



## Resource: ART Drug-Drug Interactions

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Table 41: Alcohol, Disulfiram, and Acamprosate [a] (also see drug package inserts)		
Class or Drug	Mechanism of Action	Clinical Comments
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Other NRTIs</li> <li>• Dolutegravir (DTG)</li> <li>• Bictegravir (BIC)</li> <li>• Cabotegravir (CAB)</li> <li>• Raltegravir (RAL)</li> <li>• Elvitegravir (EVG), boosted</li> <li>• Other boosted PIs</li> <li>• Rilpivirine (RPV)</li> <li>• Efavirenz (EFV)</li> <li>• Etravirine (ETR)</li> <li>• Doravirine (DOR)</li> <li>• Fostemsavir (FTR)</li> </ul>	No significant interactions reported.	No dose adjustments are necessary.
Abacavir (ABC)	<b>Alcohol:</b> ABC is metabolized via alcohol dehydrogenase, and competitive metabolism may increase exposure to ABC.	<b>Alcohol:</b> <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>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ritonavir (RTV; oral solutions)</li> <li>• Lopinavir/ritonavir (LPV/RTV; oral suspension or capsules)</li> </ul>	All contain alcohol and may potentiate symptoms of consumption of ethanol.	<b>Disulfiram:</b> ARVs formulated with alcohol induce same aversive effects as consumption of ethanol.
<p><b>Abbreviations:</b> ARV, antiretroviral; NRTI, nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitor; PI, protease inhibitor.</p> <p><b>Note:</b></p> <p>a. Clinicians are advised to inform patients that alcohol should be consumed with caution while taking a prescription medication and should educate patients about how medications may affect their response to alcohol. Clinicians are advised to caution patients against driving or operating heavy machinery after consuming alcohol.</p>		