

**Table 5b. Acceptable Antiretroviral Regimens for Treatment-Naïve Patients**  
**(Updated January 10, 2011)**

<b>Acceptable Regimens (CI)</b> (Regimens that may be selected for some patients but are less satisfactory than preferred or alternative regimens) <b>and Regimens that may be Acceptable but more definitive data are needed (CIII)</b>	
<p><b>NNRTI-Based Regimen</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• EFV + ddI + (3TC or FTC) (CI)</li> </ul> <p><b>PI-Based Regimens</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ATV + (ABC or ZDV)/3TC<sup>1</sup> (CI)</li> <li>• DRV/r + (ABC or ZDV)/3TC<sup>1</sup> (CIII)</li> </ul> <p><b>INSTI-Based Regimen</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• RAL + (ABC or ZDV)/3TC<sup>1</sup> (CIII)</li> </ul> <p><b>CCR5 Antagonist-Based Regimens</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MVC + ZDV/3TC<sup>1</sup> (CI)</li> <li>• MVC + TDF/FTC<sup>1</sup> or ABC/3TC<sup>1</sup> (CIII)</li> </ul>	<p><b>Comments</b></p> <p><b>EFV + ddI + (FTC or 3TC)</b> has only been studied in small clinical trials.</p> <p><b>ATV/r</b> is generally preferred over ATV. Unboosted ATV may be used when RTV boosting is not possible.</p> <p><b>MVC</b></p> <p>Tropism testing should be performed before initiation of therapy; only patients found to have only CCR5-tropic virus are candidates for MVC.</p>
<b>Regimens that may be acceptable but should be used with caution</b> (Regimens that have demonstrated virologic efficacy in some studies but have safety, resistance, or efficacy concerns. See comments below.)	
<p><b>NNRTI-Based Regimens</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NVP + ABC/3TC<sup>1</sup> (CIII)</li> <li>• NVP + TDF/FTC<sup>1</sup> (CIII)</li> </ul> <p><b>PI-Based Regimens</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• FPV + [(ABC or ZDV)/3TC<sup>1</sup> or TDF/FTC<sup>1</sup>] (CIII)</li> <li>• SQV/r + TDF/FTC<sup>1</sup> (CI)</li> <li>• SQV/r + (ABC or ZDV)/3TC<sup>1</sup> (CIII)</li> </ul>	<p><b>Comments</b></p> <p>Use <b>NVP</b> and <b>ABC</b> together with caution because both can cause HSRs within first few weeks after initiation of therapy.</p> <p>Early virologic failure with high rates of resistance has been reported in some patients receiving <b>NVP + TDF + (3TC or FTC)</b>. Larger clinical trials are currently in progress.</p> <p><b>FPV/r</b> is generally preferred over unboosted FPV. Virologic failure with unboosted FPV-based regimen may select mutations that confer cross resistance to DRV.</p> <p><b>SQV/r</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SQV/r was associated with PR and QT prolongation in a healthy volunteer study.</li> <li>• Baseline ECG is recommended before initiation of SQV/r.</li> <li>• SQV/r is not recommended in patients with any of the following: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. pretreatment QT interval &gt;450 msec</li> <li>2. refractory hypokalemia or hypomagnesemia</li> <li>3. concomitant therapy with other drugs that prolong QT interval</li> <li>4. complete AV block without implanted pacemaker</li> <li>5. risk of complete AV block</li> </ol> </li> </ul>

<sup>1</sup>3TC maybe substituted with FTC or vice versa.

**Acronyms:** 3TC = lamivudine, ABC = abacavir, ATV = atazanavir, ATV/r = atazanavir/ritonavir, AV = atrioventricular, ddI = didanosine, DRV = darunavir, DRV/r = darunavir/ritonavir, ECG = electrocardiogram, EFV = efavirenz, FPV = fosamprenavir, FPV/r = fosamprenavir/ritonavir, FTC = emtricitabine, HSR = hypersensitivity reaction, INSTI = integrase strand transfer inhibitor, msec = millisecond, MVC = maraviroc, NNRTI = non-nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitor, NVP = nevirapine, PI = protease inhibitor, RAL = raltegravir, RTV = ritonavir, SQV = saquinavir, SQV/r = saquinavir/ritonavir, TDF = tenofovir, ZDV = zidovudine