

# Overview of pharmacokinetic drug interactions

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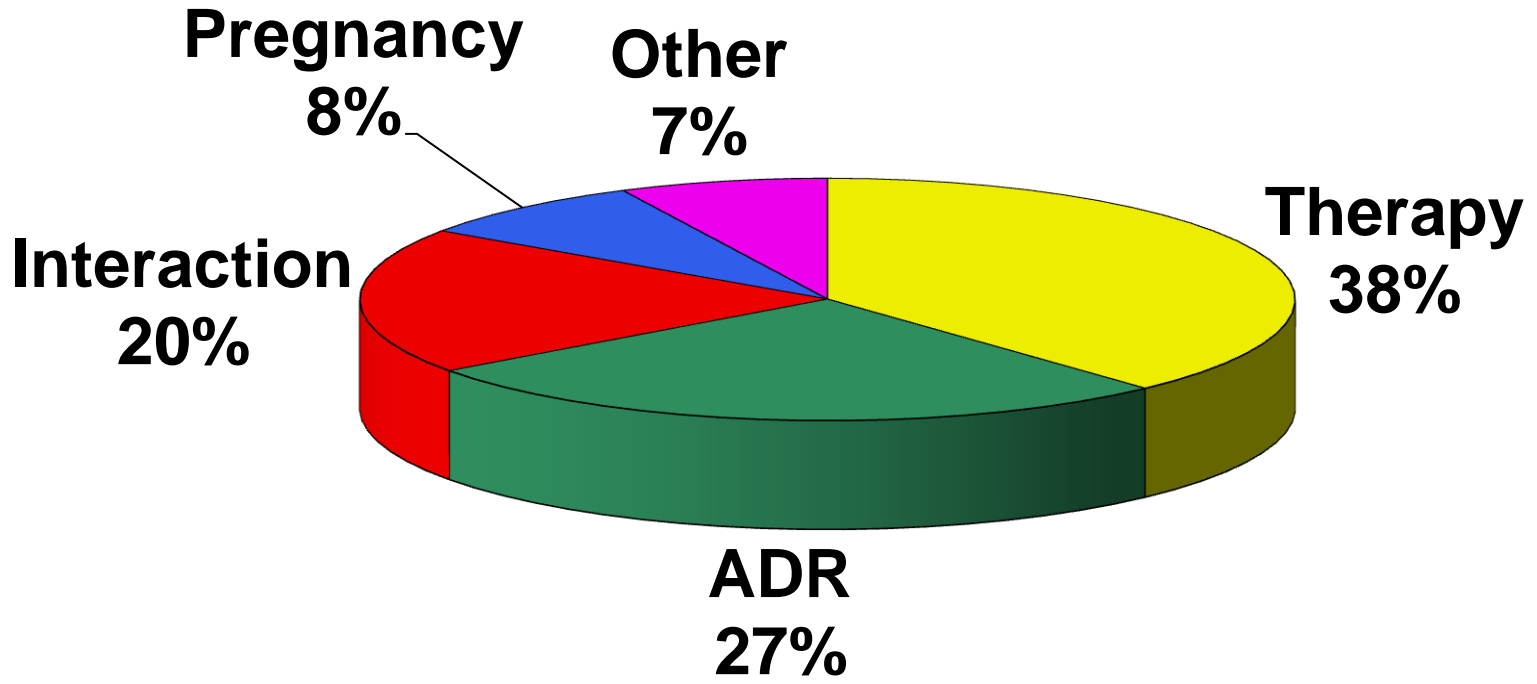
# Importance

- Drug interactions increase exponentially with the number of drugs used:
  - 6% with 2 drugs, 50% with 5, 100% with 10
- Some interactions are beneficial
- Other interactions will reduce a drug's action or increase its toxicity, both of which can be life-threatening
- Importance of drug-herb interactions increasingly recognised (minimal data on SA traditional meds)

# Two mechanisms of interactions

- Pharmacodynamic (what the drug does to the body) interactions are shared effects (either toxic or therapeutic)
- Pharmacokinetic (what the body does to the drug) interactions alter the concentrations & distribution of drugs

# Calls to UCT MIC HIV Hotline by Topic



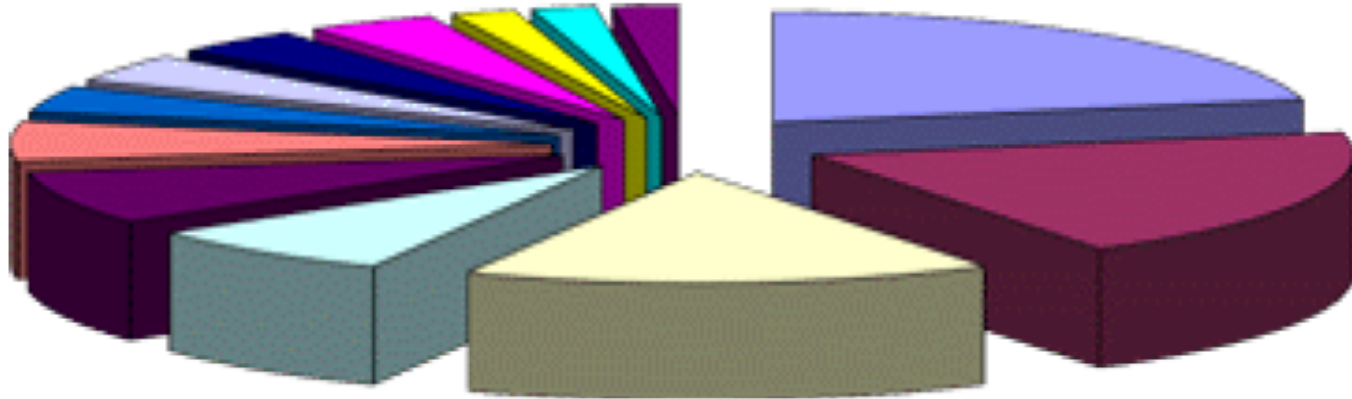
# Patients taking NNRTI & other chronic Rx (24% had significant interactions)



- Anticonvulsants 31.8%
- Calcium Channel Blockers 31.8%
- HMGCoA Reductase Inhibitors 7.6%
- Warfarin 6.6%
- Peptic Ulcer Drugs 6.2%
- Antihistamines 4.7%
- Propulsives 3.8%

- Amiodarone 1.4%
- Ergotamine 1.4%
- Azole antimycotics 1.4%
- Corticosteroids 0.9%
- Glipizide 0.9%
- Clarithromycin 0.5%
- Antidepressants 0.5%
- Vincristine 0.5%

# Patients taking PIs & other chronic Rx (34% had significant interactions)



- Antidepressants 21.6%
- Calcium Channel Blockers 19.6%
- Anticonvulsants 15.7%
- Antihistamines 7.8%
- Theophylline 7.8%
- Neuroleptics 5.9%
- Azole antimycotics 3.9%
- Benzodiazepines 3.9%
- Beta blockers 3.9%
- HMGCoA Reductase Inhibitors 3.9%
- Warfarin 2.0%
- Clarithromycin 2.0%
- Omeprazole 2.0%

# Absorption interactions

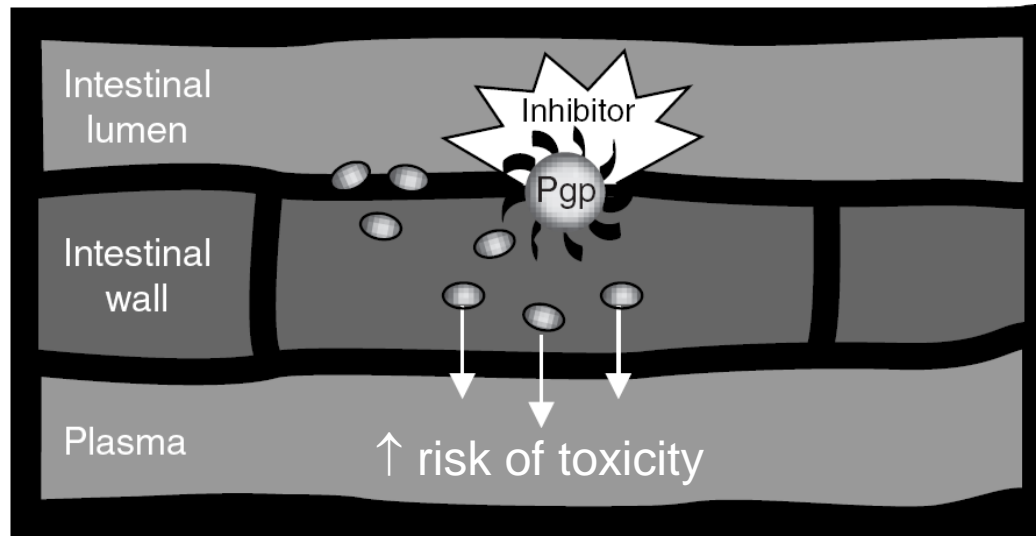
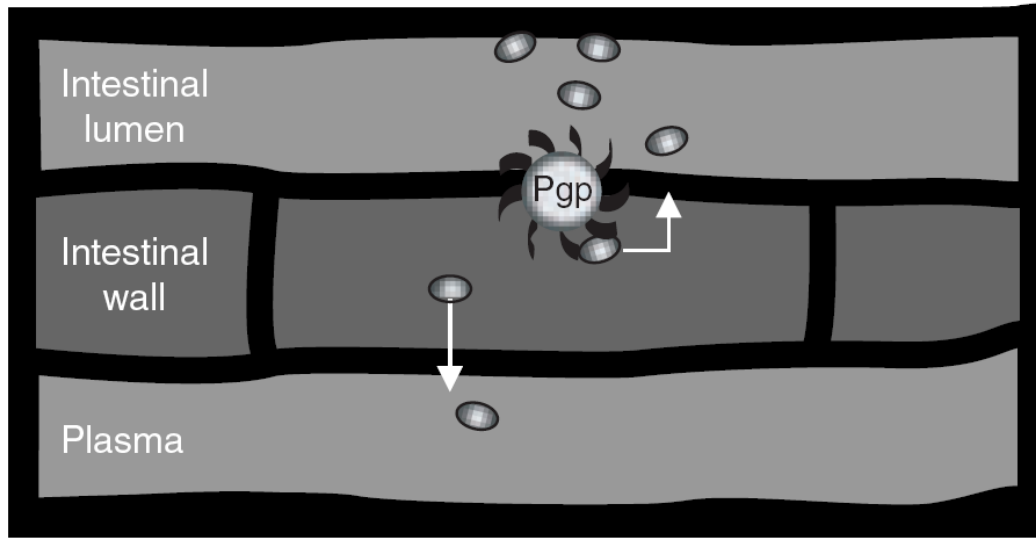
- Some drugs require low gastric pH, so acid-lowering drugs reduce absorption (eg atazanavir, itraconazole)
- Divalent cations in antacids chelate some drugs (eg dolutegravir, ciprofloxacin, tetracyclines)

# Drug transporters (eg P-glycoprotein)

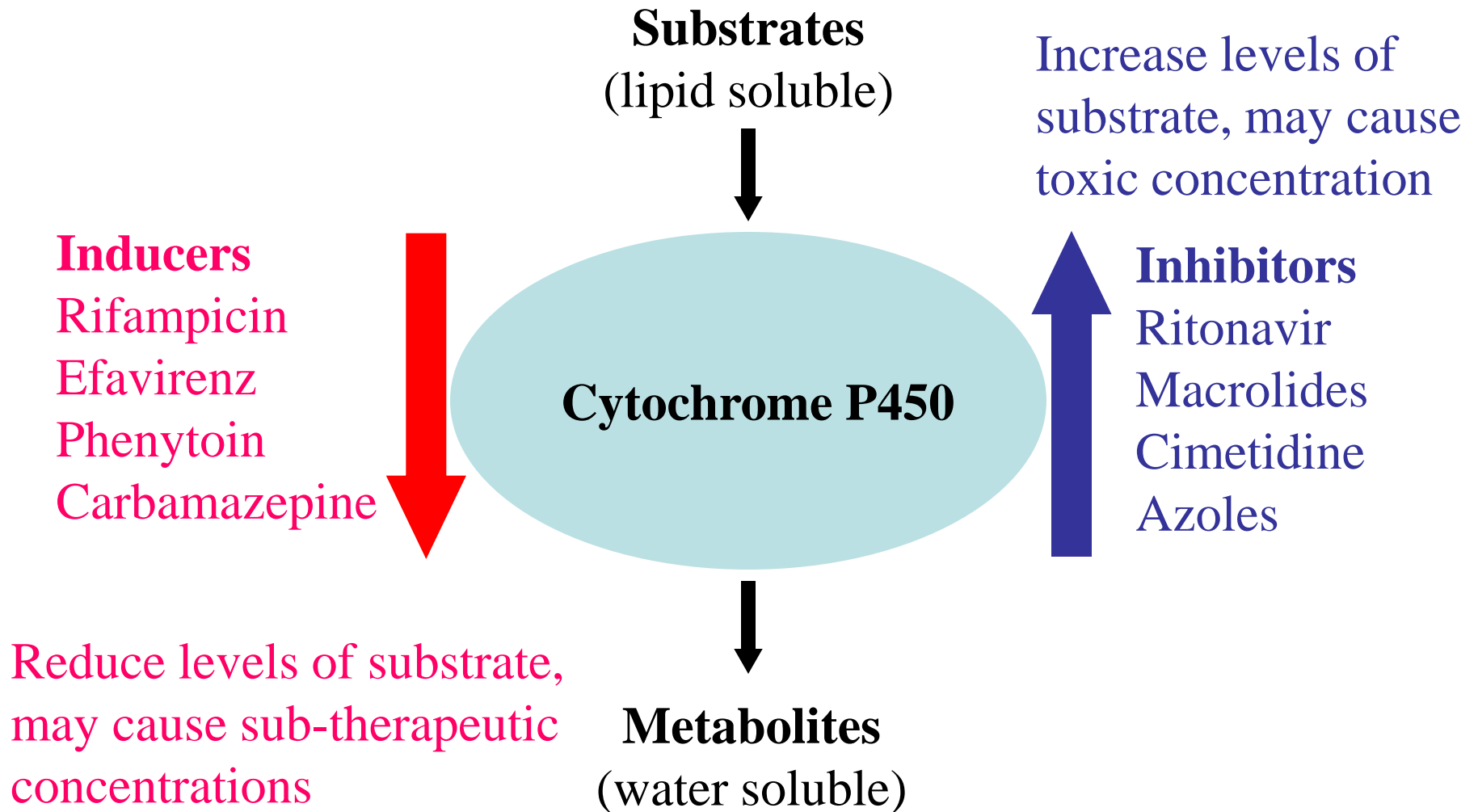
- P-gp expressed mostly in GIT & blood-tissue barriers (CNS & testis)
- Co-localises with the CYP450 isoenzyme CYP3A4 – most drugs that are substrates of P-gp are also CYP3A4 substrates
- Transporters can be inhibited (eg ritonavir, cobicistat) or induced (eg rifampicin, phenytoin)



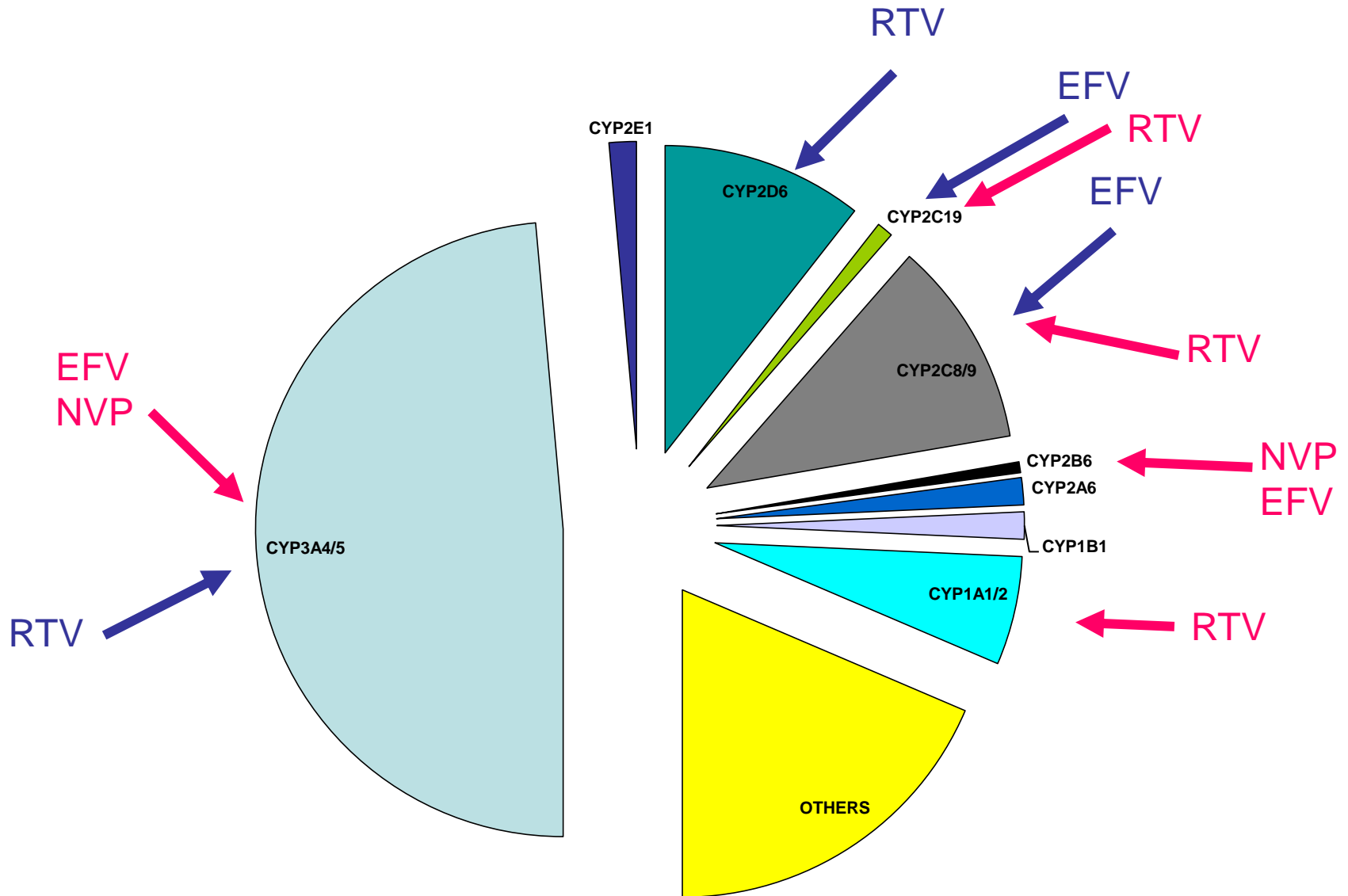
● Substrate



# Metabolism: CYP450 drug interactions



# CYP450 enzymes induced or inhibited by ARVs



# Inhibition of CYP450

- Inhibition may be reversible or irreversible
- Irreversible inhibitors (e.g. ritonavir):
  - Reactive intermediate metabolite binds irreversibly to enzyme causing inactivation
  - More potent inhibition than reversible
  - Duration of inhibition is longer (5-10 days compared with about 48 hours after stopping) as new enzyme needs to be synthesised
- Severe toxicity may occur if a P450 substrate is co-administered

# Effect of boosted PIs on statins

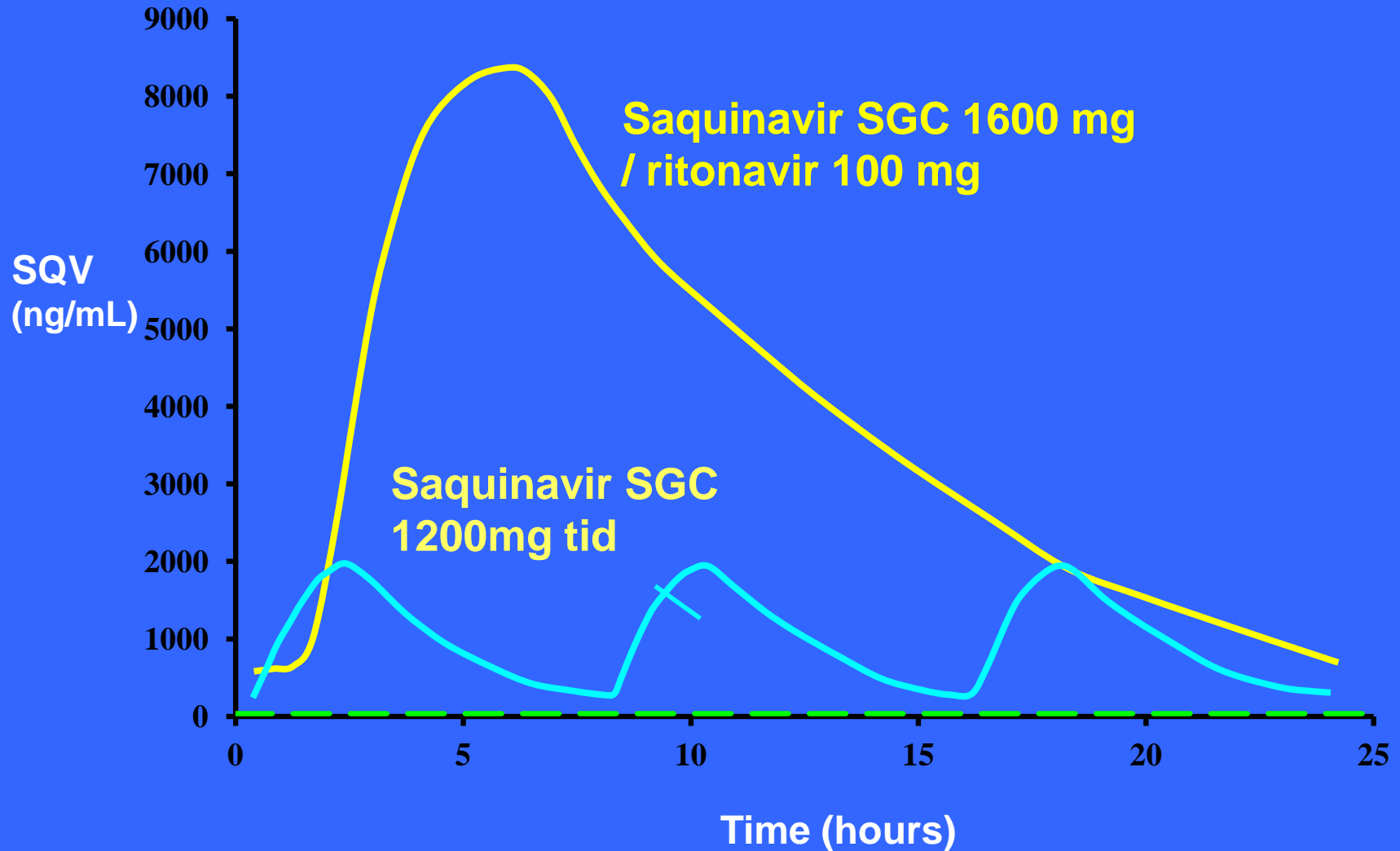
Statin	% change to AUC	Recommendation
Atorvastatin	+390 to +590	Low dose
Pravastatin*	-50 to +180	Same dose
Rosuvastatin*	+148 to +313	↓effect – avoid
Simvastatin	+3159	Avoid

\*Not substrates of CYP3A4

# Exploiting PK interactions: PI boosting

- PIs are substrates of CYP3A4 & P-gp
- Ritonavir & cobicistat potently inhibit CYP3A4 & P-glycoprotein
- Co-administered of ritonavir/cobicistat with PIs:
  - PI absorption increased & elimination reduced
  - PI metabolism decreased
- Resulting higher concentrations of PI
  - Dosing less frequent
  - Low-level resistance can be overcome
  - More toxicity

# Effect of ritonavir on saquinavir

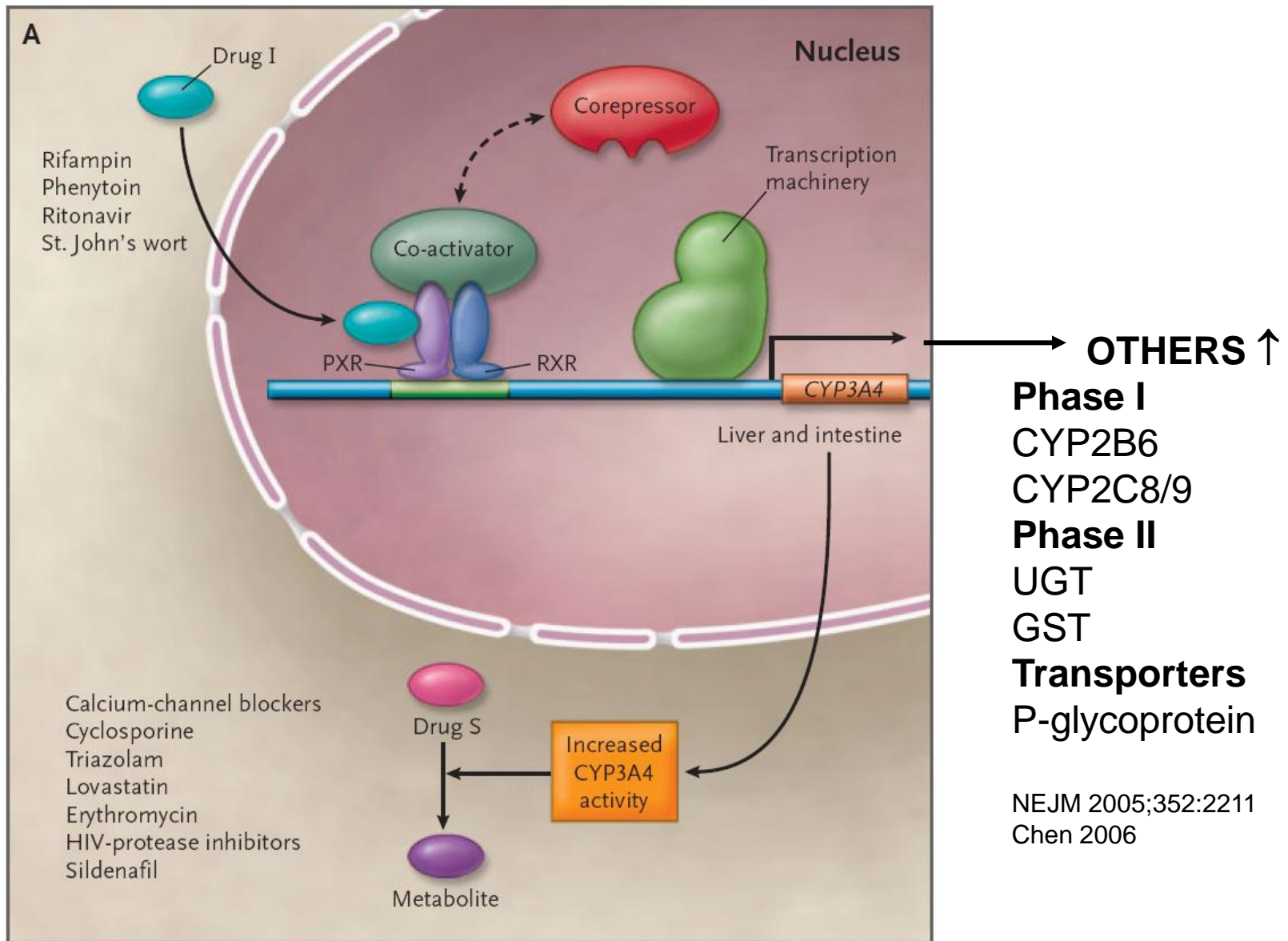


# Induction of metabolism

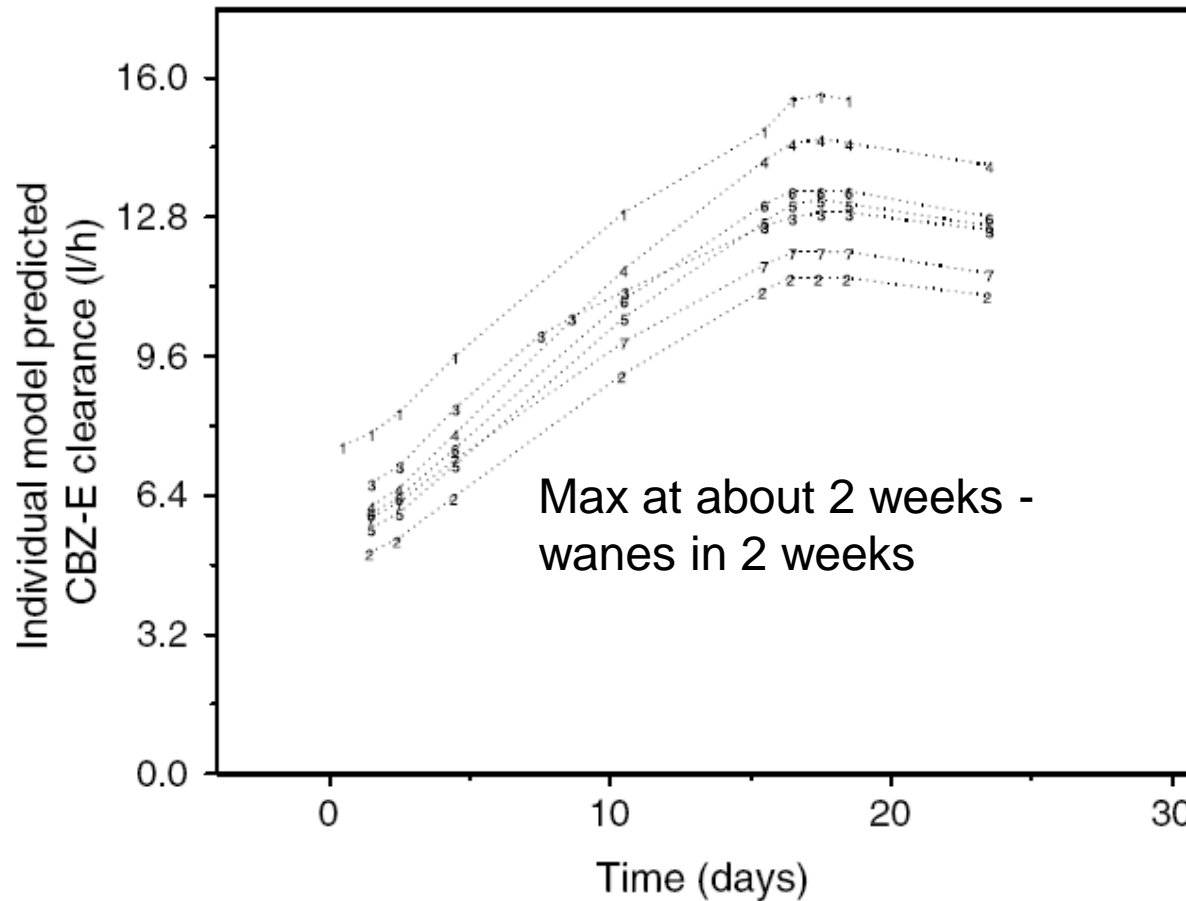
- Many drugs & exogenous substances (eg smoking, grilled food, garlic) can induce
- Several (2 main) pathways to turn on regulatory gene that affects MANY downstream genes that have the net effect of reducing exposure to a xenobiotic/drug



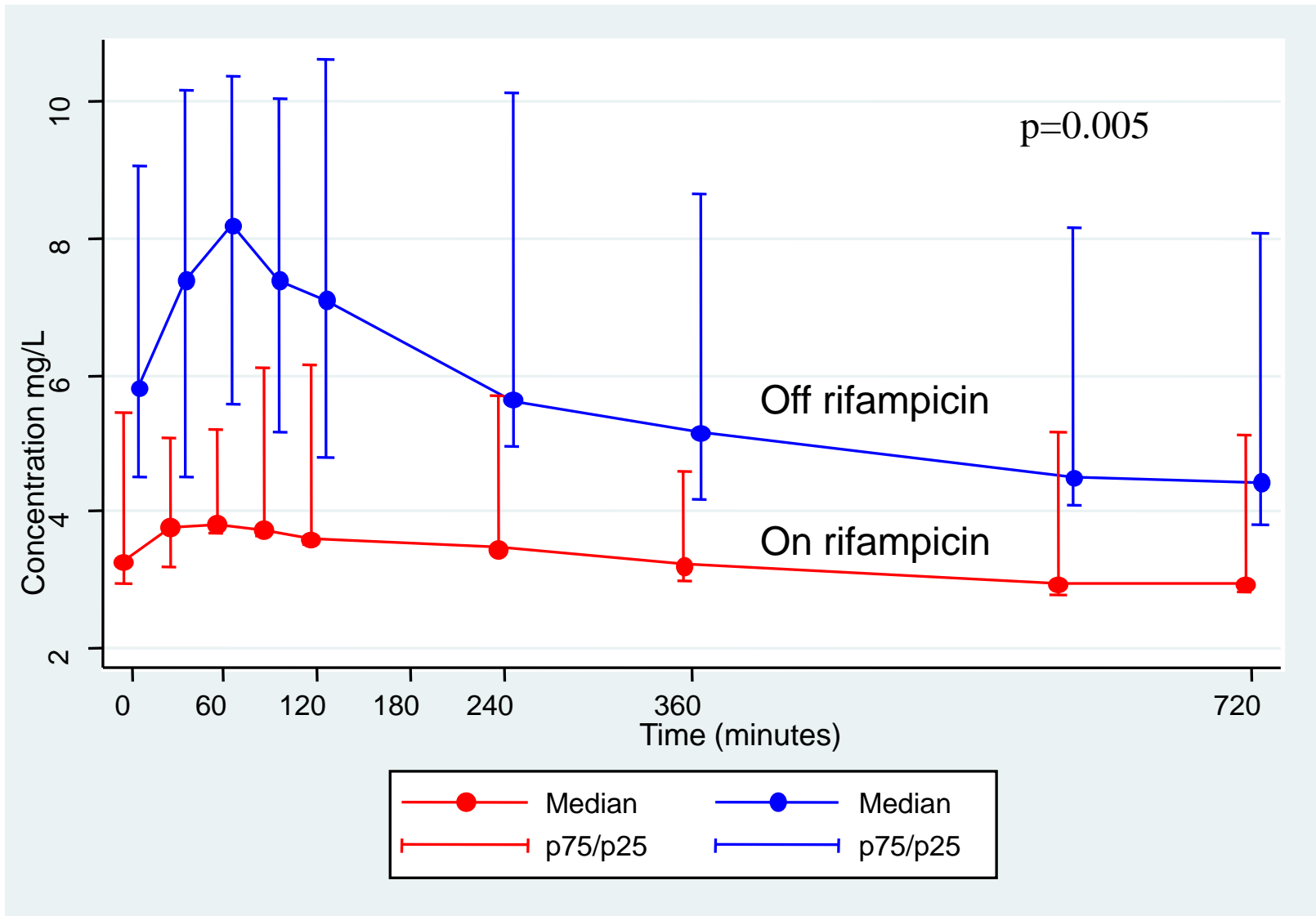
# PXR-RXR mechanism of enzyme induction



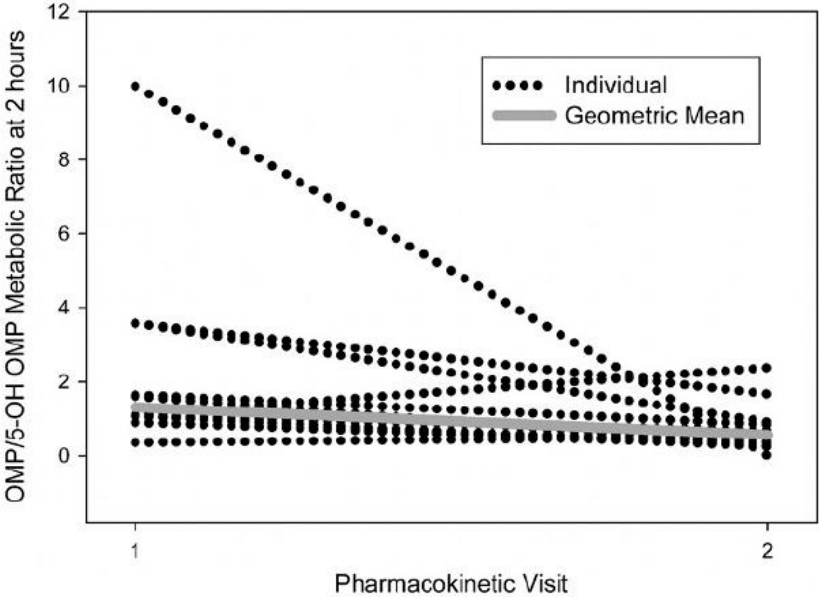
# Time course of induction



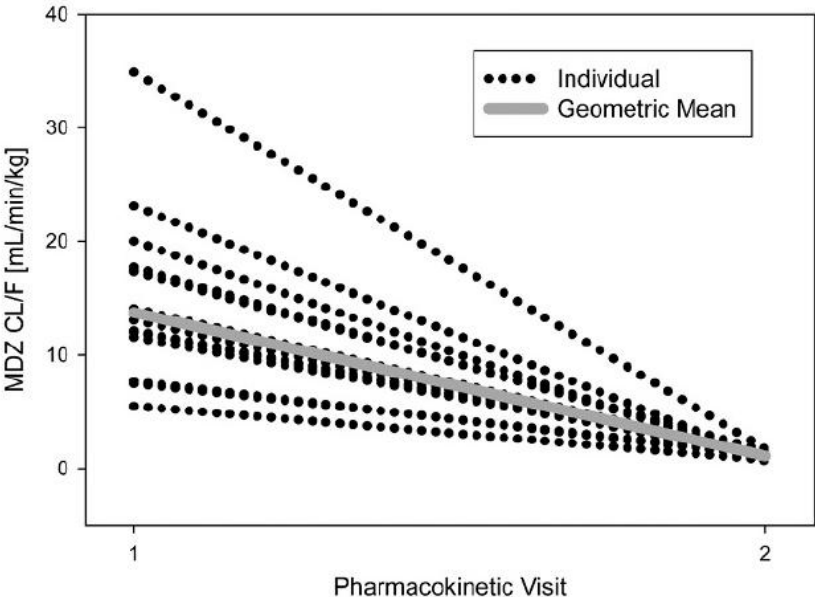
# Nevirapine concentrations in adult patients before and after stopping rifampicin-based TB therapy



# Individual variability of induction & inhibition



Omeprazole (CYP2C19 induced)



Midazolam clearance (CYP3A4 inhibited)

Lopinavir/r interactions

# Interaction case

- 32 year old man with background of depression. On fluoxetine 40mg daily long term, with good response. Failed AZT 3TC nevirapine.
- ART switched to AZT ddl indinavir ritonavir
- Within a week, developed severe anxiety, headache and sweating.
  - Serotonin syndrome due to inhibition of CYP3A4 metabolism of fluoxetine by Pis
  - Settled on withdrawal
  - Fluoxetine later reintroduced at 10 mg

# Therapeutic drug monitoring

Ideal to measure concentrations of ARVs and the potentially interacting drug, where available

Need to use clinical judgement if no drug assays available

# Drug interaction resources

- Package inserts
- SAMF
- UCT Medicines Information Centre
- Software in pharmacies
- Internet & apps

HIV iChart app users - please update to the newest version to ensure up-to-date information

## HIV Drug Interaction Checker

Access our comprehensive, user-friendly, free drug interaction charts. Providing clinically useful, reliable, up-to date, evidence-based information

Start Now →

	Atazanavir	Darunavir	Dolutegravir	Efavirenz	Raltegravir	Rilpivirine	Tenofovir-DF
Amiodarone	■	●	◆	■	◆	■	■
Antacids	■	◆	■	◆	■	■	◆
Atazanavir		◆	◆	■	◆	■	■
Cannabis	■	◆	◆	■	◆	◆	◆
Carbamazepine	■	■	■	■	■	●	◆
Ciclosporin	■	■	◆	■	◆	■	■
Dabigatran	■	■	◆	◆	◆	■	◆

<http://www.hiv-druginteractions.org/>



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# Conclusions

- When using strong inhibitors or inducers  
ALWAYS check for drug interactions with all  
drugs you prescribe
- Lots of information resources
- Review all meds when switching to 2<sup>nd</sup> line