

LAMIVUDINE

Other NAMES: 3TC®, Heptovir®

Lamivudine is also a part of these combination products:

- Combivir® (lamivudine/zidovudine)
- Kivexa® (abacavir/lamivudine)
- Trizivir® (abacavir/lamivudine/zidovudine)

WHY is this drug prescribed?

Lamivudine is an antiretroviral (anti-HIV) drug that is part of the nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitor (NRTIs or Nukes) family. It is used together with other antiretrovirals to delay the progression of HIV infection. By doing this, your immune system should improve (increase in CD4⁺ count) and you will be better protected against infections.

Lamivudine does not cure AIDS or completely kill the HIV virus, but helps to prevent further damage by slowing down the production of new viruses. Treatment with lamivudine does not reduce the risk of passing infection on to others. You will still be able to pass HIV by sexual contact, by blood transfer or by sharing needles. You should always use appropriate precautions to prevent passing HIV on to others.

HOW should this drug be taken?

Generally, the dose of lamivudine is 150 mg twice daily or 300 mg once daily. The dose may need to be decreased if you have kidney problems. It can be taken with or without food.

Your dosage is:
300 mg tablet
150 mg tablet
100 mg tablet

____ tablet(____mg)____times a day
or

10 mg / mL solution:

____mL (____mg) ____ times a day

What should you do if you FORGET a dose?

If you miss a dose of lamivudine, take it as soon as possible. However, if it is time for your next dose, do not double the dose, just carry on with your regular schedule.

Why should you not forget to take this drug?

If you miss doses of lamivudine, the amount of HIV virus in your blood (known as the viral load) will start increasing again and your immune system will be further damaged. A few missed doses can be enough for lamivudine to stop being active. A phenomenon known as **resistance**. When this happens, other antiretrovirals that work in a similar way to lamivudine may also become inactive. **Therefore, missing doses of lamivudine can decrease treatment options for the future.** Even if you do not feel well, you should always take your doses of lamivudine. Please do not stop lamivudine without talking to your doctor first.

What ADVERSE EFFECTS can this drug cause? What should you do about them?

Most adverse effects reported with lamivudine are mild, and may include headaches, dizziness, nausea, vomiting, fatigue, general feeling of being unwell, numbness or tingling sensation in the fingers, toes or limbs, insomnia, diarrhea, fever and rash. Your doctor or pharmacist can suggest methods to manage these symptoms.

Very rarely, lamivudine can cause a decrease in certain types of blood counts. Anemia (a reduced number of red blood cells that can make you feel tired or short of breath), leucopenia (a decrease in the number of white blood cells so that you have a higher risk of bacterial infection), or thrombocytopenia (a decrease in the number of platelets that can increase your risk of bleeding or bruising) may occur. These adverse effects usually occur after you have been on the drug for a long period of time. Blood tests will be done regularly to check for any changes in these values. Inform your doctor if you notice any symptoms of fever, chills, shortness of breath, racing heart beat, fatigue, bleeding or bruising.

Rarely, very severe stomach cramps accompanied with vomiting may occur and be caused by an inflammation of the pancreas (pancreatitis). Consult a doctor immediately if this occurs.

Your blood will also routinely be checked for any changes in liver and pancreas function.

As with most drugs, some people experience allergic reactions. If you have any of the following symptoms soon after taking lamivudine, STOP taking the drug and tell your doctor immediately: sudden shortness of breath, chest pain, swelling of eyelids, face or lips, and skin rash anywhere on the body.

It is important that you keep your doctor appointments and come for your laboratory tests so that your progress can be followed.

What other PRECAUTIONS should you follow while using this drug?

If you are diabetic, please note that each adult dose of lamivudine oral solution (150 mg = 15 mL) contains 3 grams of sugar. Due to this sugar content, lamivudine oral solution users should clean their teeth regularly to reduce the risk of tooth decay.

You must make sure that you are taking the right dose. If you take higher doses of lamivudine than what is prescribed, you may increase the chance of having adverse effects. If you take lower doses of lamivudine than what is prescribed, the HIV virus may become resistant to lamivudine.

Certain drugs can increase or decrease the effect of lamivudine. Also, lamivudine might influence the effect of other drugs you are taking. Inform your doctor and pharmacist of all prescribed and non-prescribed drugs you are taking. As well, you should inform them of natural products you are taking. If you wish to start a new drug or natural product, please consult with your pharmacist before doing so.

Please inform your doctor if you are pregnant. Your doctor can recommend the appropriate treatment to help to reduce the risk of passing the HIV virus on to your baby. Breastfeeding is not recommended if you have HIV as you might transmit the virus to your baby through your breast milk.

How should this drug be STORED?

Lamivudine should be stored in a cool (2-30°C) dry place, protected from light and well out of the reach of children. Ensure that the drug has not expired by checking the expiry date ("EXP") shown on the outside of the package.

Do not store in your bathroom or kitchen, as heat and moisture may cause the medication to be less active.

If you have any questions or concerns about this drug or if you are experiencing adverse effects, please discuss them with your pharmacist, doctor or nurse.

Write questions or concerns down to ensure they are addressed.

The following pharmacist is available to answer questions:

Pharmacist: _____
Telephone: _____

Reference: Product monograph. 3TC[®] (lamivudine). Mississauga, ON, Canada: GlaxoSmithKline, 2009. Prepared by the Ontario HIV Pharmacy Professional Specialty Group, 2005. Reviewed 2009. Additional medication fact sheets and updates may be found at: www.hivclinic.ca

LAMIVUDINE ***(3TC[®])***

MEDICATION ***FACT SHEET***