



DRUG NAMES AND MANUFACTURERS

None of these drugs can kill the HIV virus, but each class slows down the multiplication of the virus (replication) in a particular way.

Combination medications: Some manufacturers have combined more than one drug into a single tablet or capsule. Combinations within a single class are listed below. Combinations of more than one type of drug are discussed in Fact Sheet 409.

1. Reverse transcriptase inhibitors (“Nukes”): The first anti-HIV drugs. They block reverse transcription (the creation of viral DNA from RNA) by providing “decoy” building blocks that interrupt the process. Most are nucleoside analogs; tenofovir is a nucleotide analog.

Year approved*	Generic Name	Trade Name	Also known as:	Manufacturer
1987	Zidovudine	Retrovir	AZT, ZDV	ViiV Healthcare & generic
1991	Didanosine	Videx	ddl	Bristol-Myers Squibb & generic
1992	Zalcitabine, Hivid (ddC, dideoxycytidine) by Roche: Manufacture discontinued in 2006			
1994	Stavudine	Zerit	d4T	Bristol-Myers Squibb & generic
1995	Lamivudine	Epivir	3TC	ViiV Healthcare & generic
1997	Zidovudine/Lamivudine	Combivir	Combines AZT & 3TC	ViiV Healthcare & generic
1998	Abacavir	Ziagen	ABC	ViiV Healthcare & generic
2000	Zidovudine/Lamivudine/Abacavir	Trizivir	Combines AZT, 3TC, Abacavir	ViiV Healthcare & generic
2001	Tenofovir	Viread	TDF	Gilead Sciences & generic
2003	Emtricitabine	Emtriva	FTC	Gilead Sciences & generic
2004	Abacavir/Lamivudine	Epzicom	Combines Ziagen and 3TC	ViiV Healthcare & generic
2004	Emtricitabine/Tenofovir	Truvada	Combines Emtriva and Viread	Gilead Sciences & generic

Fact Sheet 410 has information on other nukes in human trials.

2. Non-nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitors: these also interrupt reverse transcription, by binding to the reverse transcriptase enzyme and restricting its activity.

1996	Nevirapine	Viramune	NVP	Boehringer Ingelheim & generic
1997	Delavirdine	Rescriptor	DLV	ViiV Healthcare
1998	Efavirenz	Sustiva	EFV	Bristol-Myers Squibb & generic
2008	Etravirine	Intelence	ETR	Tibotec
2011	Rilpivirine	Edurant		Tibotec

Fact Sheet 430 has information on other non-nucleoside reverse transcription inhibitors in human trials

3. Protease inhibitors: Block the action of protease, an enzyme that cuts HIV protein chains into specific proteins needed to assemble a new copy of the virus. NOTE: when you see “/r” after the name of a protease inhibitor, that means it is boosted with a small dose of ritonavir. For example, SQV/r means saquinavir boosted with ritonavir. At present, only lopinavir and ritonavir are available in a single pill.

1995	Saquinavir	Invirase	SQV	Roche
1996	Ritonavir	Norvir	RTV	Abbott
1996	Indinavir	Crixivan	IDV	Merck
1997	Nelfinavir	Viracept	NFV	ViiV Healthcare
1997	Saquinavir	Fortovase Manufacture discontinued in 2006; Roche		
1999	Ampronavir	Agenerase Manufacture discontinued in 2007		
2000	Lopinavir/ritonavir	Kaletra, Aluvia	LPV	Abbott & generic
2003	Atazanavir	Reyataz	ATV	Bristol-Myers Squibb & generic
2003	Fosamprenavir	Lexiva	FPV	ViiV Healthcare
2005	Tipranavir	Aptivus	TPV	Boehringer Ingelheim
2006	Darunavir	Prezista	DRV	Tibotec

Fact Sheet 440 has information on other protease inhibitors in human trials.

4. Integrase inhibitors: Block the action of integrase, an enzyme that inserts the viral DNA into the infected cell’s DNA strands.

2007	Raltegravir	Isentress	RGV	Merck
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Fact Sheet 470 has information on other integrase inhibitors in human trials

5. Attachment and Fusion inhibitors: Prevent HIV from attaching to a cell.

2003	Enfuvirtide	Fuzeon	T-20	Trimeris/Roche
2007	Maraviroc	Selzentry, Celsenti	MVC	ViiV Healthcare

Fact sheet 460 has information on other fusion and attachment inhibitors in human trials.

6. Antisense drugs: These are a “mirror image” of part of the HIV genetic code that locks onto the virus to prevent it from functioning.

Fact sheet 470 has information on antisense drugs in development.

7. Immune Modulators: Use the body’s chemical messengers to stimulate the immune response. Over a dozen immune modulators are being studied in humans. See Fact Sheet 480 for more information.

*Year of approval in the USA. Many generic versions have been approved under the President’s Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief. See <http://www.fda.gov/oa/pepfar.htm> for more information.

Revised May 21, 2011