Table 32: Benzodiazepines [a] (also see prescribing information)		
Class or Drug	**Mechanism of Action**	**Clinical Comments**
• NRTIs • Dolutegravir (DTG) • Bictegravir (BIC) • Cabotegravir (CAB) • Raltegravir (RAL) • Rilpivirine (RPV) • Doravirine (DOR) • Fostemsavir (FTR)	No significant interactions reported.	No dose adjustments are necessary.
Elvitegravir (EVG), boosted	• **Boosting with cobicistat:** May increase benzodiazepine concentrations via CYP3A4 inhibition. • **Midazolam, triazolam:** Levels likely to be increased by COBI-boosted EVG	• **Alprazolam, clonazepam, diazepam:** Consider alternative benzodiazepine (e.g., lorazepam, oxazepam, temazepam); if used, administer lowest effective dose; monitor closely for adverse effects. • **Midazolam:** – Oral: Concomitant use is contraindicated. – Parenteral: Administer in closely monitored setting. Consider dose reduction, especially if >1 dose is administered. • **Triazolam:** Concomitant use is contraindicated.
Boosted PIs	• **Alprazolam:** Boosted ARVs may increase alprazolam concentrations via CYP3A4 inhibition. • **Diazepam:** CYP3A4 inhibition may reduce metabolism of diazepam.	• Consider alternative benzodiazepine (e.g., lorazepam, oxazepam, temazepam). If used, administer lowest effective dose; monitor closely for adverse effects. • **Diazepam:** Monitor for excess sedation.
Efavirenz (EFV)	**Alprazolam, diazepam:** EFV may reduce alprazolam and diazepam concentrations.	• **Alprazolam:** Monitor for benzodiazepine withdrawal if patient starts taking EFV. • **Alprazolam, clonazepam, diazepam:** Titrate slowly to achieve clinical effect; monitor for benzodiazepine efficacy.
Etravirine (ETR)	**Alprazolam, diazepam:** ETR may reduce alprazolam and diazepam concentrations.	**Alprazolam:** Monitor for benzodiazepine withdrawal.
Lenacapavir (LEN)	**Midazolam (oral), triazolam:** Moderate inhibition of CYP3A4 and P-gP potentially increases sedative levels.	**Midazolam (oral), triazolam:** Use with caution; monitor for excess sedation.

Abbreviations: ARV, antiretroviral; COBI, cobicistat; CYP, cytochrome P450; NRTI, nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitor; P-gP, P-glycoprotein; PI, protease inhibitor.
Note:

a. Lorazepam, oxazepam, and temazepam do not interact clinically with and do not require dose adjustments when coadministered with ARVs.