Notes for the DAIDS Medical Officers and Investigators:

This document provides a template to follow when developing the DAIDS Drug Risk Lists (side effects of study drugs) that may be included in the drug risks section of the DAIDS Sample Informed Consent Form.

The Risk Lists provides the DAIDS Medical Officer with a list of side effects the Medical Officers know about. These side effects should be addressed in the risk section of the DAIDS SIC Form. The list draws on all relevant sources of risk information. The risk list is usually reviewed by the protocol team with guidance from the DAIDS Medical Officer before it is included in the DAIDS Sample Informed Consent (SIC) Form.

The following are not usually addressed in the DAIDS Risk List and should be included in the DAIDS SIC form as per the applicable DAIDS SOPs and if applicable for the specific study: Virologic Failure, Development of Resistance, Pregnancy risks-related to ARV agents, and study product interactions with other agents.

Notes to the DAIDS Medical Officer and Investigators should not be included in the DAIDS SIC form.

Drug Risks:

General Disclaimer

The drugs used in this study may have side effects, some of which are listed below. Please note that these lists do not include all the side effects seen with these drugs. These lists include the more serious or common side effects with a known or possible relationship. It is very important that you tell your study doctor of any changes in your medical condition while taking part in the study. At any time during the study, if you believe you are experiencing any of these side effects, you have the right to ask questions on possible and /or known risks.

There might be a risk of serious and/or life-threatening side effects when non-study medications are taken with the study drugs. For your safety, you must tell the study doctor or nurse about all medications you are taking before you start the study. You also must ask approval for taking any new medication while you are on the study.

Use of Combination Antiretroviral Drugs

May cause a change in your immune system called (immune reconstitution inflammatory syndrome):
In some people with advanced HIV infection, symptoms from other diseases may occur soon after starting combination antiretroviral therapy but can also occur later. Some of these symptoms may be life-threatening. If you start having new symptoms or notice that existing symptoms are getting worse after starting your antiretroviral therapy, tell your healthcare provider right away.

The use of antiretroviral drug combinations may be associated with an abnormal placement of body fat and wasting. Some of the body changes include:

- Increase in fat around the waist and stomach area
- Increase in fat on the back of the neck
- Thinning of the face, legs, and arms
- Breast enlargement

Genvoya (one pill that contains a four-drug combination: (elvitegravir, cobicistat (Cobicistat is a type of medicine called a pharmacokinetic enhancer. Pharmacokinetic enhancers are used in HIV treatment to increase the amount of other HIV medicines in the blood), emtricitabine (FTC), and tenofovir alafenamide).

Serious, life-threatening side effects, which may include:

- Allergic reaction:
    - Hives or rash,
    - Trouble breathing,
    - Swelling of your face, lips, tongue, or throat
    - Fever,
    - Nausea,
    - Vomiting,
    - Loose or watery stools,
    - General feeling of illness;

- Lactic acidosis a (dangerous build-up of lactic acid in your blood):
    - Weakness or tiredness,
    - Unusual muscle pain,
    - Trouble breathing,
    - Stomach pain, with nausea and vomiting,
    - Hands or feet that feel cold or turn blue,
    - Dizziness or lightheadedness
    - Fast or irregular heart rate,

- Liver problems:
    - Yellowing of your skin or the whites of your eyes (jaundice)
    - Dark-colored urine
    - Light-colored bowel movements
    - Loss of appetite
    - Nausea
    - Pain, aching, or tenderness in the right side of your stomach
    - Lactic acidosis and liver problems that may result in liver failure or death have been reported with the use of FTC (belongs to a group of HIV drugs called nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitors (NRTIs) drug alone or in combination. The liver complications and death have been seen more often in women.

If you are infected with both hepatitis B and HIV-1, your hepatitis B may become active or get worse after you stop using Genvoya.

- New or worsening of kidney problems, including kidney failure:
  - Little or no urination
  - Swelling in your feet or ankles
  - Feeling tired or short of breath

- Some antiretroviral medicines may cause mental health-related effects or your mental health illness my get worse:
  - Depression
  - Suicidal thoughts, or attempts, which may lead to death

Additional side effects may include:

- Headache
- Increased cough
- Runny nose
- Inflammation of the pancreas (possible abdominal pain)
- Loss of bone strength (possible broken bones)
- Voice changes
- Increased thirst
- Joint pain, stiffness, or swelling
- Lower back or side pain
- Pain in the genital areas (between the thighs)
- Redness of the skin
- Sharp back pain just below the ribs
- Tightness in the chest
- Unpleasant breath odor
- Weight gain
- Restlessness
- High blood levels of fat (possible heart disease and/or stroke)