A STUDY ON NOVEL DRUGS IN THE MANAGEMENT OF ORAL HIV MANIFESTATIONS

ABSTRACT:
Oral manifestations of HIV infection are a fundamental component of disease progression and occur in approximately 30 to 80 percent of the affected patient population. Factors which predispose expression of oral lesions include CD4 counts less than 200 cells/mm$^3$, viral load greater than 3000 copies/mL, xerostomia, poor oral hygiene and smoking. Oral lesions are differentiated as fungal, viral and bacterial infections, neoplasms such as Kaposi’s sarcoma and non-specific presentations such as aphthous ulcerations and salivary gland disease. Overall prevalence of the oral manifestations of HIV disease has changed since the advent of highly active antiretroviral therapy (HAART). Many studies noted a reduction of oral lesions from 47.6% pre-HAART to 37.5% during the HAART era. Many newer drugs are in pipeline.

Two new classes of antiretroviral agents have been approved by the FDA:

- Integrase strand transfer inhibitors (INSTIs): raltegravir, dolutegravir, and elvitegravir
- CCR5 co-receptor antagonists: maraviroc.

In this presentation newer drugs for the management of oral HIV lesions are analysed.