

2023 HIV PREVENTION DRUG CHART

This quick reference chart compares antiretroviral (ARV) options for the prevention of HIV, including adult dosing information. Visit **poz.com/drugchart-prevention** for more info.

(Pills not shown actual size)

PRE-EXPOSURE PROPHYLAXIS (PrEP)

PrEP is an antiretroviral medication taken by an HIV-negative person to reduce the risk of contracting HIV. The Food and Drug Administration has approved the following three regimens for PrEP:

Nucleoside/Nucleotide Reverse Transcriptase Inhibitors (NRTIs, or nukes)



TRUVADA

tenofovir disoproxil fumarate + emtricitabine

One tablet once a day. Each tablet contains 300 mg tenofovir disoproxil fumarate (TDF) + 200 mg emtricitabine.

Approved for HIV-negative men, women and transgender individuals at risk for sexually acquired HIV. Generic version available.



DESCOVY

tenofovir alafenamide fumarate + emtricitabine

One tablet once a day. Each tablet contains 25 mg tenofovir alafenamide fumarate (TAF) + 200 mg emtricitabine.

Not approved for those at risk for HIV acquisition via vaginal sex.

Integrase Inhibitors



APRETUDE

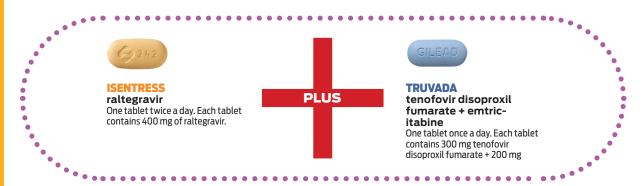
cabotegravir

Apretude is initiated with two 600 mg injections given one month apart for the first two months, after which injections are given every two months. Alternatively, oral cabotegravir (Vocabria) may be taken for four weeks before the injections. Apretude is given as a single injection in the buttocks by a health care worker every other month.

Approved for HIV-negative men, women and transgender individuals at risk for sexually acquired HIV.

POST-EXPOSURE PROPHYLAXIS (PEP)

PEP involves taking a short course of ARV drugs, usually for a month, after a high-risk exposure. For maximum effectiveness, PEP should be started immediately—and no more than 72 hours—after possible exposure. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention recommends the following preferred HIV PEP regimen:



Alternative PEP regimens can be found online in the CDC's PEP Guidelines.