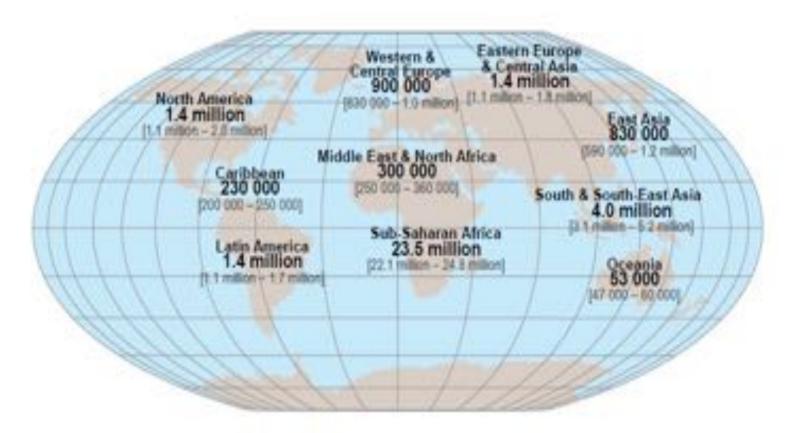






Adults and children estimated to be living with HIV | 2011

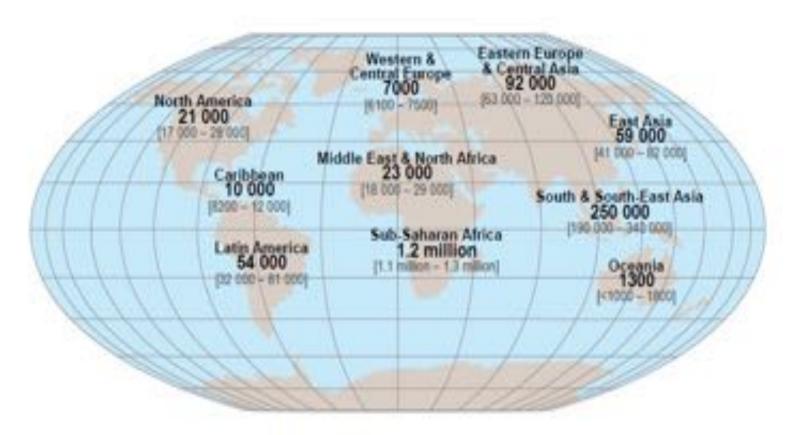


Total: 34.0 million [31.4 million - 35.9 million]





Estimated adult and child deaths from AIDS | 2011

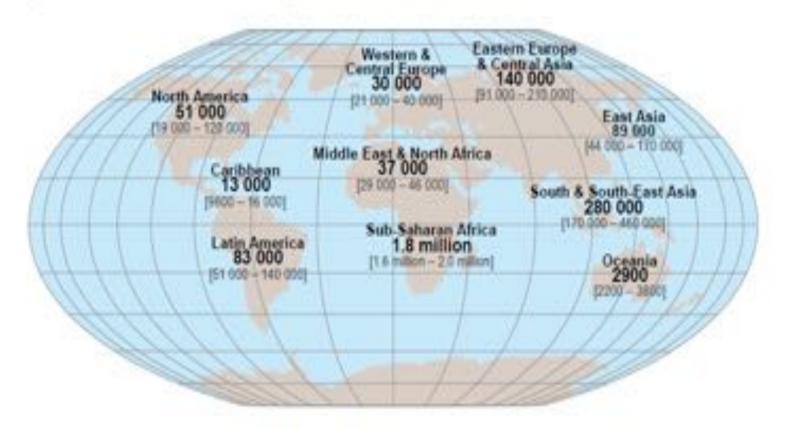


Total: 1.7 million [1.5 million - 1.9 million]





Estimated number of adults and children newly infected with HIV | 2011



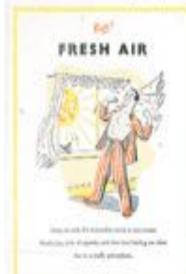
Total: 2.5 million [2.2 million - 2.8 million]





THE SEVEN RULES OF HEALTH

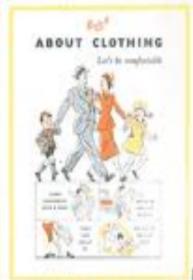
You and your family will stand a better chance of avoiding colds, influence and other common allments—as well as more serious diseases such as tuberculasis—if you fallow these simple rules. The rules offer the best guidance on how to improve your health and increase your vitality.



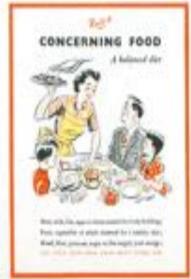




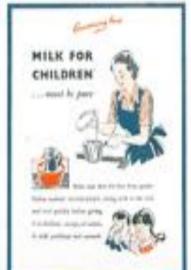














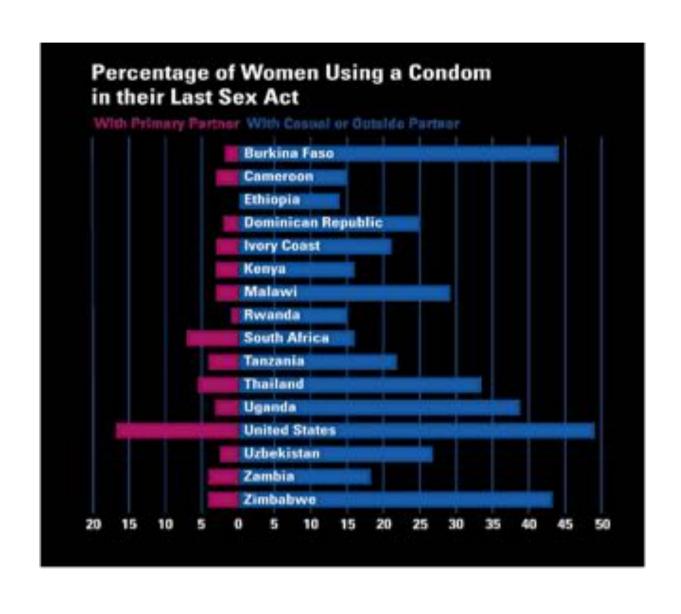
PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE - LET THE RULES BECOME HABITS



Why are Condoms Not Enough?



Why condoms are not enough





Management of genital infections (STIs)



Microbicides



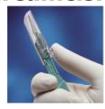
Cervical Barriers



Condoms



Male circumcision



Behavioral Counseling and Testing

Vaccines



HSV-2 **Suppressive** therapy



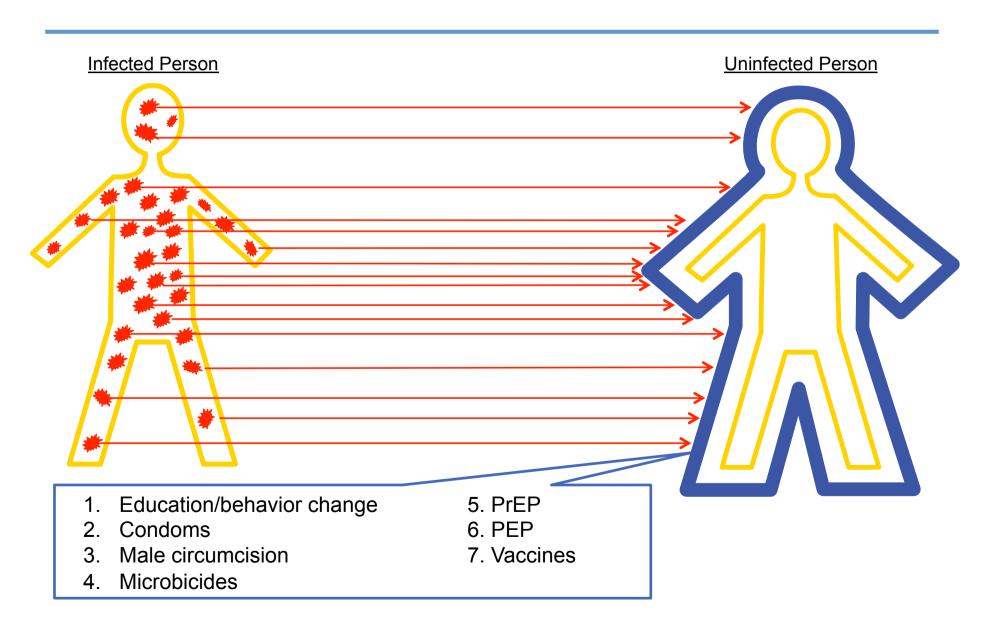






Chemoprophylaxis

Strategies Based on Action by <u>Uninfected</u> Individual to Prevent Infection

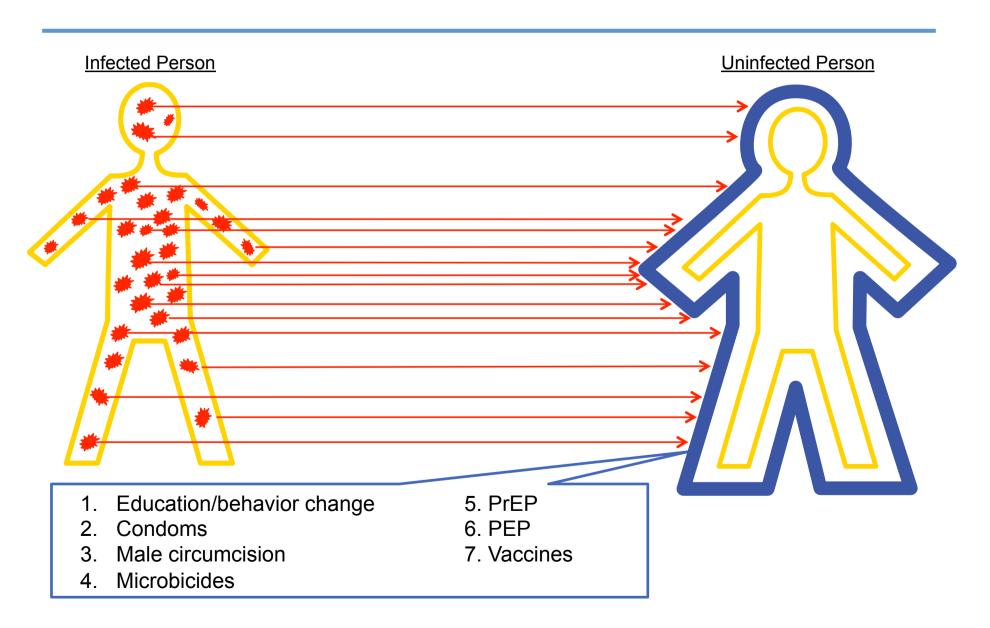


Biomedical Research Approaches to Prevention of HIV/AIDS

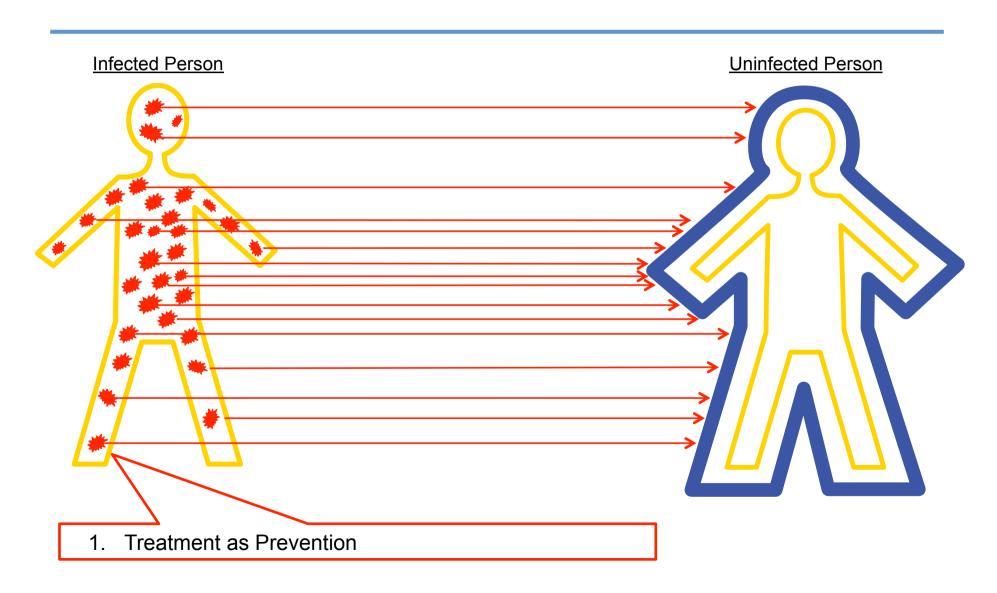
(1) <u>No ARV</u>

Category	Results	Comments	
Vaccine	Generally poor	One recent design gave borderline efficacy; highly efficacious vaccine unlikely for at least a decade.	
Treatment of venereal Herpes	No benefit	Control of Herpes replication in coinfected individuals gave no benefit in reducing transmission of HIV.	
Male circumcision	50–60% protection	Randomized controlled trials showed clear efficacy. Inexpensive.	
Microbicides-broad spectrum disinfectants	No benefit	Some even showed increased risk for infection, presumably through damage to mucosal surfaces.	

Strategies Based on Action by <u>Uninfected</u> Individual to Prevent Infection



Strategies Based on Action by <u>Infected</u> Individual to Prevent Infection



HPTN 052: Immediate vs Delayed ART for HIV Prevention in Serodiscordant Couples

HIV-infected, sexually active serodiscordant couples; CD4+ cell count of the infected partner: 350-550 cells/mm³

(N = 1763 couples)

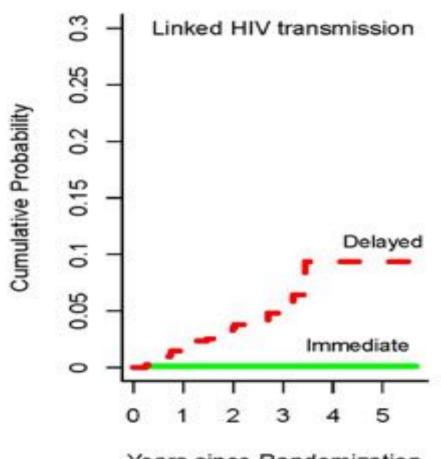
Immediate HAART

Initiate HAART at CD4+ cell count 350-550 cells/mm³ (n = 886 couples)

Delayed HAART Initiate HAART at CD4+ cell count ≤ 250 cells/mm^{3*} (n = 877 couples)

- Primary efficacy endpoint: virologically linked HIV transmission
- Primary clinical endpoints: WHO stage 4 events, pulmonary TB, severe bacterial infection and/or death
- Couples received intensive counseling on risk reduction and use of condoms

HPTN052: HIV-1 Transmissions

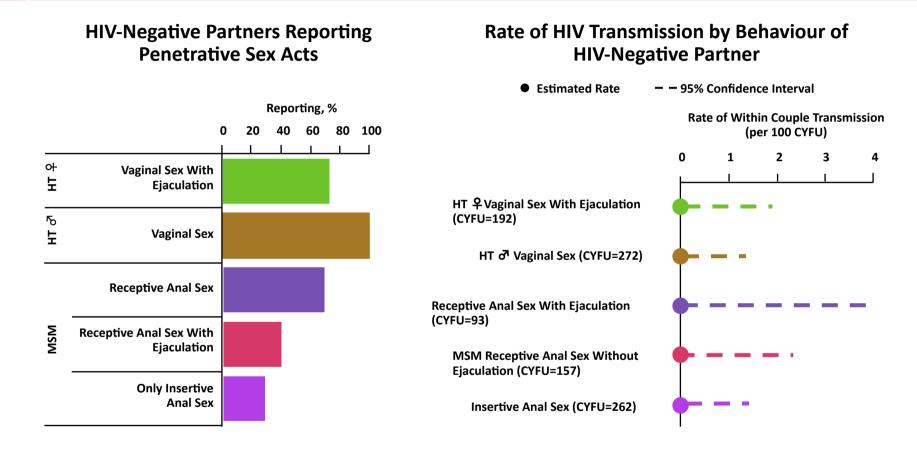


Years since Randomization
No. at Risk
Immediate 893 658 298 79 31 24
Delayed 882 655 297 80 26 22



PARTNER Study

Condomless Sex Acts and Rate of HIV Transmission by Sexual Behaviour



Suppressive ART resulted in zero linked transmissions to HIV-negative partners with condomless sex, despite a substantial number of sex acts. Unlinked transmissions did occur. Additional follow-up in MSM is forthcoming in the PARTNER2 study.

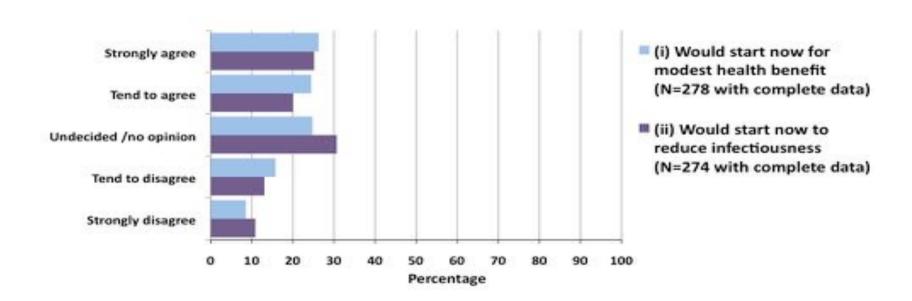




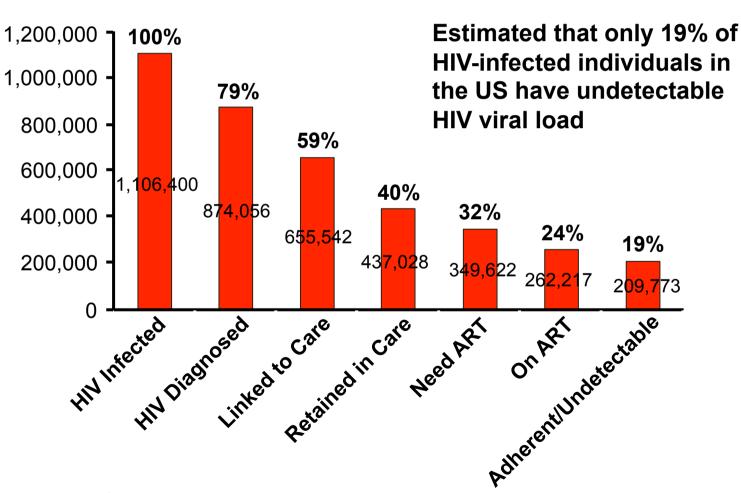


Treatment as Prevention: who wants it?

- Poster 1038 Rodger, A et al ASTRA UK
- Attitudes to early ART among 286 ART naïve individuals

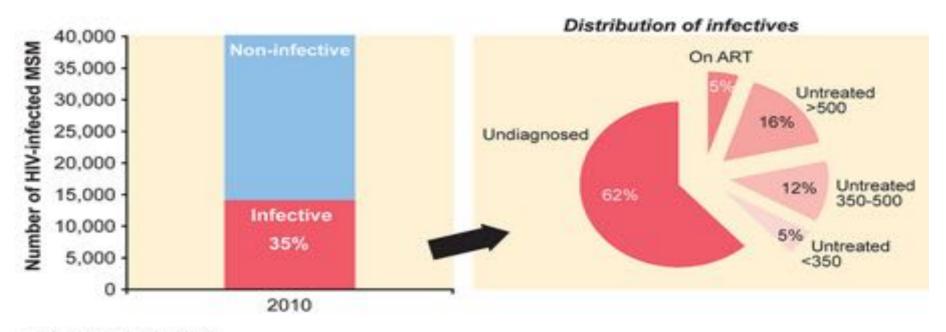


Challenges in Linkage to Care and Successful Treatment



Gardner EM, et al. Clin Infect Dis. 2011;52:793-800.

Distribution of infectives* among HIV-infected MSM, UK: 2010, *Brown et al*



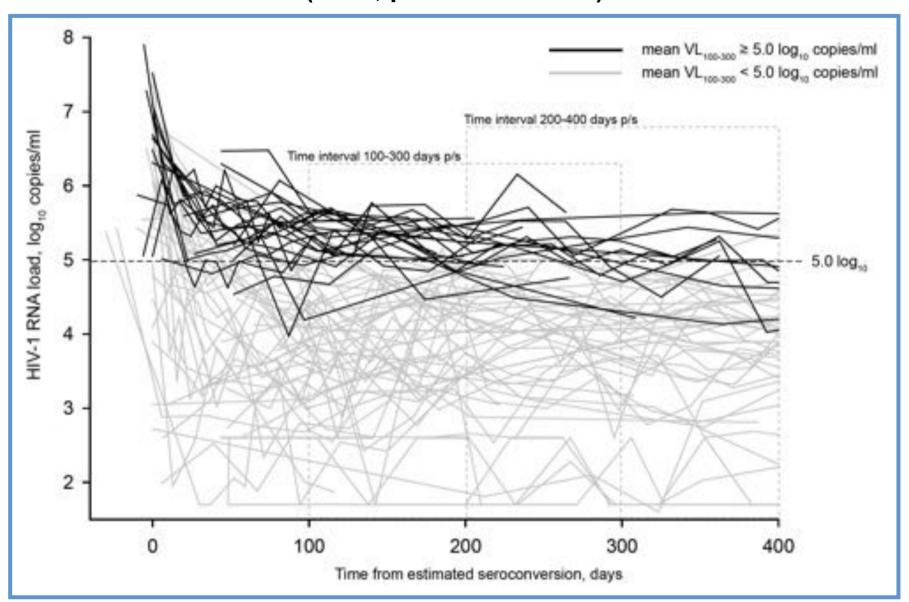
* viral load >1500 copies/ml

Extending ART to all MSM with CD4 counts <500 cells/mm³ would reduce infectivity from an estimated 35% to 29% and, in combination with halving the undiagnosed, to 21%.

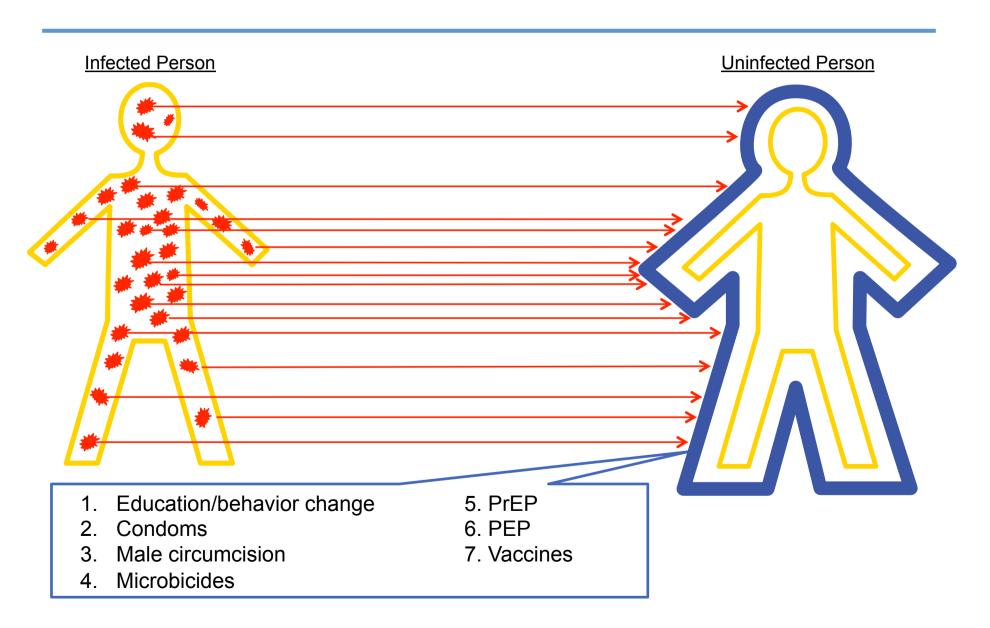
Source of new HIV Infections

- Phillips, UK, 2010 transmissions in MSM
- Source of new infections:
 - 49% undiagnosed in PHI
 - 34% undiagnosed in established infection
 - 10% diagnosed, ART naïve
 - 7% diagnosed, ART experienced
- Condom use more effective than ART in reducing incidence;
 combination of condom use AND ART most effective

Viral RNA Dynamics in Primary HIV-1 Subtype C Infection (n=75, pre-HAART data)



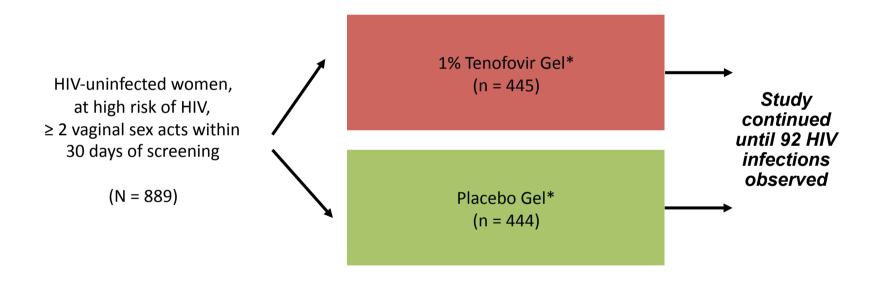
Strategies Based on Action by <u>Uninfected</u> Individual to Prevent Infection



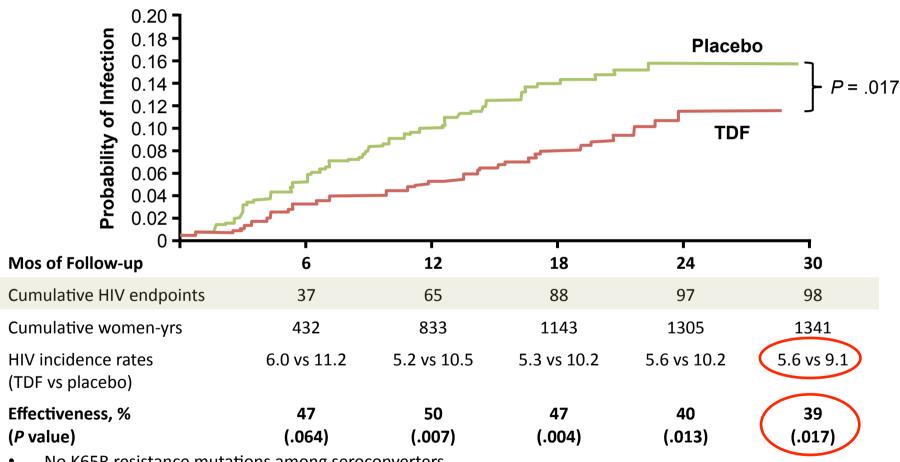


CAPRISA 004: 1% TFV Vaginal Gel for Prevention of HIV in Women

 Randomized, placebo-controlled, double-blind, proof-of-concept study conducted at 2 sites in South Africa



HIV Incidence in CAPRISA 004



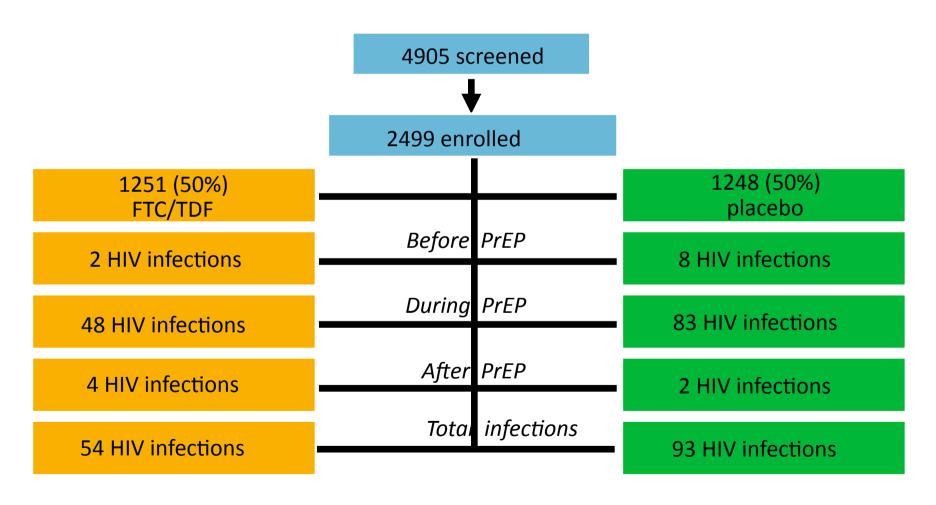
No K65R resistance mutations among seroconverters

Abdool Karim, Q, et al. Science. 2010;329:1168-1174.

iPrEx: Phase 3 Efficacy Study of Truvada



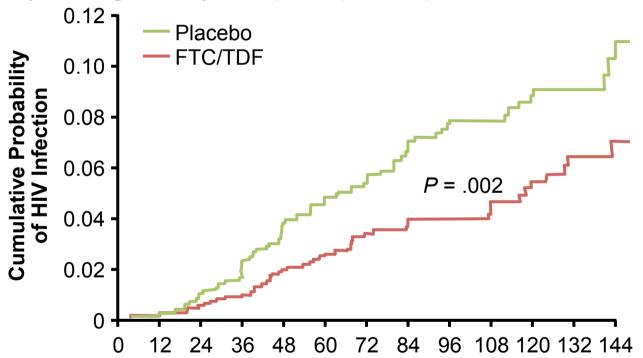
iPrEx: Enrollment and Follow-up



Grant R, et al. CROI 2011. Abstract 92.

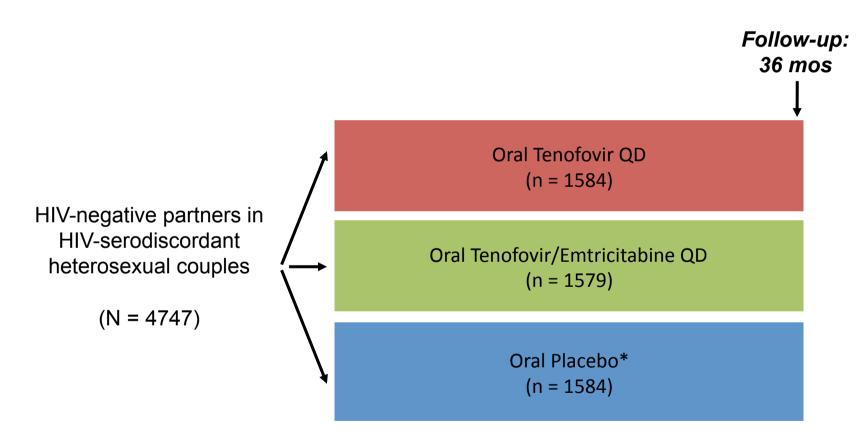
iPrEx: Efficacy

Efficacy through study end (mITT): 42% (95% CI: 18% to 60%)



Placebo 1248 1198 1157 1119 1030 932 786 638 528 433 344 239 106 FTC/TDF 1251 1190 1149 1109 1034 939 808 651 523 419 345 253 116

Partners PrEP: TDF vs TDF/FTC vs Placebo in HIV-Serodiscordant Couples



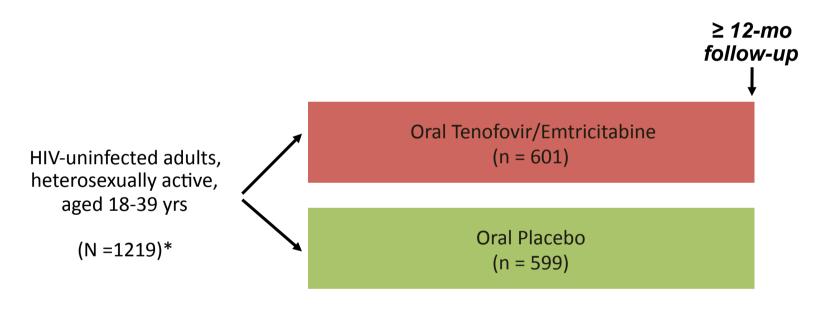
^{*}Placebo arm terminated early on July 10, 2011, by data and safety monitoring board.

Partners PrEP: Both PrEP Strategies Significantly Reduce HIV Acquisition

Primary Efficacy Outcome, mITT Analysis	TDF (n = 1584)	TDF/FTC (n = 1579)	Placebo (n = 1584)
HIV acquisitions, n	17	13	52
HIV incidence/100 PY	0.65	0.50	1.99
Efficacy vs placebo, % (95% CI)	67 (44-81)	75 (55-87)	
■ <i>P</i> value	< .0001	< .0001	

- Both PrEP strategies associated with significant reduction in HIV acquisition vs placebo in both men and women
 - TDF efficacy: 71% in women, 63% in men
 - TDF/FTC efficacy: 66% in women, 84% in men

TDF2: PrEP With TDF/FTC in HIV-Negative Heterosexuals in Botswana

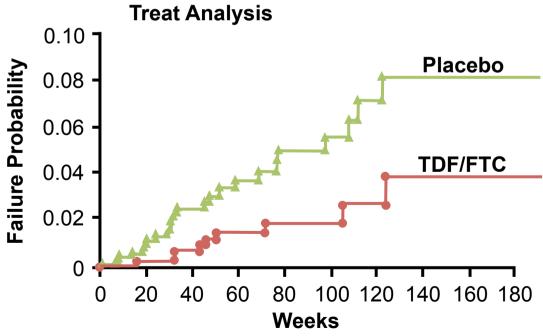


^{*}n = 19 patients excluded for failure to start study medication or HIV infection.

Thigpen MC, et al N Engl J Med. 2012; [Epub ahead of print].

TDF2: PrEP With TDF/FTC Significantly Reduces HIV Acquisition

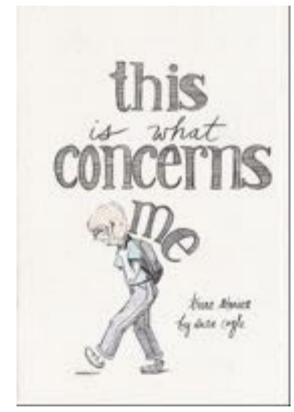
- 9 vs 24 patients seroconverted in TDF/FTC vs placebo arms, respectively
- Overall protective efficacy of TDF/FTC: 62.2% (95% CI: 21.5-83.4; P = 0.03)
- Reduction in HIV acquisition with TDF/FTC observed in both men and women but study underpowered to demonstrate sex-based differences in outcomes



Thigpen MC, et al N Engl J Med. 2012;[Epub ahead of print].



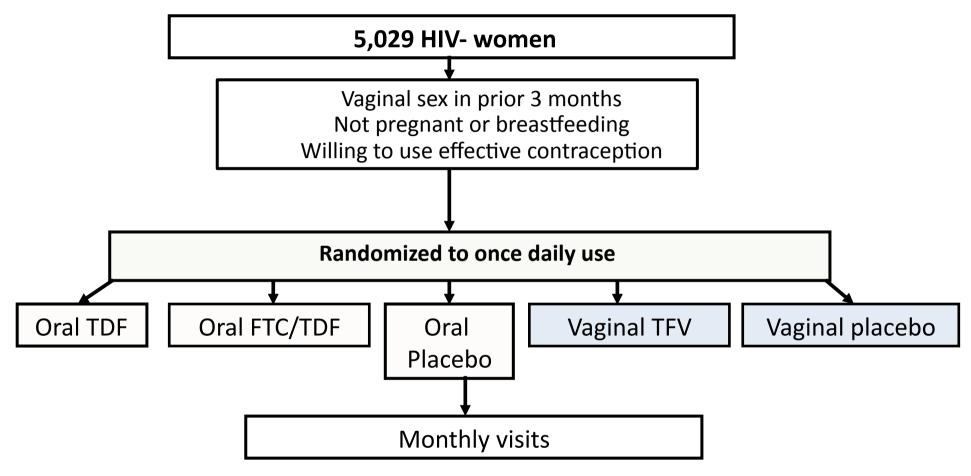








VOICE Design



Comprehensive HIV prevention counseling, condoms, contraception, pregnancy test, STI evaluation & treatment, provision of study product

1° endpoints: HIV infection, safety

Primary Efficacy Results (mITT)

	TDF*	Oral Placebo*	FTC/TDF	Oral Placebo	TFV Gel	Gel Placebo
Person-years	823	837	1285	1306	1026	1030
No. of HIV infections	52	35	61	60	61	70
HIV incidence per 100 p-y	6.3 (4.7, 8.3)	4.2 (2.9, 5.8)	4.7 (3.6, 6.1)	4.6 (3.5, 5.9)	5.9 (4.5, 7.6)	6.8 (5.3, 8.6)

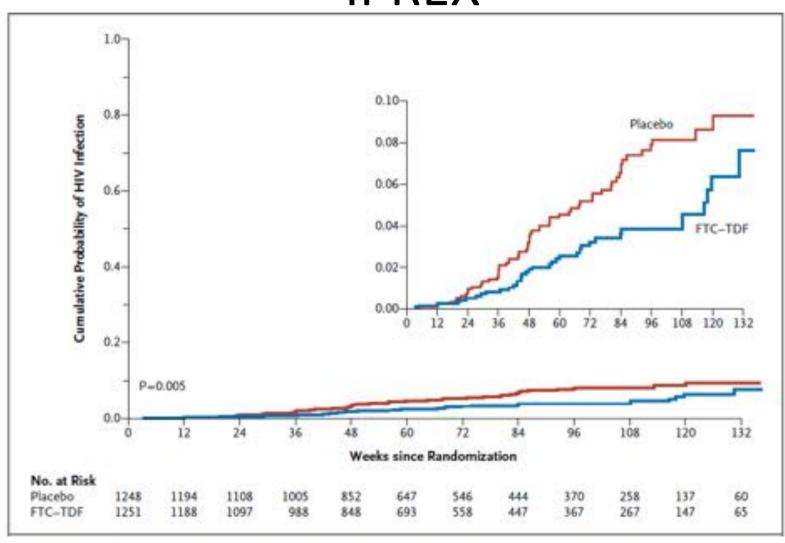
^{*}Censored on date when sites were asked to take women off of TDF and TDF placebo pills

Primary Efficacy Results (mITT)

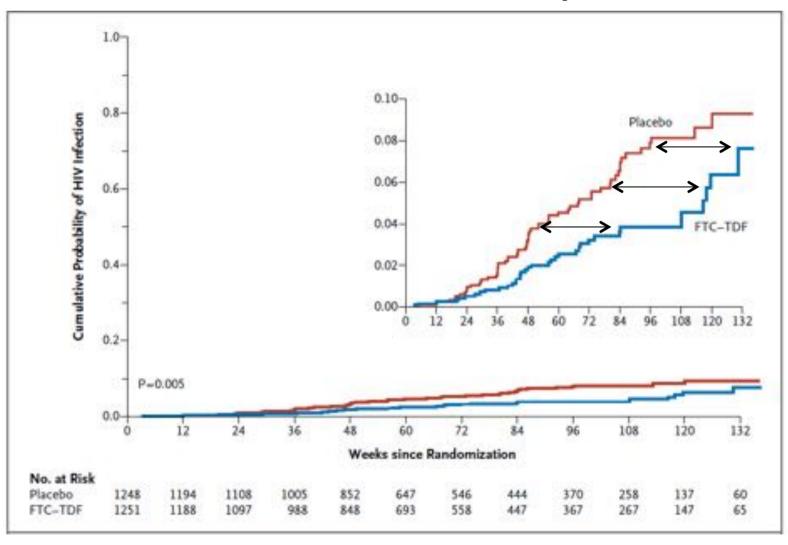
	TDF*	FTC/TDF			TFV Gel					
HIV protection efficacy vs. placebo										
HR 95% CI	1.49 (0.97, 2.3)		1.04 (0.7, 1.5)		0.85 (0.6, 1.2)					
P-value	0.07		>0.2		>0.2					

^{*}Censored on date when sites were informed to take women off of TDF and TDF placebo pills

IPREX

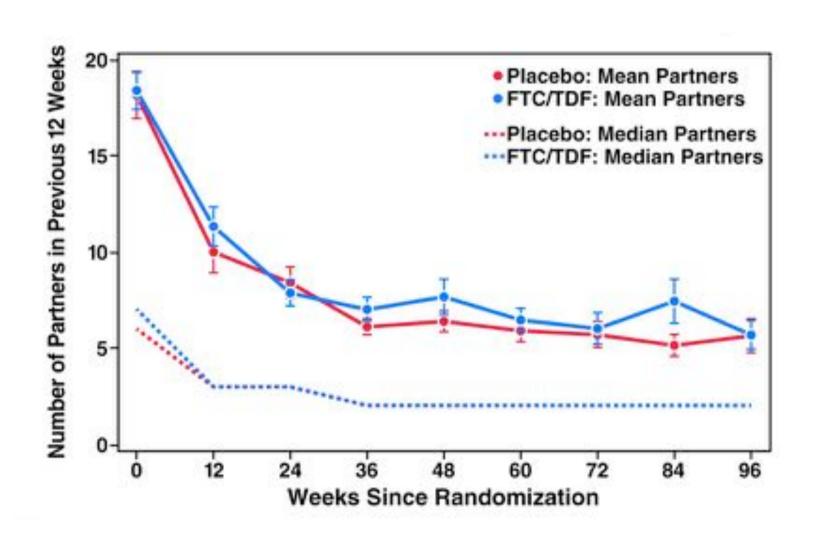


36 week delay

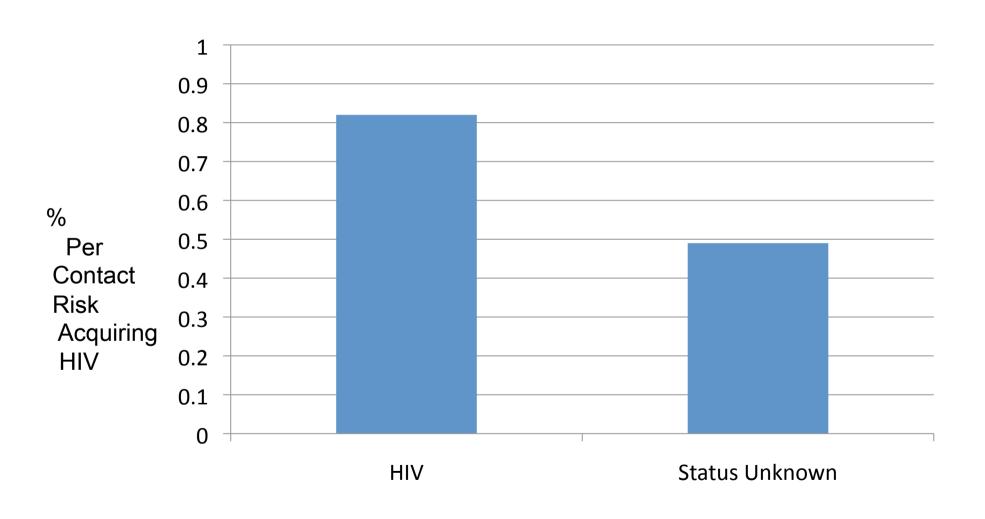


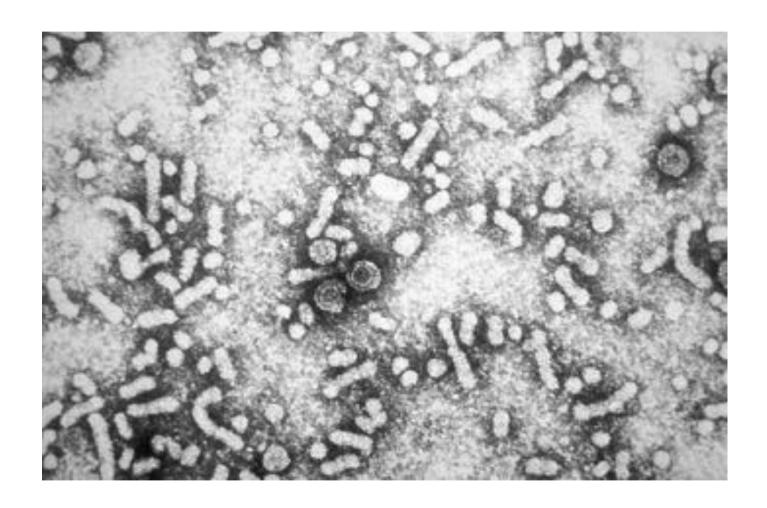
And what was happening before......

Sexual Partners in iPrEx



And what was happening before......

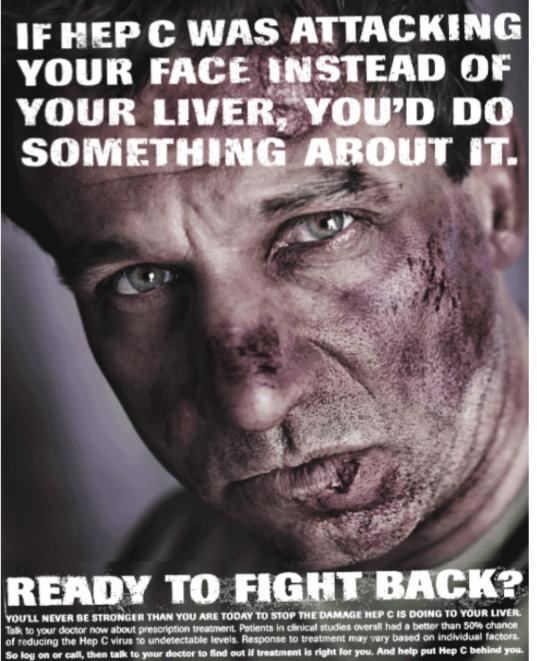










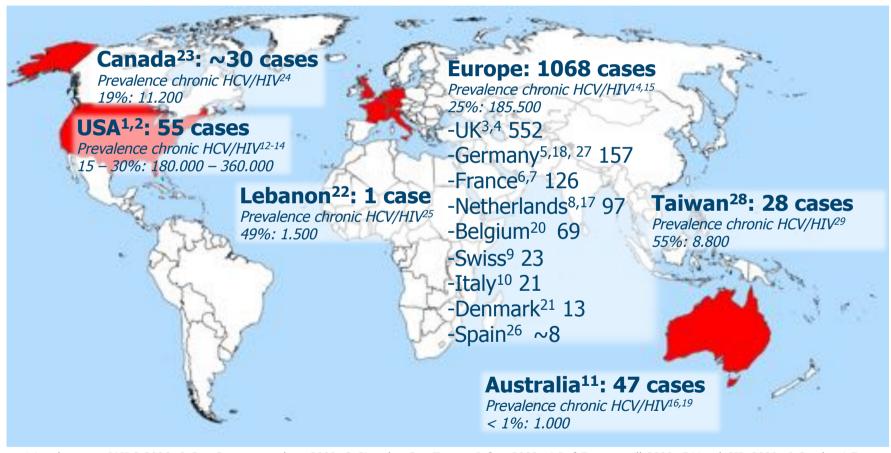


HepCSource.com

866-HepCSource

866-437-2768

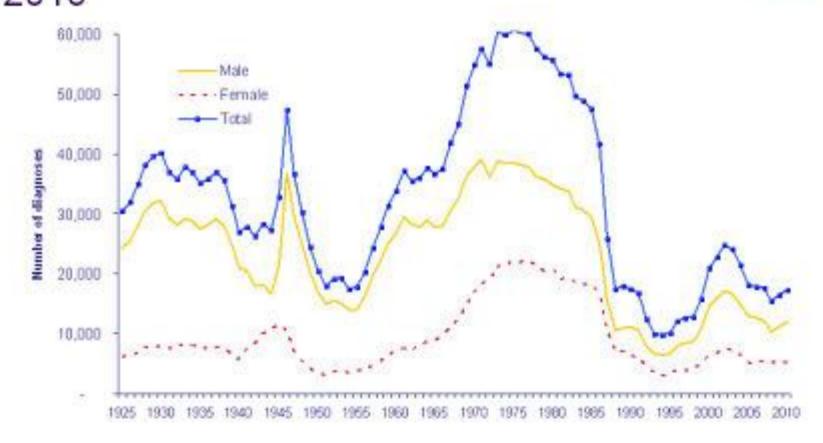
Acute HCV among HIV+ MSM



1:Luetkemeyer JAIDS 2006; 2:Cox Gastroenterology 2008; 3:Giraudon Sex Transm Infect 2008; 4:Ruf Eurosurveill 2008; 5:Vogel CID 2009; 6:Gambotti Euro Surveill 2005; 7:Morin Eur J Gastro Hepat 2011; 8:Urbanus AIDS 2009; 9:Rauch CID 2005; 10:Gallotta 4th Works. HIV & Hep. Coinf. 2008; 11:Matthews CID 2009; 12:Sherman CID 2002; 13:Backus JAIDS 2005; 14:UNAIDS Report 2008; 15:Soriano JID 2008; 16:Matthews CID 2011; 17:Arends Neth J Med 2011; 18:Neukam HIV Med 2011; 19:Pfafferott PLoS One 2011; 20:Bottieau Euro Surveill 2010; 21:Barfod Scand JID 2011; 22:Dionne-Odom Lancet Infect Dis 2009; 23:Hull personal conversation 2011; 24:Remis Public Health Agency of Canada 2002; 25:UNGASS Country progress Report 2010; 26:Soriano personal conversation 2011; 27:Boesecke 18th CROI Boston 2011 abstract #113; 28:Sun Liver International 2011; 29:Lee J F Med Assoc 2008

Number of diagnoses of gonorrhoea by sex, GUM clinics, England and Wales*: 1925 – 2010



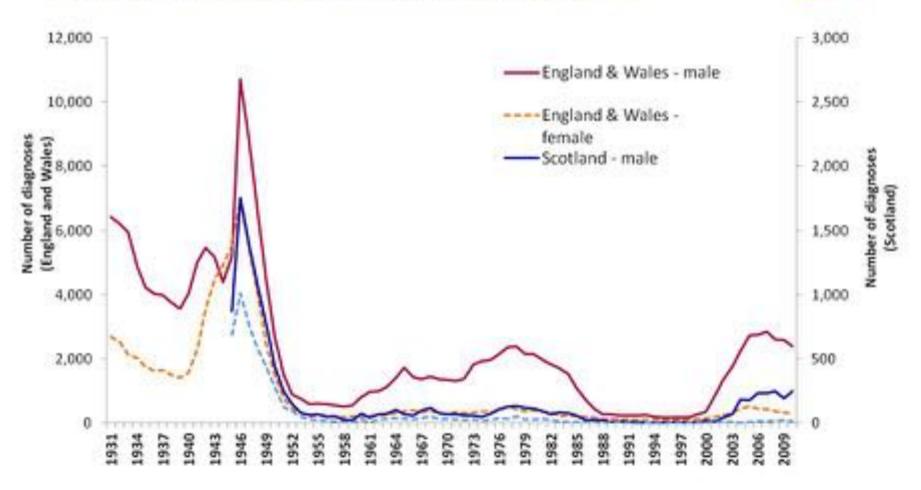


^{*} Scotland & Northern Ireland data are excluded as they are incomplete from 1925 - 2003

Routine GUM clinic returns

Number of diagnoses of syphilis (primary, secondary and early latent) by sex, GUM clinics, England, Wales and Scotland*:1931-2010





^{*}Equivalent Scottish data are not available prior to 1945. Northern Ireland data from 1931-2003 are incomplete, therefore, have been excluded.
Routine GUM clinic returns

Drug Resistance



iPrEX: Resistance

- No resistance in those who acquired HIV after enrollment
- 3 cases of resistance in 10 seroconverters at entry

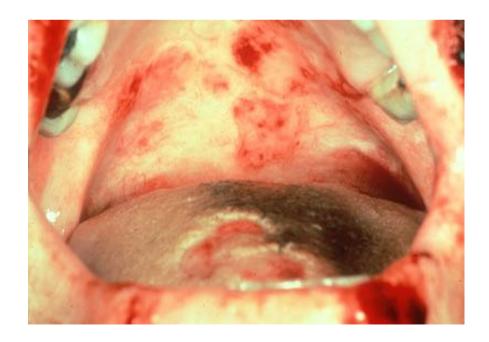


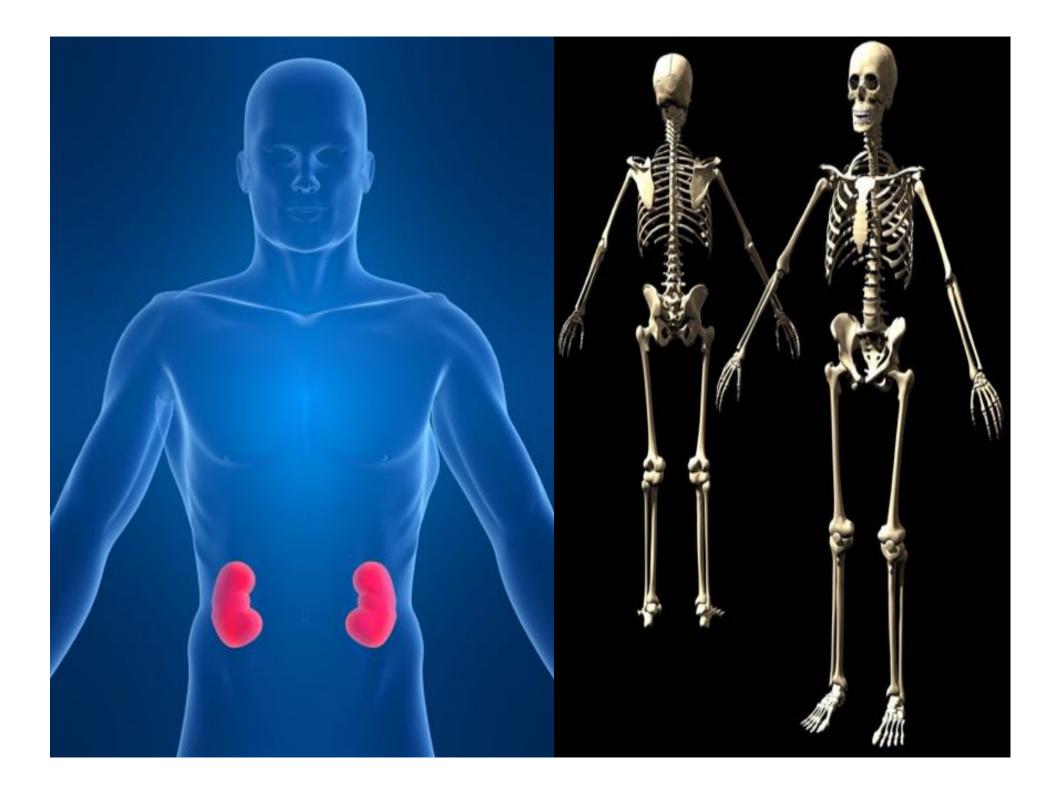
iPrEX: Resistance

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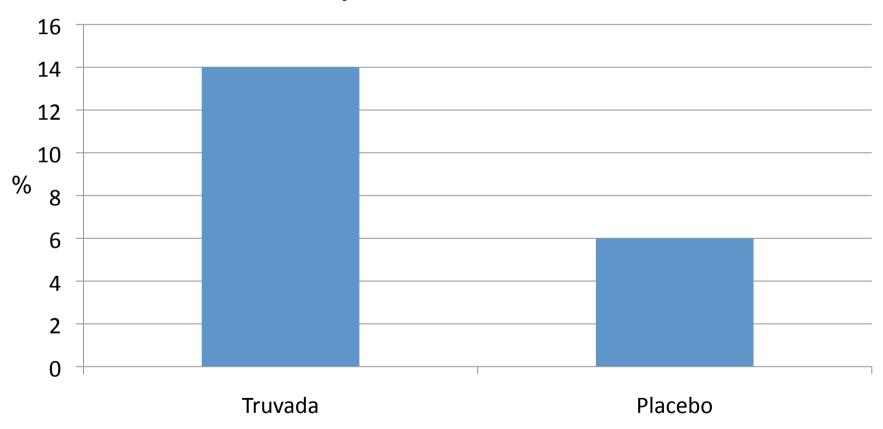






Reduction in BMD

Fall by 5% BMD from Baseline



Monitoring-The FDA says...

- Prior to starting measure renal function and serum phosphorus
- Asess risk factors for renal and bone toxicity
- Consider supplementingvitamin D and calcium
- Monitor renal function frequently
- Consider DEXA scans

Who will prescribe?

BOX. CDC interim guidance for health-care providers electing to provide preexposure prophylaxis (PrEP) for the prevention of HIV infection in adult men who have sex with men and who are at high risk for sexual acquisition of HIV

Before initiating PrEP

Desermine eligibility

- Document negative HIV antibody test(s) immediately before starting PrEP medication.
- Test for acute HIV infection if patient has symptoms consistent with acute HIV infection.
- Confirm that patient is at substantial, ongoing, high risk for acquiring HIV infection.
- Confirm that calculated creatinine clearance is ≥60 mL per minute (via Cockcroft-Gault formula).

Other recommended actions

- Screen for hepatitis B infection; vaccinate against hepatitis B if susceptible, or treat if active infection exists, regardless of decision about prescribing PrEP.
- · Screen and treat as needed for STIs.

Beginning PrEP medication regimen

- Prescribe 1 tablet of Truvada* (TDF [300 mg] plus FTC [200 mg]) daily.
- In general, prescribe no more than a 90-day supply, renewable only after HIV testing confirms that patient remains HIV-uninfected.
- If active hepatitis B infection is diagnosed, consider using TDF/FTC for both treatment of active hepatitis B infection and HIV prevention.
- Provide risk-reduction and PrEP medication adherence counseling and condoms.

Follow-up while PrEP medication is being taken

- Every 2–3 months, perform an HIV antibody test; document negative result.
- Evaluate and support PrEP medication adherence at each follow-up visit, more often if inconsistent adherence is identified.
- Every 2–3 months, assess risk behaviors and provide riskreduction counseling and condoms. Assess STI symptoms and, if present, test and treat for STI as needed.
- Every 6 months, test for STI even if patient is asymptomatic, and treat as needed.
- 3 months after initiation, then yearly while on PrEP medication, check blood urea nitrogen and serum creatinine.

On discontinuing PrEP (at patient request, for safety concerns, or if HIV infection is acquired)

- Perform HIV test(s) to confirm whether HIV infection has occurred.
- If HIV positive, order and document results of resistance testing and establish linkage to HIV care.
- If HIV negative, establish linkage to risk-reduction support services as indicated.
- If active hepatitis B is diagnosed at initiation of PrEP, consider appropriate medication for continued treatment of hepatitis B.

Who will prescribe?

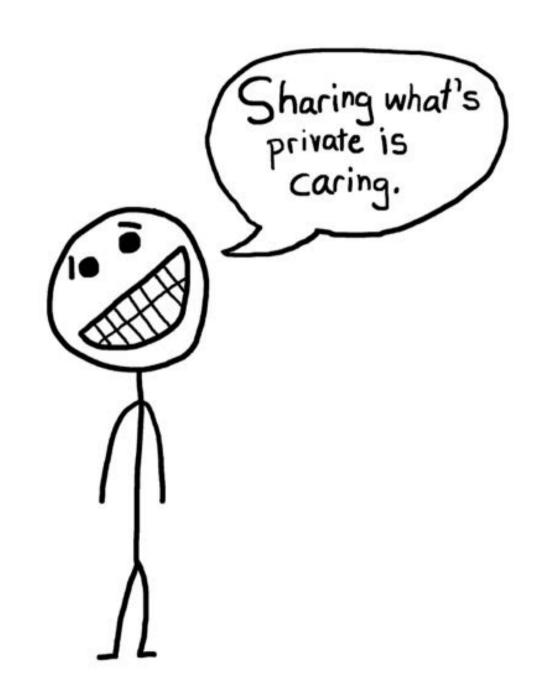


Who will prescibe?



Who will prescribe?





AIDS pill as party drug?

Some HIV-negative men are using tenofovir instead of condoms, hoping it provides protection. Physicians say the practice could lead to more infections.

By DANIEL COSTELLO Times Staff Writer

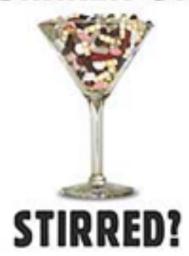
"Taking a T." That's what HIV-negative gay men call the growing practice of downing the AIDS drug tenofovir and, with fingers crossed, hoping it protects them from the virus during unprotected sex.

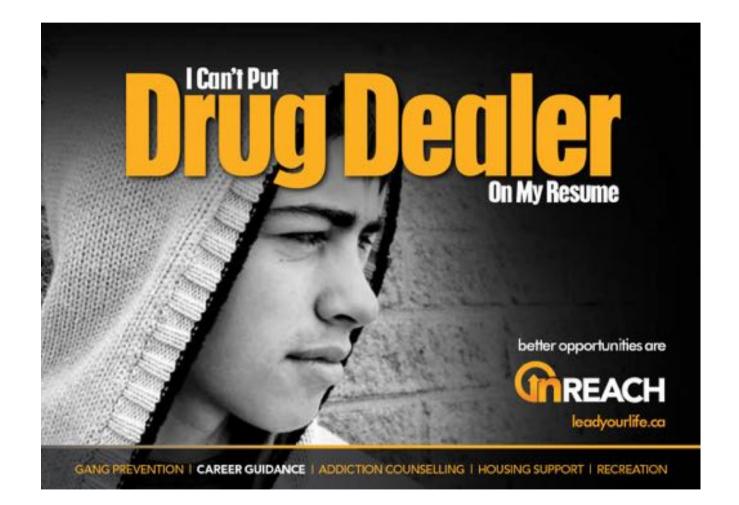
It's being sold in packets along with Viagra and Ecstasy in gay dance clubs — and even prescribed by physicians, say doctors and AIDS prevention experts. The trend has alarmed

Los Angeles Times

Monday, December 19, 2005

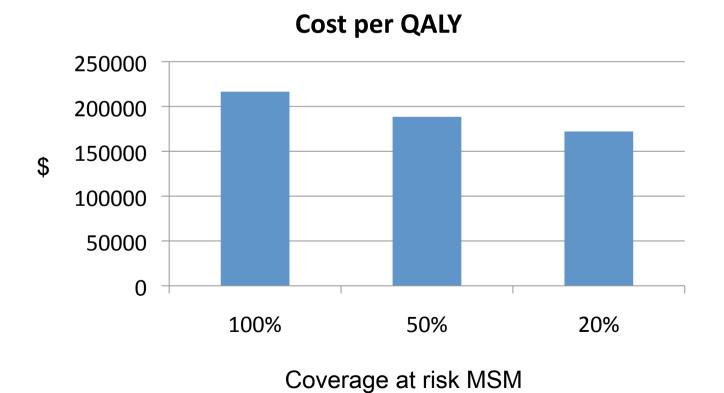
SHAKEN OR







 75 billion dollars increase in health care related costs



To reduce below \$100,000 per QALY

Daily cost less than \$15

• Efficacy greater than 75%



"Do a double-blind test. Give the new drug to rich patients and a placebo to the poor. No sense getting their hopes up. They couldn't afford it even if it works."

Can a pill prevent HIV?



The Reality: PrEP Efficacy Trial Results, March 2012

Study	Population	N	Results	
CAPRISA 004 South Africa	Women	889	39% efficacy vaginal TFV gel	
iPrEx Brazil, Ecuador, Peru, S Africa, Thailand, US	MSM	2499	44% efficacy FTC/TDF	
TDF2 Study Botswana	Young men women	1200	62% efficacy FTC/TDF	
Partners PrEP Study Kenya, Uganda	Heterosexual couples	4758	67% efficacy TDF 75% efficacy FTC/TDF	
FEM-PrEP Kenya, S Africa, Tanzania	Women	1950	FTC/TDF = futility	
VOICE S Africa, Uganda, Zimbabwe	Women	5029	TDF = futility Vaginal TFV gel = futility FTC/TDF =futility	
Bangkok Tenofovir Study Thailand	IDUs	2400	TDF ongoing	
FACTS001 South Africa	Women	2200	TFV gel enrolling	

Social & Economic 5. Patient-Related Health Care The Five System **Dimensions** of Adherence Condition-Related Therapy-Related

CAPRISA: Impact of Adherence on Effectiveness of 1% TFV Vaginal Gel

Adherence Group	HIV	HIV Incidence		Effect,
	Infections, n	TFV	Placebo	%
High (> 80% adherence) (n = 336)	36	4.2	9.3	54
Intermediate (50% to 80% adherence) (n = 181)	20	6.3	10.0	38
Low (< 50% adherence) (n = 367)	41	6.2	8.6	28

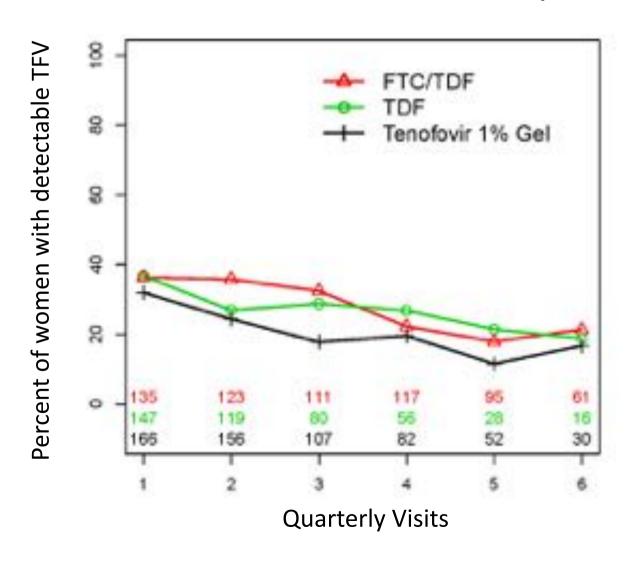
Adherence and HIV protection in oral PrEP trials

	% of blood samples with tenofovir detected	HIV protection efficacy in randomized comparison
Partners PrEP FTC/TDF arm	81%	75%
TDF2	79%	62%
iPrEx	51%	44%
FEM-PrEP	26%	6%

Clear dose-response relationship between evidence of PrEP use & efficacy

Baeten et al N Engl J Med 2012 Grant et al N Engl J Med 2010 Van Damme et al N Engl J Med 2012 Thigpen et al N Engl J Med 2012

Plasma Tenofovir Detection in Random Cohort Sample



Level of TFV detection > 0.3 ng / ml

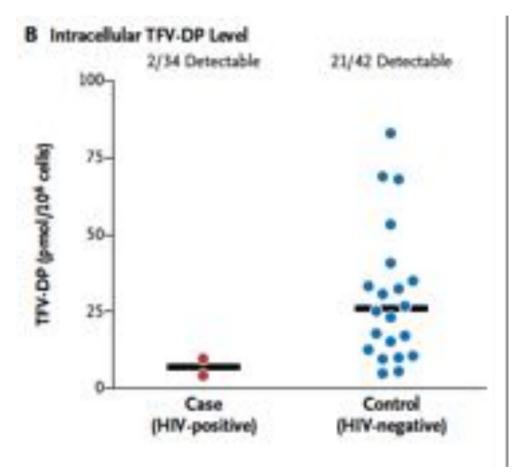
Tenofovir Detection During Study Participation*

	TDF	FTC/TDF	TFV Gel
Percent of samples with TFV detected averaged across women (mean)	30%	29%	25%
Percent of women with TFV not detected in any samples	58%	50%	55%

^{*} At routine quarterly visits among participants in the random sample of active arms

iPrEX: Adherence is Critical

- High (> 90%) adherence
 73% effective
- Intermediate
 (50%-90%) adherence
 50% effective
- Low (< 50%) adherence
 32% effective



Tenofovir levels and HIV protection

 When PrEP was taken (detectable blood levels), high protective efficacy

	% of non-seroconverters with tenofovir detected in blood	HIV relative risk reduction: detection vs. no detection of tenofovir		
		Protection	p-value	
iPrEx	51%	92%	<0.001	
Partners PrEP FTC/TDF arm	81%	90%	0.002	

How much adherence is necessary?

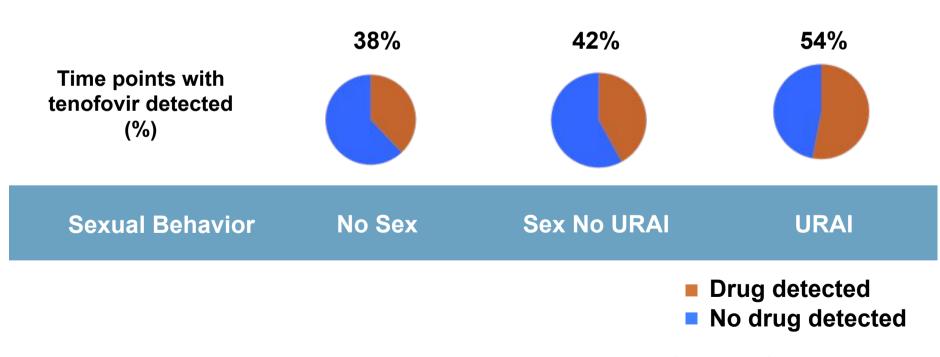
iPrEx: imperfect adherence might still provide HIV protection

substantial

	Estimated HIV risk reduction (95% CI)
2 doses/week	76% (56-96%)
4 doses/week	96% (90-99%)
7 doses/week	99% (96-99%)

Risk behavior and pill taking in iPrEx

- Men who practiced unprotected receptive anal intercourse (URAI) had higher PrEP use than other men
- Men not having sex were least likely to take PrEP





"Drugs don't work if people don't take them"

Former US Surgeon General C. Everett Koop



"Drugs do work if people do take them"

Mark R. Nelson
UK Surgeon General



The Good News: Unprecedented momentum in the

HIV prevention field

MICROBICIDES

 Microbicide gel (CAPRISA 004) reduces HIV infections in women

PRE-EXPOSURE PROPHYLAXIS

 Oral PrEP reduces HIV infections among MSM and transgendered women

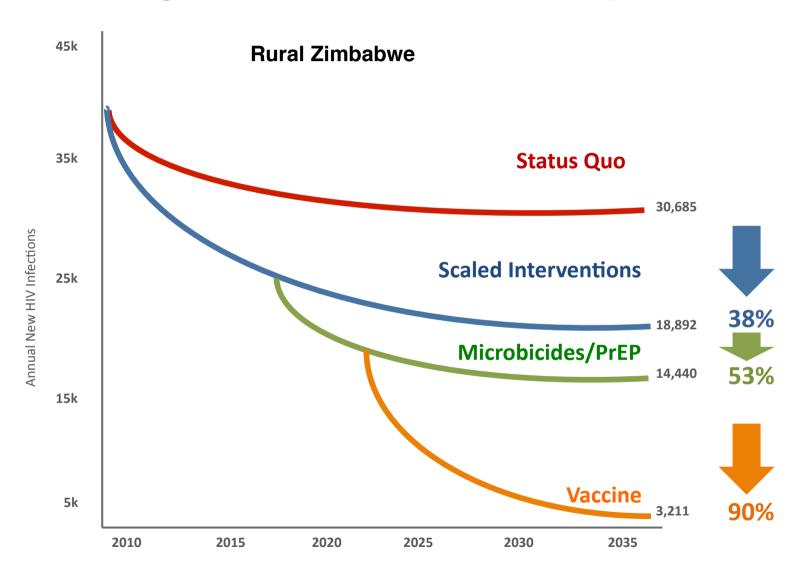
VACCINES

- AIDS vaccine shows first efficacy in clinical trials
- Replicating viral vector effective in controlling SIV in animal studies
- Multiple new antibodies and targets on HIV discovered

Potent HIV-Blocking Proteins Raise Hopes for Vaccine

Preexposure Chemoprophylaxis for HIV Prevention in Men Who Have Sex with Men Robert M. Grant, M.D., M.P.H., Javier R. Lama, M.D., M.P.H., **obeNEWS** No. Vanessa McMahan, B.S., Albert Y. Liu, M.D., M.P.H., Hope Found in First Vaccine to Stop HIV Discovery of HIV's weak spot boosts vaccine quest s that bind to a hitherto unknown "weak spot" on HIV Vaccine first ever to help stop AIDS Breakthrough HIV gel earns applause in forum July 20 2010 at 11:05pt ~nlitics and funding on Tuesday, as delegates Vienna - The world Aids forum initias nave uscovereu unee pomernu antiquores, singest of which neutralizes 91% of HIV strains, no

New prevention technologies will reduce HIV incidence... but only a vaccine will end the epidemic



Source: Imperial College and BMGF









Thank you

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