 Guidelines for the Use of Antiretroviral Agents in Adults and Adolescents Living with HIV

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## Appendix B, Table 3. Characteristics of Protease Inhibitors (Last updated October 25, 2018; last reviewed October 25, 2018)

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<th>Trade Name</th>
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<th>Serum Half-Life</th>
<th>Adverse Events&lt;sup&gt;b&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
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<tr>
<td>Atazanavir (ATV) Reyataz</td>
<td>Reyataz: • 150, 200, and 300 mg capsules • 50 mg single packet oral powder</td>
<td>In ARV-Naive Patients: • (ATV 300 mg plus RTV 100 mg) once daily; or • ATV 400 mg once daily With TDF or in ARV-Experienced Patients: • (ATV 300 mg plus RTV 100 mg) once daily With EFV in ARV-Naive Patients: • (ATV 400 mg plus RTV 100 mg) once daily Take with food. For dosing recommendations with H2 antagonists and PPIs, refer to Table 19&lt;sup&gt;a&lt;/sup&gt;.</td>
<td>CYP3A4 inhibitor and substrate; weak CYP2C8 inhibitor; UGT1A1 inhibitor Dose adjustment is recommended in patients with hepatic insufficiency (see Appendix B, Table 8).</td>
<td>7 hours</td>
<td>• Indirect hyperbilirubinemia • PR interval prolongation: First degree symptomatic AV block reported. Use with caution in patients who have underlying conduction defects or who are on concomitant medications that can cause PR prolongation. • Hyperglycemia • Fat maldistribution • Cholelithiasis • Nephrolithiasis • Renal insufficiency • Serum transaminase elevations • Hyperlipidemia (especially with RTV boosting) • Skin rash • Increase in serum creatinine (with COBI)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ATV/c) Evotaz</td>
<td>Evotaz: • (ATV 300 mg plus COBI 150 mg) tablet</td>
<td>Evotaz: • 1 tablet once daily • Take with food. With TDF: • Not recommended for patients with baseline CrCl &lt;70 mL/min (see Appendix B, Table 8 for the equation for calculating CrCl).</td>
<td>ATV: as above COBI: CYP3A inhibitor and substrate; CYP2D6 inhibitor</td>
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| Darunavir (DRV) Prezista               | Prezista:    | In ARV-Naive Patients or ARV-Experienced Patients with No DRV Mutations:  
• 75, 150, 600, and 800 mg tablets  
• 100 mg/mL oral suspension  
In ARV-Experienced Patients with One or More DRV Resistance Mutations:  
• (DRV 800 mg plus RTV 100 mg) once daily  
Unboosted DRV is not recommended.  
Take with food. | CYP3A4 inhibitor and substrate; CYP2C9 inducer | 15 hours (when combined with RTV) | Skin rash (10%): DRV has a sulfonamide moiety; Stevens-Johnson syndrome, toxic epidermal necrolysis, acute generalized exanthematous pustulosis, and erythema multiforme have been reported.  
• Hepatotoxicity  
• Diarrhea, nausea  
• Headache  
• Hyperlipidemia  
• Serum transaminase elevation  
• Hyperglycemia  
• Fat maldistribution  
• Increase in serum creatinine (with COBI) |
| (DRV/c) Prezcobix                     | Prezcobix:   | Prezcobix:  
• (DRV 800 mg plus COBI 150 mg) tablet  
• 1 tablet once daily  
• Take with food.  
Not recommended for patients with 1 or more DRV resistance-associated mutations.  
With TDF:  
• Not recommended for patients with baseline CrCl <70 mL/min (see Appendix B, Table 8 for the equation for calculating CrCl). | DRV: CYP3A4 inhibitor and substrate; CYP2C9 inducer  
COBI: CYP3A inhibitor and substrate; CYP2D6 inhibitor | 7 hours (when combined with COBI) | Hyperglycemia  
Fat maldistribution  
Increase in serum creatinine (with COBI) |
| (DRV/c/TAF/FTC) Symtuza               | Symtuza:     | Symtuza:  
• (DRV 800 mg plus COBI 150 mg plus TAF 10 mg plus FTC 200 mg) tablet  
• 1 tablet once daily with food  
Not recommended for patients with 1 or more DRV resistance-associated mutations.  
Not recommended for patients with CrCl <30 mL/min.  
Not recommended in patients with severe hepatic impairment. | DRV: CYP3A4 inhibitor and substrate; CYP2C9 inducer  
COBI: CYP3A inhibitor and substrate; CYP2D6 inhibitor | | |
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<tr>
<td>Fosamprenavir (FPV, a prodrug of APV)</td>
<td>Lexiva Note: Generic is available.</td>
<td>Lexiva: • 700 mg tablet • 50 mg/mL oral suspension</td>
<td>In ARV-Naive Patients: • FPV 1400 mg BID, or • (FPV 1400 mg plus RTV 100–200 mg) once daily, or • (FPV 700 mg plus RTV 100 mg) BID</td>
<td>APV is a CYP3A4 substrate, inhibitor, and inducer. Dose adjustment is recommended in patients with hepatic insufficiency (see Appendix B, Table 8).</td>
<td>7.7 hours (APV)</td>
<td>• Skin rash (reported in 12% to 19% of patients on FPV): FPV has a sulfonamide moiety. • Diarrhea, nausea, vomiting • Headache • Hyperlipidemia • Serum transaminase elevation • Hyperglycemia • Fat maldistribution • Possible increase in the frequency of bleeding episodes in patients with hemophilia • Nephrolithiasis</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In PI-Experienced Patients (Once-Daily Dosing Not Recommended):
• (FPV 700 mg plus RTV 100 mg) BID

With EFV:
• (FPV 700 mg plus RTV 100 mg) BID, or
• (FPV 1400 mg plus RTV 300 mg) once daily

Tablet:
• Without RTV tablet: Take without regard to meals.
• With RTV tablet: Take with meals.

Oral Suspension:
• Take without food.

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<th>Indinavir (IDV)</th>
<th>Crixivan</th>
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<tr>
<td>Crixivan: • 200 and 400 mg capsules</td>
<td>Crixivan: • 800 mg every 8 hours • Take 1 hour before or 2 hours after meals; may take with skim milk or a low-fat meal.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

With RTV:
• (IDV 800 mg plus RTV 100–200 mg) BID
• Take without regard to meals.
Drink at least 48 oz of water daily.

CYP3A4 inhibitor and substrate
Dose adjustment is recommended in patients with hepatic insufficiency (see Appendix B, Table 8). 1.5–2 hours

• Nephrolithiasis • GI intolerance, nausea • Hepatitis • Indirect hyperbilirubinemia • Hyperlipidemia • Headache, asthenia, blurred vision, dizziness, rash, metallic taste, thrombocytopenia, alopecia, and hemolytic anemia • Hyperglycemia • Fat maldistribution • Possible increase in the frequency of bleeding episodes in patients with hemophilia
### Generic Name (Abbreviation) Trade Name

#### Lopinavir/Ritonavir (LPV/r) Kaletra
- **Formulations**
  - Kaletra Tablets:  
    - (LPV 200 mg plus RTV 50 mg), or  
    - (LPV 100 mg plus RTV 25 mg)  
  - Oral Solution:  
    - Each 5 mL contains (LPV 400 mg plus RTV 100 mg).  
    - Oral solution contains 42% alcohol.
- **Dosing Recommendations**
  - Kaletra:  
    - (LPV 400 mg plus RTV 100 mg) BID, or  
    - (LPV 800 mg plus RTV 200 mg) once daily  
  - Once-daily dosing is **not recommended** for patients with ≥3 LPV-associated mutations, pregnant women, or patients receiving EFV, NVP, FPV, NFV, carbamazepine, phenytoin, or phenobarbital.
  - With EFV or NVP (PI-Naive or PI Experienced Patients):  
    - LPV/r 500 mg/125 mg tablets BID (use a combination of 2 LPV/r 200 mg/50 mg tablets plus 1 LPV/r 100 mg/25 mg tablet to make a total dose of LPV/r 500 mg/125 mg), or  
    - LPV/r 533 mg/133 mg oral solution BID  
  - **Tablet:**  
    - Take without regard to meals.  
  - **Oral Solution:**  
    - Take with food.
- **Elimination/Metabolic Pathway**
  - CYP3A4 inhibitor and substrate
- **Serum Half-Life**
  - 5–6 hours
- **Adverse Events**
  - GI intolerance, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea  
  - Pancreatitis  
  - Asthenia  
  - Hyperlipidemia (especially hypertriglyceridemia)  
  - Serum transaminase elevation  
  - Hyperglycemia  
  - Insulin resistance/diabetes mellitus  
  - Fat maldistribution  
  - Possible increase in the frequency of bleeding episodes in patients with hemophilia  
  - PR interval prolongation  
  - QT interval prolongation and torsades de pointes have been reported; however, causality could not be established.

#### Nelfinavir (NFV) Viracept
- **Formulations**
  - Viracept:  
    - 250 and 625 mg tablets
  - Dissolve tablets in a small amount of water, mix admixture well, and consume immediately.  
  - Take with food.
- **Dosing Recommendations**
  - Viracept:  
    - NFV 1250 mg BID, or  
    - NFV 750 mg TID
- **Elimination/Metabolic Pathway**
  - CYP2C19 and 3A4 substrate—metabolized to active M8 metabolite; CYP3A4 inhibitor
- **Serum Half-Life**
  - 3.5–5 hours
- **Adverse Events**
  - Diarrhea  
  - Hyperlipidemia  
  - Hyperglycemia  
  - Fat maldistribution  
  - Possible increase in the frequency of bleeding episodes in patients with hemophilia  
  - Serum transaminase elevation

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| **Ritonavir** *(RTV)*       | **Norvir** | Norvir:      | As PK Booster *(or Enhancer)* for Other PIs: RTV 100–400 mg per day in 1 or 2 divided doses *(refer to other PIs for specific dosing recommendations)*.  
Table: Take with food.  
Capsule and Oral Solution: To improve tolerability, take with food if possible.  
| CYP3A4 > 2D6 substrate; potent 3A4, 2D6 inhibitor; inducer of UGT1A1 and CYPs 1A2, 2C8, 2C9, and 2C19 | 3–5 hours | • GI intolerance, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea  
• Paresthesia *(circumoral and extremities)*  
• Hyperlipidemia *(especially hypertriglyceridemia)*  
• Hepatitis  
• Asthenia  
• Taste perversion  
• Hyperglycemia  
• Fat maldistribution  
• Possible increase in the frequency of bleeding episodes in patients with hemophilia |

**Note:** Generic is available.

| **Saquinavir** *(SQV)*       | **Invirase** | Invirase: | Invirase: (SQV 1000 mg plus RTV 100 mg) BID  
Unboosted SQV is *not recommended*. Take with meals or within 2 hours after a meal.  
| CYP3A4 substrate | 1–2 hours | • GI intolerance, nausea, and diarrhea  
• Headache  
• Serum transaminase elevation  
• Hyperlipidemia  
• Hyperglycemia  
• Fat maldistribution  
• Possible increase in the frequency of bleeding episodes in patients with hemophilia  
• PR interval prolongation  
• QT interval prolongation, *torsades de pointes* have been reported. Patients with pre-SQV QT interval >450 msec should not receive SQV. |
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| Tipranavir (TPV) Aptivus              | Aptivus:     | Aptivus:                           | CYP3A4 inducer and substrate  | 6 hours after single dose of TPV/r | • Hepatotoxicity: clinical hepatitis (including hepatic decompensation and hepatitis-associated fatalities) has been reported; monitor patients closely, especially those with underlying liver diseases.  
• Skin rash: TPV has a sulfonamide moiety; use with caution in patients with known sulfonamide allergy.  
• Rare cases of fatal and nonfatal intracranial hemorrhages have been reported. Risks include brain lesion, head trauma, recent neurosurgery, coagulopathy, hypertension, alcoholism, and the use of anticoagulant or antiplatelet agents (including vitamin E).  
• Hyperlipidemia  
• Hyperglycemia  
• Fat maldistribution  
• Possible increase in the frequency of bleeding episodes in patients with hemophilia |
| • 250 mg capsule                     | • (TPV 500 mg plus RTV 200 mg) BID | CYP2D6 inhibitor; CYP3A4, 1A2, and 2C19 inducer |                               |                |
| • 100 mg/mL oral solution            | Unboosted TPV is not recommended. | Net effect of combining TPV and RTV is a CYP3A4 and 2D6 inhibitor |                               |                |
| With RTV Tablets:                   | With RTV Tablets:                   |                               |                               |                |
| • Take with meals.                   | With RTV Capsules or Solution:      |                               |                               |                |
| • Take without regard to meals.      |                                           |                               |                               |                |

<sup>a</sup> For dose adjustments in patients with hepatic insufficiency, see Appendix B, Table 8.

<sup>b</sup> Also see Table 15.

**Key to Acronyms:** APV = amprenavir; ARV = antiretroviral; ATV = atazanavir; AV = atrioventricular; BID = twice daily; COBI = cobicistat; CrCl = creatinine clearance; CYP = cytochrome P; DRV = darunavir; DRV/c = darunavir/cobicistat; EFV = efavirenz; FPV = fosamprenavir; FTC = emtricitabine; GI = gastrointestinal; IDV = indinavir; LPV = lopinavir; LPV/r = lopinavir/ritonavir; msec = millisecond; NVP = nevirapine; PI = protease inhibitor; PK = pharmacokinetic; PPI = proton pump inhibitor; RTV = ritonavir; SQV = saquinavir; TAF = tenofovir alafenamide; TDF = tenofovir disoproxil fumarate; TID = three times a day; TPV = tipranavir; UGT = uridine diphosphate glucuronosyltransferase