



Resource: ART Drug-Drug Interactions

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Table 6: Cabotegravir (CAB) Interactions (also see drug package inserts)

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 2021].
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: Common oral antibiotics (Table 19); drugs used as antihypertensive medicines (Table 20); anticoagulants (Table 21); antiplatelet drugs (Table 22); statins (Table 23); antidiabetic drugs (Table 24); 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); COVID-19 therapeutics (Table 45); mpox treatments (Table 46); gender-affirming hormones (Table 47).

References

FDA. Cabenuva (cabotegravir extended-release injectable suspension; rilpivirine extended-release injectable suspension), co-packaged for intramuscular use. 2021 Jan. https://www.accessdata.fda.gov/drugsatfda_docs/label/2021/212888s000lbl.pdf [accessed 2021 May 28]