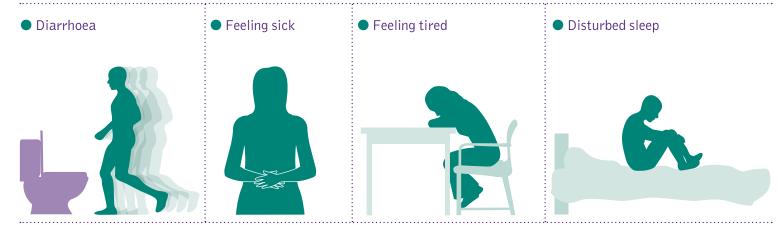
As well as keeping HIV under control, anti-HIV drugs may also affect your body in other ways. Any extra or unwanted effects are called 'side effects'.

### **Short-term side effects**

The most common side effects are the result of your body getting used to a new drug. After a few weeks, these side effects usually go away.

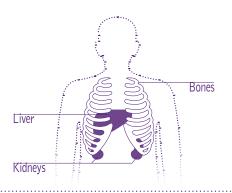


You can often take other medicines to limit these side effects. A few people find that these side effects don't go away. If this is the case, you can talk to your doctor about changing your treatment.

### Long-term side effects

Side effects that have long-term consequences for your health are less common.

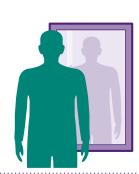
 Make sure your clinic does regular tests on your liver, kidneys and bones to check that everything is OK.



There should also be tests for your cholesterol and glucose. Raised levels could mean you are at higher risk of heart disease, diabetes, high blood pressure or a stroke.



• Changes to your body shape (losing or gaining fat in specific places) are less common than in the past. Doctors now try to avoid using the drugs that cause these problems.



If there is a problem, it may be worth making changes to your lifestyle, taking an extra treatment or changing your HIV treatment.



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# **Important** points

- The most common side effects are short term, and can often be managed with medicines.
- Long-term side effects are less common.
- If side effects are causing you problems, talk to your doctor about them. It may be possible to change your treatment.

## **Notes**

#### **Allergic reactions**

- With two anti-HIV drugs, a very small number of people have an allergic reaction in the first days or weeks of taking them.
- The most common symptom is a rash, but your doctor will give you more detailed information about what to look out for.
- If you have these symptoms, it's essential to get medical help urgently.
- The two drugs are: abacavir (Ziagen®, Kivexa®, Trizivir®) and nevirapine (Viramune®).

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