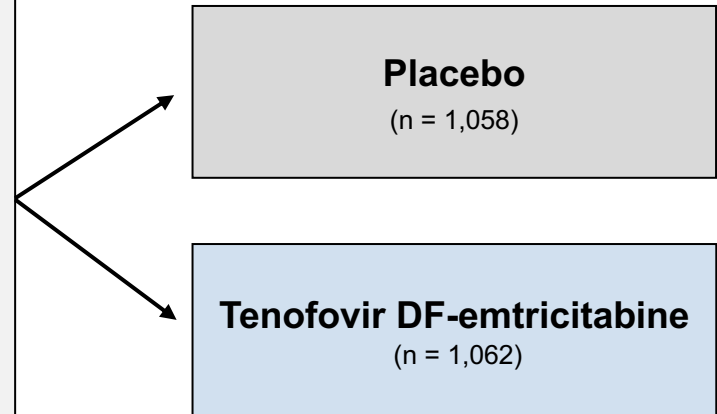


Tenofovir DF-Emtricitabine PrEP for African Women
FEM-PrEP

Tenofovir DF-Emtricitabine PrEP for African Women

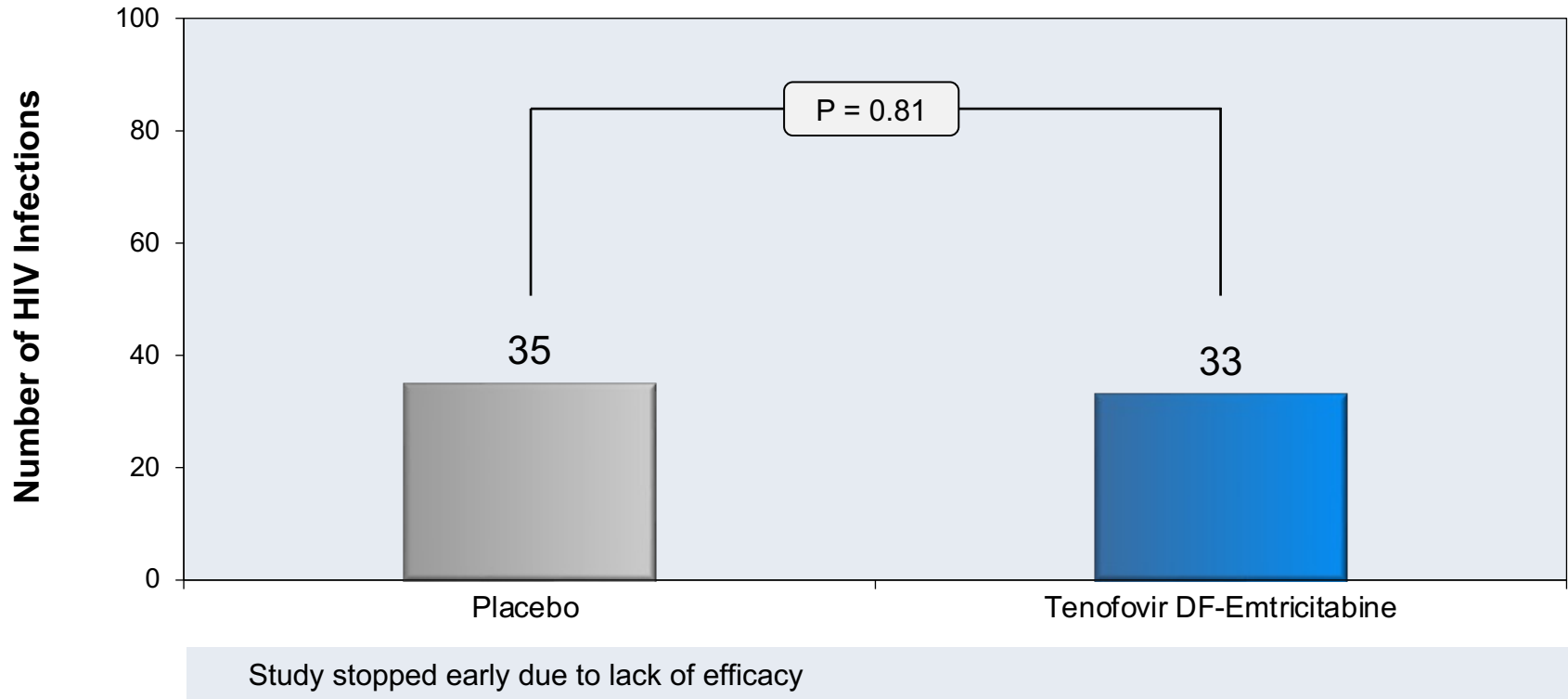
The FEM-PrEP Study: Background

- **Background:** Randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial that examined efficacy and safety of tenofovir DF-emtricitabine as preexposure prophylaxis in HIV-negative women in Kenya, South Africa, and Tanzania
- **Inclusion Criteria** (n = 2,120 enrolled)
 - 18-35 years of age
 - Negative HIV-1-antibody test
 - Increased risk for HIV: ≥ 1 vaginal sex acts in prior 2 weeks or >1 sex partner in prior month
 - Excluded if pregnant or breastfeeding
 - Excluded if HBsAg or abnormal hepatic function
 - Excluded if abnormal renal function
- **Treatment Arms**
 - Placebo: 1 pill daily
 - Tenofovir DF-emtricitabine: 1 pill daily



Tenofovir DF-Emtricitabine PrEP for African Women

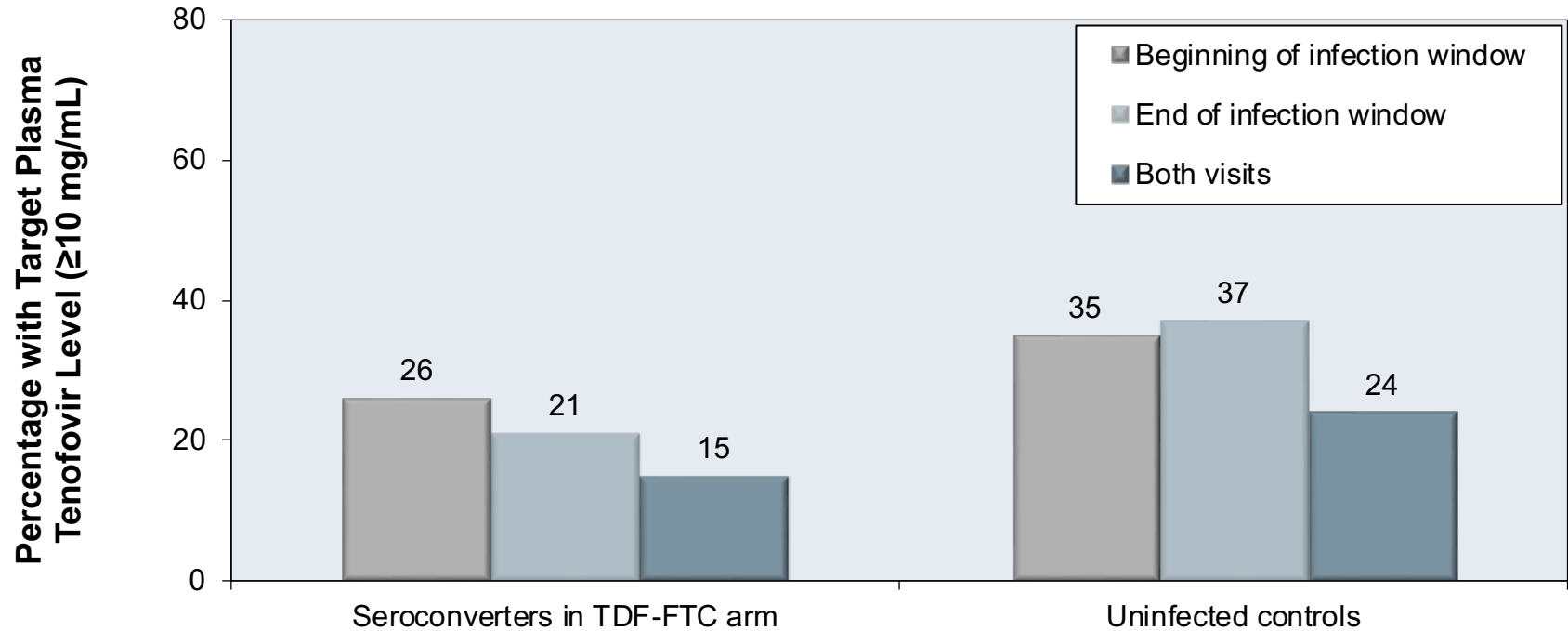
FEM-PrEP Study: Results



Tenofovir DF-Emtricitabine PrEP for African Women

FEM-PrEP Study: Adherence

Proportion of Participants with Target Plasma Tenofovir Level (≥ 10 ng/mL)



Tenofovir DF-Emtricitabine PrEP for African Women

FEM-PrEP Study: Conclusions

Conclusions: “In conclusion, prophylaxis with tenofovir DF–emtricitabine did not reduce the rate of HIV infection and was associated with increased rates of side effects, as compared with placebo. Despite substantial counseling efforts, drug adherence appeared to be low.”

Acknowledgments

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