

HIV Treatment as Prevention (TasP)

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Together, we can change the course of the HIV epidemic...one woman at a time.

#onewomanatatime

#thewellproject



What Is Treatment as Prevention?

Treatment as prevention (TasP): using HIV treatment to

lower the risk of transmitting HIV

- For people living with HIV:
 - Taking HIV drugs can reduce viral load,
 which means:
 - Less likely to transmit HIV to others
 - Unable to transmit HIV through sex (U=U)
 - Feel better because they have a healthier immune system





TasP to Prevent Perinatal Transmission

- In 1990s, research showed zidovudine for pregnant women living with HIV reduced risk of transmitting HIV to their babies
- Now standard practice to:
 - Test pregnant women for HIV
 - Provide HIV drugs to pregnant women living with HIV
 - Give HIV drugs to babies of women living with HIV
- With HIV treatment and undetectable viral load, the chance of transmitting HIV to the baby can be less than 1 in 100
- Often called preventing mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT) but term is stigmatizing
- Better: preventing perinatal or vertical transmission



TasP in Sexually Active Adults

- TasP can help mixed-status couples safely conceive
- PrEP can also help keep HIV-negative partner negative
- 2011 HTPN 052 study: HIV treatment and undetectable viral load -> little chance of transmission to HIV-negative partner in mixed-status couple
 - Even when partner living with HIV had no HIV-related symptoms and CD4 count between 350-500 cells/mm³
- 2016 PARTNER study: No transmission if partner living with HIV has undetectable viral load (U=U)



Treatment with a Public Health Twist

HPTN 052 changed HIV prevention

- Additional tool treatment in prevention toolbox
- How it works from public health (vs. individual health) point of view:
 - If enough people living with HIV could be treated so that their viral loads became undetectable
 - They would be much less likely to transmit HIV
 - Number of new HIV cases would drop remarkably
 - Called a drop in community viral load



Treatment with a Public Health Twist

Test and treat strategies recommend universal HIV testing to identify, then treat, all people living with HIV Success depends on:

- Health care systems' ability to provide testing, linkage to care, HIV drugs
- Willingness of people to get tested for HIV
 - Stigma, discrimination may prevent people from getting tested
- Willingness, ability of people living with HIV to adhere to HIV drug regimens so they remain virally suppressed
 - Participants in first large study of strategy didn't adhere to treatment -> unsuccessful



Other Methods for Preventing HIV

For HIV-negative people:

- PrEP (Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis)
 - Taking drugs before exposure to prevent disease
 - HIV-negative people taking HIV drugs to reduce their risk of getting HIV if exposed to the virus
 - Especially helpful for HIV-negative women who want to get pregnant and whose male partners are living with HIV
 - Promising tool women can use to prevent HIV without partners' knowledge or cooperation



Other Methods for Preventing HIV

For HIV-negative people:

- PEP (Post-Exposure Prophylaxis)
 - Taking HIV drugs for +/- 1 month after possible HIV exposure (needle-stick, sex without condom, sexual assault)
 - To be effective, PEP must be taken right away within first 72 hours after exposure to HIV, if possible



In Conclusion

Research continues to show *TasP can be*a game-changer in the course of HIV pandemic

TasP can not only positively affect health of those living with HIV, but also protect those who are not living with HIV

Undetectable = Untransmittable



Learn More!

- To learn more, and for links to articles featuring more details, please read the full fact sheet:
 - HIV Treatment as Prevention (TasP)
- For more fact sheets and to connect to our community of women living with HIV, visit:
 - www.thewellproject.org
 - www.facebook.com/thewellproject
 - www.twitter.com/thewellproject