

MISCELLANEOUS DRUGS:
COLCHICINE AND ERGOT ALKALOIDS




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

COLCHICINE

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Colchicine (<i>various generics</i>) 		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"> • dihydroergotamine, ergonovine, ergotamine, methylergonovine (<i>Cafergot, Migranal, D.H.E. 45, Ergostrate, Methergine, Migergot, Ergomar</i>) 		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
Colchicine	Inhibition of P-gp, CYP3A4	Ritonavir and cobicistat-boosted protease inhibitors and elvitegravir	Adjust colchicine dose and monitor for toxicity. <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. <u>For prophylaxis of gout flares:</u> use colchicine 0.3 mg once daily or every other day. <u>For treatment of familial Mediterranean fever:</u> Do not exceed colchicine 0.6 mg once daily or 0.3 mg BID. Combination is contraindicated in patients with renal or hepatic impairment. Life-threatening and fatal colchicine toxicity has been reported in such situations	Colchicine toxicity: diarrhea, cramping, nausea, abdominal pain, vomiting, peripheral leukocytosis. Life-threatening complications associated with overdose include multi-organ failure, respiratory depression, and cardiovascular collapse
	Induction of P-gp, 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 colchicine: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gout flares: 1.8 mg over 1 hour period Familial Mediterranean fever: 2.4 mg daily 	Colchicine efficacy and toxicity
Ergot alkaloids	Inhibition of CYP3A4	Ritonavir and cobicistat-boosted protease inhibitors and elvitegravir	Coadministration is contraindicated	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

A MANAGEMENT TOOL FOR **HIV** DRUG-DRUG INTERACTIONS

Printed with the assistance of an unrestricted educational grant from:



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