



HIV IMPACT AND THE NEED FOR PREVENTION

HIV continues to be a global public health crisis, with an estimated 38 million people living with HIV and 1.7 million new cases of HIV annually.¹

Pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) represents an effective tool to reduce new cases of HIV, which in addition to successful HIV antiretroviral treatment, will help efforts to end the HIV epidemic.²

/ HIV PREVALENCE IN THE US



In 2019, there were an estimated **1.2 million people** in the U.S. living with HIV and **37,000 new HIV diagnoses**.^{3,4}

Approximately **1.2 million people** are vulnerable to contracting HIV in the U.S. and could benefit from PrEP.⁵

/ DISPROPORTIONATE IMPACT OF HIV

Despite new HIV cases decreasing since the peak of the epidemic in the mid-1980s, HIV continues to disproportionately impact many communities.³

Of the new U.S. HIV diagnoses, men who have sex with men (MSM), and certain racial and ethnic groups are impacted by HIV more than others:

Black and Latinx People in the U.S.⁶

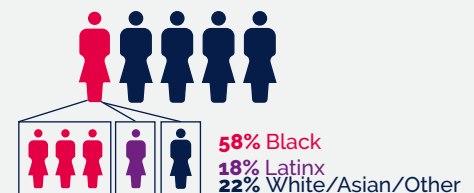


MSM in the U.S.⁶



Cisgender women in the U.S.⁸

1 in 5 of new HIV diagnoses



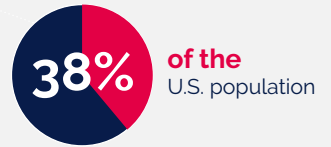
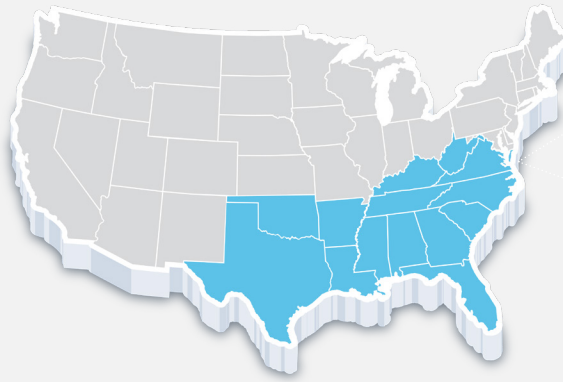
In 2019, the rate of a new HIV diagnosis among the transgender community was approximately

20X the national average⁷

/REGIONAL DISPARITIES

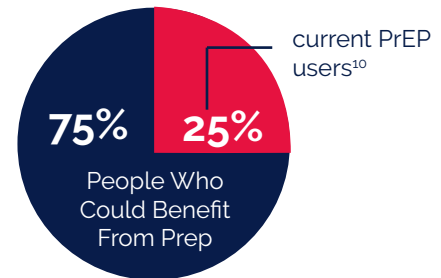
The disproportionate impact of HIV on U.S. communities is also visible at a regional level.

New HIV diagnoses occur predominantly in the Southern U.S.⁹

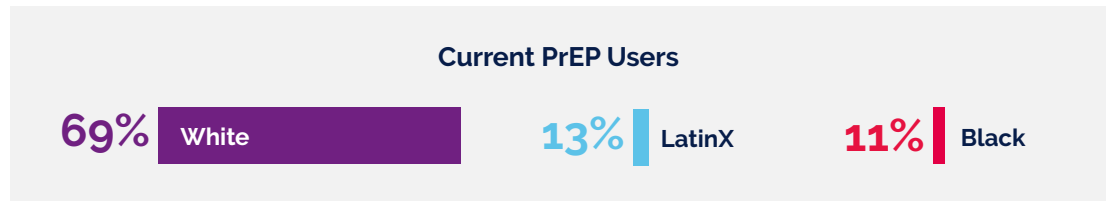


/THE NEED FOR HIV PREVENTION

Along with condoms, PrEP is one of the key methods available to help end the HIV epidemic. However usage is limited:



There is a need to increase PrEP usage, especially among key populations:¹¹



200,000 - 205,000: estimated total number of current PrEP users in the U.S.¹²

/BARRIERS TO PREP

Among active PrEP users, PrEP usage can be sporadic or discontinued due to¹³:

/ The burden of daily dosing (e.g., stigma associated with pill bottle, side effects, bias towards HIV and sexuality)

/ Factors of daily living (e.g., a busy schedule)

While oral PrEP is effective, it can be limited by inconsistent adherence, leaving people vulnerable to acquiring HIV.¹⁴

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