

Table 42: Alcohol, Disulfiram, and Acamprosate [a] (also see prescribing information)

Class or Drug	Mechanism of Action	Clinical Comments
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other NRTIs • Dolutegravir (DTG) • Bictegravir (BIC) • Cabotegravir (CAB) • Raltegravir (RAL) • Elvitegravir (EVG), boosted • Other boosted PIs • Rilpivirine (RPV) • Efavirenz (EFV) • Etravirine (ETR) • Doravirine (DOR) • Fostemsavir (FTR) 	No significant interactions reported.	No dose adjustments are necessary.
Abacavir (ABC)	Alcohol: ABC is metabolized via alcohol dehydrogenase, and competitive metabolism may increase exposure to ABC.	Alcohol: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use may increase ABC concentrations; monitor for ABC-related adverse effects. • ABC does not appear to increase blood alcohol concentrations.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ritonavir (RTV; oral solutions) • Lopinavir/ritonavir (LPV/RTV; oral suspension or capsules) 	All contain alcohol and may potentiate symptoms of consumption of ethanol.	Disulfiram: ARVs formulated with alcohol induce same aversive effects as consumption of ethanol.
Abbreviations: ARV, antiretroviral; NRTI, nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitor; PI, protease inhibitor. Note: 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.		