

HIV DRUGS BY MANUFACTURER

Common Name	Generic name/abbreviations	Trade Name	Class
GlaxoSmithKline (GSK)			
AZT, ZDV	zidovudine	Retrovir	NRTI
3TC	lamuvidine	Epvir	NRTI
AZT + 3TC	zidovudine+lamuvidine	Combivir	NRTI
ABC	abacavir	Ziagen	NRTI
AZT+3TC+abacavir	zidovudine+lamivudine+abacavir	Trizivir	NRTI
abacavir + 3TC	abacavir+lamuvidine	Kivexa	NRTI
FPV	fosamprenavir	Telzir	PI
<i>Pipeline Drugs</i>			
IDX899			NNRTI (Phase1/ 2)
GSK364735			INI(Phase 1)
Bristol-Myers Squibb (BMS)			
ddl	didanosine	Videx	NRTI
d4T	stavudine	Zerit	NRTI
EFV	efavirenz	Sustiva (EU)	NNRTI
ATV	atazanavir	Reyataz	PI
Atripla (with Gilead)	efavirenz+FTC+tenofovir	Atriprila	NNRTI+2NRTIs
Gilead Sciences			
TDF	tenofovir	Viread	NRTI
FTC	emtricitabine	Emtriva	NRTI
Tenofovir+ FTC	emtricitabine+tenofovir	Truvada	NRTI
Atripla (with BMS)	efavirenz+FTC+tenofovir	Atriprila	NNRTI+2NRTIs
<i>Pipeline Drugs</i>			
elvitegravir			INI (Phase 3)
Tibotec			
ETR	etravirine	Intelence	NNRTI
DRV	darunivir	Prezista	PI
<i>Pipeline Drugs</i>			
TMC278	rilpvirine		NNRTI (Phase 3)
Abbott			
RTV	ritonavir	Norvir	PI
LPV	lopinavir+ritonavir	Kaletra+Aluvia	PI
Pfizer			
DLV	delavirdine	Rescriptor	NNRTI
NFV	nelfinavir	Viracept	PI
MVC	maraviroc	Celsentri(Selzentry)	EI
<i>Pipeline Drugs</i>			
UK 543,061			NNRTI (Phase 1)

Common Name	Generic Name	Trade Name	Class
Boehringer			
NVP	nevirapine	Viramune	NNRTI
TPV	tipranavir	Aptivus	PI
<i>Pipeline Drugs</i>			
BILR 355			NNRTI (Phase 2)
Roche			
SQV	saquinavir	Invirase	PI
T-20	enfuvirtide	Fuzeon	FI
Merck			
IDV	indinavir	Crixivan	PI
RGV	raltegravir	Isentress	INI
Schering			
<i>Pipeline Drugs</i>			
Vicriviroc	VCV		EI (CCR5) (Phase 3)

Key:

NRTI – nucleoside/nucleotide reverse transcriptase inhibitors (nukes)

NNRTI – non- nucleoside/nucleotide reverse transcriptase inhibitors (non-nukes)

PI – protease inhibitor

EI – entry inhibitor

FI – fusion inhibitor

CCR5 – chemokine co-receptor 5 (chemokine receptor which HIV uses as a coreceptor to gain entry into macrophages)

INI – integrase inhibitor

Co-infections

Hepatitis C

Drugs that are used in combination:

Schering Plough:

- pegylated interferon: (PegIFN) given by injection : *There are two types of PEG interferon (Alpha-2a, trade name pegasys) and Alpha-2b, trade name PegIntron or ViraferonPeg*

Roche:

- ribavirin: RBV, given orally

Pipeline Drugs/Clinical trials: information can be found at:

<http://www.hcvadvocate.org/hepatitis/hepC/HCVDrugs.html>

<http://www.treatmentactiongroup.org>

TB Drugs:

1st line drugs: Generic drugs

- ethambutol (EMB or E)
- isoniazid (INH or H)
- pyrazinamide (PZA or Z)
- rifampicin (RMP or R)
- streptomycin (STM or S)

2nd line drugs: (SLDs)

There are six classes of SLDs used for the treatment of TB. A drug may be classed as second-line instead of first-line for one of two possible reasons: it may be less effective than the first-line drugs (e.g., p-aminosalicylic acid); or, it may have toxic side-effects (e.g., cycloserine); or it may be unavailable in many developing countries (e.g., fluoroquinolones):

- aminoglycosides: e.g., amikacin (AMK), kanamycin (KM)
- polypeptides: e.g., capreomycin, viomycin, enviomycin
- fluoroquinolones: e.g., ciprofloxacin (CIP), levofloxacin, moxifloxacin (MXF)
- thioamides: e.g. ethionamide, prothionamide
- cycloserine (the only antibiotic in its class)
- p-aminosalicylic acid (PAS or P)

Other drugs that may be useful, but are not on the World Health Organisation (WHO) list of SLDs: *These drugs may be considered "third-line drugs" and are either because they are not very effective (e.g., clarithromycin) or because their efficacy has not been proven (e.g., linezolid, R207910). Rifabutin is effective, but is not included on the WHO list because for most developing countries, it is impractically expensive.*

- rifabutin
- macrolides: e.g., clarithromycin (CLR)
- linezolid (LZD)
- thioacetazone (T)
- thioridazine
- arginine
- vitamin D
- R207910

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