Table 15h. Antiretroviral-Therapy-Associated Adverse Effects and Management Recommendations—Lipodystrophy, Lipohypertrophy, Lipoatrophy  (Last updated May 22, 2018; last reviewed May 22, 2018) (page 1 of 2)

<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>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lipodystrophy (Fat Maldistribution)</td>
<td>See below for specific associations.</td>
<td>Onset: • Trunk and limb fat initially increase; peripheral fat wasting may not appear for 12–24 months after ART initiation.</td>
<td>Varies greatly depending upon measure and comparator group. Frequency may be up to 15% with current regimens.</td>
<td>Genetic predisposition Puberty HIV-associated inflammation Older age Longer duration of ART Body habitus</td>
<td>See below.</td>
<td>See below. Physicians should perform a regimen review and consider changing the regimen when lipodystrophy occurs. Improvement following regimen change is variable. Improvement may occur after several months or years, or it may not occur at all.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Lipohypertrophy or Lipoaccumulation</td>
<td>Can occur in the absence of ART, but most often associated with PIs and EFV.</td>
<td>Presentation: • Central fat accumulation with increased abdominal girth, which may include dorsocervical fat pad (buffalo hump) and/or gynecomastia in males or breast hypertrophy in females, particularly with EFV.</td>
<td>Up to 15% with current regimens</td>
<td>Obesity before initiation of therapy Sedentary lifestyle</td>
<td>Prevention: • Calorically appropriate low-fat diet and exercise</td>
<td>Counsel patient on lifestyle modification and dietary interventions (e.g., maintaining a calorically appropriate healthy diet that is low in saturated fats and simple carbohydrates, and starting an exercise regimen, especially strength training). Recommend smoking cessation (if applicable) to decrease future CVD risk. Consider switching patient from PIs and EFV to an INSTI. Data are Insufficient to Allow the Panel to Safely Recommend Use of Any of the Following Modalities in Children: • Recombinant human growth hormone • Growth hormone-releasing hormone • Metformin • Thiazolidinediones • Recombinant human leptin • Anabolic steroids • Liposuction</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 15h. Antiretroviral-Therapy-Associated Adverse Effects and Management Recommendations—Lipodystrophy, Lipohypertrophy, Lipoatrophy (Last updated May 22, 2018; last reviewed May 22, 2018) (page 2 of 2)

<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>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Facial/Peripheral Lipoatrophy | Most associated with thymidine analogue NRTIs (d4T > ZDV) | Presentation:  
- Thinning of subcutaneous fat in face, buttocks, and extremities, measured as a decrease in trunk/limb fat by DXA or triceps skinfold thickness. Preservation of lean body mass distinguishes lipoatrophy from HIV-associated wasting. | Up to 15% with currently used regimens | Underweight before ART | Prevention:  
- Do not use ddl or d4T (individually or together); they are no longer recommended as part of an ARV regimen.  
- Co-administration of ddl and d4T is contraindicated (no exceptions).  
Monitoring:  
- Patient self-report and physical exam are the most sensitive methods of monitoring lipoatrophy. | Replace ZDV with other NRTIs if possible. d4T should never be used. Data are Insufficient to Allow the Panel to Safely Recommend Use of Any of the Following Modalities in Children:  
- Injections of poly-L-lactic acid  
- Recombinant human leptin  
- Autologous fat transplantation  
- Thiazolidinediones |

Key to Acronyms: ART = antiretroviral therapy; ARV = antiretroviral; BMI = body mass index; CVD = cardiovascular disease; d4T = stavudine; DXA = dual energy x-ray absorptiometry; EFV = efavirenz; INSTI = integrase strand transfer inhibitor; NRTI = nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitor; PI = protease inhibitor; ZDV = zidovudine

References

See the archived version of Supplement III, February 23, 2009 Guidelines for the Use of Antiretroviral Agents in Pediatric HIV Infection (https://www.aidsinfo.nih.gov) for a more complete discussion and reference list.

General Reviews


Guidelines for the Use of Antiretroviral Agents in Pediatric HIV Infection K-33

Downloaded from https://aidsinfo.nih.gov/guidelines on 4/4/2019


**Associated ARVs/Etiology**


Guidelines for the Use of Antiretroviral Agents in Pediatric HIV Infection

Management


