Guidelines for the Use of Antiretroviral Agents in Pediatric HIV Infection

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Table 15j. Antiretroviral Therapy-Associated Adverse Effects and Management Recommendations—Osteopenia and Osteoporosis  
(Last updated April 16, 2019; last reviewed April 16, 2019)

<table>
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<th>Adverse Effects</th>
<th>Associated ARVs</th>
<th>Onset/Clinical Manifestations</th>
<th>Estimated Frequency</th>
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| Osteopenia and Osteoporosis | Any ART regimen | Onset: Any age; decrease in BMD is usually seen soon after initiation of ART. | BMD z Score Less Than -2.0:  
<10% in U.S. cohorts  
Approximately 20% to 30% in international cohorts | Longer duration and greater severity of HIV disease  
Vitamin D insufficiency/deficiency  
Delayed growth or pubertal delay  
Low BMI  
Lipodystrophy  
Non-black race  
Smoking  
Prolonged systemic corticosteroid use  
Medroxyprogesterone use  
Lack of weight-bearing exercise | Prevention:  
Ensure that the patient has sufficient intake and levels of both calcium and vitamin D  
Encourage weight-bearing exercise.  
Minimize modifiable risk factors (e.g., smoking, low BMI, use of steroids or medroxyprogesterone).  
Use TAF instead of TDF whenever possible.  
Use TDF with EFV or an un-boosted INSTI.  
When using TDF in a regimen, consider supplementing with vitamin D3 at a daily dose of 1,000–4,000 IU | Same options as for prevention.  
Consider changing the ARV regimen (e.g., switching from TDF to TAF, and/or from LPV/r to EFV or an un-boosted INSTI whenever possible).  
Treat patient with vitamin D3 to raise serum 25-OH-vitamin D concentrations to >30 ng/mL. Vitamin D3 levels should be monitored in patients who are receiving a daily dose of vitamin D3 >4,000 IU.  
The role of bisphosphonates in managing osteopenia and osteoporosis in children with HIV has not been established. |

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* Some experts periodically measure 25-OH-vitamin D. This is especially important in children and adolescents with HIV who live in urban areas; the prevalence of vitamin D insufficiency is high in that population.

* Until more data are available on the long-term effects of TDF on bone mineral acquisition in childhood, DXA scanning is not usually recommended for children who are being treated with TDF. Obtaining a DXA could be considered for adolescent women who are receiving TDF and medroxyprogesterone and for children with indications that are not uniquely related to HIV infection (such as cerebral palsy).

Key to Acronyms: ART = antiretroviral therapy; ARV = antiretroviral; BMD = bone mineral density; BMI = body mass index; COBI = cobicistat; DXA = dual-energy x-ray absorptiometry; EFV = efavirenz; INSTI = integrase strand transfer inhibitor; IU = international unit; LPV/r = lopinavir/ritonavir; PI = protease inhibitor; RTV = ritonavir; TAF = tenofovir alafenamide; TDF = tenofovir disoproxil fumarate.
References


