

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 years
 - 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 QD

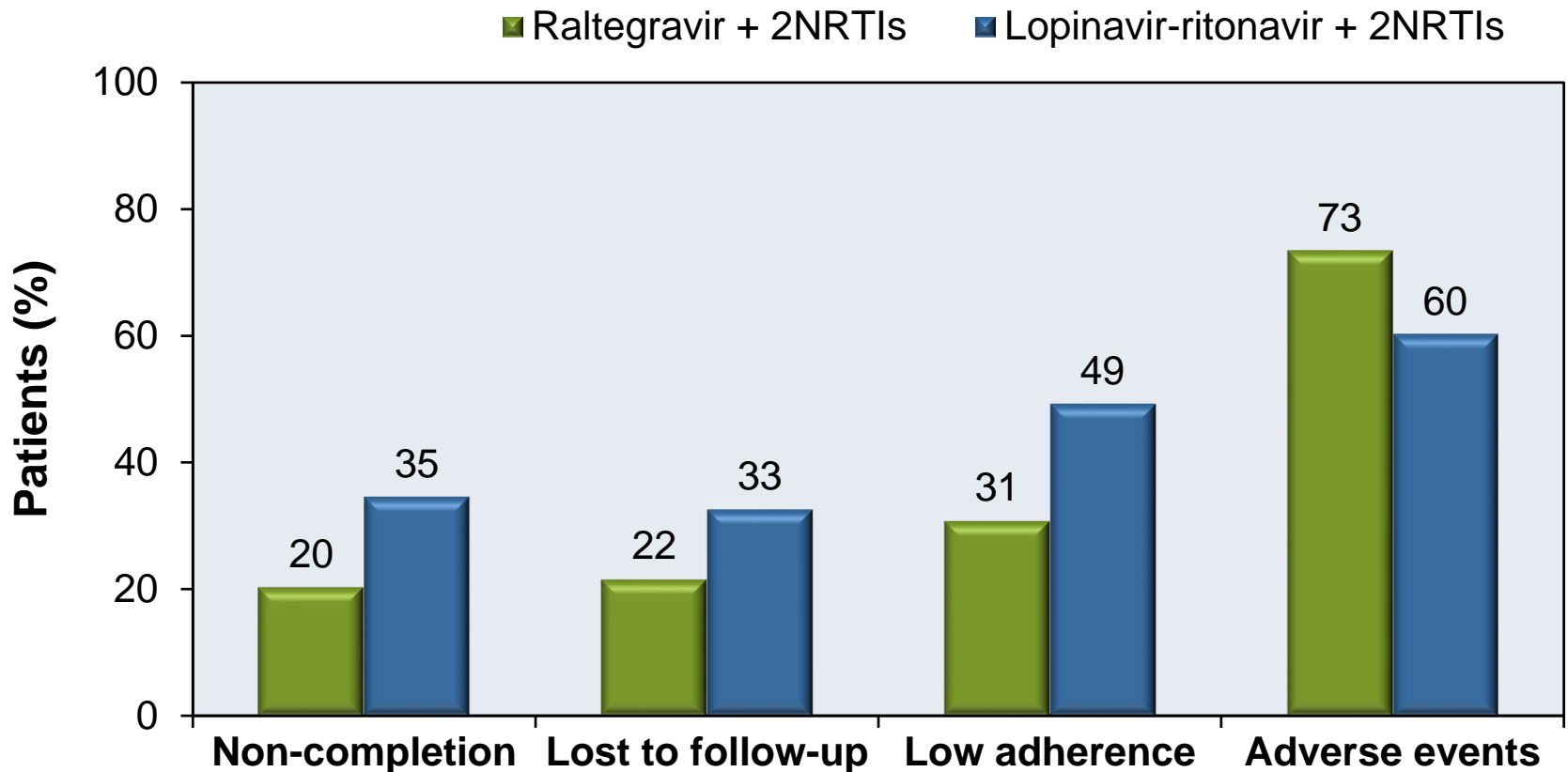
**TDF-FTC QD +
Raltegravir BID**
(n = 121)

**TDF-FTC QD +
Lopinavir-ritonavir QD**
(n = 122)

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

RALPEP: Results

28-Day PEP Outcome Measures



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

RALPEP: Conclusions

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.”

Acknowledgment

The **National HIV Curriculum** is an AIDS Education and Training Center (AETC) Program supported by the Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) as part of an award totaling \$800,000 with 0% financed with non-governmental sources. This project is led by the University of Washington's Infectious Diseases Education and Assessment (IDEA) Program.

The content in this presentation are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily represent the official views of, nor an endorsement, by HRSA, HHS, or the U.S. Government.

