

Approved Medications to Treat HIV Infection

Anti-HIV (also called antiretroviral) medications are used to control the reproduction of the virus and to slow the progression of HIV-related disease. **Highly Active Antiretroviral Therapy (HAART)** is the recommended treatment for HIV infection. HAART combines three or more anti-HIV medications in a daily regimen. Anti-HIV medications do not cure HIV infection, and individuals taking these medications can still transmit HIV to others. Anti-HIV medications approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) fall into five classes:

Class	Generic Name	Brand & Other Names	Manufacturer	FDA Approval Date
Non-nucleoside Reverse Transcriptase Inhibitors (NNRTIs)				
<i>NNRTIs bind to and disable reverse transcriptase, a protein that HIV needs to make more copies of itself.</i>	Delavirdine	Rescriptor, DLV	Pfizer	April 4, 1997
	Efavirenz	Sustiva, EFV	Bristol-Myers Squibb	Sept. 17, 1998
	Etravirine	Intelence, Celsentri, TMC125	Tibotec	Jan. 18, 2008
	Nevirapine	Viramune, NVP	Boehringer Ingelheim	June 21, 1996
Nucleoside Reverse Transcriptase Inhibitors (NRTIs)				
<i>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.</i>	Abacavir	Ziagen, ABC	GlaxoSmithKline	Dec. 17, 1998
	Abacavir, Lamivudine	Epzicom	GlaxoSmithKline	Aug. 2, 2004
	Abacavir, Lamivudine, Zidovudine	Trizivir	GlaxoSmithKline	Nov. 14, 2000
	Didanosine	Videx, ddI, Videx EC	Bristol-Myers Squibb	Oct. 9, 1991 Oct. 31, 2000 (EC)
	Emtricitabine	Emtriva, FTC, Coviracil	Gilead Sciences	July 2, 2003
	Emtricitabine, Tenofovir DF	Truvada	Gilead Sciences	Aug. 2, 2004
	Lamivudine	Epivir, 3TC	GlaxoSmithKline	Nov. 17, 1995
	Lamivudine, Zidovudine	Combivir	GlaxoSmithKline	Sept. 27, 1997
	Stavudine	Zerit, d4T	Bristol-Myers Squibb	June 24, 1994
	Tenofovir DF	Viread, TDF	Gilead Sciences	Oct. 26, 2001
	Zidovudine	Retrovir, AZT, ZDV	GlaxoSmithKline	March 19, 1987

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Protease Inhibitors (PIs)				
<i>PIs disable protease, a protein that HIV needs to make more copies of itself.</i>	Amprenavir	Agenerase, APV	GlaxoSmithKline, Vertex Pharmaceuticals	April 15, 1999
	Atazanavir	Reyataz, ATV	Bristol-Myers Squibb	June 20, 2003
	Darunavir	Prezista, TMC114	Tibotec	June 23, 2006
	Fosamprenavir	Lexiva, FPV	GlaxoSmithKline, Vertex Pharmaceuticals	Oct. 20, 2003
	Indinavir	Crixivan, IDV	Merck	March 13, 1996
	Lopinavir, Ritonavir	Kaletra, LPV/r	Abbott Laboratories	Sept. 15, 2000
	Nelfinavir	Viracept, NFV	Agouron Pharmaceuticals	March 14, 1997
	Ritonavir	Norvir, RTV	Abbott Laboratories	March 1, 1996
	Saquinavir	Invirase, SQV	Hoffmann-La Roche	Dec. 6, 1995
Tipranavir	Aptivus, TPV	Boehringer Ingelheim	June 22, 2005	
Entry/Fusion Inhibitors				
<i>Entry/Fusion inhibitors work by blocking HIV entry into cells.</i>	Enfuvirtide	Fuzeon, T-20	Hoffmann-La Roche, Trimeris	March 13, 2003
	Maraviroc	Selzentry, MVC	Pfizer	Aug. 6, 2007
Integrase Inhibitors				
<i>Integrase inhibitors disable integrase, a protein that HIV uses to insert its viral genetic material into the genetic material of an infected cell.</i>	Raltegravir	Isentress	Merck	Oct. 12, 2007
Fixed Dose Combination				
<i>Fixed dose combination tablets contain 2 or more anti-HIV medications that can be from 1 or more drug classes.</i>	Abacavir, Lamivudine	Epzicom	GlaxoSmithKline	Aug. 2, 2004
	Abacavir, Lamivudine, Zidovudine	Trizivir	GlaxoSmithKline	Nov. 14, 2000
	Efavirenz, Emtricitabine, Tenofovir DF	Atripla	Bristol-Myers Squibb, Gilead Sciences	July 12, 2006
	Emtricitabine, Tenofovir DF	Truvada	Gilead Sciences	Aug. 2, 2004
	Lamivudine, Zidovudine	Combivir	GlaxoSmithKline	Sept. 27, 1997