

HIV Treatments



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HIV

Name _____ Date ____

HIV Care & Treatment

There is no cure for HIV infection, but **medicines** (called **antiretrovirals**) can slow or prevent HIV from advancing from one stage to the next. These medicines also reduce the risk of HIV transmission to others.

People on **antiretroviral therapy (ART)** take a combination of HIV medicines (called an **HIV treatment regimen**) every day. Treatment is most successful when a patient actively takes part. Overall, the benefits of HIV medicines far outweigh the risk of side effects. In addition, newer HIV regimens cause fewer side effects than regimens used in the past.



ART can't cure HIV, but HIV medicines can help people with HIV live longer, healthier lives.

HIV Medications

There are **more than 30 HIV medicines** approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) to treat HIV infection. They are grouped into **7 drug classes** according to how they fight HIV:

- Non-nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitors (NNRTIs)
- Nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitors (NRTIs)



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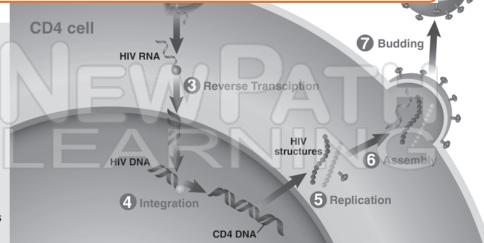
PREVIEW

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transmitting riv to others.

HIV uses host cells (including CD4 cells) to replicate. HIV medicines can inhibit or stop the HIV life cycle at different stages of development.

- Binding: CCRS Antagonist, Post-attachment Inhibitors
- · Fusion: Fusion Inhibitors
- Reserve Transcriptions: NNRTIs, NRTIs
- · Integration: Integrase Inhibitors
- Budding: Protease Inhibitors





HIV Treatments



Name		Class jens & Disease	Date
Body Defenses against Pathogens			
Adaptive Imm			PATH
	Draw an example of Innate Defense		Draw an example of otive Immune Response
		ABC	
PREVIEW			
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	How does HIV aff	ect the immune	System?