Raltegravir vs. Lopinavir-ritonavir, both with 2NRTIs for nPEP

RALPEP Trial
Raltegravir vs. Lopinavir-ritonavir, both with 2NRTIs for nPEP

RALPEP: Study Design

**Study Design: RALPEP**

- **Background**: Open label, prospective, randomized trial evaluating two regimens for post-exposure prophylaxis following sexual exposure

**Inclusion Criteria (n = 243)**
- Age ≥ 18
- Recruited from hospital ER in Barcelona following potential sexual exposure to HIV

**Treatment Arms**
- TDF-FTC QD + Raltegravir 400 mg BID
- TDF-FTC QD + Lopinavir-ritonavir 400-100 mg QD

### Raltegravir vs. Lopinavir-ritonavir, both with 2NRTIs for nPEP

**RALPEP: Results**

#### 28-Day PEP Outcome Measures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outcome Measure</th>
<th>Raltegravir + 2NRTIs</th>
<th>Lopinavir-ritonavir + 2NRTIs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Non-completion</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lost to follow-up</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low adherence</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>49%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adverse events</td>
<td>73%</td>
<td>60%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Conclusions: “Although we found no differences between arms regarding PEP non-completion, poor adherence and adverse events were significantly higher in patients allocated to tenofovir disoproxil/emtricitabine plus ritonavir-boosted lopinavir. These data support the use of raltegravir as the preferred third drug in current PEP recommendations.”

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