

HIV Prevention Through Medication

The transmission of HIV can be prevented through the use of widely-available medication. Pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) and post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP) both work to limit the risk of contracting HIV, but are used in different situations. Check out the other side of this card to learn more about the differences between PrEP and PEP and how they can be used to prevent the spread of HIV.

Contact University Health and Counseling Services (UHCS) to speak with a nurse or provider about the sexual health options best for you, including talking about PrEP/PEP. Learn more about sexual health from OPEN.

CDC
Information:
PrEP



CDC
Information:
PEP




Sexual Health
at UHCS



Sexual Health
Information
from OPEN



|  | PrEP PRE-EXPOSURE PROPHYLAXIS | PEP POST-EXPOSURE PROPHYLAXIS |
|---|---|---|
| WHAT | Prevents HIV-negative people from contracting HIV | Prevents transmission of HIV AFTER suspected exposure |
| WHEN | Taken as a daily oral medication or through regular shots to reduce HIV contraction risk | Must be taken within 72 hours of suspected exposure and, when prescribed, is taken for 28 days |
| WHY | Recommended for people who are HIV-negative but are at an increased risk of contracting HIV through sex or injection drug use. Increased risk may include having a sexual partner(s) with HIV, not consistently using barrier methods and/or being diagnosed with other STIs in the past 6 months | For emergency situations such as the failure of another prevention method (ex. condom breaking), NOT a substitute for other HIV prevention methods and not recommended for people who may frequently come into contact with HIV |
| WHERE | University Health and Counseling Services (UHCS) (<i>oral medication only</i>), medical offices | University Health and Counseling Services (UHCS), sexual health clinics, most urgent care offices and emergency rooms |