

Editor's Note on Volume 7 Issue 7

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Highly active antiretroviral therapy (HAART) has significantly changed the quality of life as well as outcome of HIV-1 infected people. However, HIV-1 is highly dynamic virus and changes constantly within infected individuals giving rise to drug-resistant quasi species due to its highly error prone reverse transcriptase enzyme. These drug resistant viruses outgrow the wild type HIV-1 due to high selection pressure of HAART. In addition, in some patients HAART can cause several side effects including liver, kidney and heart toxicity, metabolic disorders and bone problems. Certainly, there are more benefits of HAART than toxicity and this therapy is getting better and less toxic. The current issue reports several studies investigating the effect of antiretroviral therapy (ART) in global population.

Xiao et al. studied about 800 HIV patients receiving ART and reported that NNRTIs are one of causes for drug-induced liver injury in Chinese population [1]. While Myezwa et al. did not find association between ART and depression in urban population from South Africa [2]. As metabolic disorders are common with ART, Zanetti et al. reported six weeks of DUPRT improved lipodystrophy in woman from Brazil [3]. We know from previous research that strict adherence is very important in successful outcome of HAART, Doyore and Moges reported that there are considerable noncompliant patients in ART clinics in Ethiopia and recommended due attention [4]. In these lines,

DeSilva et al. reported usefulness of wireless EDM technology in measuring ART adherence in real-time in Chinese population [5].

Overall this issue provides current knowledge on research on ART in global population as well as recent advances in HIV pathogenesis.

References

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