Anti-diabetic Treatment Selector

Charts revised November 2017. Full information available at www.hiv-druginteractions.org

		ATV/r	DRV/r	LPV/r	EFV	ETV	NVP	RPV	MVC	DTG	RAL	ABC	FTC	3TC	TDF	ZDV	E/C/F/TAF	E/C/F/TDF
SU	Glibenclamide	↑	↑	↑	↓	↓	↓	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↑	↑
SU	Gliclazide	↓	↓	↓	↑	↑	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↓	↓
SU	Glipizide	↓	↓	↓	↑	↑	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↓	↓
SU	Tolbutamide	↓	↓	↓	↑	↑	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↓	↓
BIG	Metformin	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↑[a]	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↑[a]	↑[a]
TZD	Pioglitazone	↑	↑	↑	↑	↓	↓	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↑	↑
TZD	Rosiglitazone	↔	↓	↓	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔
MEG	Nateglinide	↑↓	↑↓	↑↓	↑↓	↑↓	↓	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↑↓	↑↓
MEG	Repaglinide	↑	↑	↑	↑↓	↓	↓	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↑	↑
GLP-1	Exenatide	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔
GLP-1	Liraglutide	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔
DPP-4	Linagliptin	↑[b]	↑[b]	↑[b]	↓	↓	↓	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↑[b]	↑[b]
DPP-4	Saxagliptin	↑	↑	↑	↓	↓	↓	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↑	↑
DPP-4	Sitagliptin	↑[b]	↑[b]	↑[b]	↓	↓	↓	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↑[b]	↑[b]
DPP-4	Vildagliptin	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔

Colour Legend

- No clinically significant interaction expected.
- These drugs should not be coadministered.
- Potential interaction which may require a dosage adjustment or close monitoring.
- Potential interaction predicted to be of weak intensity. No *a priori* dosage adjustment is recommended.

Text Legend

↑   Potential increased exposure of the anti-diabetic drug

↓   Potential decreased exposure of the anti-diabetic drug

↔   No significant effect

SU   Sulfonylureas
BIG   Biguanides
TZD   Thiazolidinediones
MEG   Meglitinides
GLP-1   GLP-1 agonist
DPP-4   DPP-4 inhibitors

a   Close monitoring is recommended when starting or stopping the combination of these antiretrovirals and metformin as a dose adjustment of metformin may be necessary.

b   Increase in anti-diabetic drug exposure is not considered as clinically significant as the drug is mainly eliminated unchanged and has a large safety window.