

Darunavir PK Fact Sheet

Reviewed March 2016 Page 1 of 2

For personal use only. Not for distribution. For personal use only. Not for distribution. For personal use only. Not for distribution

Details

Generic Name Darunavir Trade Name Prezista®

Class Protease Inhibitor

Molecular Weight 547.7

Structure

$$\begin{array}{c|c} & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\$$

Summary of Key Pharmacokinetic Parameters

Plasma half life 15 h (with ritonavir)

~6500 ng/ml (darunavir/ritonavir 600/100 mg twice daily) [1] Cmax

3578 ± 1151 ng/ml Cmin AUC 62349 ± 16143 ng.h/ml

~37% (darunavir alone, 600 mg single dose) Bioavailability

~82% (with ritonavir 100 mg single dose)

When administered without food, the relative bioavailability of darunavir in the presence of low Absorption

> dose ritonavir is 30% lower as compared to intake with food. Therefore, darunavir tablets should be taken with ritonavir and with food. The type of food does not affect exposure to darunavir.

Protein Binding ~95%

Volume of Distribution 88.1 ± 59.0 L (darunavir alone)

131 ± 49.9 L (with ritonavir 100 mg twice daily)

CSF:Plasma ratio Unknown Semen:Plasma ratio Unknown

1.2% as unchanged drug; 7.7% when co-administered with ritonavir [2] Renal Clearance

Renal Impairment Darunavir is predominantly metabolised by the liver. No dose adjustment is required in patients

with renal impairment.

No dose adjustment is recommended in mild or moderate (Child Pugh Class A,B) hepatic Hepatic Impairment

> impairment, however, it should be used with caution. No pharmacokinetic data are available in patients with severe hepatic impairment; darunavir should not be used in patients with severe

hepatic impairment (Child Pugh Class C).



For personal use only. Not for distribution.

Darunavir PK Fact Sheet

Reviewed March 2016 Page 2 of 2

For personal use only. Not for distribution.

For personal use only. Not for distribution.

Metabolism and Distribution

Metabolised by CYP3A4

Inducer of CYP2C9, CYP2C19 (with darunavir/ritonavir, possibly ritonavir effect),

CYP2C8(in vitro, darunavir/ritonavir)

Inhibitor of CYP3A4, CYP2D6 (2D6 observed with darunavir/ritonavir, possibly ritonavir effect),

P-glycoprotein (with ritonavir); OATPs [3]

Transported by P-glycoprotein (in vitro) [1]

References

Unless otherwise stated (see below), information is from:

Prezista® Summary of Product Characteristics, Janssen-Cilag Ltd.

Prezista® Prescribing Information, Janssen Therapeutics.

- 1. Rittweger M, Arasteh K. Clinical pharmacokinetics of darunavir, Clin Pharmacokinet. 2007; 46(9):739-756.
- 2. Back D, Sekar V, Hoetelmans R. Darunavir: pharmacokinetics and drug interactions. Antivir Ther. 2008; 13(1): 1-13.
- 3. Ye Z, Augustijns P, Annaert P. Cellular accumulation of cholyl-glycylamido-fluorescein in sandwich-cultured rat hepatocytes: kinetic characterization, transport mechanisms, and effect of human immunodeficiency virus protease inhibitors. *Drug Metab Dispos.* 2008 36(7): 1315-1321.