## Anti-Hypertensive Treatment Selector

Charts revised March 2021. Full information available at www.hiv-druginteractions.org

### ACE Inhibitors

| ATvC | ATvR | DRV/v | DMR/v | LPV/v | DOR | EFV | ETV | NVP | RPV | MVC | BIC/ | ITAF | DTG | EVG/ | ITAF | P/ | TDF | ZDV |
|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|-----|------|------|---|-----|-----|
|      |      |       |       |       |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |      |      |     |      |      |   |     |     |

### Angiotensin Antagonists

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Carperitide</th>
<th>Candesartan</th>
<th>Ibesartan</th>
<th>Losartan</th>
<th>Olmesartan</th>
<th>Telmisartan</th>
<th>Valsoartan</th>
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### β Blockers

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Atenolol</th>
<th>Bisoprolol</th>
<th>Carvedilol</th>
<th>Metoprolol</th>
<th>Propranolol</th>
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### Calcium Channel Agonists

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amlopipine</th>
<th>Diltiazem</th>
<th>Felodipine</th>
<th>Lacidipine</th>
<th>Lercandipine</th>
<th>Nicardipine</th>
<th>Nifedipine</th>
<th>Nisoldipine</th>
<th>Verapamil</th>
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### Diuretics

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amiloride</th>
<th>Bendroflumethiazide</th>
<th>Chlortaldione</th>
<th>Furosemide</th>
<th>Indapamide</th>
<th>Torasemide</th>
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### Others

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<tr>
<th>Doxazosin</th>
<th>Spironolactone</th>
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### Notes

- Concentrations of parent drug decreased but concentrations of active metabolite increased.
- Concentrations of parent drug increased but concentrations of active metabolite decreased.
- Concentrations of lamivudine and/or amiloride may increase due to competition for renal transport proteins; no interaction is expected with emtricitabine.
- Co-administration may increase bempedoivir concentrations; no effect on emtricitabine or tenofovir alafenamide is expected.
- Co-administration may increase emtricitabine concentrations; no effect on emtricitabine is expected.
- Co-administration may increase tenofovir alafenamide concentrations; no effect on emtricitabine is expected.
- Concentrations of lamivudine and/or amiloride may increase due to competition for renal transport proteins; no interaction is expected with emtricitabine.

Note: although some drug interactions are predicted to potentially require dosage adjustment based on the drug’s metabolic pathway, clinical experience with a particular antihypertensive and HIV drug may indicate that dosage adjustments are not an a priori requirement.

### Colour Legend

- No clinically significant interaction expected.
- These drugs should not be coadministered.
- Potential interaction which may require a dose 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 antihypertensive
- Potential decreased exposure of the antihypertensive
- No significant effect
- One or both drugs may cause QT and/or PR prolongation.

ECG monitoring is advised if coadministered with atazanavir or lopinavir; caution is advised with ritonavir as supratherapeutic doses of ritonavir (75 and 300 mg once daily) were shown to prolong the QT interval.

Numbers refer to increase or decrease in AUC as observed in drug-drug interaction studies.

### Abbreviations

- ATvC: Atazanavir Cobicistat
- ATvR: Atazanavir
- DRV/rit: Darunavir/Ritonavir
- DMR/rit: Darunavir/ritonavir
- LPV/rit: Lopinavir/Ritonavir
- MVC: Maraviroc
- ABC: Abacavir
- DOR: Dornicarvon
- EFV: Efavirenz
- ETV: Etravirine
- NVP: Nevirapine
- RPV: Rilpivirine
- MVC: Maraviroc
- EVG: Efavirenz
- ITA: Itaferon
- TDF: Tenofovir disoproxil fumarate
- FTC: Emtricitabine
- EFV: Efavirenz
- ETV: Etravirine
- NVP: Nevirapine
- RPV: Rilpivirine
- MVC: Maraviroc
- DTG: Dolutegravir
- EVG/ITAF: Efavirenz/Itaferon
- P/ITAF: P/Itaferon
- TDF: Tenofovir disoproxil fumarate
- AUC: Area Under the Curve
- QT: QT Interval
- PR: P-R Interval

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