



REPRIEVE

There's a Link Between HIV & Heart Disease.

- ♥ Studies have shown that people living with HIV are 50–100% more likely to develop cardiovascular disease (including heart attack and stroke) than individuals without HIV.
- ♥ REPRIEVE is a clinical research trial exploring long-term prevention of heart disease among people living with HIV.

Preventing Heart Disease

REPRIEVE will evaluate if a daily dose of pitavastatin lowers the risk of heart-related disease among people living with HIV.

Pitavastatin, is a statin that is approved by the FDA. Statins are used to lower cholesterol and prevent heart disease.

Based on current information, pitavastatin is considered safe for use with all MD-prescribed antiretroviral therapy regimens.

Benefits of REPRIEVE to Minimize Risk

All participants will receive guidance on steps to improve heart health, including:

- Taking antiretroviral therapy
- Keeping cholesterol, blood pressure, and blood sugar in good range
- Not smoking
- Eating well
- Exercising

But long term research is needed for HIV-specific strategies for preventing heart attack and stroke.

Learning More About Heart Disease Prevention Among People with HIV

WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW ABOUT REPRIEVE

LENGTH OF PARTICIPATION
48 months on average

SIMPLE TIME COMMITMENT
Visits about **3** times per year

THERE'S A SITE NEAR YOU

YOU MAY BE ELIGIBLE IF YOU ARE:

- HIV positive between the ages of 40 and 75
- On antiretroviral therapy (ART) for at least 6 months prior to study entry
- No history of cardiovascular disease (including heart attack or stroke)
- Not currently using a statin drug

Learn more about the REPRIEVE trial and how to sign-up: www.reprievetrial.org

Participating in the REPRIEVE trial is not about "adding just another pill", it's about paving the way to healthier hearts for the HIV community.

Help the community learn about the REPRIEVE clinical trial:

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The REPRIEVE Trial is primarily funded by the NIH Heart Lung and Blood Institute (NHLBI) and supported by the NIH Division of AIDS (DAIDS), utilizing the ACTG and other trial networks.