

Resources

For more information on PrEP, visit Michigan.gov/MIPrEP or scan the QR code.



For questions, call the Michigan HIV/STI Hotline or chat online: 800-872-2437
misexualhealthinfo.com.

CDC PrEP for Women: CDC.gov/SheIsWell.

PrEP Payment Assistance Resources

Gilead Advancing Access Program:
Gileadadvancingaccess.com.

ViiV Connect for Apertude:
ViiVconnect.com/for-providers/financial-support.

For additional resources, call 211 or visit mi211.org/HIV-STI-Services.



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PrEP

Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis for Women



What is PrEP?

Pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) is medication that can help prevent HIV. Taking PrEP as prescribed can reduce the chances of getting HIV by up to **99%** for sexual encounters and **74%** for people who share needles or other injection equipment.

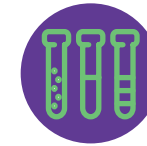
Who should consider taking PrEP?

PrEP might be right for you if you relate to any of the following:



Inconsistent condom use during sex.

Had a sexually transmitted infection in the past six months.



Have sex without a condom with someone whose HIV status is unknown.

Share needles or other injection equipment.



Exchange sex for money, drugs, housing or other things.

Have sex with someone who is living with HIV and has not been undetectable for six months.



If you think PrEP is the right step...

Talk to your health care provider!

"I would like to talk about getting on PrEP for HIV prevention."

Things to consider when you talk to your health care provider about PrEP:

- Know why PrEP is a good option for you.
- Prepare questions you may have about PrEP.
- Be open and honest.

If your health care provider is uncomfortable prescribing PrEP, you have other options:

- Ask your provider to consult with the MDHHS Henry Ford HIV Consultation Line at 313-575-0332.
- Request a referral to another health care provider with more knowledge of PrEP.
- Locate another health care provider by visiting Michigan.gov/MIPrEP or scanning the code.



You can also reach out to your local health department or HIV community-based organization to get connected to PrEP.



PrEP for women

PrEP medications approved for use by people who have receptive vaginal sex:

- Truvada (or its generic equivalent), a pill taken every day.
- Apretude, a shot every two months.

Things to note

- Only start, stop or restart PrEP with the guidance of a health care provider.
- Do not share PrEP with someone who has not been prescribed PrEP.
- Speak with your health care provider if you feel PrEP is no longer the right choice for you.

How soon is PrEP effective?

Please ask your health care provider how long it takes for PrEP to reach maximum effectiveness for receptive vaginal and anal sex. This varies slightly depending on the medication you are prescribed.

Does PrEP impact hormone replacement therapy (HRT)?

There is no evidence that PrEP will interfere with hormone therapy. Discuss your particular concerns with your health care provider.

What about birth control?

There are no known interactions between PrEP and hormone-based birth control (e.g., pill, patch, ring, shot, implant, or IUD). It is safe to use both at the same time.



Are there side effects?

Most people who take PrEP report no side effects. Some people do experience side effects, but they are generally mild and typically go away over time. As with any medication, discuss any potential side effects with your health care provider.

What if I'm pregnant or breast/chest feed while on PrEP?

PrEP may be a good option to help prevent you and your baby from getting HIV while you are trying to get pregnant, during pregnancy or while breast/chest feeding. Talk to your health care provider about your options to prevent HIV.



Does PrEP prevent STIs or pregnancy?

While PrEP protects against HIV, it does not protect against other sexually transmitted infections (STIs) or pregnancy. Condoms are the best option to protect against STIs and offer additional protection against HIV when using PrEP.

About HIV

Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) damages the body's immune system. If left untreated, HIV reduces the body's ability to fight off illnesses.

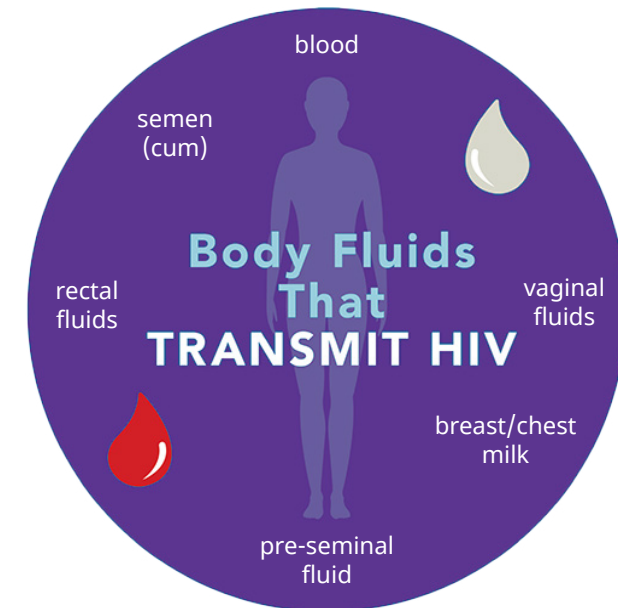


Image: CDC.gov

How is HIV spread?

- By having vaginal or anal sex without using protection like condoms or medicine to treat or prevent HIV.
- By sharing needles or other injection equipment.
- From birthing person to child during pregnancy, delivery and chest/breast feeding.

You **cannot** get HIV by donating blood or through casual contact like hugging or shaking hands.