



ART Drug-Drug Interactions

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Table 12: Abacavir (ABC) Interactions (also see drug package inserts)		
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.
Rifabutin, rifampin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rifabutin: No clinically significant interactions. • Rifampin: May reduce concentration of ABC. 	Rifampin: No dose adjustments recommended for concomitant use with ABC.
<p>No significant interactions/no dose adjustments necessary: Common oral antibiotics (Table 15); drugs used as antihypertensive medicines (Table 16); anticoagulants (Table 17); antiplatelet drugs (Table 18); statins (Table 19); antidiabetic drugs (Table 20); acid-reducing agents (Table 21); polyvalent cations (Table 22); 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 29); anticonvulsants (Table 30); 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); methadone, buprenorphine, naloxone, and naltrexone (Table 37); immunosuppressants (Table 38); gender-affirming hormones (Table 40).</p>		