

Table 23: Antiplatelet Medications (also see prescribing information)		
→ Adenosine phosphate receptor inhibitors, cilostazol, dipyridamole		
Class or Drug	Mechanism of Action	Clinical Comments
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NRTIs</li> <li>• Dolutegravir (DTG)</li> <li>• Bictegravir (BIC)</li> <li>• Cabotegravir (CAB)</li> <li>• Raltegravir (RAL)</li> <li>• Rilpivirine (RPV)</li> <li>• Doravirine (DOR)</li> </ul>	No significant interactions are expected.	No dose adjustments are necessary.
Elvitegravir (EVG), boosted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Cilostazol</b> may be metabolized by CYP3A; COBI-boosted EVG can increase concentrations of this drug.</li> <li>• <b>Ticagrelor</b>: Strong CYP3A4 inhibitors may increase ticagrelor exposure.</li> <li>• <b>Clopidogrel</b>: Boosted EVG significantly decreases production of clopidogrel's active metabolite.</li> <li>• <b>Prasugrel</b>: Boosted EVG decreases prasugrel's active metabolite; however, adequate antiplatelet activity is maintained.</li> <li>• <b>Vorapaxar</b>: Increased vorapaxar levels are expected.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Cilostazol</b>: Monitor for antiplatelet effect. May be necessary to use alternative antiplatelet medication or alternative ARV.</li> <li>• <b>Ticagrelor</b>: To avoid increased bleeding risk, do not use ticagrelor with strong CYP3A inhibitors, particularly COBI and RTV.</li> <li>• <b>Clopidogrel, vorapaxar</b>: Do not coadminister.</li> <li>• <b>Prasugrel</b>: No dose adjustments are necessary.</li> </ul>
Boosted PIs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Cilostazol</b> is metabolized by CYP3A; boosted PIs will increase concentrations of this drug.</li> <li>• <b>Dipyridamole</b>: RTV-boosted PIs may induce UGT enzymes, which are responsible for metabolism of dipyridamole (not seen with COBI).</li> <li>• <b>Ticagrelor</b>: Strong CYP3A4 inhibitors may increase ticagrelor exposure.</li> <li>• <b>Clopidogrel</b>: Boosted PIs may decrease production of clopidogrel's active metabolite.</li> <li>• <b>Prasugrel</b>: Boosted PIs may decrease prasugrel's active metabolite; however, adequate antiplatelet activity is maintained.</li> <li>• <b>Vorapaxar</b>: Increased vorapaxar levels are expected.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Cilostazol</b>: Monitor for antiplatelet effect; may be necessary to use alternative antiplatelet medication or alternative ARV.</li> <li>• <b>Dipyridamole</b>: Monitor for antiplatelet effect; use alternative ARV or boost with COBI if necessary.</li> <li>• <b>Ticagrelor</b>: To avoid increased bleeding risk, do not use ticagrelor with strong CYP3A inhibitors, particularly COBI and RTV.</li> <li>• <b>Clopidogrel, vorapaxar</b>: Do not coadminister.</li> <li>• <b>Prasugrel</b>: No dose adjustments are necessary.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Efavirenz (EFV)</li> <li>• Etravirine (ETR)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Cilostazol</b>: EFV and ETR may reduce cilostazol concentrations.</li> <li>• <b>Dipyridamole</b>: EFV and ETR may induce UGT enzymes, which are responsible for metabolism.</li> <li>• <b>Ticagrelor, clopidogrel</b>: EFV and ETR reduce ticagrelor concentrations and conversion of clopidogrel to its active metabolite.</li> <li>• <b>Vorapaxar</b>: When coadministered with ETR, vorapaxar levels expected to be reduced.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Cilostazol</b>: Monitor for antiplatelet effect; may be necessary to use alternative antiplatelet medication or alternative ARV.</li> <li>• <b>Dipyridamole</b>: Monitor for antiplatelet effect; use alternative ARV if necessary.</li> <li>• <b>Ticagrelor, clopidogrel</b>: Use with EFV or ETR may reduce antiplatelet effect; monitor closely for efficacy and use alternative ARV if necessary.</li> <li>• <b>Prasugrel</b>: When coadministered with ETR, no dose adjustments are necessary.</li> <li>• <b>Vorapaxar</b>: No data available.</li> </ul>

**Table 23: Antiplatelet Medications** (also see prescribing information)

→ Adenosine phosphate receptor inhibitors, cilostazol, dipyridamole

Class or Drug	Mechanism of Action	Clinical Comments
<p><b>Abbreviations:</b> ARV, antiretroviral; COBI, cobicistat; CYP, cytochrome P450; NRTI, nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitor; PI, protease inhibitor; RTV, ritonavir; UGT, uridine diphosphate glucuronosyltransferase.</p>		