

APPENDIX H:

HIV/AIDS Medication Chart

FDA-Approved Medications to Treat HIV Infection*

Anti-HIV medications (also called Antiretroviral Therapy or ART) do not kill HIV. They are used to block the virus from replicating and infecting new cells. ART is a combination of different types or classes of HIV medications that stop the virus in different ways. Although these medications do not cure HIV, individuals who take them as prescribed can keep their immune systems strong, greatly reduce the progression of HIV, and decrease their risk of transmitting HIV to others.

DRUG TYPE	DESCRIPTION	DRUG NAMES Generic Name (Brand Name)
Nucleoside Reverse Transcriptase Inhibitors (NRTIs)	NRTIs are faulty versions of building blocks that HIV needs to make more copies of itself. When HIV uses an NRTI instead of a normal building block, reproduction of the virus is stalled.	Abacavir (Ziagen®) Didanosine (Videx®, ddl) Emtricitabine (Emtriva®, Coviracil®, FTC) Lamivudine (Epivir®, 3TC) Stavudine (Zerit®, d4T) Tenofovir DF (Viread®) Zidovudine (Retrovir®, AZT, ZDV) Fixed-Dose Combination Abacavir + Lamivudine (Epzicom®) Abacavir+Lamivudine+Zidovudine (Trizivir®) Emtricitabine (Emtriva®, FTC) Emtricitabine + Tenofovir DF (TRUVADA®) Lamivudine + Zidovudine (Combivir®)
Non-nucleoside Reverse Transcriptase Inhibitors (NNRTIs)	NNRTIs bind to and disable reverse transcriptase, an enzyme that HIV needs to make more copies of itself.	Delavirdine (Rescriptor®) Efavirenz (Sustiva®) Etravirine (Intelence®) Nevirapine (Viramune®) Rilpivirine (Edurant®)
Protease Inhibitors (PIs)	PIs disable protease, an enzyme that HIV needs to make more copies of itself.	Atazanavir (Reyataz®) Nelfinavir (Viracept®) Darunavir (Prezista®) Ritonavir (Norvir®) Foramprenavir (Lexiva®) Saquinavir (Invirase®) Indinavir (Crixivan®) Tipranavir (Aptivus®) Lopinavir+Ritonavir (Kaletra®)

*As of July 2012

DRUG TYPE	DESCRIPTION	DRUG NAMES Generic Name (Brand Name)
Fusion Inhibitors	Fusion Inhibitors prevent HIV entry into cells.	Enfuvirtide (Fuzeon®, T-20)
CCR5 Antagonists	CCR5 entry inhibitors block CCR5, a protein on the CD4 cells that HIV needs to enter the cells.	Maraviroc (Selzentry®)
Integrase Inhibitors	Integrase inhibitor block HIV integrase, an enzyme HIV needs to make copies of itself.	Raltegravir (Isentress®)
Multi-Class Combination Products	Multi-class combination tablets contain three or more anti-HIV medications from one or more drug classes.	Efavirenz, emtricitabine, and tenofovir (Atripla®) Emtricitabine, rilpivirine, and tenofovir (Complera®)



Information from: http://aidsinfo.nih.gov/contentfiles/ApprovedMedstoTreatHIV_FS_en.pdf
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Teacher Note: On July 16, 2012, the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) approved TRUVADA®, a drug previously only used to treat HIV, for daily oral use to help prevent HIV. The use of HIV medications as a preventive measure, to reduce the risk of becoming infected with HIV, is a strategy known as pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP). The recently approved pill contains medicines that prevent HIV from making new a virus as it enters the body. When used consistently, TRUVADA® has been shown to reduce the risk of HIV infection among gay and bisexual men and heterosexual men and women who are at high risk for HIV infection. It is not intended to be used in isolation, but rather in combination with safer sex practices, such as consistent and correct condom use. Guidelines on its use from national health agencies are forthcoming. For more information, go to <http://www.fda.gov/downloads/NewsEvents/Newsroom/FactSheets/UCM312279.pdf>.