Table 48: Gender-Affirming Hormones [a] [Coleman, et al. 2022; Cirrincione, et al. 2020; Irving and Lehault 2017] (also see prescribing information)		
→ Dutasteride, estradiol, finasteride, goserelin, leuprolide acetate, spironolactone, testosterone		
Class or Drug	**Mechanism of Action**	**Clinical Comments**
• Fostemsavir (FTR) • Maraviroc (MVC) • Lenacapavir (LEN)	No clinically significant interactions expected.	No dose adjustments are necessary.
Cobicistat (COBI)	• **Estradiol:** COBI-boosted PIs and EVG/COBI may increase estradiol levels via CYP3A inhibition. • **Finasteride, dutasteride:** COBI-boosted PIs and EVG/COBI may increase finasteride or dutasteride levels, but with minimal clinical significance. • **Progestins (oral medroxyprogesterone, micronized progesterone):** COBI-boosted PIs and EVG/COBI may increase progestin levels via CYP3A4 inhibition. • **Testosterone:** COBI-boosted PIs and EVG/COBI may increase testosterone levels via CYP3A4 inhibition. Relevance of this interaction is expected to be low in transgender men. • **Spironolactone, bicalutamide, leuprolide, goserelin:** No interactions expected.	• **Estradiol:** When taken concomitantly with COBI-boosted ARVs, monitor serum estradiol levels. • **Finasteride, dutasteride, progestins (oral medroxyprogesterone, micronized progesterone), testosterone:** No dose adjustments are necessary. • **Spironolactone, bicalutamide, leuprolide, goserelin:** Drug interactions are unlikely.
Doravirine (DOR)	**Estradiol, dutasteride, finasteride, progestins (oral medroxyprogesterone, micronized progesterone), testosterone:** No interactions expected.	N/A
Efavirenz (EFV)	• **Estradiol:** EFV may reduce estradiol levels via CYP3A induction. • **Finasteride, dutasteride:** EFV may reduce finasteride and dutasteride levels via CYP3A induction. • **Progestins (oral medroxyprogesterone, micronized progesterone):** EFV may reduce progestin levels via CYP3A induction. • **Testosterone:** EFV may reduce testosterone levels via CYP3A induction. • **Spironolactone, bicalutamide, leuprolide, goserelin:** No interactions expected.	• **Estradiol:** Monitor serum estradiol levels; may require increased estradiol dose. • **Finasteride, dutasteride, progestins (oral medroxyprogesterone, micronized progesterone), testosterone:** No dose adjustments are necessary. • **Spironolactone, bicalutamide, leuprolide, goserelin:** Drug interactions are unlikely.
Etravirine (ETR)	• **Estradiol:** ETR may reduce estradiol levels via CYP3A induction. • **Finasteride, dutasteride:** ETR may reduce finasteride and dutasteride levels via CYP3A induction. • **Progestins (oral medroxyprogesterone, micronized progesterone):** ETR may reduce progestin levels via CYP3A induction.	• **Estradiol:** Monitor serum estradiol levels; may require increased estradiol dose. • **Finasteride, dutasteride, progestins (oral medroxyprogesterone, micronized progesterone), testosterone:** No dose adjustments are necessary. • **Spironolactone, bicalutamide, leuprolide, goserelin:** Drug interactions are unlikely.

Table 48: Gender-Affirming Hormones [a] [Coleman, et al. 2022; Cirrincione, et al. 2020; Irving and Lehault 2017] (also see prescribing information)		
→ Dutasteride, estradiol, finasteride, goserelin, leuprolide acetate, spironolactone, testosterone		
Class or Drug	**Mechanism of Action**	**Clinical Comments**
	• **Testosterone:** ETR may reduce testosterone levels via CYP3A induction. • **Spironolactone, bicalutamide, leuprolide, goserelin:** No interactions expected	
Nevirapine (NVP)	• **Estradiol:** NVP may reduce estradiol levels via CYP3A induction. • **Finasteride, dutasteride:** NVP may reduce finasteride and dutasteride levels via CYP3A induction. • **Progestins (oral medroxyprogesterone, micronized progesterone):** NVP may reduce progestin levels via CYP3A induction. • **Testosterone:** NVP may reduce testosterone levels via CYP3A induction. • **Spironolactone, bicalutamide, leuprolide, goserelin:** No interactions expected.	• **Estradiol:** Monitor serum estradiol levels; may require increased estradiol dose. • **Finasteride, dutasteride, progestins (oral medroxyprogesterone, micronized progesterone), testosterone:** No dose adjustments are necessary. • **Spironolactone, bicalutamide, leuprolide, goserelin:** Drug interactions are unlikely.
• Rilpivirine (RPV) • INSTIs, *non-boosted* • NRTIs, *non-boosted*	**Estradiol, dutasteride, finasteride, progestins (oral medroxyprogesterone, micronized progesterone), testosterone:** No interactions expected.	N/A
Ritonavir (RTV)	• **Estradiol:** RTV may reduce estradiol levels via CYP1A2 induction; RTV may increase estradiol levels via CYP3A4 inhibition. • **Finasteride, dutasteride:** RTV-boosted PIs may increase finasteride or dutasteride levels. • **Progestins (oral medroxyprogesterone, micronized progesterone):** RTV-boosted PIs may increase progestin levels via CYP3A4 inhibition. • **Testosterone:** RTV-boosted PIs may increase testosterone levels via CYP3A4 inhibition. • **Spironolactone, bicalutamide, leuprolide, goserelin:** No interactions expected.	• **Estradiol:** When taken concomitantly with RTV-boosted ARVs, monitor serum estradiol levels. • **Finasteride, dutasteride, progestins (oral medroxyprogesterone, micronized progesterone), testosterone:** No dose adjustments are necessary. • **Spironolactone, bicalutamide, leuprolide, goserelin:** No interactions expected.

Abbreviations: ARV, antiretroviral; CYP, cytochrome P450; INSTI, integrase strand transfer inhibitor; N/A, not applicable; NRTI, nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitor; PI, protease inhibitor.

Note:

a. For recommended dosing and monitoring of gender-affirming hormones, refer to [Coleman, et al. 2022].

References

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