**REPRIEVE Outreach Toolkit**

**Fact Sheet**

**How to Use This Information**

This sheet articulates essential facts about the REPRIEVE trial. You can share this document with members of the media, trial site spokespeople, and members of the public.

**REPRIEVE Fact Sheet**

* Studies have shown people living with HIV are 50 to 100 percent more likely to develop heart disease — this includes heart attack and stroke — compared with people who do not have HIV despite receiving effective treatment for HIV.
* Cardiovascular diseases, including heart attack and stroke, are the leading cause of death in men and women worldwide; 17.5 million people died from cardiovascular diseases in 2012, [according to the World Health O](http://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs317/en/)rganization.
* REPRIEVE (Randomized Trial to Prevent Vascular Events in HIV) is the first large-scale randomized clinical research trial to test a strategy for heart disease prevention among people living with HIV.
  + Specifically, REPRIEVE will test whether daily pitavastatin reduces the risk of heart disease among HIV-infected individuals.
  + REPRIEVE launched in April 2015, with the first sites opening in the U.S.
* REPRIEVE now seeks to enroll 6,500 participants at trial sites in South Africa, the U.S., Canada, Brazil and Thailand.
  + More information can be found at [www.reprievetrial.org](http://www.reprievetrial.org).
* Criteria to participate in REPRIVE include:
  + Living with HIV and between the ages of 40 and 75
  + On antiretroviral therapy for at least 6 months prior to study entry
  + No personal history of heart disease (including heart attack or stroke)
  + Low to moderate risk for developing heart disease
  + Not currently using a statin drug
* REPRIEVE is testing pitavastatin, a statin drug. Statins are commonly prescribed in many countries, including the United States, to treat high cholesterol and prevent cardiovascular events, such as heart attack and stroke.
  + Pitavastatin is approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration for treatment of high cholesterol and is considered safe for use with all physician-prescribed antiretroviral therapy regimens. Pitavastatin is a new generation statin drug that works at a low dose with fewer side effects than earlier generation statins.
* REPRIEVE also seeks to understand sex differences in how HIV-related cardiovascular disease manifests.
  + Data suggest women with HIV are three times more likely to have a heart attack than women without HIV.
  + Sex-based data analysis will determine whether pitavastatin works as well to decrease the risk of heart disease in women living with HIV as it may in men.
  + REPRIEVE will examine how factors unique to women—specifically the female hormones that come into play before, during and after menopause—affect heart disease risk in the context of HIV infection.