

Abacavir (ABC) Interactions (also see drug package inserts)

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Class or Drug	Mechanism of Action	Clinical Comments
Ethanol [McDowell, et al. 2000; Yuen, et al. 2008]	ABC is metabolized via alcohol dehydrogenase, and competitive metabolism may increase exposure to ABC.	Use cautiously and monitor for adverse events of ABC.
No significant interactions/no dose adjustments necessary: Common oral antibiotics; drugs used as antihypertensive medicines; anticoagulants; antiplatelet drugs; statins; antidiabetic drugs; acid-reducing agents; polyvalent cations; asthma and allergy medications; long-acting beta agonists; inhaled and injected corticosteroids; antidepressants; benzodiazepines; sleep medications; antipsychotics; anticonvulsants; non-opioid pain medications; opioid analgesics and tramadol; hormonal contraceptives; erectile and sexual dysfunction agents; tobacco and smoking cessation products; methadone, buprenorphine, naloxone, and naltrexone; immunosuppressants.		

References

- McDowell JA, Chittick GE, Stevens CP, et al. Pharmacokinetic interaction of abacavir (1592U89) and ethanol in human immunodeficiency virus-infected adults. *Antimicrob Agents Chemother* 2000;44(6):1686-1690. [PMID: 10817729] <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/10817729>
- Yuen GJ, Weller S, Pakes GE. A review of the pharmacokinetics of abacavir. *Clin Pharmacokinet* 2008;47(6):351-371. [PMID: 18479171] <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/18479171>