**Study Title:** Evaluating Strategies to Reduce Mother-to-Child Transmission of HIV Infection in Resource-Limited Countries (PROMISE)

**ClinicalTrials.gov ID:** NCT01061151

**Sponsor:** National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases (NIAID)

**Study Overview:** The PROMISE study aimed to address three critical questions facing HIV-infected pregnant and postpartum women and their infants: the optimal intervention for preventing antepartum and intrapartum transmission of HIV, the optimal intervention for preventing postpartum transmission in breastfeeding infants, and the optimal intervention for preserving maternal health after the risk period for mother-to-child transmission ends. The study was conducted in two versions, 1077BF for breastfeeding sites and 1077FF for formula-feeding sites, across various locations in Africa and other parts of the world.

**Key Components:**

1. **Antepartum Component:** Compared the safety and efficacy of different HAART regimens for preventing HIV transmission during pregnancy, labor, and delivery.
2. **Postpartum Component:** Compared the safety and efficacy of maternal triple ARV prophylaxis versus daily infant NVP prophylaxis for preventing mother-to-child transmission through breastfeeding.
3. **Maternal Health Component:** Randomized women to continue or discontinue HAART after the end of the risk for mother-to-child transmission.

**Results:** The study provided valuable insights into the optimal strategies for preventing mother-to-child transmission of HIV and preserving maternal health in resource-limited settings. The analyses included data from both the 1077BF and 1077FF protocol versions.

**Conclusion:** The PROMISE study contributed significantly to the understanding of effective interventions for reducing mother-to-child transmission of HIV in resource-limited countries and has implications for clinical practice and policy development in these settings.