



## FDA-Approved Anti-HIV Medications

Antiretroviral therapy (ART) is the recommended treatment for HIV infection. ART involves taking a combination of anti-HIV medications (a regimen) daily. A regimen contains three or more anti-HIV medications from at least two different drug classes. Anti-HIV medications keep HIV-infected people healthy by preventing the virus from multiplying. Anti-HIV medications don't cure HIV infection or prevent HIV transmission.

The following table lists anti-HIV medications approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) for treatment of HIV in the United States. The medications are presented by drug class and identified by generic name/acronym and brand name.

Drug Class	Generic Name (Acronym)	Brand Name	Manufacturer	FDA Approval Date
<b>Non-nucleoside Reverse Transcriptase Inhibitors (NNRTIs)</b>				
<i>NNRTIs bind to and alter reverse transcriptase, an enzyme HIV needs to make copies of itself.</i>	Delavirdine (DLV)	Rescriptor	Pfizer	April 4, 1997
	Rilpivirine (RPV)	Edurant	Tibotec Therapeutics	May 20, 2011
	Efavirenz (EFV)	Sustiva	Bristol-Myers Squibb	Sept. 17, 1998
	Etravirine (ETR)	Intelence	Tibotec	Jan. 18, 2008
	Nevirapine (NVP)	Viramune	Boehringer Ingelheim	June 21, 1996
<b>Nucleoside Reverse Transcriptase Inhibitors (NRTIs)</b>				
<i>NRTIs block reverse transcriptase, an enzyme HIV needs to make copies of itself.</i>	Abacavir (ABC)	Ziagen	GlaxoSmithKline	Dec. 17, 1998
	Didanosine (ddI)	Videx Videx EC (enteric-coated)	Bristol-Myers Squibb Bristol-Myers Squibb	Oct. 9, 1991 Oct. 31, 2000
	Emtricitabine (FTC)	Emtriva, Coviracil	Gilead Sciences	July 2, 2003
	Lamivudine (3TC)	Epivir	GlaxoSmithKline	Nov. 17, 1995
	Stavudine (d4T)	Zerit	Bristol-Myers Squibb	June 24, 1994
	Tenofovir DF (TDF)	Viread	Gilead Sciences	Oct. 26, 2001
	Zidovudine (ZDV, AZT)	Retrovir	GlaxoSmithKline	March 19, 1987
<b>Protease Inhibitors (PIs)</b>				
<i>PIs block HIV protease, an enzyme HIV needs to make copies of itself.</i>	Atazanavir (ATV)	Reyataz	Bristol-Myers Squibb	June 20, 2003
	Darunavir (DRV)	Prezista	Tibotec	June 23, 2006
	Fosamprenavir (FPV)	Lexiva	GlaxoSmithKline, Vertex Pharmaceuticals	Oct. 20, 2003
	Indinavir (IDV)	Crixivan	Merck	March 13, 1996

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<b>Protease Inhibitors (PIs)</b>				
<i>PIs block HIV protease, an enzyme HIV needs to make copies of itself.</i>	Nelfinavir (NFV)	Viracept	Agouron Pharmaceuticals	March 14, 1997
	Ritonavir (RTV)	Norvir	Abbott Laboratories	March 1, 1996
	Saquinavir (SQV)	Invirase	Hoffmann-La Roche	Dec. 6, 1995
	Tipranavir (TPV)	Aptivus	Boehringer Ingelheim	June 20, 2005
<b>Fusion Inhibitors</b>				
<i>Fusion inhibitors block HIV from entering the CD4 cells of the immune system.</i>	Enfuvirtide (T-20)	Fuzeon	Hoffmann-La Roche, Trimeris	March 13, 2003
<b>CCR5 Antagonists</b>				
<i>CCR5 entry inhibitors block CCR5, a protein on the CD4 cells that HIV needs to enter the cells.</i>	Maraviroc (MVC)	Selzentry	Pfizer	Aug. 6, 2007
<b>Integrase Inhibitors</b>				
<i>Integrase inhibitors block HIV integrase, an enzyme HIV needs to make copies of itself.</i>	Raltegravir (RAL)	Isentress	Merck	Oct. 12, 2007
<b>Fixed-Dose Combination</b>				
<i>Fixed-dose combination tablets contain two or more anti-HIV medications from one 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, Rilpivirine, Tenofovir DF	Complera	Gilead Sciences	Aug. 10, 2011
	Emtricitabine, Tenofovir DF	Truvada	Gilead Sciences	Aug. 2, 2004
	Lamivudine, Zidovudine	Combivir	GlaxoSmithKline	Sept. 27, 1997
	Lopinavir, Ritonavir	Kaletra	Abbott Laboratories	Sept. 15, 2000