90-90-90 treatment for all

The power of antiretroviral medicines

Saving lives

If antiretroviral therapy is initiated early and taken for life, life expectancy of people living with HIV is thought to be the same as that of someone without HIV.

Preventing mother-to-child transmission of HIV

Women living with HIV can improve their health and prevent their children from HIV infection by taking antiretroviral medicines during pregnancy and for the rest of their lives.

Post-exposure prophylaxis for averting HIV infection

A short course of antiretroviral therapy is effective for averting HIV infection caused by accidental exposure to HIV or exposure during unprotected sex.

Restoring respect and dignity to people living with HIV

Access to antiretroviral therapy has in some places reduced the stigma of HIV and lessened the discrimination people living with HIV face in many settings. HIV treatment has helped to normalize HIV, which is no longer considered a death sentence.

Reducing maternal mortality

Recent research has shown that the provision of antiretroviral therapy would avert much of the maternal mortality that occurs in the countries with a heavy HIV burden.

Preventing HIV transmission among serodiscordant couples

People who are living with HIV and achieve viral suppression have a lower risk of transmitting HIV to their uninfected sexual partner.

Reducing the number of children becoming orphans

As antiretroviral therapy increases the survival of adults, fewer children are becoming orphans. The burden of home-based care, which often fell on young girls, has declined and children are able to return to school.

Restoring employment

People receiving HIV treatment have regained their strength and good health, ending prolonged absenteeism from work.

Pre-exposure prophylaxis for people at higher risk

People who are at higher risk of acquiring HIV can lower this risk by taking a combination of antiretroviral medicines as a pre-exposure prophylaxis.

Preventing tuberculosis (TB), TB-related deaths and TB transmission

People who are living with HIV and taking HIV treatment lower their risk of developing TB disease.
Antiretroviral medicines improve the effectiveness of TB treatment, reduce TB-related mortality and cut the risk of transmitting TB to others.