

Treatment of anti-retrovirals

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The drugs which treat HIV are classified as antiretroviral therapy (also known as antiviral treatment or ART). Cancer patients who use antiretroviral therapy (ART) will grow old and stable lives. ART doesn't really cure HIV, but it holds it under balance so that it would not affect your health and you'll go about your daily routine. HIV damages the immune system, the part of your body that defends you, if you don't get medication. ART prevents HIV from replicating. This reduces the amount of infection in your bloodstream, protecting your immunity system and reducing your chances of getting sick. People living with HIV should expect to live as long as people who do not have HIV if they receive proper treatment and care. You will proceed to have relationships, work or research, make plans, and start a family, just as you did until your HIV diagnosis.

ART decreases the risk of HIV transmission by keeping the volume of HIV in your body minimal. People living with HIV who follow their treatment protocol (at the prescribed times and as directed by their doctor) will achieve an untraceable viral load. When the volume of HIV in their bloodstream has been decreased to such low concentrations that it can no longer be transmitted by sex, they are said to be HIV-free. To find out whether you have an untraceable viral load, schedule daily meetings with your healthcare provider to have your infection rate measured. This will tell you how successful your medication is or how much HIV is in your skin.

Antiviral medications are drugs that are used to treat HIV. There are over two dozen of them, and they are divided into six categories. Each medicine works in a completely different way to combat the virus in the body.

According to research, the safest way to monitor HIV and reduce the chances of the virus being resistant to medication is to use a mixture of medications, or "cocktail." Your doctor would most likely advise you to take 3 distinct medications from two different groups. Starting ARVs may have some adverse effects, as with any drug, especially in the first few years of therapy. This is another subject you should explore with your physician, as it can have an effect on your dose adjustment. Your care will be tracked, and you may be advised to switch medications if they're not effective for you or if the adverse effects are becoming too much for you to handle.

If a side effect is bothering you, there may be something you could do about it. If you're not sure if you should take your medicine on an upset belly, talk to your pharmacist or doctor. If you're having problems, tell your doctor. They can recommend anything to help or alter the treatment plan to mitigate the effects. On the off chance that you are taking different meds or medications including: medicines for other ailments; contraception (family arranging); hormonal treatments; or utilize psychoactive medications, it's significant that your PCP thinks about this. Various medications can collaborate, changing the way that they work.

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