**Getting to zero** is the challenge

Salim and Quarraisha Abdool Karim discuss the prevalence of HIV in young SA women.

When large numbers of HIV positive people in a community go onto ART, there is evidence that there is a population level impact in reducing the spread of HIV. For example, the scale up of ART in South Africa between 2004 and 2011 has resulted in a 40% reduction in HIV incidence. This effect has not yet had a substantial impact on risk in young women as their male partners are not on ART. It is noteworthy to note that the use of antiretroviral drugs, like Tenofovir, as prophylaxis for HIV negative people can significantly slow the spread. It has proved successful and it gives participating HIV negative people the option to control their own risk of acquiring HIV. The World Health Organisation recently released guidelines recommending PrEP for HIV negative people at substantial risk of HIV and many countries are working on how to implement this as part of a comprehensive prevention package. One of the greatest challenges with the use of PrEP for HIV prevention is that some individuals may choose not to take their tablets everyday due to the fear of side effects. African plans for PrEP effort will need to focus on how best to provide PrEP with high adherence to those people who would benefit most. The latest research is evaluating the use of long acting antiretroviral based PrEP formulation options. The need for continual evaluation and monitoring why people are non-compliant is high. New PrEP options for adolescent girls and young women is a complex area that requires research. The survey of available options for adolescents in SA shows that the best regimen is to provide young girls and young women with high adherence in those that are working on how to implement PrEP for HIV negative people at substantial risk of HIV and many countries are working on how to implement this as part of a comprehensive prevention package. One of the greatest challenges with the use of PrEP for HIV prevention is that some individuals may choose not to take their tablets everyday due to the fear of side effects. African plans for PrEP effort will need to focus on how best to provide PrEP with high adherence to those people who would benefit most. The latest research is evaluating the use of long acting antiretroviral based PrEP formulation options. The need for continual evaluation and monitoring why people are non-compliant is high. New PrEP options for adolescent girls and young women is a complex area that requires research. No PrEP options for adolescent girls and young women is in pilot phase in South Africa. No PrEP options for adolescent girls and young women is in pilot phase in South Africa. No PrEP options for adolescent girls and young women is in pilot phase in South Africa. No PrEP options for adolescent girls and young women is in pilot phase in South Africa. No PrEP options for adolescent girls and young women is in pilot phase in South Africa.