If you are HIV-negative and exposed to HIV, PEP can stop HIV before it infects your body. PEP is an emergency medicine you take right after you are exposed to HIV.

Prophylaxis = Post-exposure Prophylaxis = Prevention

Many insurance plans (including Medicaid) cover PrEP and PEP. Assistance may be available if you are uninsured. For more information, call 311 or visit nyc.gov and search "HIV PrEP and PEP".

NEW WAYS TO PREVENT HIV

PrEP & PEP

If you are HIV-negative and concerned about exposure to HIV, PrEP may be right for you. PrEP is a daily pill that can protect you from HIV as long as you take it every day.

Condoms provide additional protection against HIV, most sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and unintended pregnancy.

PrEP = Pre-exposure Prophylaxis = Prevention

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If you are HIV-negative and exposed to HIV, PEP can stop HIV before it infects your body.

PEP is an emergency medicine you take right after you are exposed to HIV.

**PEP**

*Prophylaxis = Post-exposure Prophylaxis = Prevention*

Many insurance plans (including Medicaid) cover PEP and PrEP. Assistance may be available if you are uninsured.

For more information, call 311 or visit nyc.gov and search “HIV PrEP and PEP.”

**NEW WAYS TO PREVENT HIV**

If you are HIV-negative and concerned about exposure to HIV, PrEP may be right for you.

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**PrEP**

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PrEP = Pre-exposure Prophylaxis
Prophylaxis = Prevention

If you are HIV-negative and concerned about exposure to HIV, PrEP may be right for you.

PrEP is a daily pill that can protect you from HIV as long as you take it every day.

Condoms provide additional protection against HIV, most sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and unintended pregnancy.
**Daily PrEP to prevent HIV**

- **PrEP** (Pre-exposure Prophylaxis) is a daily medicine (taken as a pill) that helps you stay HIV-negative.
- If you take PrEP every day, as prescribed, it greatly reduces your risk of HIV.
- Condoms provide additional protection against HIV and other sexually transmitted infections (STIs), even while you take PrEP.

**PrEP is for people at risk of HIV**

- PrEP can protect people who are HIV-negative and are:
  - At risk of being exposed to HIV through sex or injecting drugs
  - Ready to take a daily pill

**More about PrEP**

- If you regularly worry about HIV, ask your doctor if PrEP might be right for you.
- PrEP protects people who are HIV-negative. You’ll have to take an HIV test before starting PrEP. You may have to take other tests to make sure it’s safe for you to use PrEP.
- While you are on PrEP, you will need to see a health care provider for regular check-ups and HIV tests.

**Emergency PEP to prevent HIV**

- With PEP (Post-exposure Prophylaxis), you begin taking pills to stop HIV infection right after you are exposed to HIV.
- PEP can stop HIV if started within 36 hours of exposure. You continue taking PEP for 28 days.
- PEP can protect you in an emergency—for example, if you had anal or vaginal sex with a partner who has HIV, or if you were exposed while injecting drugs.
- PEP works best if started right away.

**PEP works best if started right away**

- If you think you were exposed to HIV, immediately go to a clinic or emergency room and ask for PEP.
- You should begin PEP as soon as possible.
- PEP works best if you take it for the full 28-day course. Don’t stop taking PEP without talking to your doctor.

**More about PEP**

- PEP protects people who are HIV-negative. You’ll have to take an HIV test before taking PEP.
- You should begin PEP as soon as possible.
- PEP can cause mild side effects, especially at the beginning of treatment.

**When you finish PEP, you will need another HIV test to make sure that PEP worked.**

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**PrEP Kept Me**

**Share the Night, Not HIV**
**Daily PrEP to prevent HIV**

- **PrEP** (Pre-exposure Prophylaxis) is a daily medicine (taken as a pill) that helps you stay HIV-negative.
- If you take PrEP every day, as prescribed, it greatly reduces your risk of HIV.
- Condoms provide additional protection against HIV and other sexually transmitted infections (STIs), even when you take PrEP.

**PrEP is for people at risk of HIV**

- PrEP can protect people who are HIV-negative and are:
  - At risk of being exposed to HIV through sex or injecting drugs
  - Ready to take a daily pill
- PrEP has proven benefits in men who have sex with men, heterosexual women and men who inject drugs, and is also ready to benefit transgender women.
- PrEP may help protect anyone whose partner tests HIV-positive.

**More about PrEP**

- If you regularly worry about HIV, ask your doctor if PrEP might be right for you.
- PrEP protects people who are HIV-negative. You’ll have to take an HIV test before starting PrEP. You may have to take other tests to make sure it’s safe for you to use PrEP.
- While you are on PrEP, you will need to see a health care provider for regular check-ups and HIV tests.

**Emergency PEP to prevent HIV**

- **PEP** (Post-exposure Prophylaxis) helps begin taking pills to stop HIV infection right after you are exposed to HIV.
- PEP can stop HIV if started within 72 hours of exposure. You continue taking PEP for 28 days.
- PEP can protect you in an emergency—for example, if you had oral or vaginal sex without a condom with someone who has or might have HIV or if you were exposed while injecting drugs.

**PEP works best if started right away**

- If you think you were exposed to HIV, immediately go to a clinic or emergency room and ask for PEP.
- You should begin PEP as soon as possible.
- PEP works best if you take it for the full 28-day course. Do not stop taking PEP without talking to your doctor.

**More about PEP**

- PEP protects people who are HIV-negative. You’ll have to take an HIV test before taking PEP.
- PEP can cause mild side effects, especially at the beginning of treatment.
- When you finish PEP, you will take another HIV test to make sure that PEP worked.

**PrEP Kept Me**

**Share the Night, Not HIV**

- If you take PrEP every day, as prescribed, it greatly reduces your risk of HIV.
- Condoms provide additional protection against HIV and other sexually transmitted infections (STIs), even when you take PrEP.

**PrEP**

**PEP**

**HIV**

- If you regularly worry about HIV, ask your doctor if PrEP might be right for you.
- PrEP protects people who are HIV-negative. You’ll have to take an HIV test before starting PrEP. You may have to take other tests to make sure it’s safe for you to use PrEP.
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Daily PrEP to prevent HIV

• PrEP (Pre-exposure Prophylaxis) is a daily medicine (taken as a pill) that helps you stay HIV-negative.
• If you take PrEP every day, as prescribed, it greatly reduces your risk of HIV.
• Condoms provide additional protection against HIV and other sexually transmitted infections (STIs), even when you take PrEP.

PrEP is for people at risk of HIV

• PrEP can protect people who are HIV-negative and are:
  – At risk of being exposed to HIV through sex or injecting drugs
  – Ready to take a daily pill

Ready to take a daily pill

• PrEP has been shown to work for gay and bisexual men, heterosexual women and men, and people who inject drugs, and is also ready to benefit transgender women.
• PrEP can help protect anyone whose partner is HIV-positive.

More about PrEP

• If you regularly worry about HIV, ask your doctor if PrEP might be right for you.
• PrEP protects people who are HIV-negative. You’ll have to take an HIV test before starting PrEP. You may have to take other tests to make sure it’s safe for you to use PrEP.
• While you are on PrEP, you will need to see a health care provider for regular check-ups and HIV tests.

Share the Night, Not HIV

Emergency PEP to prevent HIV

• With PEP (Post-exposure Prophylaxis), you begin taking pills after HIV infection right after you are exposed to HIV.
• PEP can stop HIV if started within 36 hours of exposure. You continue taking PEP for 28 days.
• PEP can protect you in an emergency—for example, if you had anal or vaginal sex without a condom with someone who has or might have HIV.

PEP works best if started right away

• If you think you were exposed to HIV, immediately go to a clinic or emergency room and ask for PEP.
• You should begin PEP as soon as possible.
• PEP works best if you take it for the full 28-day course. Do not stop taking PEP without talking to your doctor.

More about PEP

• PEP protects people who are HIV-negative. You’ll have to take an HIV test before taking PEP.
• PEP can cause mild side effects, especially at the beginning of treatment.
• When you finish PEP, you will take another HIV test to make sure that PEP worked.

More about PrEP

• If you regularly worry about HIV, ask your doctor if PrEP might be right for you.
• PrEP protects people who are HIV-negative. You’ll have to take an HIV test before starting PrEP. You may have to take other tests to make sure it’s safe for you to use PrEP.
• While you are on PrEP, you will need to see a health care provider for regular check-ups and HIV tests.
PEP

- If you are HIV-negative and exposed to HIV, PEP can stop HIV before it infects your body.
- PEP is an emergency medicine you take right after you are exposed to HIV.

PrEP

- If you are HIV-negative and concerned about exposure to HIV, PrEP may be right for you.
- PrEP is a daily pill that can protect you from HIV as long as you take it every day.
- Condoms provide additional protection against HIV, most sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and unintended pregnancy.

Many insurance plans (including Medicaid) cover PrEP and PEP. Assistance may be available if you are uninsured.

For more information, call 311 or visit nyc.gov and search “HIV PrEP and PEP.”

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NEW WAYS TO PREVENT HIV

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Daily PrEP to prevent HIV

- **PrEP** (Pre-exposure Prophylaxis) is a daily medicine (taken as a pill) that helps you stay HIV-negative.
- If you take PrEP every day, as prescribed, it greatly reduces your risk of HIV.
- Condoms provide additional protection against HIV and other sexually transmitted infections (STIs), even while you take PrEP.

PrEP is for people at risk of HIV

- PrEP can protect people who are HIV-negative and are:
  - At risk of being exposed to HIV through sex or injecting drugs
  - Ready to take a daily pill
  - At risk of being exposed to HIV through sex or injecting drugs
  - Ready to take a daily pill

More about PrEP

- If you regularly worry about HIV, ask your doctor if PrEP might be right for you.
- PrEP protects people who are HIV-negative. You’ll have to take an HIV test before starting PrEP. You may have to take other tests to make sure it’s safe for you to use PrEP.
- While you are on PrEP, you will need to see a health care provider for regular check-ups and HIV tests.

Emergency PEP to prevent HIV

- **PEP** (Post-exposure Prophylaxis) starts taking pills to stop HIV infection right after you are exposed to HIV.
- PEP can stop HIV if started within 72 hours of exposure. You continue taking PEP for 28 days.
- PEP can protect you in a crisis—especially if you had anal or vaginal sex without a condom with someone who has or might have HIV, or if you were exposed while injecting drugs.

PEP works best if started right away

- If you think you were exposed to HIV, immediately go to a clinic or emergency room and ask for PEP.
- You should begin PEP as soon as possible.
- PEP works best if you take it for the full 28-day course.

More about PEP

- PEP protects people who are HIV-negative. You’ll have to be on PEP for the first 28 days.
- PEP can cause side effects, especially in the beginning of treatment.
- When you finish PEP, you will take another HIV test to make sure that PEP worked.
Daily PrEP to prevent HIV

• PrEP (Pre-exposure Prophylaxis) is a daily medicine (taken as a pill) that helps you stay HIV-negative.
• If you take PrEP every day, as prescribed, it greatly reduces your risk of HIV.
• Condoms provide additional protection against HIV and other sexually transmitted infections (STIs), even while you take PrEP.

PrEP is for people at risk of HIV

• PrEP can protect people who are HIV-negative and are:
  – At risk of being exposed to HIV through sex or injecting drugs

Ready to take a daily pill?

• PrEP has been shown to work for gay and bisexual men, heterosexual women and men who inject drugs, and is also ready to benefit transgender women.
• PrEP can help protect anyone whose partner tests HIV-positive.

More about PrEP

• If you regularly worry about HIV, ask your doctor if PrEP might be right for you.
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• PEP protects you in an emergency—for example, if you had anal or vaginal sex without a condom with someone who has or might have HIV, PEP can stop HIV if you were exposed while injecting drugs.

PEP works best if started right away

• If you think you were exposed to HIV, immediately go to a clinic or emergency room and ask your doctor for PEP.
• You should begin PEP as soon as possible.
• PEP works best if you take it for the full 28-day course. Don’t stop taking PEP without talking to your doctor.

More about PEP

• PEP protects people who are HIV-negative. You’ll have to take an HIV test before taking PEP.
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Daily PrEP to prevent HIV

- **PrEP** (Pre-exposure Prophylaxis) is a daily medicine (taken as a pill) that helps you stay HIV-negative.
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- Condoms provide additional protection against HIV and other sexually transmitted infections (STIs), even when you take PrEP.

**PrEP is for people at risk of HIV**

- **PrEP** can protect people who are HIV-negative and are:
  - At risk of being exposed to HIV through sex or injecting drugs
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More about PrEP

- If you regularly worry about HIV, ask your doctor if PrEP might be right for you.
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- PEP can protect you in an emergency, for example, if you had anal or vaginal sex without a condom with someone who has or might have HIV or if you were exposed while injecting drugs.

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More about PEP

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Share the Night, Not HIV
• If you are HIV-negative and exposed to HIV, PEP can stop HIV before it infects your body.

• PEP is an emergency medicine you take right after you are exposed to HIV.

PEP

POST-EXPOSURE PROPHYLAXIS

Prophylaxis = Prevention

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NEW WAYS TO PREVENT HIV

Protect yourself from HIV every day

PrEP

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