

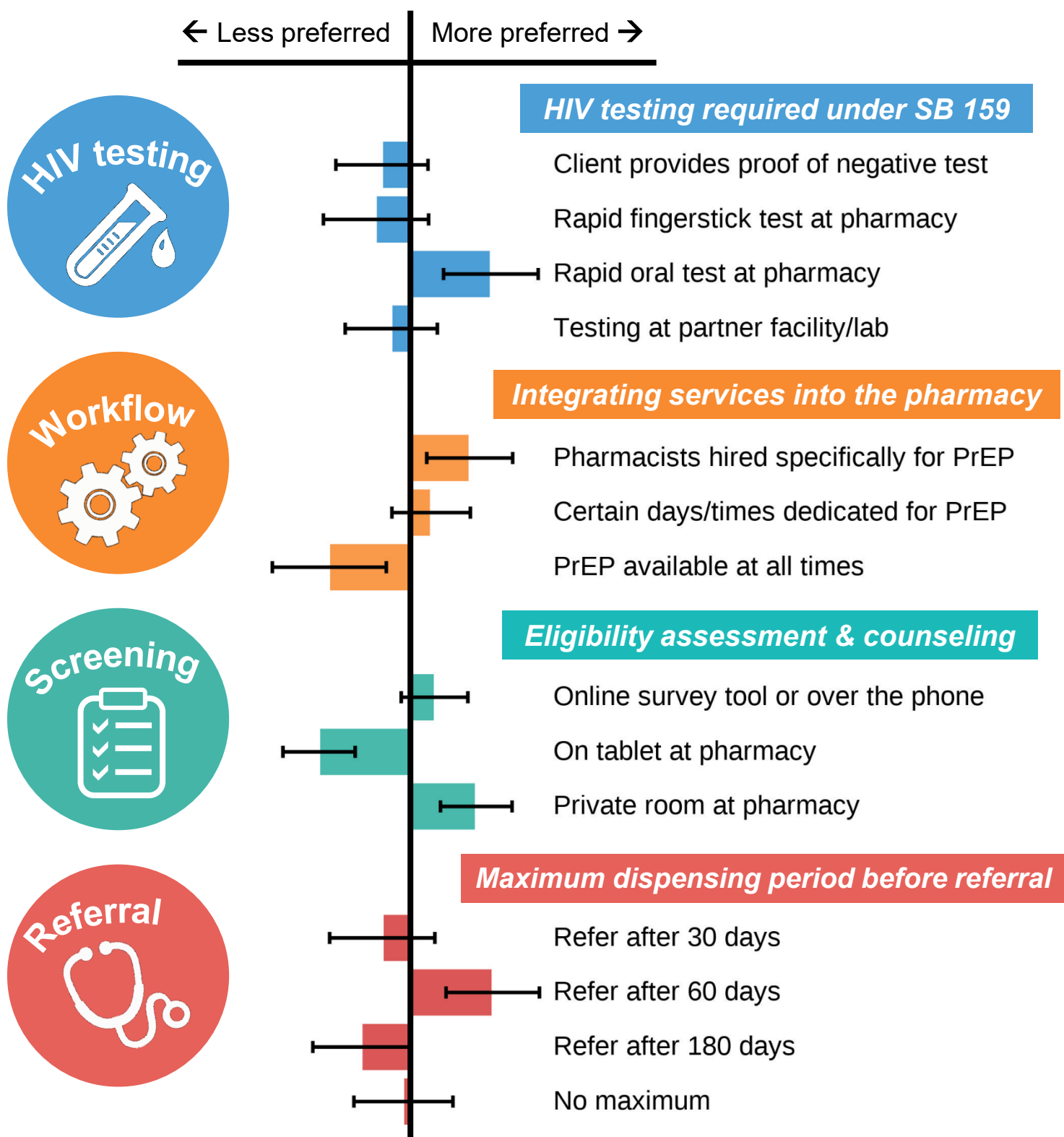
Senate Bill 159 Implementation

Preferences for pharmacist-initiated PrEP provision in California

In 2022, we conducted a **discrete choice experiment** among 876 California pharmacists and pharmacy students to understand their preferences around the **implementation of Senate Bill 159** (SB 159, 2019), which enables pharmacists to independently prescribe up to 60 days of PrEP for HIV prevention.

Participants chose between pharmacy implementation scenarios that varied on **four attributes related to PrEP**.

Analyses revealed the characteristics preferred by pharmacists:



Policy Implications

- Pharmacists preferred implementation scenarios in which they play an **active role in the PrEP provision process**, but integrating new services may require **increased workforce capacity**.
- Of the options presented, pharmacists preferred the **current 60-day dispensing period**; however, the experiment did not include intermediate options between 60 and 180 days (e.g., 90 days).
- Implementation models must also center the **preferences of potential PrEP users**, which may not align with those of pharmacists.