

**A STUDY ON HIV SERO-CONVERSION AMONG POST EXPOSURE  
PROPHYLAXIS PATIENTS IN WEBUYE LEVEL 4 HOSPITAL BUNGOMA  
COUNTY**

**BY**

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## **Abstract**

**Background** Post exposure prophylaxis (PEP) is short term antiretroviral treatment to reduce the likelihood of HIV infection after potential exposure, either occupationally or through sexual intercourse. PEP is being used in HIV currently to prevent development of potential exposure from becoming an infection.

**Purpose** The use of anti-retrovirals (ARVs) for HIV post- exposure prophylaxis (HIV – PEP) following occupational and non-occupational exposure to HIV; have raised numerous areas of uncertainty as regards to use of anti-retrovirals in preventing the infection of HIV for policy makers and healthcare providers. Data regarding this is not available to make key decisions. This study determined the prevalence of post exposure prophylaxis against HIV infection and types of common regimens that are used.

**Methodology** This retrospective study will be carried out at Webuye District Hospital .A random method will be used to select the study sample size. This study will use secondary data available in the hospital records. The data will be collected, analyzed, and presented using graphs and charts.