### Potential decreased exposure of the cytostatic

The cytostatic agent may impair renal function; monitor the creatinine clearance and adjust the NRTI dosage accordingly (this may require a change from a single tablet regimen).

- **A** – antibiotic
- **a** – Cytostatic agent may induce cardiac toxicity including arrhythmias and/or non-specific ECG abnormalities; caution is warranted in presence of other drugs with potential effects on PR and QT intervals.
- **A** – antioxidant
- **b** – Both drugs can potentially prolong the QT interval. Coadministration with such drugs requires caution with ATV and LPV.
- **C** – Coadministration with such drugs may result in decreased efficacy.
- **D** – Concentrations of parent drug decreased but concentrations of the active metabolite increased.
- **E** – Concentrations of parent drug increased but concentrations of the active metabolite decreased which may result in decreased efficacy.
- **F** – Concentrations of parent drug decreased but concentrations of the active metabolite and toxic metabolite increased.
- **G** – Use in HIV patients is contraindicated by some manufacturers.
- **H** – Concentrations of SN-38 (active metabolite) increased.
- **I** – Conversion of SN-38 to inactive metabolite increased.
- **J** – The cytostatic agent may impair renal function; monitor the creatinine clearance and adjust the NRTI dosage accordingly (this may require a change from a single tablet regimen).

#### 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 cytostatic
- **↓** Potential decreased exposure of the cytostatic
- **↑?** Potential increased exposure of HIV drug
- **↓?** Potential decreased exposure of HIV drug
- **+** No significant effect