

ANTIRETROVIRAL TREATMENT STRATEGIES AND DRUG INTERACTIONS (Part 1 of 11)

Generic	Brand	Contraindications and Drug Interactions*
CCR5 CO-RECEPTOR ANTAGONISTS		
maraviroc (MVC)	Selzentry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Severe renal impairment or ESRD (CrCl <30mL/min) patients taking concomitant potent CYP3A inhibitors or inducers. • Concomitant St. John's wort: not recommended. • May affect, or be affected by, CYP3A inhibitors or inducers and drugs affected by P-glycoprotein (eg, potentiated by ketoconazole, boceprevir, lopinavir/ritonavir, ritonavir, darunavir/ritonavir, saquinavir/ritonavir, atazanavir; antagonized by rifampin, etravirine, efavirenz). • Caution with antihypertensives.
FUSION INHIBITORS		
enfuvirtide (ENF, T-20)	Fuzeon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May cause false (+) ELISA test for HIV. • Increased risk of post-injection bleed with concomitant anticoagulants.
HIV-1 INTEGRASE STRAND TRANSFER INHIBITORS		
dolutegravir	Tivicay	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concomitant dofetilide. • May be affected by drugs that induce or inhibit UGT1A1, UGT1A3, UGT1A9, BCRP, and P-gp enzymes or transporters. • Avoid concomitant nevirapine, oxcarbazepine, phenytoin, phenobarbital, St. John's wort. • Avoid etravirine unless co-administered with atazanavir/ritonavir, darunavir/ritonavir, or lopinavir/ritonavir. • Concomitant efavirenz, fosamprenavir/ritonavir, tipranavir/ritonavir, rifampin, or carbamazepine: adjust dose to 50mg twice daily. • Concomitant cation-containing antacids, laxatives, sucralfate, oral iron/calcium supplements, and buffered drugs: give dolutegravir 2hrs before or 6hrs after. • Limit concomitant metformin dose to 1000mg/day; adjust metformin dose when stopping dolutegravir; monitor closely.
raltegravir (RAL)	Isentress	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Antagonized by rifampin, possibly other strong UGT1A1 inducers. May be potentiated by UGT1A1 inhibitors. • Caution with other drugs that can cause myopathy (eg, statins).
NON-NUCLEOSIDE REVERSE TRANSCRIPTASE INHIBITORS (NNRTIS)		
delavirdine mesylate (DLV)	Rescriptor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CYP3A substrates that may cause serious events if blood levels are elevated (eg, cisapride, pimozide, alprazolam, midazolam, triazolam, ergots). • Concomitant lovastatin or simvastatin, NNRTIs: not recommended. • May increase levels of antiarrhythmics (eg, bepridil, quinidine), calcium channel blockers (eg, nifedipine), clarithromycin, rifabutin, indinavir, saquinavir, maraviroc (monitor ALT/AST), amprenavir, amphetamines, trazodone, warfarin, sildenafil, atorvastatin, fluvastatin, immunosuppressants, methadone, fluticasone (long-term use); serious or life-threatening adverse reactions may occur with some of these drugs (avoid or adjust dose). • Delavirdine levels may be decreased by phenytoin, phenobarbital, carbamazepine, rifabutin, rifampin, chronic H₂ antagonists or PPIs, dexamethasone, St. John's wort: not recommended; didanosine and vice versa (separate dosing by at least 1hr). • Delavirdine levels increased by fluoxetine, ketoconazole. • Absorption reduced by antacids (separate dosing by at least 1hr). • Reduce indinavir dose (consider indinavir 600mg three times daily).
efavirenz (EVF)	Sustiva	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid concomitant other efavirenz-containing products (eg, Atripla unless needed for dose adjustment with rifampin), atazanavir (treatment-experienced), posaconazole, boceprevir, simeprevir, atovaquone/proguanil, alcohol, psychoactive, other NNRTIs or hepatotoxic drugs. • Caution with drugs metabolized by, or that affect activity of, CYP2B6, CYP2C9, CYP2C19, CYP3A4. • Efavirenz levels decreased by carbamazepine, phenytoin, phenobarbital, rifampin (adjust dose). • May decrease levels of indinavir, amprenavir, atazanavir, saquinavir, anticonvulsants, clarithromycin, calcium channel blockers (eg, diltiazem, felodipine, nicardipine, nifedipine, verapamil), itraconazole, ketoconazole, lopinavir (adjust dose: see full labeling), maraviroc, bupropion, methadone, rifabutin (increase dose: see labeling), sertraline, simvastatin, atorvastatin, pravastatin, hormonal contraceptives (eg, norgestimate, etonogestrel), immunosuppressants (eg, cyclosporine, sirolimus, tacrolimus), artemether/lumefantrine. • May affect or be affected by voriconazole (adjust dose). • Levels of both drugs increased with ritonavir (monitor liver function and for adverse events). • Closely monitor warfarin, anticonvulsants (esp. phenytoin, phenobarbital, carbamazepine), rifabutin, others. • Consider alternatives when concomitant drugs with a risk of QT prolongation (eg, clarithromycin, artemether/lumefantrine). • May cause false (+) cannabis screening test results..

(continued)

Generic Brand Contraindications and Drug Interactions*

NON-NUCLEOSIDE REVERSE TRANSCRIPTASE INHIBITORS (NNRTIS) (continued)

etravirine (ETR)	Inteleco	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concomitant tipranavir/ritonavir, fosamprenavir/ritonavir, atazanavir/ritonavir, PIs without ritonavir (eg, atazanavir, fosamprenavir, nelfinavir, indinavir), ritonavir (600mg twice daily), NNRTIs (eg, efavirenz, nevirapine, delavirdine): not recommended. • Avoid rifampin, rifapentine, St. John's wort, carbamazepine, phenytoin, phenobarbital; rifabutin with darunavir/ritonavir. • May affect, or be affected by, drugs that induce or inhibit, or that are substrates of, CYP3A4, CYP2C9, CYP2C19 (eg, azole antifungals, immunosuppressants); monitor. • Potentiated by lopinavir/ritonavir. • May antagonize antiarrhythmics (eg, amiodarone, bepridil, disopyramide, flecainide, lidocaine, mexiletine, propafenone, quinidine) (monitor), sildenafil. • May potentiate warfarin, diazepam. • May be antagonized by anticonvulsants, dexamethasone. • Clarithromycin (consider azithromycin for treating MAC). • Adjust statin dose (except pravastatin, rosuvastatin). • Rifabutin (adjust dose with etravirine monotherapy).
niraparib (NVP)	Viramune	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moderate-to-severe hepatic impairment. • Potentiated by fluconazole (monitor).
	Viramune XR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Antagonizes ketoconazole, oral contraceptives: not recommended (use nonhormonal contraception), clarithromycin (consider alternative). • Antagonized by St. John's wort, rifampin: not recommended. • May antagonize methadone (monitor for withdrawal symptoms; increase methadone dose if needed), or drugs metabolized by CYP3A4 or CYP2B6. • Monitor warfarin, rifabutin, other CYP450 substrates.
rilpivirine	Edurant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concomitant carbamazepine, oxcarbazepine, phenobarbital, phenytoin, rifampin, rifapentine, esomeprazole, lansoprazole, omeprazole, pantoprazole, rabeprazole, dexamethasone (more than single dose), St. John's wort. • Concomitant NNRTIs: not recommended. • Antagonized by CYP3A inducers (see Contraindications). • May be potentiated by CYP3A inhibitors (eg, azole antifungals [monitor for breakthrough fungal infections], clarithromycin, erythromycin, telithromycin [consider azithromycin use]). • Concomitant methadone; monitor. • Separate antacids (by ≥2hrs before or ≥4hrs after) and H₂-receptor antagonists (by ≥12hrs before or 4hrs after). • Drugs that increase gastric pH may result in decreased plasma concentrations. • Caution with drugs with a known risk for torsades de pointes.

NUCLEOSIDE/NUCLEOTIDE REVERSE TRANSCRIPTASE INHIBITORS (NRTIS)

abacavir sulfate (ABC)	Ziagen	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of HLA-B*5701 allele. • Prior hypersensitivity reaction to abacavir (see full labeling). • Moderate or severe hepatic impairment. • May antagonize methadone. • May be potentiated by ethanol.
abacavir (ABC)/ lamivudine (3TC)	Epzicom	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of HLA-B*5701 allele. • Prior hypersensitivity reaction to any of the components (see full labeling). • Moderate or severe hepatic impairment. • Concomitant emtricitabine, or other forms of abacavir, lamivudine: not recommended. • Do not combine with other nucleoside/nucleotide reverse transcriptase inhibitors as part of a triple-drug regimen. • Potentiated by ethanol, TMP/SMX, nelfinavir. • May antagonize methadone. • Monitor for treatment-associated toxicities with interferon-alpha with or without ribavirin.

ANTIRETROVIRAL CONTRAINDICATIONS AND DRUG INTERACTIONS (Part 3 of 11)

Generic	Brand	Contraindications and Drug Interactions*
NUCLEOSIDE/NUCLEOTIDE REVERSE TRANSCRIPTASE INHIBITORS (NRTIS) (continued)		
abacavir (ABC)/ lamivudine (3TC)/ zidovudine (ZDV)	Trizivir	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of HLA-B*5701 allele. • Prior hypersensitivity reaction to any of the components (see full labeling). • Moderate or severe hepatic impairment. • Concomitant stavudine, doxorubicin, ribavirin, emtricitabine, other forms of abacavir, lamivudine, or zidovudine: not recommended. • Abacavir may antagonize methadone. • TMP/SMX, nelfinavir may potentiate lamivudine. • Ethanol may potentiate abacavir. • Atovaquone, fluconazole, methadone, nelfinavir, probenecid, rifampin, ritonavir, valproic acid may affect zidovudine levels; monitor. • Increased hematologic toxicity with ganciclovir, other bone marrow suppressants or cytotoxic agents. • Monitor for treatment-associated toxicities (esp. hepatic decompensation) with interferon-alpha with or without ribavirin.
didanosine (ddI)	Videx	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concomitant allopurinol or ribavirin. • Avoid with hydroxyurea and stavudine. • Potentiated by ganciclovir, tenofovir (reduce dose of didanosine; monitor). • Antagonized by methadone. • For pediatric pwd: caution with magnesium- or aluminum-containing antacids. • Separate dosing of delavirdine, indinavir, nelfinavir by 1hr; give drugs affected by gastric pH (eg, ketoconazole, itraconazole) 2hrs prior. • May antagonize quinolones, tetracyclines. • Give at least 6hrs before or 2hrs after ciprofloxacin. • See literature for dosing with concomitant tenofovir.
	Videx EC	
emtricitabine (FTC)	Emtriva	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid concomitant drugs that contain emtricitabine or lamivudine.
emtricitabine (FTC)/ tenofovir disoproxil fumarate (TDF)	Truvada	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PrEP in individuals with unknown or positive HIV-1 status. • Avoid concomitant drugs that contain emtricitabine, tenofovir disoproxil fumarate, tenofovir alafenamide, lamivudine, or adefovir dipivoxil. • Potentiates didanosine toxicity (>60kg: reduce dose of didanosine); discontinue didanosine if toxicity develops. • Monitor drugs that reduce renal function or compete for renal tubular secretion (eg, adefovir dipivoxil, cidofovir, acyclovir, valacyclovir, ganciclovir, valganciclovir, aminoglycosides, high-dose NSAIDs). • Avoid concomitant or recent use of nephrotoxic agents. • Potentiated by lopinavir/ritonavir, ritonavir-boosted atazanavir or darunavir; monitor for toxicity; discontinue if occurs. • Concomitant atazanavir: must give with ritonavir. • Tenofovir levels increased by concomitant ledipasvir/sofosbuvir or sofosbuvir/velpatasvir; monitor for toxicity. • Caution with triple nucleoside-only regimen (high rate of early virologic failure); monitor and consider alternative therapy.
lamivudine (3TC)	Epivir	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concomitant zalcitabine: not recommended. • Avoid concomitant drugs that contain lamivudine or emtricitabine. • Caution with drugs eliminated by active organic cationic secretion (eg, trimethoprim). • Triple therapy (once daily regimen) with abacavir + tenofovir or with didanosine + tenofovir: high rate of early viral non-response (see full labeling). • Monitor for treatment-associated toxicities with interferon-alpha with or without ribavirin.
lamivudine (3TC)/ zidovudine (ZDV)	Combivir	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid concomitant other forms of zalcitabine, stavudine, doxorubicin, ribavirin. • Bone marrow suppression increased by ganciclovir, interferon-alpha, cytotoxic drugs. • TMP/SMX, atovaquone, fluconazole, methadone, probenecid, valproic acid, possibly others may affect lamivudine or zidovudine blood levels (clinical significance unknown); monitor. • Triple therapy (once daily regimen) with abacavir + tenofovir or with didanosine + tenofovir: high rate of early viral non-response (see literature). • Monitor for treatment-associated toxicities with interferon-alpha with or without ribavirin.
stavudine (d4T)	Zerit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid concomitant zidovudine. • Increased risk of toxicity with neurotoxic, hepatotoxic, or pancreatotoxic drugs (eg, didanosine and/or hydroxyurea); avoid. • Caution with doxorubicin, ribavirin. • Monitor for treatment-associated toxicities with interferon-alpha with or without ribavirin.

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Generic	Brand	Contraindications and Drug Interactions*
NUCLEOSIDE/NUCLEOTIDE REVERSE TRANSCRIPTASE INHIBITORS (NRTIS) (continued)		
tenofovir disoproxil fumarate (TDF)	Viread	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid concomitant drugs that contain tenofovir DF, tenofovir alafenamide or adefovir dipivoxil. • Avoid concomitant or recent use of nephrotoxic agents. • Potentiates didanosine toxicity (>60kg: reduce dose of didanosine); discontinue didanosine if toxicity develops. • Monitor drugs that reduce renal function or compete for renal tubular secretion (eg, cidofovir, acyclovir, valacyclovir, ganciclovir, valganciclovir, aminoglycosides, high-dose or multiple NSAIDs). • Concomitant atazanavir: must give with ritonavir. • Potentiated by concomitant lopinavir/ritonavir, ritonavir-boosted atazanavir or darunavir, ledipasvir/sofosbuvir, sofosbuvir/velpatasvir; monitor for toxicity. • Caution with triple nucleoside-only regimen (high rate of early virologic failure); monitor and consider alternative therapy. • See full labeling for dosing on concomitant didanosine or ritonavir.
zidovudine (ZDV)	Retrovir	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid stavudine, doxorubicin, ribavirin, other nucleoside analogues, other forms of zidovudine. • Caution with other cytotoxic or myelosuppressive drugs (eg, ganciclovir, interferon-alpha, ribavirin). • Fluconazole, atovaquone, lamivudine, probenecid, valproic acid, methadone increase zidovudine levels. • Monitor phenytoin. • May be antagonized by rifampin, ritonavir, nelfinavir. • Monitor for treatment-associated toxicities with interferon-alpha with or without ribavirin.
PHARMACOKINETIC ENHANCER		
cobicistat	Tyboost	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concomitant alfuzosin, ranolazine, dronedarone, carbamazepine, phenobarbital, phenytoin, colchicine (with renal/hepatic impairment), rifampin, irinotecan (with atazanavir only), lurasidone, pimozide, ergot derivatives, cisapride, St. John's wort, lovastatin, simvastatin, nevirapine (with atazanavir only), sildenafil (as Revatio for PAH treatment), indinavir (with atazanavir only), triazolam, oral midazolam. • Concomitant nephrotoxic agent with cobicistat + tenofovir disoproxil fumarate: not recommended. • Concomitant darunavir 600mg twice daily or darunavir in combination with efavirenz, nevirapine, etravirine; atazanavir in combination with etravirine or efavirenz (in treatment-experienced); more than 1 antiretroviral that requires PK enhancement, other HIV-1 protease inhibitors (eg, fosamprenavir, saquinavir, tipranavir): not recommended. • Concomitant lopinavir/ritonavir, other cobicistat- or ritonavir-containing fixed-dose combination tabs or regimens: not recommended. • Potentiated by concomitant CYP3A inhibitors. • May potentiate drugs metabolized by CYP3A or CYP2D6 or substrates of P-gp, BCRP, OATP1B1, or OATP1B3. • Antagonized by concomitant CYP3A inducers (eg, anticonvulsants, corticosteroids); may reduce efficacy and develop resistance; monitor. See full labeling.
PROTEASE INHIBITORS (PIs)		
atazanavir sulfate (ATV)	Reyataz	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drugs metabolized by CYP3A or UGT1A1 that may cause serious events if blood levels are elevated (eg, alfuzosin, rifampin, irinotecan, oral midazolam, triazolam, ergots, cisapride, St. John's wort, lovastatin, simvastatin, pimozide, indinavir, nevirapine, sildenafil [Revatio; when used to treat PAH]). • Concomitant other protease inhibitors (excluding ritonavir and saquinavir), salmeterol, or fluticasone (atazanavir + ritonavir): not recommended. • Caution with drugs metabolized by UGT1A1 or CYP3A (eg, IV midazolam, calcium channel blockers, statins [eg, atorvastatin, rosuvastatin]; use lowest dose necessary; max rosuvastatin dose is 10mg/day); immunosuppressants, PDE5 inhibitors: reduce doses of these to treat ED; max 25mg sildenafil in 48hrs; max 2.5mg vardenafil in 24hrs or 72hrs [atazanavir + ritonavir]; max 10mg tadalafil in 72hrs; tadalafil to treat PAH [see full labeling]), and CYP2C8 (eg, paditaxel, repaglinide). • Potentiated by CYP3A inhibitors, telaprevir. • Antagonized by CYP3A inducers. • Use cautiously and monitor diltiazem, antiarrhythmics, others that affect conduction (esp. if metabolized by CYP3A). • Consider reducing diltiazem or clarithromycin dose by 50%; rifabutin dose by 75%. • Variable effects on clarithromycin; consider other drugs. • Plasma levels decreased by drugs that reduce gastric acidity (eg, H₂-blockers, antacids). • Give proton pump inhibitors 12hrs before atazanavir + ritonavir; avoid in therapy-experienced. • Give 2hrs before or 1hr after buffered or enteric coated didanosine. • Antagonized by efavirenz, bosentan, tenofovir (see dose). • Increased risk of lactic acidosis with nucleoside analogues. • Potentiates saquinavir, trazodone, fluticasone, oral contraceptives, ketoconazole, itraconazole, buprenorphine (reduce dose), colchicine (esp. renal or hepatic impaired; do not use). • Monitor warfarin, tricyclics, rifabutin, immunosuppressants.

Generic	Brand	Contraindications and Drug Interactions*
PROTEASE INHIBITORS (PIs) <i>(continued)</i>		
darunavir (DRV)	Prezista	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concomitant alfuzosin, dronedarone, colchicine (in renal and/or hepatic impairment), ranolazine, lurasidone, pimozide, ergots, cisapride, oral midazolam, triazolam, St. John's wort, lovastatin, simvastatin, rifampin, sildenafil (Revatio; only when used to treat PAH). • Voriconazole, salmeterol, boceprevir, simeprevir, apixaban, rivaroxaban, dabigatran (in renal impairment), rifampentine, everolimus, avanafil, not studied protease inhibitors (eg, lopinavir/ritonavir, saquinavir): not recommended. • Potentiates carbamazepine, risperidone, thioridazine, TCAs, trazodone, IV midazolam, rifabutin, digoxin, HMG-CoA reductase inhibitors (eg, pravastatin, atorvastatin, rosuvastatin; use lowest dose necessary; max atorvastatin dose is 20mg/day), sildenafil, vardenafil, tadalafil (reduce their doses), sedatives/hypnotics, budesonide, prednisolone, fluticasone, bosentan (see full labeling), maraviroc (max 150mg twice daily), colchicine (dose adjustments: see full labeling), quetiapine (reduce quetiapine dose by 1/6 or consider alternative antiretrovirals). • Potentiates, and is potentiated by, indinavir, ketoconazole, itraconazole. • Antagonizes sertraline, paroxetine, phenytoin, phenobarbital (monitor levels), ethinyl estradiol, norethindrone (use backup contraception). • Antagonized by dexamethasone. • Caution with antimalarials (artemether, lumefantrine). • Monitor carbamazepine, antiarrhythmics (eg, bepridil, systemic lidocaine, quinidine, amiodarone, flecainide, propafenone), calcium channel blockers, β-blockers, warfarin, digoxin, immunosuppressants (eg, tacrolimus, sirolimus, cyclosporine), buprenorphine, buprenorphine/naloxone, methadone. • Reduce concomitant clarithromycin dose in renal impairment. • Separate dosing of didanosine.
fosamprenavir calcium (FOS-APV)	Lexiva	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concomitant alfuzosin, cisapride, pimozide, ergots, midazolam, triazolam, St. John's wort, rifampin, lovastatin, simvastatin, delavirdine, sildenafil (Revatio; when used for treating PAH). • Concomitant flecainide, or propafenone with ritonavir-boosted fosamprenavir. • Life-threatening arrhythmias possible with amiodarone, bepridil, lidocaine (systemic), quinidine. • Concomitant salmeterol, telaprevir, boceprevir, or nevirapine without ritonavir: not recommended. • Reduce rifabutin dose by at least 1/2 (or by 75% if with ritonavir) and monitor for neutropenia (do weekly CBCs). • Potentiates sildenafil, tadalafil, vardenafil; reduce doses of these. • May potentiate fluticasone (consider alternative therapy), trazodone (reduce trazodone dose). • Monitor antiarrhythmics (eg, amiodarone), anticonvulsants (eg, phenytoin), H₂ blockers, immunosuppressants, tricyclics, warfarin, drugs that affect or are affected by CYP3A4 (eg, azole antifungals, benzodiazepines, calcium channel blockers, NNRTIs, protease inhibitors, statins, steroids). • May antagonize, or be antagonized by hormonal contraceptives (use non-hormonal methods), methadone, paroxetine. • Concomitant dolutegravir (with ritonavir-boosted fosamprenavir): give dolutegravir 50mg twice daily; use alternative if known or suspected integrase inhibitor resistance. • Concomitant bosentan, colchicine, quetiapine, maraviroc (adjust doses; see full labeling).
indinavir sulfate (IDV)	Crixivan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concomitant alfuzosin, amiodarone, cisapride, lovastatin, simvastatin, oral midazolam, triazolam, alprazolam, pimozide, ergots, sildenafil (as Revatio; for PAH treatment). • Rifampin, St. John's wort, atazanavir, salmeterol, fluticasone (w. concomitant potent CYP3A4 inhibitor): not recommended. • Caution with atorvastatin and rosuvastatin; titrate, use lowest necessary dose and monitor. • Potentiates PDE5 inhibitors, IV midazolam, trazodone, bosentan (reduce doses; see literature); antiarrhythmics, rifabutin, calcium channel blockers, clarithromycin, immunosuppressants, others metabolized by CYP3A4. • Plasma levels increased by itraconazole, ketoconazole, delavirdine, CYP3A4 inhibitors. • Plasma levels reduced by efavirenz, rifabutin, venlafaxine, phenobarbital, phenytoin, carbamazepine, other CYP3A4 inducers. • Avoid concomitant colchicine if renal or hepatic impairment; otherwise: reduce dose: see literature. • Separate dosing of indinavir and didanosine by at least 1hr and give both on empty stomach.

Generic	Brand	Contraindications and Drug Interactions*
PROTEASE INHIBITORS (PIs) <i>(continued)</i>		
lopinavir (LPV)/ ritonavir (RTV)	Kaletra	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concomitant alfuzosin, dronedarone, colchicine (in renal and/or hepatic impairment), rifampin, sildenafil [Revatio for PAH], cisapride, ergots, elbasvir/grazoprevir, lurasidone, pimozide, St. John's wort, lovastatin, simvastatin, oral midazolam, triazolam). • Drugs metabolized by CYP3A that may cause serious events if blood levels are elevated. • Salmeterol, boceprevir, simeprevir, ombitasvir/parataprevir/ritonavir and dasabuvir: not recommended. • Avoid oral soln with metronidazole, disulfiram. • Potentiates statins metabolized by CYP3A; use atorvastatin with caution and at the lowest necessary doses; do not exceed rosuvastatin 10mg daily. • Potentiates sildenafil, vardenafil, tadalafil (reduce dose of these); avanafil, fluticasone (avoid). • Potentiates fentanyl, parenteral midazolam; monitor. • Potentiates anticancer agents (eg, vincristine, vinblastine, dasatinib, nilotinib); may need dose adjustment (see full labeling). • Concomitant colchicine (see full labeling). • Potentiates bosentan (see full labeling). • Increases levels of antiarrhythmics (eg, amiodarone, bepridil, systemic lidocaine, quinidine), dihydropyridine CCBs, immunosuppressants (monitor); ketoconazole, itraconazole (avoid high doses), isavuconazonium sulfate (caution); bedaquiline (use only if benefit outweighs the risk); rifabutin (reduce rifabutin dose and monitor); clarithromycin (reduce clarithromycin dose in renal dysfunction), trazodone (reduce trazodone dose), maraviroc (give max maraviroc 150mg twice daily), quetiapine (reduce dose). • Monitor other antiretrovirals, warfarin. • Avoid concomitant rivaroxaban; increased bleeding risk. • Decrease levels of atovaquone, methadone, bupropion, estrogen-containing oral contraceptives (use other or back-up contraception), voriconazole (avoid and use alternatives). • Lopinavir levels decreased by anticonvulsants (eg, carbamazepine, phenobarbital, phenytoin), budesonide, dexamethasone, prednisone, efavirenz, nevirapine. • Lopinavir levels may be increased by delavirdine, CYP3A inhibitors. • May decrease lamotrigine, valproate, zidovudine or abacavir levels. • Give didanosine 1 hour before or 2 hours after. • Avoid concomitant with other drugs that prolong the QT interval.
nelfinavir mesylate (NFV)	Viracept	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CYP3A substrates that may cause serious events if blood levels are elevated (eg, cisapride, pimozide, oral midazolam, triazolam, lovastatin, simvastatin, ergots, amiodarone, quinidine, alfuzosin, rifampin, St. John's wort, sildenafil [Revatio; when used to treat PAH]). • Salmeterol: not recommended. • Potentiates CYP3A substrates (eg, dihydropyridine calcium channel blockers, cyclosporine, tacrolimus, sirolimus, rifabutin, rosuvastatin, atorvastatin [use lowest dose necessary; max atorvastatin dose is 40mg/day]), PDE5 inhibitors (adjust dose: see literature), phenytoin (monitor). • Potentiates fluticasone (caution and consider alternatives w. long-term use), trazodone (use lower dose), bosentan, colchicine (adjust dose: see literature). • Nelfinavir levels decreased by CYP3A inducers (eg, phenytoin, carbamazepine, phenobarbital) or CYP2C19 inducers. • Nelfinavir levels increased by CYP3A or CYP2C19 inhibitors. • Antagonizes methadone, oral contraceptives (use additional or alternative contraception). • Indinavir, ritonavir, saquinavir increase nelfinavir levels. • Concomitant azithromycin: monitor for azithromycin toxicity (eg, elevated liver enzymes). • Administer didanosine 1hr before or 2hrs after nelfinavir. • Monitor INR with warfarin. • Others: see full labeling.

Generic	Brand	Contraindications and Drug Interactions*
PROTEASE INHIBITORS (PIs) <i>(continued)</i>		
ritonavir (RTV)	Norvir	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concomitant alfuzosin, amiodarone, bepridil, flecainide, quinidine, propafenone, voriconazole (w. ritonavir ≥400mg every 12hrs), ergots, oral midazolam, triazolam, pimozide, cisapride, St. John's wort, lovastatin, simvastatin, sildenafil (Revatio; only when used to treat PAH). • Simeprevir, salmeterol, high-dose or long-term meperidine, ketoconazole or itraconazole >200mg/day: not recommended. • May affect or be affected by CYP3A4, 2D6, 2C9, 1A2, 2C19, 2B6, or glucuronyl transferase substrates. • Potentiates other protease inhibitors, maraviroc, tramadol, propoxyphene, antidepressants (eg, SSRIs, tricyclics, nefazodone, desipramine, trazodone), vinca alkaloids (eg, vincristine, vinblastine), dasatinib, nilotinib, dronabinol, quinine, bosentan, β-blockers, CCBs, PDE-5 inhibitors, neuroleptics, sedative/hypnotics, statins, methamphetamine; may need dose reductions. • Increases levels of disopyramide, lidocaine, mexiletine, carbamazepine, clonazepam, ethosuximide, digoxin, immunosuppressants; monitor. • Antagonizes raltegravir, divalproex, lamotrigine, phenytoin, bupropion, atovaquone, theophylline, methadone, oral contraceptives. • Antagonized by rifampin. • Avoid metronidazole, disulfiram, colchicine (in renal or hepatic impairment), glucocorticoids (eg, fluticasone, budesonide, dexamethasone, prednisone; increased steroid effects), rivaroxaban (increased bleeding risk). • Reduce rifabutin dose by at least ¾, quetiapine to 1/6 of current dose, clarithromycin dose in renal dysfunction. • Concomitant bedaquiline: use only if benefit outweighs the risk. • Monitor fentanyl, parenteral midazolam, warfarin.
saquinavir mesylate (SQV)	Invirase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Congenital long QT syndrome. • Refractory hypokalemia or hypomagnesemia. • Complete AV block without implanted pacemakers, or those who are at high risk. • Severe hepatic impairment (with ritonavir). • Use in combination with drugs that both increase saquinavir plasma concentrations and prolong the QT interval. • Concomitant alfuzosin, amiodarone, atazanavir, bepridil, chlorpromazine, cisapride, clarithromycin, clozapine, dapsone, disopyramide, dofetilide, ergots, erythromycin, flecainide, halofantrine, haloperidol, lidocaine, lovastatin, lurasidone, mesoridazine, oral midazolam, pentamidine, phenothiazines, pimozide, propafenone, quinidine, quinine, rifampin, sildenafil (Revatio; when used to treat PAH), sertindole, simvastatin, tacrolimus, thioridazine, trazodone, triazolam, ziprasidone. • Concomitant cobicistat, delavirdine, efavirenz, nevirapine, indinavir, nelfinavir, ibutilide, sotalol, fusidic acid, dexamethasone, tipranavir/ritonavir, fluticasone, salmeterol, St. John's wort, garlic caps, ketoconazole or itraconazole >200mg/day: not recommended. • Limit dose of atorvastatin to 20mg/day. • Plasma levels reduced by other CYP3A4 inducers (eg, carbamazepine, phenobarbital, phenytoin): not recommended. • Plasma levels increased by ritonavir, nefazodone. • Antagonizes oral contraceptives; consider alternative or additional contraceptive. • Potentiates CYP3A4 substrates (eg, calcium channel blockers, warfarin, cyclosporine, rapamycin, sildenafil, vardenafil, tadalafil), quetiapine, benzodiazepines, fentanyl, maraviroc, bosentan, colchicine; monitor their effects; may need reduced doses. • Caution with lopinavir/ritonavir, methadone, IV vincamine, digoxin, quinupristin/dalfopristin, tricyclics, omeprazole, others (see full labeling). • Concomitant rifabutin: reduce rifabutin dose by at least 75%; monitor.

ANTIRETROVIRAL CONTRAINDICATIONS AND DRUG INTERACTIONS* (Part 8 of 11)

Generic	Brand	Contraindications and Drug Interactions*
PROTEASE INHIBITORS (PIs) (continued)		
tipranavir (TPV)	Aptivus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moderate to severe hepatic insufficiency (Child-Pugh B–C). • Concomitant potent CYP3A inducers or substrates (eg, alfuzosin, amiodarone, bepridil, flecainide, propafenone, quinidine, rifampin, ergots, cisapride, St. John's wort, lovastatin, simvastatin, pimoziide, sildenafil, oral midazolam, triazolam). • Concomitant salmeterol, fluticasone, fosamprenavir, lopinavir, saquinavir, atazanavir, fluconazole, ketoconazole, itraconazole ≥ 200mg/day: not recommended. • Avoid metronidazole, disulfiram. • May be synergistic with enfuvirtide. • Potentiates PDE5 inhibitors (eg, sildenafil, tadalafil, vardenafil), trazodone, desipramine; reduce dose: see literature. • Avoid concomitant colchicine if renal or hepatic impairment; otherwise: reduce dose: see literature. • Reduce rifabutin dose by 75%. • Antagonizes estrogens (use non-hormonal contraceptives), methadone, valproic acid, omeprazole. • Antagonized by carbamazepine, phenobarbital, phenytoin. • Potentiates atorvastatin, rosuvastatin: use lowest possible dose. • Monitor hypoglycemics, immunosuppressants, tricyclics, SSRIs, warfarin, drugs that affect or are affected by CYP3A4 (eg, azole antifungals, calcium channel blockers, clarithromycin, NNRTIs, PIs, statins). • Increased risk of bleeding with concomitant anticoagulants, antiplatelet agents, high-dose Vit.E. • Separate dosing of didanosine, antacids. • Oral soln: avoid high-dose Vit.E supplements.

MULTICLASS FIXED-DOSE COMBINATION

abacavir/ dolutegravir/ lamivudine	Triumeq	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of HLA-B*5701 allele. Previous hypersensitivity reaction to any of the components. Concomitant dofetilide. Moderate or severe hepatic impairment. • Concomitant other abacavir- or lamivudine-containing products: not recommended. • Ethanol may increase abacavir levels. • Abacavir may increase clearance of methadone. • Dolutegravir may be affected by drugs that induce or inhibit UGT1A1, CYP3A, UGT1A3, UGT1A9, BCRP, and P-gp enzymes or transporters. • Avoid concomitant nevirapine, oxcarbazepine, phenytoin, phenobarbital, carbamazepine, St. John's wort. • Potentiates metformin (limit metformin dose to 1g/day); adjust metformin dose when stopping Triumeq; monitor blood glucose. • Concomitant etravirine without atazanavir/ritonavir, darunavir/ritonavir, or lopinavir/ritonavir: not recommended. • Concomitant efavirenz, fosamprenavir/ritonavir, tipranavir/ritonavir, carbamazepine, rifampin: give additional dolutegravir 50mg separated by 12hrs from Triumeq. • Concomitant cation-containing antacids or laxatives, sucralfate, buffered drugs, oral calcium/iron supplements, multivitamins; give Triumeq 2hrs before or 6hrs after; alternatively, oral calcium/iron can be used at the same time when taken with food. • Monitor for toxicities with IFN-α \pm ribavirin (consider reducing dose or discontinue one or both drugs).
atazanavir/cobicistat	Evotaz	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concomitant alfuzosin, ranolazine, dronedarone, carbamazepine, phenobarbital, phenytoin, colchicine (in renal/hepatic impaired), rifampin, irinotecan, lurasidone, pimoziide, triazolam, oral midazolam, ergots, cisapride, elbasvir/grazoprevir, St. John's wort, lovastatin, simvastatin, nevirapine, sildenafil (for PAH), indinavir. • Separate dosing with concomitant H2 receptor antagonists, PPIs (not recommended in treatment-experienced), antacids, enteric-coated didanosine. • Concomitant tenofovir DF with concomitant or recent nephrotoxic agents, other antiretrovirals that require CYP3A inhibition (eg, HIV protease inhibitors, elvitegravir), ritonavir or ritonavir-containing products, CYP2C8 substrates with narrow therapeutic indices (eg, paclitaxel, repaglinide), efavirenz, etravirine, boceprevir, simeprevir, apixaban, rivaroxaban, dabigatran etexilate, avanafil, inhaled/nasal steroids, salmeterol, voriconazole: not recommended. • May need to adjust dose of insulin, antidiabetics, dasatinib, nilotinib, sildenafil, tadalafil, vardenafil, perphenazine, risperidone, thioridazine, buprenorphine, naloxone, methadone, tramadol, bosentan, rifabutin, and sedatives/hypnotics. • Concomitant maraviroc: give maraviroc 150mg twice daily. • Potentiates quetiapine: consider alternative antiretrovirals; if coadministration necessary, reduce quetiapine to 1/6 of current dose and monitor. • Monitor concomitant antiarrhythmics, digoxin, vincristine, vinblastine, warfarin, clonazepam, lamotrigine, SSRIs, TCAs, trazodone, fentanyl, immunosuppressants, other statins, β-blockers, CCBs. • Concomitant clarithromycin, erythromycin, telithromycin, CYP3A-inducing anticonvulsants (eg, eslicarbazepine, oxcarbazepine), systemic corticosteroids (eg, dexamethasone): consider alternatives.

(continued)

Generic	Brand	Contraindications and Drug Interactions*
MULTICLASS FIXED-DOSE COMBINATION (continued)		
darunavir/cobicistat	Prezcobix	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concomitant alfuzosin, ranolazine, dronedarone, carbamazepine, phenobarbital, phenytoin, colchicine (in renal/hepatic impaired), rifampin, lurasidone, pimozide, ergots, cisapride, St. John's wort, elbasvir/grazoprevir, lovastatin, simvastatin, oral midazolam, triazolam, sildenafil (for PAH). • Concomitant tenofovir DF with concomitant or recent nephrotoxic agents, darunavir- or cobicistat-containing products, ritonavir, or other antiretrovirals that require PK boosting (eg, another protease inhibitor, elvitegravir), efavirenz, etravirine, nevirapine, apixaban, dabigatran etexilate, rivaroxaban, voriconazole, rifapentine, simeprevir, everolimus, salmeterol, avanafil: not recommended. • May need to adjust dose of dasatinib, nilotinib, colchicine, sildenafil, tadalafil, vardenafil, perphenazine, risperidone, thioridazine, buprenorphine, buprenorphine/naloxone, methadone, tramadol, bosentan, rifabutin, sedatives/hypnotics. • Concomitant maraviroc: give maraviroc 150mg twice daily. • Concomitant quetiapine: consider alternative antiretrovirals; if necessary, reduce quetiapine to 1/6 of current dose and monitor. • Monitor with antiarrhythmics, digoxin, warfarin, clonazepam, SSRIs, TCAs, trazodone, antimalarials (eg, artemether, lumefantrine), antifungals, fentanyl, oxycodone, immunosuppressants, other statins, β-blockers, calcium channel blockers. • Concomitant antibacterials (eg, clarithromycin, erythromycin, telithromycin), CYP3A-inducing anticonvulsants that are not contraindicated (eg, eslicarbazepine, oxcarbazepine), corticosteroids: consider alternatives. • Concomitant vincristine, vinblastine: consider temporarily withholding cobicistat-containing regimen if significant hematologic or GI adverse events develop. • Concomitant hormonal contraceptives: consider additional or alternative contraception. • Separate dosing of didanosine at least 1hr before or 2hrs after.
efavirenz (EVF)/emtricitabine (FTC)/tenofovir disoproxil fumarate (TDF)	Atripla	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concomitant voriconazole. • Avoid concomitant drugs that contain emtricitabine, tenofovir DF, tenofovir alafenamide, efavirenz (unless for dose adjustment), or lamivudine. • Avoid atazanavir ± ritonavir, posaconazole, boceprevir, simeprevir, adefovir dipivoxil, sofosbuvir/velpatasvir. • Additive CNS effects with alcohol, psychoactive drugs. • Caution with drugs metabolized by, or that affect activity of, CYP2C9, CYP2C19, CYP3A4, CYP2B6. • Potentiates didanosine levels; monitor closely; discontinue or reduce didanosine dose if toxicity develops. • Concomitant ritonavir: monitor liver function and toxicity. • Tenofovir levels increased by lopinavir/ritonavir, darunavir + ritonavir, ledipasvir/sofosbuvir; monitor and discontinue if toxicity occurs. • Antagonized by phenobarbital, carbamazepine, phenytoin, rifampin (see Adult), rifabutin. • May antagonize indinavir (may be ineffective, even with increased dose), amprenavir, atazanavir, saquinavir, bupropion, CCBs (eg, diltiazem, felodipine, nicardipine, nifedipine, verapamil), itraconazole, ketoconazole, lopinavir (adjust dose), maraviroc, methadone, rifabutin (increase dose), raltegravir, sertraline, statins, progestins (eg, norelgestromin, levonorgestrel), immunosuppressants (eg, cyclosporine, sirolimus, tacrolimus), antimalarials. • Closely monitor warfarin, anticonvulsants (decreased levels of phenytoin, phenobarbital, carbamazepine), rifabutin, immunosuppressants, methadone, others. • Avoid concomitant or recent use of nephrotoxic agents. • Monitor drugs that decrease renal function or compete for renal tubular secretion (eg, acyclovir, adefovir dipivoxil, cidofovir, ganciclovir, valacyclovir, valganciclovir, aminoglycosides, high-dose or multiple NSAIDs). • Concomitant drugs with a known risk for Torsade de Pointes (eg, clarithromycin); consider alternatives. • Efavirenz may cause false (+) cannabis screening test (CEDIA DAU multi-level THC assay).

Generic	Brand	Contraindications and Drug Interactions*
MULTICLASS FIXED-DOSE COMBINATION (continued)		
emtricitabine (FTC)/rilpivirine/tenofovir alafenamide (TAF)	Odefsey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concomitant carbamazepine, oxcarbazepine, phenobarbital, phenytoin, rifampin, rifapentine, dextansoprazole, esomeprazole, lansoprazole, omeprazole, pantoprazole, rabeprazole, systemic dexamethasone (more than a single dose), St. John's wort. • Avoid with concurrent or recent use of nephrotoxic agents. • Concomitant antimycobacterials (eg, rifabutin): not recommended. • May be potentiated by CYP3A, P-gp and BCRP inhibitors, antagonized by CYP3A or P-gp inducers. • Concomitant drugs that strongly affect P-gp activity (eg, cyclosporine) may lead to changes in TAF absorption. • Concomitant drugs with a known risk for Torsade de Pointes; consider alternatives. • May be potentiated by drugs that decrease renal function or compete for active tubular secretion (eg, acyclovir, cidofovir, ganciclovir, valacyclovir, valganciclovir, aminoglycosides, NSAIDs). • Separate antacids by (≥2hrs before or 4hrs after) or H2-receptor antagonists by (≥12hrs before or ≥4hrs after) Odefsey. • Monitor for breakthrough fungal infections with concomitant azole antifungals. • Concomitant clarithromycin, erythromycin, telithromycin; consider alternative (eg, azithromycin). • Monitor methadone.
emtricitabine (FTC)/rilpivirine/tenofovir disoproxil fumarate (TDF)	Complera	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concomitant carbamazepine, oxcarbazepine, phenobarbital, phenytoin, rifampin, rifapentine, esomeprazole, dextansoprazole, lansoprazole, omeprazole, pantoprazole, rabeprazole, systemic dexamethasone (more than single dose), St. John's wort. • Avoid concomitant drugs that contain emtricitabine, tenofovir DF, tenofovir alafenamide, rilpivirine (unless for dose adjustment), lamivudine, or adefovir dipivoxil. • Avoid concomitant or recent use of nephrotoxic agents. • Tenofovir levels increased by concomitant ledipasvir/sofosbuvir or sofosbuvir/velpatasvir; monitor for toxicity. • Emtricitabine/tenofovir: monitor drugs that reduce renal function or compete for renal tubular secretion (eg, adefovir dipivoxil, cidofovir, acyclovir, valacyclovir, ganciclovir, valganciclovir, aminoglycosides, high-dose or multiple NSAIDs). • Rilpivirine: potentiated by CYP3A inhibitors; antagonized by CYP3A inducers, concomitant rifabutin. • Monitor for breakthrough fungal infections with concomitant azole antifungals. • Concomitant clarithromycin, erythromycin, telithromycin; consider alternative (eg, azithromycin). • Monitor methadone. • Separate dosing of antacids by ≥2hrs before or ≥4hrs after rilpivirine; or H2-receptor antagonists by ≥12hrs before or 4hrs after rilpivirine; drugs that increase gastric pH may result in decreased plasma concentrations. • Caution with drugs with a known risk for torsades de pointes.
emtricitabine (FTC)/tenofovir alafenamide (TAF)	Descovy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concomitant drugs that strongly affect P-gp activity may lead to changes in TAF absorption. • Avoid with concurrent or recent use of nephrotoxic agents. • Concomitant tipranavir/ritonavir, antimycobacterials (eg, rifabutin, rifampin, rifapentine), St. John's wort: not recommended. • May be antagonized by anticonvulsants (eg, carbamazepine, oxcarbazepine, phenobarbital, phenytoin; consider alternatives). • May be potentiated by drugs that decrease renal function or compete for active tubular secretion (eg, acyclovir, cidofovir, ganciclovir, valacyclovir, valganciclovir, aminoglycosides, NSAIDs).

Generic	Brand	Contraindications and Drug Interactions*
MULTICLASS FIXED-DOSE COMBINATION (continued)		
elvitegravir/ cobicistat/ emtricitabine (FTC)/tenofovir alafenamide (AF)	Genvoya	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concomitant alfuzosin, carbamazepine, phenobarbital, phenytoin, rifampin, lurasidone, pimozide, ergots, cisapride, St. John's wort, lovastatin, simvastatin, sildenafil (as Revatio for PAH), triazolam, oral midazolam. • Avoid with concurrent or recent use of nephrotoxic agents. • Do not co-administer with other antiretroviral agents (eg, elvitegravir, cobicistat, emtricitabine, tenofovir DF, lamivudine, adefovir dipivoxil, ritonavir) or antimycobacterials (eg, rifabutin, rifapentine). • May be potentiated by drugs that decrease renal function or compete for active tubular secretion (eg, acyclovir, cidofovir, ganciclovir, valacyclovir, valganciclovir, aminoglycosides, NSAIDs). • Separate antacids by at least 2 hours. • May potentiate antiarrhythmics, digoxin, clarithromycin (reduce dose by 50% if CrCl 50–60mL/min), telithromycin, IV midazolam, diazepam, ethosuximide, SSRIs, TCAs, trazodone, ketoconazole, itraconazole, voriconazole, beta-blockers, CCBs, fluticasone (use alternatives), atorvastatin, immunosuppressants, neuroleptics, sedatives/hypnotics, PDE5 inhibitors, antipsychotics, quetiapine (consider alternative antiretrovirals; if necessary, reduce quetiapine to 1/6 of current dose and monitor). • Antagonized by oxcarbazepine, corticosteroids (eg, oral dexamethasone, betamethasone, budesonide); consider alternatives. • Concomitant colchicine (see full labeling); avoid in renal or hepatic impairment. • Concomitant buprenorphine/naloxone; monitor. • Discontinue bosentan ≥36 hours prior to initiation of Genvoya; resume bosentan after ≥10 days following initiation. • Concomitant salmeterol: not recommended; increased risk of cardiovascular events. • Use alternative non-hormonal methods of contraception. • Monitor INR with warfarin.
elvitegravir/ cobicistat/ emtricitabine (FTC)/ tenofovir disoproxil fumarate (TDF)	Stribild	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concomitant alfuzosin, carbamazepine, phenobarbital, phenytoin, rifampin, ergots, cisapride, St. John's wort, lovastatin, simvastatin, lurasidone, pimozide, sildenafil (for PAH), triazolam, oral midazolam. • Not recommended with other antiretroviral agents, rifabutin, rifapentine, or ledipasvir/sofosbuvir. • Avoid with concurrent or recent use of nephrotoxic agents (eg, high-dose or multiple NSAIDs). • Concomitant drugs that reduce renal function or compete for active tubular secretion may potentiate emtricitabine, tenofovir (eg, acyclovir, cidofovir, ganciclovir, valacyclovir, valganciclovir, gentamicin). • Separate antacids by at least 2hrs. • May potentiate antiarrhythmics, digoxin, clarithromycin (reduce dose by 50% if CrCl 50–60mL/min), clonazepam, ethosuximide, SSRIs, TCAs, trazodone, ketoconazole (max 200mg/day), itraconazole (max 200mg/day), voriconazole, beta-blockers, calcium channel blockers, fluticasone (use alternatives), atorvastatin, immunosuppressants (monitor), buprenorphine, sedatives/hypnotics, PDE5 inhibitors (see full labeling for dose adjustments), antipsychotics, quetiapine (reduce dose by 1/6 or consider alternative antiretrovirals). • Antagonized by oxcarbazepine, systemic dexamethasone. • Concomitant colchicine (see full labeling); not recommended in renal or hepatic impairment. • Discontinue use of bosentan at least 36hrs prior to initiation of Stribild; after at least 10 days following initiation, resume bosentan. • Concomitant salmeterol: not recommended; increased risk of cardiovascular events. • Use alternative non-hormonal methods of contraception. • Monitor INR with warfarin.

NOTES

Key: *Those listed in **bold type** are contraindications.

Not an inclusive list of medications and/or contraindications and drug interactions. Please see drug monograph at www.eMPR.com and/or contact company for full drug labeling.