

Immunosuppresants (for SOT) Treatment Selector

Charts revised December 2023. Full information available at www.hiv-druginteractions.org

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	ATV/c	ATV/r	DRV/c	DRV/r	LPV/r	DOR	EFV	ETV	NVP	RPV	FTR	LEN	MVC	BIC/	CAB	CAB/	DTG		EVG/c/	RAL	FTC/	FTC/
										oral				F/TAF	oral	RPV		F/TAF	F/TDF		TAF	TDF
Corticosteroids																						
Prednisone	↑ a	↑ a	↑ a	↑ a	↑ a	\leftrightarrow	↓20%	\downarrow	\downarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	↑ a	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	1 11%	↑ a	↑ a	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow
Antimetabolites																						
Azathioprine	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow								
Mycophenolate	\leftrightarrow	↓ b	\leftrightarrow	↓ b	↓b	\leftrightarrow	↓b	\leftrightarrow	↓ <mark>b</mark> ↓ 13%	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	↑ ↑ C	‡	\leftrightarrow	↑ 1 î d
Calcineurin inhibite	ors																					
Ciclosporin	↑ b	↑ b	↑ b	↑ b	↑b	↑	↓b	↓ b	↓ b	ı	\leftrightarrow	↑b	1	ſîe	\leftrightarrow	ſ	\leftrightarrow	↑ b	↑b	\leftrightarrow	Ĥf	1î g
Tacrolimus	↑ b ♥	↑ b ♥	↑b	↑b	↑ b ♥	↓b	↓ b ♥	↓b	↓b	↔ ♥	$\leftrightarrow \Psi$	↑ b	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	↔ ♥	\leftrightarrow	↑ b	↑b	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow h
mTOR inhibitors																						
Everolimus	1	1	1	↑	1	\leftrightarrow	↓b	↓b	↓b	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	1	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	↑	1	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow
Sirolimus	1	1	1	1	1	↓b	↓b	↓b	↓b	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	↑ b	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	1	1	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow h
Other																						
Anti-thymocyte globulin	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow		\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow		\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow			\leftrightarrow								
Basiliximab	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow								
Belatacept	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow								

Interactions with CAB/RPV long acting injections

Pharmacokinetic interactions shown are mostly with RPV. QT interactions shown are with RPV.

Interactions with Lenacapavir

Residual LEN may affect exposure of sensitive CYP3A4 substrates initiated within 9 months after stopping subcutaneous LEN.

Interactions with Ibalizumab

None

Interactions with Abacavir (ABC), Lamivudine (3TC), Tenofovir-DF (TDF) or Zidovudine (ZDV)

- ABC: Potential decrease in mycophenolate exposure.
- 3TC: No clinically relevant interactions expected.
- TDF: Concentrations of mycophenolate and tenofovir could be increased. Monitor renal function.
- TDF: Ciclosporin may increase tenofovir concentrations. Monitor renal function.
- TDF: Monitor renal function with tacrolimus and sirolimus.
- ZDV: Potential risk of additive haematoxicity with azathioprine.
- ZDV: Potential alteration in mycophenolate exposure, monitor plasma concentrations.

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 immunosuppressant
- Potential decreased exposure of the immunosuppressant
- ↑ Potential increased exposure of HIV drug
 ↓ Potential decreased exposure of HIV drug

- $\stackrel{\text{\tiny \star}}{\leftrightarrow} \text{No significant effect}$
- One or both drugs may cause QT and/or PR prolongation.
 ECG monitoring is advised if coadministered with atazanavir or lopinavir.

Efavirenz has a potential risk of QT prolongation relating specifically to homozygous carriers of CYP2B6*6/*6. Rilpivirine and fostemsavir were shown to prolong the QT interval at supratherapeutic doses. Caution is advised with rilpivirine. ECG monitoring is advised with fostemsavir and drugs with a known QT prolongation risk.

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

Notes

- a Risk of elevated corticosteroid levels, Cushing's syndrome and adrenal suppression. This risk is present for oral and injected administration, and also for topical, inhaled or eye drop formulations.
- b TDM of immunosuppressant is recommended.
- c Concentrations of tenofovir-DF may increase, but no effect on elvitegravir, cobicistat or emtricitabine is expected. Monitor renal function.
- d Concentrations of both tenofovir and mycophenolate could be increased due to competition for active tubular secretion. Monitor renal function. No effect on emtricitabline expected.
- e Coadministration may increase concentrations of bictegravir and tenofovir alafenamide; no effect on emtricitabine is expected.
- f Coadministration may increase concentrations of tenofovir alafenamide; no effect on emtricitabine is expected.
- g Concentrations of tenofovir may increase. Monitor renal function. No effect on emtricitabine expected.
- h Monitor renal function.