

PEP

Post-Exposure Prophylaxis

In the next set of questions, we are going to ask you about your experiences and opinions regarding post-exposure prophylaxis, or PEP. PEP involves **HIV-NEGATIVE** people taking HIV medicines for **a month after a high-risk exposure**. High-risk exposures might include being stuck with a needle, having sex without a condom with a known / potentially HIV-positive partner, having a condom break, sharing needles to inject drugs, or other experiences that might put someone at an increased risk of HIV infection. According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), PEP can decrease HIV-negative people's risk of HIV infection by about **80%** after a high-risk exposure.

PrEP

Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis

In the next set of questions, we are going to ask you about your experiences and opinions regarding pre-exposure prophylaxis, or PrEP. PrEP involves **HIV-NEGATIVE** people taking a **daily pill** that contains ARVs (antiretrovirals), the same kind of drugs used to treat people who are HIV-positive, and getting tested for HIV **every three months**. Recently, scientists have shown that taking this pill **every day** can help to protect HIV-negative women and men from becoming infected with HIV through vaginal or anal sex. According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), HIV-negative people who use condoms in combination with daily PrEP may see their HIV risk decrease by about **90%**.

TasP

Treatment as Prevention

Treatment as prevention or TasP, that is **HIV-POSITIVE** people taking HIV medicines so that the virus is undetectable in their blood, has been shown to decrease the risk of transmitting HIV to negative partners by as much as **96%**. This is a new concept that your healthcare provider may have discussed or will discuss with you.