NNRTI Drug Names

NNRTIs, or non-nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitors, are a commonly used class of antiviral medication for HIV treatment. These drugs do not require phosphorylation to become active. Drug names include Nevirapine, Rilpivirine, Efavirenze, Delavirdine, Etravirine. Efavirenze is commonly associated with neuropsychiatric effects. Furthermore, Delavirdine and Efavirenze may have teratogenic activity, and are contraindicated in pregnancy.



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Nevirapine (Viramune)
Navy-airplane
Nevirapine (Viramune) is an NNRTI medication used for HIV and AIDS treatment. Due to viral resistance, this drug is used in triple combination therapy with other medications.

Rilpivirine (Edurant)
Rappelling-Marine
Rilpivirine (Edurant) is a second-generation NNRTI medication. It has higher potency, a longer half-life, and less side effects than earlier generation NNRTIs.

Delavirdine (DLV, Rescriptor)
Delivery-dinner
Delavirdine (DLV), is also known by the brand name Rescriptor. This medication is not commonly used as a 1st-line agent in HAART therapy, as it has lower efficacy than other NNRTI medications. This medication is associated with teratogenic effects, and is contraindicated in pregnancy.

Efavirenz (EFV, Sustiva)
Elf-avalanche
Efavirenze (EFV) is an NNRTI used as a part of HAART. It can also be combined with other antiretroviral agents as a part of postexposure prophylaxis for HIV transmission. This drug has dopaminergic and serotonergic activity, leading to neuropsychiatric adverse effects (e.g., depression, anxiety, hallucinations, aggression, suicidal ideation, and sleep disturbance). These side effects can be alleviated with cyproheptadine.

Etravirine (ETR, Intelence)
E-tracker-ring
Etravirine is a second-generation non-nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitor (NNRTI), designed to be active against HIV with mutations that display resistance to the two most commonly prescribed first-generation NNRTIs.

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