

FDA-Approved Anti-HIV Medications

Antiretroviral therapy (ART) is the recommended treatment for HIV infection. ART involves taking a combination of anti-HIV medications (a regimen) daily. A regimen contains three or more anti-HIV medications from at least two different drug classes. Anti-HIV medications prevent HIV from multiplying in the body, which helps people infected with HIV live longer, healthier lives. ART may reduce the risk of transmission of HIV but anti-HIV medications can't cure HIV/AIDS.

The following table lists anti-HIV medications approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) for treatment of HIV in the United States. The medications are presented by drug class and identified by generic name/acronym and brand name.

Drug Class	Generic Name (Acronym)	Brand Name	Manufacturer	FDA Approval Date			
Non-nucleoside Reverse Transcriptase Inhibitors (NNRTIs)							
NNRTIs bind to and alter reverse transcriptase, an enzyme HIV needs to make copies of itself.	Delavirdine (DLV)	Rescriptor	Pfizer	April 4, 1997			
	Efavirenz (EFV)	Sustiva	Bristol-Myers Squibb	Sept. 17, 1998			
	Etravirine (ETR)	Intelence	Tibotec	Jan. 18, 2008			
	Nevirapine (NVP)	Viramune	Boehringer Ingelheim	June 21, 1996			
	Rilpivirine (RPV)	Edurant	Janssen Pharmaceuticals, Inc.	May 20, 2011			
Nucleoside Reverse Transcriptase Inhibitors (NRTIs)							
NRTIs block reverse transcriptase, an enzyme HIV needs to make copies of itself.	Abacavir (ABC)	Ziagen	GlaxoSmithKline	Dec. 17, 1998			
	Didanosine (ddl)	Videx Videx EC (enteric-coated)	Bristol-Myers Squibb Bristol-Myers Squibb	Oct. 9, 1991 Oct. 31, 2000			
	Emtricitabine (FTC)	Emtriva	Gilead Sciences	July 2, 2003			
	Lamivudine (3TC)	Epivir	GlaxoSmithKline	Nov. 17, 1995			
	Stavudine (d4T)	Zerit	Bristol-Myers Squibb	June 24, 1994			
	Tenofovir DF (TDF)	Viread	Gilead Sciences	Oct. 26, 2001			
	Zidovudine (ZDV, AZT)	Retrovir	GlaxoSmithKline	March 19, 1987			
Protease Inhibitors (PIs)							
Pls block HIV protease, an enzyme HIV needs to make copies of itself.	Atazanavir (ATV)	Reyataz	Bristol-Myers Squibb	June 20, 2003			
	Darunavir (DRV)	Prezista	Janssen Pharmaceuticals, Inc.	June 23, 2006			
	Fosamprenavir (FPV)	Lexiva	GlaxoSmithKline	Oct. 20, 2003			
	Indinavir (IDV)	Crixivan	Merck	March 13, 1996			
	Nelfinavir (NFV)	Viracept	Agouron Pharmaceuticals	March 14, 1997			

Drug Class	Generic Name (Acronym)	Brand Name	Manufacturer	FDA Approval Date			
Protease Inhibitors (PIs), continued							
Pls block HIV protease, an enzyme HIV needs to make copies of itself.	Ritonavir (RTV)	Norvir	Abbott Laboratories	March 1, 1996			
	Saquinavir (SQV)	Invirase	Hoffmann-La Roche	Dec. 6, 1995			
	Tipranavir (TPV)	Aptivus	Boehringer Ingelheim	June 20, 2005			
Fusion Inhibitors							
Fusion inhibitors block HIV from entering the CD4 cells of the immune system.	Enfuvirtide (T-20)	Fuzeon	Hoffmann-La Roche, Trimeris	March 13, 2003			
CCR5 Antagonists							
CCR5 entry inhibitors block CCR5, a protein on the CD4 cells that HIV needs to enter the cells.	Maraviroc (MVC)	Selzentry	Pfizer	Aug. 6, 2007			
Integrase Inhibitors							
Integrase inhibitors block HIV integrase, an enzyme HIV needs to make copies of itself.	Raltegravir (RAL)	Isentress	Merck	Oct. 12, 2007			
Fixed-Dose Combination	on						
Fixed-dose combination tablets contain two or more anti-HIV medications from one or more drug classes.	Abacavir, Lamivudine	Epzicom	GlaxoSmithKline	Aug. 2, 2004			
	Abacavir, Lamivudine, Zidovudine	Trizivir	GlaxoSmithKline	Nov. 14, 2000			
	Efavirenz, Emtricitabine, Tenofovir DF	Atripla	Bristol-Myers Squibb, Gilead Sciences	July 12, 2006			
	Elvitegravir*, Cobicistat [†] , Emtricitabine, Tenofovir DF	Stribild	Gilead Sciences	Aug. 27, 2012			
	Emtricitabine, Rilpivirine, Tenofovir DF	Complera	Gilead Sciences	Aug. 10, 2011			
	Emtricitabine, Tenofovir DF	Truvada	Gilead Sciences	Aug. 2, 2004			
	Lamivudine, Zidovudine	Combivir	GlaxoSmithKline	Sept. 27, 1997			
	Lopinavir, Ritonavir	Kaletra	Abbott Laboratories	Sept. 15, 2000			

^{*} Elvitegravir is currently approved only for use as a component of Stribild.

[†] Cobicistat, a pharmacokinetic enhancer, inhibits an enzyme that metabolizes certain HIV drugs and is used to prolong the effect of elvitegravir.