

TIPRANAVIR/RITONAVIR
(Aptivus®/Norvir®)



How does this medication work?

Tipranavir and ritonavir are antiretroviral drugs (anti HIV medication). They act by preventing multiplication of the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV).

Tipranavir and ritonavir are used in combination with other antiretroviral drugs to slow the progression of the disease. It helps keeping your immune system strong and reduces the risk of developing infections that occur when the immune system is weak (opportunistic infections).

Tipranavir and ritonavir do not cure AIDS nor kill the virus. There is a permanent risk of transmitting HIV either through sexual or blood contact. It is therefore essential that precautions always be taken (latex condoms, clean syringes, etc.).



What if I forget to take a dose?

If forgotten less than 5 hours after scheduled time:
Take the dose you missed as soon as possible and then continue with your regular schedule.

If forgotten more than 5 hours after scheduled time:
Do not take the missed dose and just take the following dose at the usual time. **Do not double up doses.**



Be careful mixing medication!

Tipranavir and ritonavir can interact with other medication. For example, antacids like Maalox®, Diovol® must be taken 2 hours before or after tipranavir.



Consult your doctor or pharmacist before taking any new medication, natural product or recreational drug.

Can I drink alcohol and use drugs with Tipranavir and Ritonavir?

Avoid regular consumption of alcohol as it can damage your liver, especially if you have hepatitis. Reasonable (social) consumption should not damage your health.

However, do not miss a dose of your medication because you want to have an alcoholic drink or use drugs.



What if I'm pregnant or breast-feeding?

The effect of tipranavir and ritonavir in pregnant women is not yet known. Talk to your doctor if you take or want to take this medication and are pregnant or want to become pregnant.

Breast-feeding is not recommended in HIV-positive women.



How do I take this medication?

TIPRANAVIR	RITONAVIR
2 capsules of 250 mg	2 tablets of 100 mg
Twice a day	

Tipranavir and ritonavir must be taken together and with food.

It is important to take your antiretroviral medicine properly and never forget a dose. Otherwise, the virus may become resistant, the medication will lose its effect on the virus and the treatment will no longer be effective.

Unless you have serious side effects, *never stop your treatment without first speaking to your doctor.*



What are the side effects of the medication?

Normal reactions which will disappear or can be treated Continue the medication	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Diarrhea - Nausea, flatulence, vomiting, abdominal pains - Loss of appetite - Tingling around the mouth 	
Contact your doctor. Continue the medication.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rash (redness on the skin) alone 	
IMMEDIATELY see your doctor.	
Rash with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fever, ulcers in the mouth (lesions) - Swelling, blistering (bubbles on the skin) - Eye redness - Nausea, vomiting, diarrhea - Muscle and joint pain - Severe fatigue, general ill-feeling 	Hepatitis symptoms (liver inflammation) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pale or fatty stools, abdominal or stomach pains, loss of appetite/nausea - Fatigue/weakness - Dark urine, jaundice (yellow skin and eyes) - Severe itchiness

If you are a carrier of hepatitis B or C, you are at higher risk of liver problems.

Inform your doctor or pharmacist of any troublesome side effects. They can help you to manage them.

Medical follow-up

Through regular blood tests your doctor will monitor the effects of this medication on your liver, levels of fat (cholesterol, triglycerides) and sugar (glycemia).

Storage

Keep tipranavir in the refrigerator (2-8°C or 36-46°F). It can also be stored at room temperature for no more than 60 days. Keep ritonavir tablets at room temperature.

Avoid storage in the bathroom and keep out of sight and reach of children.

General advice

Always keep your appointments with your doctor and the care team, so that your health can be closely monitored, even if you have no symptoms.

