Determining the nature of COVID-19 impact on the provision of pre-exposure prophylaxis among key populations in Sub-Saharan Africa, a Systematic Review South African Medical Research Council/University of Johannesburg Pan African Centre for Epidemics Research Extramural Research Unit.

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INTRODUCTION
- Approximately 1.5 million people became newly infected with HIV in 2021 (UNAIDS, 2022).
- Key populations accounted for 70% of these new infections globally, and for 51% in sub-Saharan Africa.
- Ending the HIV epidemic requires a significant decline in new infections.
- HIV prevention services provide prevention combinations such as condoms, and pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) which are key in reducing new infections.
- HIV key populations, are at high risk of HIV acquisition and transmission (Mishra, Silhol, Knight, Phaswana-Mafuya, Diouf, Wang, 2021)

AIM: To characterise the nature and extent of the impact of COVID-19 on the provision and uptake of PrEP services among key populations.

METHODS: Review designed and reported in accordance with Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA) guidelines.

Protocol registered in the International Prospective Register of Systematic Reviews (PROSPERO; CRD42022342841).

Inclusion and exclusion criteria for selection of articles - primary studies on key populations reporting changes in PrEP provision and uptake published between 2018 and 2021

RESULTS
- Total records identified (n=242)
- Duplicates removed (n=14)
- Records screened (Title and abstracts) (n=198)
- Records removed (n=182)
- Full articles assessed for eligibility (n=5)
- Articles excluded (n=48)
- Did not meet inclusion criteria (n=40)
- Duplicates (n=8)

CONCLUSION
The coronavirus disease interrupted PrEP services and disrupted the traditional ways of delivering PrEP to key populations but paved the way for innovative strategies to PrEP service delivery.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS
This work reported herein was made possible through funding by the South African Medical Research Council (SAMRC) through its Division of Research Capacity Development under the Mid-Career Scientist Programme from funding received from the South African National Treasury and the South African Medical Research Council. The content hereof is the sole responsibility of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official views of the SAMRC.

Enireta Makanza is is funded by the Global Excellence Stature 4.0, University of Johannesburg.