

Antiretroviral Patient Medication Information Sheets

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About this Resource

The information contained in this resource is intended for medical professionals, to assist in the management of their patients. This resource includes information to assist healthcare professionals in educating their patients regarding their antiretroviral regimens. This resource does not include information about all antiretrovirals or dosage forms and the clinician should consult the prescribing information for drugs or dosage forms that are not included. The clinician is encouraged to consult the full prescribing information for each product for complete details regarding dosing, adverse effects, drug interactions, precautions/warnings, and contraindications. If your patient should experience a serious adverse event, please report the event to the FDA (www.fda.gov/Safety/MedWatch/HowToReport/default.htm) to help increase patient safety.

Disclaimer

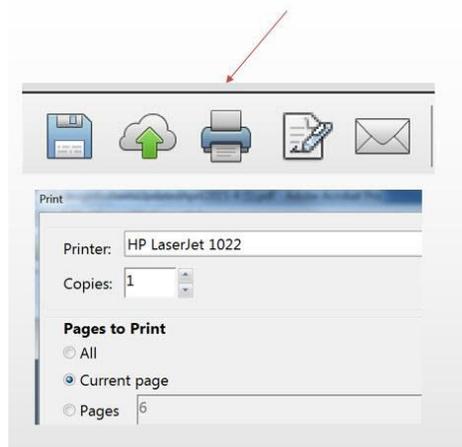
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Photo Credits

The images of the medications contained in this resource are intended for medical professionals, to assist in the management of their patients. These images were provided part by the Colorado AIDS Education and Training Center.

Instructions for Using this Resource

The links in the table of contents will take you directly to the page for that section and/or medication. The link on the section/medication page will take you back to the table of contents. You can print selected pages by clicking the Print icon and then selecting "Current page" or "Pages" to print only current page or designated page(s).



General Information When Taking Anti-HIV Medications

Anti-HIV medications (also called antiretrovirals) are used to treat HIV infection. These medications do not cure HIV infection or AIDS.

Why am I taking this?

You are taking these medications to lower your viral load to undetectable levels in the blood. This will help your CD4 cells (also called T cells, a type of immune cell in the body) increase to help fight off infections. The goal of these medications is to help you live a longer and healthier life.

What else do I need to know about HIV?

You can still pass HIV to other people through sexual contact, sharing needles or blood exposure even if you are taking anti-HIV medications. You can also pass HIV to other people even if you have an “undetectable” level of virus in your blood. In order to be safe and not pass HIV to other people, it is important to always practice safer sex by using a condom or other barrier method. This will lower the chance of sexual contact with semen, vaginal secretions or blood. Never use or share dirty needles. Do not share personal items that can have blood or body fluids on them like toothbrushes or razor blades.

How should I take my medication?

Sometimes medications have special food requirements such as taking on an empty stomach or taking with a full meal. Take your medications as instructed by your healthcare provider and as described in the medication specific information sheet.

When do I take it?

If you are starting new medication, do not start the medicines until you receive **ALL** of your medications from the pharmacy. Do not stop any of your medications without talking to your healthcare provider. Take your medicines the way your healthcare provider instructed you.

What if I have medication allergies?

Keep a written list of allergies and make sure to remind your healthcare provider and pharmacist about all allergies or drugs which you have not tolerated in the past.

How will it make me feel?

If taken consistently and correctly, these medications can help you live a longer and healthier life. It may take time for your body to adjust to your medications and you may experience mild nausea, diarrhea or fatigue. If these symptoms occur, they usually resolve after 1 to 2 weeks. Contact your healthcare provider if these symptoms are severe or do not go away.

You need to keep appointments with your healthcare provider and for labs so that you can be checked for problems with the medications as well as problems that may develop from having HIV infection. Some medications may cause increased cholesterol, problems with your kidneys, or problems with your liver.

Refer to the medication specific sheets for most common and/or severe side effects that you should watch out for. If you feel you are experiencing a side effect from one or more of your anti-HIV medications, contact your healthcare provider immediately. Do not stop and start these medications on your own.

Can I take other medications with my anti-HIV medications?

Some medications do not work well together. Combining certain drugs may change the way the medications work or cause unwanted side effects. Keep a list of all the medicines (including over the counter medicines, vitamins, herbal preparations and dietary supplements) that you take. Make a new list when medicines are added or stopped and give copies of this list to all of your healthcare providers **every** time you visit your healthcare provider or fill a prescription so drug interactions can be recognized.

Alcohol or cigarettes can make you sick if you drink or smoke when you are on medications. Tell all of your healthcare providers and pharmacist if you are a frequent user of drinks with caffeine or alcohol; if you smoke; or if you use street drugs.

If your medication looks different, it might be a different brand but the same drug: ask your healthcare provider or pharmacist to verify that you received the correct medication.

What if I forget to take my medication?

Taking **ALL** of your doses every day provides the best chance of decreasing your virus to undetectable levels. Try not to miss any doses of your anti-HIV medicines. Missing doses can cause changes in your virus which can make it more difficult to treat. Call your healthcare provider immediately if you experience any circumstances (such as travel, depression, vomiting, or not feeling well) that prevent you from taking all of your prescribed doses.

If you miss a dose of your anti-HIV drug, take the missed dose right away. Then, take the next dose at the usual time. If you completely miss a dose and it is time for your next dose, take only one dose. If you take too much of your anti-HIV medicines, call your, healthcare provider, local emergency room or poison control center right away.

What if I run out of my medications?

Do not run out of your anti-HIV medications – they need to be taken every day.

Contact your pharmacy for refills at least 5 days before you are going to run out so the pharmacy can order the medications for you if they do not have them on hand. Many pharmacies will automatically order and refill your medications. If you have trouble getting your medications from your pharmacy discuss with your healthcare provider or medical case manager-they can recommend a specialty pharmacy for you.

If you stop your anti-HIV medications, even for a short time, the amount of virus in your blood may increase and the virus may become harder to treat.

Take only medicine that has been prescribed specifically for you. Do not give your anti-HIV medications to someone else to take.

When can I stop taking my medication?

Check with your healthcare provider or pharmacist before stopping or starting any of your medications.

Where should I keep my medicine?

Avoid leaving medications in damp and/or hot environments such as the bathroom, bathroom medicine cabinet or hot car. Your pharmacy will let you know when there are special storage requirements (e.g., refrigeration) for any of your medications.

Advice and Support

If you have any questions about your medications talk to one of your healthcare providers.

Please look at the information sheets for the medications your healthcare provider is giving you.

Nucleoside Reverse Transcriptase Inhibitors (NRTIs, Nukes)

Your Medication is called Ziagen®

(abacavir, ABC)
(uh-BACK-ah-veer)



Why am I taking this?

Ziagen®, when combined with other anti-HIV medications, can lower the amount of HIV in the blood (called “viral load”) and increase the number of CD4 cells (also called T cells, a type of immune cell in the blood). It can slow the damage to the immune system caused by HIV and delay symptoms of advanced HIV infection/AIDS. The goal of these medications is to help you live a longer and healthier life.

How should I take Ziagen®?

- Take with or without food. If it upsets your stomach, take with food.

Remember

- Some medications do not work well together. You should always tell your healthcare providers the names of all of the medications (including over-the-counter, vitamins, and herbal products) you take. If you are not sure what you should be taking, ask your healthcare provider.

Tell your healthcare provider if you have any of the following conditions:

- liver or kidney problems
- hepatitis B or C infection
- pregnant, trying to be pregnant, or breastfeeding
- heart problems
- have tested positive for HLA-B*5701
- problems taking any HIV medicines in the past

What about side effects?

Ziagen® is usually tolerated well but there are some less common but serious side effects that you should watch out for.

Call your healthcare provider if you get any of the following:

- muscle pain/weakness
- persistent nausea, vomiting, stomach discomfort, decreased appetite
- tiredness, weakness, shortness of breath
- yellowing of eyes or skin
- pain or tenderness on your right side below your ribs

There is a risk for hypersensitivity reaction (a type of allergy). Your healthcare provider will do a blood test to determine whether you are prone to having this reaction and will only prescribe abacavir if you test negative for HLA-B*5701.

- You may be having this reaction when taking abacavir if: 1) you get a skin rash or 2) you get 1 or more symptoms from at least 2 of the following groups: 1-fever; 2-nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, stomach pain; 3-extreme tiredness, achiness, general ill feeling; 4-sore throat, shortness of breath, cough

Call your healthcare provider immediately if you develop these symptoms. If you must stop Ziagen® because you have had a hypersensitivity reaction, NEVER TAKE ZIAGEN® or TRIZIVIR® or EPZICOM® or TRIUMEQ® AGAIN.

Advice and Support

If you have any questions about your medications talk to one of your healthcare providers

Your Medication is called Emtriva®

(emtricitabine, FTC)
(em-trih-SIGH-ta-been)



Why am I taking this?

Emtriva®, when combined with other anti-HIV medications, can lower the amount of HIV in the blood (called “viral load”) and increase the number of CD4 cells (also called T cells, a type of immune cell in the blood). It can slow the damage to the immune system caused by HIV and delay symptoms of advanced HIV infection/AIDS. The goal of these medications is to help you live a longer and healthier life.

How should I take Emtriva®?

- Take with or without food. If it upsets your stomach, take with food.

Remember

- Some medications do not work well together. You should always tell your healthcare providers the names of all of the medications (including over-the-counter, vitamins, and herbal products) you take. If you are not sure what you should be taking, ask your healthcare provider.

Tell your healthcare provider if you have any of the following conditions:

- liver or kidney problems
- hepatitis B or C infection
- pregnant, trying to be pregnant, or breastfeeding
- problems taking any HIV medicines in the past

What about side effects?

You might have some of these side effects:

- darkening of skin on palms or soles (more common in African American and Hispanic patients)

Some side effects are more serious -Call your healthcare provider if you get any of the following:

- persistent nausea, vomiting, stomach discomfort, decreased appetite
- tiredness, weakness, shortness of breath
- yellowing of eyes or skin
- pain or tenderness on your right side below your ribs

Note: If you have hepatitis B infection, you can have serious liver problems if you stop this medication. Talk to your healthcare provider before stopping this medication.

Advice and Support

If you have any questions about your medications talk to one of your healthcare providers

Your Medication is called Epivir®

(lamivudine, 3TC)
(la-MI-vue-deen)



Why am I taking this?

Epivir®, when combined with other anti-HIV medications, can lower the amount of HIV in the blood (called “viral load”) and increase the number of CD4 cells (also called T cells, a type of immune cell in the blood). It can slow the damage to the immune system caused by HIV and delay symptoms of advanced HIV infection/AIDS. The goal of these medications is to help you live a longer and healthier life.

How should I take Epivir®?

- Take with or without food. If it upsets your stomach, take with food.

Remember

- Some medications do not work well together. You should always tell your healthcare providers the names of all of the medications (including over-the-counter, vitamins, and herbal products) you take. If you are not sure what you should be taking, ask your healthcare provider.

Tell your healthcare provider if you have any of the following conditions:

- liver or kidney problems
- hepatitis B or C infection
- pregnant, trying to be pregnant, or breastfeeding
- problems taking any HIV medicines in the past

What about side effects?

Epivir® is usually tolerated well but there are some less common but serious side effects that you should watch out for.

Call your healthcare provider if you get any of the following:

- severe pain in stomach area
- persistent nausea, vomiting, stomach discomfort, decreased appetite
- tiredness, weakness, shortness of breath
- yellowing of eyes or skin
- pain or tenderness on your right side below your ribs

Note: If you have hepatitis B infection, you can have serious liver problems if you stop this medication. Talk to your healthcare provider before stopping this medication.

Advice and Support

If you have any questions about your medications talk to one of your healthcare providers

Your Medication is called Viread®

(tenofovir, TDF)
(ten-OH-foh-veer)



Why am I taking this?

Viread®, when combined with other anti-HIV medications, can lower the amount of HIV in the blood (called “viral load”) and increase the number of CD4 cells (also called T cells, a type of immune cell in the blood). It can slow the damage to the immune system caused by HIV and delay symptoms of advanced HIV infection/AIDS. The goal of these medications is to help you live a longer and healthier life.

How should I take Viread®?

- Take tablets with or without food. If it upsets your stomach, take with food.
- Viread® powder should be taken with food. Mix powder in ¼ to ½ cup of soft food (e.g., apple sauce, baby food, yogurt) and take entire dose as soon as possible to avoid bad taste. Do not administer Viread® oral powder in a liquid as the powder may float on top of the liquid even after stirring.

Remember

- Some medications do not work well together. You should always tell your healthcare providers the names of all of the medications (including over-the-counter, vitamins, and herbal products) you take. If you are not sure what you should be taking, ask your healthcare provider.

Tell your healthcare provider if you have any of the following conditions:

- liver or kidney problems
- hepatitis B or C infection
- mental health problems
- osteoporosis or other bone problems
- pregnant, trying to be pregnant, or breastfeeding
- problems taking any HIV medicines in the past

What about side effects?

You might have some of these side effects:

- nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, gas (usually mild)
- headache
- lack of energy

Some side effects are more serious -Call your healthcare provider if you get any of the following:

- muscle pain/weakness
- persistent nausea, vomiting, stomach discomfort, decreased appetite
- tiredness, weakness, shortness of breath
- yellowing of eyes or skin
- pain or tenderness on your right side below your ribs
- decrease in the amount of urine when you use the toilet
- swelling of your ankles or hands

Note: If you have hepatitis B infection, you can have serious liver problems if you stop this medication. Talk to your healthcare provider before stopping this medication.

Advice and Support

If you have any questions about your medications talk to one of your healthcare providers

Your Medication is called Retrovir®

(zidovudine, AZT, ZDV)
(zye-DOE-vue-deen)



Why am I taking this?

Retrovir®, when combined with other anti-HIV medications, can lower the amount of HIV in the blood (called “viral load”) and increase the number of CD4 cells (also called T cells, a type of immune cell in the blood). It can slow the damage to the immune system caused by HIV and delay symptoms of advanced HIV infection/AIDS. The goal of these medications is to help you live a longer and healthier life.

How should I take Retrovir®?

- Take with or without food. If it upsets your stomach, take with food.

Remember

- Some medications do not work well together. You should always tell your healthcare providers the names of all of the medications (including over-the-counter, vitamins, and herbal products) you take. If you are not sure what you should be taking, ask your healthcare provider.

Tell your healthcare provider if you have any of the following conditions:

- liver or kidney problems
- hepatitis B or C infection
- anemia (low red blood cell count)
- neutropenia (low white blood cell count)
- vitamin B12 or folic acid deficiency
- pregnant, trying to be pregnant, or breastfeeding
- problems taking any HIV medicines in the past

What about side effects?

You may have some of these side effects:

- nausea or vomiting
- feeling tired
- muscle aches
- headache
- nail discoloration
- changes in where you have fat on your body

Some side effects are more serious -Call your healthcare provider if you get any of the following:

- persistent nausea, vomiting, stomach discomfort, decreased appetite
- tiredness, weakness, shortness of breath
- yellowing of eyes or skin
- pain or tenderness on your right side below your ribs
- unusual weakness, fatigue, pale skin (a sign of anemia; your healthcare provider will monitor lab work to check for low blood cell count)
- abnormal bleeding

Advice and Support

If you have any questions about your medications talk to one of your healthcare providers

Non-Nucleoside Reverse Transcriptase Inhibitors (NNRTIs, Non-Nukes)

Your Medication is called Pifeltro®

(doravirine, DOR)
(Door-Ave-uh-reen)



Why am I taking this?

Pifeltro®, when combined with other anti-HIV medications, can lower the amount of HIV in the blood (called “viral load”) and increase the number of CD4 cells (also called T cells, a type of immune cell in the blood). It can slow the damage to the immune system caused by HIV and delay symptoms of advanced HIV infection/AIDS. The goal of these medications is to help you live a longer and healthier life.

How should I take Pifeltro®?

- Take with or without food. If it upsets your stomach, take with food.

Remember

Some medications do not work well together. You should always tell your healthcare providers the names of all of the medications (including over-the-counter, vitamins, and herbal products) you take. If you are not sure what you should be taking, ask your healthcare provider.

Tell your healthcare provider if you have any of the following conditions:

- liver or kidney problems
- hepatitis B or C infection
- mental health problems
- pregnant, trying to be pregnant, or breastfeeding
- problems taking any HIV medicines in the past

What about side effects?

You might have some of these side effects:

- nausea
- dizziness
- abnormal dreams
- headache

Some side effects are more serious -Call your healthcare provider if you get any of the following:

- rash-can be mild or severe (with fever, blisters, swollen eyelids, lesions in your mouth, muscle or joint pain), healthcare provider must evaluate you
- depression or mood changes
- yellowing of eyes or skin
- pain or tenderness on your right side below your ribs

Advice and Support

If you have any questions about your medications talk to one of your healthcare providers

Your Medication is called Sustiva®

(efavirenz, EFV)
(eh-FAH-vih-rehnz)



Why am I taking this?

Sustiva®, when combined with other anti-HIV medications, can lower the amount of HIV in the blood (called “viral load”) and increase the number of CD4 cells (also called T cells, a type of immune cell in the blood). It can slow the damage to the immune system caused by HIV and delay symptoms of advanced HIV infection/AIDS. The goal of these medications is to help you live a longer and healthier life.

How should I take Sustiva®?

- Take on an empty stomach (no food for about 2 hours before/after) to decrease your chance of side effects
- Take at bedtime to decrease side effects such as drowsiness or dizziness

Remember

Some medications do not work well together. You should always tell your healthcare providers the names of all of the medications (including over-the-counter, vitamins, and herbal products) you take. If you are not sure what you should be taking, ask your healthcare provider.

Tell your healthcare provider if you have any of the following conditions:

- liver or kidney problems
- hepatitis B or C infection
- mental health problems
- pregnant, trying to be pregnant, or breastfeeding
- problems taking any HIV medicines in the past

What about side effects?

You might have some of these side effects:

- mild rash on your skin or itching (notify healthcare provider)
- trouble sleeping or vivid dreams that you remember more clearly
- drowsiness
- dizziness
- changes in where you have fat on your body

Some side effects are more serious -Call your healthcare provider if you get any of the following:

- rash-can be mild or severe (with fever, blisters, swollen eyelids, lesions in your mouth, muscle or joint pain), healthcare provider must evaluate you)
- depression or mood changes
- hallucinations
- yellowing of eyes or skin
- pain or tenderness on your right side below your ribs

Advice and Support

If you have any questions about your medications talk to one of your healthcare providers

Your Medication is called Intelence®

(etravirine, ETR)

(eh-truh-VIGH-reen)



Why am I taking this?

Intelence®, when combined with other anti-HIV medications, can lower the amount of HIV in the blood (called “viral load”) and increase the number of CD4 cells (also called T cells, a type of immune cell in the blood). It can slow the damage to the immune system caused by HIV and delay symptoms of advanced HIV infection/AIDS. The goal of these medications is to help you live a longer and healthier life.

How should I take Intelence®?

- Take following a meal
- If you have trouble swallowing the whole pills, you may dissolve Intelence® tablets in water, stir well until the water looks milky, drink immediately and rinse glass and drink several times.

Remember

Some medications do not work well together. You should always tell your healthcare providers the names of all of the medications you take. If you are not sure what you should be taking, ask your healthcare provider.

Tell your healthcare provider if you have any of the following conditions:

- liver or kidney problems
- hepatitis B or C infection
- pregnant, trying to be pregnant, or breastfeeding
- problems taking any HIV medicines in the past

What about side effects?

It takes time for your body to adjust to medications and you may experience some side effects.

You might have some of these side effects:

- mild rash on your skin or itching (notify healthcare provider)
- nausea

Some side effects are more serious -Call your healthcare provider if you get any of the following:

- rash-can be mild or severe (with fever, blisters, swollen eyelids, lesions in your mouth, muscle or joint pain), healthcare provider must evaluate you
- yellowing of eyes or skin
- pain or tenderness on your right side below your ribs

Advice and Support

If you have any questions about your medications talk to one of your healthcare providers

Your Medication is called Viramune® or Viramune XR®

(nevirapine, NVP)

(nah-VAIR-ah-peen)



Viramune XR®

Why am I taking this?

Viramune® and Viramune XR® (the long acting form), when combined with other anti-HIV medications, can lower the amount of HIV in the blood (called “viral load”) and increase the number of CD4 cells (also called T cells, a type of immune cell in the blood). It can slow the damage to the immune system caused by HIV and delay symptoms of advanced HIV infection/AIDS. The goal of these medications is to help you live a longer and healthier life.

How should I take Viramune® or Viramune XR®?

- Take with or without food. If it upsets your stomach, take with food.
- For the first 2 weeks of therapy, you will need to take a lower dose. If you experience a rash, you should contact your healthcare provider immediately for advice about continuing this medication or increasing the dose to the full dose after 2 weeks.
- If you stop taking Viramune® or Viramune XR® for more than 7 days, ask your healthcare provider how much to take before you start taking it again. You may need to restart with a lower dose.

Remember

Some medications do not work well together. You should always tell your healthcare providers the names of all of the medications (including over-the-counter, vitamins, and herbal products) you take. If you are not sure what you should be taking, ask your healthcare provider.

Tell your healthcare provider if you have any of the following conditions:

- liver or kidney problems
- hepatitis B or C infection
- pregnant, trying to be pregnant, or breastfeeding
- problems taking any HIV medicines in the past

What about side effects?

You might have some of these side effects:

- mild rash on your skin or itching (notify healthcare provider)

Some side effects are more serious -Call your healthcare provider if you get any of the following:

- rash-can be mild or severe (with fever, blisters, swollen eyelids, lesions in your mouth, muscle or joint pain), healthcare provider must evaluate you
- yellowing of eyes or skin
- pain or tenderness on your right side below your ribs

Advice and Support

If you have any questions about your medications talk to one of your healthcare providers

Your Medication is called Edurant®

(rilpivirine, RPV)
(ril-pih-VIGH-reen)



Why am I taking this?

Edurant®, when combined with other anti-HIV medications, can lower the amount of HIV in the blood (called “viral load”) and increase the number of CD4 cells (also called T cells, a type of immune cell in the blood). It can slow the damage to the immune system caused by HIV and delay symptoms of advanced HIV infection/AIDS. The goal of these medications is to help you live a longer and healthier life.

How should I take Edurant®?

- Take with a meal (at least 400 calories, a protein shake such as Ensure® is NOT enough)
- Edurant® interacts with medications that you might take for heartburn, indigestion or reflux.

Edurant® Interactions with Acid Reducing Medications	
Antacids (Tums®, Alka-Seltzer®, Milk of Magnesia®, Maalox®, Mylanta®, Roloids®)	Take at least 2 hours before or 4 hours after Edurant®
H2 Blockers (Pepcid®, Zantac®, Tagamet®, Axid®)	Take at least 12 hours before or 4 hours after Edurant®
Proton Pump Inhibitors (Aciphex®, Dexilant®, Prilosec®, Protonix®, Nexium®)	Contraindicated/Do not combine with Edurant®

Note: There are many over-the-counter acid reducing medications. Ask your pharmacist or other healthcare provider if you are not sure.

Remember

Some medications do not work well together. You should always tell your healthcare providers the names of all of the medications (including over-the-counter, vitamins, and herbal products) you take. If you are not sure what you should be taking, ask your healthcare provider.

Tell your healthcare provider if you have any of the following conditions:

- liver or kidney problems
- hepatitis B or C infection
- mental health problems
- pregnant, trying to be pregnant, or breastfeeding
- problems taking any HIV medicines in the past

What about side effects?

You might have some of these side effects:

- headache
- mild rash on your skin or itching (notify healthcare provider)
- trouble sleeping

Some side effects are more serious -Call your healthcare provider if you get any of the following:

- rash-can be mild or severe (with fever, blisters, swollen eyelids, lesions in your mouth, muscle or joint pain), healthcare provider must evaluate you
- depression or mood changes
- yellowing of eyes or skin
- pain or tenderness on your right side below your ribs

Advice and Support

If you have any questions about your medications talk to one of your healthcare providers

Protease Inhibitors (PIs)

Your Medication is called Reyataz®

(atazanavir, ATV)

(ah-ta-ZA-na-veer)



Why am I taking this?

Reyataz®, when taken with other anti-HIV medications, can lower the amount of HIV in the blood (called “viral load”) and increase the number of CD4 cells (also called T cells, a type of immune cell in the blood). It can slow the damage to the immune system caused by HIV and delay symptoms of advanced HIV infection/AIDS. The goal of these medications is to help you live a longer and healthier life.

How should I take Reyataz®?

- Take with food (Swallow capsules whole, do not break or crush or open the capsules)
- Reyataz® is often combined with Norvir® (ritonavir) or cobicistat (available in combination pill Evotaz™) to increase the amount of Reyataz® in your body
- Reyataz® interacts with medications that you might take for heartburn, indigestion or reflux

Reyataz® Interactions with Acid Reducing Medications	
Antacids (Tums®, Alka-Seltzer®, Milk of Magnesia®, Maalox®, Mylanta®, Rolaid®)	Take at least 2 hours before or 2 hours after Reyataz®
H2 Blockers (Pepcid®, Zantac®, Tagamet®, Axid®)	May be used in some circumstances, patient should discuss with HIV provider
Proton Pump Inhibitors (Aciphex®, Dexilant®, Prilosec®, Protonix®, Nexium)	May be used in some circumstances, patient should discuss with HIV provider

Remember

- Some medications do not work well together. You should always tell your healthcare providers the names of all of the medications (including over-the-counter, vitamins, and herbal products) you take. If you are not sure what you should be taking, ask your healthcare provider.

Tell your healthcare provider if you have any of the following conditions:

- liver or kidney problems
- hepatitis B or C infection
- diabetes
- high cholesterol
- heart problems
- heartburn or reflux
- hemophilia
- pregnant, trying to be pregnant, or breastfeeding
- problems taking any HIV medicines in the past

What about side effects?

You might have some of these side effects:

- nausea, vomiting, diarrhea (not common)
- rash on your skin
- changes in where you have fat on your body
- yellowing of eyes or skin (this is usually not harmful but you should let your healthcare provider know if this occurs)

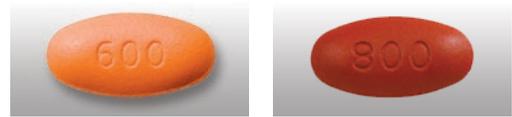
Some side effects are more serious -Call your healthcare provider if you get any of the following:

- thirst, passing urine more often, increased appetite (signs of increased sugar in your blood)
- dizziness, lightheadedness, abnormal heart beats, or loss of consciousness
- pain in side, blood in urine, pain when you urinate (symptoms of kidney stones)
- yellowing of eyes or skin
- pain or tenderness on your right side below your ribs

Advice and Support

If you have any questions about your medications talk to one of your healthcare providers

Your Medication is called Prezista®
(darunavir, DRV)
(da-ROO-nuh-veer)



Why am I taking this?

Prezista®, when taken with other anti-HIV medications, can lower the amount of HIV in the blood (called “viral load”) and increase the number of CD4 cells (also called T cells, a type of immune cell in the blood). It can slow the damage to the immune system caused by HIV and delay symptoms of advanced HIV infection/AIDS. The goal of these medications is to help you live a longer and healthier life.

How should I take Prezista®?

- Take with food
- Must be taken with ritonavir (Norvir®) or cobicistat (available in combination pill Prezcofix®) to get enough Prezista® in your body.

Remember

- Some medications do not work well together. You should always tell your healthcare providers the names of all of the medications (including over-the-counter, vitamins, and herbal products) you take. If you are not sure what you should be taking, ask your healthcare provider.

Tell your healthcare provider if you have any of the following conditions:

- liver or kidney problems
- hepatitis B or C infection
- diabetes
- high cholesterol
- hemophilia
- pregnant, trying to be pregnant, or breastfeeding
- problems taking any HIV medicines in the past
- allergy to sulfa medications (Prezista® may still be used with caution)

What about side effects?

You might have some of these side effects:

- nausea, diarrhea, vomiting (not common)
- headache
- mild rash on your skin or itching (notify healthcare provider)
- changes in where you have fat on your body

Some side effects are more serious -Call your healthcare provider if you get any of the following:

- thirst, passing urine more often, increased appetite (signs of increased sugar in your blood)
- rash-can be mild or severe (with fever, blisters, swollen eyelids, lesions in your mouth, muscle or joint pain), healthcare provider must evaluate your pain or tenderness on your right side below your ribs

Advice and Support

If you have any questions about your medications talk to one of your healthcare providers

Your Medication is called Lexiva®

(fosamprenavir, FPV)
(foss-am-PREH-nah-veer)



Why am I taking this?

Lexiva®, when taken with other anti-HIV medications, can lower the amount of HIV in the blood (called “viral load”) and increase the number of CD4 cells (also called T cells, a type of immune cell in the blood). It can slow the damage to the immune system caused by HIV and delay symptoms of advanced HIV infection/AIDS. The goal of these medications is to help you live a longer and healthier life.

How should I take Lexiva®?

- Take tablets with or without food. Take oral suspension with food.
- Lexiva® is often combined with Norvir® (ritonavir) to increase the amount of Lexiva® in your body.

Remember

- Some medications do not work well together. You should always tell your healthcare providers the names of all of the medications (including over-the-counter, vitamins, and herbal products) you take. If you are not sure what you should be taking, ask your healthcare provider.

Tell your healthcare provider if you have any of the following conditions:

- liver or kidney problems
- hepatitis B or C infection
- diabetes
- high cholesterol
- hemophilia
- pregnant, trying to be pregnant, or breastfeeding
- problems taking any HIV medicines in the past
- allergy to sulfa medications (Lexiva® may still be used with caution)

What about side effects?

You might have some of these side effects:

- nausea, vomiting, diarrhea
- headache
- mild rash on your skin or itching (notify healthcare provider)
- changes in where you have fat on your body

Some side effects are more serious -Call your healthcare provider if you get any of the following:

- rash-can be mild or severe (with fever, blisters, swollen eyelids, lesions in your mouth, muscle or joint pain), healthcare provider must evaluate you
- thirst, passing urine more often, increased appetite (signs of increased sugar in your blood)
- yellowing of eyes or skin
- pain or tenderness on your right side below your ribs

Advice and Support

If you have any questions about your medications talk to one of your healthcare providers

Integrase Strand Transfer Inhibitors (INSTIs)

Your Medication is called Tivicay®

(dolutegravir, DTG)

(Doe-loo-teg'-ra-vir)



Why am I taking this?

Tivicay®, when taken with other anti-HIV medications, can lower the amount of HIV in the blood (called “viral load”) and increase the number of CD4 cells (also called T cells, a type of immune cell in the blood). It can slow the damage to the immune system caused by HIV and delay symptoms of advanced HIV infection/AIDS. The goal of these medications is to help you live a longer and healthier life.

How should I take Tivicay®?

- Tivicay® can be taken with or without food. If it upsets your stomach, take with food.
- **You should wait 2 hours after taking Tivicay® before taking antacids** (such as Tums®, Maalox®, Alka Seltzer®, Mylanta®, Milk of magnesia, Gaviscon®, Gelusil®, or Rolaids®) iron or calcium supplements or buffered medications. If you take these medications first, wait 6 hours before taking Tivicay®. If taken with food, Tivicay® and calcium supplements or iron supplements can be taken at the same time. Talk to your healthcare provider before taking with other medications containing aluminum, magnesium, calcium, or iron.

Remember

- Some medications do not work well together. You should always tell your healthcare providers the names of all of the medications (including over-the-counter, vitamins, and herbal products) you take. If you are not sure what you should be taking, ask your healthcare provider.

Tell your healthcare provider if you have any of the following conditions:

- liver problems
- hepatitis B or C infection
- pregnant, trying to be pregnant, or breastfeeding
- problems taking any HIV medicines in the past

What about side effects?

You might have some of these side effects:

- trouble sleeping
- headache
- weight gain

Some side effects are more serious -Call your healthcare provider if you get any of the following:

- allergic reactions like skin rash, itching or hives, swelling of the face, lips or tongue
- yellowing of eyes or skin
- pain or tenderness on your right side below your ribs
- worsening of mood or symptoms of depression

Advice and Support

If you have any questions about your medications talk to one of your healthcare providers

Your Medication is called Isentress® or Isentress® HD

(raltegravir, RAL)
(ral-TEG-ra-veer)



Isentress® HD

Why am I taking this?

Isentress® or Isentress® HD (the longer acting form) when taken with other anti-HIV medications, can lower the amount of HIV in the blood (called “viral load”) and increase the number of CD4 cells (also called T cells, a type of immune cell in the blood). It can slow the damage to the immune system caused by HIV and delay symptoms of advanced HIV infection/AIDS. The goal of these medications is to help you live a longer and healthier life.

How should I take Isentress® or Isentress® HD?

- Take with or without food. If it upsets your stomach, take with food.
- Do not take Isentress® or Isentress® HD with antacids containing aluminum or magnesium (such as Mylanta®, Milk of Magnesia®, Gaviscon®, Gelusil®, or Rolaids®). Isentress® can be taken at the same time as antacids containing calcium (e.g., Tums®). Isentress® HD cannot be taken with calcium containing antacids. Talk to your healthcare provider if you need an antacid and you are taking Isentress® HD. Talk to your healthcare provider before taking with other medications containing aluminum, magnesium, calcium, or iron.

Remember

- Some medications do not work well together. You should always tell your healthcare providers the names of all of the medications (including over-the-counter, vitamins, and herbal products) you take. If you are not sure what you should be taking, ask your healthcare provider.

Tell your healthcare provider if you have any of the following conditions:

- Liver problems
- hepatitis B or C infection
- pregnant, trying to be pregnant, or breastfeeding
- problems taking any HIV medicines in the past

What about side effects?

You might have some of these side effects:

- nausea
- diarrhea
- headache
- trouble sleeping
- fever
- weight gain

Some side effects are more serious -Call your healthcare provider if you get any of the following:

- allergic reactions like skin rash, itching or hives, swelling of the face, lips or tongue
- yellowing of eyes or skin
- dark or tea colored urine
- pain or tenderness on your right side below your ribs
- muscle pain or weakness
- worsening of mood or symptoms of depression

Advice and Support

If you have any questions about your medications talk to one of your healthcare providers

Entry Inhibitors

Your Medication is called Selzentry®

(maraviroc, MVC)
(mah-RAV-er-rock)



Why am I taking this?

Selzentry®, when taken with other anti-HIV medications, can lower the amount of HIV in the blood (called “viral load”) and increase the number of CD4 cells (also called T cells, a type of immune cell in the blood). It can slow the damage to the immune system caused by HIV and delay symptoms of advanced HIV infection/AIDS. The goal of these medications is to help you live a longer and healthier life.

How should I take Selzentry®

- Take with or without food. If it upsets your stomach, take with food.
- Swallow Selzentry® whole. Do not chew or crush the tablets.

Remember

- Some medications do not work well together. You should always tell your healthcare providers the names of all of the medications (including over-the-counter, vitamins, and herbal products) you take. If you are not sure what you should be taking, ask your healthcare provider.

Tell your healthcare provider if you have any of the following conditions:

- liver or kidney problems
- hepatitis B or C infection
- pregnant, trying to be pregnant, or breastfeeding
- low blood pressure or take medicines to lower blood pressure
- heart disease
- problems taking any HIV medicines in the past

What about side effects?

You might have some of these side effects:

- dizziness, especially when standing up
- cough
- fever
- colds
- muscle and joint pain
- stomach pain

Some side effects are more serious -Call your healthcare provider if you get any of the following:

- skin rash
- yellowing of skin or eyes
- pain or tenderness on your right side below your ribs
- chest pain or feeling like your heart is racing

Advice and Support

If you have any questions about your medications talk to one of your healthcare providers

Pharmacokinetic Enhancers (“Boosters”)

Your Medication is called Norvir®

(ritonavir, RTV)
(rih-TAH-nuh-veer)



Why am I taking this?

Norvir® is a medicine that is used with the HIV protease inhibitors (PIs) to increase the amount of these medications that get into your body. Norvir® has anti-HIV activity and was used to treat HIV in the past.

How should I take Norvir®?

- Follow the instructions provided by your healthcare provider regarding taking your PIs with or without food
- Take Norvir® whole and do not chew, break or crush

Remember

- Some medications do not work well together. You should always tell your healthcare providers the names of all of the medications (including over-the-counter, vitamins, and herbal products) you take. If you are not sure what you should be taking, ask your healthcare provider.

Tell your healthcare provider if you have any of the following conditions:

- liver or kidney problems
- hepatitis B or C infection
- diabetes
- high cholesterol
- pancreatitis
- hemophilia
- pregnant, trying to be pregnant, or breastfeeding
- problems taking any HIV medicines in the past

What about side effects?

Side effects are less common and less severe when Norvir® is used in the lower doses that are used today.

You might have some of these side effects:

- nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, heartburn
- change in taste
- loss of appetite
- changes in where you have fat on your body

Some side effects are more serious -Call your healthcare provider if you get any of the following:

- thirst, passing urine more often, increased appetite (signs of increased sugar in your blood)
- severe nausea, vomiting, stomach pain (signs of inflamed pancreas)
- dizziness, lightheadedness, abnormal heart beats, or loss of consciousness
- yellowing of eyes or skin
- pain or tenderness on your right side below your ribs

Advice and Support

If you have any questions about your medications talk to one of your healthcare providers

Combination Products NRTI Combinations

Your Medication is called Combivir® (lamivudine, 3TC + zidovudine, AZT) (COM-bih-veer)



Why am I taking this?

Combivir®, when combined with other anti-HIV medications, can lower the amount of HIV in the blood (called “viral load”) and increase the number of CD4 cells (also called T cells, a type of immune cell in the blood). It can slow the damage to the immune system caused by HIV and delay symptoms of advanced HIV infection/AIDS. The goal of these medications is to help you live a longer and healthier life.

How should I take Combivir®?

- Take with or without food. If it upsets your stomach, take with food.

Remember

- Some medications do not work well together. You should always tell your healthcare providers the names of all of the medications (including over-the-counter, vitamins, and herbal products) you take. If you are not sure what you should be taking, ask your healthcare provider.

Tell your healthcare provider if you have any of the following conditions:

- liver or kidney problems
- hepatitis B or C infection
- anemia (low red blood cell count)
- neutropenia (low white blood cell count)
- vitamin B12 or folic acid deficiency
- pregnant, trying to be pregnant, or breastfeeding
- problems taking any HIV medicines in the past

What about side effects?

You may have some of these side effects:

- nausea or vomiting
- trouble sleeping
- muscle pain or weakness
- changes in where you have fat on your body
- headache
- nail discoloration

Some side effects are more serious -Call your healthcare provider if you get any of the following:

- persistent nausea, vomiting, stomach discomfort, decreased appetite
- tiredness, weakness, shortness of breath
- yellowing of eyes or skin
- pain or tenderness on your right side below your ribs
- unusual weakness, fatigue, pale skin (a sign of anemia; your healthcare provider will monitor lab work to check for low blood cell count)

Note: If you have hepatitis B infection, you can have serious liver problems if you stop this medication. Talk to your healthcare provider before stopping this medication.

Advice and Support

If you have any questions about your medications talk to one of your healthcare providers

Your Medication is called Descovy®

(emtricitabine, FTC + tenofovir alafenamide, TAF)
(des-KOH-vee)



Why am I taking this?

Descovy® can lower the amount of HIV in the blood (called “viral load”) and increase the number of CD4 cells (also called T cells, a type of immune cell in the blood). It can slow the damage to the immune system caused by HIV and delay symptoms of advanced HIV infection/AIDS. The goal of these medications is to help you live a longer and healthier life.

Note: Descovy® is also used to prevent HIV infection in men who have sex with men and transgender women who have sex with men who are at risk for getting HIV. If you are on Descovy® for prevention, it is important that you get tested for HIV at regular intervals and if you have signs of a recent HIV infection (e.g., fever, chills, rash, night sweats, fatigue, loss of appetite, headache sore throat). Descovy® is not strong enough to treat HIV infection by itself if you become infected with HIV.

How should I take Descovy®?

- Take with or without food

Remember

- Some medications do not work well together. You should always tell your healthcare providers the names of all of the medications (including over-the-counter, vitamins, and herbal products) you take. If you are not sure what you should be taking, ask your healthcare provider.

Tell your healthcare provider if you have any of the following conditions:

- liver or kidney problems
- hepatitis B or C infection
- osteoporosis or other bone problems
- pregnant, trying to be pregnant, or breastfeeding
- problems taking any HIV medicines in the past

What about side effects?

You might have some of these side effects:

- nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, gas (usually mild if occurs)

Some side effects are more serious -Call your healthcare provider if you get any of the following:

- persistent nausea, vomiting, stomach discomfort, decreased appetite
- tiredness, weakness, shortness of breath
- yellowing of eyes or skin
- pain or tenderness on your right side below your ribs
- swelling of your ankles or hands
- decrease in the amount of urine when you use the toilet

Note: If you have hepatitis B infection, you can have serious liver problems if you stop this medication. Talk to your healthcare provider before stopping this medication.

Advice and Support

If you have any questions about your medications talk to one of your healthcare providers

Your Medication is called Epzicom®

(lamivudine, 3TC + abacavir, ABC)
(EP-zih-com)



Why am I taking this?

Epzicom®, when combined with other anti-HIV medications, can lower the amount of HIV in the blood (called “viral load”) and increase the number of CD4 cells (also called T cells, a type of immune cell in the blood). It can slow the damage to the immune system caused by HIV and delay symptoms of advanced HIV infection/AIDS. The goal of these medications is to help you live a longer and healthier life.

How should I take Epzicom®?

- Take with or without food. If it upsets your stomach, take with food.

Remember

- Some medications do not work well together. You should always tell your healthcare providers the names of all of the medications (including over-the-counter, vitamins, and herbal products) you take. If you are not sure what you should be taking, ask your healthcare provider.

Tell your healthcare provider if you have any of the following conditions:

- liver or kidney problems
- hepatitis B or C infection
- have tested positive for HLA-B*5701
- pregnant, trying to be pregnant, or breastfeeding
- problems taking any HIV medicines in the past

What about side effects?

Epzicom® is usually tolerated well but there are some less common but serious side effects that you should watch out for.

Call your healthcare provider if you get any of the following:

- persistent nausea, vomiting, stomach discomfort, decreased appetite
- tiredness, weakness, shortness of breath
- yellowing of eyes or skin
- pain or tenderness on your right side below your ribs

There is a risk for hypersensitivity reaction (a type of allergy). Your healthcare provider will do a blood test to determine whether you are prone to having this reaction and will only prescribe abacavir if you test negative for HLA-B*5701.

- You may be having this reaction when taking abacavir if: 1) you get a skin rash or 2) you get 1 or more symptoms from at least 2 of the following groups: 1-fever; 2-nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, stomach pain; 3-extreme tiredness, achiness, general ill feeling; 4-sore throat, shortness of breath, cough

Call your healthcare provider immediately if you develop these symptoms. If you must stop Epzicom® because you have had a hypersensitivity reaction, NEVER TAKE EPZICOM® or TRIZIVIR® or ZIAGEN® or TRIUMEQ® AGAIN.

Note: If you have hepatitis B infection, you can have serious liver problems if you stop this medication. Talk to your healthcare provider before stopping this medication.

Advice and Support

If you have any questions about your medications talk to one of your healthcare providers

Your Medication is called Truvada®

(emtricitabine, FTC + tenofovir disoproxil fumarate, TDF)
(true-VAH-duh)



Why am I taking this?

Truvada®, when combined with other anti-HIV medications, can lower the amount of HIV in the blood (called “viral load”) and increase the number of CD4 cells (also called T cells, a type of immune cell in the blood). It can slow the damage to the immune system caused by HIV and delay symptoms of advanced HIV infection/AIDS. The goal of these medications is to help you live a longer and healthier life.

Note: Truvada® is also used to prevent HIV infection in those at risk for getting HIV. If you are on Truvada® for prevention, it is important that you get tested for HIV at regular intervals and if you have signs of a recent HIV infection (e.g., fever, chills, rash, night sweats, fatigue, loss of appetite, headache sore throat). Truvada® is not strong enough to treat HIV infection by itself if you become infected with HIV.

How should I take Truvada®?

- Take with or without food. If it upsets your stomach, take with food.

Remember

- Some medications do not work well together. You should always tell your healthcare providers the names of all of the medications (including over-the-counter, vitamins, and herbal products) you take. If you are not sure what you should be taking, ask your healthcare provider.

Tell your healthcare provider if you have any of the following conditions:

- liver or kidney problems
- hepatitis B or C infection
- osteoporosis or other bone problems
- pregnant, trying to be pregnant, or breastfeeding
- problems taking any HIV medicines in the past

What about side effects?

You might have some of these side effects:

- diarrhea, nausea, vomiting, gas (usually mild)
- headache
- darkening of skin on palms or soles (more common in African American and Hispanic patients)

Some side effects are more serious -Call your healthcare provider if you get any of the following:

- persistent nausea, vomiting, stomach discomfort, decreased appetite
- tiredness, weakness, shortness of breath
- yellowing of eyes or skin
- pain or tenderness on your right side below your ribs
- decrease in the amount of urine when you use the toilet
- swelling of your ankles or hands

Note: If you have hepatitis B infection, you can have serious liver problems if you stop this medication. Talk to your healthcare provider before stopping this medication.

Advice and Support

If you have any questions about your medications talk to one of your healthcare providers

Combination Products PI Combinations

Your Medication is called Evotaz® (atazanavir/cobicistat, ATV/cobi) (EV-oh-taz)



Why am I taking this?

Evotaz™, when taken with other anti-HIV medications, can lower the amount of HIV in the blood (called “viral load”) and increase the number of CD4 cells (also called T cells, a type of immune cell in the blood). It can slow the damage to the immune system caused by HIV and delay symptoms of advanced HIV infection/AIDS. The goal of these medications is to help you live a longer and healthier life.

How should I take Evotaz®?

- Take with food
- Evotaz® interacts with medications that you might take for heartburn, indigestion or reflux.

Evotaz® Interactions with Acid Reducing Medications	
Antacids (Tums®, Alka-Seltzer®, Milk of Magnesia®, Maalox®, Mylanta®, Roloids®)	Take at least 2 hours before or 2 hours after Evotaz®
H2 Blockers (Pepcid®, Zantac®, Tagamet®, Axid®)	May be used in some circumstances, patient should discuss with HIV provider
Proton Pump Inhibitors (Aciphex®, Dexilant®, Prilosec®, Protonix®, Nexium)	May be used in some circumstances, patient should discuss with HIV provider

Remember

- Some medications do not work well together. You should always tell your healthcare providers the names of all of the medications (including over-the-counter, vitamins, and herbal products) you take. If you are not sure what you should be taking, ask your healthcare provider.

Tell your healthcare provider if you have any of the following conditions:

- liver or kidney problems
- hepatitis B or C infection
- diabetes
- high cholesterol
- heartburn or reflux
- hemophilia
- pregnant, trying to be pregnant, or breastfeeding
- problems taking any HIV medicines in the past

What about side effects?

You might have some of these side effects:

- nausea, vomiting, diarrhea
- yellowing of eyes or skin (this is usually not harmful but you should tell your healthcare provider if this occurs)
- rash on your skin
- changes in where you have fat on your body

Some side effects are more serious -Call your healthcare provider if you get any of the following:

- thirst, passing urine more often, increased appetite (signs of increased sugar in your blood)
- dizziness, lightheadedness, abnormal heart beats, or loss of consciousness
- pain in side, blood in urine, pain when you urinate (symptoms of kidney stones)
- decrease in the amount you urinate, swelling in ankles or hands
- yellowing of eyes or skin
- pain or tenderness on your right side below your ribs

Advice and Support

If you have any questions about your medications talk to one of your healthcare providers

Your Medication is called Kaletra®

(lopinavir/ritonavir, LPV/r)
(kuh-LEE-tra)



Why am I taking this?

Kaletra®, when taken with other anti-HIV medications, can lower the amount of HIV in the blood (called “viral load”) and increase the number of CD4 cells (also called T cells, a type of immune cell in the blood). It can slow the damage to the immune system caused by HIV and delay symptoms of advanced HIV infection/AIDS. The goal of these medications is to help you live a longer and healthier life.

How should I take Kaletra®?

- Take with or without food. If it upsets your stomach, take with food. Kaletra® solution (liquid Kaletra) should be taken with food.
- Take tablets whole and do not chew, break, or crush

Remember

- Some medications do not work well together. You should always tell your healthcare providers the names of all of the medications (including over-the-counter, vitamins, and herbal products) you take. If you are not sure what you should be taking, ask your healthcare provider.

Tell your healthcare provider if you have any of the following conditions:

- liver or kidney problems
- hepatitis B or C infection
- diabetes
- high cholesterol
- pancreatitis
- hemophilia
- pregnant, trying to be pregnant, or breastfeeding
- problems taking any HIV medicines in the past

What about side effects?

You might have some of these side effects:

- nausea, vomiting, diarrhea
- change in taste
- loss of appetite
- changes in where you have fat on your body

Some side effects are more serious -Call your healthcare provider if you get any of the following:

- thirst, passing urine more often, increased appetite (signs of increased sugar in your blood)
- severe nausea, vomiting, stomach pain (signs of inflamed pancreas)
- dizziness, lightheadedness, abnormal heart beats, or loss of consciousness
- yellowing of eyes or skin
- pain or tenderness on your right side below your ribs

Advice and Support

If you have any questions about your medications talk to one of your healthcare providers

Your Medication is called Prezcobix®

(darunavir/cobicistat, DRV/cobi)
(prez-koe-bix)



Why am I taking this?

Prezcobix®, when taken with other anti-HIV medications, can lower the amount of HIV in the blood (called “viral load”) and increase the number of CD4 cells (also called T cells, a type of immune cell in the blood). It can slow the damage to the immune system caused by HIV and delay symptoms of advanced HIV infection/AIDS. The goal of these medications is to help you live a longer and healthier life.

How should I take Prezcobix®?

- Take with food

Remember

- Some medications do not work well together. You should always tell your healthcare providers the names of all of the medications (including over-the-counter, vitamins, and herbal products) you take. If you are not sure what you should be taking, ask your healthcare provider.

Tell your healthcare provider if you have any of the following conditions:

- liver or kidney problems
- hepatitis B or C infection
- diabetes
- high cholesterol
- hemophilia
- pregnant, trying to be pregnant, or breastfeeding
- problems taking any HIV medicines in the past
- allergy to sulfa medications (Prezcobix® may still be used with caution)

What about side effects?

You might have some of these side effects:

- nausea, diarrhea, vomiting
- headache
- mild rash on your skin or itching (notify healthcare provider)
- changes in where you have fat on your body

Some side effects are more serious -Call your healthcare provider if you get any of the following:

- thirst, passing urine more often, increased appetite (signs of increased sugar in your blood)
- rash-can be mild or severe (with fever, blisters, swollen eyelids, lesions in your mouth, muscle or joint pain), healthcare provider must evaluate you
- yellowing of eyes or skin
- pain or tenderness on your right side below your ribs

Advice and Support

If you have any questions about your medications talk to one of your healthcare providers

Combination Products Full Regimen Combinations

Your Medication is called Atripla®

(efavirenz, EFV + emtricitabine, FTC + tenofovir disoproxil fumarate, TDF)
(uh-TRIP-luh)



Why am I taking this?

Atripla® can lower the amount of HIV in the blood (called “viral load”) and increase the number of CD4 cells (also called T cells, a type of immune cell in the blood). It can slow the damage to the immune system caused by HIV and delay symptoms of advanced HIV infection/AIDS. The goal of these medications is to help you live a longer and healthier life.

How should I take Atripla®?

- Take on an empty stomach (no food for about 2 hours before or after) to decrease your chance of side effects
- Take at bedtime to decrease side effects such as dizziness or drowsiness

Remember

- Some medications do not work well together. You should always tell your healthcare providers the names of all of the medications (including over-the-counter, vitamins, and herbal products) you take. If you are not sure what you should be taking, ask your healthcare provider.

Tell your healthcare provider if you have any of the following conditions:

- liver or kidney problems
- hepatitis B or C infection
- mental health problems
- osteoporosis or other bone problems
- pregnant, trying to be pregnant, or breastfeeding
- problems taking any HIV medicines in the past

What about side effects?

You might have some of these side effects:

- nausea, vomiting diarrhea, gas (usually mild)
- headache
- mild rash on your skin or itching (notify healthcare provider)
- trouble sleeping or vivid dreams that you remember more clearly
- drowsiness
- dizziness
- darkening of skin on palms or soles (more common in African American and Hispanic patients)
- changes in where you have fat on your body

Some side effects are more serious -Call your healthcare provider if you get any of the following:

- persistent nausea, vomiting, stomach discomfort, decreased appetite
- tiredness, weakness, shortness of breath
- yellowing of eyes or skin
- pain or tenderness on your right side below your ribs
- decrease in the amount of urine when you use the toilet
- swelling of your ankles or hands
- depression or mood changes
- hallucinations
- rash-can be mild or severe (with fever, blisters, swollen eyelids, lesions in your mouth, muscle or joint pain), healthcare provider must evaluate you

Note: If you have hepatitis B infection, you can have serious liver problems if you stop this medication. Talk to your healthcare provider before stopping this medication.

Advice and Support

If you have any questions about your medications talk to one of your healthcare providers

Your Medication is called Biktarvy®

(bictegravir, BIC + emtricitabine, FTC + tenofovir alafenamide, TAF)
(bik-TAR-vee)



Why am I taking this?

Biktarvy® can lower the amount of HIV in the blood (called “viral load”) and increase the number of CD4 cells (also called T cells, a type of immune cell in the blood). It can slow the damage to the immune system caused by HIV and delay symptoms of advanced HIV infection/AIDS. The goal of these medications is to help you live a longer and healthier life.

How should I take Biktarvy®?

- Biktarvy® can be taken with or without food. If it upsets your stomach, take with food.
- **You should wait 2 hours after taking Biktarvy® before taking antacids** (such as Tums®, Maalox®, Alka Seltzer®, Mylanta®, Milk of magnesia, Gaviscon®, Gelusil®, or Rolaids®) iron or calcium supplements or buffered medications. If you take these medications first, wait 6 hours before taking Biktarvy®. If taken with food, Biktarvy® and calcium supplements or iron supplements can be taken at the same time. Talk to your healthcare provider before taking with other medications containing aluminum, magnesium, calcium, or iron.

Remember

- Some medications do not work well together. You should always tell your healthcare providers the names of all of the medications (including over-the-counter, vitamins, and herbal products) you take. If you are not sure what you should be taking, ask your healthcare provider.

Tell your healthcare provider if you have any of the following conditions:

- liver or kidney problems
- hepatitis B or C infection
- osteoporosis or other bone problems
- pregnant, trying to be pregnant, or breastfeeding
- problems taking any HIV medicines in the past

What about side effects?

You might have some of these side effects:

- nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, gas (usually mild if occurs)
- weight gain
- trouble sleeping

Some side effects are more serious -Call your healthcare provider if you get any of the following:

- worsening of mood or symptoms of depression
- persistent nausea, vomiting, stomach discomfort, decreased appetite
- tiredness, weakness, shortness of breath
- yellowing of eyes or skin
- pain or tenderness on your right side below your ribs
- swelling of your ankles or hands
- decrease in the amount of urine when you use the toilet

Note: If you have hepatitis B infection, you can have serious liver problems if you stop this medication. Talk to your healthcare provider before stopping this medication.

Advice and Support

If you have any questions about your medications talk to one of your healthcare providers

Your Medication is called Complera®

(emtricitabine, FTC + tenofovir disoproxil fumarate, TDF + rilpivirine, RPV)
(com-PLAIR-uh)



Why am I taking this?

Complera® can lower the amount of HIV in the blood (called “viral load”) and increase the number of CD4 cells (also called T cells, a type of immune cell in the blood). It can slow the damage to the immune system caused by HIV and delay symptoms of advanced HIV infection/AIDS. The goal of these medications is to help you live a longer and healthier life.

How should I take Complera®?

- Take with a meal (at least 400 calories, a protein shake such as Ensure® is NOT enough)
- Complera® interacts with medications that you might take for heartburn, indigestion or reflux.

Complera® Interactions with Acid Reducing Medications	
Antacids (Tums®, Alka-Seltzer®, Milk of Magnesia®, Maalox®, Mylanta®, Rolaid®)	Take at least 2 hours before or 4 hours after Complera®
H2 Blockers (Pepcid®, Zantac®, Tagamet®, Axid®)	Take at least 12 hours before or 4 hours after Complera®
Proton Pump Inhibitors (Aciphex®, Dexilant®, Prilosec®, Protonix®, Nexium)	Contraindicated/Do not combine with Complera®

Note: There are many over-the-counter acid reducing medications. Ask your pharmacist or other healthcare provider if you are not sure.

Remember

- Some medications do not work well together. You should always tell your healthcare providers the names of all of the medications (including over-the-counter, vitamins, and herbal products) you take. If you are not sure what you should be taking, ask your healthcare provider.

Tell your healthcare provider if you have any of the following conditions:

- liver or kidney problems
- hepatitis B or C infection
- mental health problems
- osteoporosis or other bone problems
- pregnant, trying to be pregnant, or breastfeeding
- problems taking any HIV medicines in the past

What about side effects?

You might have some of these side effects:

- nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, gas (usually mild)
- headache
- mild rash on your skin or itching (notify healthcare provider)
- trouble sleeping
- darkening of skin on palms or soles (more common in African American and Hispanic patients)

Some side effects are more serious -Call your healthcare provider if you get any of the following:

- persistent nausea, vomiting, stomach discomfort, decreased appetite
- tiredness, weakness, shortness of breath
- yellowing of eyes or skin
- decrease in the amount of urine when you use the toilet
- pain or tenderness on your right side below your ribs
- swelling of your ankles or hands
- depression or mood changes
- rash-can be mild or severe (with fever, blisters, swollen eyelids, lesions in your mouth, muscle or joint pain), healthcare provider must evaluate you

Note: If you have hepatitis B infection, you can have serious liver problems if you stop this medication. Talk to your healthcare provider before stopping this medication.

Advice and Support

If you have any questions about your medications talk to one of your healthcare providers

Your Medication is called Dovato® (dolutegravir, DTG + lamivudine, 3TC) (doe VAH toe)



Why am I taking this?

Dovato®, when taken with other anti-HIV medications, can lower the amount of HIV in the blood (called “viral load”) and increase the number of CD4 cells (also called T cells, a type of immune cell in the blood). It can slow the damage to the immune system caused by HIV and delay symptoms of advanced HIV infection/AIDS. The goal of these medications is to help you live a longer and healthier life.

How should I take Tivicay®?

- Dovato® can be taken with or without food. If it upsets your stomach, take with food.
- **You should wait 2 hours after taking Dovato® before taking antacids** (such as Tums®, Maalox®, Alka Seltzer®, Mylanta®, Milk of magnesia, Gaviscon®, Gelusil®, or Rolaids®) iron or calcium supplements or buffered medications. If you take these medications first, wait 6 hours before taking Tivicay®. If taken with food, Tivicay® and calcium supplements or iron supplements can be taken at the same time. Talk to your healthcare provider before taking with other medications containing aluminum, magnesium, calcium, or iron.

Remember

- Some medications do not work well together. You should always tell your healthcare providers the names of all of the medications (including over-the-counter, vitamins, and herbal products) you take. If you are not sure what you should be taking, ask your healthcare provider.

Tell your healthcare provider if you have any of the following conditions:

- liver problems
- hepatitis B or C infection
- pregnant, trying to be pregnant, or breastfeeding
- problems taking any HIV medicines in the past

What about side effects?

You might have some of these side effects:

- trouble sleeping
- headache
- weight gain

Some side effects are more serious -Call your healthcare provider if you get any of the following:

- allergic reactions like skin rash, itching or hives, swelling of the face, lips or tongue
- yellowing of eyes or skin
- pain or tenderness on your right side below your ribs
- worsening of mood or symptoms of depression

Note: If you have hepatitis B infection, you can have serious liver problems if you stop this medication. Talk to your healthcare provider before stopping this medication.

Advice and Support

If you have any questions about your medications talk to one of your healthcare providers

Your Medication is called Genvoya®

(emtricitabine, FTC + tenofovir alafenamide, TAF + elvitegravir, EVG + cobicistat, coBI)
(jen-VOY-uh)



Why am I taking this?

Genvoya® can lower the amount of HIV in the blood (called “viral load”) and increase the number of CD4 cells (also called T cells, a type of immune cell in the blood). It can slow the damage to the immune system caused by HIV and delay symptoms of advanced HIV infection/AIDS. The goal of these medications is to help you live a longer and healthier life.

How should I take Genvoya®?

- Take with food
- **If you take antacids** (such as Tums®, Maalox®, Alka Seltzer®, Mylanta®, Milk of magnesia, Gaviscon®, Gelusil®, or Roloids®) take these at least 2 hours before or after Genvoya®. Talk to your healthcare provider before taking with other medications containing calcium, aluminum, iron, or magnesium.

Remember

- Some medications do not work well together. You should always tell your healthcare providers the names of all of the medications (including over-the-counter, vitamins, and herbal products) you take. If you are not sure what you should be taking, ask your healthcare provider.

Tell your healthcare provider if you have any of the following conditions:

- liver or kidney problems
- hepatitis B or C infection
- osteoporosis or other bone problems
- pregnant, trying to be pregnant, or breastfeeding
- problems taking any HIV medicines in the past

What about side effects?

You might have some of these side effects:

- nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, gas (usually mild if occurs)
- weight gain
- trouble sleeping

Some side effects are more serious -Call your healthcare provider if you get any of the following:

- worsening of mood or symptoms of depression
- persistent nausea, vomiting, stomach discomfort, decreased appetite
- tiredness, weakness, shortness of breath
- yellowing of eyes or skin
- pain or tenderness on your right side below your ribs
- swelling of your ankles or hands
- decrease in the amount of urine when you use the toilet

Note: If you have hepatitis B infection, you can have serious liver problems if you stop this medication. Talk to your healthcare provider before stopping this medication.

Advice and Support

If you have any questions about your medications talk to one of your healthcare providers

Your Medication is called Juluca®
 (dolutegravir, DTG + rilpivirine, RPV)
 (Jah-Loo-kah)



Why am I taking this?

Juluca® can lower the amount of HIV in the blood (called “viral load”) and increase the number of CD4 cells (also called T cells, a type of immune cell in the blood). It can slow the damage to the immune system caused by HIV and delay symptoms of advanced HIV infection/AIDS. The goal of these medications is to help you live a longer and healthier life.

How should I take Juluca®?

- Take with a meal (at least 400 calories, a protein shake such as Ensure® is NOT enough)
- Juluca® interacts with medications that you might take for heartburn, indigestion or reflux. Tell your healthcare provider if you require a medication for heartburn or acid reflux.

Juluca® Interactions with Acid Reducing Medications	
Antacids (Tums®, Alka-Seltzer®, Milk of Magnesia®, Maalox®, Mylanta®, Rolaids®)	Take at least 2 hours before or 4 hours after Juluca®
H2 Blockers (Pepcid®, Zantac®, Tagamet®, Axid®)	Take at least 12 hours before or 4 hours after Juluca®
Proton Pump Inhibitors (Aciphex®, Dexilant®, Prilosec®, Protonix®, Nexium)	Contraindicated/Do not combine with Juluca®

Note: There are many over-the-counter acid reducing medications. Ask your pharmacist or other healthcare provider if you are not sure.

Remember

- Some medications do not work well together. You should always tell your healthcare providers the names of all of the medications (including over-the-counter, vitamins, and herbal products) you take. If you are not sure what you should be taking, ask your healthcare provider.

Tell your healthcare provider if you have any of the following conditions:

- liver or kidney problems
- hepatitis B or C infection
- mental health problems
- pregnant, trying to be pregnant, or breastfeeding
- problems taking any HIV medicines in the past

What about side effects?

You might have some of these side effects:

- headache
- mild rash on your skin or itching (notify healthcare provider)
- weight gain
- trouble sleeping

Some side effects are more serious -Call your healthcare provider if you get any of the following:

- yellowing of eyes or skin
- pain or tenderness on your right side below your ribs
- depression or mood changes
- rash-can be mild or severe (with fever, blisters, swollen eyelids, lesions in your mouth, muscle or joint pain), healthcare provider must evaluate you

Advice and Support

If you have any questions about your medications talk to one of your healthcare providers

Your Medication is called Odefsey®

(emtricitabine, FTC + tenofovir alafenamide, TAF + rilpivirine, RPV)
(oh-DEF-see)



Why am I taking this?

Odefsey® can lower the amount of HIV in the blood (called “viral load”) and increase the number of CD4 cells (also called T cells, a type of immune cell in the blood). It can slow the damage to the immune system caused by HIV and delay symptoms of advanced HIV infection/AIDS. The goal of these medications is to help you live a longer and healthier life.

How should I take Odefsey®?

- Take with a meal (at least 400 calories, a protein shake such as Ensure® is NOT enough)
- Odefsey® interacts with medications that you might take for heartburn, indigestion or reflux. Tell your healthcare provider if you require a medication for heartburn or acid reflux.

Odefsey® Interactions with Acid Reducing Medications	
Antacids (Tums®, Alka-Seltzer®, Milk of Magnesia®, Maalox®, Mylanta®, Roloids®)	Take at least 2 hours before or 4 hours after Odefsey®
H2 Blockers (Pepcid®, Zantac®, Tagamet®, Axid®)	Take at least 12 hours before or 4 hours after Odefsey®
Proton Pump Inhibitors (Aciphex®, Dexilant®, Prilosec®, Protonix®, Nexium)	Contraindicated/Do not combine with Odefsey®

Note: There are many over-the-counter acid reducing medications. Ask your pharmacist or other healthcare provider if you are not sure.

Remember

- Some medications do not work well together. You should always tell your healthcare providers the names of all of the medications (including over-the-counter, vitamins, and herbal products) you take. If you are not sure what you should be taking, ask your healthcare provider.

Tell your healthcare provider if you have any of the following conditions:

- liver or kidney problems
- hepatitis B or C infection
- mental health problems
- osteoporosis or other bone problems
- pregnant, trying to be pregnant, or breastfeeding
- problems taking any HIV medicines in the past

What about side effects?

You might have some of these side effects:

- nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, gas (usually mild if occurs)
- headache
- mild rash on your skin or itching (notify healthcare provider)
- trouble sleeping
- darkening of skin on palms or soles (more common in African American and Hispanic patients)

Some side effects are more serious -Call your healthcare provider if you get any of the following:

- persistent nausea, vomiting, stomach discomfort, decreased appetite
- tiredness, weakness, shortness of breath
- yellowing of eyes or skin
- decrease in the amount of urine when you use the toilet
- pain or tenderness on your right side below your ribs
- swelling of your ankles or hands
- depression or mood changes
- rash-can be mild or severe (with fever, blisters, swollen eyelids, lesions in your mouth, muscle or joint pain), healthcare provider must evaluate you

Note: If you have hepatitis B infection, you can have serious liver problems if you stop this medication. Talk to your healthcare provider before stopping this medication.

Advice and Support

If you have any questions about your medications talk to one of your healthcare providers

Your Medication is called Symtuza®

(emtricitabine, FTC + tenofovir alafenamide, TAF + darunavir, DRV + cobicistat, co-bi)
(sim-toó-zah)



Why am I taking this?

Symtuza® can lower the amount of HIV in the blood (called “viral load”) and increase the number of CD4 cells (also called T cells, a type of immune cell in the blood). It can slow the damage to the immune system caused by HIV and delay symptoms of advanced HIV infection/AIDS. The goal of these medications is to help you live a longer and healthier life.

How should I take Symtuza®?

- Take with food

Remember

- Some medications do not work well together. You should always tell your healthcare providers the names of all of the medications (including over-the-counter, vitamins, and herbal products) you take. If you are not sure what you should be taking, ask your healthcare provider.

Tell your healthcare provider if you have any of the following conditions:

- liver or kidney problems
- hepatitis B or C infection
- high cholesterol
- hemophilia
- osteoporosis or other bone problems
- pregnant, trying to be pregnant, or breastfeeding
- problems taking any HIV medicines in the past
- allergy to sulfa medications (Symtuza® may still be used with caution)

What about side effects?

You might have some of these side effects:

- nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, gas (usually mild if occurs)
- headache
- mild rash on your skin or itching (notify healthcare provider)
- changes in where you have fat on your body

Some side effects are more serious -Call your healthcare provider if you get any of the following:

- thirst, passing urine more often, increased appetite (signs of increased sugar in your blood)
- rash-can be mild or severe (with fever, blisters, swollen eyelids, lesions in your mouth, muscle or joint pain), healthcare provider must evaluate you
- persistent nausea, vomiting, stomach discomfort, decreased appetite
- tiredness, weakness, shortness of breath
- yellowing of eyes or skin
- pain or tenderness on your right side below your ribs
- swelling of your ankles or hands
- decrease in the amount of urine when you use the toilet

Note: If you have hepatitis B infection, you can have serious liver problems if you stop this medication. Talk to your healthcare provider before stopping this medication.

Advice and Support

If you have any questions about your medications talk to one of your healthcare providers

Your Medication is called Triumeq®

(lamivudine, 3TC + abacavir, ABC + dolutegravir, DTG)
(TRI-u-meck)



Why am I taking this?

Triumeq® can lower the amount of HIV in the blood (called “viral load”) and increase the number of CD4 cells (also called T cells, a type of immune cell in the blood). It can slow the damage to the immune system caused by HIV and delay symptoms of advanced HIV infection/AIDS. The goal of these medications is to help you live a longer and healthier life.

How should I take Triumeq®?

- Take with or without food. If it upsets your stomach, take with food.
- **You should wait 2 hours after taking Triumeq® before taking antacids** (such as Tums®, Maalox®, Alka Seltzer®, Mylanta®, Milk of magnesia, Gaviscon®, Gelusil®, or Rolaids®) iron or calcium supplements or buffered medications. If you take these medications first, wait 6 hours before taking Triumeq®. If taken with food, Triumeq® and calcium supplements or iron supplements can be taken at the same time. Talk to your healthcare provider before taking with other medications containing aluminum, magnesium, calcium, or iron.

Remember

- Some medications do not work well together. You should always tell your healthcare providers the names of all of the medications (including over-the-counter, vitamins, and herbal products) you take. If you are not sure what you should be taking, ask your healthcare provider.

Tell your healthcare provider if you have any of the following conditions:

- liver or kidney problems including
- hepatitis B or C infection
- have tested positive for HLA-B*5701
- pregnant, trying to be pregnant, or breastfeeding
- problems taking any HIV medicines in the past

What about side effects?

You may have some of these side effects:

- trouble sleeping
- headache

Some side effects are more serious -Call your healthcare provider if you get any of the following:

- worsening of mood or symptoms of depression
- persistent nausea, vomiting, stomach discomfort, decreased appetite
- tiredness, weakness, shortness of breath
- yellowing of eyes or skin
- pain or tenderness on your right side below your ribs

There is a risk for hypersensitivity reaction (a type of allergy). Your healthcare provider will do a blood test to determine whether you are prone to having this reaction and will only prescribe abacavir if you test negative for HLA-B*5701.

- You may be having this reaction when taking abacavir if: 1) you get a skin rash or 2) you get 1 or more symptoms from at least 2 of the following groups: 1-fever; 2-nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, stomach pain; 3-extreme tiredness, achiness, general ill feeling; 4-sore throat, shortness of breath, cough

Call your healthcare provider immediately if you develop these symptoms. If you must stop Triumeq® because you have had a hypersensitivity reaction, NEVER TAKE EPZICOM® or TRIZIVIR® or ZIAGEN® or TRIUMEQ® AGAIN.

Note: If you have hepatitis B infection, you can have serious liver problems if you stop this medication. Talk to your healthcare provider before stopping this medication.

Advice and Support

If you have any questions about your medications talk to one of your healthcare providers



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