

This entails the use of anti-HIV drugs to reduce the probability of acquiring the virus after a risk practice or accidental exposure (at work for example).

POST-EXPOSURE PROPHYLAXIS



01

Time is a very important factor. To obtain the maximum benefit, it should start as soon as possible and ideally in the first 4 hours after exposure. It becomes progressively less effective and after 72 hours is not considered to be so.



02

Visit the Emergency Service of a hospital to request it.

03

The hospital Emergency Service should attend you and provide treatment, if necessary, for free even if you do not have a health card.

04

The medical team that attends you will assess the risk of transmission to determine whether post-exposure prophylaxis is necessary in your case.

05

Treatment lasts 28 days and consists of three medicines that may entail two or three different pills.

06

Post-exposure prophylaxis, like any treatment with medicine, may produce some side effects such as headaches, discomfort, skin rashes or diarrhoea. They are usually mild and short-lasting. If any of these side effects is intense or long-lasting, ask the prescribing doctor how to deal with them.

GTT-VIH
GRUPO DE TRABAJO SOBRE TRATAMIENTOS DEL VIH
ENTIDAD DECLARADA DE UTILIDAD PÚBLICA
ONG DE DESARROLLO

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FOR SOLIDARITAT / OTROS FINES DE INTERÉS SOCIAL

GOBIERNO DE ESPAÑA / MINISTERIO DE SANIDAD, SERVICIOS SOCIALES E IGUALDAD
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Generalitat de Catalunya / Agència de Salut Pública de Catalunya

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Ajuntament de Barcelona / ÀREA DE QUALITAT DE VIDA, IGUALTAT I ESPORTS

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COLABORA

ETIS / EQUIP DE TREBALL SOBRE INMIGRACIÓ I SALUT

TROPICAL DRASSANES



¿TIENES DUDAS SOBRE EL TEMA? PREGÚNTANOS

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