

**Question for written answer E-005808/2017  
to the Commission**  
Rule 130  
**Mireille D'Ornano (ENF)**

Subject: Pre-exposure prophylaxis in HIV prevention

Pre-exposure prophylaxis involves the preventive administration of antiretrovirals against HIV to a patient considered at risk from this condition.

According to a study of 500 men who have sex with men in the United Kingdom (2015), pre-exposure prophylaxis reduces the risk of HIV infection by 86%. This rate is higher than that of other methods of prophylaxis.

In line with the recommendations of the World Health Organization (2015), the European Medicines Agency approved the use of 'Truvada' for pre-exposure prophylaxis on 22 July 2016. The National Agency for the safety of medicines and health products (France, 2015) has allowed the use of this prophylaxis for a renewable period of three years.

1. How does the Commission assess the cost to health systems of the widespread use of this treatment?
2. How does it assess the benefit / risk ratio of this treatment with regard to side-effects?
3. Given the reduction (96%) in the risk of infection of an HIV-positive individual with a zero viral load, does it not agree that improved screening and treatment are the most cost-effective strategy for combating HIV?