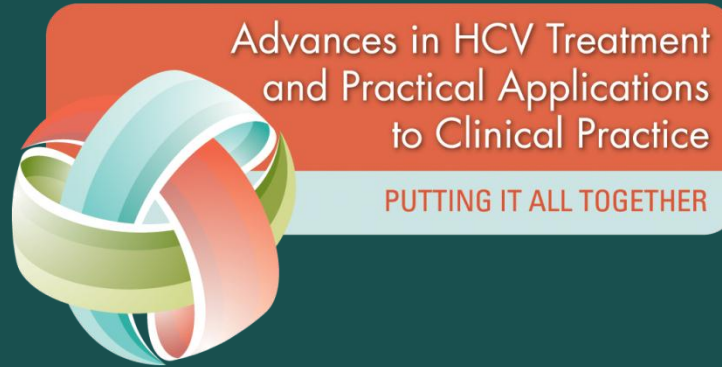


Advances in HCV Treatment and Practical Applications to Clinical Practice

PUTTING IT ALL TOGETHER



CME jointly sponsored by the Institute for Healthcare Education,
The Liver Institute for Education and Research, and Enabled, LLC



Case: Drug–Drug Interactions



Case: Drug–Drug Interactions

- 62-year-old man evaluated for treatment of chronic HCV, probably acquired 40 years ago
- Medical history
 - Coronary artery disease, currently asymptomatic; 2 bare metal stents placed 3 years ago
 - Hypercholesterolemia
 - Benign prostatic hypertrophy
- Medications
 - Atorvastatin 20 mg/day
 - Aspirin 325 mg/day, clopidogrel 75 mg/day
 - Alfuzosin 10 mg/day
 - Sildenafil 50 mg as needed



Case: Drug–Drug Interactions

- ALT 109 IU/L, AST 98 IU/L
- Albumin 3.8 g/dL
- White blood cells, hemoglobin normal; platelets 140,000/ μ L
- α -Fetoprotein normal
- HCV genotype 1b
- HCV RNA 902,480 IU/mL
- Ultrasound: heterogeneous echotexture of liver
- FibroSure: 0.68

ALT = alanine aminotransferase; AST = aspartate aminotransferase.



Case: Drug–Drug Interactions

- The patient's cardiologist says that aspirin and clopidogrel can be held for 7–10 days
- Would you obtain a liver biopsy?



Case: Drug–Drug Interactions (DDIs)

- Liver biopsy: Metavir F3 fibrosis
 - Bridging fibrosis with early nodule formation
- Would you treat this patient?
 - If so, with what regimen would you treat?
- Is any modification of the patient's medical regimen required?

Why the Risk of DDIs with Direct-Acting Antivirals (DAA)?

Drug	CYP 450	P-glycoprotein	Non-CYP metabolism
Telaprevir	CYP 3A4: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Substrate • Inhibitor 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Substrate • Inhibitor 	—
Boceprevir	CYP 3A4/5: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Substrate • Inhibitor 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Substrate • Inhibitor 	AKR <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Substrate

CYP = cytochrome P.

Kassera C, et al. CROI 2011. Abstract 118; Garg V, et al. CROI 2011. Abstract 629; Telaprevir/ and boceprevir prescribing information; Kiser JJ, et al. Hepatology 2012;55:1620-28.



Why Worry About DDIs with DAAs?

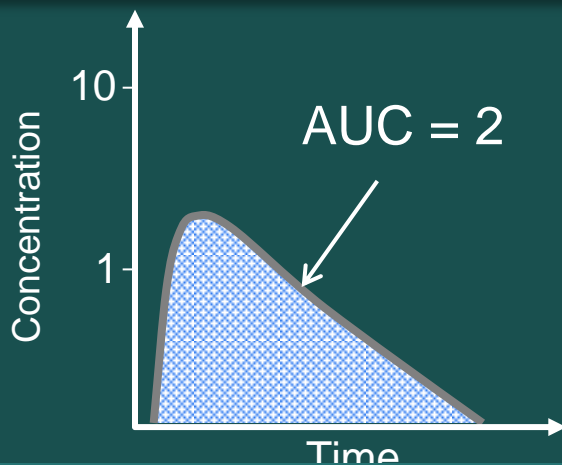
- Drug–drug interactions can change the activity of concomitant medications or increase their risk of toxicity
- Drug–drug Interactions can change the antiviral activity of DAAs (loss of efficacy)



Inhibition of Hepatic CYP450

A. Drug alone

Drug



Drug exposure increased by 2.5-fold

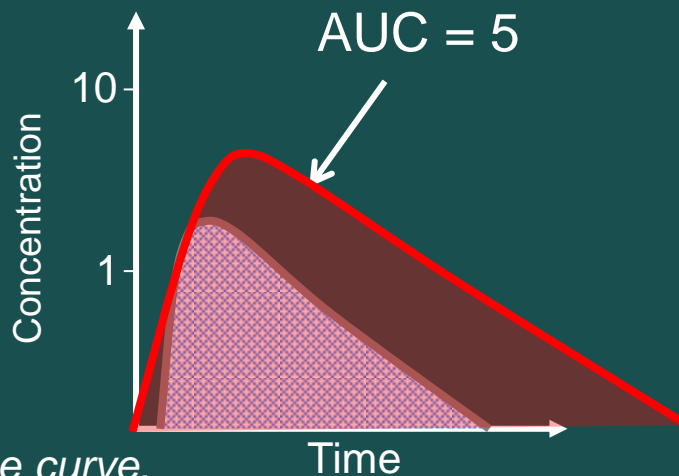
B. Drug + Inhibitor

Drug

Inhibitor



+



AUC = area under the concentration–time curve.



Drugs Contraindicated with Telaprevir and Boceprevir

*Common denominator = Interaction with CYP3A4;
Interactions can occur via inhibition OR induction*

- Rifampin
- Alfuzosin
- Ergot derivatives
- Cisapride (limited access)
- St. John's wort
- Lovastatin, simvastatin
(telaprevir: atorvastatin)
- Sildenafil or tadalafil for pulmonary artery hypertension
- Oral midazolam, triazolam
- Drospirinone (boceprevir)

Many other potential or established DDIs; recent reports of antiretroviral therapy DDIs with boceprevir

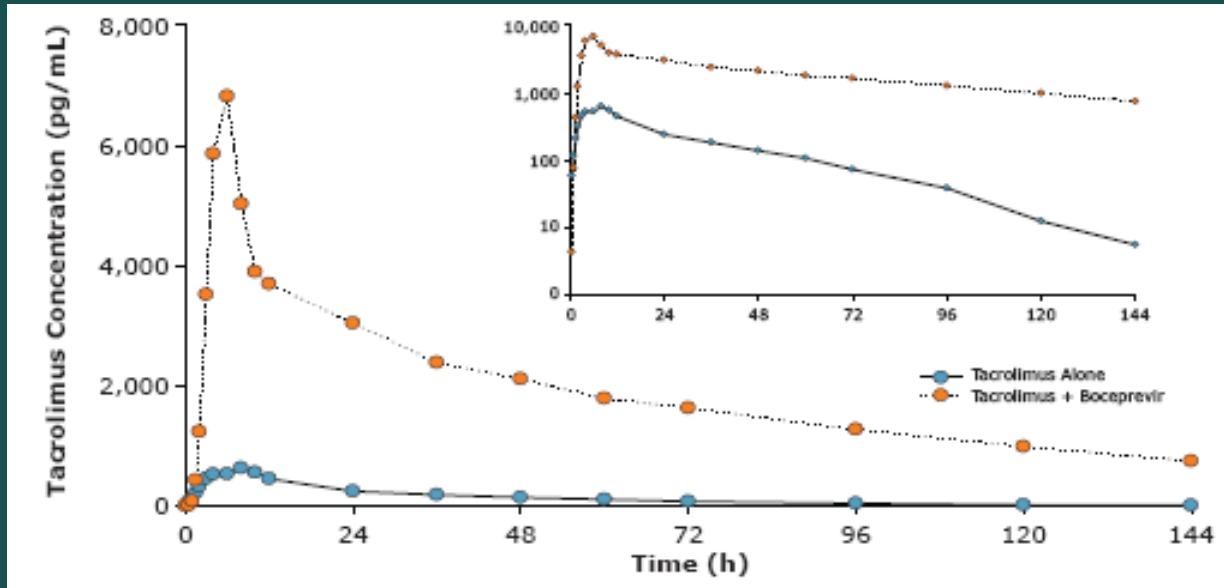
Telaprevir Increases Exposure to Immunosuppressants (CYP3A Substrates)

Calcineurin Inhibitor	C_{max}	AUC	$t_{1/2}$
Cyclosporine A	1.3-fold increase	4.6-fold increase	From 12 → 42 hours
Tacrolimus	9.4-fold increase	70-fold increase	From 41 → 196 hours

- Doses of immunosuppressants will require significant reductions; dosing intervals must be prolonged
- Close monitoring required

C_{max} = maximum plasma concentration; $t_{1/2}$ = half-life.

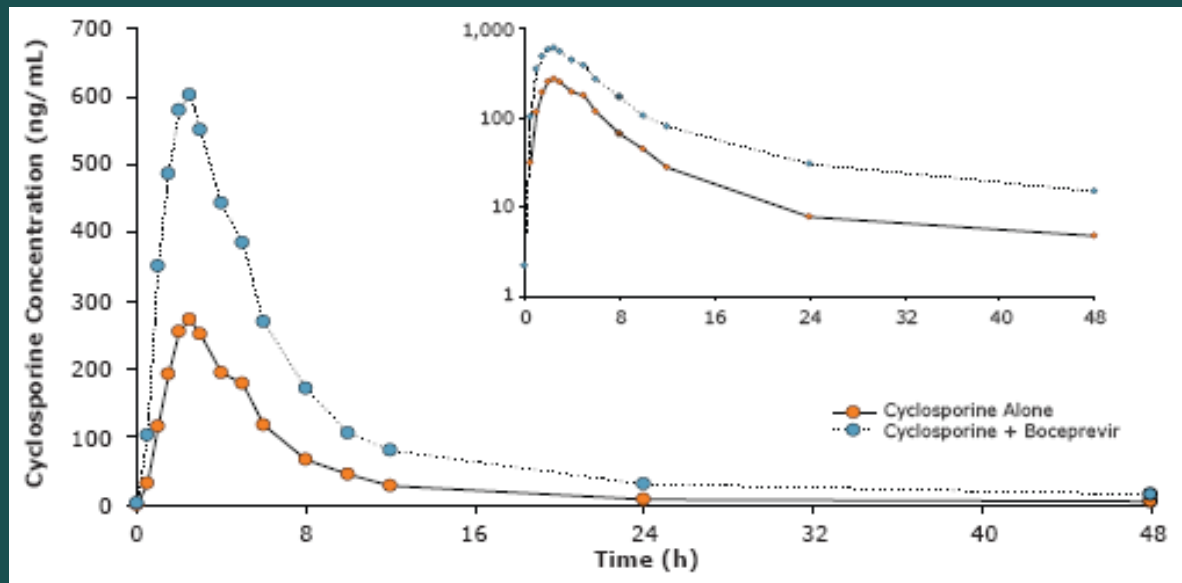
Telaprevir Interaction with Tacrolimus



- Doses of immunosuppressants will require significant reductions; dosing intervals must be prolonged
- Close monitoring required

Boceprevir Increases Exposure to Cyclosporine

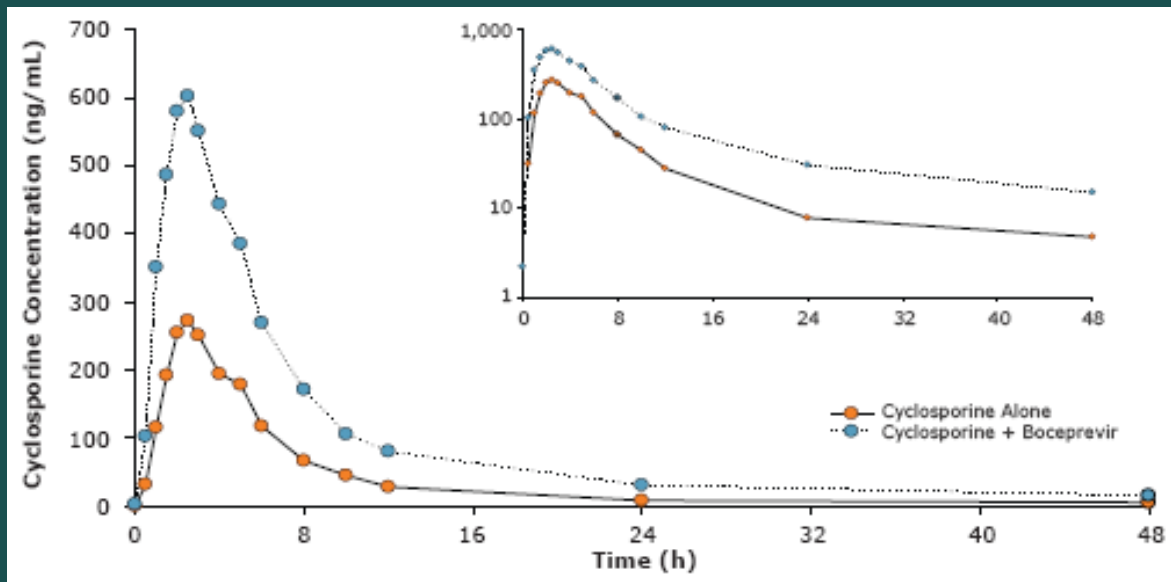
Mean Plasma Concentration–Time Profiles of Cyclosporine, Alone or with Boceprevir at Steady-State



- 2-fold \uparrow in C_{max} , 2.7-fold \uparrow in AUC_{∞} with cyclosporine/boceprevir coadministration in 32 healthy volunteers (geometric mean ratios)
- Cyclosporine dose adjustments should be expected; close monitoring required

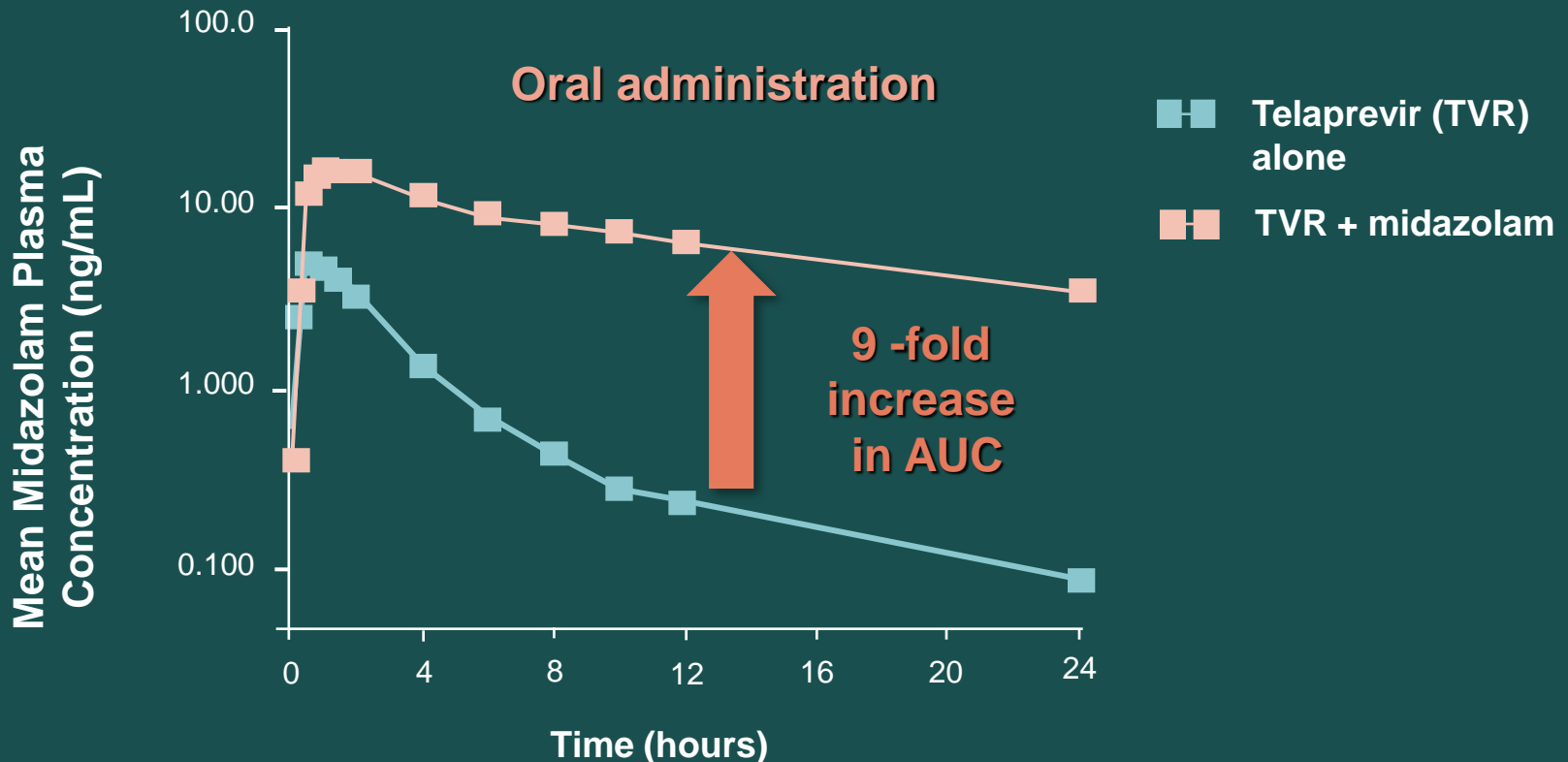
Boceprevir Increases Exposure to Tacrolimus

Mean Plasma Concentration–Time Profiles of Tacrolimus, Alone or with Boceprevir at Steady-State



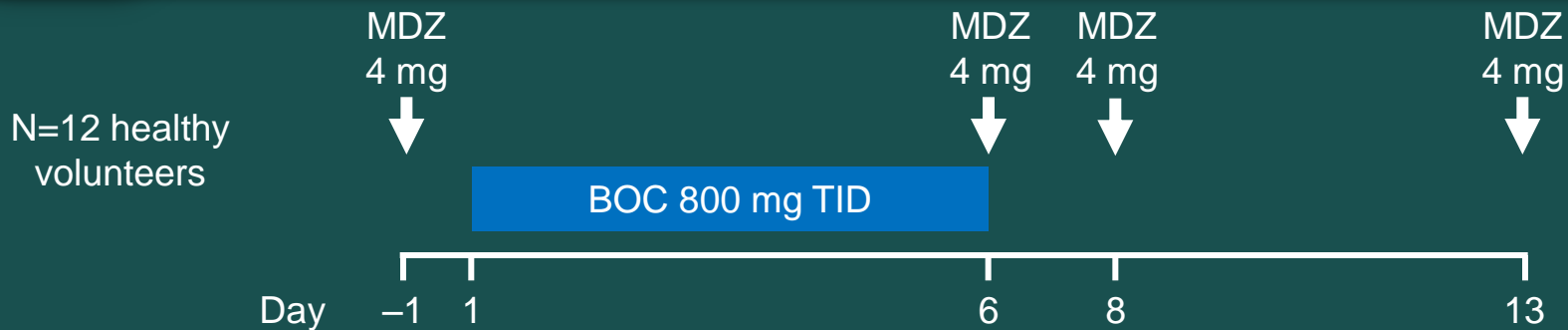
- 10-fold ↑ in C_{max} , 17-fold ↑ in AUC_{∞} with tacrolimus/boceprevir coadministration in 32 healthy volunteers (geometric mean ratios)
- Significant tacrolimus dose reductions, prolonged dosing intervals likely, close monitoring required

Telaprevir Increases Exposure to Oral Midazolam (CYP3A4 Substrate)



- Oral midazolam contraindicated with telaprevir

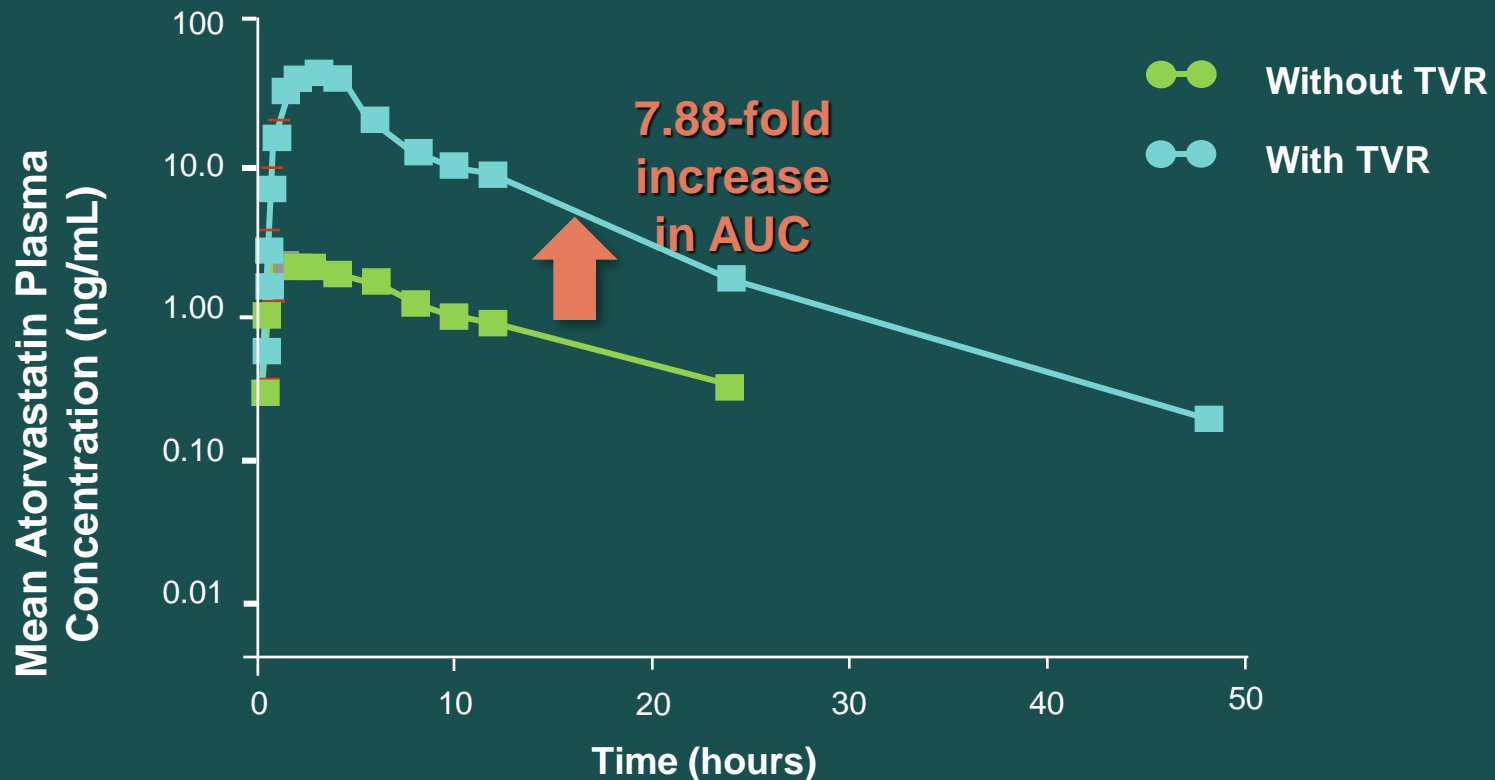
Boceprevir Increases Oral Midazolam Exposure (CYP3A4 Substrate)




	Treatment	LSmean
MDZ AUC_{0-12h}, ng•h/mL	MDZ Day -1	52.94
	MDZ + BOC Day 6	280.7
	MDZ Day 8	56.10
	MDZ Day 13	43.83

BOC = boceprevir; LSmean = least-squares mean; MDZ = midazolam; TID = 3 times daily.

Telaprevir Increases Exposure to Atorvastatin (CYP3A4 Substrate)



- Telaprevir contraindicated with atorvastatin



Telaprevir Decreases Exposure to Ethinyl Estradiol (CYP Substrate)

Oral Contraceptive	Effect of telaprevir on AUC
Ethinyl estradiol	↓ 28%
Norethindrone	↓ 11%

- 2 additional methods of nonhormonal contraception should be used
- Hormonal contraceptives can be continued, but they may be unreliable during and for up to 2 weeks after cessation of telaprevir therapy

Boceprevir Interaction with Oral Contraceptives

	Treatment	LSmean
Drospirenone AUC _{0-8h} , ng•h/mL	OC	655
	OC + BOC	1304
Ethinyl estradiol AUC _{0-24h} , ng•h/mL	OC	659
	OC + BOC	499

- Caution should be exercised in patients taking drospirenone who are predisposed to hyperkalemia or are taking potassium-sparing diuretics
- Alternative contraceptives should be used

OC = Oral contraceptives.



Boceprevir: Interactions with HIV Protease Inhibitors (PIs)

- Interactions with 3 ritonavir-boosted (/r) PIs described
- Coadministration not recommended

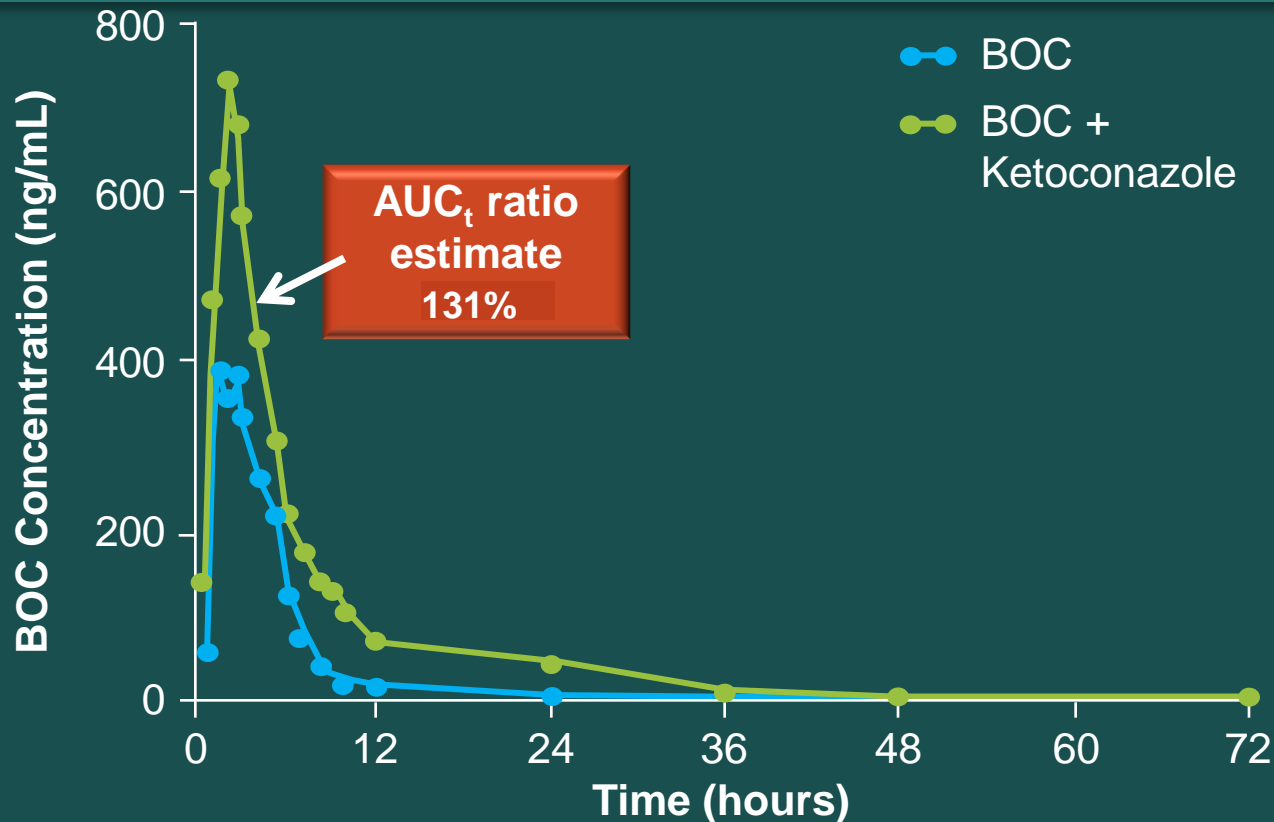
Antiretroviral PI	AUC Antiretroviral	AUC Boceprevir
Atazanavir/r	-35%	No change
Darunavir/r	-44%	-32%
Lopinavir/r	-34%	-45%




Telaprevir: DDIs with HIV Antiretrovirals

HIV antiretroviral	Recommendation
Atazanavir/r	Clinical and laboratory monitoring for hyperbilirubinemia is recommended
Darunavir/r Fosamprenavir/r Lopinavir/r	Coadministration not recommended
Efavirenz	TVR dose increase needed (1125 mg every 8 hours)
Raltegravir	No dose adjustment required
Tenofovir	Increased clinical and laboratory monitoring is warranted

Boceprevir Exposure Increased by CYP3A4/P-Glycoprotein Inhibitor



- Caution should be used when boceprevir is combined with ketoconazole or azole antifungals (itraconazole, posaconazole, voriconazole)



Rifampin Reduces Telaprevir Exposure

Comedication	Effect on Telaprevir	
	AUC	C _{max}
Rifampin	- 92%	- 86%

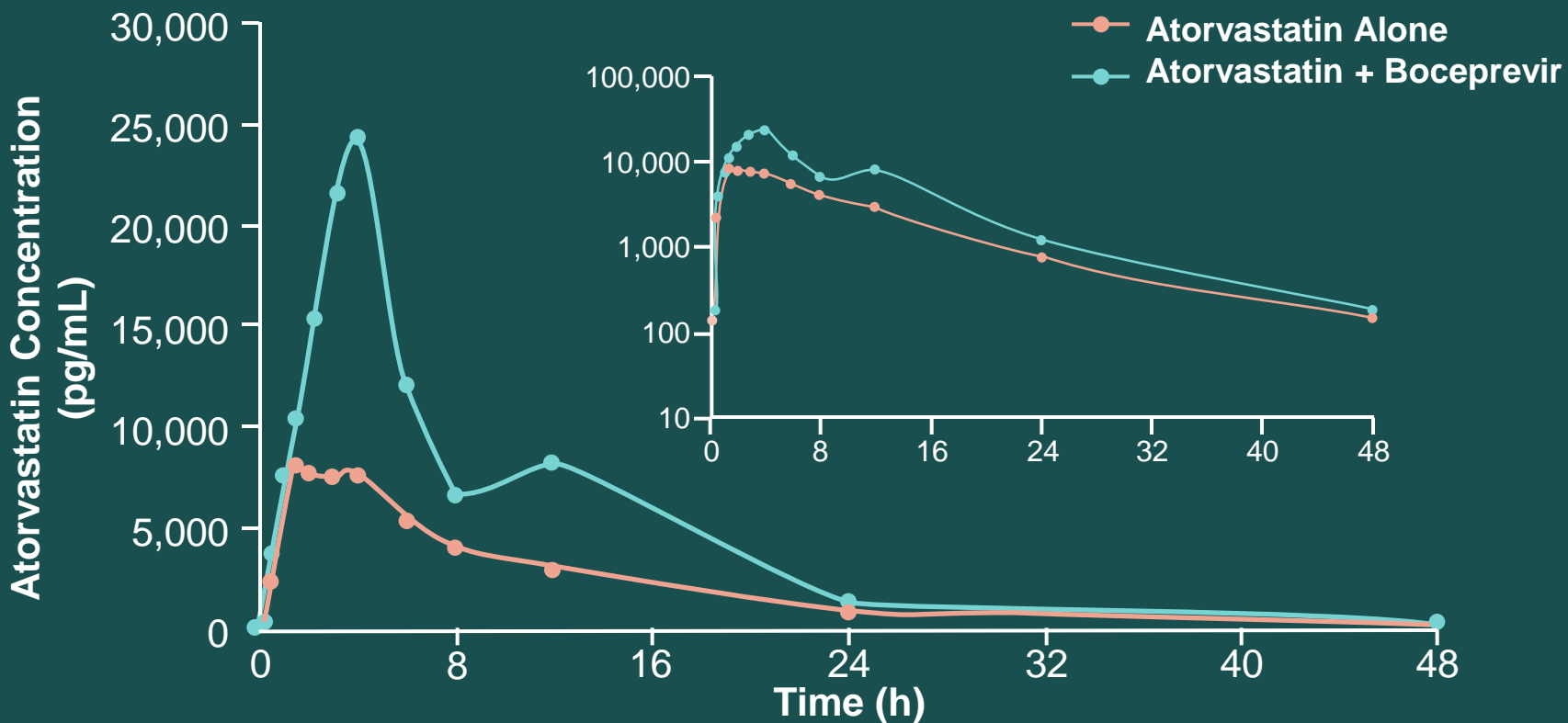
- Mechanism: rifampin is a potent CYP3A4 inducer
- Rifampin reduces exposure to telaprevir by 92%
- Rifampin is contraindicated with telaprevir

Boceprevir Exposure Decreased by Efavirenz

	Treatment	LSmean*
BOC AUC _{0-8h} , ng•h/mL	BOC	6913
	BOC + Efavirenz	5630
Efavirenz AUC _{0-24h} , ng•h/mL	Efavirenz	78667
	Efavirenz + BOC	94655

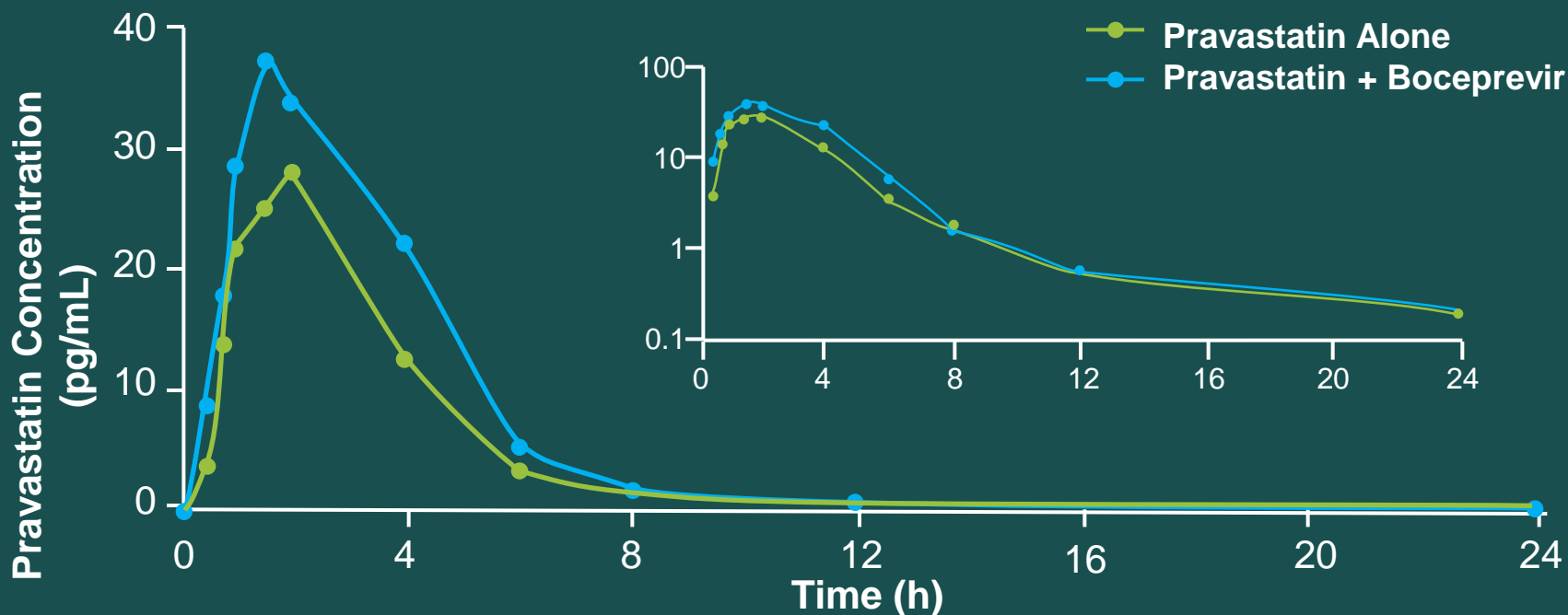
- Clinical implications of reduced boceprevir trough concentrations are unclear

Boceprevir with Atorvastatin



- Atorvastatin C_{max} increased by ~2.7-fold; AUC_{inf} increased by ~2.3-fold (geometric mean ratios)

Boceprevir with Pravastatin



- Pravastatin C_{max} increased by ~1.5-fold; AUC_{inf} increased by ~1.6-fold (geometric mean ratios)



Case: Drug–Drug Interactions

- Patient is started on telaprevir with peginterferon and ribavirin
- His cardiologist prefers that he not stop his lipid-lowering therapy
- Medication adjustments:
 - Atorvastatin switched to rosuvastatin
 - Rosuvastatin metabolized by CYP450 2C9
 - Alfuzosin switched to finasteride
 - Sildenafil decreased from 50 mg to 25 mg



Conclusions

- Be vigilant for DDIs when starting new therapies
- Review all new medications before initiation
- Instruct patients to contact you before they take medications prescribed elsewhere
- HIV-infected patients and liver transplant patients are at high risk of DDIs
- Know where to locate information about interactions
 - Online
 - Health care resources (e.g., pharmacists)



Do Not Hesitate to Use Web Resources!

- List of CYP substrates, inhibitors, inducers
 - <http://medicine.iupui.edu/clinpharm/ddls>
- Drug interactions
 - http://www.drugs.com/drug_interactions.html
 - <http://www.medscape.com/druginfo/druginterchecker>
 - <http://www.drugstore.com/pharmacy/drugchecker/>
- HIV coinfection
 - <http://www.hiv-druginteractions.org>
- Hepatitis coinfection
 - <http://www.hep-druginteractions.org>