



## ART Drug-Drug Interactions

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Table 7: Raltegravir (RAL) Interactions (also see drug package inserts)		
Class or Drug	Mechanism of Action	Clinical Comments
Antacids and other polyvalent cations [Kiser, et al. 2010; Calcagno, et al. 2015; Krishna, et al. 2016]	RAL chelates with cations, forming insoluble compounds that inactivate both drugs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Administer RAL 2 hours before or 6 hours after taking antacids.</li> <li>CaCO<sub>3</sub> antacids are contraindicated with RAL HD (2 x 600 mg tablets).</li> <li>CaCO<sub>3</sub> antacids can be taken with twice-daily RAL (400 mg) with no dose adjustments.</li> </ul>
Anticonvulsants	Coadministration with strong inducers of UGT1A1 (phenytoin, phenobarbital, etc.) may decrease RAL concentrations.	Coadministration with strong inducers of UGT1A1 are not recommended.
Rifabutin, rifampin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Rifabutin:</b> No clinical significant interactions.</li> <li><b>Rifampin</b> induction of CYP3A4 reduces bioavailability of RAL.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Rifampin:</b> When used concomitantly, dose RAL at 800 mg twice per day instead of 400 mg twice per day.               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Do not use RAL HD.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

**Abbreviation:** UGT1A1, uridine diphosphate glucuronosyltransferase 1A1.

**No significant interactions/no dose adjustments necessary:** Common oral antibiotics (Table 15); drugs used as antihypertensive agents (Table 16); anticoagulants (Table 17); antiplatelet drugs (Table 18); statins (Table 19); antidiabetic drugs (Table 20); acid-reducing agents (Table 21); asthma and allergy medications (Table 23); long-acting beta agonists (Table 24); inhaled and injected corticosteroids (Table 25); antidepressants (Table 26); benzodiazepines (Table 27); sleep medications (Table 28); antipsychotics (Table 28); non-opioid pain medications (Table 31); opioid analgesics and tramadol (Table 32); hormonal contraceptives (Table 33); erectile and sexual dysfunction agents (Table 34); tobacco and smoking cessation products (Table 35); alcohol, disulfiram, and acamprosate (Table 36); methadone, buprenorphine, naloxone, and naltrexone (Table 37); immunosuppressants (Table 38); gender-affirming hormones (Table 40).