

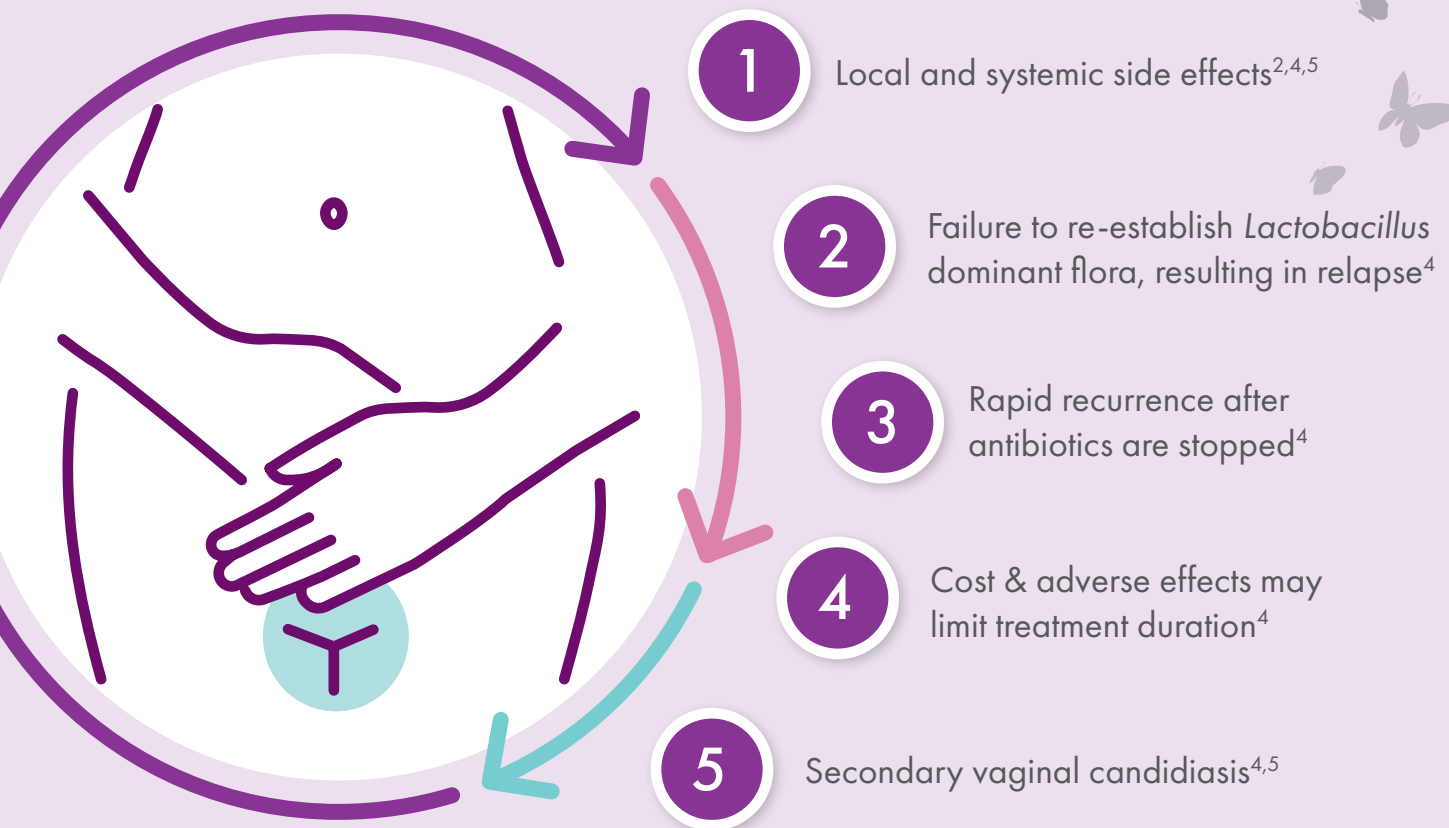
BV PEARLS



A NEW APPROACH TO TREATING BACTERIAL VAGINOSIS IS REQUIRED

Bacterial vaginosis (BV) has an estimated prevalence of 20-50% in the African population.¹ Although antibiotics such as metronidazole and clindamycin are standard treatment for BV, more than 50% of women experience recurrent episodes within 6-12 months.² This may be due to failure of antibiotics to fully eradicate vaginal biofilms involved in the pathogenesis of BV.³

OTHER POTENTIAL ISSUES WITH STANDARD ANTIBIOTICS (ORAL AND VAGINAL) INCLUDE:



In Africa, where genital inflammation associated with BV may increase HIV risk, there is an urgent need to rethink and improve standard treatment for BV.^{1,2}

Coming
Soon

A non-antibiotic biofilm-disrupting vaginal gel that treats BV, prevents recurrence and restores normal vaginal flora balance^{6,7}

REFERENCES: 1. Happel A-U, et al. *MedRxiv* May 2020; <https://doi.org/10.1101/2020.05.04.20090282>. 2. Marcotte H, et al. *BMC Infect Dis* 2019;19:824. 3. Machado D, et al. *Front Microbiol* 2016;6:1528. 4. Sobel JD, et al. *Am J Obstet Gynecol* 2006;194:1283-1289. 5. Han SW, et al. *Int J Reprod Contracept Obstet Gynecol* 2017;6(10):4213-4216. 6. Betadine BV gel IFU, April 2020. 7. Data on file. Clinical Evaluation Report, July 2018, Starpharma Pty Ltd.