OVER-THE-COUNTER, COMPLEMENTARY AND ALTERNATIVE AGENTS

VITAMINS AND MINERALS, HERBAL PRODUCTS, APPEARANCE AND PERFORMANCE ENHANCING SUPPLEMENTS

	INSTIs		NN	RTIs	Pls	RTI	
	 BICTEGRAVIR (Biktarvy) DOLUTEGRAVIR (Tivicay, Triumeq, Juluca) RALTEGRAVIR (Isentress) 	COBICISTAT (Stribild, Genvoya)	 DORAVIRINE (Pifeltro, Delstrigo) RILPIVIRINE (Edurant, Complera, Odefsey, Juluca) 	 EFAVIRENZ (Sustiva, Atripla) ETRAVIRINE (Intelence) NEVIRAPINE (Viramune) 	 ATAZANAVIR (Reyataz/Norvir, Evotaz) DARUNAVIR (Prezista/Norvir, Prezcobix, Symtuza) LOPINAVIR (Kaletra) 	• TENOFOVIR ALAFENAMIDE, TAF (Descovy, Biktarvy, Genvoya, Odefsey, Symtuza)	 TENOFOVIR DISOPROXIL, TDF (Viread, Truvada, Atripla, Complera, Delstrigo, Stribild) ABACAVIR (Kivexa, Ziagen, Triumeq)
VITAMINS AND MIN	IERALS						
• Vitamin D				Potential for ↓ vitamin D			
 Cations such as calcium, magnesium, iron, aluminum, zinc, including supplements and multivitamins with high dose calcium, iron 	↓ INSTI Raltegravir 600 mg HD tablets Raltegravir 400 mg OK with calcium						
HERBAL PRODUCTS	AND SUPPLEMENT	rs ·					
• Echinacea	Potential ↓ bictegravir Dolutegravir, raltegravir		Potential for ↓ NNRTI				

	INSTIs		NNRTIS		Pls	R	ті
	 BICTEGRAVIR (Biktarvy) DOLUTEGRAVIR (Tivicay, Triumeq, Juluca) RALTEGRAVIR (Isentress) 	• ELVITEGRAVIR/ COBICISTAT (Stribild, Genvoya)	 DORAVIRINE (Pifeltro, Delstrigo) RILPIVIRINE (Edurant, Complera, Odefsey, Juluca) 	 EFAVIRENZ (Sustiva, Atripla) ETRAVIRINE (Intelence) NEVIRAPINE (Viramune) 	 ATAZANAVIR (Reyataz/Norvir, Evotaz) DARUNAVIR (Prezista/Norvir, Prezcobix, Symtuza) LOPINAVIR (Kaletra) 	ALAFENAMIDE, TAF (Descovy, Biktarvy, Genvoya, Odefsey, Symtuza)	 TENOFOVIR DISOPROXIL, TDF (Viread, Truvada, Atripla, Complera, Delstrigo, Stribild) ABACAVIR (Kivexa, Ziagen, Triumeq)
• Garlic	Potential for ↓ INSTI	Potential for ↓ INSTI	Potential for ↓ NNRTI	Potential for ↓ NNRTI	Potential for ↓ PI	Potential for ↓ TAF	
• Ginkgo biloba	Potential for ↓ bictegravir Dolutegravir, raltegravir		Potential for ↓ NNRTI	Potential for ↓ NNRTI	Always use boosted PI		
Grapefruit juice			Potential for ↑ rilpivirine				
Milk thistleSaw palmetto							
APPEARANCE AND	PERFORMANCE EN	HANCING SUPPLEN	IENTS (APES)				
• Creatine	Potential additive 个 Scr without impacting renal function	Potential additive 个 Scr without impacting renal function	Rilpivirine: potential additive ↑ Scr without impacting renal function		Potential additive 个 Scr without impacting renal function		Tenofovir DF: Potential additive nephrotoxicity (rare)
• Testosterone (oral IM, topical)		Potential for ↑ testosterone		Potential for ↓ testosterone	Potential for ↑ testosterone		

	IN	INSTIs		NNRTIs		R	RTI	
	 BICTEGRAVIR (Biktarvy) DOLUTEGRAVIR (Tivicay, Triumeq, Juluca) RALTEGRAVIR (Isentress) 	COBICISTAT (Stribild, Genvoya)	 DORAVIRINE (Pifeltro, Delstrigo) RILPIVIRINE (Edurant, Complera, Odefsey, Juluca) 	 EFAVIRENZ (Sustiva, Atripla) ETRAVIRINE (Intelence) NEVIRAPINE (Viramune) 	 ATAZANAVIR (Reyataz/Norvir, Evotaz) DARUNAVIR (Prezista/Norvir, Prezcobix, Symtuza) LOPINAVIR (Kaletra) 	• TENOFOVIR ALAFENAMIDE, TAF (Descovy, Biktarvy, Genvoya, Odefsey, Symtuza)	 TENOFOVIR DISOPROXIL, TDF (Viread, Truvada, Atripla, Complera, Delstrigo, Stribild) ABACAVIR (Kivexa, Ziagen, Triumeq) 	
Anabolic steroids Oral: oxandrolone, stanozolol IM: nandrolone								
Selective androgen receptor modulators • Andarine, ostarine								
Selective estrogen receptor modulators (SERMS) • Clomiphene, tamoxifen	Potential for tamoxifen to ↓ bictegravir	Potential for ↑ tamoxifen, possibly ↓ elvitegravir Clomiphene OK	Potential for ↓ NNRTI Clomiphene OK	Potential for ↓ tamoxifen and possibly ↓ NNRTI Clomiphene OK	Potential for ↑ tamoxifen, possibly ↓ PI Clomiphene OK			
Aromatase inhibitors • Letrozole, anastrazole		Potential for ↑ aromatase inhibitor		Potential for ↓ aromatase inhibitor	Cobicistat-boosted PI: Potential for ↑ aromatase inhibitor Ritonavir-boosted PI: potential for ↑/↓ aromatase inhibitor			

Mechanism of Drug Interactions, Management and Monitoring

	Mechanism of	Main interacting ARVs	Management	Monitoring
Class	interaction			
Cation-containing products, including supplements and multivitamins	Chelation and decreased absorption Many Multivitamins including once daily and especially those designed for women with extra Calcium and iron, and those used during pregnancy, contain enough cations to lead to chelation of the integrase inhibitors and limit their absorption. This results in lowered levels of the integrase inhibitor and could result in loss of virologic suppression.	All INSTIS	 Management recommendations vary according to specific INSTI: Bictegravir: Administer bictegravir and polyvalent cations simultaneously with food, or separate by 2 hours. Dolutegravir: Administer dolutegravir and polyvalent cations simultaneously with food, or take dolutegravir 2 hours before or 6 hours after polyvalent cations. Elvitegravir/c: Stagger administration by at least 2 hours from mineral supplements. Raltegravir: ONLY 400 MG BID dose may be used with calcium carbonate; use with other polyvalent cations is not recommended. Do not use 600 mg HD tablet with any polyvalent cations. 	In all cases, monitor for continued viral suppression.
Echinacea	May induce CYP3A4 (mild)	Bictegravir, doravirine, rilpivirine	Potential for decreased ARV concentrations, clinical significance unclear.	Antiretroviral efficacy.
Garlic	May induce CYP3A4, Pgp	All ARVs	Avoid ingestion of large amounts of garlic (fresh, cooked or supplements)	Antiretroviral efficacy.
Ginkgo Biloba	Ginkgo may induce CYP3A4	Bictegravir, unboosted atazanavir, NNRTIs	Do not use unboosted atazanavir with Ginkgo. Avoid Ginkgo with NNRTI or bictegravir; use alternate INSTI or boosted PI.	Antiretroviral efficacy.

	Mechanism of	Main interacting ARVs	Management	Monitoring
Class	interaction			
Grapefruit juice	May inhibit CYP3A4, Pgp	rilpivirine	Clinical significance unclear; caution may be warranted if patient is on other drugs which inhibit CYP3A4 and/or have QT-prolonging effect	
Creatine	Creatine is metabolized to creatinine, and may lead to higher serum creatinine without necessarily impacting renal function. Potential additive effect when combined with ARVs which inhibit renal tubular secretion of creatinine.	Cobicistat, ritonavir, dolutegravir, bictegravir, rilpvirine	Increases in serum creatinine secondary to inhibition of renal tubular transporters generally occur soon after starting these antiretrovirals and remain stable thereafter. Use of creatine supplements may enhance this effect. If additional significant increases in serum creatinine occur after patient is stable on antiretrovirals, explore other causes of potential nephrotoxicity.	Monitor renal function.
	Potential additive risk of renal toxicity.	Tenofovir disoproxil	Some cases of renal impairment after use of creatinine have been reported.	Monitor renal function.
Aromatase inhibitors (anastrozole, letrozole)	Anastrazole: substrate of CYP3A4, UGT Letrozole: substrate of CYP3A4, 2A6	Protease inhibitors, elvitegravir/cobicistat (inhibition of CYP3A4, ritonavir may induce UGT), NNRTIs (induction of CYP3A4)	Potential for increased or decreased concentrations of aromatase inhibitors.	Monitor for efficacy, toxicity of aromatase inhibitors.
Selective estrogen receptor modulators	Clomiphene: no metabolism/transporter effects. Tamoxifen: substrate and inducer of CYP3A4 Potential for increased tamoxifen with boosted regimens or decreased tamoxifen with enzyme inducing NNRTIs.	Bictegravir, elvitegravir/cobicistat, PIs, NNRTIs	Less interaction potential with clomiphene versus tamoxifen. If using tamoxifen, consider using an unboosted integrase inhibitor with minimal CYP3A4 involvement such as dolutegravir or raltegravir.	Efficacy/toxicity of tamoxifen. Antiretroviral efficacy.

Class	interaction			
	Potential for decreased			
	ARV concentrations via			
	CYP3A4 induction by			
	tamoxifen.			
Legend:	No dose adjustment required.			
	Use combination with caution. a pharmacist knowledgeable in	, , ,	dditional/more frequent monitoring may be requ	uired. May wish to consult with

Management

Main interacting ARVs

Mechanism of

Monitoring



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