Role of Generic Drugs for Treating HIV Patients

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Abstract

A generic medicinal product is a prescription medication containing the same chemical element as a medicinal product originally covered by chemical patents. After the patents on the original medicines expire, generic drugs are approved for sale. Biopharmaceuticals, such as monoclonal antibodies, differ from small molecule drugs in biological terms. A generic medication, one used for hypertension, is metoprolol, while Lopressor is a brand name for the same drug. A generic medication acts in the same way as its brand-name counterpart and offers the same clinical benefit.

Keywords: Generic drugs • Molecule drugs • Generic ART drugs • Monoclonal antibodies

Introduction

Generic products are copies of brand-name drugs whose dosage, intended use, results, side effects, route of administration, dangers, protection and strength are exactly the same as the original medication. In other words, their pharmacological effects are exactly the same as their counterparts in the brand name. Metformin is an example of a generic drug, one used for diabetes. Glucophage is the brand name for metformin. A generic medication, one used for hypertension, is metoprolol, while Lopressor is a brand name for the same drug. A generic medication acts in the same way as its brand-name counterpart and offers the same clinical benefit. For all FDA-approved generic drugs, this requirement applies. In dose, protection, efficacy, strength, stability, and efficiency, as well as in the way it is taken and should be used, a generic drug is the same as a brand-name medicine [1].

Description

A generic medicinal product is a prescription medication containing the same chemical element as a medicinal product originally covered by chemical patents. After the patents on the original medicines expire, generic drugs are approved for sale. Biopharmaceuticals, such as monoclonal antibodies, differ from small molecule drugs in biological terms. Biosimilars include active pharmaceutical ingredients that are almost identical to the original product and are usually governed in compliance with an expanded set of rules, but are not identical to generic drugs, because the active ingredients are not identical to their reference products [2].

For some high-risk populations, pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) is an emerging method to preventing HIV acquisition. With less money, generic ART drugs provide the potential for treating and preventing HIV [3]. In the United States, generic versions of lamivudine, abacavir, and efavirenz have been available at prices lower than their brand-name counterparts in the past 6 years, generic versions of PrEP (emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate) have been approved in 2016, and generic versions of tenofovir disoproxil are expected to be available later in 2018 [4]. HIV is treated with at least two separate drugs, although it is also possible to combine both medications into one tablet. This is because attacking HIV from different directions more easily decreases the viral load, which has been shown to control HIV the best [5].

Conclusion

The foundation of HIV care and prevention remains antiretroviral agents. Treatment with prescribed initial regimens consisting of an InSTI plus 2 NRTIs should be given to all HIV infected individuals with detectable plasma viruses. As part of an HIV prevention plan for at-risk people, pre-exposure prophylaxis should be considered. ARVs currently available can withstand HIV suppression when used successfully and can avoid new HIV infections. Until administration, eligible generic products should also be considered carefully to ensure that production, delivery, and administrative requirements are met and can be sustained for a prolonged period of time.

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