**CLINICAL GUIDELINES PROGRAM** 

NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AIDS INSTITUTE | HIV · HCV · SUBSTANCE USE · LGBT HEALTH

## Resource: ART Drug-Drug Interactions

August 2024

Table 5: Bictegravir (BIC) Interactions (also see drug package inserts)		
Class or Drug	Mechanism of Action	Clinical Comments
Antacids	BIC chelates with cations, forming insoluble compounds that inactivate both drugs.	<ul> <li>Aluminum/magnesium-containing antacids: Administer antacids at least 6 hours before or 2 hours after BIC.</li> <li>Calcium-containing antacids:         <ul> <li>Administer BIC and antacids together with food.</li> <li>Do not coadminister BIC simultaneously with antacids on empty stomach.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Other polyvalent cations	BIC can chelate with cations, reducing absorption of both drugs.	<ul> <li>Calcium- or iron-containing supplements:</li> <li>If taken with food, BIC can be taken at same time.</li> <li>If not taken with food, these supplements should be administered as with antacids.</li> </ul>
Dofetilide [Feng and Varma 2016]	BIC inhibits renal OCT2 and MATE1, and these transporters eliminate dofetilide.	Avoid concomitant use (may cause QT prolongation or torsades de pointes).
Metformin [Custodio, et al. 2017]	BIC inhibits renal OCT2 and MATE1, which are involved in metformin elimination.	<ul> <li>Drug interaction studies suggest that prospective dose adjustment of metformin is not required when using BIC.</li> <li>Administer at lowest dose possible to achieve glycemic control; monitor for adverse effects.</li> </ul>
Atenolol	Atenolol is eliminated via OCT2 and MATE1, which are inhibited by BIC. Coadministration may increase atenolol levels.	<ul> <li>Start at lower atenolol dose and titrate slowly to achieve clinical effect.</li> <li>If patient is already using atenolol but starting BIC, monitor for atenolol-related adverse effects.</li> <li>Reduce atenolol dose if necessary or switch to another ARV.</li> </ul>
Cyclosporine	Cyclosporine may increase BIC concentrations to modest degree via P-gP inhibition.	Monitor for BIC-related adverse effects.
Rifabutin, rifampin, rifapentine	<ul> <li>Rifabutin: CYP3A and P-gP induction decrease BIC levels.</li> <li>Rifampin, rifapentine: CYP3A induction reduces bioavailability.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Rifampin: Concomitant use is contraindicated [a].</li> <li>Rifabutin, rifapentine: Concomitant use is not recommended [FDA(a) 2024].</li> </ul>
COVID-19 therapeutics	<ul> <li>Molnupiravir and monoclonal antibodies do not affect CYP450, P-gP, or other drug metabolism transporters.</li> <li>Nirmatrelvir/RTV: Inhibition of CYP3A4, P-gP, and other transporters may increase plasma concentrations of other medications.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Molnupiravir, monoclonal antibodies: Drug interactions are unlikely.</li> <li>Nirmatrelvir/RTV: Drug interactions are unlikely; BIC levels may increase.</li> </ul>

Available at: hivguidelines.org/hiv-art-drug-interactions/



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Class or Drug	Mechanism of Action	Clinical Comments	
Abbreviations: 3TC, lamivudine; ARV, antiretroviral; AUC, area under the curve; CYP, cytochrome P450; DTG, dolutegravir; FTC, emtricitabine; INSTI, integrase strand transfer inhibitor; MATE, multidrug and toxin extrusion; OCT, organic cation transporter; P-gP, P-glycoprotein; RTV, ritonavir; TAF, tenofovir alafenamide; TB, tuberculosis; TDF, tenofovir; TDM, therapeutic drug monitoring.			
Note:			
BIC C <sub>min</sub> and AUC significantly redu	TAF/FTC given twice daily with rifampin for managing TB and showed viral su uced. Biktarvy is contraindicated for coadministration with rifampin, also kno 3 coinfection is investigational, and the safety and efficacy of this use have no	wn as rifampicin, by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration. The use of	
antiplatelet medications; statins; acions sleep medications; antipsychotics; not	adjustments necessary (see guideline section <u>Drug-Drug Interactions by Com</u> d-reducing agents; asthma and allergy medications; long-acting beta agonists propioid pain medications; opioid analgesics and tramadol; hormonal contra erplasia; tobacco and smoking cessation products; alcohol, disulfiram, and ac nes; ADHD medications and lithium.	; inhaled and injected corticosteroids; antidepressants; benzodiazepines; ceptives; erectile and sexual dysfunction agents; alpha-adrenergic	
References			
Infect Dis 2017;4(Suppl 1):S429	<ul> <li>c of clinically relevant effect of bictegravir (BIC, B) on metformin (ME<sup>-</sup>).</li> <li>[PMID: PMC5631370] <u>https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/PMC56313</u></li> </ul>		

FDA(a). Biktarvy (bictegravir, emtricitabine, and tenofovir alafenamide) tablets, for oral use. 2024 Apr. https://www.accessdata.fda.gov/drugsatfda\_docs/label/2024/210251s019lbl.pdf [accessed 2021 May 28]

Feng B, Varma MV. Evaluation and quantitative prediction of renal transporter-mediated drug-drug interactions. *J Clin Pharmacol* 2016;56 Suppl 7:S110-21. [PMID: 27385169] <u>https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/27385169</u>

Naidoo A, Naidoo K, Letsoalo MP, et al. Efficacy, safety, and PK of BIC/FTC/TAF in adults with HIV and tuberculosis on rifampicin at week 24. Abstract 211. CROI; 2024 Mar 3-6; Denver, CO. <u>https://www.croiconference.org/abstract/efficacy-safety-and-pk-of-bic-ftc-taf-in-adults-with-hiv-and-tuberculosis-on-rifampicin-at-week-24/</u>