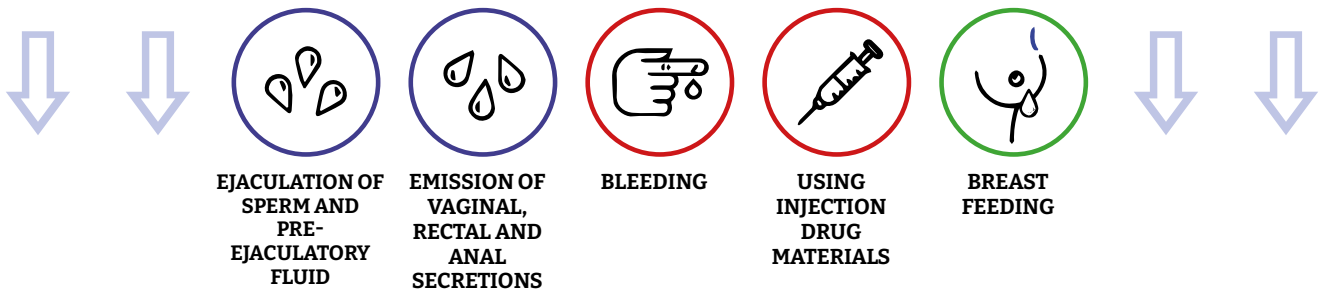


# HIV TRANSMISSION

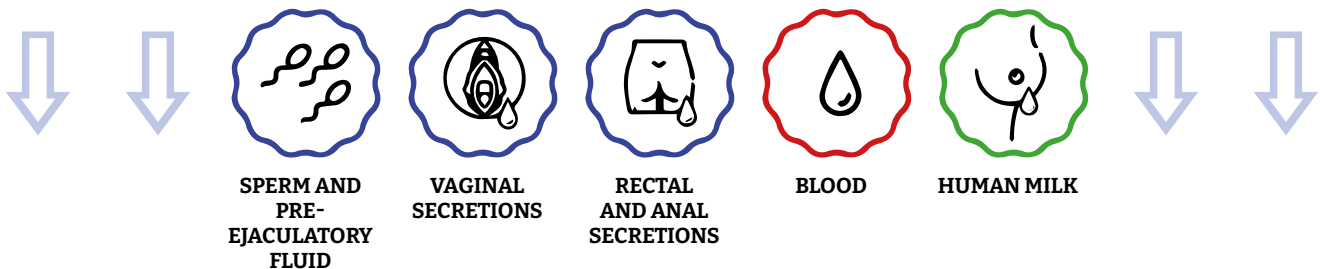
In summary, the six following conditions must be present in order for it to be possible for HIV transmission to take place to an HIV-negative person:

1. Presence of HIV.
2. Viral load sufficiently high to cause infection (find out more about U=U).
3. A way for HIV to be emitted from the body of the HIV-positive person.
4. Exposure to one of the bodily fluids that can transmit HIV.
5. A way for HIV to enter the body of the HIV-negative person.
6. The person's receptivity to HIV (find out more about PrEP).

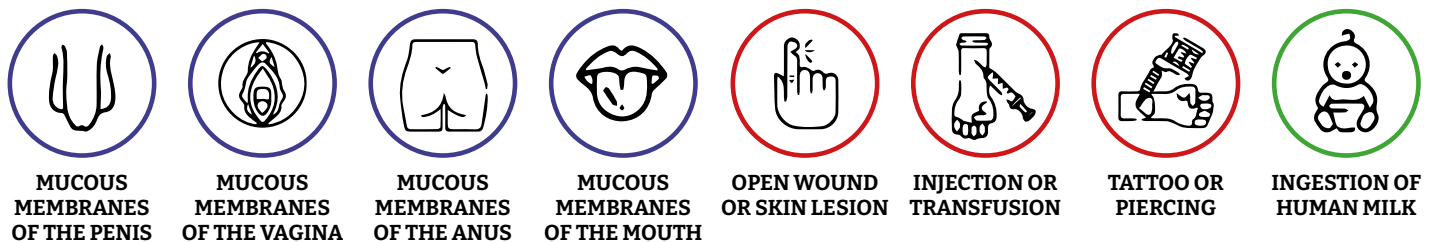
## WAYS THAT HIV CAN BE EMITTED FROM THE BODY OF AN HIV-POSITIVE PERSON



## EXPOSURE TO BODILY FLUIDS THAT CAN TRANSMIT HIV

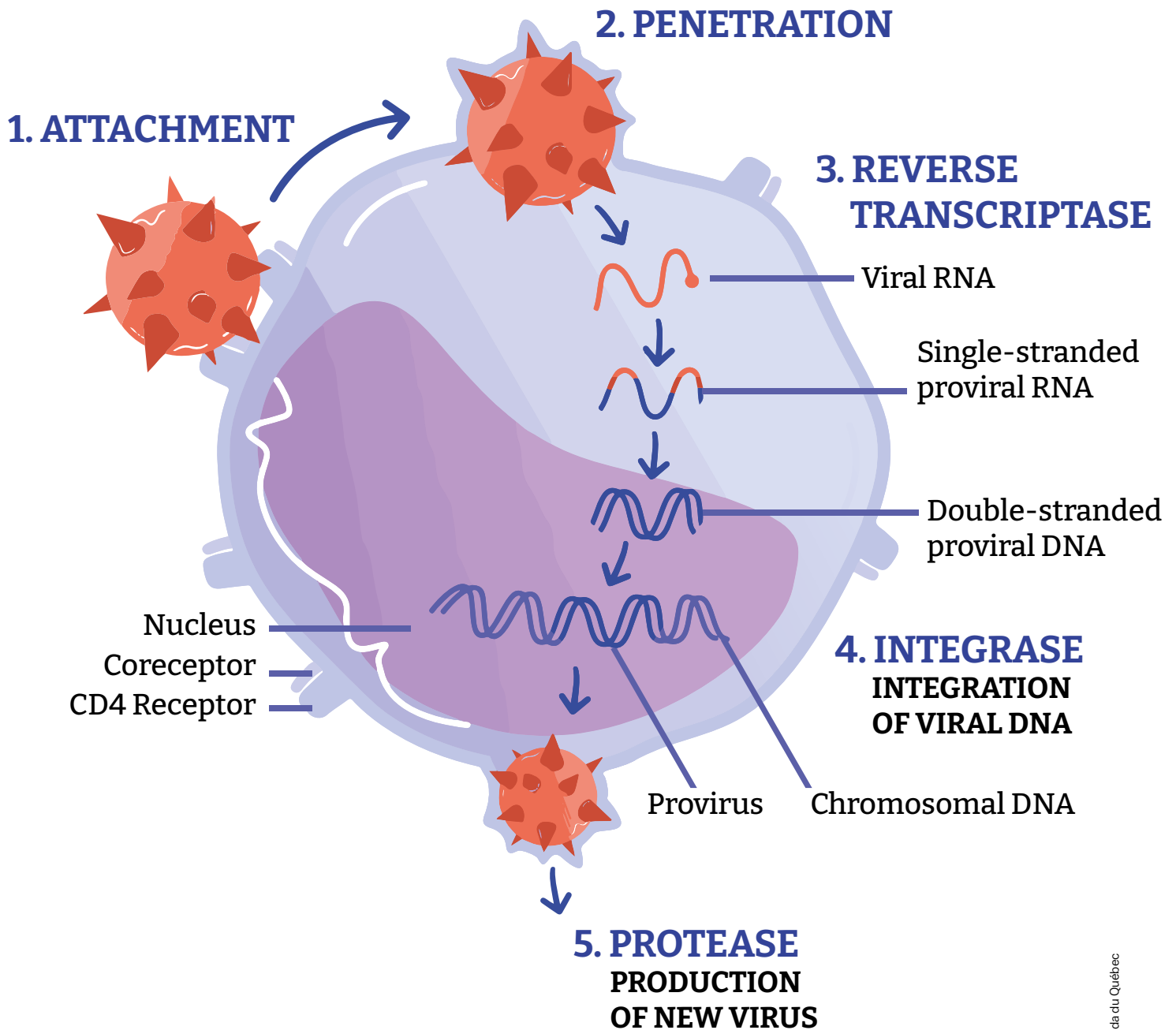


## WAYS THAT HIV CAN ENTER THE BODY OF AN HIV-NEGATIVE PERSON



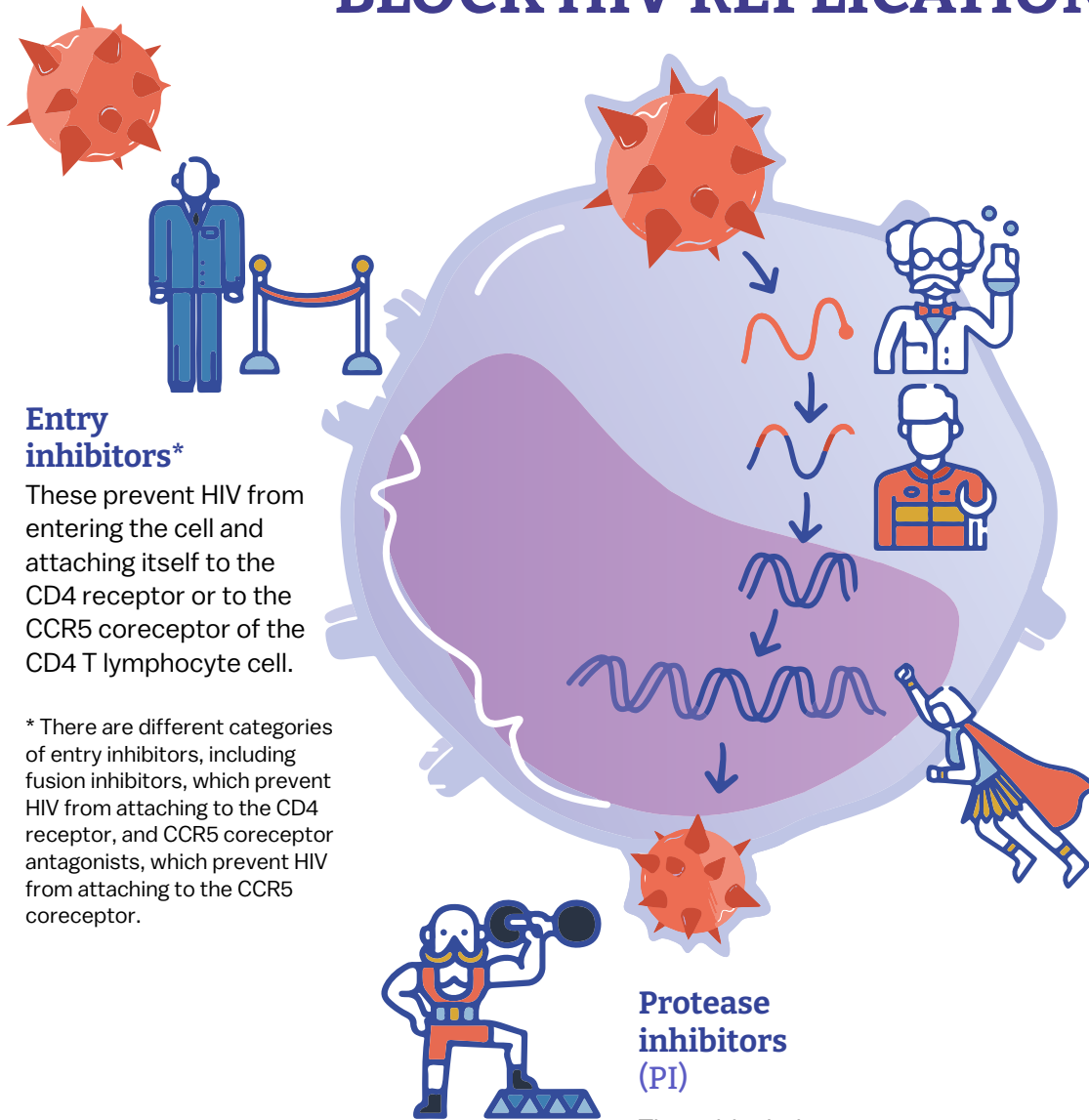
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# HIV REPLICATION CYCLE WITHIN A CD4 T LYMPHOCYTE CELL



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# MAIN FAMILIES OF ANTIRETROVIRALS THAT BLOCK HIV REPLICATION



## Entry inhibitors\*

These prevent HIV from entering the cell and attaching itself to the CD4 receptor or to the CCR5 coreceptor of the CD4 T lymphocyte cell.

\* There are different categories of entry inhibitors, including fusion inhibitors, which prevent HIV from attaching to the CD4 receptor, and CCR5 coreceptor antagonists, which prevent HIV from attaching to the CCR5 coreceptor.

**Nucleoside-analog reverse transcriptase inhibitors (NRTIs)**

**Non-nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitors (NNRTIs)**

These block the activity of the reverse transcriptase enzyme to prevent the virus's genetic material (viral RNA) from changing into genetic material that's compatible with that of the host cell (DNA).

**Integrase inhibitors INI (II)**

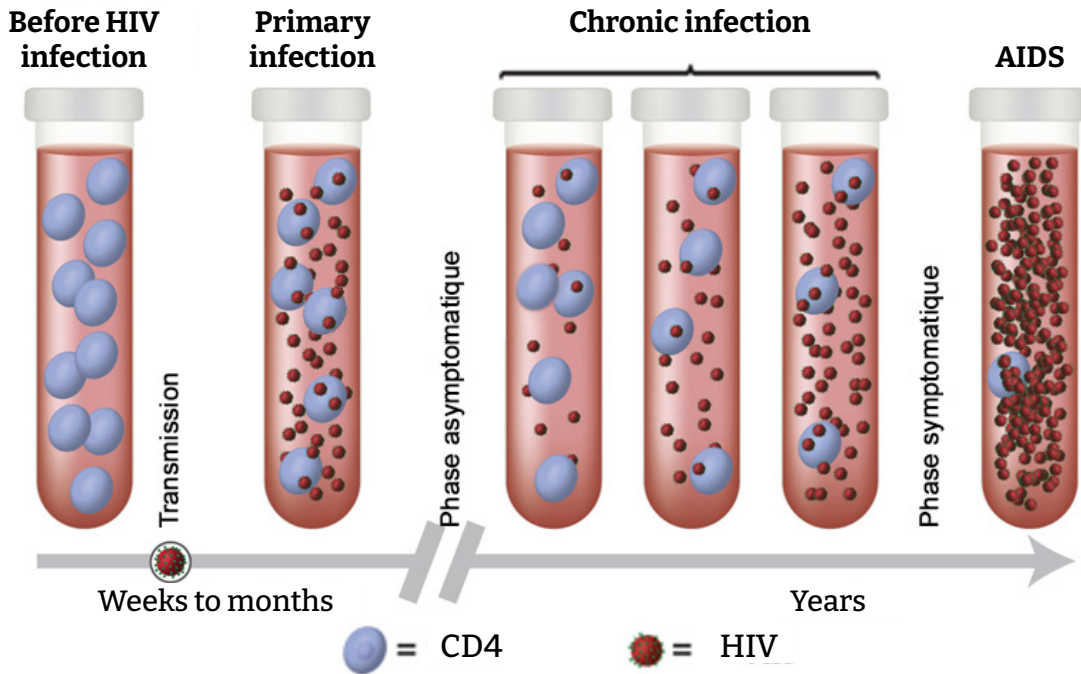
These block the activity of the integrase enzyme to prevent the insertion of viral DNA into the DNA of the host cell.

**Protease inhibitors (PI)**

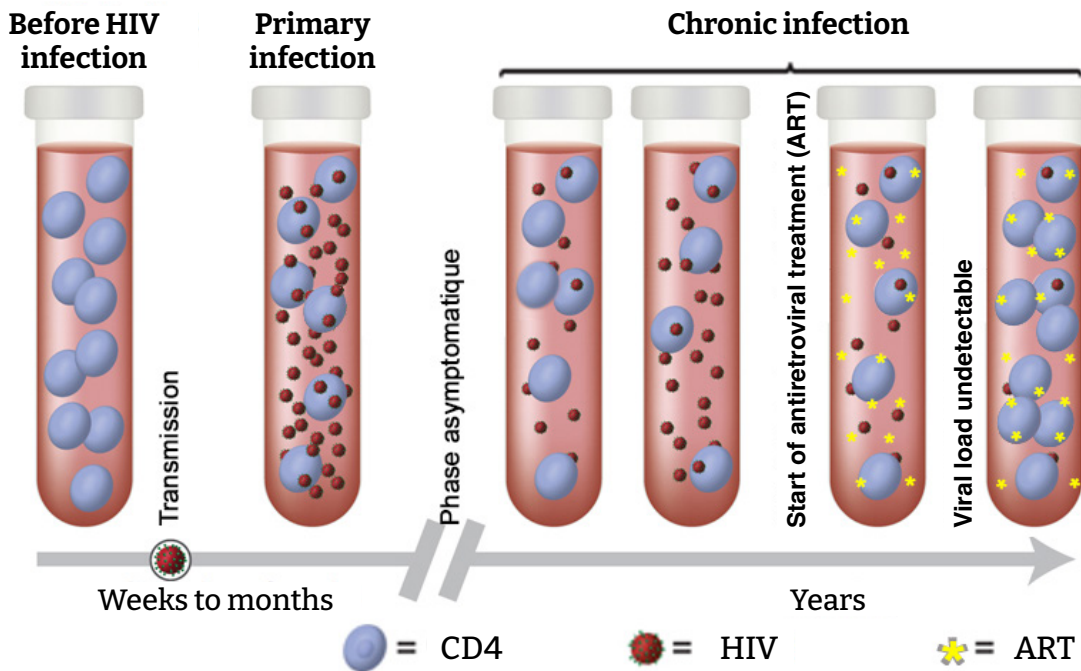
These block the activity of the protease enzyme to prevent it from cutting the viral protein chains, an important process in the virus's replication.

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# PROGRESSION OF HIV INFECTION WITHOUT TREATMENT



# WITH TREATMENT



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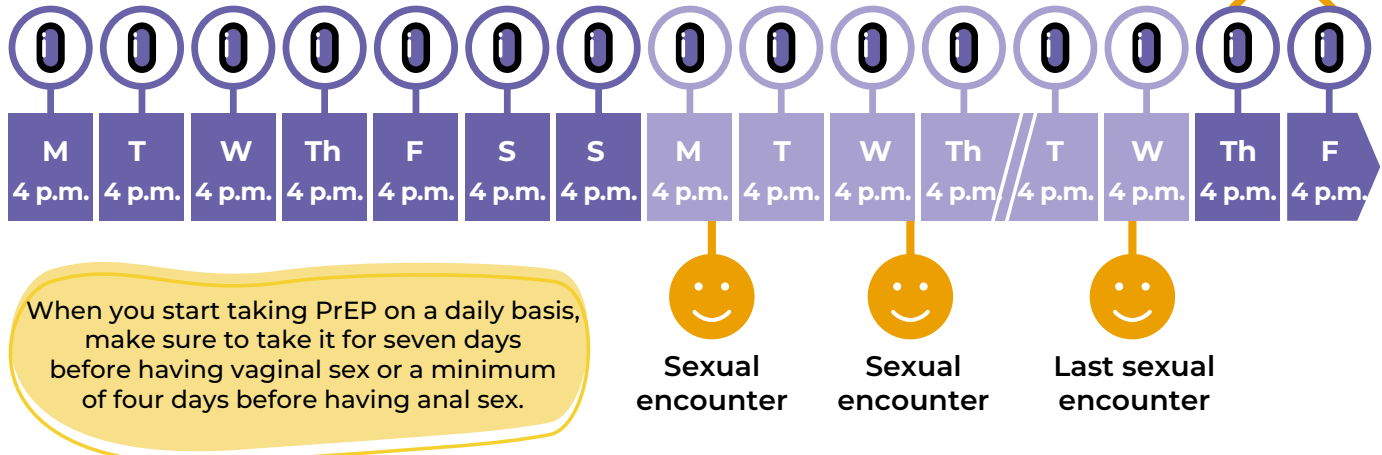
# PLANS FOR TAKING PREP

## Continuous dosing

One pill per day at the same time\* (such as 4 p.m.) for the entire time of the desired protection

\* plus or minus two hours

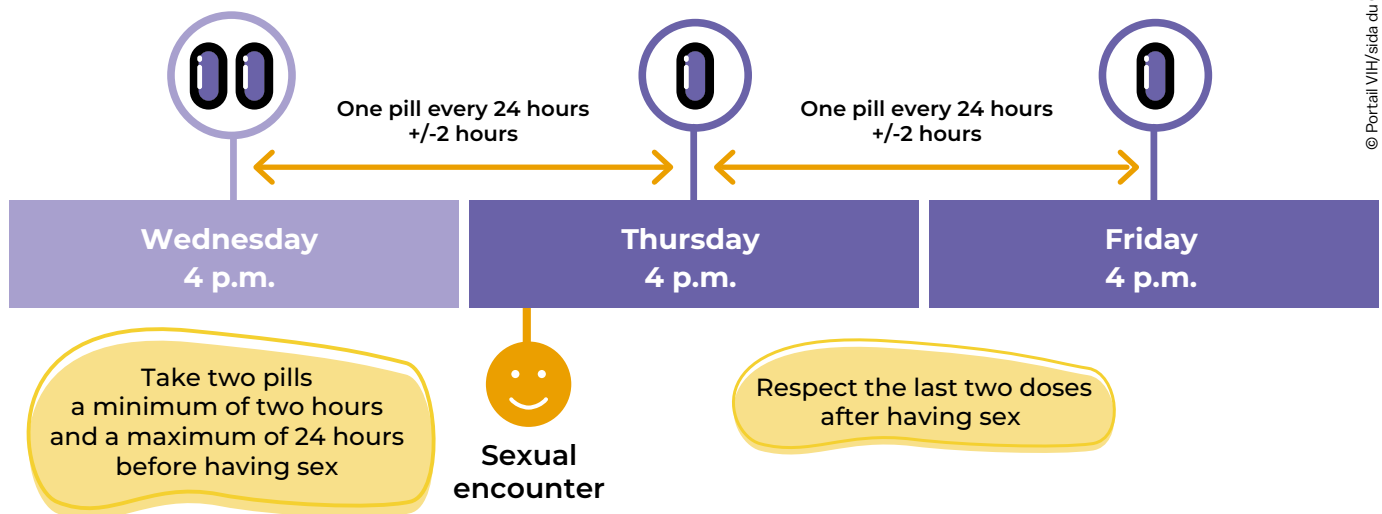
If you choose to stop taking PrEP in a continuous way, you need to keep taking it for several days after your last sexual encounter. Talk with your doctor about stopping PrEP.



## Intermittent dosing

For a single sexual encounter

One pill per day at the same time plus or minus two hours (such as 4 p.m.) starting with two pills between two and 24 hours BEFORE having sex followed by one pill per day for at least 48 hours AFTER having sex

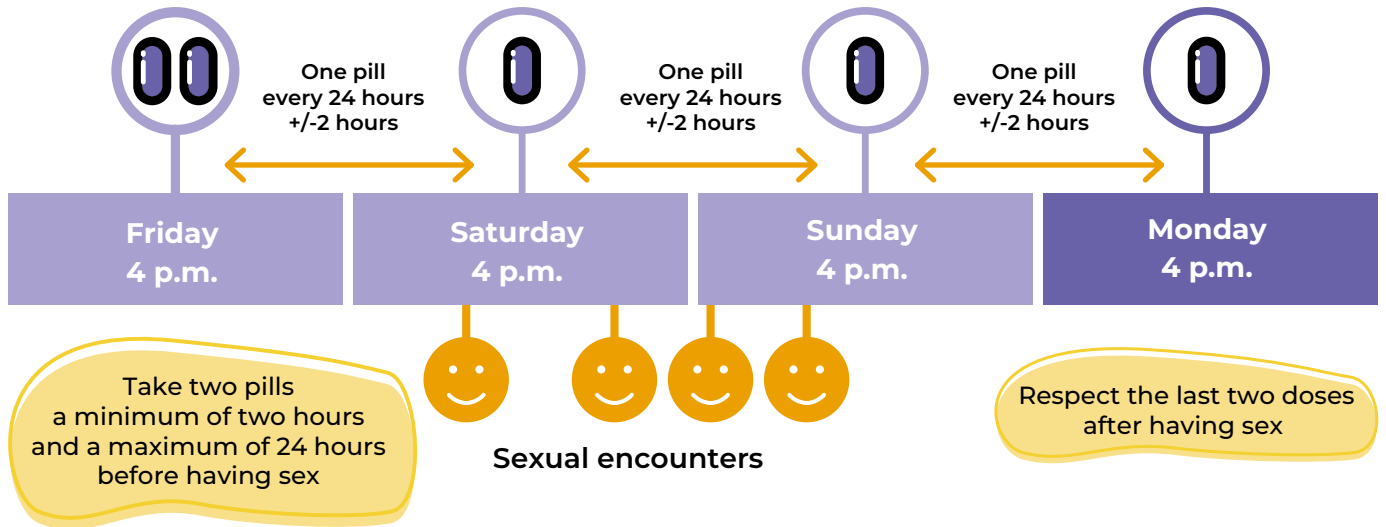


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# PLANS FOR TAKING PREP

## Intermittent dosing

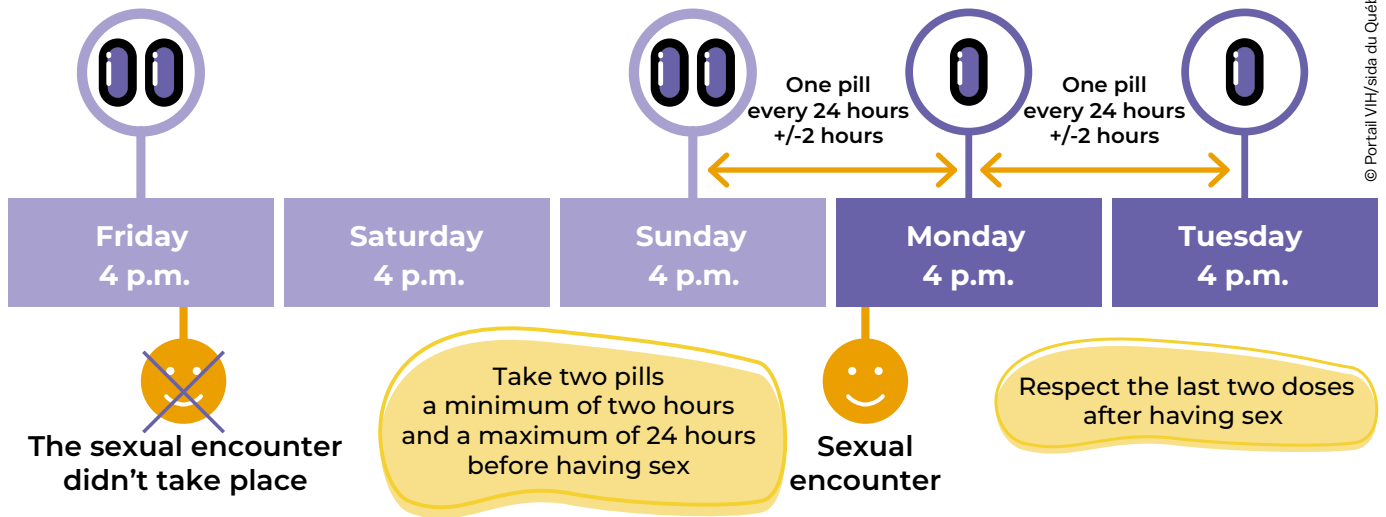
For several sexual encounters



## Intermittent dosing

If you didn't end up having sex

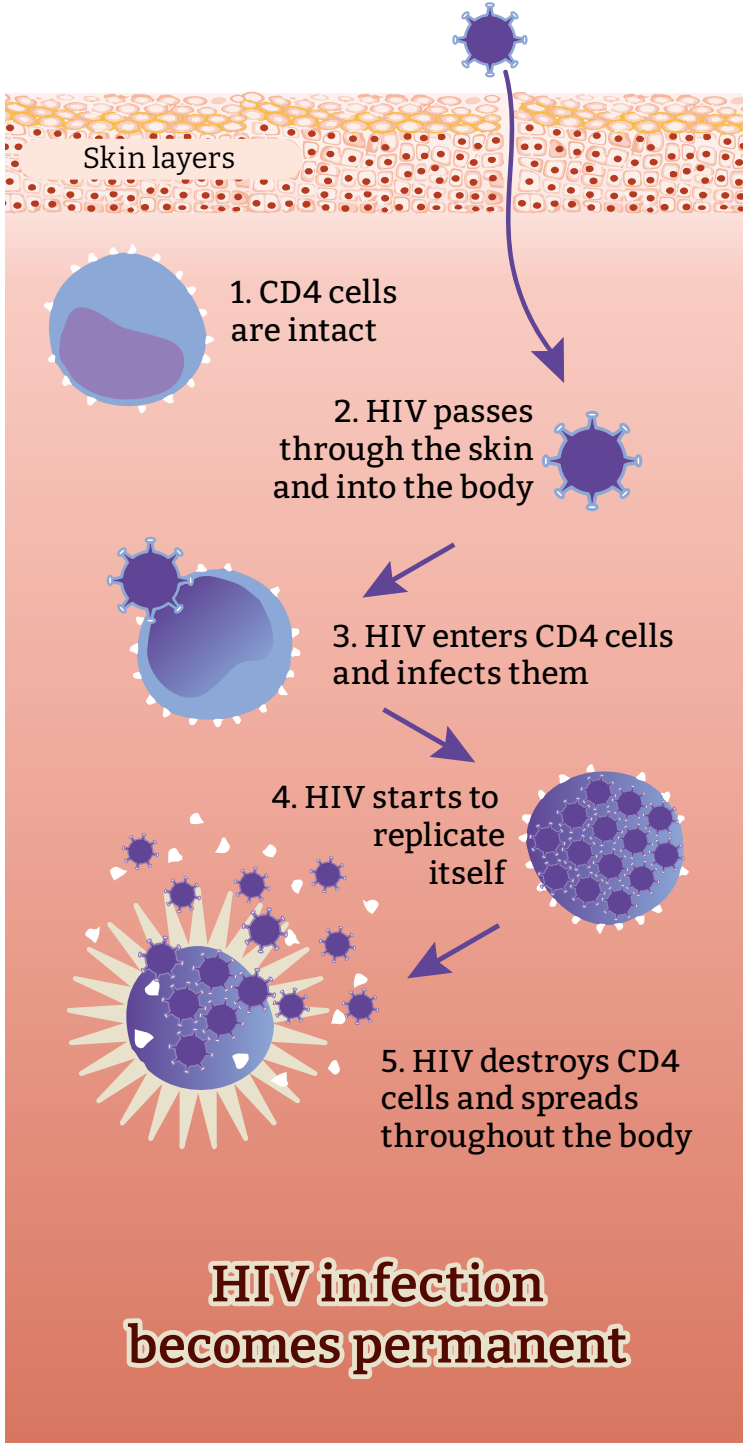
If you didn't have sex in the 24 hours after the initial dose, take two pills again before you next have sex



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# HOW PREP WORKS

## Not taking PrEP or Inadequate use of PrEP



## Proper use of PrEP

