



## Resource: ART Drug-Drug Interactions

April 2023

Table 5: Bictegravir (BIC) Interactions (also see drug package inserts)		
Class or Drug	Mechanism of Action	Clinical Comments
Antacids	BIC chelates with cations, forming insoluble compounds that inactivate both drugs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Aluminum/magnesium-containing antacids:</b> Administer antacids at least 6 hours before or 2 hours after BIC.</li> <li>• <b>Calcium-containing antacids:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Administer BIC and antacids together with food.</li> <li>– Do not coadminister BIC simultaneously with antacids on empty stomach.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Other polyvalent cations	BIC can chelate with cations, reducing absorption of both drugs.	<p><b>Calcium- or iron-containing supplements:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If taken with food, BIC can be taken at same time.</li> <li>• If not taken with food, these supplements should be administered as with antacids.</li> </ul>
Dofetilide [Feng and Varma 2016]	BIC inhibits renal OCT2 and MATE1, and these transporters eliminate dofetilide.	Avoid concomitant use (may cause QT prolongation or torsades de pointes).
Metformin [Custodio, et al. 2017]	BIC inhibits renal OCT2 and MATE1, which are involved in metformin elimination.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Drug interaction studies suggest that prospective dose adjustment of metformin is not required when using BIC.</li> <li>• Administer at lowest dose possible to achieve glycemic control; monitor for adverse effects.</li> </ul>
Atenolol	Atenolol is eliminated via OCT2 and MATE1, which are inhibited by BIC. Coadministration may increase atenolol levels.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Start at lower atenolol dose and titrate slowly to achieve clinical effect.</li> <li>• If patient is already using atenolol but starting BIC, monitor for atenolol-related adverse effects.</li> <li>• Reduce atenolol dose if necessary or switch to another ARV.</li> </ul>
Cyclosporine	Cyclosporine may increase BIC concentrations to modest degree via P-gP inhibition.	Monitor for BIC-related adverse effects.
Rifabutin, rifampin, rifapentine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Rifabutin:</b> CYP3A and P-gP induction decrease BIC levels.</li> <li>• <b>Rifampin, rifapentine:</b> CYP3A induction reduces bioavailability.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Rifampin:</b> Concomitant use is contraindicated.</li> <li>• <b>Rifabutin, rifapentine:</b> Concomitant use is not recommended [FDA 2021].</li> </ul>
COVID-19 therapeutics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Molnupiravir and monoclonal antibodies</b> do not affect CYP450, P-gP, or other drug metabolism transporters.</li> <li>• <b>Nirmatrelvir/RTV:</b> Inhibition of CYP3A4, P-gP, and other transporters may increase plasma concentrations of other medications.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Molnupiravir, monoclonal antibodies:</b> Drug interactions are unlikely.</li> <li>• <b>Nirmatrelvir/RTV:</b> Drug interactions are unlikely; BIC levels may increase.</li> </ul>

**Table 5: Bictegravir (BIC) Interactions** (also see drug package inserts)

Class or Drug	Mechanism of Action	Clinical Comments
<p><b>Abbreviations:</b> ARV, antiretroviral; CYP, cytochrome P450; DTG, dolutegravir; INSTI, integrase strand transfer inhibitor; MATE, multidrug and toxin extrusion; OCT, organic cation transporter; P-gP, P-glycoprotein; RTV, ritonavir; TDM, therapeutic drug monitoring.</p> <p><b>No significant interactions/no dose adjustments necessary:</b> Common oral antibiotics (Table 19); anticoagulants (Table 21); antiplatelet drugs (Table 22); statins (Table 23); acid-reducing agents (Table 25); asthma and allergy medications (Table 27); long-acting beta agonists (Table 28); inhaled and injected corticosteroids (Table 29); antidepressants (Table 30); benzodiazepines (Table 31); sleep medications (Table 32); antipsychotics (Table 33); nonopioid pain medications (Table 35); opioid analgesics and tramadol (Table 36); hormonal contraceptives (Table 37); erectile and sexual dysfunction agents (Table 38); alpha-adrenergic antagonists for benign prostatic hyperplasia (Table 39); tobacco and smoking cessation products (Table 40); alcohol, disulfiram, and acamprosate (Table 41); methadone, buprenorphine, naloxone, and naltrexone (Table 42); mpox treatments (Table 46); gender-affirming hormones (Table 47).</p>		

### References

- Custodio J, West S, Yu A, et al. Lack of clinically relevant effect of bictegravir (BIC, B) on metformin (MET) pharmacokinetics (PK) and pharmacodynamics (PD). *Open Forum Infect Dis* 2017;4(Suppl 1):S429. [PMID: PMC5631370] <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/PMC5631370>
- FDA. Biktarvy (bictegravir, emtricitabine, and tenofovir alafenamide) tablets, for oral use. 2021 Mar. [https://www.accessdata.fda.gov/drugsatfda\\_docs/label/2021/210251s010lbl.pdf](https://www.accessdata.fda.gov/drugsatfda_docs/label/2021/210251s010lbl.pdf) [accessed 2021 May 28]
- Feng B, Varma MV. Evaluation and quantitative prediction of renal transporter-mediated drug-drug interactions. *J Clin Pharmacol* 2016;56 Suppl 7:S110-21. [PMID: 27385169] <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/27385169>