

**Acetylator phenotype prevalence in HIV-infected patients without previous trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole hypersensitivity [letter]**

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This trial was conducted to study the frequency of the slow acetylator phenotype in asymptomatic HIV patients having no previous reaction to sulfa-drugs, and to compare this frequency with the frequency found in healthy controls. Results show that HIV alone is not capable of modifying the acetylator phenotype; the prevalence of slow acetylator phenotype is the same in immune competent subjects and HIV-positive patients. It is more common in HIV-positive patients with a CD4+ lymphocyte count of less than 200 mm-3.

CLINICAL TRIAL LETTER JOURNAL ARTICLE Acetylation Adult Anti-Infective Agents/\*ADVERSE EFFECTS Drug Hypersensitivity/EPIDEMIOLOGY/\*GENETICS Female Human HIV Infections/\*GENETICS/METABOLISM HIV Seropositivity Kinetics Male Phenotype Support, Non-U.S. Gov't Trimethoprim-Sulfamethoxazole Combination/\*ADVERSE EFFECTS

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