

Table 6: Cabotegravir (CAB) Interactions (also see prescribing information)
The combination CAB/RPV antiretroviral therapy regimen can be used during an oral medication lead-in period and then as monthly long-acting injections; also see Table 11: Rilpivirine (RPV) Interactions.

Class or Drug	Mechanism of Action	Clinical Comments
Carbamazepine, oxcarbazepine, phenobarbital, phenytoin	Coadministration may significantly reduce CAB concentrations through induction of CYP450, UGT1A, and/or P-gP system.	Concomitant use is contraindicated.
Rifabutin, rifampin, rifapentine	Coadministration may significantly reduce CAB concentrations through induction of CYP450, UGT1A, and/or P-gP system.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rifampin, rifapentine: Concomitant use is contraindicated with <i>oral</i> CAB. • Rifabutin: May be used with <i>oral</i> CAB without dosage adjustment. • Rifabutin, rifampin, rifapentine: Concomitant use is contraindicated with <i>injectable</i> CAB [FDA(b) 2025].
Antacids containing polyvalent cations (e.g., aluminum or magnesium hydroxide, calcium carbonate)	Antacids increase gastric pH, and CAB requires acidic environment for optimal absorption. Concomitant use may decrease CAB absorption.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Administer antacid products at least 2 hours before or 4 hours after <i>oral</i> CAB. • No effect of antacid use is expected on <i>injectable</i> CAB.

Abbreviations: RPV, rilpivirine; UGT, uridine diphosphate glucuronosyltransferase.
No significant interactions/no dose adjustments necessary (see guideline section [Drug-Drug Interactions by Common Medication Class](#)): Common oral antibiotics; antihypertensive medications; anticoagulants; antiplatelet medications; statins; antidiabetic medications; asthma and allergy medications; long-acting beta agonists; inhaled and injected corticosteroids; antidepressants; benzodiazepines; sleep medications; antipsychotics; nonopioid pain medications; opioid analgesics and tramadol; hormonal contraceptives; erectile and sexual dysfunction agents; alpha-adrenergic antagonists for benign prostatic hyperplasia; tobacco and smoking cessation products; alcohol, disulfiram, and acamprosate; methadone, buprenorphine, naloxone, and naltrexone; COVID-19 therapeutics; mpox treatments; gender-affirming hormones; ADHD medications and lithium.

Reference

FDA(b). Cabenuva (cabotegravir extended-release injectable suspension; rilpivirine extended-release injectable suspension), co-packaged for intramuscular use. 2025 Apr. https://www.accessdata.fda.gov/drugsatfda_docs/label/2025/212888s016lbl.pdf [accessed 2021 May 28]