

Table 31: Antidepressants (also see prescribing information)

→ Including selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs), serotonin and norepinephrine reuptake inhibitors (SNRIs), trazodone, bupropion, and monoamine oxidase inhibitors (MAOIs)

Class or Drug	Mechanism of Action	Clinical Comments
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NRTIs • Dolutegravir (DTG) • Bictegravir (BIC) • Cabotegravir (CAB) • Raltegravir (RAL) • Rilpivirine (RPV) • Doravirine (DOR) 	No significant interactions reported.	No dose adjustments are necessary.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elvitegravir (EVG), boosted • Boosted PIs 	Trazodone: Concomitant use may increase trazodone concentrations.	Trazodone: Monitor for antidepressant and/or sedative effects.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Efavirenz (EFV) • Etravirine (ETR) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trazodone: EFV and ETR may decrease trazodone concentrations. • Bupropion: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – EFV may induce CYP2B6, the enzyme that is primarily responsible for bupropion metabolism. – No significant interactions are expected with ETR. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trazodone: Monitor for antidepressant and/or sedative effects. • Bupropion: Monitor for clinical effect and increase as needed, but do not exceed recommended maximum dose.
Abbreviations: NRTI, nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitor; PI, protease inhibitor.		