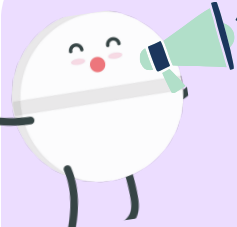




Doxy PEP

What Healthcare Providers Need to Know



A New Tool for Preventing STIs!

Prescribing doxycycline postexposure prophylaxis (doxy PEP) for use after sex can prevent sexually transmitted infections (STIs) including chlamydia, gonorrhea, and syphilis.

Who Should be Prescribed Doxy PEP?

Men and transgender women who have condomless sex with men and have been diagnosed with a bacterial STI in the previous 12 months

Doxy PEP recommendations for other populations are not yet available. You can consider prescribing for additional patients who might benefit from doxy PEP using shared decision making.

What Should I Prescribe?



200 mg

of doxycycline within 72 hours (not to exceed 200 mg per 24 hours) after having oral, vaginal, or anal sex.

Ongoing need for doxy PEP should be assessed every 3–6 months.

Helpful Tips for Prescribing Doxy PEP

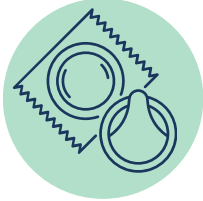
- Discuss benefits and potential side effects of taking doxycycline including:
 - **Photosensitivity**
 - **Esophageal discomfort**
 - **Potential to develop antimicrobial resistance**
 - **Esophagitis**
 - **Gastrointestinal intolerance**
 - **Changes to personal microbiome**
- Provide tips to mitigate side effects. Recommend taking doxycycline on a full stomach, with a full glass of liquid, and avoiding lying down for 1 hour after to prevent esophagitis.
- Review potential drug interactions. Doxycycline should be taken at least 2 hours from dairy products, antacids, and supplements containing calcium, iron, magnesium, or sodium bicarbonate. There are not documented interactions between doxycycline and gender-affirming hormonal therapy.



Ways to Further Support Sexual Health



Take a comprehensive sexual history



Encourage condom use



Promote regular screening and testing



Offer vaccines for HPV and Hepatitis B



Talk about PrEP/PEP for HIV prevention

Continue to test and treat persons exposed to an STI according to established guidelines regardless of doxy PEP use

Evidence Supporting Doxy PEP Use for STI Prevention

There is a growing body of evidences supporting the use of doxy PEP to reduce gonorrhea, chlamydia, and syphilis rates.

Several studies implementing doxy PEP among men who have sex with men have show a relative risk reduction for STIs ranging from 47% to 84% .

Studies are ongoing for other populations including cisgender women.

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*Potential risk of antimicrobial resistance development is being monitored as doxy PEP guidelines are implemented.

Scan or Click for More Resources Below

CDC Clinical Guidelines



Add yourself as a doxy PEP provider



Doxy PEP FAQs for Patients



Doxy PEP Patient education flyer

