

CDC PrEP/PEP materials

ASK YOUR DOCTOR (#4 in CDC grid)

patient mini-brochure/slim jim

Dual focus: PrEP for main cover - PEP on back cover / with insert ask your Dr for both topics

.....

(PrEP cover)

(header with PrEP graphic)

SHARE THE NIGHT—NOT HIV

(subhead)

Now's The Time To Find Out About PrEP

(small subhead or violator [TBD])

Includes useful tips on what to ask your doctor

[logos]

- (1) Department of Health and Human Services/CDC Control and Prevention badge
- (2) *Act Against AIDS* logo
- (3) PrEP/PEP logo treatment

.....

(inside PrEP panels)

(headline)

PrEP: Prevent HIV before exposure

(subhead)

PrEP = Pre-exposure Prophylaxis*

*Prophylaxis = Prevention

(text)

- If you are HIV negative and concerned about exposure to HIV, **PrEP** may be right for you.
- **PrEP** is a daily pill that can protect you from HIV as long as you take it every day.
- Condoms provide additional protection against HIV, as well as most sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) and unintended pregnancy.

(subhead)

PrEP is for people at risk of HIV

(text)

PrEP can protect people who are HIV-negative and are:

- At risk of being exposed to HIV through sex or injecting drugs

--Ready to take a daily pill

- PrEP has been shown to work for gay and bisexual men, heterosexual women and men, and people who inject drugs, and is also likely to benefit transgender women.
- PrEP can help protect anyone whose partner has HIV.

(headline)

With PrEP, you protect yourself from HIV every day

(subhead)

More information to know about PrEP

Because PrEP is for protecting people who are HIV-negative, you'll have to take an HIV test before starting PrEP--and you may have to take other tests to make sure it's safe for you to use PrEP. And while you are on PrEP, you will need to see a health care provider for regular checkups and HIV tests.

If you regularly worry about HIV, ask your doctor if PrEP may be right for you.

[ASK your MD section--Separate panel or one side of insert card]

(headline)

Talk to your doctor about PrEP

Many insurance plans (including Medicaid) cover PrEP. Assistance may be available if you are uninsured.

(main subhead)

During Your Visit:

- Be clear.** Tell your doctor that you are interested in PrEP right away.
- Don't worry about being judged.** Give your doctor all the details about your life that could be important to your health. If your sex life is a hard topic to talk about, say that to your doctor. It will help to start the conversation.
- Tell your doctor about** your routine, especially things that might make it easy or hard to take a daily medication.
- Include your health history.** That includes any past illnesses or concerns you have, as well as a list of your current medications (including supplements, herbs, etc.).
- Ask questions.** You want to be sure that you understand what your doctor is telling you.
- Take notes** during your visit so that you can remember what your doctor said.

.....

(main subhead)

After Your Visit

- Review** your notes or any information provided by your doctor.
- Call your doctor** if you have more questions. Ask to speak to a nurse if your doctor is unavailable.
- Schedule** tests or follow-up appointments your doctor requested.
- Get your results** if you had tests done at your appointment.
- If you feel comfortable**, you may want to discuss this choice with your partners, family, or friends.

For more information call CDC-INFO toll free: 800-CDC-INFO (800-232-4636) TTY: (888) 232-6348 or visit www.cdc.gov/hiv and search “HIV PrEP and PEP”

.....

[PEP cover: other side of patient brochure]

.....

(header with PEP graphic)

(header above headline)

When I found out my partner was positive, PEP kept me HIV negative

(headline)

Now's The Time To Find Out About PEP

(small subhead or violator [TBD])

Includes useful tips on what to ask your doctor about PEP

.....

.....
(inside PEP panels)

(headline)

PEP: Prevent HIV after exposure

(subhead)

PEP = Post-exposure Prophylaxis*

*Prophylaxis = Prevention

(text)

If you think you may have been exposed to HIV, **PEP** may be right for you:

- PEP is emergency medicine you take right after you are exposed to HIV.
- If you are HIV-negative and exposed to HIV, PEP can stop HIV before it infects your body.

(subhead)

Emergency PEP to prevent HIV

- With **PEP**, you begin taking pills to stop HIV infection **right after** you are exposed to HIV.
- PEP can stop HIV if started within 72 hours of exposure. You continue taking PEP for 28 days.
- PEP can protect you in an emergency--for example, if you had anal or vaginal sex without a condom with someone who has, or might have, HIV. PEP can also stop HIV if you were exposed while injecting drugs.

(subhead)

PEP works best if started right away

- If you think you were exposed to HIV, *immediately* go to a clinic or emergency room and **ask for PEP**.
- You should begin taking PEP *as soon as possible to prevent the possibility of HIV infection*.
- PEP works best if you take it every day for the full 28-day course. Do not stop taking PEP without talking to your doctor.

(headline)

With PEP, you protect yourself from HIV after you've been exposed

(subhead)

More about PEP

Because PEP protects people who are HIV-negative, you'll have to take an HIV test before starting PEP. PEP can cause mild side effects, especially at the beginning of treatment. When you finish PEP, you will take another HIV test to make sure that PEP worked.

If you think you have been exposed to HIV, call your doctor and ask about PEP.

[ASK your MD section--Separate panel or one side of insert card

(headline)

Talk to your doctor about PEP

Many insurance plans (including Medicaid) cover PEP. Assistance may be available if you are uninsured.

(main subhead)

During Your Visit:

- Be clear.** Tell your doctor that you are interested in PEP right away.
- Don't worry about being judged.** Give your doctor all the details about your life that could be important to your health. If your sex life is a hard topic to talk about, say that to your doctor. It will help to start the conversation.
- Tell your doctor about** your routine, especially things that might make it easy or hard to take a daily medication.
- Include your health history.** That includes any past illnesses or concerns you have, as well as a list of your current medications (including supplements, herbs, etc.).
- Ask questions.** You want to be sure that you understand what your doctor is telling you.
- Take notes** during your visit so that you can remember what your doctor said.

(main subhead)

After Your Visit

- Review** your notes or any information provided by your doctor.
- Call your doctor** if you have more questions. Ask to speak to a nurse if your doctor is unavailable.
- Schedule** tests or follow-up appointments your doctor requested.
- Get your results** if you had tests done at your appointment.
- If you feel comfortable,** you may want to discuss this choice with your partners, family, or friends.

For more information call CDC-INFO toll free: 800-CDC-INFO (800-232-4636) TTY: (888) 232-6348 or visit www.cdc.gov/hiv and search "HIV PrEP and PEP"

[logos]

- (1) Department of Health and Human Services/CDC Control and Prevention badge
- (2) Act Against AIDS logo
- (3) PrEP/PEP logo treatment

(footer text)

Content reused with permission from the New York City Department of Health

(footer text) Doc code # & date