

EDITION  
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# PREP

Instructions  
for Use



A short guide  
for users and  
future users of PrEP

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## GLOSSARY

AME: State Medical Aid

Cegidd: Centres offering free information, testing and diagnosis for HIV,  
viral hepatitis and STI infections. These centres are located all over France.

C2S: Complementary health insurance

CPEF: Family Planning and Education Centre

MSM: Men who have sex with men

HAS: French National Authority for Health

HPV: Human papillomavirus

STI: Sexually transmitted infection

WHO: World Health Organisation

Pass: Drop-in centres offering healthcare assistance

Prep: Pre-exposure prophylaxis

Tasp: Treatment as Prevention (see page 5)

PEP: Post-exposure prophylaxis

HIV: Human Immunodeficiency Virus



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# INTRODUCTION

**P**ractices among health professionals working in the field of Prep have evolved considerably in recent years. However, the recommendations of the French National Authority for Health (HAS) on Prep date back to 2019. Therefore, in this guide, the choice has been made to draw on the work of a group of Prep experts, which met in early 2021 under the aegis of the French AIDS Society (SFLS) and the French-speaking Society of Infectious Pathologies (SPILF) led by Professor Molina. This group recommends some practices that aim to expand guidance on Prep (*page 9*), to simplify initiation (*page 10*) and aftercare (*page 12*). Similarly, the presentation of intake models has been completely altered to adapt to the reality of users' lives (*page 17*).



# WHAT IS PREP?

Prep is an innovative HIV prevention strategy. It is the acronym for *pre-exposure prophylaxis*.

**Prophylaxis** = avoiding infection.

**Pre-exposure** = treatment must be started before (and continued after) possible contact with HIV.

**P**rep is for people who do not have HIV and consists in taking medication to avoid becoming infected. This principle of taking medication to avoid infection is not specific to HIV: some drugs prevent you from catching malaria while travelling, others reduce the risk of cardiovascular disease, and so on.

Prep must be prescribed by a doctor and requires aftercare (see sections “Where to get Prep” and “Aftercare when taking Prep”).

## PREP ≠ PEP

Prep should not be mistaken for post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP), also known as “emergency treatment”, which must be taken no later than 48 hours after a risk of infection, and then every day if you have not taken your Prep correctly (see section “How to take Prep”).

If you are on Prep, PEP can still be useful if you have not taken your Prep correctly (see section “How to take Prep”).

## PREP ≠ TASP

Nor should Prep be mistaken with the preventive effect of treatments that are given to people living with HIV, known as Tasp (*Treatment as Prevention*): under treatment, the amount of virus in the body becomes extremely low, known as “undetectable viral load”. When the viral load has been undetectable for at least six months, and the HIV-positive person continues to take their treatment properly, studies have shown that HIV can no longer be transmitted to sexual partners, even during sex without a condom.

## WHICH MEDICATIONS ARE USED FOR PREP?

At present, the only drug authorised in France for Prep is a tablet that combines two antiretroviral drugs against HIV: emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil. This drug was initially marketed under the brand name Truvada®. It is now available in generic versions and produced by various laboratories. New molecules and new modes of administration (intramuscular injection, subcutaneous implant) are being tested.

## A HIGHLY EFFECTIVE AND RECOMMENDED STRATEGY!

Numerous studies have proved the effectiveness of Prep: Iprex (USA), Partners Prep (Kenya, Uganda), Proud (UK), ANRS-Ipergay (France, Canada). This research has been carried out mainly among men who have sex with men (MSM), but some also involved trans people and people who only have heterosexual sex. **All these trials show that when the drug is taken properly according to the indicated regimen, the risk of infection is minimal.**

Based on these encouraging results, Prep is now recommended by many national and international bodies: The World Health Organization (WHO), The European AIDS Clinical Society (EACS), The National Council for AIDS and Viral Hepatitis (CNS), French expert group on HIV, The French National Authority for Health (HAS), and so on.

## A COLLECTIVE IMPACT

Prep has contributed to an unprecedented drop in infections in the regions in the world where it has been implemented:

- In San Francisco, the number of new HIV cases fell by 49% between 2012 (the year Prep was approved in the United States) and 2016.
- In the United Kingdom, the number of new HIV cases fell by 18% between 2015 and 2016. The decline is even more impressive among MSM in London (-29%).
- In Paris, the number of new HIV cases fell by 16% between 2015 and 2018. Here again, the decline is even greater among MSM (-22%) and particularly among those born in France (-29%).

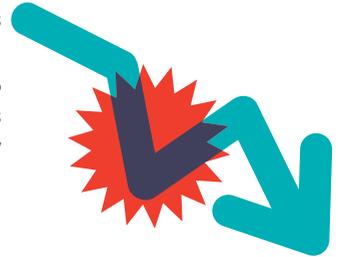
## MY PARTNER TELLS ME HE/SHE IS ON PREP

Relying on the claims of others as a method of prevention is not an effective strategy on its own. If your partner tells you that he or she is on Prep, it is impossible to know if they are telling the truth. The best way to protect yourself is to put yourself on Prep.

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**Worldwide, out of several hundred thousand users, only a handful of cases of infection while taking Prep have been recorded and documented.**

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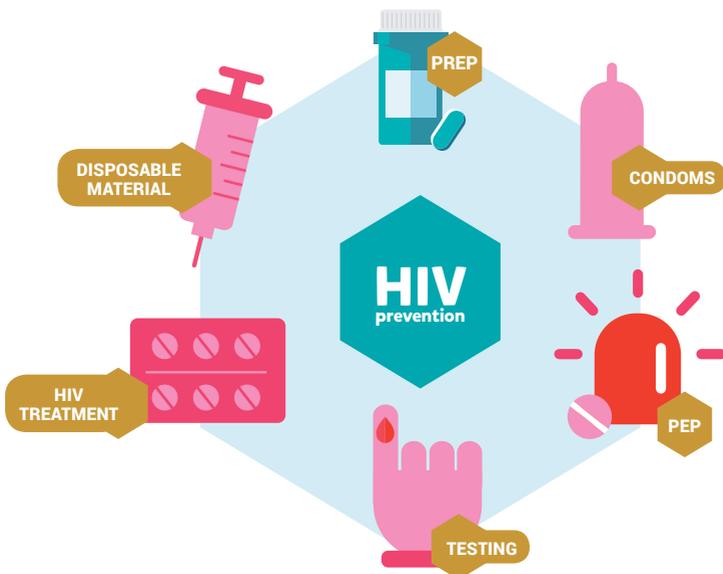
## PREP ONLY PROTECTS AGAINST HIV

Prep, like PEP, does not protect against other sexually transmitted infections (STIs): gonorrhoea, condylomas (related to papillomavirus), chlamydia, hepatitis A/B/C, syphilis, etc. Nor does it prevent unwanted pregnancies. Therefore, Prep must be used in combination with enhanced and individualised sexual healthcare: vaccinations, regular testing for STIs, treatment of STIs, pregnancy tests and contraception (see section “Aftercare while taking Prep?”).

## DIVERSIFIED HIV PREVENTION!

Prep is an additional prevention tool to a range of HIV preventions that can be used by themselves or in combination with other strategies. This is called diversified prevention:

- **The use of internal and external condoms and lubricating gel.**
- **Regular HIV testing (conventional testing, rapid or “TroD” testing, self-testing).**
- **Use of VCT in emergencies.**
- **Use of HIV treatment as a prevention tool** by the HIV-positive partner: viral load undetectable for at least six months = no reported cases of transmission to the HIV-negative partner.
- **The use of single-use disposable equipment during drug use** (injection, snif-fing, chemsex, slam, etc.).



Choosing to use Prep, like choosing to use condoms or other methods, is a personal decision. The important thing is to find the prevention strategy that suits you best and contributes to your sexual development.

## SIDE EFFECTS

Taking emtricitabine/tenofovir disoproxil to reduce the risk of HIV infection is usually very well tolerated but like most drugs, it can sometimes cause side effects.

Only 1 in 10 people say they experience light nausea, diarrhoea, or headaches during the first weeks of treatment. More serious side effects, related to kidney problems, are exceptional. If they occur, they are reversible when treatment is stopped. Therefore, kidney function monitoring is included in Prep aftercare.

## INTERACTIONS

When taking Prep, it is not advisable to regularly take kidney toxic drugs such as oral non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (ibuprofen, Voltarene®, Indocid®, etc.).

Products such as psyllium, activated charcoal or gastric bandages should also be avoided two hours before and two hours after taking Prep, as they may prevent the proper assimilation of the medication.



On the other hand, emtricitabine/tenofovir disoproxil has no known interaction with alcohol or recreational drugs, nor with contraceptive treatments or antidepressants. There are also no known effects on libido and sexual performance.

If in doubt, do not hesitate to ask a competent health professional: pharmacist and/or doctor. It is also possible to use the Treatment Actions interaction tool, available on the free [AT MedInfo application](#).

# WHO IS PREP FOR?

**I**n France, Prep is recommended for all adults and adolescents over the age of 15 who are highly exposed to HIV. This high exposure can be linked to several factors:

Belonging to one or more of the following populations:

- Men who have sex with men (whether they define themselves as gay, bisexual or heterosexual).
- Trans people who have sex with men.
- People from regions with very high HIV epidemics (particularly sub-Saharan Africa, the Caribbean, and South America).
- Sex workers.
- Injecting drug users (as a supplement to other harm reduction tools).
- Anyone whose sexual partners belong to these populations.

To individual situations:

- Non-use of condoms.
- High number of partners.
- Partners of unknown HIV status or at perceived risk of contracting HIV.
- Partner living with HIV and having an uncontrolled or unknown viral load.
- Partner's unwillingness to use a condom.
- Exposure to sexual violence.
- Sexually transmitted infections (STIs) or use of emergency treatment (PEP) in the last 12 months.

More broadly, anyone who feels at risk of HIV infection can ask a healthcare provider for Prep.

If a doctor refuses to prescribe Prep for you, you can seek advice from another practitioner and contact us at [prep@aides.org](mailto:prep@aides.org).

# WHERE TO GET PREP?

**P**rep must be prescribed by a doctor. This may be your doctor or gynecologist. If you prefer, you can also make an appointment for a Prep specialist consultation at the hospital, at a screening center (Cegidd) or at a sexual health center: these places are listed on [prep-info.fr/carte-des-consultations](http://prep-info.fr/carte-des-consultations) and [sida-info-service.org/annuaire](http://sida-info-service.org/annuaire).

## 1 / FIRST CONSULTATION: INITIATION

During the first appointment, the doctor will assess with you the prospect and possibility of taking Prep. The most important thing is to make sure that you are not infected with HIV and that you do not have kidney failure. To this end, and to start Prep as quickly as possible, the ideal situation is to have had a blood test within 7 days before the consultation. If the blood test is not available, it can be done on the day of the first consultation and Prep can begin after getting the result.

## 2 / PRESCRIPTION

With the prescription, you can go to your local pharmacy or hospital pharmacy. The pharmacy may not have the medicine in stock, if they do not, they can order it to be delivered the same day or the next day.

Since the arrival of generics, some dispensing errors have been reported. We advise you to pay attention to the medicine you are given. It must mention the following two molecules only: emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil.

If there is a problem related to the pharmacy's lack of knowledge about Prep, do not hesitate to tell your pharmacist that a Prep Guide has been designed by AIDES and the National Order of Pharmacists. It is available on the [cespharm.fr](http://cespharm.fr) website or [prep-info.fr](http://prep-info.fr).

## 3 / SECOND CONSULTATION: MONITORING

The second consultation should take place 1 month after the first. This consultation is important: it allows the doctor to check for any HIV infection that may have gone undetected at the first appointment, make sure you are tolerating the medication well, and to discuss any issues you may have.

At the end of this consultation, you may be given a 3-month prescription of Prep and the follow-up will be quarterly (see page 12).

## 4 / TREATMENT AND REIMBURSEMENT

Generic medicines are fully covered by French Social Security, so no advance payment can be requested by the pharmacy. On the other hand, there is a charge for medical consultations and tests. This is normally covered by your private medical insurance or complementary health insurance (C2S).

It is therefore important to carry your “carte vitale” and your private insurance card at all your medical appointments to prove your entitlement to social security cover.

- Undocumented foreign nationals residing in France on a permanent basis, i.e., continuously for more than three months, can apply for state medical assistance (AME) which covers Prep.
- If you are not entitled to Social Security, please contact the Cegidd social service, the hospital, the town hall, or a healthcare drop-in centre (Pass). A social worker will be able to assist you in gaining entitlement.
- If you cannot afford to pay the costs upfront, if you do not have private insurance or any Social Security rights, opt for the Cegidd, which will be able to take care of you and prescribe the medicine free of charge.



If you have any problems getting Prep, do not hesitate to contact us at [prep@aides.org](mailto:prep@aides.org).

### Access to Prep for minors

Adolescents over the age of 15 now have the right to be prescribed Prep, but the issue of confidentiality may arise for those whose social benefits appear on their parents' or guardians' social security statements. Although the name of the medicine or the nature of the tests are not specified, the type of treatment and the amount are mentioned.

We therefore recommend that minors who wish to keep their Prep treatment confidential contact their local Cegidd, which will be able to take care of them free of charge and confidentially.

# AFTERCARE WHEN TAKING PREP?

**T**aking Prep means taking on a specific sexual healthcare programme comprising several points:

## 1 / QUARTERLY FOLLOW-UP

The prescription of Prep must be associated with regular clinical and biological monitoring to make sure there is no:

- HIV infection.
- Other sexually transmitted infections (STIs) (*see page 13*).
- Pregnancy (*see page 13*).
- Adverse renal events.

These appointments are also an opportunity to renew your Prep prescription.

Regardless of where you initially consulted, if you wish, follow-up and renewal of your Prep prescription can be carried out by your GP or any other GP, even via teleconsultation.



When you take Prep, it is preferable (but not compulsory) to inform your GP, to avoid any incompatibility with other treatments. If you have any doubts about interactions, do not hesitate to ask the prescribing doctor, a pharmacist, or consult the resources mentioned on page 25.

An e-learning platform has been set up to support GPs in caring for Prep users. It has been jointly developed with all the stakeholders involved. You can give the address to your GP: [formaprep.org](https://formaprep.org).

## 2 / STIs

Whether or not you take Prep, having a sex life means exposing yourself to the risk of contracting one or more STIs. These STIs can be viral (hepatitis, herpes, papillomavirus, etc.) or bacterial (gonococcus, chlamydia, syphilis, etc.).

In addition to the blood test, it is therefore advisable that the quarterly check-up include, (depending on your circumstances) tests for chlamydia and gonococcus at the three “sites”: genital (vagina/penis), rectal (anus) and pharyngeal (throat). It is not uncommon for these infections to be invisible (“asymptomatic”) and diagnosing them means they can be treated.

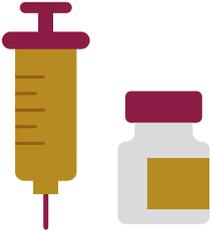
**A more detailed guide to these infections is available on [prep-info.fr](http://prep-info.fr).**

If you have been diagnosed with one or more STIs, it is also strongly recommended that, whenever possible, you notify your sexual partners, so that they can be diagnosed and treated in turn. This breaks the chain of transmission.

**A flyer explaining how to make this notification is available on [prep-info.fr](http://prep-info.fr).**



### Vaccinations



As part of your sexual health follow-up, several vaccinations may be offered. Some are highly recommended: hepatitis A, hepatitis B, HPV (papillomavirus), etc.

## 3 / PREP AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

### MOTHERHOOD

Whether you want to have a child, are pregnant or have just given birth, we recommend that you speak to the doctor who prescribes Prep. If no other means of prevention are available, Prep can be prescribed during pregnancy for women at high risk of HIV infection.

## CONTRACEPTION

It should be emphasised that Prep is not a contraceptive. To prevent unwanted pregnancy, it is important, when taking Prep, to use a method of contraception that is adapted to your lifestyle, your history, and your practices.

### **There is no interference between Prep and contraceptives.**

General practitioners, gynaecologists and midwives are also there to inform you about all these issues, help you choose the contraception that suits you and prescribe it for you. You can also go to a Family Planning and Education Centre (CPEF) near you, or directly to a pharmacy if you need emergency over the counter contraception.

**More information on [choisirsacontraception.fr](http://choisirsacontraception.fr).**

## 4 / SUPPORT

Taking Prep can lead to issues or questions on:

- how to take it.
- compliance (not forgetting to take it).
- interaction of Prep with other prevention tools.
- perception of Prep by one's family, friends, lovers, etc.
- relationships with the medical community.
- the many and varied stakeholders.

**So, do not hesitate to get support, especially during the first few months!**

## PREP COUNSELLORS

They are activists from different associations (AIDES, Enipse, Acceptess-T, Afrique Avenir, etc.), trained and experienced in sexual health counseling. They are trained to be non-judgmental, they draw on their personal experience, and also on experiences of the other people they have counseled on the use of Prep.

They are bound by strict confidentiality rules regarding the content of your discussions and can only talk to carers if you give them permission to do so. Sometimes these sessions can be done together with a nurse or psychologist from the service.

## THE PROCESS OF PREP SUPPORT

Prep support can be offered to you from your first appointment at the hospital or Cegidd. It takes the form of a confidential discussion in a designated room. If you prefer, this can also be done by telephone or by video (Skype, WhatsApp).

We recommend that you see the counsellor at least once to give them your contact details. You can then ask her/him between appointments if you have any questions about Prep or sexual health in general.

If you are being treated for Prep by your general practitioner or if no Prep support has been set up in the service where you are consulting, do not hesitate to contact AIDES to ask for support.

**To find your nearest AIDES office, go to [aides.org](https://www.aides.org).**

## TALKING TO OTHER PREP USERS

A guide is good, but nothing can replace talking to other Prep users.

The **PrEP'Dial** group on Facebook is the biggest French-speaking group for chatting to Prep users and stakeholders: it is a space for self-support between users, debate and news on Prep and sexual health. Impossible not to find an answer to your questions! And of course, it is 24/7: [facebook.com/groups/PrepDial](https://www.facebook.com/groups/PrepDial).



If you have any questions about Prep, you can also contact Sida Info Service 24 hours a day on **0 800 840 800** or on [sida-info-service.org](https://www.sida-info-service.org).

# HOW TO TAKE PREP?

**L**hen you are on Prep, the antiretrovirals in your body prevent HIV from infecting cells by blocking its multiplication. All studies show that for Prep to work, it must be taken correctly.

Prep can be taken for short or long periods of time, depending on your sexual life, your comfort level, and on the measures you take to avoid missing doses. To be empowered in this decision, you need to know how **to start, stop and resume taking Prep**, but also how **to react if you forget to take it**.

Some tests carried out with cis men allow us to recommend a way of taking Prep for this group and only for this group (*pages 17 to 19*). Cis women and trans people need to take Prep in a different way (*pages 20 to 22*). This is because Prep penetrates vaginal tissue differently and because of the interactions between Prep and certain hormones that trans women may be taking. These recommendations are subject to change as research on Prep progresses.



## ATTENTION

People **living with hepatitis B** should not stop using Prep without first discussing it with their doctor. This is because the two molecules in Prep also act on the hepatitis B virus: people who stop and start again one after the other could reactivate the hepatitis B virus and damage their liver.

**Prep works well if  
you take it right!**

## A SMALL GLOSSARY OF TERMS

### ***Cis or cisgender person:***

a person whose gender expression and/or gender identity is consistent with the sex assigned to him/her at birth.

### ***Trans or transgender person:***

a person whose gender expression and/or gender identity deviates from traditional expectations based on the sex assigned to him/her at birth.

# FOR CIS MEN

(HETEROSEXUAL, BISEXUAL, HOMOSEXUAL, ETC.)

1

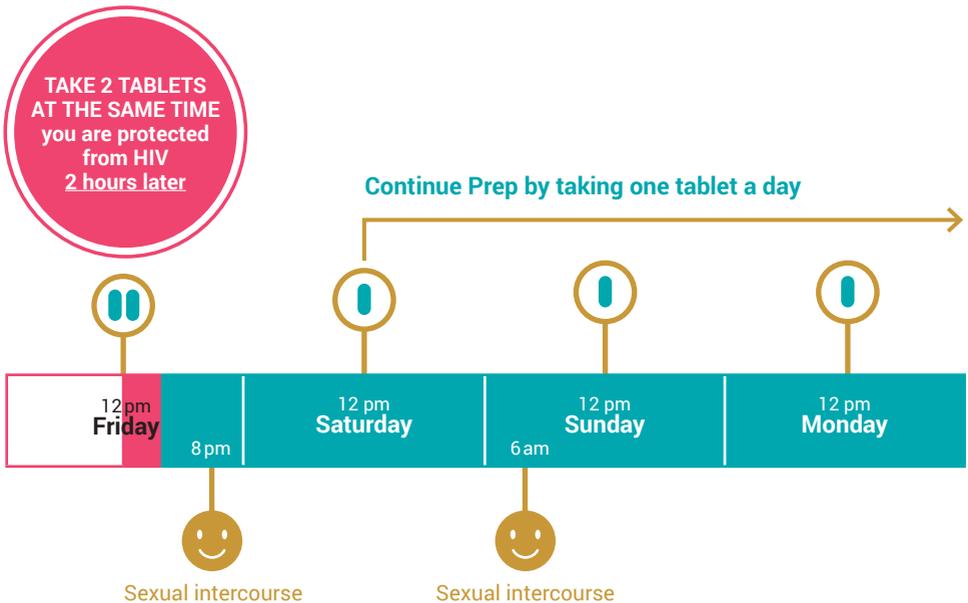
## STARTING PREP

**Start Prep by taking 2 tablets at once.** This will give you complete protection against HIV after two hours and for twenty-four hours. This double dose can have undesirable gastric effects: to alleviate this, remember to eat something at the same time.

Then, during the whole period you want to be protected by Prep, you should continue to take 1 tablet every 24 hours (give or take two hours) to maintain protection against HIV.

### Starting Prep for cis men

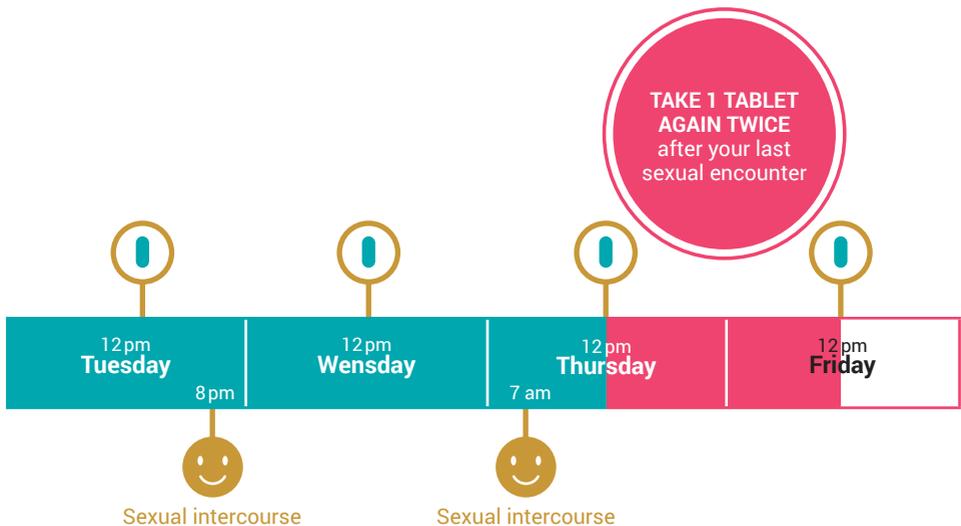
(heterosexual, bisexual, homosexual, etc.)



There are several reasons for wanting to stop Prep, either for a short period (to start again the following weekend, for example) or for a much longer period.

**!** Be careful, before stopping Prep **you must continue taking it again twice after the last sexual encounter to maintain protection** (see diagram below). To be protected against HIV, taking Prep after sex is just as important as taking it before.

### Stopping Prep for cis men (heterosexual, bisexual, homosexual, etc.)



#### The shortest possible duration for taking Prep is therefore 3 days:

- 2 tablets to be taken at the same time, between 2 hours and 24 hours before sexual intercourse.
- 1 tablet to be taken approximately 24 hours after the first dose (to within 2 hours).
- 1 tablet to be taken approximately 24 hours after the second dose (to within 2 hours).

## 3

## STARTING AGAIN

To start Prep again, whether after a few days, weeks or months, all you have to do is the same thing you did at the beginning: **take 2 tablets in one go at least 2 hours and at most 24 hours before sexual intercourse.**

## 4

## IF YOU FORGET

It depends on the case, but forgetting to take Prep can be a problem.

If you have forgotten a dose but have taken Prep for 4 days (or more) in the last 7 days, the concentration of the drug in the body is sufficient to allow for some flexibility:

- If you notice you have forgotten less than 12 hours after your usual dosing time, take a tablet immediately and continue to take it at your usual time on the following days.
- If you remember more than 12 hours after your usual time, skip that time and take a tablet at your usual time the next day.

On the other hand, if you have missed a dose and have only been taking Prep for 3 days (or less) in the last 7 days, the concentration of the drug in your body is not sufficient to allow for any flexibility.

In this situation, if you have had sex, have not used a condom, and are unsure of your partner's HIV status, you are at risk of acquiring HIV. In this case, we recommend that you go for post-exposure treatment for HIV (*see the box on PEP on page 23*).

# FOR CIS WOMEN AND TRANS PEOPLE

1

## STARTING PREP

To get full protection against HIV, start by taking 1 tablet a day for 7 days (at the same time, to within 2 hours). To protect yourself from HIV during this 7-day period, it is advisable to use a condom.

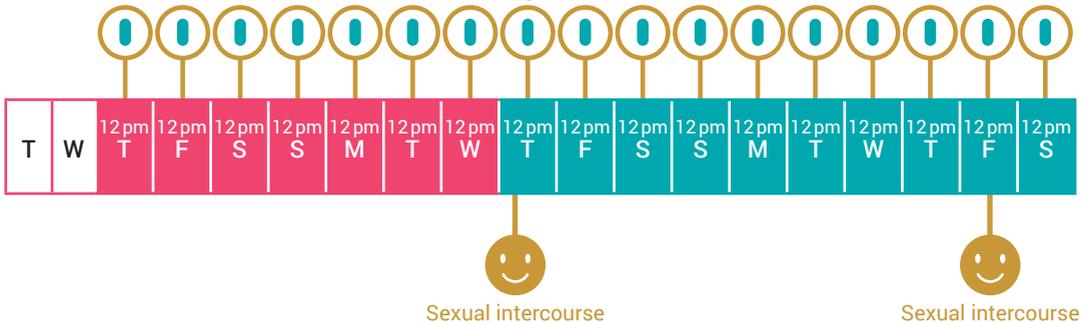
Then, during the whole period you want to be protected by Prep, you should continue to take 1 tablet every 24 hours to maintain protection against HIV.



### Starting Prep for cis women and trans people



Continue Prep by taking one tablet a day



## 2

## STOPPING PREP

There can be several reasons for wanting to stop Prep, either for a short period of time or for a much longer period.

**!** Before stopping Prep, **you must continue to take it for 7 days after your last sexual encounter** (see diagram below). Taking Prep after sex is just as important as taking it before, to be protected against HIV.

### Stopping Prep for cis women and transgender people



## 3

## STARTING AGAIN

To start Prep again, whether after a few days, weeks or months off, you just need to do the same thing as at the beginning: **take 1 tablet a day for 7 days before the first sexual encounter.**

## 4

## IF YOU FORGET

It depends on the case but forgetting to take a Prep can be a problem.

### DURING THE FIRST 7 DAYS OF TAKING PREP

You must take Prep for 7 consecutive days for the concentration of the drug in your body to be sufficient to protect you.

**If you have had sex without waiting for the 7 days of daily Prep**, have not used a condom, and are unsure of your partner's HIV status, you are at risk of acquiring HIV. In this case, we recommend that you go for post-exposure treatment for HIV (see the box on the PEP on the next page).

If you have missed a dose, but have not had sex, reset the 7-day counter to zero.

### AFTER THE FIRST 7 DAYS OF TAKING PREP

After 7 days of use, the concentration of the drug in the body is sufficient to allow for some flexibility. Thus, it is recommended to keep taking it at a fixed time, but large time differences will not reduce Prep's efficacy:

- If you notice you have forgotten to take it less than 12 hours after your usual time, take a tablet immediately and continue to take it at your usual time on the following days.
- If you miss a tablet more than 12 hours after your usual time, take a tablet the next day at your usual time. This is because once the medication has been taken for the first 7 days, one missed dose per week does not reduce the protection provided by Prep.

On the other hand, if you have missed more than one dose in a week and you have had sex, have not used a condom, and are unsure of your partner's HIV status, you are at risk of acquiring HIV. In this case, we recommend that you go for post-exposure treatment for HIV (see box on PEP on the next page).



## Post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP)

If the situation so requires, you can request emergency treatment (within 48 hours maximum and ideally within the first four hours after you have taken a risk). Treatment is available at the hospital: on the infectious diseases ward (during the day during the week) or at the emergency room (in the evening, at night and on weekends). It is also possible to get emergency treatment in some Cegidd clinics.

For the address of the nearest specialist, contact Sida Info Service 24 hours a day on **0 800 840 800** or on [sida-info-service.org](https://sida-info-service.org).

## PREP AND TIME ZONES



*When travelling to a different time zone how should you take your tablets?*

If you want to keep the same time at your destination, you should take your tablet 2 hours later each day. It is also possible to anticipate your journey by a few days, by starting your tablet earlier or later before departure.

This 2-hour delay increases to 12 hours if you have been taking Prep every day for at least 7 days. In this case, for most destinations, you can make the change in one go.

For people who change time zone very regularly (flight crew for example), it is preferable to keep an interval of 24 hours between each intake, whatever the time of day at the destination. A watch with an alarm always set to the same time zone or an application such as Medisafe® can help you do this.

**Either way, the idea is to maintain enough medication in the body to protect against HIV.**

## Prep applications

### My PrEP®

No more forgetting or late Prep pills! My PrEP will send you notifications reminding you to take your tablets on time. The app also calculates your HIV protection status (from when to when you are protected by Prep). No more questions just follow the application's instructions.

Using My PrEP you can also see the history of when you took your tablets as well as statistics.

**Please note that the application is reserved for cis men only.**

### AT-PrEP®

The organisation Actions Traitements has launched an application specially intended for people taking Prep. It is designed to be like a "coach", including a reminder device, a drug interaction chart, a logbook for reminding people of appointments and practical advice.

### Medisafe®

To help you manage your medication intake (whether changing time zones or not), you can also use the Medisafe® application which reminds you when to take your tablets, monitors the stock of remaining tablets and checks your intake history.



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**If you have any doubts or questions about how to take the Prep, do not hesitate to talk to your pharmacist, your GP, or your Prep companion!**

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## USEFUL RESOURCES

- **Prep'Dial:** Facebook group for exchange and support between Prep users and other stakeholders (more than 13,000 members).
- **prep-info.fr:** This site has all the documents published on Prep, links, references to studies and research on Prep including a space for healthcare professionals.
- **Sida Info Service:** 0 800 840 800 or sida-info-service.org (special Prep file, livechat, email contact).
- **sexosafe.fr:** the reference site for prevention among men who have sex with men published by Santé publique France.
- You can also consult **seronet.info** and **vih.org** which are mines of information on Prep!
- To learn more about Prep abroad:
  - **prepwatch.org**
  - **prepineurope.org**

## TOOLS FOR HEALTH PROFESSIONALS

- **FormaPrEP:** e-learning platform to support first-time prescribing and monitoring of Prep in private practice – **formaprep.org**
- **Vihcllic:** information site to help with prescription and monitoring (prevention, drug interactions, monitoring) – **vihcllic.fr**
- **PrEP brochure – Assistance with dispensing** for pharmacy professionals, co-written by AIDES and Cespharm (Ordre des pharmaciens) – **cespharm.fr**

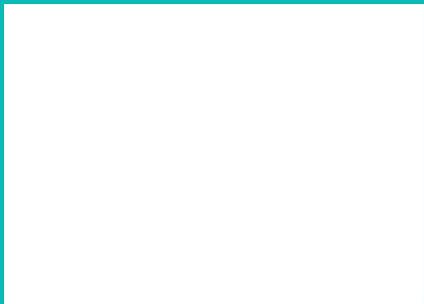
## ABOUT US

AIDES is the leading organisation involved in the fight against HIV/AIDS in France and is located in 72 towns in France. Co-investor of the first Prep trial in France (ANRS-Ipergay), AIDES has strongly campaigned for the authorisation and free access to Prep for all. Even today, AIDES is still actively working to make Prep more widely known and to simplify access to it for all interested and affected people.

If you would like to get involved with us, there are regular information meetings about the organisation in all the towns where AIDES is based. To find the AIDES office nearest you, go to [aides.org](https://aides.org).

**If you would like to give us feedback on this brochure, please do not hesitate to write to us at: [prep@aides.org](mailto:prep@aides.org).**





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