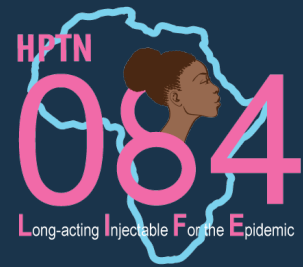
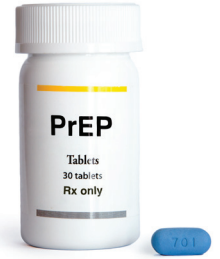


PrEP



What is PrEP?

PrEP stands for Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis. Prophylaxis means prevention. PrEP is an HIV prevention strategy where an anti-HIV drug helps prevent HIV in people who are HIV-negative. Currently, the only PrEP available is oral Truvada, which has been shown to be safe and effective. Oral PrEP requires taking a daily pill.



What is Truvada?

Truvada, a tablet taken once a day, is an anti-HIV medication that is taken before coming into contact with HIV to reduce the risk of becoming infected (PrEP). Truvada, in combination with other anti-HIV medications, is also approved for the treatment of HIV infection.

This tablet contains two anti-HIV medications: emtricitabine (FTC) and tenofovir (TDF). Truvada works by preventing HIV from making copies of itself. If you are taking this tablet while exposed to HIV, it is unlikely that you will become infected. This means that if you are exposed to HIV, and you have been taking Truvada every day, the virus is more likely to die before multiplying in your body.

Truvada for PrEP works if you take it. Studies have shown that Truvada reduces the risk of getting HIV from sex by up to 90% when taken every day. Truvada for PrEP is safe. Most people taking Truvada do not have any serious side effects from the medicine. Some people taking Truvada may have nausea, but this usually goes away over time.

Why injectable PrEP?

Taking a daily pill for PrEP can be an effective tool for preventing HIV, but remembering to take a pill every day can be hard for some people. Newer, safe PrEP products that do not need to be taken every day are needed for people who may find it difficult or not want to take a pill every day. As with contraception (birth control), we believe that more prevention options may lead to better use of HIV prevention products by people at risk for HIV infection. If shown to work and be safe, PrEP given as an injection may be discrete and protect the privacy of the person receiving the medication for HIV prevention.



What is cabotegravir?

Cabotegravir (CAB) is an anti-HIV drug that is being tested to see if it is safe, acceptable, and works to treat and/or prevent HIV. There are different types of anti-HIV drugs. Cabotegravir is a type of anti-HIV drug called an integrase inhibitor. Integrase inhibitors prevent HIV from making copies of itself and can reduce the amount of HIV in the body.

There are research studies (also called clinical trials) testing CAB in people living with HIV. These studies are known as HIV treatment studies. There are other clinical trials testing CAB in people who do not have HIV. Those studies are known as HIV-prevention studies. HPTN 084 is an HIV prevention study.

Two forms of CAB are being used in HPTN studies: a pill that is taken daily by mouth for 5 weeks only (known as oral CAB) and a long-acting injectable, received in clinic every two months (known as CAB LA; LA stands for “long-acting”). Since cabotegravir can remain in the body for up to a year or more in some people, the pill is taken for 5 weeks first to make sure there are no reactions to cabotegravir before an injection is given.

Studies so far have shown CAB to be safe and acceptable in both people living with HIV and people who do not have HIV. There are several ongoing studies that will continue to review the safety of CAB. Once completed, HPTN 077, HPTN 083, and HPTN 084 HIV-prevention studies will provide additional information on CAB’s safety.

What is HPTN 084?

HPTN 084 (LIFE) is the first study to test whether an injection of cabotegravir (CAB) given once every two months works better than a Truvada pill taken every day for HIV prevention in women. HPTN 084 will enroll about 3,200 women, 18 to 45 years-old, who are at risk for acquiring HIV in the following countries:

- Botswana
- Kenya
- Malawi
- South Africa
- Swaziland
- Uganda
- Zimbabwe



Where can I find out more information about HPTN 084?

For more information please visit www.084LIFE.org.

What is HPTN?

The HIV Prevention Trials Network (HPTN) is a worldwide collaborative clinical trials network that brings together investigators, ethicists, community and other partners to develop and test the safety and efficacy of interventions designed to prevent the acquisition and transmission of HIV. HPTN studies evaluate new HIV prevention interventions and strategies in populations and geographical regions that bear a disproportionate burden of infection. The HPTN research agenda is focused primarily on the use of integrated strategies: use of antiretroviral drugs (antiretroviral therapy and pre-exposure prophylaxis); interventions for substance abuse, particularly injection drug use; behavioral risk reduction interventions and structural interventions. NIH funds HPTN. For more information, visit hptn.org.

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