Table 15g. Antiretroviral Therapy-Associated Adverse Effects and Management Recommendations—Lactic Acidosis

(Last updated April 16, 2019; last reviewed April 16, 2019)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lactic Acidosis</th>
<th>NRTIs:</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>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Prolonged latent period after exposure</td>
<td>• ZDV; • Less likely with 3TC, FTC, ABC, TAF, and TDF</td>
<td>• Generally, after years of exposure</td>
<td>Lactic acidosis is associated with use of ddi and d4T. Cases are rare now that these NRTIs are no longer recommended.</td>
<td>Adults: • Female sex • High BMI • Chronic HCV infection • African-American race • Coadministration of TDF with metformin • Overdose of propylene glycol • CD4 cell count &lt;350 cells/mm³ • Acquired riboflavin or thiamine deficiency • Possibly pregnancy</td>
<td>• Due to the presence of propylene glycol as a diluent, LPV/r oral solution should not be used in preterm neonates or any neonate who has not attained a postmenstrual age of 42 weeks and a postnatal age of ≥14 days.</td>
<td>Lactate 2.1–5.0 mmol/L (Confirmed with a Second Test): • Consider discontinuing all ARV drugs temporarily while conducting additional diagnostic workup. Lactate &gt;5.0 mmol/L (Confirmed With a Second Test) or &gt;10.0 mmol/L (Any One Test): • Discontinue all ARV drugs. • Provide supportive therapy (e.g., IV fluids; some patients may require sedation and respiratory support) to reduce oxygen demand and ensure adequate oxygenation of tissues. Anecdotal (Unproven) Supportive Therapies: • Administer bicarbonate infusions, THAM, high doses of thiamine and riboflavin, oral antioxidants (e.g., L-carnitine, co-enzyme Q10, vitamin C). Following the resolution of clinical and laboratory abnormalities, resume therapy, either with a NRTI-sparing regimen or a revised NRTI-containing regimen. Institute a revised NRTI-containing regimen with caution, using NRTIs that are less likely to induce mitochondrial dysfunction (ABC, TAF, or TDF preferred; possibly FTC or 3TC). Lactate should be monitored monthly for ≥3 months.</td>
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<td>Insidious Onset of a Combination of Signs and Symptoms: • Generalized fatigue, weakness, and myalgias • Vague abdominal pain, weight loss, unexplained nausea, or vomiting</td>
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<td>3TC, FTC, ABC, TAF, and TDF are less likely to induce clinically significant mitochondrial dysfunction than ZDV.</td>
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<td>Note: Patients may present with acute multi-organ failure (e.g., fulminant hepatic failure, pancreatic failure, respiratory failure).</td>
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Other Drugs:
- • See Risk Factors and Prevention/ Monitoring columns for information regarding the toxicity of propylene glycol when LPV/r oral solution is used in neonates.

Key to Acronyms: 3TC = lamivudine; ABC = abacavir; ARV = antiretroviral; BMI = body mass index; CD4 = CD4 T lymphocyte; d4T = stavudine; ddi; didanosine; FTC = emtricitabine; HCV = hepatitis C virus; IV = intravenous; LPV/r = lopinavir/ritonavir; NRTI = nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitor; TAF = tenofovir alafenamide; TDF = tenofovir disoproxil fumarate; THAM = tris (hydroxymethyl) aminomethane; ZDV = zidovudine

Guidelines for the Use of Antiretroviral Agents in Pediatric HIV Infection

Downloaded from https://aidsinfo.nih.gov/guidelines on 12/22/2019
References

General Reviews


Risk Factors


Monitoring and Management


Guidelines for the Use of Antiretroviral Agents in Pediatric HIV Infection

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