Program # | Program Title | Discipline | Expiration Date
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67813 | Managing HIV with Antiretroviral Therapy | Medical Records/Public Access | 11/30/2015

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Presenter - Arlene Hudson, MD

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**SUMMARY**

Discusses antiretroviral therapy (ART) for patients with human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) and acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS). Includes adverse effects, special populations, and steps for initiating ART.

**OBJECTIVES**

By the end of this presentation, the participant should be able to:

1. Identify elements of initial antiretroviral therapy (ART) in human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) treatment-naïve patients.
2. Recognize common adverse effects of ART.
3. Identify considerations for ART in special populations.

**OUTLINE**

I. Prior to antiretroviral therapy (ART)
   A. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) recommendations
   B. Laboratory testing
      1. Cluster of differentiation (CD4)
      2. Viral load
      3. Drug resistance
II. Initial ART regimens
A. DHHS preferred
B. Alternatives
C. Acceptable

III. Adverse effects and special populations
A. Discovered side effects
B. HIV-infected women
C. Older patients

RESOURCES


SPEAKER BIO

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1986
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**Posttest Questions**

1. _____ is a major lab indicator of immune function in patients with human immunodeficiency virus (HIV).
   A. Hemoglobin  
   B. Ferrin  
   C. Cluster of differentation (CD4)  
   D. Dopamine

2. _____ must be checked prior to the initiation of antiretroviral therapy (ART).
   A. Viral load  
   B. Ferrin level  
   C. Red blood cell (RBC) count  
   D. All of the above

3. Patients should be tested for drug resistance, even if there are NO plans to initiate ART immediately.
   A. True.  
   B. False.

4. ART is strongly recommended for individuals with:
   A. A history of acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS)-defining illness  
   B. Pregnancy  
   C. A co-infection of HIV and hepatitis B  
   D. All of the above

5. Fusion inhibitors inhibit:
   A. Reverse transcriptase  
   B. DNA development  
   C. HIV DNA formed into packages  
   D. The first step of HIV replication

6. Protease inhibitors prevent:
   A. Reverse transcriptase  
   B. DNA development  
   C. HIV DNA being formed into packages  
   D. The first step of HIV replication

7. Choose the correct DHHS category for ART regimens that are effective BUT have potential disadvantages and are preferred often in individual patients.
   A. Preferred  
   B. Alternative  
   C. Acceptable
8. According to the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS), a _____ regimen is preferred for most patients.
   A. Non-antiretroviral
   B. Combination of Non-nucleotide reverse transcriptase inhibitors (NNRTI) or Protease Inhibitors (PI) plus 2 nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitors (NRTIs)
   C. Exclusive integrase inhibitor (II)
   D. None of the above

9. Abacavir (ABC) should NOT be used in patients who test positive for HLA-B-5701, if HIV RNA is greater than 100,000 copies/ml.
   A. True.
   B. False.

10. Which is an advantage of using NNRTIs?
    A. Low genetic barrier to resistance
    B. Transmitted resistance more common than resistance to PIs
    C. Lower metabolic toxicity than with some PIs
    D. Cross-resistance among most NNRTIs

11. Adverse effects for ABC include:
    A. Hair loss
    B. Potential increased risk of myocardial infarction
    C. Hypersensitivity reaction (HSR) in patients who test NEGATIVE for HLA-BB-5709
    D. All of the above

12. Adverse reactions to _____ can include non-liver related yellowing of the eyes (hyperbilirubinemia).
    A. Atazanavir (ATV)
    B. Nelfinavir (NFV)
    C. Efavirenz (EFV)
    D. Delavirdine (DLV)

13. Some antiretrovirals change the efficacy of _____, resulting in a reminder for consistent use of condoms regardless of its use.
    A. Diaphragm
    B. Oral contraceptive
    C. Contraceptive implants
    D. All of the above

14. It is possible that _____ is reduced in older HIV-infected patients.
    A. The potential of adverse effects
    B. The possibility of comorbidities
    C. Immunologic response
    D. None of the above

15. Tenofovir (TDF) patients’ creatinine should be monitored due to an increased risk of renal impairment.
    A. True.
    B. False.