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**THE SOUTH AFRICAN ANTIRETROVIRAL TREATMENT GUIDELINES**

**2013**

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# Acronym glossary

3TC Lamivudine

ABC Abacavir

AIDS Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome

ALT Alanine Aminotransferase

ART Antiretroviral Treatment

ARV Antiretroviral

AZT Zidovudine

CD4 Cluster of Differentiation 4

D4T Stavudine

DNA PCR DNA Polymerase Chain Reaction

EFV Efavirenz

FBC Full Blood Count

FTC Emtricitabine

Hb Haemoglobin

HepBSAg Hepatitis B Surface Antigen

HIV Human Immunodeficiency Virus

IPT Isoniazid Preventive Therapy

LPV/r Lopinavir/ritonavir

MCH Maternal and Child Health

MDR/XDR-TB Multi-Drug Resistant / Extensively Drug Resistant Tuberculosis

NVP Nevirapine

PHC Primary Health Care

SRH Sexual and Reproductive Health

TB Tuberculosis

TDF Tenofovir

WHO World Health Organization

**The South African Antiretroviral Treatment Guidelines 2013**

# 1. Goals of the programme

Save lives and improve the quality of life of people living with HIV

1. Achieve best health outcomes in the most cost-efficient manner
2. Implement nurse-initiated treatment
3. Decentralise service delivery to PHC facilities
4. Integrate services for HIV, TB, MCH, SRH and wellness
5. Diagnose HIV earlier
6. Prevent HIV disease progression
7. Avert AIDS-related deaths
8. Retain patients on lifelong therapy
9. Prevent new infections among children, adolescents, and adults
10. Mitigate the impact of HIV and AIDS

# 2. Objectives

1. Ensure timely initiation of ARVs for treatment and prevention according to the Presidential mandates
2. Contribute to strengthening of the public and private health sectors’ capacity to deliver high quality integrated health and wellness services
3. Implement cascade management and continuum of care
4. Minimize unnecessary drug toxicities
5. Improve clinical outcomes, promote adherence and improved retention of patients in care
6. Optimize the benefits of treatment as prevention by increasing coverage and annual HCT
7. Introduce fixed dose combination of highly effective ARV and improve adherence to treatment, care and support

# 3. Specific Objectives

1. To prioritise initiation of combination antiretroviral treatment for:
   1. Patients with CD4 counts <350 cells/mm3 or with severe HIV disease (WHO 3 or 4) irrespective of CD4
   2. Patients co-infected with drug sensitive or resistant TB who should be initiated with ART irrespective of CD4 count
   3. Pregnant women with CD4 < 350cells/mm3 for lifelong ART and CD4 >350cells/mm3 for prophylaxis
   4. Introduce fixed dose combination (FDC) ART for patients initiated with ART for the first time
   5. Introduce FDC ART for HIV positive pregnant women irrespective of CD4 count during pregnancy and during the breastfeeding period
   6. Phased introduction of FDC to patients with other co-morbidities (diabetes, hypertension and respiratory diseases, including TB)
   7. Phased introduction of FDC to patients who require switching due to drugs toxicity or switching from Stavudine (d4T) based regime
   8. Phased introduction of FDC to patients who are stable of ART and VL suppressed
2. To test all HIV exposed children under-five years and treat all those found to be infected with HIV.
3. To standardise first and second line therapy for children, adolescents, and adults in the public and private sector.
4. To move patients currently on Stavudine-containing regimens to Tenofovir-based FDCs, once creatinine clearance has been checked. Stavudine (d4T) to be used only under specific circumstances.
5. To strengthen capacity of nurses to initiate ARVs for treatment of pregnant women who are HIV positive for their own health and to prevent mother to child transmission.
6. To strengthen PHC facilities to initiate, manage, monitor and refer patients.

# 4. Adults and Adolescents

## 4.1 Standardised national eligibility criteria for starting ART regimens for adults and adolescents

|  |
| --- |
| **Eligible to start ART** |
| * CD4 count <350 cells/mm3 irrespective of WHO clinical stage   **OR**   * Irrespective of CD4 count   + All types of TB (In patients with TB/HIV drug resistant or sensitive TB, including extra pulmonary TB)   + HIV positive women who are pregnant or breast feeding   **OR**   * Patients with Cryptococcus meningitis or TB meningitis (defer ART for 4-6 weeks) * WHO stage 3 or 4 irrespective of CD4 count |
| **Require fast track (i.e. ART initiation within 7 days of being eligible)** |
| * HIV positive women who are pregnant or breast feeding   **OR**   * Patients with low CD4 <200   **OR**   * Patients with Stage 4, irrespective of CD4 count   **OR**   * Patients with TB/HIV co morbidity with CD4 count < 50 |
| **Patients with CD4 above 350, Not yet eligible for ART** |
| * Transfer to a wellness programme for regular follow-up and repeat CD4 testing 6-monthly. * Advise on how to avoid HIV transmission to sexual partners and children * Initiate INH prophylaxis if asymptomatic for TB * Provide counselling on nutrition and contraceptive and do annual pap smear |

## 4.2 Standardised national ART regimens for adults and adolescents

| **1st Line** | | |
| --- | --- | --- |
| All new patients needing treatment, including pregnant women | TDF + FTC (or 3TC) +EFV  FDC preferred | Replace EFV with NVP in patients with significant psychiatric co-morbidity or intolerance to EFV and where the neuro-psychiatric toxicity of EFV may impair daily functioning, e.g. shift workers. |
| Contraindications to EFV | TDF + (FTC or 3TC) + NVP | Use NVP based regimen: In patients with significant psychiatric co morbidity or intolerance to EFV and where the neuro-psychiatric toxicity of EFV may impair daily functioning, e.g. shift workers. |
| Contraindication to TDF | AZT+ 3TC +EFV or (NVP) | Renal disease or the use of other nephrotoxic drugs e.g. aminoglycosides |
| Contraindication to TDF and AZT | d4T + 3TC+ EFV (or NVP) | Renal disease and anaemia or the use of other nephrotoxic drugs, aminoglycosides |
| Contraindication to TDF, AZT and d4T | ABC + 3TC + EFV (or NVP) | Renal disease, anaemia, peripheral neuropathy, the use of other nephrotoxic drugs |
| Currently on d4T-based regimen | TDF + FTC(or 3TC) + EFV  FDC preferred | Mandatory if patients experience toxicity and patients who are at high risk of toxicity (high BMI or pregnant). Switch to TDF if virally suppressed and the patient has normal creatinine clearance, even if well tolerated. |
| **2ndLine** | | |
| Management of virological failure |  | If plasma HIV RNA >1000 copies,  Check for adherence, compliance, tolerability and drug- drug interaction and assess psychological issues.  Repeat VL test 2 months later.  If plasma VL confirmed >1000copies change regime to second line therapy |
| Failing on a TDF-based 1st line regimen | AZT+3TC+ LPV/r | Patients with anaemia and renal failure switch to ABC |
| Failing on a d4T-based 1st line regimen | TDF+3TC (or FTC) and LPV/r |  |
| Dyslipidaemia or diarrhoea associated with LPV/r | Switch LPV/r to ATV/r |  |
| **Third line** | | |
| Failing any 2nd line regimen | Specialist referral |  |
| Should be expert and genotype resistance testing based decision and supervised care  Patients failing on second line therapy will be managed by an expert panel. The drugs for third line will be managed centrally. More discussion is required to deal with the modalities | Most likely regimen would be Raltegravir/Darunavir/ /Etravirine adjusted according to genotype Interpretation. Should be by expert and take into account prior exposure and predictable mutations |  |

## 4.3 Standardized National Monitoring for Adults and Adolescents with HIV

| **At initial Diagnosis of HIV** | **Purpose** |
| --- | --- |
| Confirm HIV result with rapid antibody test | Ensure that national testing algorithm has been followed |
| Do CD4 count if HIV positive and WHO clinical staging | To assess eligibility for ART  To assess eligibility for fast-tracking |
| Screen for pregnancy or ask if planning to conceive | To identify women who need ART for life or ARV prophylaxis for PMTCT (see section 6) |
| Screen for TB symptoms using the WHO questionnaire | To identify TB/HIV co-infected |
| Do the CD4 count on the same day | To identify eligibility for ART or ARVs for prophylaxis if pregnant |
| Do HB or FBC if requires AZT  Creatinine if requires TDF  For patients initiated on Nevirapine based regime do ALT | To detect anaemia or neutropenia,  To detect renal insufficiency  To exclude liver disease |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **On ART** | **Purpose** |
| CD4 at 1 year on ART | To monitor immune response to ART |
| VL at month 6, 1 year on ART and then every 12 months | To identify treatment failures and problems with adherence |
| ALT only if on NVP and develops rash or symptoms of hepatitis | To identify NVP toxicity |
| FBC at month 3 and 6 if on AZT | To identify AZT toxicity |
| Creatinine at month 3 and 6, 1 year then every 12 months if on TDF | To identify TDF toxicity |
| Fasting cholesterol and triglycerides at month 3 if on LPV/r | To identify LPV/r toxicity |

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| --- | --- |
| **At Routine Follow-Up Visits for those not yet eligible for ART** | **Purpose** |
| Repeat CD4 count at 6 months | To see if they have become eligible for ART |
| WHO clinical staging at every visit | To see if they have become eligible for ART |
| Screen for TB symptoms to identify TB suspects  Offer IPT if no TB symptoms | To identify TB/HIV co-infection  To prevent TB activation |
| Offer prevention for HIV positives | To prevent HIV transmission and re-infection  To prevent STIs |

## 4.4 Indications for urgent up-referral prior to initiation or when on therapy

* eGFR less than 60 ml/min
* Hb less than 8 g/dl
* BMI less than 18.5 kg/m2
* In a patient with TB, poor response to TB treatment

# 5. Infants and Children

## 5.1 Standardised national eligibility criteria for starting ART regimens for infants and children

|  |
| --- |
| **Eligible to Start ART** |
| * All children less than 5 years of age, irrespective of CD4 * Children 5 years to 15 years with WHO clinical stage 3 or 4 or CD4 <350 cells/µl |
| **Require Fast-Track (i.e. start ART within 7 days of being eligible)** |
| * Children less than 1 year of age * WHO clinical Stage 4 * MDR or XDR-TB * CD4 Count < 200 cells/µl r < 15% |

## 5.2 Standardised national ART regimens for infants and children

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **First Line Regimen** | | |
| All infants and children under 3 years (or < 10kg) | ABC + 3TC + LPV/r | |
| Children ≥ 3 years (or ≥ 10kg)∞ | ABC + 3TC + EFV | |
| Currently on d4T-based regimen | Change d4T to ABC if viral load is undetectable  If viral load >1000 copies/ml manage as treatment failure  If viral load between 50 – 1000 copies/ml – consult with expert for advice | |
| **Second Line Regimen** | | |
| **Failed first line Protease Inhibitor (PI)-based regimen** | | |
| **Failed first line PI-based regimen** | | **Recommended second line regimen** |
| ABC + 3TC + LPV/r | | **Consult with expert for advice\*** |
| D4T + 3TC + LPV/r | |
| Unboosted PI-based regimen | |
| **Failed First line NNRTI based regimen (discuss with expert before changing)** | | |
| **Failed first line NNRTI-based regimen** | | **Recommended second line regimen** |
| ABC +3TC + EFV (or NVP) | | AZT + 3TC +LPV/r |
| d4T +3TC + EFV (or NVP) | | AZT + ABC + LPV/r |
| **Third line regimens** | | |
| Failing any 2nd line regimen | Refer for specialist opinion – Regimen based on genotype resistance testing, expert opinion and supervised care  Access to third line ART will be managed centrally by the National Department of Health | |

∞ Children ≥ 3 years and exposed to NVP for 6 weeks or longer (PMTCT) should be initiated on ABC + 3TC + LPV/r

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **\*Recommended Second Line regimen under expert advice**  **NB: Some paediatric second line ARTs are not licensed by the MCC and are not available for routine use at the time of publication of this guideline** | |
| ABC + 3TC + LPV/r | No previous daily NVP for PMTCT  AZT + 3TC+ EFV\* + LPV/r  \* Use NVP if <3 years or <10kg  Previous daily NVP for PMTCT  Treat with third line regimen |
| D4T + 3TC + LPV/r | No previous daily NVP for PMTCT  AZT + ABC + EFV\* + LPV/r  \* Use NVP if <3 years or <10kg  Previous daily NVP for PMTCT  Treat with third line regimen |
| Previously on a regimen with unboosted PI (e.g. ritonavir alone), or with rifampicin while on LPV/r | Must be managed by an expert on basis of genotype resistance testing to confirm PI susceptibility. |

## 5.3 Standardized national monitoring for infants and children with HIV

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **At initial Diagnosis of HIV** | **Purpose** |
| Verify HIV status | Ensure that national testing algorithm has been followed |
| Document weight, height, head circumference (<2yrs) and development | To monitor growth and development + identify eligibility for ART |
| Screen for TB symptoms | To identify TB/HIV co-infected |
| WHO Clinical Staging | To determine if patient is eligible for ART |
| Do the CD4 count | Children < 5 years – Baseline, DO NOT wait for CD4 count to start ART |
| Children ≥ 5 years – To determine eligibility for ART and start cotrimoxazole prophylaxis as per national guideline |
| Hb or FBC if available | To detect anaemia or neutropenia |

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| **At Routine Follow-Up Visits (patients not yet on ART)** | **Purpose** |
| Document weight, height, head circumference (<2 years) and development | To monitor growth and development and to see if patient has become eligible for ART |
| Check that a CD4 count has been done in the last 6 months | To determine if patient has become eligible for ART |
| WHO Clinical Staging | To determine if patient has become eligible for ART |
| Screen for TB symptoms | To identify TB/HIV co-infection |

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| **At Initiation of ART (Baseline)** | **Purpose** |
| Hb or FBC | If less than 8g/dl start ART and refer for specialist opinion |
| CD4 count (if not performed in last 6 months) | Baseline assessment |
| HIV Viral Load (VL) | Baseline assessment |
| Cholesterol + Triglyceride if on PI-based regimen | Baseline assessment |
| Creatinine + urine dipstix if on TDF regimen | If abnormal refer for specialist opinion |
| ALT (if jaundiced or on TB treatment) | To assess for liver dysfunction |

| **On ART** | **Purpose** |
| --- | --- |
| Height, weight, head circumference (<2yrs) and development | To monitor growth and development stages |
| Clinical assessment | To monitor response to ART and exclude adverse effects |
| CD4 at 1 year into ART, and then every 12 months | To monitor response to ART, stop cotrimoxazole prophylaxis as per national guideline |
| VL at month 6, 1 year into ART, then every 6 monthly in children <5 years / 12 monthly in children 5 years to 15 years | To monitor viral suppression response to ART  To identify treatment failure and to identify problems with adherence |
| Hb or FBC at month 1, 2, 3 and then annually if on AZT | To identify AZT-related anaemia |
| Cholesterol + Triglyceride at 1 year and then every 12 months if on PI-based regimen | To monitor for PI-related metabolic side-effects |
| Clinical drug-related adverse events | To identify drug-related adverse events  If develops jaundice or rash on EFV or NVP do Liver function test and refer to specialist |

# 6. HIV-positive Pregnant Women and Newborn Infants

## 6.1 Standardised national ART and ARV regimens for women who are HIV positive and pregnant and their infants

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| Maternal Regimens | | | |
| **Woman** | **Regimen** | **Comment** | |
| **1st antenatal visit** | | | |
| **All women at first antenatal visit (any gestational age)** | FDC initiated immediately | | If there is a contraindication to the FDC: Start AZT immediately and review within a week. (See figure 2 algorithm) |
| **Currently on lifelong ART** | Continue the ART regimen if the woman is on a compatible regimen (EFV, 3TC, TDF) change to FDC | | Check a VL when pregnancy diagnosed |
| **2nd antenatal visit (1 week later)** | | | |
| Creatinine≤85µmol/l Any CD4 cell count | Continue FDC | |  |
| Creatinine> 85 µmol/l TDF contraindicated (renal disease) | AZT + 3TC + EFV | | If haemoglobin <7g/dl AZT is contraindicated. Use D4T instead of AZT.  Refer for investigation for cause of renal disease |
| Contraindication to EFV (active psychiatric illness) CD4 ≤350cells/mm3 | TDF + FTC + NVP | | Substitute LPV/RTV for NVP in women with CD4 counts >250cells/mm3 |
| Contraindication to EFV (active psychiatric illness) CD4 >350cells/mm3 | AZT in pregnancy | |  |
| sdNVP + sd TDF + FTC and AZT 3hrly in labour | |
| **Labour** | | | |
| **Unbooked and presents in labour and tests HIV positive** | sdNVP + sd TDF + FTC and AZT 3hrly in labour | | Assess maternal ART eligibility before discharge |
| Start FDC after delivery if woman will breastfeed | |

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| --- | --- | --- |
| Infant Regimens | | |
| **Infant** | **Regimen** | **Comment** |
| Mother on lifelong ART or antenatal prophylaxis received (including TDF + 3TC/FTC + EFV or AZT) | NVP at birth and then daily for 6 weeks | If mother is breastfeeding and not virally suppressed e.g. late booking or AZT mono-therapy, continue NVP for infant throughout breastfeeding until one week post cessation of breastfeeding |
| Mother did not get any ART before or during delivery and tests HIV positive post delivery | NVP as soon as possible and daily for 6 weeks | Assess ART eligibility as soon as possible |
| Unknown maternal status because orphaned or abandoned | Give NVP immediately\*  Test infant with rapid HIV test. If positive continue NVP for 6 weeks. If negative discontinue NVP | Follow up at 6 weeks with HIV DNA PCR |
| Mother on AZT regimen (due to any contraindication to the FDC regimen) | NVP at birth and then daily for 6 weeks | Test infant with 6 week DNA PCR test. If negative and breastfeeding continue NVP till one week after complete cessation of breastfeeding |

**\*** If rapid HIV test can be done within 2 hours, then wait for HIV result before commencing NVP

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| --- | --- | --- |
| ARV Adult Dosing Guide | | |
| **Drug** | **Dosage** | **Comments** |
| TDF (Tenofovir) | 300mg daily | Tenofovir is contraindicated if serum creatinine>85µmol/L during pregnancy (or creatinine clearance of <50ml/min in non-pregnant adults) |
| d4T (Stavudine) | 30mg 12hrly po | All adult patients now receive 30mg regardless of weight |
| 3TC (Lamivudine) | 300mg daily |  |
| FTC (Emtracitabine) | 200mg daily |  |
| NVP (Nevirapine) | 200mg daily po X 2 weeks then 200mg 12 hourly po For PMTCT purposes single dose (sdNVP) is used as a 200mg tablet given once | Should be used with caution with TB treatment  Avoid NVP if CD4 count >250cells/mm3 |
| EFV (Efavirenz) | 600mg nocte | Avoid if active psychiatric illness |
| lopinavir 200mg /ritonavir 50mg | 2 tabs 12 hourly (Lop400mg/Rit100mg) | Preferably taken with food. Boosting required with TB treatment refer to TB guidelines in 7.1 of these guidelines for dose |
| AZT (Zidovudine) | 300mg 12 hourly po | Avoid if severe anaemia (Hb<8g/dl) |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| NVP Infant Dosing Guide | | | |
|  | **Birth Weight** | **Dose** | **Quantity** |
| NVP syrup (10mg/ml) | <1.0kg | 2mg/kg initially | 0.2ml/kg |
| Birth to 6 weeks 1.0-2.5kg birth weight | 10mg/d | 1ml |
| Birth to 6 weeks ≥ 2.5kg birth weight | 15mg/d | 1.5ml |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Suggested oral NVP dosage for babies < 2000g birth weight | | | | | | | | |
| **NVP syrup**(10mg/ml)  Administered orally or per NGT with 1ml syringe.  NVP sticks to plastic: Flush NGT with 1ml Normal Saline after dose.  Do regular ALT with routine blood tests. | Daily NVP prophylaxis for 42 days  * Give first dose ASAP after birth (especially if no intra-partum maternal NVP). * Only one dose per 24-hour period; can repeat first dose once if baby vomits. * If HIV PCR positive, confirm with viral load, stop dNVPp and refer for ART. * If mother does not qualify for lifelong ART, continue dNVPp for duration of breastfeeding and only stop 1 week after final breastfeed. * If mother qualifies for ART but has not yet started or is on ART with inadequate viral suppression\* feed pasteurized breast milk and continue dNVPp beyond 42 days. Consult expert. | | | | | | | |
| Birth weight 1800 – 1999g | | | **Birth weight< 1800g** | | | | |
| **Age** | **Dose (mg)** | **Dose (ml)** | **Age** | **Dose (mg)** | | **Dose (ml)** | |
| Day 0 to 14 | \*\*5mg daily | 0,5 ml daily | Day 0 to 14 | 2mg/kg | | 0,2ml/kg | |
| Day 15 to 42 | \*\*10mg daily | 1ml daily | Day 15 until discharge | 4mg/kg | | 0,4ml/kg | |
|  | | | **At discharge home** | | | | |
| <14 days old | | \*\*\*5mg daily | | 0,5ml daily |
| >14 days old | | 10mg daily | | 1ml daily |

*\*Inadequate suppression: ART duration < 3 months, inadequate ARV doses, poor adherence or drug resistance*

*\*\*Birth weights 1800 - 1999g: round off NVP dose to 5mg for weeks 1 and 2 and 10mg for weeks 3 to 6.*

*\*\*\*A discharge dose of 5mg should be increased to 10mg from 2 weeks of age.*

# 7. Special Considerations

## 7.1 TB Patients

**Suspect TB if 2 or more of the following symptoms are present:**

1. Cough any duration
2. Sputum production which may occasionally be blood stained
3. Fever
4. Drenching night sweats
5. Unexplained weight loss
6. Loss of appetite, malaise, tiredness
7. Shortness of breath, chest pains
8. New palpable lymphadenopathy

**The patient that presents with TB before commencing ART:**

**HIV positive TB patients qualify for lifelong ART regardless of CD4 cell count.**

Complete 2 to a maximum of 8 weeks of TB therapy before commencing ART (**and as soon as possible if CD4 count is less than 50 cells cells/mm3**)

In general, ART should be initiated as soon as the patient is tolerating their TB therapy; this is usually within 2-4 weeks.

EFV-based regimens are generally preferred in patients with active TB; however, other regimens are also effective. Dose adjustment of PI may be required. Patients on Lopinavir/Ritonavir should have their dose doubled slowly over two weeks (to 800/200 mg twice a day).

**Patient developed tuberculosis while on ART:**

ART should be continued throughout TB treatment.

Patients on Lopinavir/Ritonavir should have their dose doubled slowly over two weeks (to 800/200 mg twice a day); all other regimens can be continued unmodified. Monitor and investigate appropriately for hepatotoxicity symptoms.

Continue these changes to Lopinavir/Ritonavir until two weeks after completion of TB treatment.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Antiretroviral Treatment for Adults with Concomitant TB** | |
| **TB develops while on ART** | **TB diagnosed before starting ART** |
| **Continue ARV therapy throughout TB treatment.**  **First-line regimen**.  Patient can remain on the regimen they are taking.  **Second-line regimen:**  The lopinavir/ ritonavir dose should be doubled (from 2 tablets 12 hourly to 4 tablets 12 hourly) while the patient is on rifampicin-based TB treatment.  Monitor ALT monthly.  Reduce lopinavir/ ritonavir to standard dose 2 weeks after TB treatment is completed. | **CD4 count >350/mm3:**  Delay ART for two months (until intensive phase of TB therapy is complete).  **CD4 count 100 – 350/mm3**  Introduce ART between 2-8 weeks  **CD4 count of <100/mm3or other serious HIV illness:**  Introduce ART regimen as soon as the patient is stabilized on TB therapy (within 2 weeks after starting TB therapy).  First line ART regimen:   1. Tenofovir 300mg daily 2. Lamivudine 300mg daily 3. Efavirenz 600mg at night |

## 7.2 INH Prophylaxis

1. All people living with HIV should be screened for active TB and eligibility for ART.
2. Those who are eligible should be started on ART.
3. TB preventive therapy is an effective intervention for HIV infected individuals.
4. All people living with HIV, in whom active TB has been reasonably excluded, should be started on IPT (as soon as practically possible after initiation of ART in those who are eligible for ART).
5. In patients with no TB signs or symptoms, TB prophylaxis with Isoniazid Preventive Therapy (IPT) should be started, unless alcohol abuse, adherence or side-effects are a concern, 5mg/kg to a maximum dose of 300mg daily, with pyridoxine 25mg/day. **A TST (Mantoux) test is required.**
6. Pregnancy is not a contraindication to INH prophylaxis.
7. If no TST is done IPT should be continued for 6 months as per existing guidelines but all effort should be made to perform TST as soon as possible after starting IPT.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Summary Recommendations | | |
|  | **Pre-ART(CD4>350)** | **On ART** |
| **TST not done\*** | IPT for 6 months | IPT for 6 months |
| **TST negative** | IPT for 6 months | IPT for 12 months |
| **TST positive** | IPT for at least 36 months | IPT for at least 36 months |