Guidelines for the Use of Antiretroviral Agents in Pediatric HIV Infection

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adverse Effects</th>
<th>Associated ARVs</th>
<th>Onset/Clinical Manifestations</th>
<th>Estimated Frequency</th>
<th>Risk Factors</th>
<th>Prevention/Monitoring</th>
<th>Management</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dyslipidemia</td>
<td>PIs:</td>
<td>• All PIs, especially RTV-boosted PIs; lower incidence reported with DRV/r and ATV with or without RTV.</td>
<td>Onset: • As early as 2 weeks to months after beginning therapy</td>
<td>Advanced-stage HIV disease High-fat, high-cholesterol diet Lack of exercise Obesity Hypertension Smoking Family history of dyslipidemia or premature CVD Metabolic syndrome Fat maldistribution</td>
<td>Prevention: • Low-fat diet • Exercise • Smoking-prevention counseling</td>
<td>Assess all patients for additional CVD risk factors. Patients living with HIV are considered to be at moderate risk of CVD. ART regimen changes should be considered, especially when the patient is receiving older PIs (e.g., LPV/r) and/or ritonavir boosting. Substituting a PI-sparing regimen, a PI-based regimen with a more favorable lipid profile, or COBI boosting causes a decline in LDL-C or TG values. However, the lipid-lowering effect for LDL-C is less pronounced than treatment results with statin therapy. Refer patients to a lipid specialist early if LDL-C ≥250 mg/dL or TG ≥500 mg/dL. If LDL-C is ≥130 mg/dL but &lt;250 mg, or TG is ≥150 mg/dL but &lt;500 mg/dL, a staged treatment approach is recommended by the NHLBI guidelines. • Implement diet, nutrition, and lifestyle management for 6 months to 9 months. Consult with a dietician if one is available. • If a 6-month to 9-month trial of lifestyle modification fails and the patient is aged ≥10 years, consider implementing lipid-lowering therapy after consulting a lipid specialist.</td>
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Table 15b. Antiretroviral Therapy-Associated Adverse Effects and Management Recommendations—Dyslipidemia

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<td>Dyslipidemia, continued</td>
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<td>• If there are minimal alterations in AST, ALT, and CK, monitor every 3 months–4 months during the first year and every 6 months thereafter (or as clinically indicated).</td>
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<td>• Repeat FLP 4 weeks after increasing doses of antihyperlipidemic agents.</td>
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<td>• Statin therapy should be considered for patients with elevated LDL-C levels. NHLBI provides recommendations for statin therapy in patients with specific LDL-C levels and risk factors.</td>
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<td>• Drug therapy can be considered in cases of severe hypertriglyceridemia (TG ≥500 mg/dL). Fibrates (gemfibrozil and fenofibrate) and N-3 PUFAs derived from fish oils may be used.</td>
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</table>

The long-term risks of lipid abnormalities in children receiving ART are unclear. However, persistent dyslipidemia in children may lead to premature CVD.

* Given the burden of collecting fasting blood samples, some practitioners routinely measure cholesterol and triglycerides from nonfasting blood samples and follow up abnormal values with a test done in the fasted state.


Key to Acronyms:
- ALT = alanine aminotransferase; ART = antiretroviral therapy; ARV = antiretroviral; AST = aspartate aminotransferase; ATV = atazanavir; CK = creatine kinase; COBI = cobicistat; CVD = cardiovascular disease; DRV = darunavir; DRV/r = darunavir/ritonavir; EFV = efavirenz; ETR = etravirine; EVG = elvitegravir; FLP = fasting lipid profile; FTC = emtricitabine; HDL-C = high-density lipoprotein cholesterol; INSTI = integrase strand transfer inhibitor; LDL-C = low-density lipoprotein cholesterol; LFT = liver function test; LPV/r = lopinavir/ritonavir; NHLBI = National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute; NNRTI = non-nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitor; NRTI = nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitor; NVP = nevirapine; PI = protease inhibitor; PUFA = polyunsaturated fatty acid; RPV = rilpivirine; RTV = ritonavir; TAF = tenofovir alafenamide; TC = total cholesterol; TDF = tenofovir disoproxil fumarate; TG = triglyceride

References


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