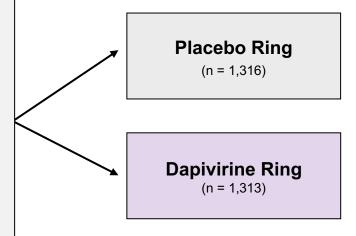
A Vaginal Ring Containing Dapivirine for HIV-1 PrEP MTN-020-ASPIRE

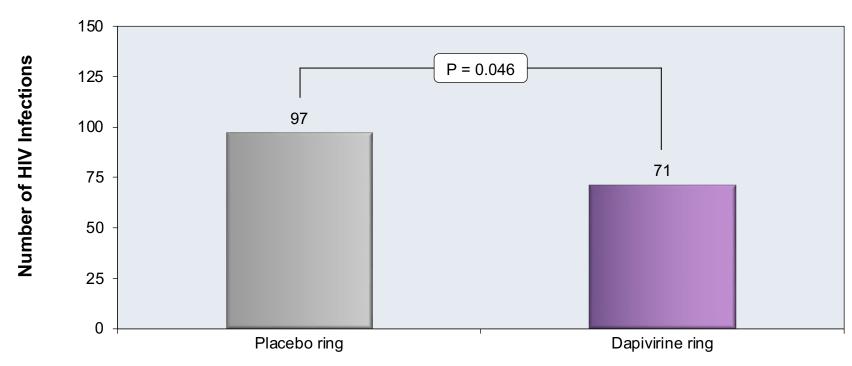


- Background: Randomized, double-blind, phase 3, placebo-controlled trial of a dapivirine-containing vaginal ring changed every 4 weeks as compared to a placebo ring for HIV-1 prevention for women at multiple sites in Malawi, South Africa, Uganda and Zimbabwe
- Inclusion Criteria (n = 2,629 enrolled)
 - 18-45 years of age
 - HIV seronegative
 - Sexually active
 - Nonpregnant
- Treatment Arms
 - Dapivirine 25 mg vaginal ring, changed monthly
 - Placebo vaginal ring, changed monthly



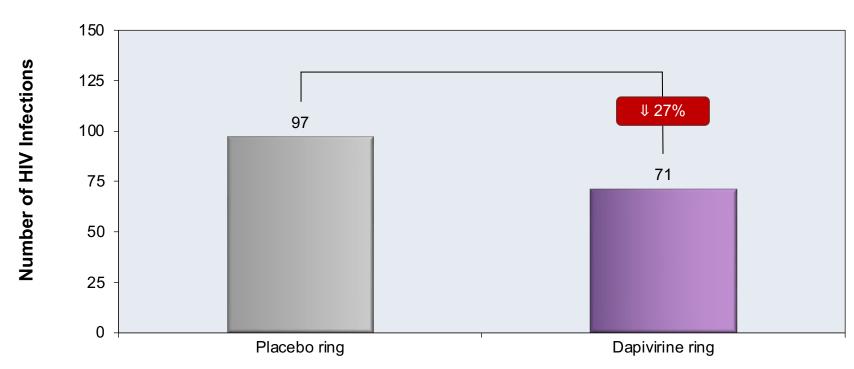


Number of New HIV Infections (All Sites)



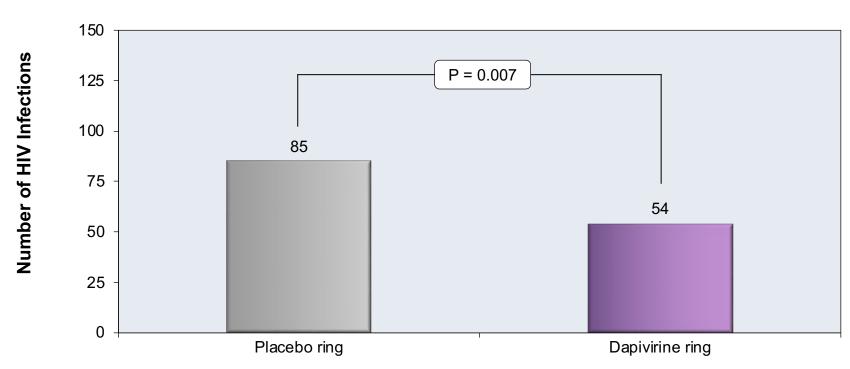


Number of New HIV Infections (All Sites): Risk Reduction Compared with Placebo



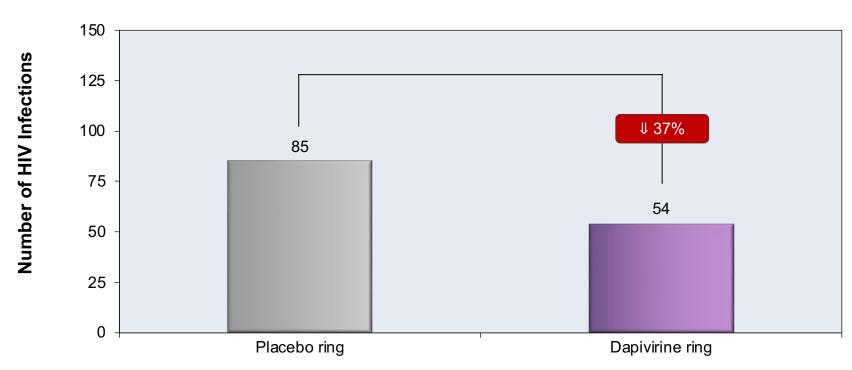


Number of New HIV Infections (Excluding 2 Study Sites with Poor Retention)



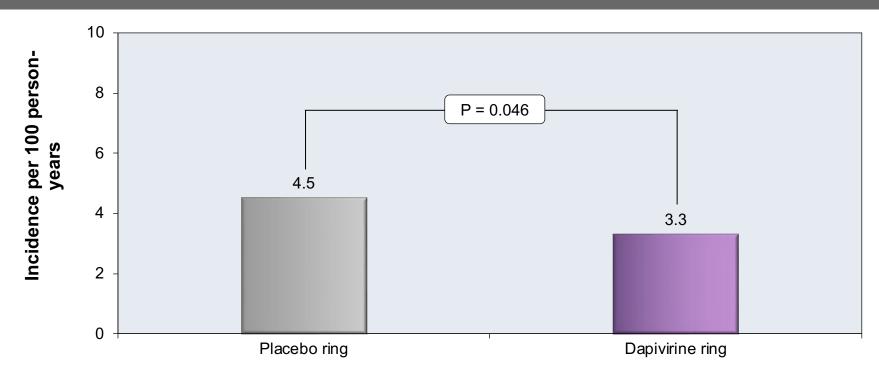


Number of New HIV Infections (Excluding 2 Study Sites with Poor Retention): Risk Reduction



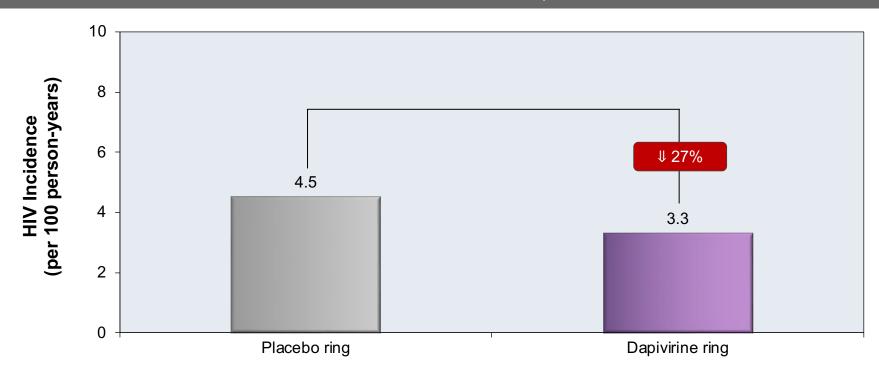


Incidence Rate for New HIV Infections



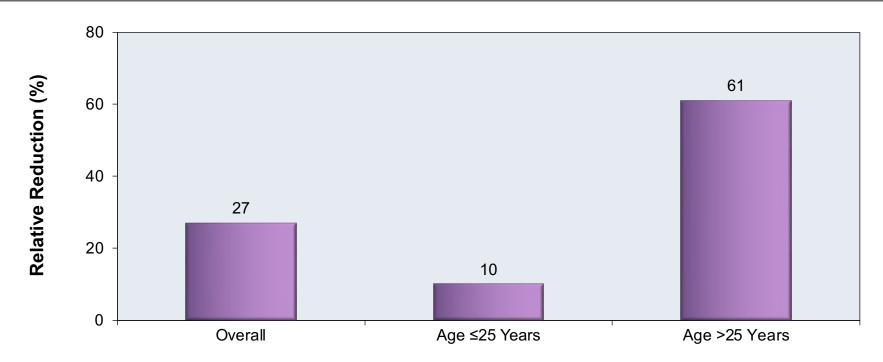


Incidence Rate for New HIV Infections: Risk Reduction Compared with Placebo





Relative Reduction in HIV Infections, by Age Group





Reduction in HIV Incidence by Age Groups in ASPIRE	
	HIV Protection (Reduction in Incidence Comparing Dapivirine Ring to Placebo)
Subgroup Analysis	
<25 years of age	10%
>25 years of age	*61%
Post-hoc Analysis	
18-21 years of age	27%
21-27 years of age	*56%
27-45 years of age	*51%
*Improved HIV protection in older age groups correlated with increased markers of adherence	



Conclusions: "A monthly vaginal ring containing dapivirine reduced the risk of HIV-1 infection among African women, with increased efficacy in subgroups with evidence of increased adherence."



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