

## MISCELLANEOUS DRUGS:

### COLCHICINE AND ERGOT ALKALOIDS

	INSTIs		NNRTIs		PIs
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• BICTEGRAVIR (<i>Biktarvy</i>)</li> <li>• DOLUTEGRAVIR (<i>Tivicay, Triumeq, Juluca</i>)</li> <li>• RALTEGRAVIR (<i>Isentress</i>)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ELVITEGRAVIR/COBICISTAT (<i>Stribild, Genvoya</i>)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DORAVIRINE (<i>Pifeltro, Delstrigo</i>)</li> <li>• RILPIVIRINE (<i>Edurant, Complera, Odefsey, Juluca</i>)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• EFAVIRENZ (<i>Sustiva, Atripla</i>)</li> <li>• ETRAVIRINE (<i>Intelence</i>)</li> <li>• NEVIRAPINE (<i>Viramune</i>)</li> </ul>	Boosted with ritonavir (Norvir) or cobicistat <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ATAZANAVIR (<i>Reyataz, Evotaz</i>)</li> <li>• DARUNAVIR (<i>Prezista, Prezcobix, Symtuza</i>)</li> <li>• LOPINAVIR (<i>Kaletra</i>)</li> </ul>

### COLCHICINE

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Colchicine (<i>various generics</i>)</li> </ul>		Potential for ↑ colchicine		Potential for ↓ colchicine	Potential for ↑ colchicine
		Combination contraindicated in renal or hepatic impairment		Combination contraindicated in renal or hepatic impairment	

### ERGOT ALKALOIDS

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• dihydroergotamine, ergonovine, ergotamine, methylegonovine (<i>Cafergot, Migranal, D.H.E. 45, Ergostrate, Methergine, Migergot, Ergomar</i>)</li> </ul>		Potential for ↑ ergot		Potential for ↓ ergot	Potential for ↑ ergot

#### Legend:



No dose adjustment required.



Use combination with caution. Adjustment in drug dose or frequency or additional/more frequent monitoring may be required. May wish to consult with a pharmacist knowledgeable in HIV drug interactions.



Contraindicated/avoid combination.

## Mechanism of Drug Interactions, Management and Monitoring

	Mechanism of Interaction	Main Interacting ARVs	Management	Monitoring
<b>Colchicine</b>	Inhibition of P-gp, CYP3A4	Ritonavir and cobicistat-boosted protease inhibitors and elvitegravir	<p>Adjust colchicine dose and monitor for toxicity.</p> <p><u>For treatment of gout flares:</u> use colchicine 0.6 mg x 1 dose, followed by 0.3 mg 1 hour later. Do not repeat dose for at least 3 days.</p> <p><u>For prophylaxis of gout flares:</u> use colchicine 0.3 mg once daily or every other day.</p> <p><u>For treatment of familial Mediterranean fever:</u> Do not exceed colchicine 0.6 mg once daily or 0.3 mg BID.</p> <p><b>Combination is contraindicated in patients with renal or hepatic impairment. Life-threatening and fatal colchicine toxicity has been reported in such situations</b></p>	<p>Colchicine toxicity: diarrhea, cramping, nausea, abdominal pain, vomiting, peripheral leukocytosis.</p> <p>Life-threatening complications associated with overdose include multi-organ failure, respiratory depression, and cardiovascular collapse</p>
	Induction of P-gp, CYP3A4	NNRTIs efavirenz, etravirine, nevirapine	<p>Consider switching to non-inducing NNRTI such as doravirine or rilpivirine if possible. Do not exceed maximum recommended dose of colchicine:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gout flares: 1.8 mg over 1 hour period</li> <li>Familial Mediterranean fever: 2.4 mg daily</li> </ul>	Colchicine efficacy and toxicity
<b>Ergot alkaloids</b>	Inhibition of CYP3A4	Ritonavir and cobicistat-boosted protease inhibitors and elvitegravir	<b>Coadministration is contraindicated</b>	Ergot toxicity: arterial vasoconstriction, peripheral vascular ischemia, gangrene
	Induction of CYP3A4	NNRTIs efavirenz, etravirine, nevirapine	Consider switching to non-inducing NNRTI such as doravirine or rilpivirine if possible. Do not exceed maximum recommended dose of ergot alkaloid	Ergot efficacy and toxicity