complexities of antiretroviral prophylaxis and toxicity of the drugs, an expert assessment of the risk of transmission will be done of the exposure, before the remaining 23 days of drugs are provided. This assessment may be different from the initial emergency assessment and patients should understand that another review will occur.

4) If it appears appropriate to continue therapy for the total of 28 days, the pharmacy will make arrangements for your patient to receive the balance of therapy.

5) Follow-up labwork:

a. If your patient is receiving 28 days of prophylaxis:

- CBC with differential, serum creatinine, eGFR at 2 weeks and 4 weeks, if any abnormalities were noted at baseline
- HIV Ag/Ab testing at 3 weeks, 6 weeks and 3 months after the end of prophylaxis

b. If your patient is NOT receiving 28 days of prophylaxis:

- HIV Ag/Ab testing at 3 weeks, 6 weeks and 3 months after the exposure

6) Advise exposed patients not to adjust their medication doses or stop the drugs without consulting the SPH pharmacy. For those patients who are unable to tolerate the medications, the pharmacy can make available other antiretroviral drugs.

7) Persons accidentally exposed to blood and body fluids are extremely anxious about the possibility of HIV transmission. It is strongly recommended that these persons be offered appropriate counseling and if necessary, referred for professional counseling.