

SECTION 2.0. REPRIEVE KEY MESSAGES

These key messages on REPRIEVE both clarify basic facts about the study and articulate ideas that will resonate with your audience. Share these messages with trial site spokespeople before media interviews and with event leaders who will engage with members of the public. These pages can serve as a helpful guide for discussions on REPRIEVE. Reminding participants about the importance of the trial and research being conducted is a good way to keep them engaged in the study. **Additional messages about REPRIEVE can be found on the Protocol Specific Webpage (PSPW).**

Top Messages:

- People with HIV are living longer thanks to lifesaving treatments, but as they age, they can face new complications like HIV-related heart disease.
- The REPRIEVE trial confronts this emerging challenge to learn how people with HIV can live in good health even longer.
- REPRIEVE is the largest HIV randomized clinical trial and the largest ACTG study to date.

HIV treatment can prevent AIDS and prolong life, but we don't yet have treatments to prevent HIV-related heart disease.

- Longer lives are a victory, but people living with HIV have other important needs, too.
- Over the past two decades, cardiovascular disease (stroke and heart attack), cancer and diabetes have emerged as major causes of death worldwide for people living with HIV, even surpassing AIDS-related deaths in many countries.
- Studies show people living with HIV are 50 to 100 percent more likely to develop cardiovascular disease even while taking effective treatment.
- Data suggest that women living with HIV are up to three times more likely to have a heart attack than women without HIV.
- Researchers believe that the chronic inflammation associated with HIV may play a role in increasing the risk of cardiovascular disease in people living with HIV.
- Early and uninterrupted antiretroviral therapy (ART) is still the best way to extend life and prevent death in people living with HIV.
- Another contributor to increased cardiovascular disease risk may be the effect of certain lifesaving anti-HIV medications that can raise lipid levels.

Scientists are working on a solution around the world, and this community can help.

- REPRIEVE (Randomized Trial to Prevent Vascular Events in HIV) is a large, randomized clinical trial to test a strategy for heart disease prevention in people living with HIV.
- REPRIEVE will test whether a daily statin (a drug used to treat high cholesterol) can reduce the risk of heart disease among people living with HIV. Early data indicate that statins may provide a protective benefit.
- The trial launched in April 2015 in the United States and seeks to enroll 7,500 participants. Trial sites have been established in 11 countries across the globe, including the US, Canada, Brazil, Thailand, and South Africa, to name a few.

REPRIEVE offers an opportunity to learn more about aging with HIV. This research could pay dividends now and may transform care for future generations.

- Clinical trials have yielded groundbreaking advancements in HIV prevention and treatment. REPRIEVE is poised to transform the fight against HIV-related heart disease.
- REPRIEVE is an opportunity to get ahead of the growing HIV-related heart disease problem and find much-needed solutions to keep people healthy and living longer.
- We don't yet know whether a statin will help prevent HIV-related heart disease. We also do not know how effectively statins work in women living with HIV, specifically. REPRIEVE seeks to answer both of these questions.
- No matter the study's outcome, REPRIEVE will expand our knowledge of how HIV and heart disease are related, and how this connection may impact men and women from New York to Rio to Bangkok to Johannesburg.