

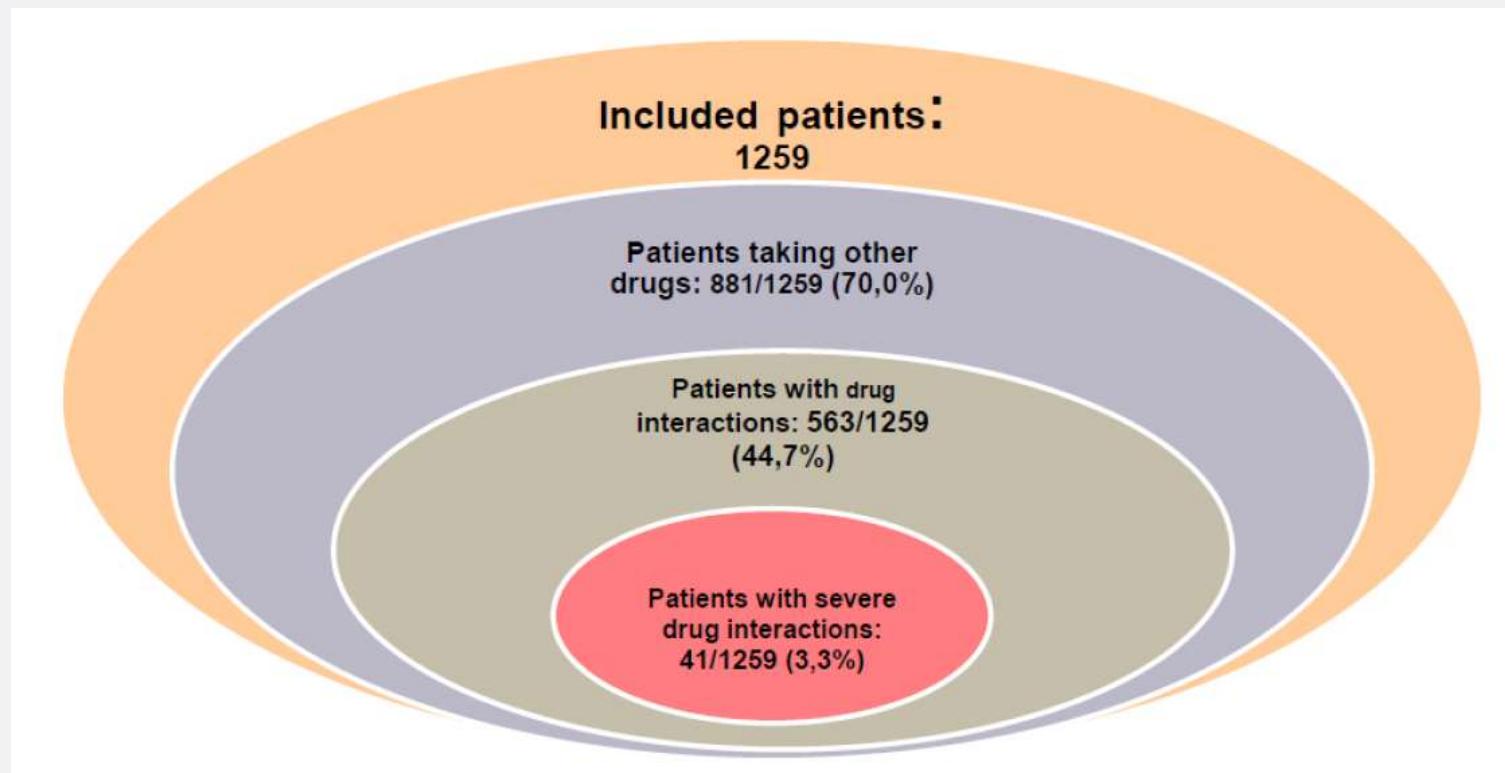
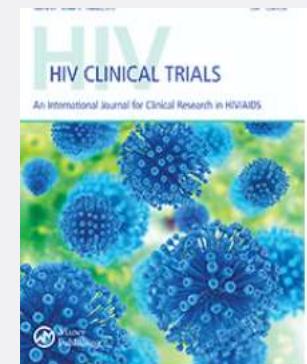
# **Relevant Drug-Drug Interactions in 2018**

## **Impact on ART Choice**

José Moltó, MD, PhD

Fundació Lluita contra la sida. Servei Malalties Infeccioses. Hospital  
Universitari Germans Trias i Pujol, Badalona

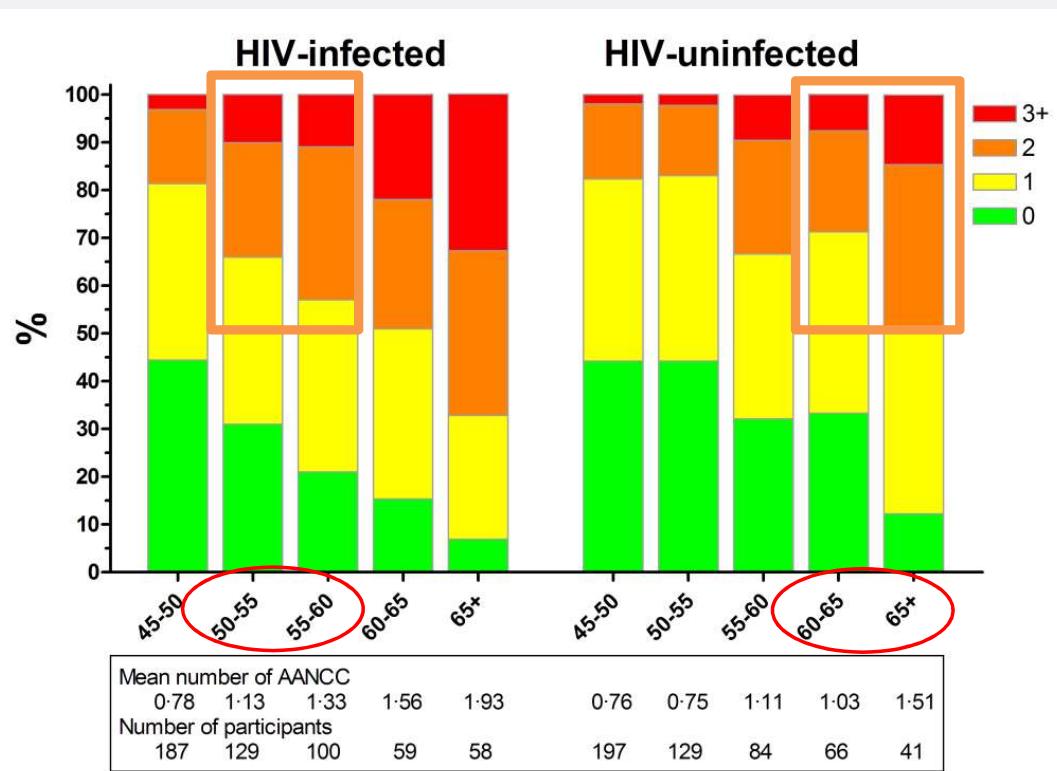
# Frequency and severity of potential drug interactions in a cohort of HIV-infected patients Identified through a Multidisciplinary team



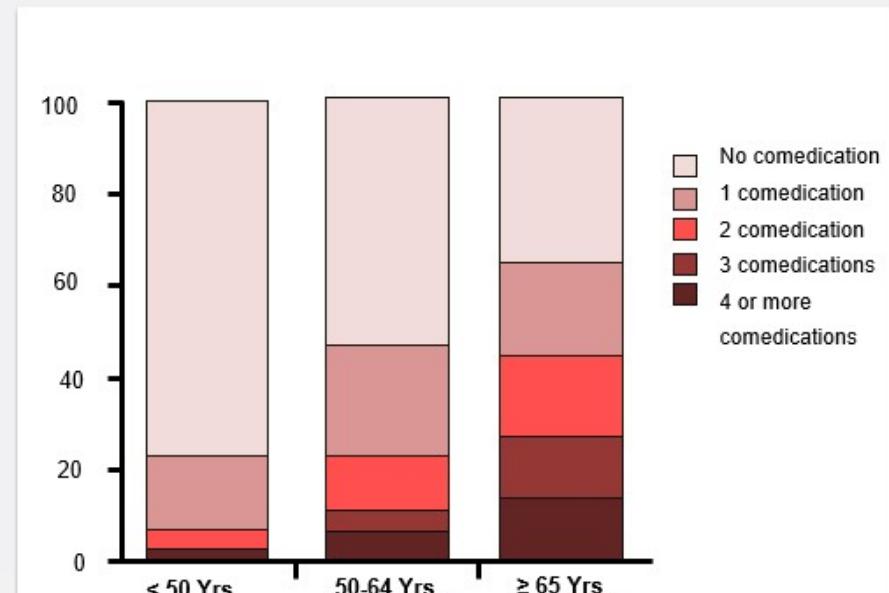
# Scenarios for DDIs in Clinical Practice



# Aging, polypharmacy & DDIs



Schouten J, et al. Clin Infect Dis. 2014;59:1787–97

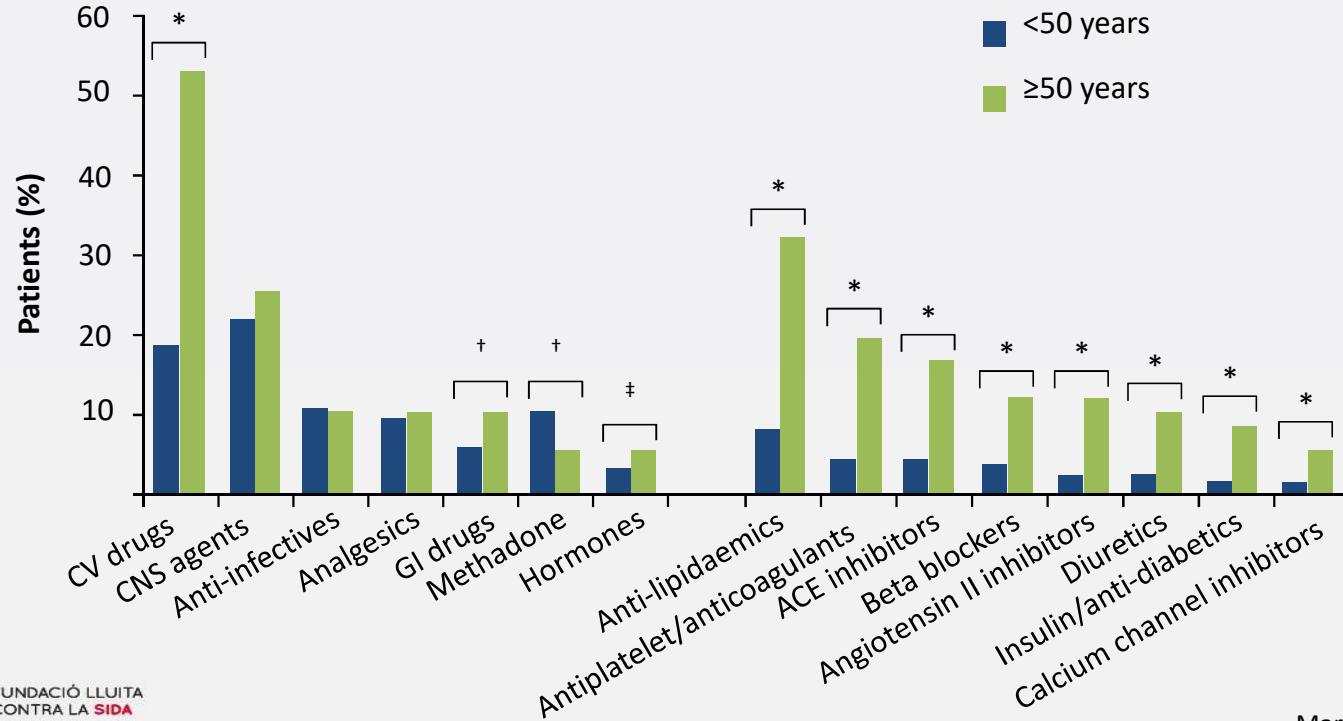


Hasse B, et al. Clin Inf Dis. 2011;1130-1139.

# Co-medications in the Swiss Cohort Study

Prospective study of 1,497 PLWHIV scheduled for a SHCS follow up visit once from 2008–2009, to compare the use of co-medication according to age <50 versus ≥50 years

## *Therapeutic drug classes used in PLWHIV aged <50 versus ≥50 years<sup>2</sup>*

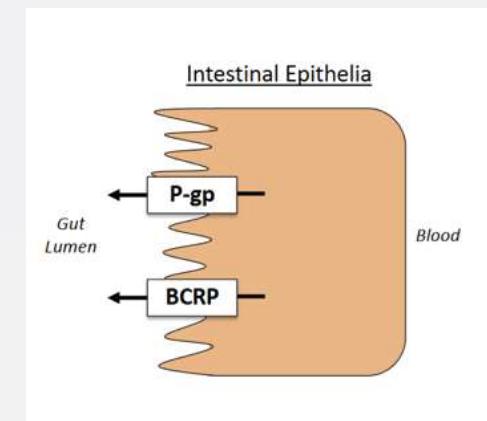
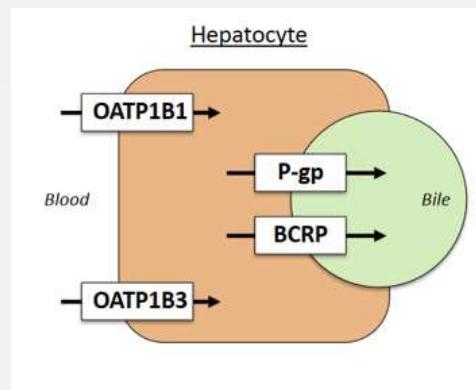
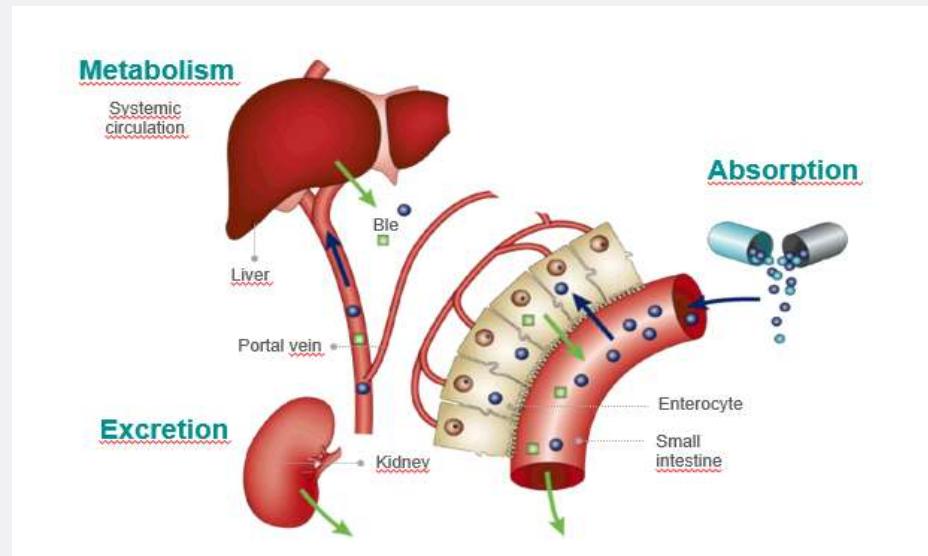
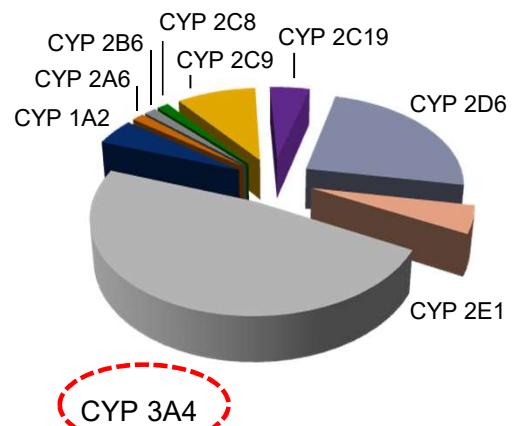


### Potential DDIs

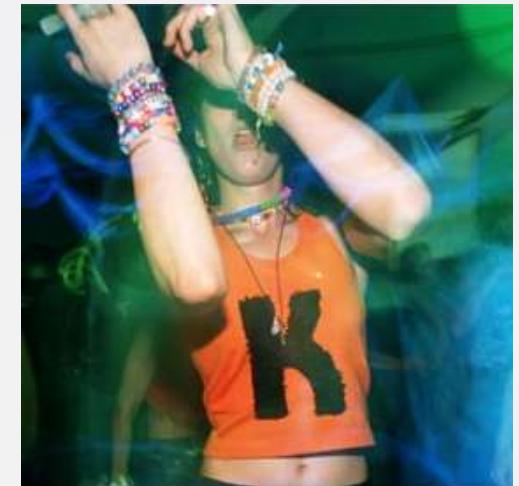
35% pts <50 years

51% pts ≥50 years

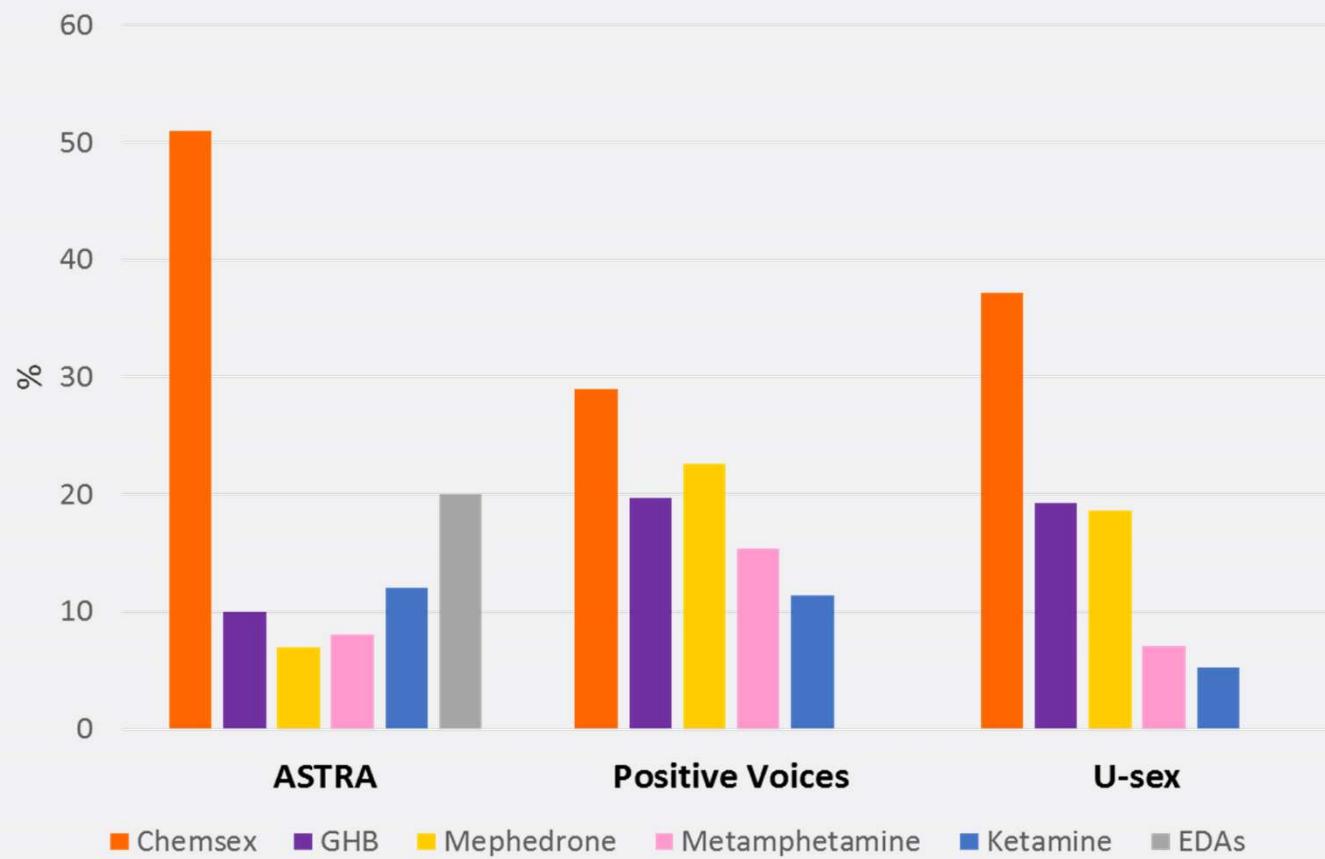
### Proportion of drugs that are substrates for major CYP enzymes



# Scenarios for DDIs in Clinical Practice



# Chemsex in MSM; HIV+



Daskaopoulou M, et al. Lancet 2014

Pufall EL, et al. CROI 2016

Ryan P, et al. GESIDA 2016

Daskaopoulou M, et al. Lancet 2014

Pufall EL, et al. CROI 2016

Ryan P, et al. GESIDA 2016

# Recreational drugs. Metabolic pathways

| Drug              | Mephedrone | Methamphetamine | GHB    | MDMA   | Cocaine                 | Erectile dysfunction agents | Ketamine |
|-------------------|------------|-----------------|--------|--------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|----------|
| Metabolic pathway | CYP2D6     | CYP2D6          | CYP2D6 | CYP2D6 | Esterases<br>10% CYP3A4 | CYP3A4                      | CYP3A4   |

| CYP450 enzyme IC <sub>50</sub> (μM) | 1A2 | 2B6 | 2C8 | 2C9 | 2C19 | 2D6 | 3A  |
|-------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|-----|-----|
| COBI                                | >25 | 2.8 | 30  | >25 | >25  | 9.2 | 0.2 |
| RTV                                 | >25 | 2.9 | 5.5 | 4.4 | >25  | 2.8 | 0.2 |

$C_{max} \approx 2.2 \mu M$

$C_{max} \approx 1.2 \mu M$

# **Management of DDIs in the Clinic**

- **Proactive attitude**
- **Identify all drugs taken by the patient**  
Centralized medication history
- **Review the therapeutic regimen**  
Promote interdisciplinary communication
- **Skills on electronic resources to identify DDIs**  
Electronic prescribing systems / databases on DDIs

## Co-meds and potential for DDIs

| Highest potential                        | Moderate potential         | Low potential             |
|--|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| Simvastatin                              | Atorvastatin, Rosuvastatin | Pitavastatin              |
| Quetiapine                               | Risperidone                | Olanzapine                |
| Midazolam, Triazolam                     | Diazepam, Zolpidem         | Lorazepam, Temazepam      |
| Hypericum                                | Trazodone, Mirtazapine     | Escitalopram, Venlafaxine |
| Fluticasone, Budesonide<br>Triamcinolone | Beclometasone              |                           |
| Alfuzosine                               | Tamsulosine                | Finasteride               |

# ART and potential for DDIs

| Highest potential   | Moderate potential   | Low potential  |
|---|--|--|
| <b>Boosted PI</b><br><u>Perpetrators</u> – enzyme & transporters inhibition<br><u>Victims</u> – absorption (ATV); induction | <b>Rilpivirine</b><br><u>Victim</u> of enzymatic induction/inhibition. Absorption  | <b>Raltegravir</b><br><u>Victim</u> of few induction & absorption interactions   |
| <b>EVG/cobi</b><br><u>Perpetrator</u> – enzyme & transporters inhibition<br><u>Victim</u> – absorption (ATV); induction     | <b>Maraviroc</b><br><u>Victim</u> of enzymatic induction/inhibition  | <b>NRTIs</b><br><u>Victims</u> of few transporter-mediated interactions<br><br> <b>TAF vs TDF</b> |
| <b>Efavirenz, Nevirapine, Etravirine</b><br><u>Perpetrators</u> – enzyme & transporters induction                           | <b>Dolutegravir</b><br><u>Victim</u> of few induction & absorption interactions<br><u>Perpetrator</u> of few interactions (transporter inhibition) |  |



# Spanish ART guidelines

## Jan 2018

| 3er Fármaco   | Pauta <sup>†</sup> | Comentarios <sup>‡</sup>  |
|---|--------------------|---|
| <b>Preferentes.</b> Pautas aplicables a la mayoría de los pacientes y que en ensayos clínicos aleatorizados han mostrado una eficacia superior frente a otras o mostrando no-inferioridad presentan ventajas adicionales en tolerancia, toxicidad o un bajo riesgo de interacciones farmacológicas.                                   |                    |   |
| INI   | DTG/ABC/3TC        | ■ ABC está contraindicado en pacientes con HLA-B*5701 positivo  |
|   | DTG+FTC/TAF        |   |
|   | RAL+FTC/TAF        | ■ RAL puede administrarse indistintamente como 1 comprimido de 400 mg cada 12 horas, o 2 comprimidos de 600 mg (nueva formulación) cada 24 horas*.  |
| <b>Alternativas.</b> Pautas eficaces, pero que no se consideran preferentes bien porque su eficacia ha resultado inferior a las pautas preferentes en ensayos clínicos o porque tienen desventajas potenciales o restricciones en su indicación. Pueden ser, sin embargo, de elección en subgrupos de pacientes o en casos especiales |                    |   |
| INI   | EVG/c/FTC/TAF      | ■ <u>Mayor potencial de interacciones</u> que otras pautas basadas en INI   |
| IP potenciado   | DRV/c/FTC/TAF* o   | ■ Puede considerarse de elección cuando se requiera de una pauta con elevada barrera genética (pacientes con problemas de adherencia)   |
|   | DRV/p+FTC/TAF**    | ■ <u>Es imprescindible evaluar posibles interacciones</u>   |
| ITINN   | RPV/FTC/TAF*       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ No indicado en pacientes con CVP &gt;100.000 copias/mL</li> <li>■ Puede considerarse de elección en pacientes con CVP &lt;100.000 copias/mL</li> <li>■ Realizar previamente un estudio genotípico que descarte mutaciones de resistencia a ITINN</li> <li>■ Contraindicado si se utilizan inhibidores de la bomba de protones</li> <li>■ Se debe tomar siempre con una comida</li> </ul> |



# Scenarios for DDIs in Clinical Practice



# Self-prescribed / OTC

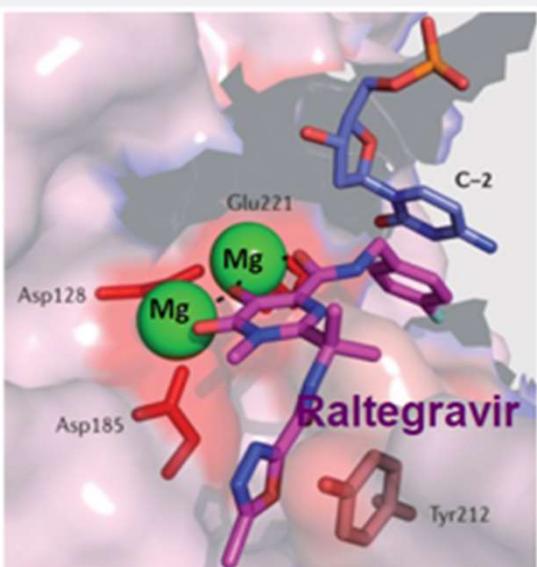


FLS  
FUNDACIÓ LLUITA  
CONTRA LA SIDA



# Integrase inhibitors quelation

## Binding of integrase inhibitor

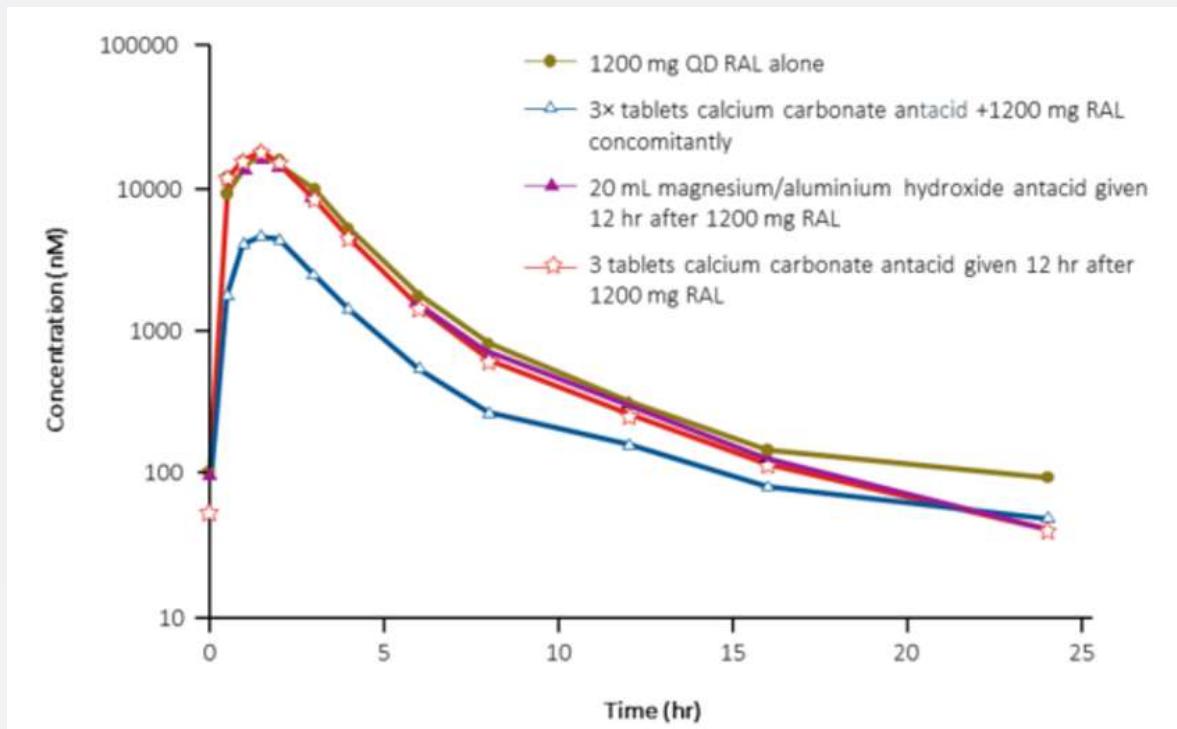


|     |      | Mg / Al | Ca    | Fe    | Multivitaminas |
|-----|------|---------|-------|-------|----------------|
| DTG | AUC  | ↓ 74%   | ↓ 39% | ↓ 54% | ↓ 33%          |
|     | Cmax | ↓ 72%   | ↓ 37% | ↓ 57% | ↓ 35%          |
|     | Cmin |         | ↓ 39% | ↓ 56% | ↓ 32%          |
| EVG | AUC  | ↓ 45%   |       |       |                |
|     | Cmax | ↓ 41%   |       |       |                |
|     | Cmin | ↓ 47%   |       |       |                |
| RAL | AUC  | ↓ 49%   | ↓ 55% |       |                |
|     | Cmax | ↓ 44%   | ↓ 52% |       |                |
|     | Cmin | ↓ 63%   | ↓ 32% |       |                |

# Effect of metal-cation antacids on the pharmacokinetics of 1200 mg raltegravir

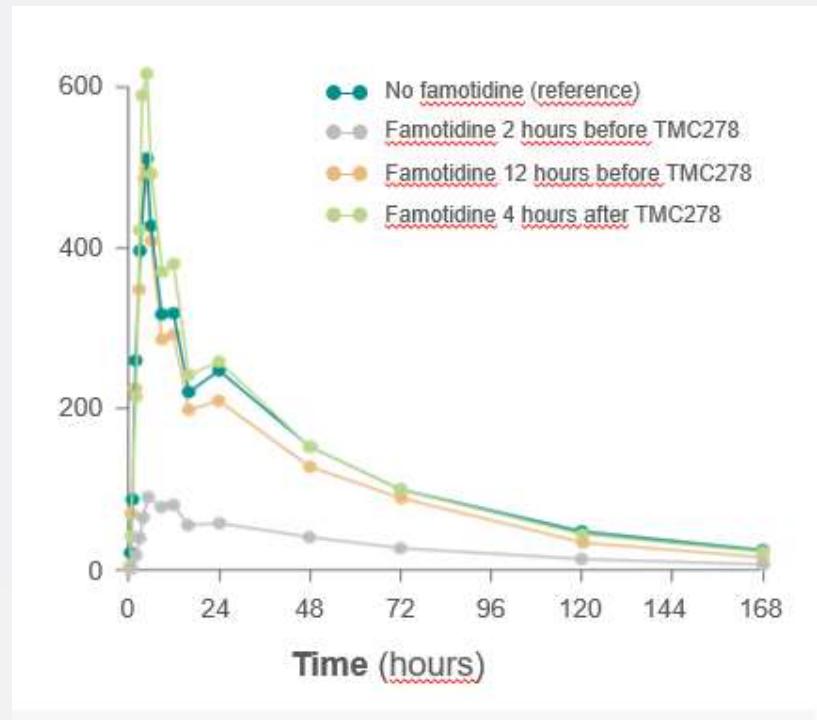
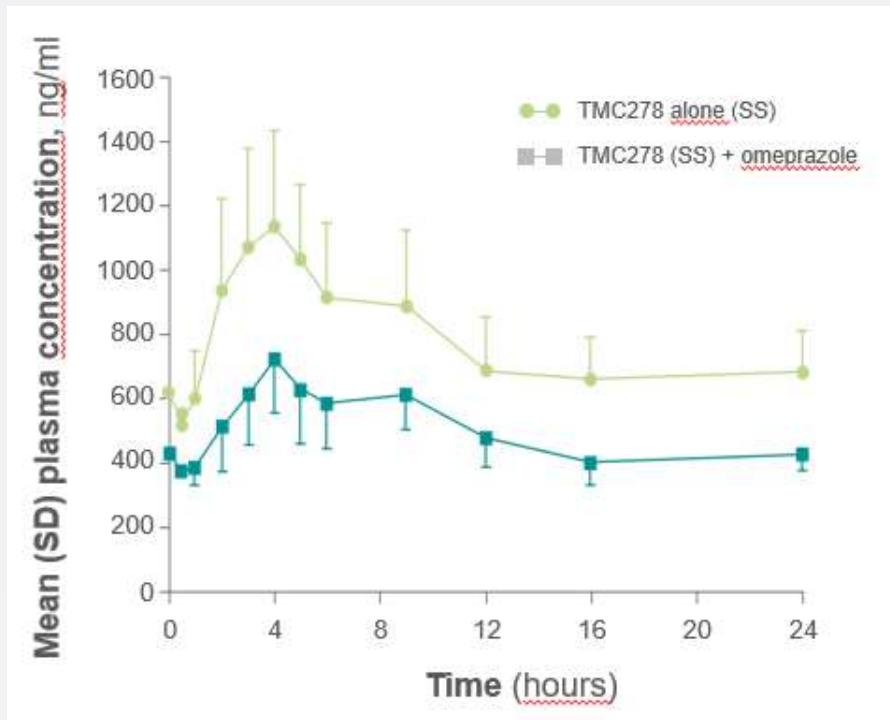
Krishna R et al. J Pharm Pharmacol 2016;68:1359-65.

JPP  
Journal of Pharmacy  
And Pharmacology



| GMR                             |                                 |                             |      |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|------|
| Calcium carbonate concomitantly | Calcium carbonate 12h after RAL | Mg/Al antacid 12h after RAL |      |
| C <sub>max</sub>                | 0.26                            | 0.98                        | 0.86 |
| AUC <sub>0-24</sub>             | 0.28                            | 0.90                        | 0.86 |
| C <sub>24</sub>                 | 0.52                            | 0.43                        | 0.42 |

# Rilpivirine & Gastric pH



Omeprazole was the most prescribed drug in 2016 in Catalonia

# **Summary / Considerations**

- **Drug interactions with ART are frequent in clinical practice.....**
  - ... but not all them are equally relevant
- **It is important to consider the DDI potential (and relevance) of each drug**
  - ... antiretrovirals and co-meds
  - ... influence in ART choice
- **The DDI potential may vary among different scenarios**
  - ... one recommendation may not fit all situations

Thank you

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