

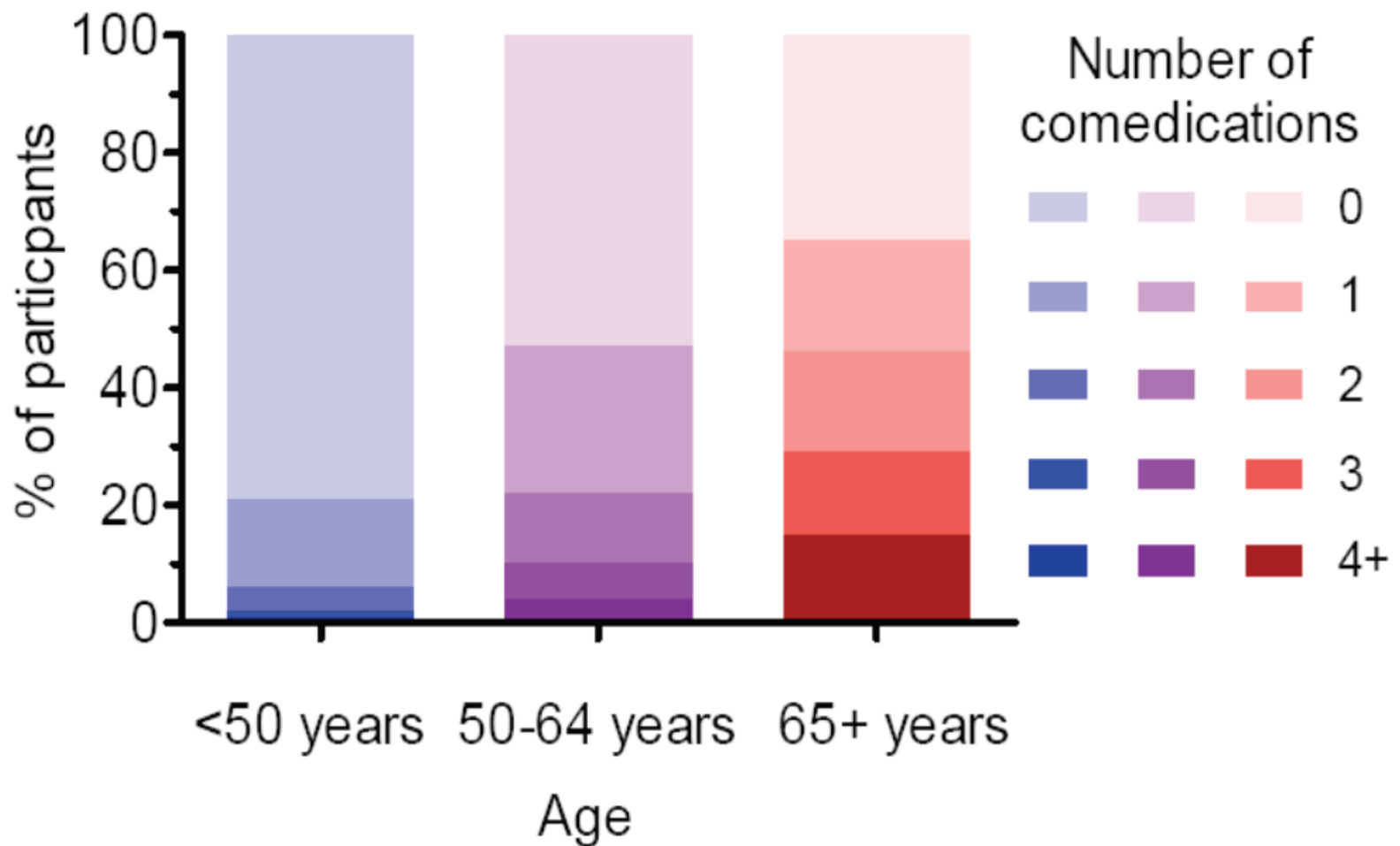
**POLIFARMACIA E  
INTERACCIONES  
FARMACOLÓGICAS.  
JORNADA 17 DE OCTUBRE DE  
2014**

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Barcelona**

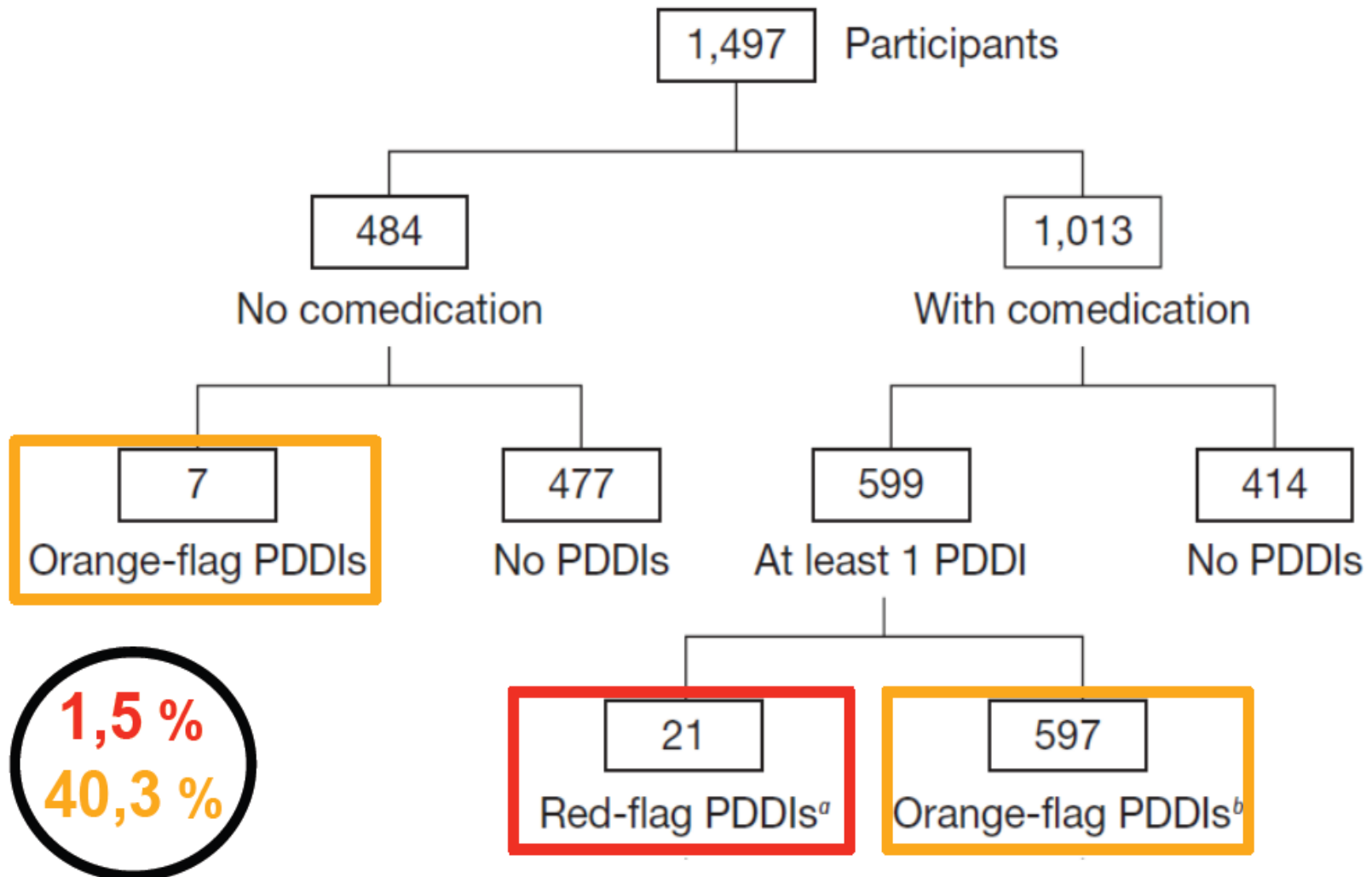
# OBJETIVOS

- Revisar relevancia epidemiológica, polifarmacia e interacciones
- Revisar conceptos de interacciones
  - Tipos de interacciones, mecanismos de interacciones
  - Principales fármacos involucrados
- Revisar proceso de evaluación interacciones
  - Donde encontrar información
  - Evaluación de los datos

# Polimedicación según edad en VIH



# Cohorte suiza: comedición-interacciones



# Cohorte suiza: comedificación

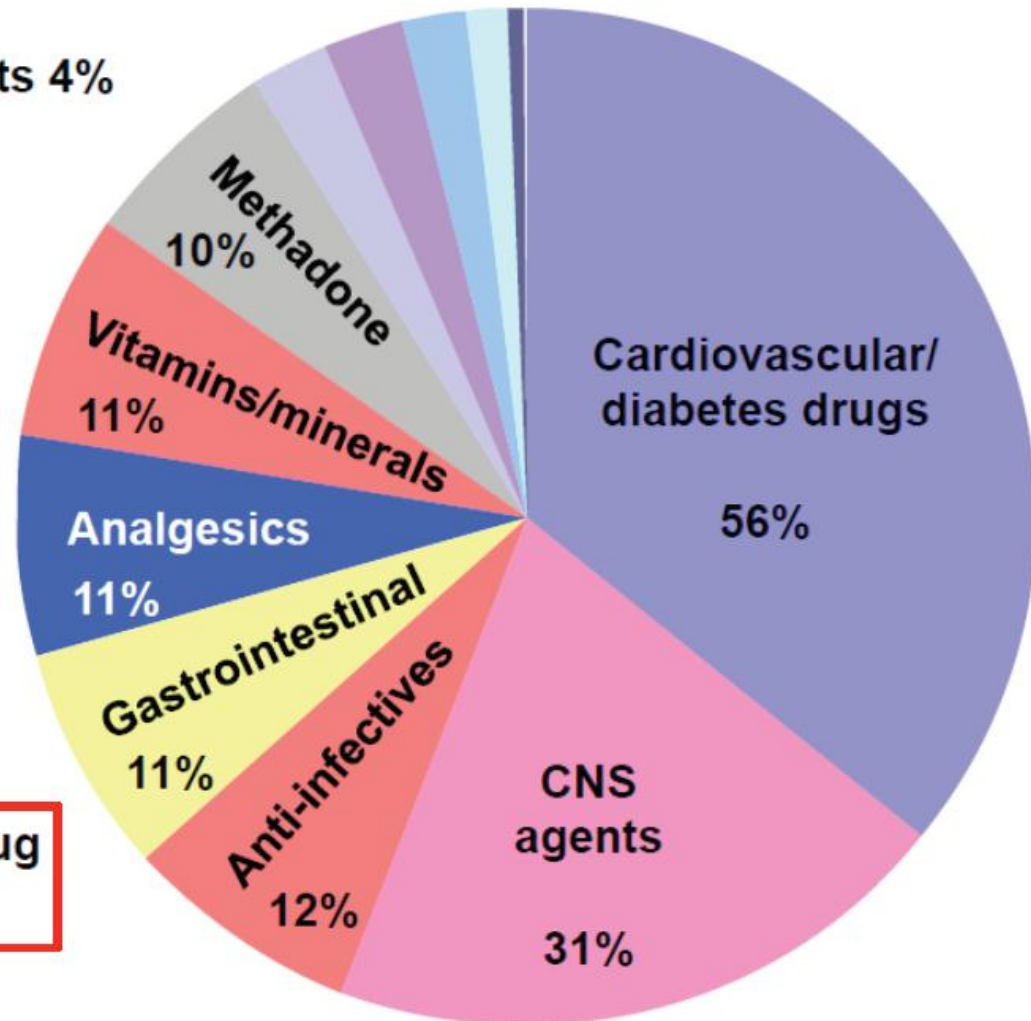
Immunosuppressants 4%

Hormones 3%

Bronchodilators 3%

Antihistamines 2%

Herbals 1%



At least 1 drug–drug interaction in 40%

# Clinically Significant Interactions in HIV+ patients

| Study                    | Year | Setting                 | N    | CSDI | Screen Tool                  | Adverse             | Notes                               |
|--------------------------|------|-------------------------|------|------|------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------------|
| <i>de Maat et al</i>     | 2004 | Netherlands             | 115  | 26%  | Liverpool site               | NR                  | <i>Pharmacy screening effective</i> |
|                          |      |                         | 105  | 23%  |                              |                     |                                     |
| <i>Shah et al</i>        | 2007 | USA (Medicaid)          | 571  | 30%  | Liverpool site<br>Micromedex | No VL impact        | <i>Audit</i>                        |
| <i>Miller et al</i>      | 2007 | USA (hospital)          | 153  | 41%  | DHHS SPC/PI<br>Micromedex    | NR                  |                                     |
| <i>Kigen et al</i>       | 2009 | Kenya (hospital)        | 996  | 34%  | Liverpool site               | NR                  |                                     |
| <i>Marzolini et al</i>   | 2009 | Swiss Cohort (hospital) | 1497 | 40%  | Liverpool site               | No VL or CD4 impact |                                     |
| <i>Evans Jones et al</i> | 2009 | UK (hospital)           | 159  | 27%  | Liverpool site               | NR                  | Only 36% CSDIs identified           |
| <i>Patel et al</i>       | 2011 | USA                     | 190  | 34%  | Lexi-interact                |                     | >5 non-HIV meds increase risk       |

Presentación Dr David Back (Liverpool UK) drug interactions that matter.

# Problemas asociados con polifarmacia

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## ■ Interacciones medicamentosas

- **Múltiples prescriptores**
- **Pobre registro de la medicación que toman los pacientes**
  - **Más de la mitad de los fármacos dispensados en la comunidad no se registran en la HC**
  - **Tratamientos complementarios/alternativos**
- **No reconocidas**
  - **Sólo 36% de las potencialmente relevantes y 54% de las potencialmente fatales**

# **INTERACCIÓN. DEFINICIÓN.**

**Modificación en la respuesta de un fármaco secundaria a la acción de otro fármaco, alimento, bebida o contaminante ambiental.**

# TIPOS DE INTERACCIONES.

## ■ Farmacocinéticas.

- \* Absorción.

- \* Distribución.

- \* Metabolismo.

- \* Excreción.

## ■ Farmacodinámicas.

- Respuesta en el órgano diana.

# INTERACCIONES FARMACOCINÉTICAS

- Cambios en la absorción GI
- Desplazamiento unión a proteínas
  - e.g. acenocumarol y T/S
- Mediada por P450
  - Inhibición enzimática
  - Inducción enzimática
- Disminución de la excreción renal
- Mediada por la glicoproteína P
  - Nuevo concepto: bomba de eflujo intracelular

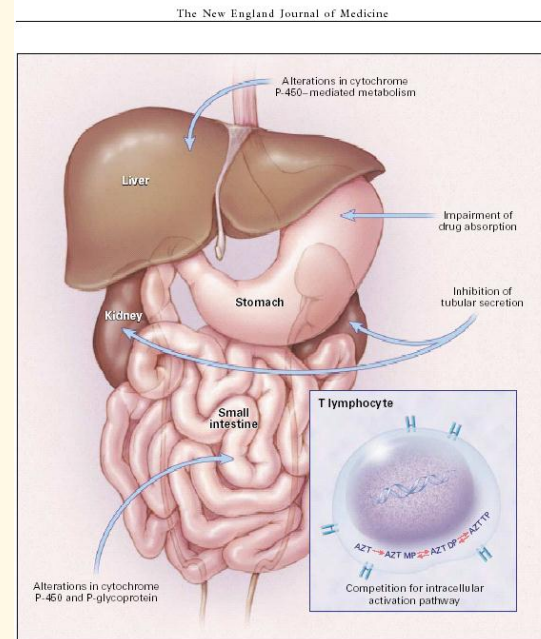
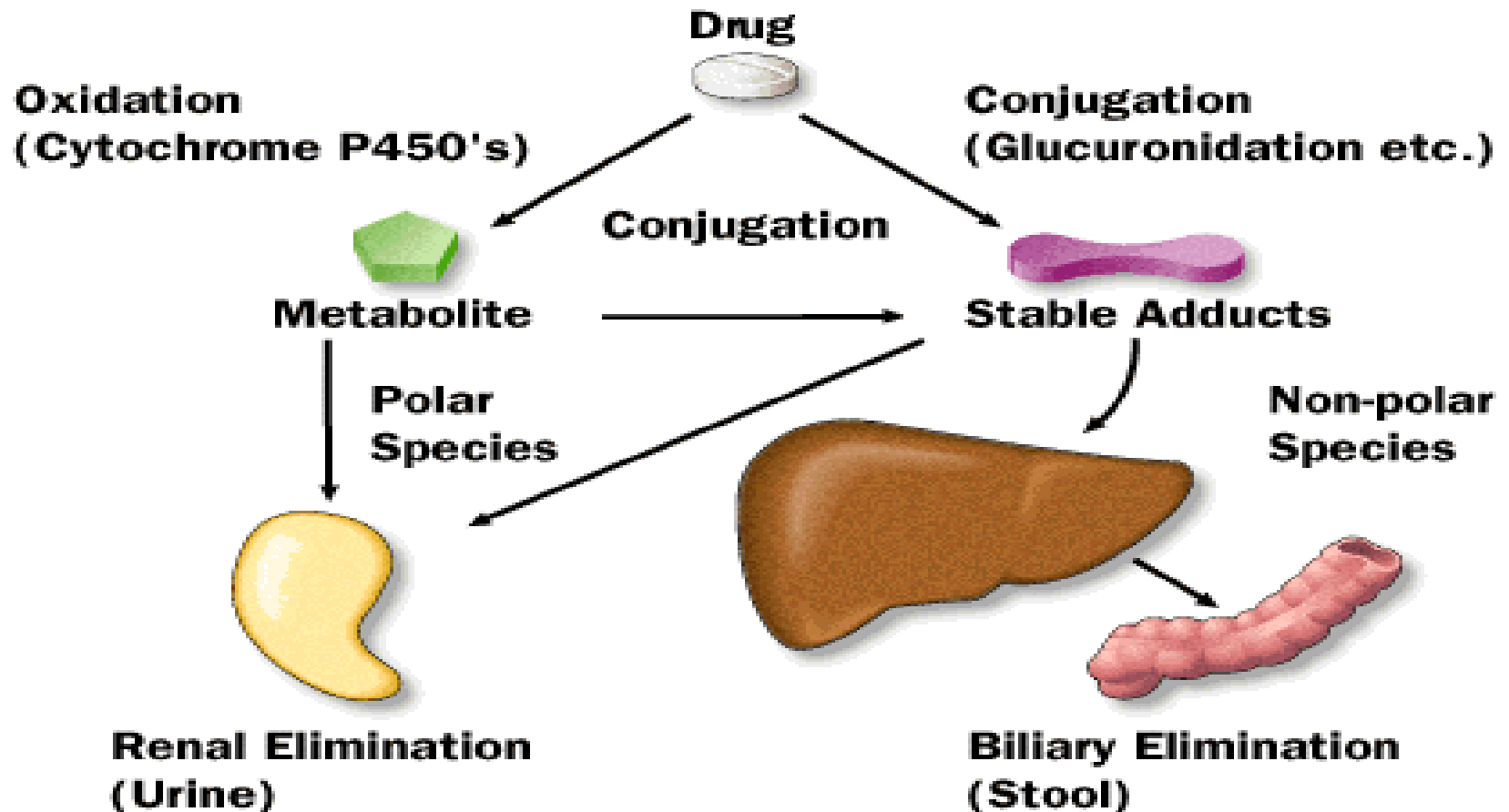


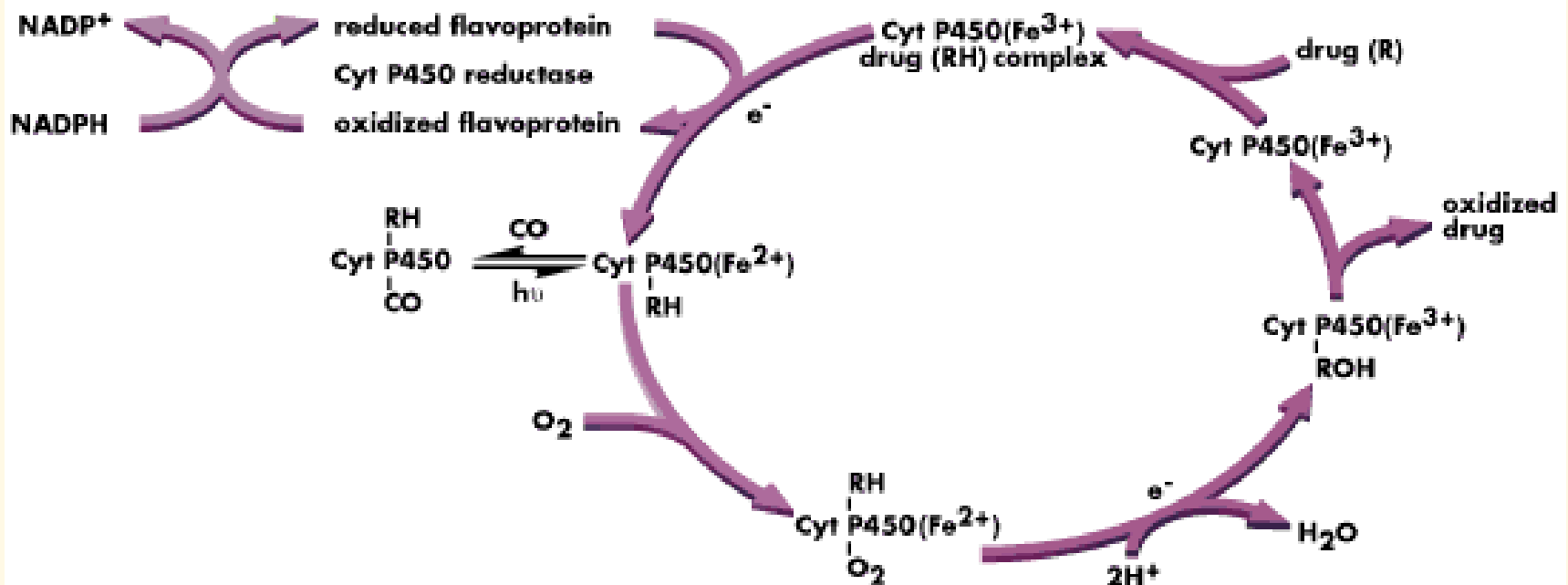
Figure 1. Various Sites in the Body in Which Drug Interactions Occur. The inset shows a T lymphocyte in which nucleoside-analogue reverse-transcriptase inhibitors are undergoing intracellular conversion to their active forms. AZT denotes zidovudine, MP monophosphate, DP diphosphate, and TP triphosphate.

# METABOLISMO



# CITOCROMO P-450.

- Mayor complejo enzimático involucrado en el metabolismo de los fármacos.  
Diversas familias (CYP1, CYP2, CYP3) y subfamilias (CYP3A) con diversas isoenzimas (1A2, 2C19, 2C9, 2D6, 3A4)
- 3A4 and 2D6 responsables de la mayoría de interacciones en pacientes con TAR.



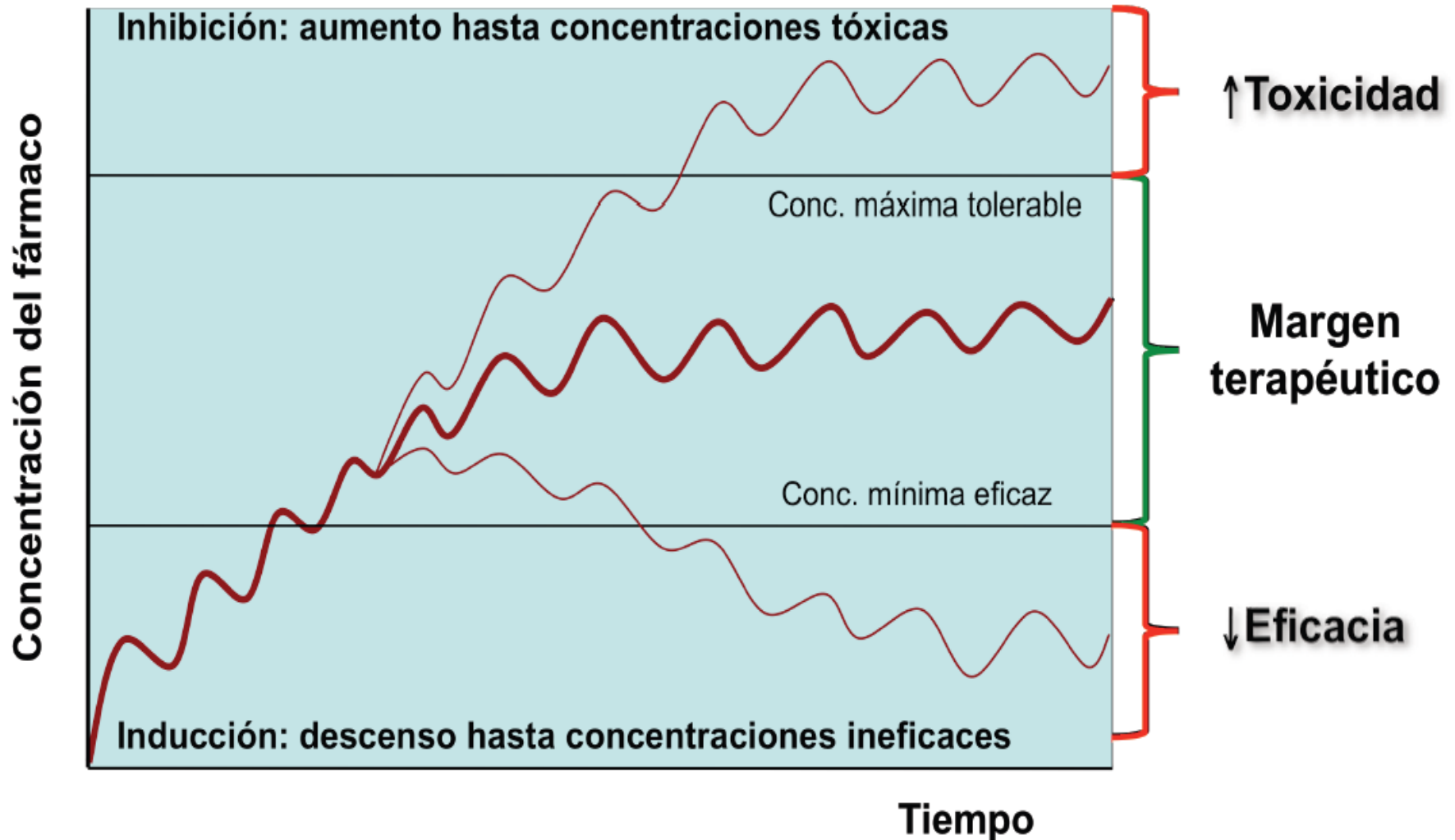
# INDUCCIÓN DEL CITOCROMO P-450

- **Proceso lento. Días o semanas.**
- **Incremento de la transcripción de ADN a ARN.**
- **Relación con la semivida plasmática.**
- **Mayor semivida, tarda más tiempo en producir efecto inductor.**
- **Desaparición del efecto, más largo con fármacos de semivida más larga.**
- **Producen disminución de efecto del substrato.**

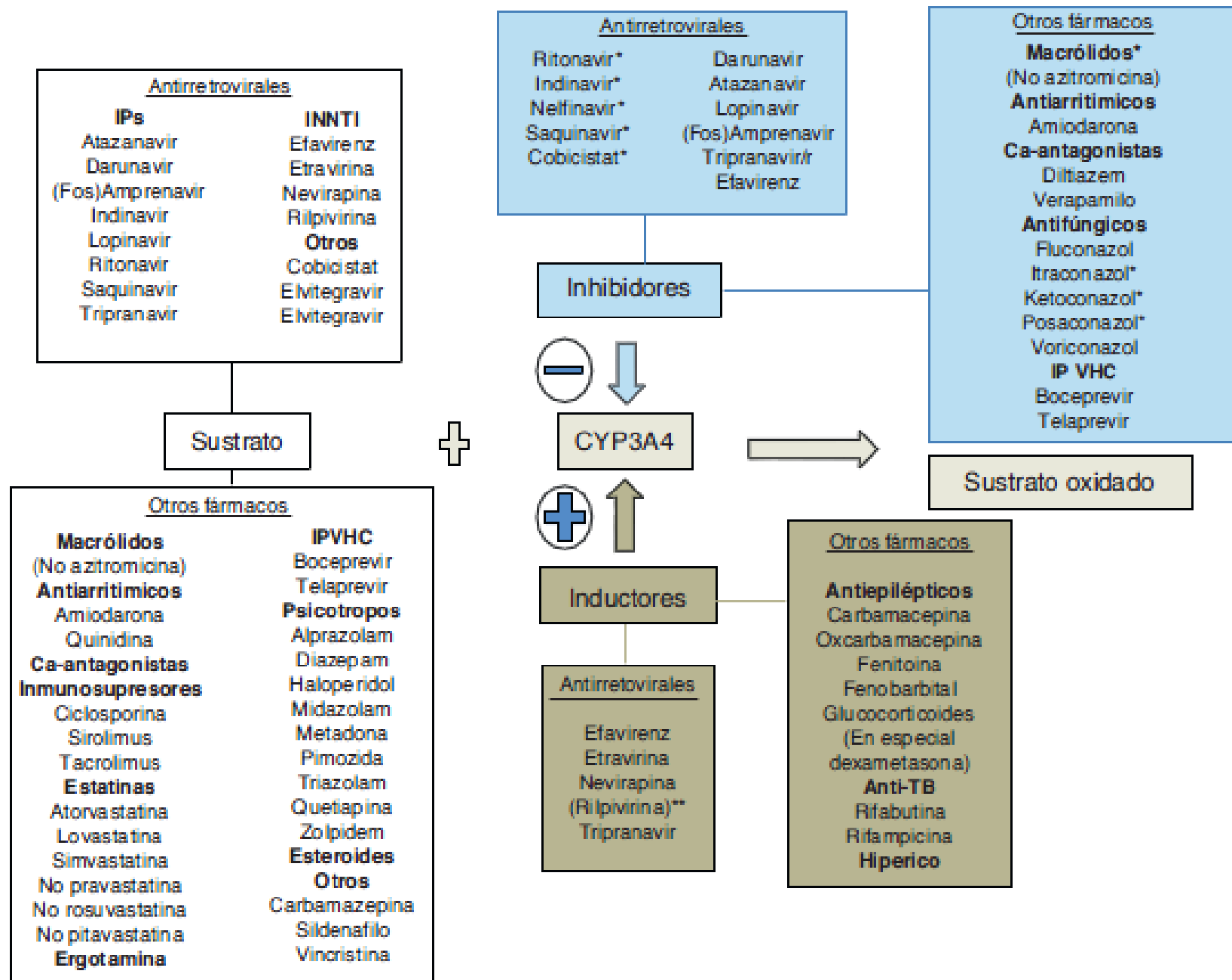
# INHIBICIÓN DEL CITOCROMO P-450.

- **Proceso inmediato.**
- **Mecanismo competitivo entre el inhibidor y el substrato por la enzima.**
- **Efecto máximo a las 5 semividas.**
- **I. Proteasas: 24-48 h.**
- **Incrementan los niveles del substrato.**
- **Peligro de toxicidad.**

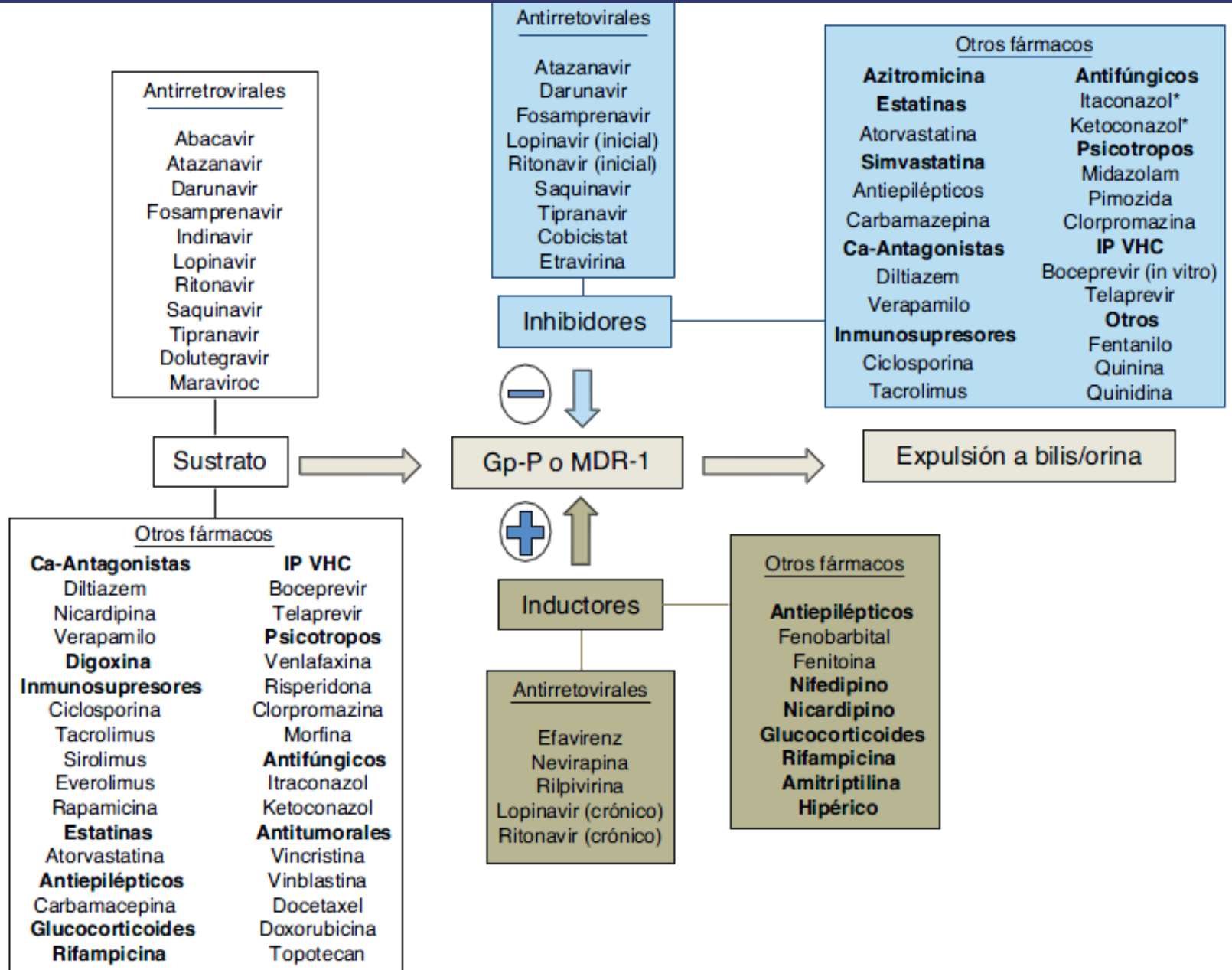
# Consecuencias de las interacciones PK



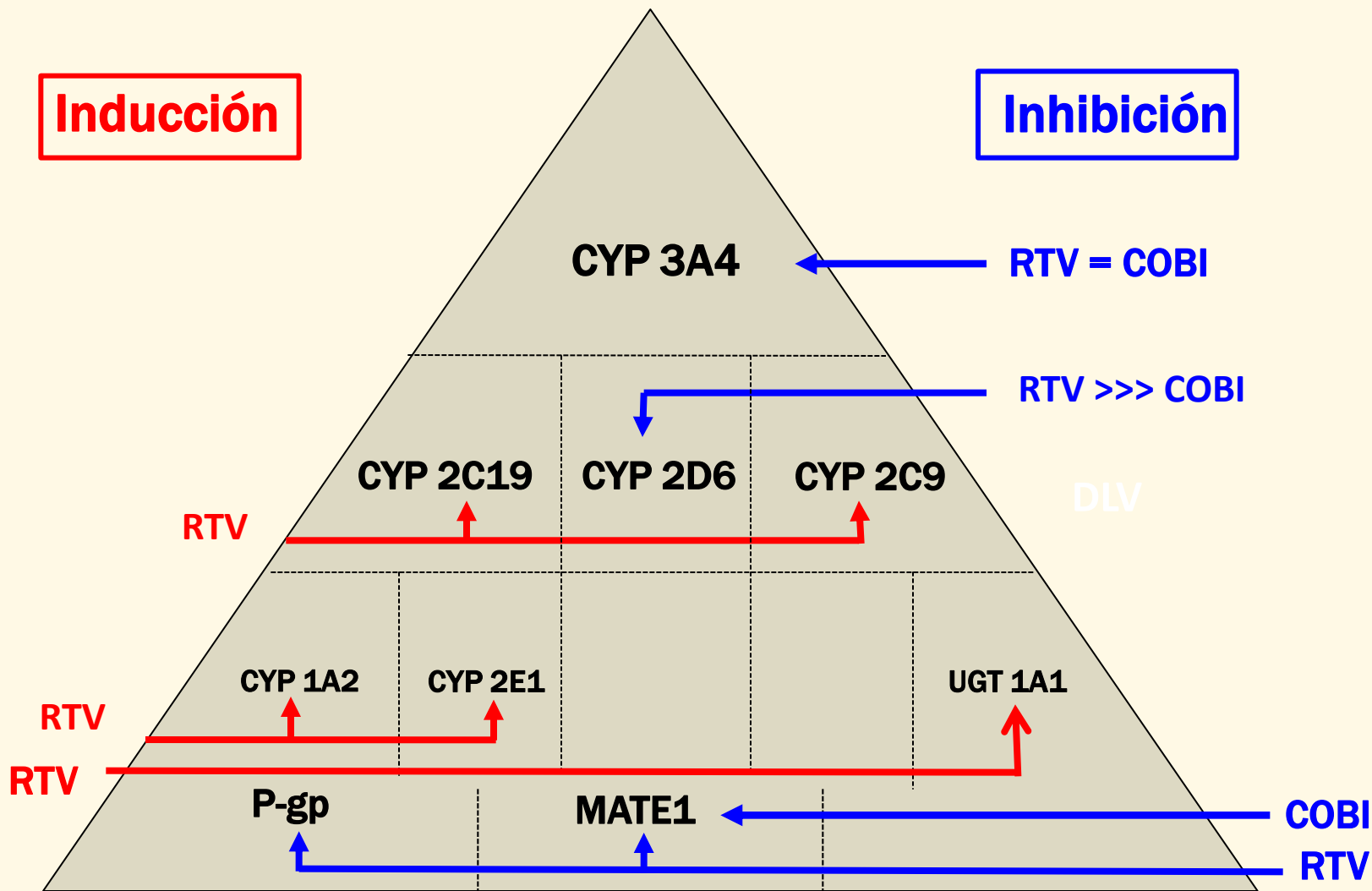
# PRINCIPALES FÁRMACOS SUSTRATOS, INDUCTORES E INHIBIDORES DE CYP 3A4



# PRINCIPALES FÁRMACOS QUE SON SUSTRATOS, INDUCTORES O INHIBIDORES DE GLICOPROTEINA -P



# Efectos de COBI y RTV sobre los sistemas enzimáticos



# INTERACCIÓN CON ALIMENTOS

## Con alimentos



## Con o sin alimentos:



- **Etravirina**

↑ x 2 AUC (con alimentos, no importa %grasa)

Schöller-Gyüre M. *Pharmacotherapy* 2008;28(10):1215-22

- **Rilpivirina**

En ayunas AUC ↓ 43%; bebidas hiperproteicas ↓ 50%

Crauwels H. [Abst P32]. 9th Int Workshop on Clin Pharmacol of HIV Therapy. New Orleans 2008.

- **Darunavir/ritonavir**

↑ 42% AUC      Sekar V. *J Clin Pharmacol* 2007;47(4):479-84.

- **Elvitegravir**

↑ 36-91% AUC [http://www.ema.europa.eu/docs/es\\_ES/document\\_library/EPAR\\_-\\_Product\\_Information/human/002574/WC500144272.pdf](http://www.ema.europa.eu/docs/es_ES/document_library/EPAR_-_Product_Information/human/002574/WC500144272.pdf)

- **Maraviroc**      Weatherley B [abst P17b]. 9th Int Works on Clin Pharmacol of HIV Therapy. New Orleans 2008.

- **Raltegravir**

Wenning L [abstH-1046]. 47th ICAAC. Chicago 2007.

# INTERACCIÓN CON ALIMENTOS

**ARV** que hay que administrar **sin** alimentos (30´ antes o 2h después de comer)



Efavirenz: en ayunas al acostarse para reducir los efectos adversos SNC

# Interacciones entre ARV e IPs anti-VHC

| Drug        | EFV    | DRV-r       | ATV-r       | LPV-r       | RAL         | RPV         | ETV       |
|-------------|--------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|
| Telaprevir  | Yellow | Red         | Green       | Red         | Green       | Green *     | Green     |
| Boceprevir  | Red    | Red         | Red         | Red         | Green       | Green       | Green     |
| Faldaprevir | Yellow | Green       | Light Green | Light Red   | Light Green | Dark Blue   | Dark Blue |
| Simeprevir  | Red    | Dark Blue   | Dark Blue   | Dark Blue   | Dark Blue   | Green       | Dark Blue |
| Daclatasvir | Yellow | Light Green | Green       | Light Green | Light Green | Light Green | Dark Blue |
| Sofosbuvir  | Green  | Green       | Dark Blue   | Dark Blue   | Green       | Green       | Dark Blue |

- Association recommended (\*with caution)
- Association allowed in clinical trials
- Association not recommended
- Association not permitted in clinical trials
- Association allowed with   dose increase
- No data

van Heeswijk R. 18<sup>th</sup> CROI. Abstract 119. Boston. Marzo 2011.  
 Kakuda T. 13th International Workshop on Clinical Pharmacology of HIV Therapy  
 Abstract O\_18. Barcelona. Abril 2012.  
 Kasserra C.. 18<sup>th</sup> CROI. Abstract 118. Boston. Marzo 2011.  
 Hammond K,. 13th International Workshop on Clinical Pharmacology of HIV  
 Therapy, 2012, Barcelona. Abril. Abstract O\_15.  
 Kirby B et al. AASLD 2012. Boston. Abstract 1877.  
 Ouwerkerk-Mahadevan S, et al. CROI 2012. Seattle. Abstract 49.0.  
 van Heeswijk R, et al. 51<sup>st</sup> ICAAC; Chicago, IL; September 17-20, 2011. Abst. 1738a.  
 De Kanter C. 19th CROI. Abstract LB772. Seattle. Marzo 2012.

# INTERACCIONES ARV Y F. CARDIOVASCULARES

| Otros medicamentos |               | ATV/r            | DRV/r | LPV/r:           | EFV   | ETV  | NVP:  | RPV | MVC | RAL: |
|--------------------|---------------|------------------|-------|------------------|-------|------|-------|-----|-----|------|
| Cardiovasculares   | atorvastatina | ↑                | ↑     | ↑490%            | ↓43%  | ↓37% | ↓     | ↔   | ↔   | ↔    |
|                    | fluvastatina  | ↔                | ↔     | ↔                | ↑     | ↑    | ↔     | ↔   | ↔   | ↔    |
|                    | pravastatina  | ↔                | ↑81%  | ↔                | ↓44%  | ↓    | ↔     | ↔   | ↔   | ↔    |
|                    | rosuvastatina | ↑213%            | ↑48%  | ↑107%            | ↔     | ↑    | ↔     | ↔   | ↔   | ↔    |
|                    | simvastatina  | ↑                | ↑     | ↑                | ↓68%  | ↓    | ↓     | ↔   | ↔   | ↔    |
|                    | amlodipino    | ↑ <sup>iii</sup> | ↑     | ↑ <sup>iii</sup> | ↓     | ↓    | ↓     | ↔   | ↔   | ↔    |
|                    | diltiazem     | ↑ <sup>iii</sup> | ↑     | ↑ <sup>iii</sup> | ↓69%  | ↓E   | ↓     | E   | E   | ↔    |
|                    | metoprolol    | ↑ <sup>iii</sup> | ↑     | ↑ <sup>iii</sup> | ↔     | ↔    | ↔     | ↔   | ↔   | ↔    |
|                    | verapamilo    | ↑ <sup>iii</sup> | ↑     | ↑ <sup>iii</sup> | ↓     | ↓E   | ↓     | E   | E   | ↔    |
|                    | warfarina     | ↑ 0 ↓            | ↓     | ↓                | ↑ 0 ↓ | ↑    | ↑ 0 ↓ | ↔   | ↔   | ↔    |

# INTERACCIONES ARV Y F. SNC

| Otros medicamentos          |                  | ATV/r              | DRV/r           | LPV/r:           | EFV      | ETV | NVP: | RPV             | MVC | RAL: |
|-----------------------------|------------------|--------------------|-----------------|------------------|----------|-----|------|-----------------|-----|------|
| Fármacos que afectan al SNC | diazepam         | ↑                  | ↑               | ↑                | ↓        | ↑   | ↓    | ↔               | ↔   | ↔    |
|                             | midazolam (oral) | ↑                  | ↑               | ↑                | ↑        | ↓   | ↓    | ↔               | ↔   | ↔    |
|                             | triazolam        | ↑                  | ↑               | ↑                | ↑        | ↓   | ↓    | ↔               | ↔   | ↔    |
|                             | citalopram       | ↑ <sup>iii</sup>   | ↑               | ↑ <sup>iii</sup> | ↓        | ↓   | ↓    | ↔               | ↔   | ↔    |
|                             | mirtazapina      | ↑                  | ↑               | ↑                | ↓        | ↓   | ↓    | ↔               | ↔   | ↔    |
|                             | paroxetina       | ↑↓?                | ↓39%            | ↑↓?              | ↔        | ↔   | ↔    | ↔               | ↔   | ↔    |
|                             | sertralina       | ↓                  | ↓49%            | ↓                | ↓39%     | ↓   | ↓    | ↔               | ↔   | ↔    |
|                             | bupropión        | ↓                  | ↓               | ↓57%             | ↓55%     | ↔   | ↓    | ↔               | ↔   | ↔    |
|                             | pimozida         | ↑ <sup>iii</sup>   | ↑               | ↑ <sup>iii</sup> | ↑        | ↓   | ↓    | ↔ <sup>iv</sup> | ↔   | ↔    |
|                             | carbamazepina    | ↑D                 | ↑               | ↑D               | ↓27%D36% | D   | ↓D   | D               | D   | D    |
|                             | lamotrigina      | ↓39% <sup>ii</sup> | ↓ <sup>ii</sup> | ↓50%             | ↔        | ↔   | ↔    | ↔               | ↔   | ↔    |
|                             | fenitoína        | ↓D                 | ↓D              | ↓D               | ↓D       | D   | ↓D   | D               | D   | D    |

# INTERACCIONES ARV Y ANTIINFECCIOSOS

| Otros medicamentos |                | ATV/r            | DRV/r    | LPV/r:           | EFV      | ETV      | NVP:  | RPV  | MVC | RAL: |
|--------------------|----------------|------------------|----------|------------------|----------|----------|-------|------|-----|------|
| Antiinfecciosos    | boceprevir     | D35%             | ↓32%D44% | ↓45%D34%         | ↓19%E20% | ↑10%D23% | ↓E    | E    | E   | ↔    |
|                    | claritromicina | ↑ <sup>iii</sup> | ↑        | ↑ <sup>iii</sup> | ↓        | ↓E       | ↓     | E    | E   | ↔    |
|                    | fluconazol     | ↔                | ↔        | ↔                | ↔        | E86%     | E100% | E    | ↔   | ↔    |
|                    | itraconazol    | ↑E               | ↑E       | ↑E               | ↓        | ↓E       | ↓61%  | E    | E   | ↔    |
|                    | rifabutina     | ↑                | ↑E50%    | ↑                | ↓        | D37%     | ↑17%  | D    | *   | ↔    |
|                    | rifampicina    | D72%             | D        | D                | D26%     | D        | D58%  | D80% | D   | D40% |
|                    | telaprevir     | ↓20%E17%         | ↓35%D40% | ↓54%             | ↓26%D7%  | ↓16%     | ↓?    | ↓5%E | E   | E31% |
|                    | voriconazol    | ↓                | ↓        | ↓                | ↓E       | ↑E       | ↓E    | E    | E   | ↔    |



# Principales interacciones IBP-antiH2

| NNRTIs      |   |  |   |
|-------------|---|--|---|
| Rilpivirine | Administer antacids at least 2 hours before or at least 4 hours after rilpivirine. <sup>8</sup> | Rilpivirine AUC ↓ 76% with famotidine 40 mg. Rilpivirine should be separated at least 4 hours before or 12 hours following famotidine. <sup>9</sup>  | 37% ↓ Cmin of rilpivirine with omeprazole 20 mg. <b>Rilpivirine is contraindicated with PPIs</b> <sup>8</sup>   |
| PIs         |   |  |   |
| Atazanavir  | Administer antacids 1 hour before or 2 hours after atazanavir. <sup>10</sup>                    | <p><u>Famotidine:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 41% ↓ AUC and 42% ↓ Cmin of atazanavir (unboosted)<sup>11</sup></li> <li>• 20-23% ↓ AUC, Cmin of atazanavir (boosted)<sup>12</sup></li> </ul> <p>Give ATV 300/100 mg QD with famotidine simultaneously or 10 hours after H2RA. Maximum famotidine 40 mg BID (treatment-naïve) or 20 mg BID (treatment-experienced). If also on tenofovir, ↑ to ATV 400/100 mg QD in experienced patients.</p> | <p>Omeprazole 40 mg:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 93% ↓ atazanavir Cmin (unboosted),<sup>13</sup></li> <li>• 78% ↓ atazanavir Cmin (boosted)<sup>14</sup></li> </ul> <p>Omeprazole 20 mg:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 27% ↓ atazanavir Cmin (boosted)<sup>15</sup></li> </ul> <p>Coadministration of atazanavir with PPIs is not recommended. If coadministration is unavoidable, ↑ to atazanavir 400/100 mg and do not exceed omeprazole 20 mg.<sup>16</sup> Recommend close monitoring and TDM if available.</p> |

# Inhibidores Integrasa- antiácidos

Raltegravir: estudios aleatorizado prospectivo en voluntarios sanos (n=12)

|                       | <b>RAL 400 mg (DU)</b> | <b>RAL 400 mg(DU) +<br/>Maalox®</b> |
|-----------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Cmin                  | 37 ng/ml               | 13 ng/mL ↓67%                       |
| Cmin <15 ng/mL (CI95) |                        | 75%                                 |
| Tmax                  | 3h                     | 1h                                  |
| AUC/Cmax              |                        | Sin cambios                         |

Los iones divalentes reducen la absorción de RAL

Moss DM . Abstr #P-27. 13th IWCPHT 2012.

Song I. Abstr #O-07. 13th IWCPHT 2012.

Ramanathan S . J Acquir Immune Defic Syndr. 2013; 64: 45-50.

• RAL: La interacción podría tener importancia clínica por la reducción importante el la Cmin. En ausencia de más datos, evitar la asociación o administrar raltegravir 3-4 horas antes del antiácido.

Dolutegravir: ↓ >70% AUC ---- espaciar 2h ok

Elvitegravir ↓ 50% AUC ---- espaciar 2h ok


# Antidepresivos

| antidepresivos |               | ATV/r          | DRV/r | LPV/r:         | SQV/r           | EFV  | ETV | NVP: | RPV | MVC | RAL: |
|----------------|---------------|----------------|-------|----------------|-----------------|------|-----|------|-----|-----|------|
| ISRS           | citalopram    | ↑ <sup>a</sup> | ↑     | ↑ <sup>a</sup> | ↑ <sup>a</sup>  | ↓    | ↓   | ↓    | ↔   | ↔   | ↔    |
|                | escitalopram  | ↑ <sup>a</sup> | ↑     | ↑ <sup>a</sup> | ↑ <sup>a</sup>  | ↓    | ↓   | ↓    | ↔   | ↔   | ↔    |
|                | fluvoxamina   | ↑              | ↑     | ↑              | ↑               | ↔    | ↔   | ↔    | ↔   | ↔   | ↔    |
|                | fluoxetina    | ↑              | ↑     | ↑              | ↑               | ↔    | ↔   | ↔    | ↔   | ↔   | ↔    |
|                | paroxetina    | ↑↓?            | ↓39%  | ↑↓?            | ↑↓?             | ↔    | ↔   | ↔    | ↔   | ↔   | ↔    |
|                | sertralina    | ↓              | ↓49%  | ↓              | ↓               | ↓39% | ↓   | ↓    | ↔   | ↔   | ↔    |
| IRSN           | duloxetina    | ↑↓             | ↑↓    | ↑↓             | ↑↓              | ↔    | ↔   | ↔    | ↔   | ↔   | ↔    |
|                | venlafaxina   | ↑              | ↑     | ↑              | ↑               | ↓    | ↓   | ↓    | ↔   | D   | ↔    |
| ATC            | amitriptilina | ↑              | ↑     | ↑              | ↑ <sup>b</sup>  | ↔    | ↔   | ↔    | ↔   | ↔   | ↔    |
|                | clomipramina  | ↑              | ↑     | ↑              | ↑ <sup>b</sup>  | ↓    | ↓   | ↓    | ↔   | ↔   | ↔    |
|                | desipramina   | ↑              | ↑     | ↑5%            | ↑               | ↔    | ↔   | ↔    | ↔   | ↔   | ↔    |
|                | doxepina      | ↑              | ↑     | ↑              | ↑ <sup>b</sup>  | ↔    | ↔   | ↔    | ↔   | ↔   | ↔    |
|                | imipramina    | ↑ <sup>a</sup> | ↑     | ↑ <sup>a</sup> | ↑ <sup>a</sup>  | ↓    | ↓   | ↓    | ↔   | ↔   | ↔    |
|                | nortriptilina | ↑ <sup>a</sup> | ↑     | ↑ <sup>a</sup> | ↑ <sup>ab</sup> | ↔    | ↔   | ↔    | ↔   | ↔   | ↔    |
|                | trimipramina  | ↑              | ↑     | ↑              | ↑               | ↔    | ↔   | ↔    | ↔   | ↔   | ↔    |
| ATeC           | maprotilina   | ↑              | ↑     | ↑              | ↑               | ↔    | ↔   | ↔    | ↔   | ↔   | ↔    |
|                | mianserina    | ↑              | ↑     | ↑              | ↑               | ↓    | ↓   | ↓    | ↔   | ↔   | ↔    |
|                | mirtazapina   | ↑              | ↑     | ↑              | ↑               | ↓    | ↓   | ↓    | ↔   | ↔   | ↔    |
| Otros          | bupropión     | ↓              | ↓     | ↓57%           | ↓               | ↓55% | ↔   | ↓    | ↔   | ↔   | ↔    |
|                | lamotrigina   | ↓32%           | ↓     | ↓50%           | ↓               | ↔    | ↔   | ↔    | ↔   | ↔   | ↔    |
|                | nefazodona    | ↑              | ↑     | ↑              | ↑               | ↓    | ↓E  | ↓    | E   | E   | ↔    |
|                | Hipérico      | D              | D     | D              | D               | D    | D   | D    | D   | D   | ↔    |
|                | trazodona     | ↑              | ↑     | ↑              | ↑ <sup>b</sup>  | ↓    | ↓   | ↓    | ↔   | ↔   | ↔    |





# Drug Interactions Between Antiplatelet or Novel Oral Anticoagulant Medications and Antiretroviral Medications

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 and Margaret L. Ackman, BSc(Pharm), PharmD<sup>3</sup>

**Table 1.** Drug Interactions With PIs and Antiplatelet Agents.<sup>8-10,14-17,20-24</sup>

| PIs  | Clopidogrel  | Prasugrel  | Ticagrelor   | Clinical Management                                   |
|--|--|--|--|---|
| Ritonavir<br>Inhibitor of CYP3A4 (strong), Pgp,<br>and CYP2D6<br>Inducer of CYP2C19 (strong),<br>CYP2C9, and CYP1A2 (moderate) | No clinically significant<br>effect expected with<br>coadministration<br>with PI | Ritonavir ↓ clinical<br>effect through<br>inhibition<br>of CYP3A4<br>bioactivation | Possible ↑ risk of<br>bleeding through<br>inhibition of<br>metabolism through<br>CYP3A4 and<br>inhibition of Pgp<br>efflux | Suggest use of<br>clopidogrel with<br>concomitant PIs |
| Atazanavir<br>Inhibitor of CYP3A4 (moderate)   |  |  |  |   |
| Darunavir<br>Inhibitor of CYP3A4 (moderate)  |  |  |  |   |
| Lopinavir<br>Inhibitor of CYP3A4 (strong)  |  |  |  |   |

Abbreviations: PIs, protease inhibitors; CYP450, cytochrome P-450; Pgp, P-glycoprotein.

**Table 2.** Drug Interactions With PIs and NOACs.<sup>11-15,18,25-29</sup>

| PIs  | Dabigatran   | Rivaroxaban   | Apixaban  | Clinical Management       |
|--|--|---|---|---------------------------|
| Ritonavir  |  |   |   |                           |
| Inhibitor of CYP3A4 (strong), Pgp, and CYP2D6              | Possible ↑ AUC as a result of inhibition of Pgp; unlikely to be clinically relevant if administration times are separated by 2 hours | Possible ↑ clinical effect as a result of inhibition of CYP3A4 metabolism | Possible ↑ clinical effect as a result of inhibition of CYP3A4 metabolism and Pgp | Suggest use of dabigatran |
| Inducer of CYP2C19 (strong), CYP2C9, and CYP1A2 (moderate) |  |   |   |                           |
| Atazanavir   |  |   |   |                           |
| Inhibitor of CYP3A4 (moderate)                             |  |   |   |                           |
| Darunavir  |  |   |   |                           |
| Inhibitor of CYP3A4 (moderate)                             |  |   |   |                           |
| Lopinavir  |  |   |   |                           |
| Inhibitor of CYP3A4 (strong)                               |  |   |   |                           |

Abbreviations: PIs, protease inhibitors; CYP450, cytochrome P-450; Pgp, P-glycoprotein; NOAC, novel oral anticoagulant; AUC, area under the concentration time curve.

**Table 3.** Drug Interactions With NNRTIs and Antiplatelet Agents.<sup>8-10,14,17,20,24,31</sup>

| NNRTI  | Clopidogrel  | Prasugrel  | Ticagrelor   | Clinical Management                                  |
|--|--|--|--|--|
| Efavirenz  |  |  |  |  |
| Inducer of 3A4 (moderate)  | Possible ↓ effect of clopidogrel as a result of ↓ clopidogrel bioactivation by inhibition of CYP2C19/2C9 | Possible ↓ AUC of active metabolite as a result of induction of CYP3A4 and glucuronidation; unlikely to be clinically relevant | Possible ↓ AUC of ticagrelor through induction of CYP3A4 and glucuronidation; unlikely to be clinically relevant | Suggest use of prasugrel or ticagrelor               |
| Inhibitor of CYP2C9 and 2C19 (both moderate)                     |  |  |  |  |
| Inducer of 2B6 and UGT1A1 (weak)                                 |  |  |  |  |
| Nevirapine   |  |  |  |  |
| Inducer of CYP3A4, CYP2B6 (both strong)                          | No expected effect   | Possible ↓ AUC of active metabolite as a result of induction of CYP3A4; unlikely to be clinically relevant                     | Possible ↓ AUC of ticagrelor as a result of induction of CYP3A4 metabolism; unlikely to be clinically relevant   | Suggest use of clopidogrel, prasugrel, or ticagrelor |
| Etravirine   |  |  |  |  |
| Inducer of CYP3A4 (moderate)                                     | Possible ↓ effect of clopidogrel as a result of ↓ clopidogrel bioactivation by inhibition of CYP2C19/2C9 | Possible ↓ AUC of active metabolite as a result of induction of CYP3A4; unlikely to be clinically relevant                     | Possible ↓ clinical effect as a result of induction of CYP3A4 metabolism; unlikely to be clinically relevant     | Suggest use of prasugrel or ticagrelor               |
| Inhibitor of CYP2C19 (moderate), CYP2C9 (weak), Pgp (weak)       |  |  |  |  |
| Rilpivirine  |  |  |  |  |
| Inducer of CYP3A4 (weak), CYP2C19 (moderate), CYP1A2, 2B6 (weak) | Unlikely to be clinically relevant   | No expected effect   | No expected effect   | Suggest use of clopidogrel, prasugrel, or ticagrelor |









Abbreviations: NNRTIs, nonnucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitors; CYP450, cytochrome P-450; AUC, area under the concentration time curve; Pgp, P-glycoprotein.

# DONDE BUSCAR INFORMACIÓN SOBRE INTERACCIONES.

- <http://www.interaccionesVIH.com>
- <http://www.hiv-druginteractions.org> (Liverpool HIV Pharmacology Group).
- <http://www.hivmedicationguide.com>
- <http://www.hivinsite.com/insite?page=ar-00-02>
- [http://www.hivclinic.ca/main/drugs\\_interact.html](http://www.hivclinic.ca/main/drugs_interact.html)
- <http://www.medscape.com/druginfo/druginterchecker>
- Nueva: ACTG Drug Interactions Database (Univ Buffalo) [http://tdm.pharm.buffalo.edu/home/di\\_search/](http://tdm.pharm.buffalo.edu/home/di_search/)

# LIMITACIONES EN LA INFORMACIÓN

- No se encuentra la interacción buscada.
- Polifarmacia (más de 2 fármacos involucrados)
- A veces, información poco precisa
- Ocasionalmente, información contradictoria

|   |   |
|---|---|
|  /      | These drugs should not be coadministered  |
|  /  | Potential interaction – may require close monitoring, alteration of drug dosage or timing of administration |
|  /  | No clinically significant interaction expected  |
|  /  | There are no clear data, actual or theoretical, to indicate whether an interaction will occur               |
| n/a   | Data not available  |

| Antifungals  | Atazanavir | Darunavir | Lopinavir | Ritonavir | Efavirenz | Etravirine | Nevirapine | Rilpivirine | Elvitegravir/cobicistat |
|--------------|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|-------------|-------------------------|
| Voriconazole | ■          | ■         | ■         | ●         | ■         | ■          | ■          | ■           | ■                       |

| Antiretroviral (ARV)                             | Dose of ARV         | Dose of Voriconazole                                  | Effect on ARV Levels                                      | Effect on Voriconazole Levels  | Potential Clinical Effects                                     | Mechanism of Interaction  | Management   |
|--|---------------------|---|---|--|--|---|--|
| Atazanavir <sup>515</sup> (ATV)(Reyataz)         | -                   | 200 mg PO Q12H  | -   | Voriconazole AUC: decreased 39%  | Decreased voriconazole effects                                 | Possible induction of CYP450 by ritonavir   | Do not coadminister  |
| Darunavir <sup>161</sup> (DRV)(Prezista)         | -                   | -   | -   | Decreased voriconazole levels  | Decreased voriconazole effects                                 | Possible induction of CYP450 by ritonavir   | Do not coadminister  |
| Efavirenz <sup>376</sup> (EFV)(Sustiva)          | 300 mg QHS x 7 days | 400 mg Q12H on days 2-7                               | Efavirenz AUC: increased 17%; Cmax: no significant change | Voriconazole Cmax: increased 23%   | -  | -   | No dose adjustment necessary   |
| Efavirenz <sup>376</sup> (EFV)(Sustiva)          | 300 mg QHS x 7 days | 300 mg Q12H on days 2-7                               | No significant change                                     | Voriconazole AUC: decreased 55%; Cmax: decreased 36% (compared to voriconazole 200 mg BID) | Decreased voriconazole effects                                 | Induction of CYP450 3A4 by efavirenz  | Do not coadminister at standard doses; increase voriconazole to 400 mg Q12H and decrease efavirenz to 300 mg QHS |
| Efavirenz <sup>376, 90, 379</sup> (EFV)(Sustiva) | 400 mg QD x 9 days  | 400 mg PO Q12H on day 1, then 200 mg Q12H on days 2-8 | Efavirenz AUC: increased 44%; Cmax: increased 38%         | Voriconazole AUC: decreased 77%; Cmax: decreased 61%                                       | Increased efavirenz effects and decreased voriconazole effects | Inhibition of CYP450 3A4 by voriconazole and induction of CYP450 3A4 by efavirenz | Do not coadminister at standard doses; increase voriconazole to 400 mg Q12H and decrease efavirenz to 300 mg QHS |

# Ejemplo información contradictoria



citalopram ↔ rilpivirine  
Applies to: citalopram, rilpivirine

## Drug Interaction Checker

Enter a drug, OTC or herbal supplement:

Print

1 Interaction Found

Patient Regimen

Clear All

rilpivirine

citalopram

### Significant - Monitor Closely

**rilpivirine + citalopram**  
rilpivirine increases toxicity of citalopram by QTC interval. Potential for interaction, monitor. Rilpivirine should be used with caution when co-administered with a drug with a known risk of Torsades de Pointes.

| Antidepressants | Rilpivirine |
|-----------------|-------------|
| Citalopram      | ◆           |
| Duloxetine      | ◆           |
| Escitalopram    | ◆           |
| Fluoxetine      | ◆           |
| Mirtazapine     | ◆           |
| Paroxetine      | ◆           |
| Sertraline      | ◆           |
| Trazodone       | ◆           |
| Venlafaxine     | ◆           |

# ABORDAJE DE INTERACCIONES

- Realizar historia clínica minuciosa de interacciones (50% de los fármacos no está registrados en historia clínica, uso ocasional, auto prescripción)
- Cuando existe polifarmacia, intentar TAR sin interacciones.
- Considerar fármacos alternativos (ej: Simvastatina contraindicada con IPs)
- Monitorizar toxicidad y efecto subterapéutico
- Considerar ajuste de dosis

# CONCLUSIONES

- Las interacciones representan un desafío para el clínico
- La información disponible es limitada y en permanente cambio
- El manejo adecuado requiere familiarizarse con las fuentes de información disponible
- La búsqueda rigurosa de información, y el buen juicio clínico permite encontrar respuestas para la mayoría de los problemas