

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 four classes:

Class	Generic Name	Brand & Other Names	Manufacturer	FDA Approval Date
1. Nonnucleoside 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
	Nevirapine	Viramune, NVP	Boehringer Ingelheim	June 21, 1996
2. 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
	Zalcitabine	Hivid, ddC	Hoffmann-La Roche	June 19, 1992
	Zidovudine	Retrovir, AZT, ZDV	GlaxoSmithKline	March 19, 1987

Approved Medications to Treat HIV Infection

Class	Generic Name	Brand & Other Names	Manufacturer	FDA Approval Date
3. 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
	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	Fortovase, SQV, Invirase	Hoffmann-La Roche	Nov. 7, 1997 Dec. 6, 1995
4. Fusion Inhibitors				
<i>Fusion inhibitors work by blocking HIV entry into cells.</i>	Enfuvirtide	Fuzeon, T-20	Hoffmann-La Roche, Trimeris	March 13, 2003