

# Clinically Relevant Drug Interactions with Direct Acting Antivirals (DAAs)

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### Nothing to disclose



### **Objectives**

- Describe basic pharmacokinetic properties of DAAs
- Identify clinically important interactions between the DAAs and
  - Antiretroviral medications
  - Non-HIV medications
- Apply outcomes from drug interaction tools to patient care to modify treatment of HCV or HIV



- TC is a 50-year-old male newly diagnosed with HIV (pansensitive genotype, CD4 count 350 cells/mm3 and VL 50,000). Hepatitis serologies are:
  - HCV Ab positive GT3 / VL 4,000,000
  - Hepatitis B surface Ab positive / core negative
  - Hepatitis A total Ab positive
- Kidney function is normal, other labs do not indicate the patient has cirrhosis.



- Keeping in mind you want to treat the HCV in the next 6-12 months, what ART would you select?
  - A. Dolutegravir (Tivicay®) + Emtricitabine/Tenofovir DF (Truvada®)
  - B. Bictegravir/Emtricitabine/Tenofovir AF (Biktarvy®)
  - C. Dolutegravir/Lamivudine (Dovato®)
  - D. Darunavir/Cobicistat/ Emtricitabine/Tenofovir alafenamide (Symtuza®)





## **Basic PK Properties of DAAs**







Smolders et al. Viral Hepatitis C Therapy: Pharmacokinetic and Pharmacodynamic Considerations: A 2019 Update. Clinical Pharmacokinetics (2019) 58:1237–1263



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### Pharmacokinetics

### • SOF/VEL (Epclusa®)

- Absorption
  - VEL has a pH dependent solubility
- Metabolism
  - SOF: Substrate fort PgP
  - VEL: substrate for CYP3A
     (major), 2B6 and 2C8
- GLE/PIB (Mavyret®)
  - Absorption
    - Food enhances absorption
  - Metabolism
    - GLE: substrate for CYP3A4





### **Deep Dive**



Smolders et al. viral nepatitis C Therapy: Pharmacokinetic and Pharmacodynamic Considerations: A 2019 Update. Clinical Pharmacokinetics (2019) 58:1237–1263





## **DAA and ARV Interactions**



- MT is a 60-year-old male well controlled on a salvage regimen of darunavir/cobicistat (Prezcobix) + Bictegravir/Emtricitabine/Tenofovir AF (Biktarvy®) and needs to be treated for GT 1 (naïve without cirrhosis). Which of the following would be the best treatment option for this patient?
  - A. Glecaprevir/Pibrentasvir (Mavyret®)
  - B. Sofosbuvir/Velpatasvir (Epclusa)
  - C. Something else







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• A-Z • Indication • Trade	• A-Z • Class	Reset Checker
Glecaprevir/Pibrentasvir	Darunavir/cobicistat	Do Not Coadminister
Slecaprevir/Pibrentasvir	<ul> <li>Bictegravir/ Emtricitabine/Tenofovir alafenamide (BIC/FTC/TAF)</li> </ul>	Glecaprevir/Pibrentasvir
		Darunavir/cobicistat
<ul> <li>Bictegravir/ Emtricitabine/Tenofovir alafenamide (BIC/FTC/TAF)</li> </ul>		Look for alternatives $\rightarrow$
		More Info 🗸
		Potential Weak Interaction
		Glecaprevir/Pibrentasvir
		Bictegravir/ Emtricitabine/Tenofovir alafenamide (BIC/FTC/TAF)



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About Us Interaction.	Do Not Coadminister	ntact Us Support Us
New HCC prima	Glecaprevir/Pibrentasvir	S. Neuroleptics.
	Darunavir/cobicistat	
HEP Drugs	Summary: Coadministration with darunavir/cobicistat has not been studied and is not recommended as it may substantially increase glecaprevir exposure. Medicinal products that inhibit OATP1B1/3 (e.g. darunavir) increase systemic concentrations of glecaprevir. Coadministration of darunavir/ritonavir (800/100 mg) increased glecaprevir AUC, Cmax and Cmin by 4.97-fold, 3.09- fold and 8.24-fold, respectively. A similar interaction may occur with	ug Interactions IEP/HEP drug interactions Vitch to table view
• A-Z Indication	darunavir/cobicistat. Description: Medicinal products that inhibit DATP1B1/3 (e.g. darunavir) increase systemic	Reset Checker
<ul> <li>Glecaprevir/Pibrentas</li> <li>Glecaprevir/Pibrentas</li> </ul>	concentrations of glecaprevir. Coadministration of darunavir/ritonavir (800/100 mg once daily) and glecaprevir/pibrentasvir increased glecaprevir Cmax, AUC and Cmin by 3.09-fold, 4.97-fold and 8.24-fold, respectively. There was no change in pibrentasvir Cmax or AUC, but Cmin increased by 66%. Co-administration with darunavir is not recommended.	Not Coadminister
	BCRP (e.g. cobicistat) nay slow elimination of glecaprevir and pibrentasvir and thereby increase plasma exposure of the antivirals. Coadministration of elvitegravir/cobicistat/emtricitabine/tenofovir alafenamide with glecaprevir/pibrentasvir was studied. Glecaprevir Cmax, AUC and Cmin increased by 150%, 205% and 358%, respectively. Pibrentasvir Cmax was unchanged but AUC and Cmin increased by 57% and 89%, respectively. The mechanism is P-gp, BCRP and OATP inhibition by cobicistat and OATP inhibition by elvitegravir. Maviret Summary of Product Characteristics, AbbVie Ltd., April 2019.	unavir/cobicistat ematives → v
	Coadministration of darunavir/ritonavir (800/100 mg once daily) and glecaprevir/pibrentasvir (300/120 mg once daily) was studied in 8 subjects. Glecaprevir Cmax, AUC and Cmin increased by 3.09-fold, 4.97-fold and 8.24- fold, respectively. There was no change in pibrentasvir Cmax or AUC, but Cmin increased by 66%. Darunavir Cmax and AUC increased by 30% and 29%, but there was no change in Cmin. Ritonavir Cmax and AUC increased by 103% and 87%, but there was no change in Cmin. Coadministration is not	previr/Pibrentasvir Bictegravir/ citabine/Tenofovir mide (BIC/FTC/TAF)



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HEP Drugs		Co-medications		Drug Interactions Check HEP/HEP drug interactions		
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• A-Z • Indication	Trade	• A-Z • Class		Reset Checker		
Sofosbuvir/Velpatasvir	i	Oarunavir/cobicistat	i	No Interaction Expected		
 Sofosbuvir	i	<ul> <li>Bictegravir/ Emtricitabine/Tenofovir alafenamide (BIC/FTC/TAF)</li> </ul>	i	Sofosbuvir/Velpatasvir		
Sofosbuvir/Velpatasvir	í	Bictegravir/	(i)	Bictegravir/ Emtricitabine/Tenofovir		
Sofosbuvir/Velpatasvir /Voxilaprevir	i	Emtricitabine/Tenofovir alafenamide (BIC/FTC/TAF)				
				No Interaction Expected		
				Sofosbuvir/Velpatasvir		
				Darunavir/cobicistat		
				More Info 🗸		



# **DAA and ARV Interactions**

DAA	Avoid/Not Recommended	Use with caution or adjust dose/timing
Glecaprevir/pibrentasvir	Efavirenz and etravirine (decrease G/P) Boosted atazanavir and darunavir (increase G/P)	
Sofosbuvir	Tipranavir/ritonavir (decrease SOF through PgP)	
Velpatasvir	Efavirenz, etravirine, tipranavir/ritonavir (decrease VEL)	Avoid TDF if possible (increases TDF), especially with ritonavir or cobicistat (TAF ok)



### **DAAs and Non-ARV Interactions**



- MH is a 35-year-old female with HIV and well controlled on Bictegravir/Emtricitabine/Tenofovir AF (Biktarvy®). She takes EE/Levonorgestrel (various) and omeprazole 40 QD for control of her Barrett's Esophagus and you are considering treating her HCV with either G/P or SOF/VEL. Which of the following interactions would be the most significant?
  - A. Increase in EE levels from G/P
  - B. Decrease in SOF levels from omeprazole
  - C. Decrease in Glecaprevir levels from omeprazole
  - D. Increase in EE levels from SOF/VEL



Drug Class	Glecaprevir/Pibrentasvir (Mavryet®)	Sofosbuvir/Velpatasvir (Epclusa)
Acid Reducing Agents	No interaction	<ul> <li>VEL solubility decreases as pH increase</li> <li>Separate antacids by 4 hours</li> <li>Administer with H2RA OR separate by 12 hours (~40mg famotidine BID)</li> <li>Not recommended with PPIs</li> </ul>
Amiodarone	Use with caution	Significant bradycardia
<u>Anticonvulsants</u> : Carbamazepine, phenytoin, PHB	↓ G/P (not recommended)	↓ SOF/VEL (not recommended)
<u>Antimycobacterial</u> : Rifabutin, rifampin, rifapentine	↓ G/P (not recommended)	↓ SOF/VEL (not recommended)
Statins	<ul> <li>↑ Lovastatin (Avoid)</li> <li>↑ Simvastatin (Avoid)</li> <li>↑ Atorvastatin (Avoid)</li> <li>↑ Rosuvastatin (10 mg max)</li> <li>↑ Pravastatin (↓ dose 50%)</li> <li>↑ Pitavastatin (Lowest dose)</li> <li>↑ Fluvastatin (Lowest dose)</li> </ul>	↑ Rosuvastatin (10 mg max) ↑ Atorvastatin (monitor)
Oral Contraceptives	↑ EE levels (avoid or monitor LFTs)	
St Johns Wort	$\downarrow$ G/P (not recommended)	↓ SOF/VEL (not recommended)
Package inserts / Liverpo	ool	MWAETC

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