Interactions with Ibalizumab

Interactions with Lenacapavir

Residual LEN may affect exposure of sensitive CYP3A substrates.

Potential decreased exposure of the analgesic and drugs with a known QT prolongation risk.

Notes

a Potential risk of nephrotoxicity which is increased if NSAID is used for a long duration, if the patient has a pre-existing renal dysfunction, has a low body weight or receives other drugs that may increase TDF exposure. Concurrent use of NSAIDs with TDF warrants monitoring of renal function.

b Clinical significance unknown. Use the lowest recommended dose particularly in patients with risk factors for cardiovascular disease, those patients at risk of developing gastrointestinal complications, patients with hepatic or renal impairment, and in elderly patients.

c Concentrations of norbuprenorphine increased.

d Potential decrease of the analgesic effect due to the reduced conversion to the active metabolite.

e Concentrations of parent drug decreased and concentrations of the cardioactive metabolite increased.

f Inhibition of P-gp by cobicistat, ritonavir or efavirenz could potentiate the effect of these in the CNS.

g Concentrations of parent drug decreased but concentrations of active metabolite increased.

h Concentrations of hydrocodone increased, but concentrations of active metabolites (norhydrocodone and hydrodromorphone) decreased. The clinical significance of this is unclear.

i Concentrations of hydrocortisone decreased, but concentrations of hydrocortisone increased. The clinical significance of this is unclear.

j Concentrations of parent drug decreased and concentrations of the neurotoxic metabolite increased.

k Concentrations of parent drug decreased but no change in concentrations of the more active metabolite.