



OBSERVATIONAL STUDY PROTOCOL

Study Title: A Prospective, Observational Study of Individuals Who Seroconvert While Taking Truvada® for Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis (PrEP)

Sponsor: Gilead Sciences, Inc.
333 Lakeside Drive
Foster City, CA 94404

Indication: Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis of HIV-1 Infection

Protocol ID: GS-US-276-0103

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

TABLE OF CONTENTS	2
LIST OF IN-TEXT TABLES	3
PROTOCOL SYNOPSIS	4
GLOSSARY OF ABBREVIATIONS AND DEFINITION OF TERMS	6
1. INTRODUCTION	7
1.1. Background	7
1.2. Rationale for the Current Study	10
2. OBJECTIVES	11
3. STUDY DESIGN	12
4. SUBJECT POPULATION	13
4.1. Number of Subjects and Subject Selection	13
4.2. Inclusion Criteria	13
4.3. Exclusion Criteria	13
5. STUDY DRUGS	14
5.1. Study Drugs	14
6. STUDY PROCEDURES	15
6.1.1. Enrollment and collection of data	15
6.2. Criteria for Discontinuation of Follow up	15
7. ADVERSE EVENTS AND SPECIAL SITUATION MANAGEMENT	16
7.1. Adverse Events, Special Situations, and Product Complaints	16
8. STATISTICAL CONSIDERATIONS	17
8.1. Analysis Objectives	17
8.1.1. Laboratory Evaluations	17
8.1.2. Sample Size	17
9. RESPONSIBILITIES	18
9.1. Investigator Responsibilities	18
9.1.1. Good Clinical Practice	18
9.1.2. Institutional Review Board/ Independent Ethics Committee (IRB/IEC) Approval	18
9.1.3. Informed Consent ICF)	18
9.1.4. Confidentiality	18
9.1.5. Study Files and Retention of Records	18
9.1.6. Case Report Forms	19
9.1.7. Inspections	19
9.1.8. Protocol Compliance	19
9.2. Sponsor Responsibilities	19
9.2.1. Protocol Modifications	19
9.2.2. Study Report and Publications	19
9.3. Joint Investigator/Sponsor Responsibilities	20
9.3.1. Access to Information for Monitoring	20
9.3.2. Access to Information for Auditing or Inspections	20
9.3.3. Study Discontinuation	20

10. REFERENCES 21

11. APPENDICES 23

Appendix 1. Participating Prescriber Signature Page 24

LIST OF IN-TEXT TABLES

Table 1-1. Measures of Efficacy with Daily Oral FTC/TDF for PrEP, by
Medication Adherence 8

Table 1-2. Summary of Resistance Development in PrEP Clinical Studies 10

PROTOCOL SYNOPSIS
Gilead Sciences, Inc.
333 Lakeside Drive
Foster City, CA 94404, USA

Study Title:	A Prospective, Observational Study of Individuals Who Seroconvert While Taking Truvada for Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis (PrEP)
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IND Number	This is a non-IND study.
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Study Centers Planned:	Approximately 15 centers globally (North America, Latin America, Europe, Africa, and Asia) performing observational or clinical studies on Truvada for PrEP
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Objectives:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• To evaluate HIV-1 RNA and the presence or absence of resistance at baseline and following seroconversion in seroconverters• To assess the frequency of HIV-1 screening and screening method(s) used for evaluation of seroconverters and at the enrollment site• To collect information regarding whether the seroconverter experienced signs and symptoms of acute HIV-1 infection prior to or at the time of seroconversion
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Study Design:	This is a prospective, observational case series of individuals who seroconvert while taking Truvada for PrEP and are being followed in observational or clinical studies.
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Target Population:	HIV-1 negative adult (any sex/gender, including transgender) ≥ 18 years of age who seroconvert while taking Truvada for PrEP
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Duration of Study Participation:	Up to 3 years
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Diagnosis and Main Eligibility Criteria:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• HIV-1 negative adults (any sex/gender, including transgender) ≥ 18 years of age• Participants in Truvada PrEP demonstration projects or Truvada for PrEP clinical studies• Evidence of seroconversion while receiving Truvada for PrEP
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Study Procedures/ Frequency:	<p>Any captured baseline medical examination and history will be collected on all seroconverters.</p> <p>The method and frequency of HIV-1 screening will be collected from each site on all visits between baseline and seroconversion.</p> <p>Documentation of signs and symptoms of acute infection, sexual risk for HIV-1 acquisition, and results of testing to confirm positive HIV-1 status at the seroconversion visit or since the last visit when the seroconversion occurred will be collected.</p> <p>If a stored baseline sample is available and analyzed for viral resistance, the data will be collected.</p> <p>Results of resistance analyses of plasma HIV-1 will be collected from the seroconversion visit. This includes population nucleotide sequence analysis; followed by ultrasensitive testing (such as deep sequencing or allele-specific PCR of either plasma or peripheral blood mononuclear cells) if no resistance is identified by population sequencing.</p>
Test Product, Dose, and Mode of Administration:	<p>Truvada will be provided as part of the subject's participation in a PrEP Demonstration Project or clinical study.</p>
Criteria for Evaluation:	<p>This non-interventional study is observational in nature and does not evaluate the safety or efficacy of any treatment.</p>
Statistical Methods:	<p>Descriptive statistics will summarize the demographics, frequency of screening and screening method(s) used for evaluation at that enrollment site, the presence or absence of signs and symptoms of acute HIV-1 infection and the presence or absence of resistance.</p>

This study will be conducted in compliance with guidelines for Good Pharmaco-Epidemiology Practices (GPPs) and all essential documents will be archived {20900}.

GLOSSARY OF ABBREVIATIONS AND DEFINITION OF TERMS

AE	adverse event
ART	antiretroviral therapy
CRF	case report form
DSPH	Drug Safety & Public Health
FDA	(United States) Food and Drug Administration
FTC	emtricitabine
FTC/TDF	emtricitabine/tenofovir disoproxil fumarate (Truvada®)
GPP	Good Pharmacoepidemiology Practices (guidelines for)
GSI	Gilead Sciences, Inc.
HIV, HIV-1	human immunodeficiency virus, human immunodeficiency virus type 1
ICH	International Conference on Harmonisation
IND	Investigational New Drug (Application)
iPrEx	Pre-exposure Prophylaxis Initiative (study)
IRB	institutional review board
MD	Medical Doctor
mITT	modified intent-to-treat
MSM	men who have sex with men
NR	not reported
NS	not significant
Parent protocol	original protocol of the PrEP demonstration project or clinical study that is providing data to this analysis
PrEP	pre-exposure prophylaxis
Sponsor	Parent PrEP demonstration project or clinical study sponsor
TDF	tenofovir disoproxil fumarate
TFV	tenofovir
US, USA	United States, United States of America

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background

In 2010, an estimated 47,129 people were diagnosed with HIV-1 infection in the 46 states with confidential name-based HIV-1 infection reporting. The CDC estimates 1.2 million people in the United States (U.S.) are living with HIV-1 infection. One in five (20%) of those people are unaware of their infection. Despite increases in the total number of people in the U.S. living with HIV-1 infection in recent years (due to better testing and treatment options), the annual number of new HIV-1 infections has remained relatively stable with approximately 50,000 Americans becoming infected with HIV-1 each year, despite widespread knowledge of the protective effects of abstinence, monogamy, and condoms {22170}. The principal interventions used to prevent HIV-1 transmission have been voluntary testing, counseling, and the promotion of condom use, and the effectiveness of these interventions has been variable {15464}, {15465}, {16996}. Given that HIV-1 prevalence and incidence remain high despite considerable prevention efforts and that no vaccine is available, the identification of novel approaches to decreasing the sexual transmission of HIV-1 using simplified antiretroviral therapy (ART) in high-risk populations, such as men who have sex with men (MSM) and heterosexual discordant couples, is timely and of critical importance.

Tenofovir disoproxil fumarate (TDF, Viread[®]) is a nucleotide reverse transcriptase inhibitor that was approved for the treatment of established human immunodeficiency virus type 1 (HIV-1) infection by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) in 2001. Emtricitabine (FTC, Emtriva[®]) is a nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitor that was approved for treatment of HIV-1 infection by the FDA in July 2003. A fixed dose co-formulation of emtricitabine 200 mg and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate 300 mg (FTC/TDF or Truvada[®]) was approved for HIV-1 treatment by the FDA in August 2004 and for pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) on July 16, 2012.

Demonstrated Efficacy

The safety and efficacy of once-daily oral Truvada in the prevention of HIV-1 acquisition among MSM have been demonstrated in a large (n = 2499), multinational, randomized, placebo-controlled, double-blind, Phase 3 study (also known as the Pre-exposure Prophylaxis Initiative [iPrEx] study) {16681}. The safety and efficacy of once-daily oral Truvada in the prevention of HIV-1 acquisition among East African heterosexual men and women in 4747 HIV-1 serodiscordant partnerships were demonstrated in a randomized, placebo-controlled, double-blind, Phase 3 study (also known as the Partners PrEP study) {21185}.

In the iPrEx study, daily Truvada reduced the risk of HIV-1 acquisition in MSM by 42* (95% CI: 18-60%)*-44% (95% CI: 15-63%). In addition, the prophylactic efficacy of Truvada was strongly correlated with adherence to treatment. The risk for HIV-1 acquisition was

* per final datacut from Truvada PrEP sNDA

substantially reduced among those with high study drug adherence, and detectable concentrations of tenofovir were strongly predictive of a high degree of protection from HIV-1 acquisition, with a 92% reduction in HIV-1 acquisition risk (95% CI: 40% to 99%; $p < 0.001$) observed among subjects in the Truvada arm with detectable drug levels versus those without detectable drug levels. This corresponds to a 12.9 (95% CI: 1.7 to 99.3; $p < 0.001$) fold reduction in the odds of HIV-1 infection.

In the Partners PrEP Study, both Truvada and Viread reduced the risk for HIV-1 acquisition. Relative to the placebo group, Truvada-treated subjects had a 75% lower risk of HIV-1 acquisition (95% CI: 55% to 87%; $p < 0.0001$) {21185}. The study was not powered to show statistical significance, but the degree of HIV-1 protection relative to placebo was notable for both genders (ie, Truvada-treated females 66% lower risk; Truvada-treated males 84% lower risk; $p = 0.24$). As with the iPrEx Study, the risk for HIV-1 acquisition in the Partners PrEP Study was substantially reduced among those with high study drug adherence, and detectable concentrations of tenofovir were strongly predictive of a high degree of protection from HIV-1 acquisition, with a 90% reduction in HIV-1 acquisition risk (95% CI: 56% to 98%; $p = 0.002$) observed among subjects in the Truvada arm with detectable drug levels versus those without detectable drug levels.

Table 1-1. Measures of Efficacy with Daily Oral FTC/TDF for PrEP, by Medication Adherence

Study	Population	mITT ^a % Reduction in HIV Incidence (95% CI)			Combined Self-Report and Pill-Count Medication Adherence (95% CI)	Pill-Count Medication Adherence (95% CI)	TFV Blood Detection ^b (95% CI)
iPrEx	MSM	42% (18-60%) ^c -44% (15-63%)			$\geq 50\%$: ^c 50% (18-70%) $\geq 90\%$: ^c 73% (41-88%)	NR	92% (40-99%)
		Overall	Men	Women			
Partners PrEP	Heterosexual discordant couples	75% (55-87%)	84% (54-95%)	66% (28-84%)	NR	100% ^d (87-100%)	90% (58-98%)

- a Excluded only those enrolled subjects later found to be infected at randomization and those with no follow-up visit or HIV test
- b The percentage of reduction in HIV incidence among those with TFV detected in blood, compared with those without detectable TFV
- c The percentage of reduction in HIV incidence, compared with the placebo group, is presented for 2 groups: those with 50% medication adherence and those with 90% medication adherence
- d In a substudy of participants who provided counts via home-based unannounced pill counts with supplementary adherence counseling if the counts were $< 80\%$
- e per final datacut from Truvada PrEP sNDA

In both the iPrEx and Partners PrEP studies, the rate of HIV-1 acquisition was substantially affected by study drug adherence as assessed by plasma tenofovir concentrations. These findings demonstrate the critical importance of good adherence to Truvada to the effectiveness of PrEP in preventing HIV-1 acquisition.

Low Development of Resistance

In the iPrEx study, resistance development did occur in individuals found to be infected at baseline; however, no resistance developed in individuals who seroconverted while on study drug. In an assessment using drug-resistance assays based on allele-specific polymerase chain reaction (lower limit of quantitation 0.5%) sensitive for the detection of minor sequence variants (ie, RT K65R and K70E [which confer resistance to TDF] and M184V and M184I [which confer resistance to FTC]), no minor drug resistant variants were detected among the subjects in the Truvada group who had HIV-1 seroconversion during the iPrEx study {17134}. HIV-1 infections pre-existing at study enrollment were diagnosed during the study for 2 subjects in the Truvada group and 8 subjects in the placebo group (p-value for difference between treatment groups = 0.06) {16681}. Among the 10 subjects in whom plasma HIV-1 RNA was subsequently detected in specimens obtained at enrollment, 3 had FTC-resistant infection (2 of 2 in the Truvada group and 1 of 8 in the placebo group). No TDF-resistant infections were observed in either treatment group. Among the subjects with treatment-emergent HIV-1 seroconversion in the primary analysis, no FTC or TDF resistance was detected.

Similarly in the Partners PrEP study, resistance development only occurred in individuals with undiagnosed HIV-1 infection at baseline. HIV-1 infections pre-existing at study enrollment were diagnosed during the study for 5 subjects in the Truvada group, 3 subjects in the Viread group, and 6 subjects in the placebo group. Among the 14 subjects in whom plasma HIV-1 RNA was subsequently detected in specimens obtained at enrollment, 1 had FTC-resistant infection (1 of 5 in the Truvada group) and 1 had TDF-resistant infection (1 of 3 in the Viread group). Among the subjects with treatment-emergent HIV-1 seroconversion, no FTC or TDF resistance was detected.

Truvada has certain characteristics that make it suitable for HIV-1 chemoprophylaxis, including ease of administration, once-daily dosing, a relatively long half-life, established tolerability and potent antiviral effects, penetration of FTC and tenofovir into genital and colorectal mucosal tissue, high barrier to resistance for TDF, and selection of drug-resistant variants that have mutations associated with diminished capacity for replication. Use of FTC and TDF together for chemoprophylaxis increased the activity of the regimen and the barrier to drug resistance, and the protective activity of FTC plus TDF has been shown in mice transplanted with human immune cells {12771} and in nonhuman primates {17}, {2983}, {13751}. The relative efficacy of Truvada compared with Viread (each versus placebo) as a potential alternative for HIV-1 prophylaxis was supported by comparative Phase 3 clinical study data from the Partners PrEP Study.

1.2. Rationale for the Current Study

Due to the fact that PrEP is an intervention based on antiretrovirals, there has been a concern that wide-scale usage could lead to a substantial increase in transmission of ARV-resistant strains {22369}. Such increase could exacerbate the difficulty in treating HIV-1 positive subjects and make the epidemic more difficult to control {22370}, particularly if risk compensation occurs.

Nonetheless, data from the iPrEx and Partners PrEP studies showed that the resistance occurred only in individuals found to be infected at baseline; and no resistance developed in individuals who seroconverted while on study drug.

Table 1-2. Summary of Resistance Development in PrEP Clinical Studies

Study	Infected on Study		Baseline Infections	
	# Infected	# Resistant to FTC or TDF	# Infected	# Resistant to FTC or TDF
iPrEx	100 (36 on FTC/TDF, 64 on placebo)	None	10 (2 on FTC/TDF, 8 on placebo)	2 on FTC/TDF (M184V/I); 1 on placebo (M184V) ^a
Partners PrEP	82 (13 on FTC/TDF, 17 on TDF, and 52 on placebo)	None	14 (3 on FTC/TDF, 5 on TDF, 6 on placebo)	1 on FTC/TDF (M184V); 1 on TDF (K65R)

a Transmitted (primary) resistance can occur independent of PrEP, which likely explains resistance in the placebo arm

Development of resistance only in individuals infected at baseline underscores the importance of screening individuals for potential acute infection prior to initiating PrEP.

Mathematical modeling {18152} has shown that PrEP interventions may increase the proportion of new infections caused by resistant strains if risk compensation occurs. Nonetheless if risk behavior remains stable, the concern is likely to be unfounded.

In addition to characterizing individuals who seroconvert, the current study should provide a better understanding of the impact of HIV-1 screening methods and frequency on seroconversion and the development of resistance.

The intent of this study is to collect and analyze data from individuals who take Truvada for PrEP of sexually acquired HIV-1 infection and who seroconvert during follow-up.

2. OBJECTIVES

The objectives of this study are:

- To evaluate HIV-1 RNA and the presence or absence of resistance at baseline and following seroconversion in seroconverters
- To assess the frequency of HIV-1 screening and screening method(s) used for evaluation of seroconverters and at the enrollment site
- To collect information regarding whether the seroconverter experienced signs and symptoms of acute HIV-1 infection prior to or at the time of seroconversion

3. STUDY DESIGN

This is a prospective, observational case series of individuals who seroconvert while taking Truvada for PrEP and are being followed in observational or clinical studies.

4. SUBJECT POPULATION

4.1. Number of Subjects and Subject Selection

One hundred fifty (150) HIV-1 negative adults (any sex/gender, including transgender) and ≥ 18 years of age who seroconvert while taking Truvada for PrEP.

4.2. Inclusion Criteria

To be eligible for study participation, an uninfected individual must satisfy all of the following criteria:

- Participant in a Truvada PrEP demonstration project or Truvada for PrEP clinical study
- HIV-1 negative adults (any sex/gender, including transgender) ≥ 18 years of age at time of enrollment in the demonstration project or clinical study.
- Evidence of seroconversion while receiving Truvada for PrEP

4.3. Exclusion Criteria

This is an observational nested study and will monitor all reported seroconversions without intervention/exclusion.

5. STUDY DRUGS

5.1. Study Drugs

No study drug will be administered, as this study is an observational study. Truvada will be provided as part of participation in a PrEP clinical study as part of a comprehensive HIV-1 prevention strategy. The decision to continue or discontinue Truvada belongs jointly to the subject and their investigators.

6. STUDY PROCEDURES

6.1. Enrollment and collection of data

Subjects will be consented and enrolled by the parent PrEP demonstration projects or clinical studies following enrollment procedures described in those protocols.

All subjects in parent observational or clinical Truvada PrEP studies that are on treatment will be followed until seroconversion or administrative censoring. These studies will provide information on a regular basis of all the subjects that seroconvert during treatment.

For the subjects who seroconvert during participation in the parent PrEP studies the following data will be collected from the assessments performed during enrollment visit: confirmation of the HIV-1 negative status, risk behavior assessments, medical history and physical exam, and baseline sample collection.

Documentation of signs and symptoms of acute infection, sexual risk for HIV-1 acquisition, and results of testing to confirm positive HIV-1 status at the seroconversion visit or since the last visit when the seroconversion occurred will be collected.

If a stored baseline sample is available and analyzed for viral resistance, the data will be collected.

Results of resistance analyses of plasma HIV-1 will be collected from the seroconversion visit. This includes population nucleotide sequence analysis, followed by ultrasensitive testing (such as deep sequencing or allele-specific PCR of either plasma or peripheral blood mononuclear cells) if no resistance was identified by population sequencing.

To preserve subject's confidentiality, consented participants will be assigned an enrollment ID.

6.2. Criteria for Discontinuation of Follow up

The decision to continue or discontinue Truvada belongs jointly to the subject and their investigators. In cases where subjects discontinue Truvada, they will be followed according to the parent PrEP demonstration project or PrEP clinical study protocol.

7. ADVERSE EVENTS AND SPECIAL SITUATION MANAGEMENT

7.1. Adverse Events, Special Situations, and Product Complaints

Adverse event (AE) or special situation reports (eg, reports of pregnancy with either maternal or paternal exposure, medication errors, abuse, misuse, overdose, lack of effect, adverse reactions in infants following exposure from breastfeeding, or adverse reactions associated with product complaints), collectively referred to as safety events, will not be solicited in this observational study. Any AE or special situation that arises should be reported as instructed in the Truvada PrEP demonstration project or Truvada for PrEP clinical study in which the subject is participating.

The usual means for reporting post-marketing adverse events to Gilead's Drug Safety & Public Health (DSPH) department are available to prescribers or uninfected individuals who wish to report potential adverse effects to Gilead products. As a courtesy, prescribers are provided with the following contact information for Gilead's Drug Safety & Public Health department:

- Gilead DSPH: 1-800-GILEAD-5 (1-800-445-3235), Option 3

8. STATISTICAL CONSIDERATIONS

8.1. Analysis Objectives

The main objective of the statistical analysis is to describe the characteristics of the seroconverters from all the PrEP demonstration projects and PrEP clinical studies.

The number of seroconverters will be stratified by the frequency of screening and the presence and type of resistance at baseline or following seroconversion. Moreover descriptive statistics will be used to show the timing and types of signs/symptoms of acute infection before and at seroconversion.

Additionally, person time exposed to Truvada will be used to describe the timing of seroconversion among the subjects in the study.

8.1.1. Laboratory Evaluations

Resistance analyses of plasma HIV-1 will be collected from the seroconversion visit, including population nucleotide sequence analysis. If no resistance is identified by population sequencing, ultrasensitive testing results (such as deep sequencing or allele-specific PCR of either plasma or peripheral blood mononuclear cells) will be collected.

8.1.2. Sample Size

The seroconversion rate has varied from 2.3 per 100 person years in the iPrEx study to 0.5 cases per 100 person years in the Partner's PrEP study. In order to have 150 seroconversion cases, one would have to accumulate approximately 10,000 person years of follow up. The number of expected subjects in the PrEP demonstration projects and clinical studies (7,000) will be sufficient when followed by an average of two years to accumulate the amount of person time needed.

9. RESPONSIBILITIES

9.1. Investigator Responsibilities

9.1.1. Good Clinical Practice

The sponsor of each parent PrEP demonstration project or clinical study protocol will ensure that their study is conducted in accordance with the principles of the “Declaration of Helsinki” (as amended in Edinburgh, Tokyo, Venice, Hong Kong, and South Africa), International Conference on Harmonisation (ICH) guidelines, or with the laws and regulations of the countries in which the parent protocol is conducted, whichever affords the greater protection to the study subject.

9.1.2. Institutional Review Board/ Independent Ethics Committee (IRB/IEC) Approval

Each parent PrEP demonstration project or clinical study sponsor is responsible for obtaining IRB/IEC approval for their respective protocol, protocol amendments and associated ICF (s).

9.1.3. Informed Consent (ICF)

Each parent PrEP demonstration project or clinical study sponsor is responsible for obtaining subject informed consent.

9.1.4. Confidentiality

Each parent PrEP demonstration project or clinical study sponsor must assure that subjects’ anonymity will be strictly maintained and that their identities are protected from unauthorized parties. Only the subject ID identification code (ID) (i.e., not names) should be recorded on any form or dataset submitted to Gilead Sciences.

The sponsor of the parent PrEP demonstration project or clinical study agrees that all information received from Gilead Sciences, including but not limited to this protocol, and any other study information, remain the sole and exclusive property of Gilead Sciences during the conduct of the study and thereafter. This information is not to be disclosed to any third party (except employees or agents directly involved in the conduct of the study or as required by law) without prior written consent from Gilead Sciences. Each parent PrEP demonstration project or clinical study sponsor further agrees to take all reasonable precautions to prevent the disclosure by any employee or agent of any study site to any third party or otherwise into the public domain.

9.1.5. Study Files and Retention of Records

Each parent PrEP demonstration project or clinical study sponsor must ensure that study sites maintain adequate and accurate records to enable the conduct of the study to be fully

documented and the study data to be subsequently verified. These documents should be classified into at least the following two categories: (1) Study file, and (2) subject source documents.

Their study file will contain the protocol/amendments, and query forms, governmental approval, if applicable, IRB/IEC approvals and correspondence, drug records, staff curriculum vitae, subjects' informed consents, and other appropriate documents and correspondence.

The required source data are the documentation of assessments and laboratory results from subject's visits.

9.1.6. Case Report Forms

Each parent PrEP demonstration project or clinical study sponsor and site is responsible for maintaining study CRFs.

9.1.7. Inspections

The sponsor of each parent PrEP demonstration project or clinical study should understand that source documents for this study should be made available to appropriately qualified personnel from Gilead Sciences or its representatives, to the IRB/IEC, or to regulatory authority or health authority inspectors.

9.1.8. Protocol Compliance

The sponsor of each parent PrEP demonstration project or clinical study is responsible for ensuring the study is conducted in accordance with the procedures and evaluations described in this protocol.

9.2. Sponsor Responsibilities

9.2.1. Protocol Modifications

Modifications to this protocol may be made only by Gilead Sciences.

9.2.2. Study Report and Publications

A clinical study report will be prepared and provided to the regulatory agency(ies) on an annual basis. Gilead Sciences will ensure that the report meets the standards set out in the Guidelines for Strengthening the Reporting of Observational Studies in Epidemiology (STROBE).

Each parent PrEP demonstration project or clinical study sponsor and Gilead Sciences will review and agree on any proposed publication or presentation along with the respective scientific journal or presentation forum at least 30 days before submission of the publication or presentation. Each parent PrEP demonstration project or clinical study sponsor will

comply with Gilead Sciences' request to delete references to its confidential information (other than the study results) in any paper or presentation and agrees to withhold publication or presentation for an additional 60 days.

9.3. Joint Investigator/Sponsor Responsibilities

9.3.1. Access to Information for Monitoring

There will be no subject enrollment under this protocol. Therefore, each parent PrEP demonstration project or clinical study sponsor will be responsible for study conduct and monitoring of data.

9.3.2. Access to Information for Auditing or Inspections

Representatives of regulatory authorities or of Gilead Sciences may conduct inspections or audits of the parent demonstration project or clinical study. If the sponsor of the parent PrEP demonstration project or clinical study is notified of an inspection by a regulatory authority they agree to notify the Gilead Sciences medical monitor immediately. The sponsor of the parent study agrees to provide to representatives of a regulatory agency or Gilead Sciences access to records, facilities, and personnel for the effective conduct of any inspection or audit.

9.3.3. Study Discontinuation

Both Gilead Sciences and parent PrEP demonstration project or clinical study sponsor reserve the right to withdraw their participation from this protocol at any time. Should this be necessary, both parties will arrange discontinuation procedures and notify the appropriate regulatory authority(ies), IRBs, and IECs. In terminating the study, Gilead Sciences and the PrEP demonstration project or clinical study sponsor will assure that adequate consideration is given to the protection of the subjects' interests.

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11. APPENDICES

[Appendix 1. Participating Prescriber Signature Page](#)

Appendix 1. Participating Prescriber Signature Page

**GILEAD SCIENCES, INC.
333 LAKESIDE DRIVE
FOSTER CITY, CA 94404**

**STUDY ACKNOWLEDGEMENT
GS-US-276-0103**

Original October 19, 2012

This protocol has been approved by Gilead Sciences, Inc. The following signature documents this approval.

PPD

PPD

OCTOBER 22, 2012

Date

INVESTIGATOR STATEMENT

I have read the protocol, including all appendices, and I agree that it contains all necessary details for me and my staff to conduct this study as described. I will conduct this study as outlined herein and will make a reasonable effort to complete the study within the time designated.

I will provide all study personnel under my supervision copies of the protocol and access to all information provided by Gilead Sciences, Inc. I will discuss this material with them to ensure that they are fully informed about the drugs and the study.

Participating Prescriber Name (Printed)

Signature

Date

Site Number