# ART Drug-Drug Interactions

**July 2021**

## Table 14A: Fostemsavir (FTR) Interactions (also see drug package inserts)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class or Drug</th>
<th>Mechanism of Action</th>
<th>Clinical Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Potent CYP3A4 or P-gP inducers (phenytoin, rifampin, carbamazepine, St. John’s wort, etc.)</td>
<td>Reduces fostemsavir levels due to CYP3A4 induction.</td>
<td>Do not coadminister.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Antineoplastic agent (mitotane)</td>
<td>Reduces fostemsavir levels due to CYP3A4 induction.</td>
<td>Do not coadminister.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Androgen receptor inhibitor (enzalutamide)</td>
<td>Reduces fostemsavir levels due to CYP3A4 induction.</td>
<td>Do not coadminister.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| HCV antiviral agents | Increases grazoprevir and voxilaprevir levels. | • Coadministration may increase exposures of grazoprevir or voxilaprevir.  
• Use alternative HCV regimen if possible. |
| Hormonal contraceptives | Increases ethinyl estradiol levels. | • **Ethinyl estradiol**: Daily dose should not exceed 30 mcg.  
• Caution is advised, particularly in patients with additional risk factors for thromboembolic events. |
| Statins | Increases rosuvastatin, atorvastatin, fluvastatin, pitavastatin, and simvastatin levels. | Use lowest possible starting dose for statins; monitor for statin-associated adverse events. |

**Abbreviations:** CYP, cytochrome P450; HCV, hepatitis C virus; P-gP, P-glycoprotein.

**No significant interactions/no dose adjustments necessary:** Common oral antibiotics (Table 15); drugs used as antihypertensive medicines (Table 16); antidiabetic drugs (Table 20); acid-reducing agents (Table 21); polyvalent cations (Table 22); inhaled and injected corticosteroids (Table 25); benzodiazepines (Table 27); sleep medications (Table 28); nonopioid pain medications (Table 31); opioid analgesics and tramadol (Table 32); tobacco and smoking cessation products (Table 35); alcohol, disulfiram, and acamprosate (Table 36); methadone, buprenorphine, naloxone, and naltrexone (Table 37); gender-affirming hormones (Table 40).