



## Resource: ART Drug-Drug Interactions

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Table 14: Abacavir (ABC) Interactions (also see drug package inserts)		
Class or Drug	Mechanism of Action	Clinical Comments
Alcohol [Yuen, et al. 2008; McDowell, et al. 2000]	ABC is metabolized via alcohol dehydrogenase, and competitive metabolism may increase exposure to ABC.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Use may increase ABC concentrations; monitor for ABC-related adverse effects.</li> <li>ABC does not appear to increase blood alcohol concentrations.</li> </ul>
Rifabutin, rifampin, rifapentine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Rifabutin, rifapentine:</b> No clinically significant interactions are expected.</li> <li><b>Rifampin</b> may reduce ABC concentration.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Rifabutin, rifapentine:</b> No dose adjustments are necessary.</li> <li><b>Rifampin:</b> No dose adjustments are recommended for concomitant use with ABC.</li> </ul>
Mpx treatments	<b>Cidofovir</b> is eliminated via glomerular filtration and active renal secretion by OAT1 and OAT3.	<b>Cidofovir:</b> Avoid coadministration with nephrotoxic agents. Consider use of TAF in place of TDF and monitor for renal-related adverse effects.
<p><b>Abbreviations:</b> OAT, organic anion transporter; TAF, tenofovir alafenamide; TDF, tenofovir disoproxil fumarate; VIGIV, vaccinia immune globulin intravenous.</p> <p><b>No significant interactions/no dose adjustments necessary</b> (see guideline section <a href="#">Drug-Drug Interactions by Common Medication Class</a>): Common oral antibiotics; antihypertensive medications; anticoagulants; antiplatelet medications; statins; antidiabetic medications; acid-reducing agents; polyvalent cations; asthma and allergy medications; long-acting beta agonists; inhaled and injected corticosteroids; antidepressants; benzodiazepines; sleep medications; antipsychotics; anticonvulsants; nonopioid pain medications; opioid analgesics and tramadol; hormonal contraceptives; erectile and sexual dysfunction agents; alpha-adrenergic antagonists for benign prostatic hyperplasia; tobacco and smoking cessation products; methadone, buprenorphine, naloxone, and naltrexone; immunosuppressants; COVID-19 therapeutics; gender-affirming hormones; ADHD medications and lithium.</p>		

### References

- McDowell JA, Chittick GE, Stevens CP, et al. Pharmacokinetic interaction of abacavir (1592U89) and ethanol in human immunodeficiency virus-infected adults. *Antimicrob Agents Chemother* 2000;44(6):1686-90. [PMID: 10817729] <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/10817729>
- Yuen GJ, Weller S, Pakes GE. A review of the pharmacokinetics of abacavir. *Clin Pharmacokinet* 2008;47(6):351-71. [PMID: 18479171] <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/18479171>