



# Beyond Liverpool site: pharmacological support for the management of polypharmacy in HIV-positive patients

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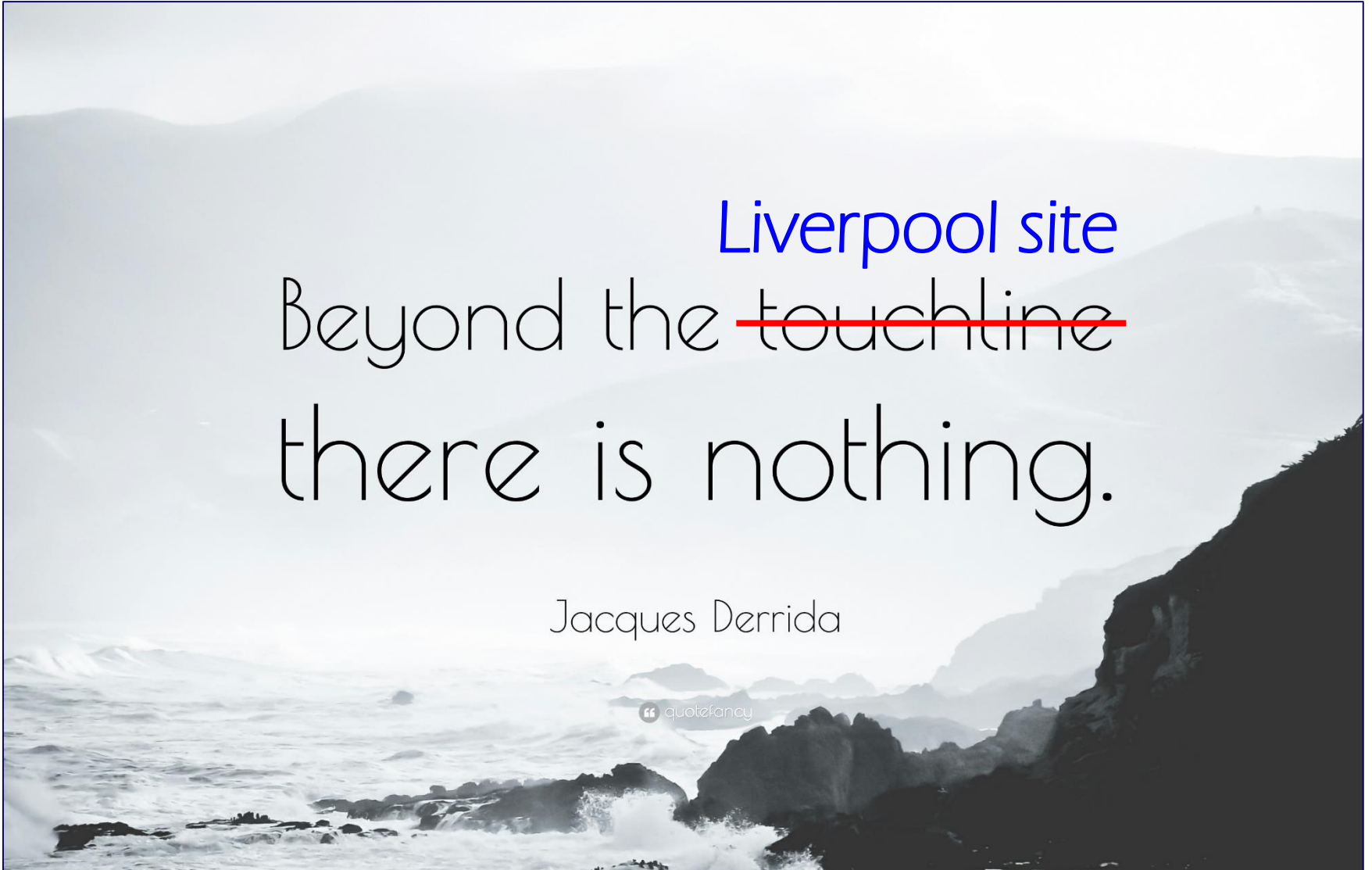


# My disclosure...



Liverpool site  
Beyond the ~~touchline~~  
there is nothing.

Jacques Derrida

“ quotzfancy



...However, it may fail in atypical patients....

|  www.hiv-druginteractions.org  |            |           |
|---|------------|-----------|
| Class:  | Drug:      | HIV Drug: |
| Antibacterials  | Rifampicin | Efavirenz |
|  Coadministration of rifampicin (600 mg) with efavirenz (600 mg) decreased efavirenz C <sub>max</sub> (20%), AUC (26%), and C <sub>min</sub> (32%). The dose of efavirenz should be increased to 800 mg/day in most patients |            |           |




**AIDS** 2011, Vol 25 No 3






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**Paradoxically elevated efavirenz concentrations in HIV/tuberculosis-coinfected patients with *CYP2B6* 516TT genotype on rifampin-containing antituberculous therapy**

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...or may have missing medications....

 www.hiv-druginteractions.org

| HIV Drugs   | Co-medications  |
|---|---|
| <div>cobicistat </div>   | <div>silodosine </div> |
| <div><input checked="" type="radio"/> A-Z <input type="radio"/> Class <input type="radio"/> Trade</div>   | <div><input checked="" type="radio"/> A-Z <input type="radio"/> Class <input type="radio"/> Trade</div>   |
| <div><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cobicistat (with ATV or DRV) </div>   | <div>Selected Co-medications will be displayed here</div>   |
| <div><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cobicistat (with ATV or DRV) </div> |   |
| <div><input type="checkbox"/> Darunavir/cobicistat </div>                    |   |



# Beyond Liverpool site: **pharmacological** support for the management of polypharmacy in HIV-positive patients



Do not forget that PK/PD of many drugs may change in elderly patients....

*Drug Metabolism Reviews*, 2009; 41(2): 67–76

**informa**  
healthcare

**REVIEW ARTICLE**

## Pharmacokinetics and drug metabolism in the elderly

Ulrich Klotz

# Pharmacodynamic Changes in the Elderly

Clin Pharmacokinet 1998 Jul; 35 (1): 49-64

..elderly patients are at risk of polypharmacy, DDIs and ADRs...

## Hospitalizations Due to Adverse Drug Events in the Elderly—A Retrospective Register Study


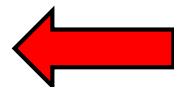
✓ 290 admission to the Emergency Department

|              |           | Medication-related admission |
|--------------|-----------|------------------------------|
| Age          | 54-74 yrs | 18,9%                        |
|              | 75-84 yrs | 21,8%                        |
|              | 85-95 yrs | 35,4%                        |
| Polypharmacy | Yes       | 28,2%*                       |
|              | No        | 10,7%                        |

\*Odd Ratio 3.3 [1,5-6,9], p=0.01

# ..what happens at discharge???

✓ 70 Italian internal medicine and geriatric wards (2765 pts >65 yrs)

|  | At admission   | At discharge  |
|--|--|---|
| Number of patients   | 2712   | 2314  |
| Age (mean $\pm$ SD)  | 79.1 (7.4)   | 79.0 (7.5)  |
| Female (%)   | 1419 (52.3)  | 1221 (52.8)   |
| Number of drugs (mean $\pm$ SD)  | 5.1 (2.8)  | 6.1 (2.9)  |
| Number of diagnoses (mean $\pm$ SD)                                      | 5.0 (2.7)  | 6.2 (2.7)   |
| Number of patients with at least one potential DDI at hospital discharge |  |   |
| Overall  | 622 (73.7)   |   |
| Patients with new DDI at discharge                                       | 423 (50.1)  |   |
| Severe   | 223 (26.4)   |   |

- Pasina, *Pharmacoepidemiol Drug Safety* 2013 -

How to verify the appropriateness  
of medications in the elderlies?



# American Geriatrics Society 2015 Updated Beers Criteria for Potentially Inappropriate Medication Use in Older Adults

*By the American Geriatrics Society 2015 Beers Criteria Update Expert Panel*

*International Journal of Clinical Pharmacology and Therapeutics, Vol. 46 – No. 2/2008 (72-83)*



**STOPP (Screening Tool of Older Person's Prescriptions) and START (Screening Tool to Alert doctors to Right Treatment). Consensus validation**

P. Gallagher<sup>1</sup>, C. Ryan<sup>2</sup>, S. Byrne<sup>2</sup>, J. Kennedy<sup>2</sup> and D. O'Mahony<sup>3</sup>

- Reduction in prescribing of PIMs in 70% of patients
- Reduction in PPOs in 31.6% of patients
- 33.3% reduction in ADRs

PPOs: potential prescribing omissions;  
PIMs: potentially inappropriate medications

# ..what about HIV patients??



Original Research Article

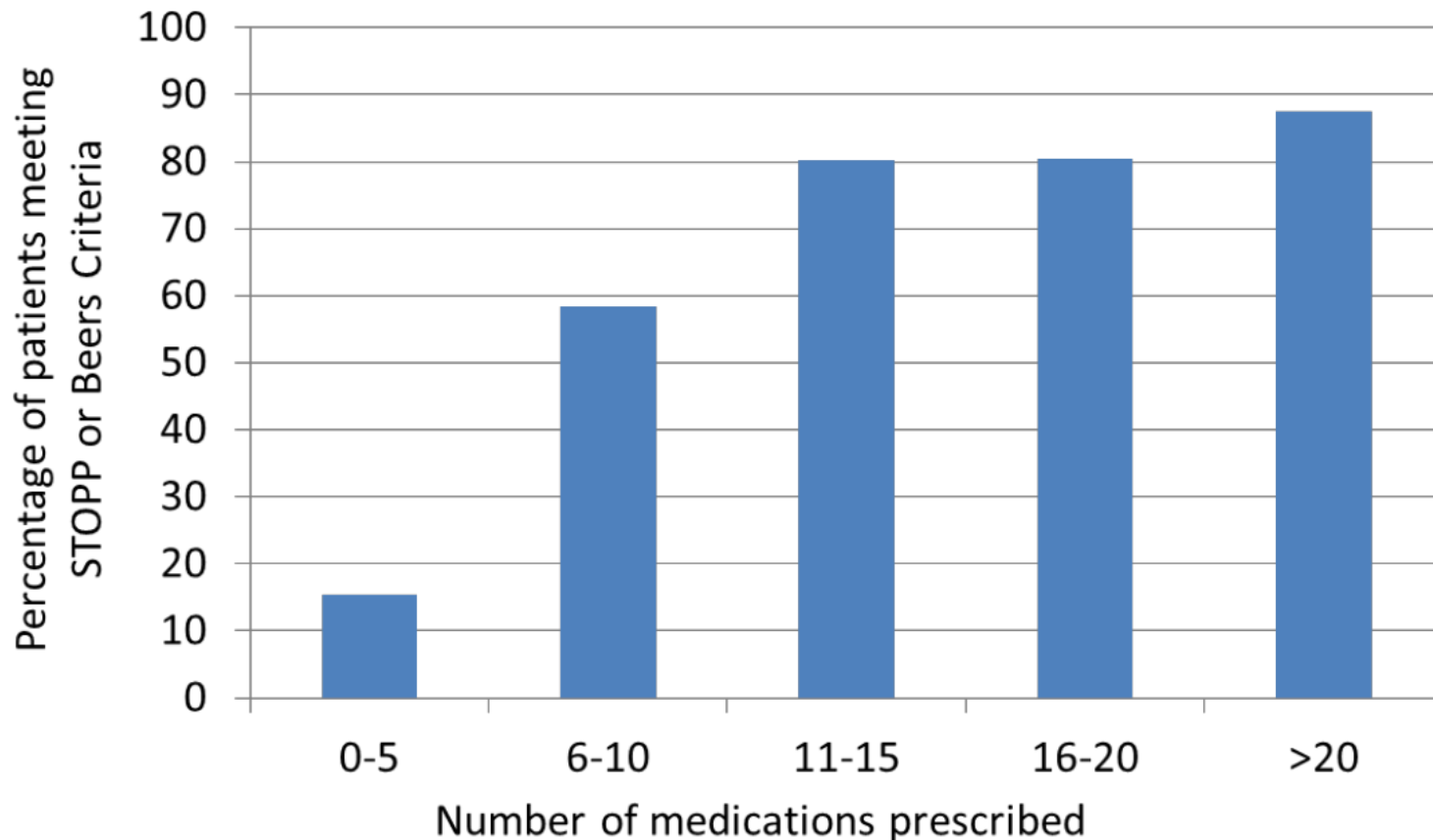
## A Pharmacist-Led Program to Evaluate and Reduce Polypharmacy and Potentially Inappropriate Prescribing in Older, HIV-Positive Patients

I R McNicholl , M Gandhi, C Bradley Hare, M Greene, E Pierluissi

Accepted manuscript online: 10 October 2017 [Full publication history](#)

- ✓ To assess potentially inappropriate prescribing (PIP) in older (>50 yrs) HIV-infected patients using both Beers and STOPP criteria in a large US urban clinic (approx. 2700 HIV-infected patients)

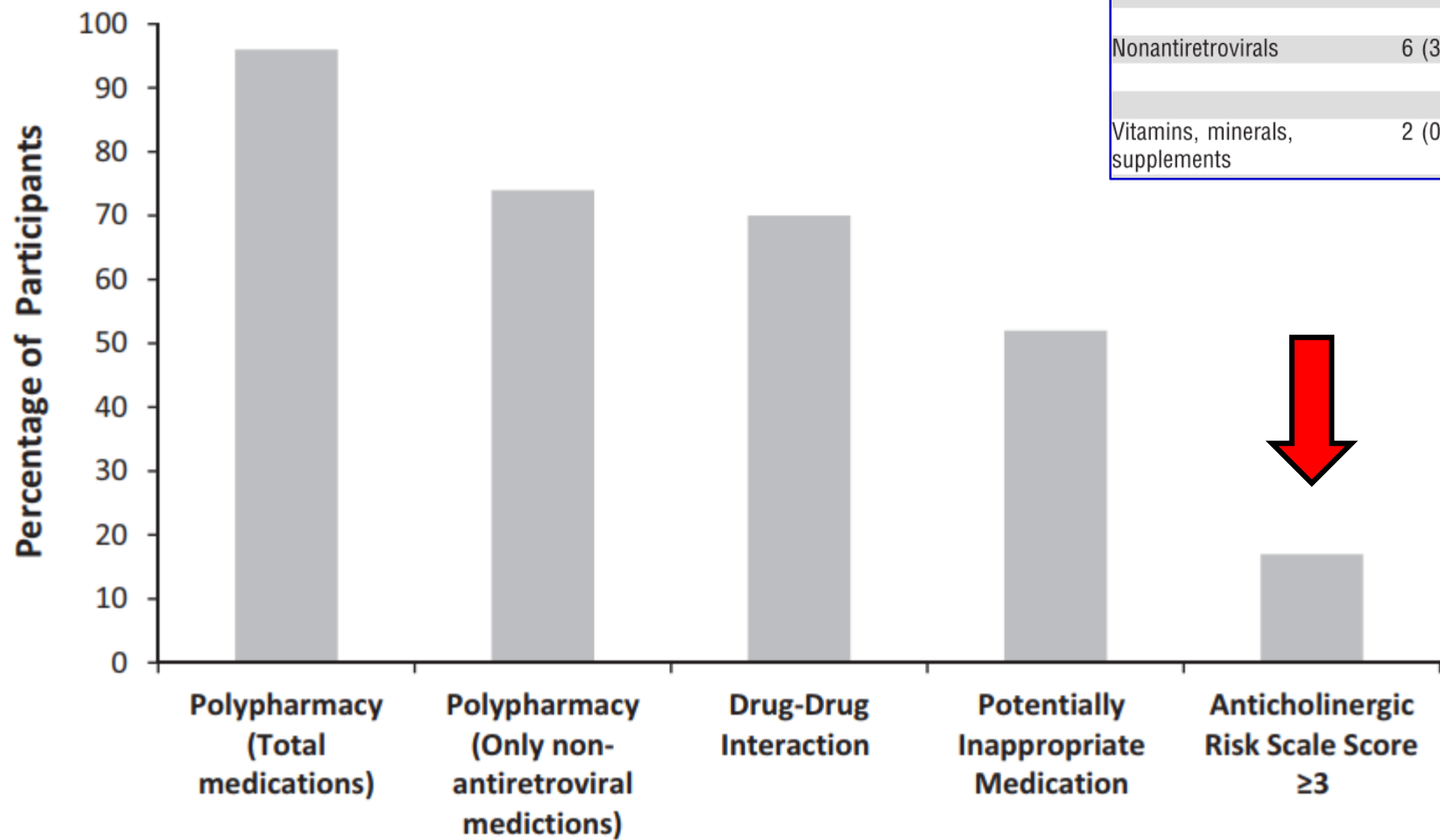
## Prevalence of patients meeting STOPP or Beers Criteria according to the number of prescribed medications



Potentially inappropriate prescribing was identified in 54% and 63% of patients using the STOPP and Beers criteria, respectively

# Polypharmacy, Drug–Drug Interactions, and Potentially Inappropriate Medications in Older Adults with Human Immunodeficiency Virus Infection

✓ 89 HIV-positive patients, median age of 64 (range 60-82)



| Medication                      | Median (Interquartile Range) |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Total                           | 13 (9–17) <sup>a</sup>       |
| Antiretrovirals                 | 4 (3–5)                      |
| Nonantiretrovirals              | 6 (3–9)                      |
| Vitamins, minerals, supplements | 2 (0–5)                      |

# The issue of anticholinergic burden...

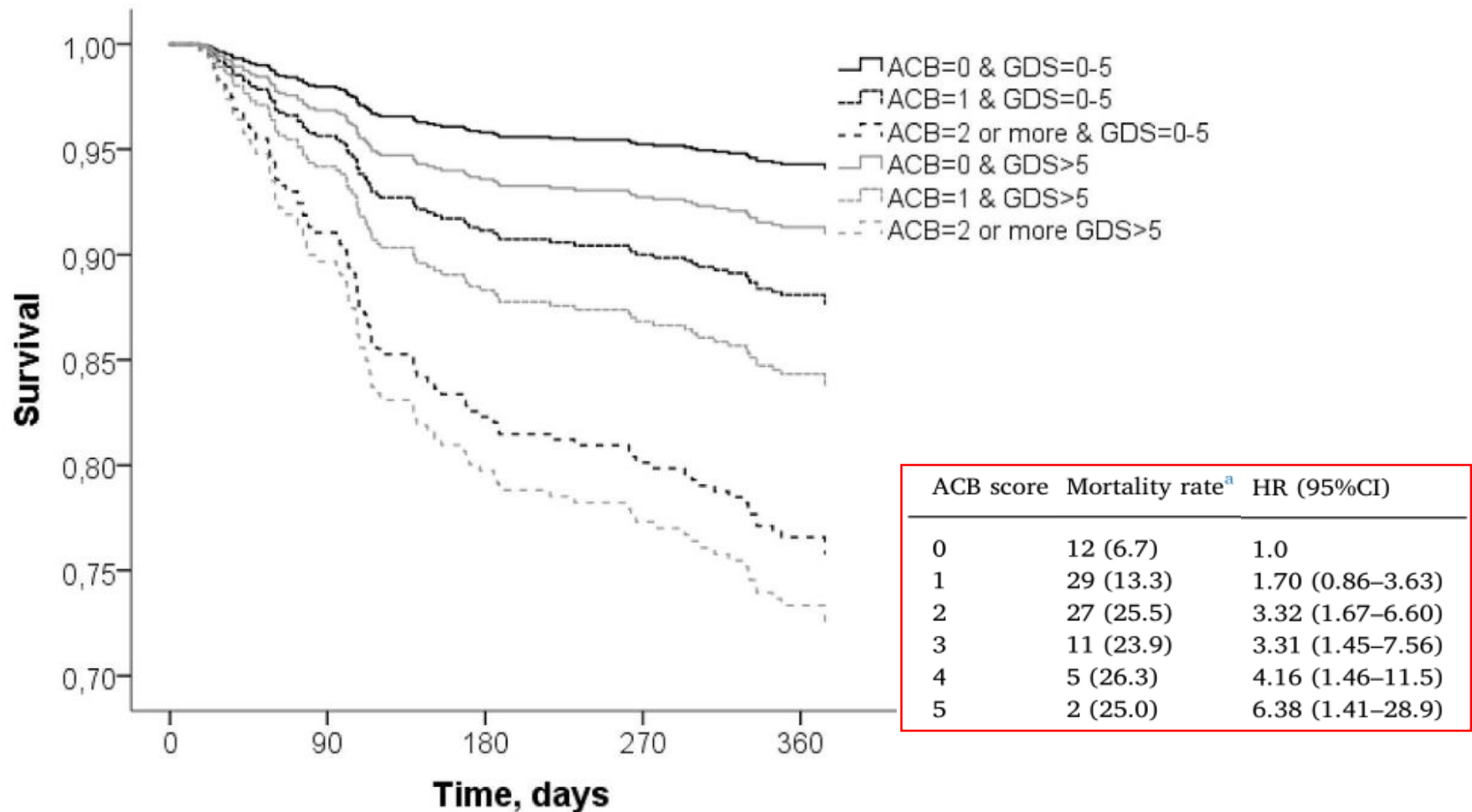
## Background

Medicines with anticholinergic properties are frequently prescribed in the older population for various medical conditions [1]. The cumulative effect of taking one or more medicines with anticholinergic properties is referred to as anticholinergic burden [2].

1. Roe CM, Anderson MJ, Spivack B. Use of anticholinergic medications by older adults with dementia. *J Am Geriatr Soc.* 2002;50(5):836–42.
2. Tune LE. Anticholinergic effects of medication in elderly patients. *J Clin Psychiatry.* 2001;62 Suppl 21:11–4.

| Drug class             | Potential PD issues  | Comments |
|------------------------|--|----------|
| Anticholinergic agents | ↑ sensitivity (agitation, confusion, decompensation of glaucoma, dry mouth, constipation, urinary retention...) <b>Injurious falls</b> | avoid    |

# The excess mortality risk associated with anticholinergic burden among older patients discharged from acute care hospital with depressive symptoms



ACB: Anticholinergic Cognitive Burden score  
GDS: Geriatric Depression Scale

- Corsonello, *Eur J Intern Med*, in press 2019 -

# Anticholinergic burden quantified by anticholinergic risk scales and adverse outcomes in older people: a systematic review



**Table 1 Overview of included anticholinergic rating scales**

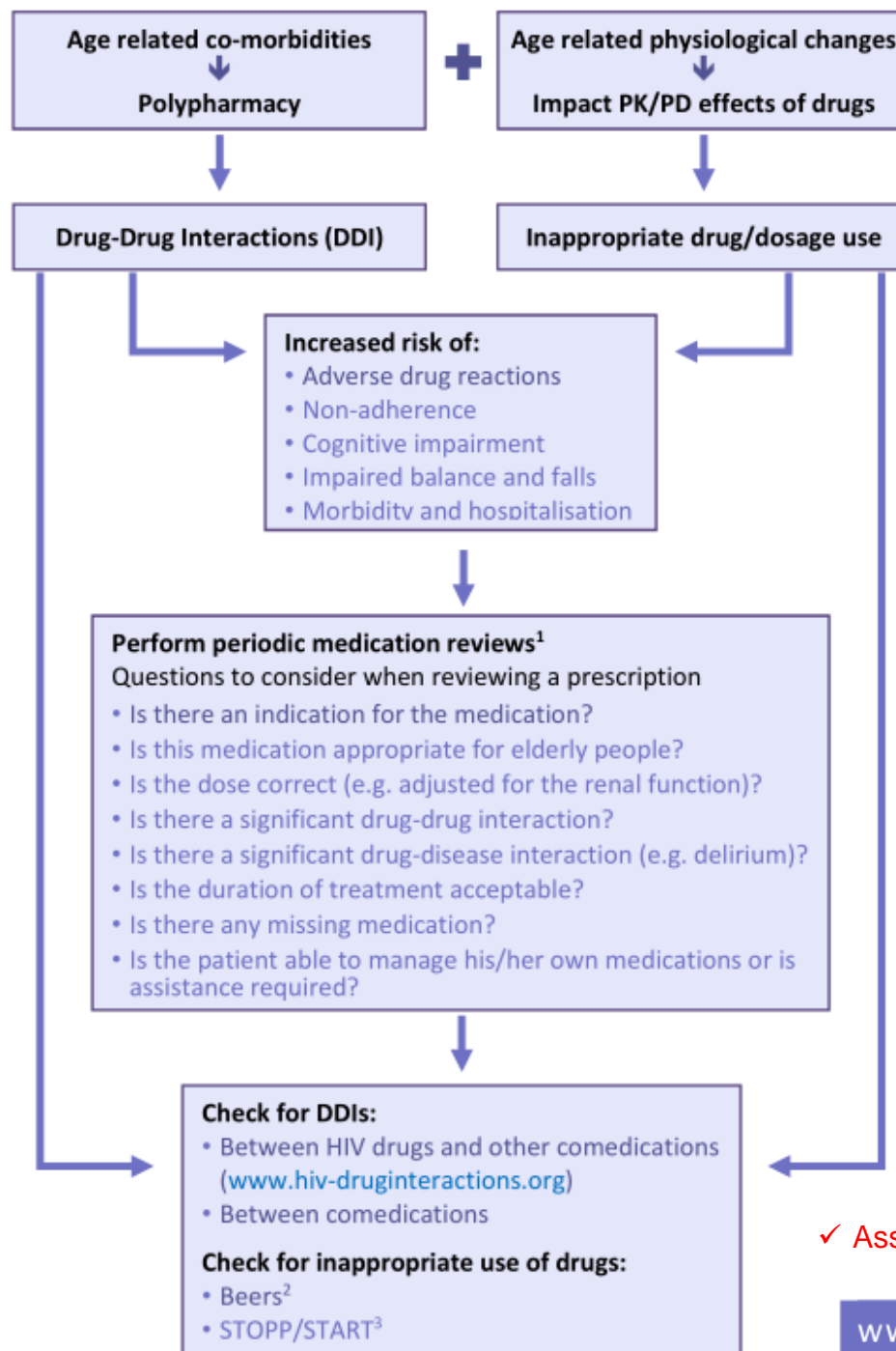
| Expert opinion based rating scales | Description  | Number of medicines |
|------------------------------------|--|---------------------|
| Carnahan USA, 2006 [9]             | ADS is a four-point (0-3) scale that ranks anticholinergic drugs based on expert opinion                   | 117                 |
| Ancelin France, 2006 [25]          | ABC is a four-point scale (0-3) based on SAA and expert opinion  | 27                  |
| Han USA, 2008 [22]                 | CrAS is a four-point scale (0-3) based on pre-existing published anticholinergic scales and expert opinion | 60                  |
| Rudolph USA, 2008 [19]             | ARS is a four-point scale (0-3) based on extensive literature review and expert opinion                    | 49                  |
| Boustani USA, 2008 [24]            | ACB is a four-point (0-3) scale developed based on published data and expert opinion                       | 88                  |
| Ehrt Norway, 2010 [26]             | AAS is a five-point scale (0-4) based on existing evidence (Chew 2008 [38]) and expert opinion             | 99                  |
| Sittironnarit Australia, 2011 [23] | ACL is a four-point (0-3) scale based on pre-existing published anticholinergic scales and expert opinion  | 49                  |

- Salahudeen, *BMC Geriatrics* 2015 -

*Am J Geriatr Psychiatry*. 2018 Mar;26(3):280-288. doi: 10.1016/j.jagp.2017.08.005. Epub 2017 Aug 14.

## Reduction of the Anticholinergic Burden Makes It Possible to Decrease Behavioral and Psychological Symptoms of Dementia.

Jaïdi Y<sup>1</sup>, Nonnonhou V<sup>2</sup>, Kanagaratnam L<sup>3</sup>, Bertholon LA<sup>2</sup>, Badr S<sup>2</sup>, Noël V<sup>2</sup>, Novella JL<sup>4</sup>, Mahmoudi R<sup>4</sup>.



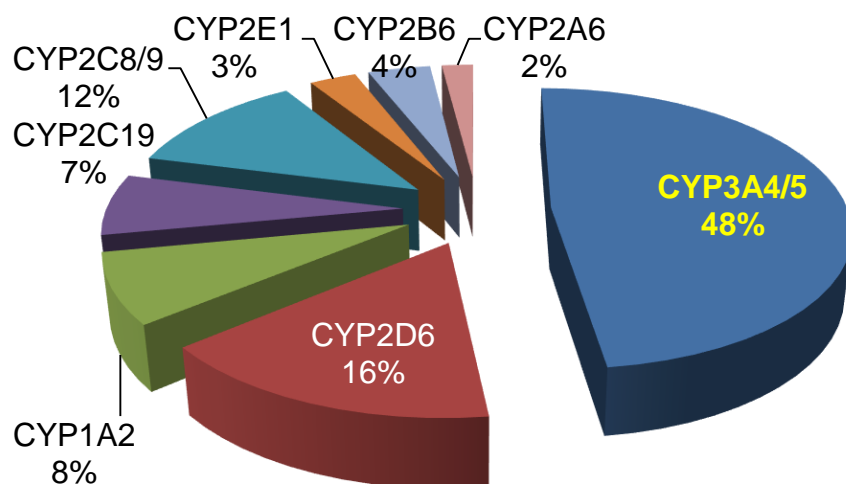
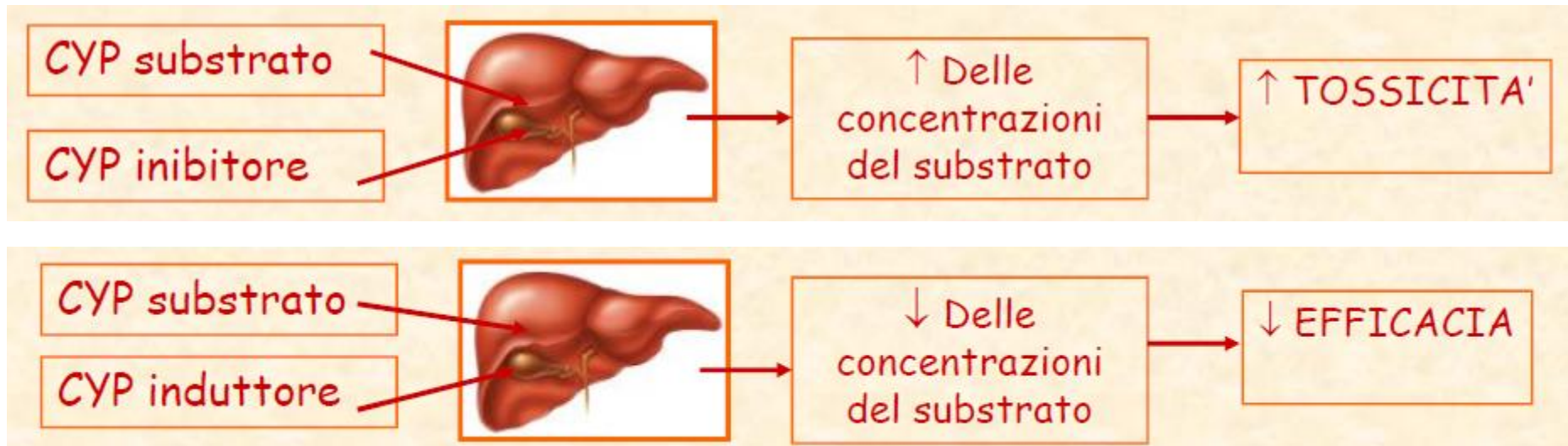
✓ Assess the anticholinergic burden



# Beyond Liverpool site: **pharmacological** support for the management of polypharmacy in HIV-positive patients

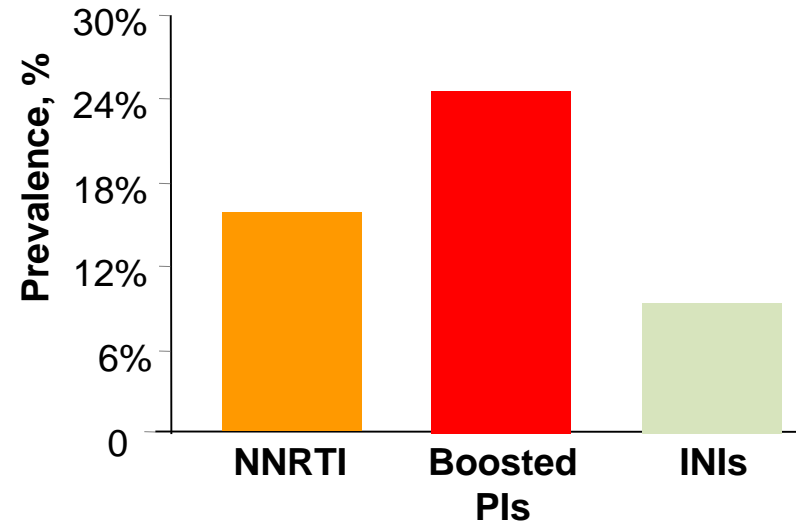
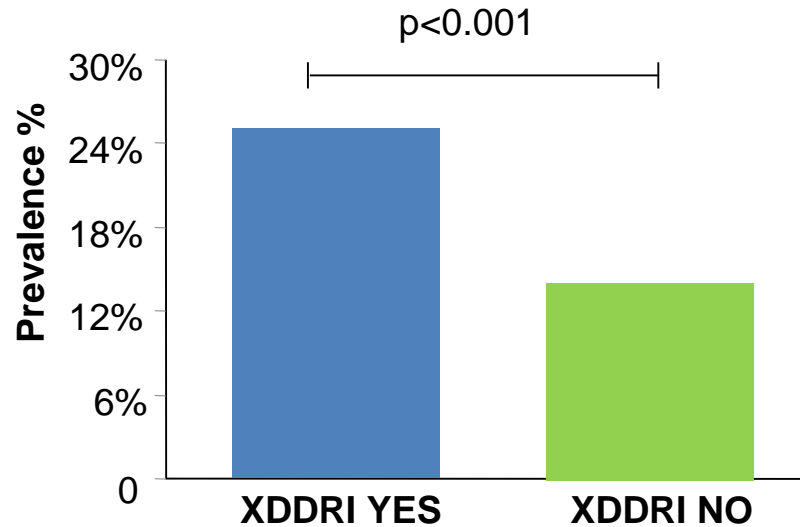


# DDIs mainly involve alterations of the liver enzymes...



Nearly 40-50% of marketed drugs are metabolized by CYP3A isoforms (3A4 and 3A5)...






# Prevalence of hospital admission in the HIV-veterans cohort: the role of the booster...



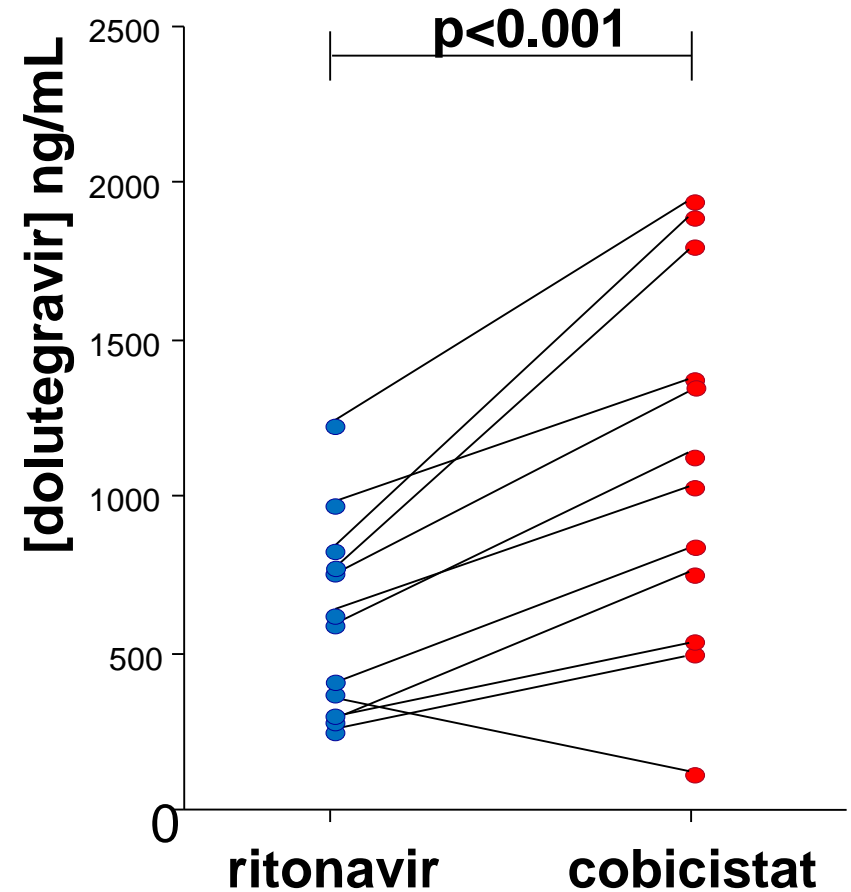
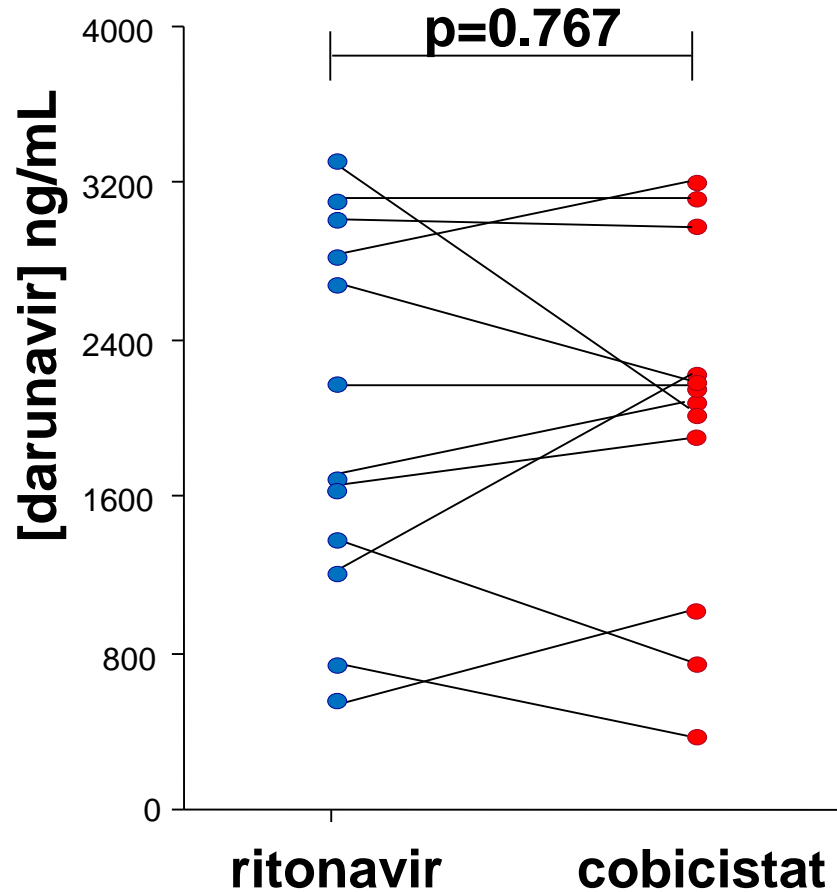
| Table 1: Variables independently associated with hospitalization |            |                         |         |
|--|------------|-------------------------|---------|
| Covariate  | Odds Ratio | 95% Confidence Interval | P-value |
| ≥ 10 comorbidities*  | 1.78       | 1.19 – 2.68             | 0.005   |
| XDDI   | 1.60       | 1.03 – 2.49             | 0.04    |
| NNRTI-based regimen  | 1.43       | 0.92 – 2.23             | 0.11    |
| PI-based regimen   | 1.93       | 1.23 – 3.02             | 0.004   |
| ISTI-based regimen   | REF        | REF                     | REF     |

\*CONTRAINDICATED DRUG-DRUG INTERACTIONS (XDDI)

# Are there differences between the boosters?

| IC <sub>50</sub> (μM)  |           |            |
|--|-----------|------------|
|  | ritonavir | cobicistat |
| Cytochrome   |           |            |
| CYP1A2   | >25       | >25        |
| CYP2B6   | 2.9       | 2.8        |
|  CYP2C8 | 2.8       | >25        |
|  CYP2C9 | 4.4       | >25        |
| CYP2C19  | >25       | >25        |
| CYP2D6   | 2.8       | 9.2        |
| CYP3A4   | 0.11      | 0.15       |
| Transporter  |           |            |
|  P-gp   | >20       | 36         |
|  BCRP   | >20       | 59         |
| OATP1B1  | 2.05      | 3.5        |
| OATP1B3  | 1.83      | 1.88       |
| MATE1  | 1.34      | 1.87       |
| MATE2-K  | >20       | 33.5       |
| OAT1   | >20       | >100       |
|  OAT3 | 8.46      | >100       |
| OCT2   | ~20       | 14         |

# The change in the booster may impact on the disposition of concomitant antiretroviral drugs: the case of dolutegravir...



Ritonavir induces UGT, whereas cobicistat does not...

# TDM has still a role in HIV!!!

| Drug               | Therapeutic ranges |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| Tenofovir from TDF | 40-180 ng/mL       |
| Efavirenz          | 1000-4000 ng/mL    |
| Etravirine         | >300 ng/mL         |
| Nevirapine         | 3000-6000 ng/mL    |
| Rilpivirine        | >20 ng/mL          |
| Amprenavir         | >400 ng/mL         |
| Atazanavir         | 150-800 ng/mL      |
| Darunavir          | >550 ng/mL         |
| Indinavir          | 150-550 ng/mL      |
| Lopinavir          | 1000-7000 ng/mL    |
| Saquinavir         | 100-250 ng/mL      |
| Tipranavir         | >20500 ng/mL       |
| Dolutegravir       | >100 ng/mL         |
| Elvitegravir       | >45 ng/mL          |
| Raltegravir        | >40 ng/mL          |
| Maraviroc          | >50 ng/mL          |



The dolutegravir monograph suggests to double the drug dose (from 50 mg qd to 50 mg bid) in presence of drug inducers...

| Comedications                 | Patients (n) | Dolutegravir* (ng/mL) |
|-------------------------------|--------------|-----------------------|
| Abacavir/emtricitabine        | 12           | 1045 [856-1115]       |
| Atazanavir (85% at 400 mg qd) | 26           | 2399 [1929-4070]      |
| Darunavir (800/100 mg qd)     | 26           | 756 [556-1048]        |
| Efavirenz                     | 2            | <b>58, 40</b>         |
| Etravirine                    | 3            | <b>25</b> , 182, 931  |
| Rilpivirine                   | 12           | 603 [432-1373]        |
| Nevirapina                    | 1            | 102                   |
| Rifampicin                    | 1            | <b>22</b>             |

**\*protein-adjusted IC<sub>90</sub>: 64 ng/ mL (clinical cutoff: 300 ng/mL)**

...eventually combined with pharmacogenetics...

|                                      | Patient 1  | Patient 2   |
|--------------------------------------|--|---|
| Clinical data                        | Male, 57 years, IVD,<br>HIV therapy since 2000                           | Male, 53 yeas, HIV therapy<br>since 1993            |
| TARV                                 | Drv/cobi 800/150 mg<br>TAF/FTC 10/200 mg                                 | Drv/r 600/10 mg bid<br>TAF/FTC 10/200 mg            |
| Other drugs                          | diazepam, rosuvastatin,<br>cholecalciferol, acyclovir e<br>carbamazepine | rosuvastatin  |
| CD4, VL                              | 828 cells/mL, <37 cp/mL  | 790 cells/mL, <37 cp/mL                             |
| [drv] <sub>trough</sub> pre-steroid  | <b>2588 ± 742 ng/mL</b>  | <b>2339 ± 1056 ng/mL</b>                            |
| Steroid,<br>dose and duration        | Prednisone 25 mg bid<br>(2 weeks of therapy)                             | methylprednisolone 16mg,<br>(progressively tapered) |
| Underlying disease                   | Trigeminal neuralgia   | lumbar disc herniation                              |
| [drv] <sub>trough</sub> post-steroid | <b>220 ng/mL (-93%)</b>  | <b>3127 ng/mL</b>                                   |



## Data from literature are inconclusive...

“In vitro studies have shown that glucocorticoids significantly modulate the expression of both phase I and phase II metabolic enzymes, thus potentially affecting the disposition of several drugs. However, clinical studies aimed at assessing the impact of glucocorticoids on drugs bioavailability provided conflicting results”

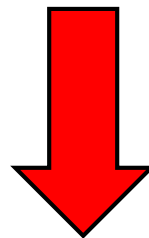
Matouliková P, et al. Cytochrome P450 enzyme regulation by glucocorticoids and consequences in terms of drug interaction. Expert Opin Drug Metab Toxicol. 2014; 10: 425-35.

## However...

**Association between CYP3A5 Genotypes in Graft Liver and Increase in Tacrolimus Biotransformation from Steroid Treatment in Living-donor Liver Transplant Patients**

Genotype of the two HIV-infected patients on maintenance darunavir therapy treated concomitantly with glucocorticosteroids

| Genes         | Genetic variant considered  | Reference genotype | Genotype of Patient 1 | Genotype of Patient 2 |
|---------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| <b>CYP3A4</b> | rs35599367 C>T<br>CYP3A4*22 | CC                 | CC                    | CC                    |
| <b>CYP3A5</b> | rs776746 A>G<br>CYP3A5*3    | AA                 | GG                    | GG                    |



Both patients were categorized as “intermediate metabolizers” on the basis of CYP3A4\*22 and CYP3A5\*3 combined genotypes

## Genotype of the two HIV-infected patients on maintenance darunavir therapy treated concomitantly with glucocorticosteroids

| Genes         | Genetic variant considered  | Reference genotype | Genotype of Patient 1 | Genotype of Patient 2 |
|---------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| <b>CAR</b>    | rs2307424<br>540G>A         | GG                 | GA                    | GA                    |
| <b>CYP3A4</b> | rs35599367 C>T<br>CYP3A4*22 | CC                 | CC                    | CC                    |
| <b>CYP3A5</b> | rs776746 A>G<br>CYP3A5*3    | AA                 | GG                    | GG                    |
| <b>POR</b>    | rs1057868 C>T<br>POR*28     | CC                 | CC                    | CT                    |
| <b>PPARA</b>  | rs4253728<br>c.209-1003 G>A | GG                 | <b>AA</b>             | GG                    |
| <b>PXR</b>    | rs2472677<br>63396 C>T      | CC                 | CT                    | <b>TT</b>             |

CAR: constitutive androstane receptor; CYP3A4: cytochrome P450 3A4; CYP3A5: cytochrome p450 3A5; POR: NADPH-cytochrome P450 oxidoreductase; PPARA: peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor alpha; PXR: pregnane X receptor

# Beyond Liverpool site: **pharmacological** support for the management of polypharmacy in HIV-positive patients



## Rifampicin is not only an issue for dolutegravir....

Eur J Clin Pharmacol (2015) 71:643–644

DOI 10.1007/s00228-015-1833-z

### LETTER TO THE EDITORS

## **Prolonged inductive effect of rifampicin on linezolid exposure**

**Cristina Gervasoni • Francesco R. Simonetti •  
Chiara Resnati • Nitin Charbe • Emilio Clementi •  
Dario Cattaneo**

## Glucocorticoids are not only an issue for boosted PIs....

## Glucocorticoids interfere with mycophenolate mofetil bioavailability in kidney transplantation

**DARIO CATTANEO, NORBERTO PERICO, FLAVIO GASPARI, ELIANA GOTTI, and  
GIUSEPPE REMUZZI**

*Kidney International, Vol. 62 (2002), pp. 1060–1067*

# TDM service (beyond antiretrovirals)

## Antiepileptics

- ☐ Lamotrigine
- ☐ Etosuccimide
- ☐ Zonisamide
- ☐ Rufinamide
- ☐ levetiracetam
- ☐ Topiramate
- ☐ Felbamate
- ☐ Oxcarbazepine
- ☐ Perampanel
- ☐ Lacosamide
- ☐ Valproate
- ☐ Carbamazepine
- ☐ Phenobarbital
- ☐ Phenytoin
- ☐ Primidone

## Immunosuppressants

- ☐ Cyclosporine
- ☐ Tacrolimus
- ☐ Mycophenolate
- ☐ Sirolimus
- ☐ Everolimus

## NOACs

- ☐ Dabigatran
- ☐ Rivaroxaban
- ☐ Apixaban

## Others

- ☐ Chinidine
- ☐ Teophyllin
- ☐ Acetaminophen
- ☐ Ibuprofen
- ☐ Litium

## Anti-infectives

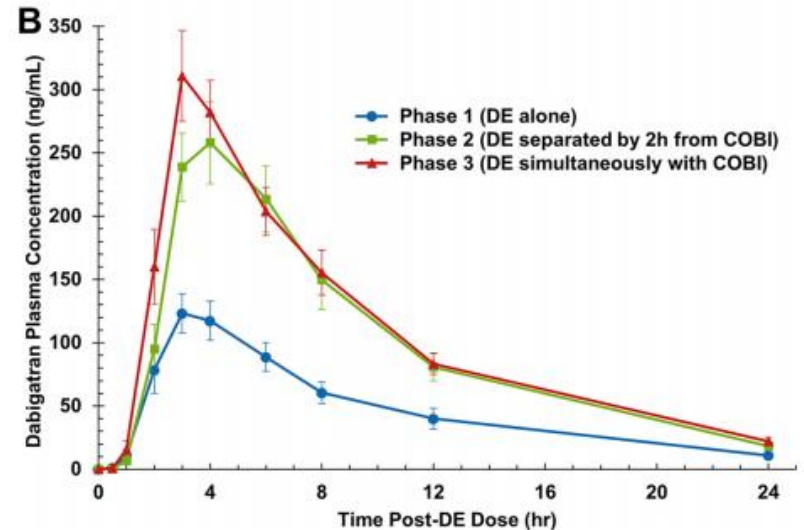
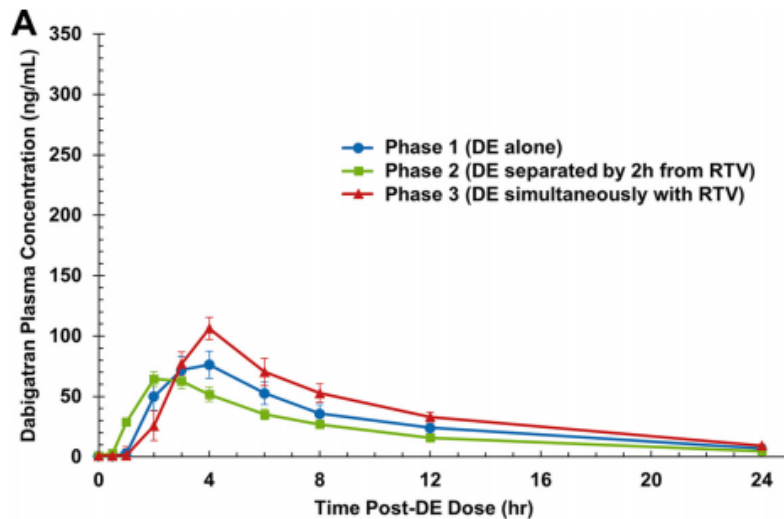
- ☐ Teicoplanin
- ☐ Levofloxacin
- ☐ Rifampicin
- ☐ Linezolid
- ☐ Cyprofloxacin
- ☐ Vancomycin
- ☐ Amikacin
- ☐ Gentamycin
- ☐ Trimethoprim
- ☐ Meropenem
- ☐ Piperacillin
- ☐ Voriconazole
- ☐ Posaconazole
- ☐ Isavuconazole
- ☐ Itraconazole
- ☐ Caspofungin

## Psychotropics

- ☐ Citalopram
- ☐ Escitalopram
- ☐ Quetiapine
- ☐ Paroxetine
- ☐ Aripiprazole
- ☐ Olanzapine
- ☐ Risperidone
- ☐ Haloperidole
- ☐ Clozapine
- ☐ Paliperidone
- ☐ Fluoxetine
- ☐ Duloxetine
- ☐ Flufenazine
- ☐ Clomipramine
- ☐ Venlafaxine
- ☐ Ziprasidone
- ☐ Sertraline

# To monitor the effects of ARVs on other drugs....

## Differential Influence of Ritonavir and Cobicistat on Intestinal P-gP Transport and PK/PD Disposition of Dabigatran



**TABLE 4** Geometric mean TT anticoagulation parameters in arm B (COBI)<sup>a</sup>

| Parameter                             | AUEC <sub>0-24</sub> (s · h)  | Thrombin time (s)             |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Geometric mean value (% CV)           |                               |                               |
| Phase 1 (DE alone)                    | 1,508 (16.9)                  | 29.2 (25.4)                   |
| Phase 2 (DE + COBI separated)         | 1,964 (12.2)                  | 42.5 (27.8)                   |
| Phase 3 (DE + COBI simultaneously)    | 2,038 (10.9)                  | 45.4 (28.8)                   |
| GMR (90% CI) for comparison of phases |                               |                               |
| Phase 2 vs phase 1                    | 1.30 (1.21–1.39) <sup>b</sup> | 1.46 (1.30–1.61) <sup>b</sup> |
| Phase 3 vs phase 1                    | 1.33 (1.22–1.44) <sup>b</sup> | 1.51 (1.24–1.78) <sup>b</sup> |


...or to monitor the exposure of non-ARV comedications in HIV-patients...



Journal

[The World Journal of Biological Psychiatry >](#)

## **Evaluation of the concentrations of psychotropic drugs in HIV-infected versus HIV-negative patients: Potential implications for clinical practice**

Dario Cattaneo , Sara Baldelli, Chiara Resnati, Andrea Giacomelli, Paola Meraviglia, Davide Minisci, ...[show all](#)

Received 03 Apr 2018, Accepted 09 Jul 2018, Accepted author version posted online: 30 Jul 2018, Published online: 20 Sep 2018

- ✓ In the present study we sought to evaluate the distribution of plasma trough concentrations of psychotropic drugs (antidepressants or antipsychotics) in HIV-infected patients during routine outpatient visits and compare them with those measured in HIV-negative patients



# Consensus Guidelines for Therapeutic Drug Monitoring in Neuropsychopharmacology: Update 2017

| Drugs and active metabolites                          | Therapeutic reference range    | t <sub>1/2</sub> (h) | Laboratory alert level | Level of recommendation to use TDM |
|---|--------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|------------------------------------|
| <b>Antipsychotic drugs</b>                            |                                |                      |                        |                                    |
| Amisulpride   | 100–320 ng/mL                  | 12–20 h              | 640 ng/mL              | 1                                  |
| Aripiprazole<br>Aripiprazole plus dehydroaripiprazole | 100–350 ng/mL<br>150–500 ng/mL | 60–80 h              | 1 000 ng/mL            | 2                                  |
| Asenapine   | 1–5 ng/mL                      | 13–39 h              | 10 ng/mL               | 4                                  |
| Benperidol  | 1–10 ng/mL                     | 4–6 h                | 20 ng/mL               | 3                                  |
| Brexiprazole  | 40–140 ng/mL                   | 91 h                 | 280 ng/mL              | 3                                  |
| Bromperidol   | 12–15 ng/mL                    | 20–36 h              | 30 ng/mL               | 2                                  |
| Cariprazine   | 10–20 ng/mL                    | 48–120 h             | 40 ng/mL               | 3                                  |
| Chlorpromazine  | 30–300 ng/mL                   | 15–30 h              | 600 ng/mL              | 2                                  |
| Chlorprothixene                                       | 20–300 ng/mL                   | 8–12 h               | 400 ng/mL              | 3                                  |
| Clozapine   | 350–600 ng/mL                  | 12–16 h              | 1 000 ng/mL            | 1                                  |
| Flupentixol<br>(cis-isomer)                           | 0.5–5 ng/mL                    | 20–40 h              | 15 ng/mL               | 2                                  |
| Fluphenazine  | 1–10 ng/mL                     | 16 h                 | 15 ng/mL               | 1                                  |
| Fluspirilen   | 0.1–2.2 ng/mL                  | 7–14 days            | 4.4 ng/mL              | 3                                  |
| Haloperidol   | 1–10 ng/mL                     | 12–36 h              | 15 ng/mL               | 1                                  |

1. Strongly recommended
2. Recommended
3. Useful
4. Potentially useful

# Distribution of psychotropic drug trough concentrations in HIV-positive patients versus HIV-negative controls according to the AGNP guidelines

| Drug        | HIV-pos<br>pts, n | Trough<br>levels<br>(ng/mL) | Sub-<br>therapeutic<br>samples, % | HIV-neg<br>pts, n | Trough<br>levels<br>(ng/mL) | Sub-<br>therapeutic<br>samples, % |
|-------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Citalopram  | 15                | 65±67                       | 60%*                              | 50                | 73±58                       | 34%                               |
| Duloxetine  | 8                 | 32±35                       | 63%                               | 19                | 68±41                       | 32%                               |
| Fluoxetine  | 5                 | 204±190                     | 50%                               | 14                | 250±160                     | 21%                               |
| Paroxetine  | 13                | 22±20                       | 54%                               | 21                | 150±116                     | 33%                               |
| Sertraline  | 10                | 20±12                       | 20%*                              | 85                | 47±43                       | 6%                                |
| Haloperidol | 7                 | 1.4±0.5                     | 57%^                              | 41                | 4.1±2.6                     | 5%                                |
| Olanzapine  | 8                 | 16±16                       | 88%*                              | 37                | 47±66                       | 46%                               |
| Quetiapine  | 12                | 266±225                     | 46%                               | 112               | 211±251                     | 31%                               |

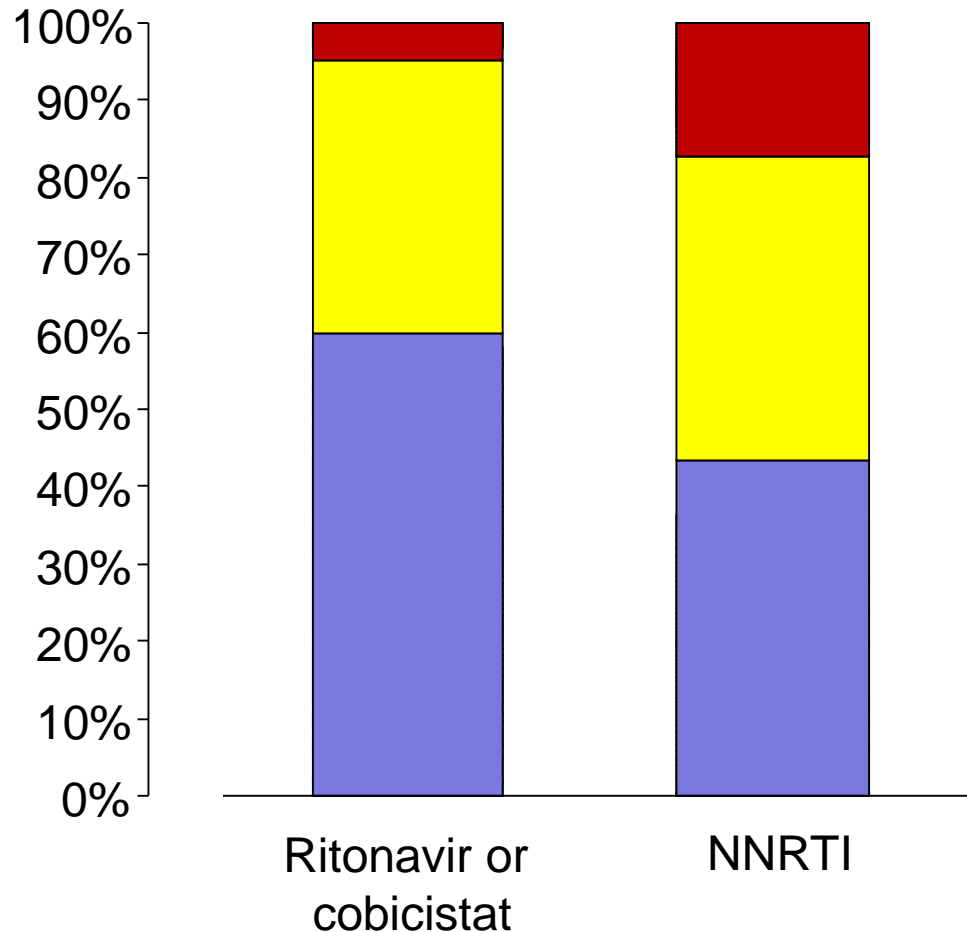
\*p<0.05 or ^p<0.01 versus HIV-negative controls

# Can these results be eventually explained by drug-drug interactions between antiretrovirals and psychotropics?



- ✓ Boosting agents (rtv, cob) inhibit cytochromial enzymes...
- ✓ NNRTIs induce cytochromial enzymes...

# Distribution of psychotropic trough concentrations clustered according to ARV therapy (booster- vs. NNRTI versus INI-based regimens)



■ Above the AGNP target    ■ Within the AGNP target    ■ Below the AGNP target

# What about antiepileptic drugs?

| Antiepileptic drug                  | No. of TDM | [drug], mg/L | Below the target, % | Within the target, % | Above the target, % |
|-------------------------------------|------------|--------------|---------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| <b><u>HIV-positive patients</u></b> |            |              |                     |                      |                     |
| Carbamazepine                       | 20         | 8.2 ± 3.6    | 0                   | 95%                  | 5%                  |
| Lamotrigine                         | 9          | 4.0 ± 4.5    | 67%                 | 33%                  | 0                   |
| Levetiracetam                       | 136        | 18.6 ± 12.3  | 29%                 | 67%                  | 4%                  |
| Oxcarbazepine                       | 5          | 8.2 ± 3.6    | 20%                 | 80%                  | 0                   |
| Phenytoin                           | 10         | 35.6 ± 12.0* | 0                   | 95%                  | 5%                  |
| Phenobarbital                       | 45         | 19.1 ± 7.2   | 11%                 | 89%                  | 0                   |
| Topiramate                          | 10         | 6.6 ± 5.0    | 0                   | 70%                  | 30%                 |
| Valproate                           | 75         | 47.9 ± 21.2^ | 57.0%               | 43%                  | 0                   |
| <b><u>HIV-negative patients</u></b> |            |              |                     |                      |                     |
| Carbamazepine                       | 381        | 7.3 ± 2.7    | 9%                  | 87%                  | 4%                  |
| Lamotrigine                         | 400        | 5.9 ± 4.1    | 28%                 | 68%                  | 4%                  |
| Levetiracetam                       | 1137       | 21.0 ± 14.3  | 22%                 | 68%                  | 10%                 |
| Oxcarbazepine                       | 141        | 17.7 ± 8.8   | 22%                 | 72%                  | 6%                  |
| Phenytoin                           | 121        | 11.2 ± 10.7  | 60%                 | 23%                  | 17%                 |
| Phenobarbital                       | 290        | 19.1 ± 8.7   | 13%                 | 85%                  | 2%                  |
| Topiramate                          | 159        | 7.3 ± 4.3    | 15%                 | 61%                  | 25%                 |
| Valproate                           | 859        | 53.9 ± 21.6  | 46%                 | 52%                  | 2%                  |

\* $p < 0.01$  and ^ $p < 0.05$  versus HIV-negative patients

- Cattaneo, submitted 2019 -

## Lower dolutegravir plasma concentrations in HIV-positive patients receiving valproic acid

| VPA dose (mg) and route of administration | DTG $C_{min}$ ( $\mu\text{g/mL}$ ) | DTG $C_{max}$ ( $\mu\text{g/mL}$ ) | DTG $AUC_{0-12}$ ( $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{h/mL}$ ) | VPA dose (mg) and route of administration | DTG $C_{min}$ ( $\mu\text{g/mL}$ ) | DTG $C_{max}$ ( $\mu\text{g/mL}$ ) | DTG $AUC_{0-24}$ ( $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{h/mL}$ ) |
|---|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|--|---|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|--|
| VPA 1500 iv                               | 0.79                               | 1.29                               | 13.28  | –   | –                                  | –                                  | –  |
| VPA 1500 po                               | 0.56                               | 1.30                               | 9.86   | –   | –                                  | –                                  | –  |
| VPA 750 po                                | 0.21                               | 0.87                               | 7.13   | VPA 1500 po                               | 0.14                               | 0.79                               | 10.72  |
| DTG 50 mg q12h reference values           | 2.12                               | 4.15                               | 75.1   | DTG 50 mg q24h reference values           | 1.11                               | 3.76                               | 53.6   |

Our small case series highlights a need to monitor a potential DDI between dolutegravir and valproic acid. Formal pharmacokinetic studies are needed in order to identify the magnitude and possible mechanisms of interaction. Meanwhile, we suggest careful clinical monitoring and performance of TDM in patients taking both dolutegravir and valproic acid who may be at a higher risk of failing on dolutegravir-containing regimens.

# Psychotropics versus antiepileptics...

- ✓ The large majority of our HIV-infected patients were treated with traditional antiepileptic drugs, such as carbamazepine, phenytoin, phenobarbital and levetiracetam, whose pharmacology has been well established, as well as their risk to be victims of DDIs...
- ✓ The TDM of antiepileptic drugs has been used for years, and still is, in most of the hospitals for the management of antiepileptic therapies, whereas its use for the optimization of antidepressant and/or antipsychotic treatments is still in its infancy, with controversial results...

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...ok, sounds good...but, What to do if there is no TDM service in my center..?!?



# Free web databases that can be used to verify possible DDIs

| Link  | Notes  |
|---|--|
| <a href="https://clinicalweb.marionegri.it/intercheckweb">https://clinicalweb.marionegri.it/intercheckweb</a>                 | A database that evaluates prescriptive appropriateness in the elderly by considering various aspects of geriatric pharmacology (it requires individual registration) |
| <a href="https://reference.medscape.com/drug-interactionchecker">https://reference.medscape.com/drug-interactionchecker</a>   | A “generalist” database that also includes over-the-counter products, some phytotherapeutic agents and supplements   |
| <a href="https://www.hiv-druginteractions.org">https://www.hiv-druginteractions.org</a>                                       | A database verifying interactions between anti-retroviral agents (HIV), and between antiretroviral and non-antiretroviral agents                                     |
| <a href="https://www.hep-druginteractions.org">https://www.hep-druginteractions.org</a>                                       | A database verifying interactions between antiviral agents (HCV), and between antiviral and non-antiviral agents   |
| <a href="http://www.drugs.com/drug_interactions.html">http://www.drugs.com/drug_interactions.html</a>                         | A “generalist” database  |
| <a href="https://cancer-druginteractions.org/checker">https://cancer-druginteractions.org/checker</a>                         | A database verifying interactions between antitumoral agents, and between antitumoral and non-antitumoral agents   |
| <a href="http://healthlibrary.uchospitals.edu">http://healthlibrary.uchospitals.edu</a>                                       | A “generalist” database  |
| <a href="https://www.rxlist.com/drug-interaction-checker.htm">https://www.rxlist.com/drug-interaction-checker.htm</a>         | A “generalist” database  |
| <a href="https://stahlonline.cambridge.org/drug_interaction.jsf?">https://stahlonline.cambridge.org/drug_interaction.jsf?</a> | A “generalist” database that particularly focuses on drugs acting on the central nervous system  |



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**Check always for potential DDIs between non-ARVs comedications!!!**

# Beyond Liverpool site: **pharmacological** support for the management of polypharmacy in HIV-positive patients



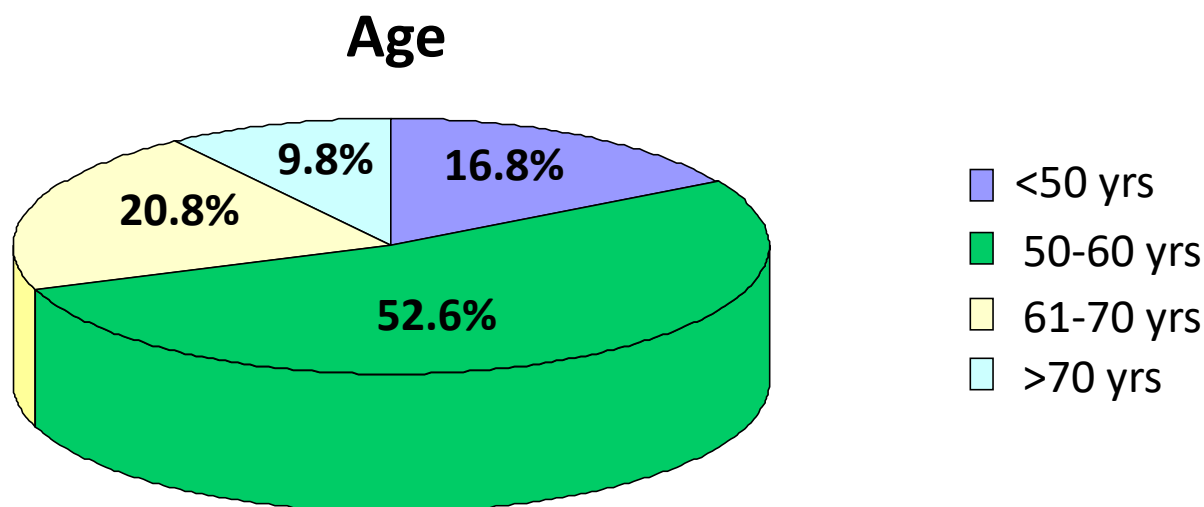


# **G**estione **A**mbulatoriale **P**oliterapie

Dott.ssa Cristina Gervasoni  
Dott. Dario Cattaneo  
& collaboratori

✓ Kick-off : August 2016

✓ to date, more than 900 HIV patients included in the DB



# Activities of the GAP outpatient clinic

- ✓ The detailed collection of anamnestic, clinical, therapeutic and *ad hoc* laboratory data relating to individual patients taking antiretroviral and other drugs (OTC, supplements, etc.) in order to verify whether there are potential DDIs
- ✓ When appropriate, prescription of the TDM/PG tests offered by the hospital's Pharmacological Service in order to quantify any identified interactions
- ✓ Verification of known/potential interactions on the basis of drug metabolism and scientific evidence
- ✓ Verification of the real clinical relevance of the interactions by carefully evaluating the current and previous clinical conditions of each patient, and the possible risks/benefits of his/her current treatments
- ✓ Written report to the attending specialist in infectious diseases concerning any required change in the current treatments



...the most difficult task...

• RAMIPRIL 5mg. (2 volte al di)  
 • CARDIOASPIRIN 100mg.  
 • BISOPROLOLO 5mg.  
 • CLOPIDOGREL 75mg.  
 • PROVISACOR 20mg.  
 • RABEPRAZOLO 20mg.  


---

 LAMIVUDINA 300mg.  
 TIVICAY 50mg. (DOLUTEGRAVIR)

LAMIVUDINA  
 RAMIPRIL  
 RABEPRAZOLO  
 BISOPROLOLO  
 SINEMET  
~~ACIDO BASSICO~~  
 12 GIORNO  
 SINEMET  
 CREON  
 1000 ACETILSALICILICO  
 ORB 3  
 ACIDO BASSICO  
 ORB 18 SINEMET  
 SERA  
 BISOPROLOLO  
 ATORVASTATINA  
~~ACIDO BASSICO~~

Notes  
 Lamotrigine 200  
 Venlafaxine 75  
 Ramipril 2,5  
 Metformin 500  
 Folic Acid 1  
 Cialis 5  
 Vesicare 5  
 Aspirin 81  
 Intelence 200  
 Tivicay 50  
 Norvir 100  
 Prevista 600

ORB 8 FEBBRA - PARIST  
 CONGESCOR ACIDO FOLICO  
 MEZZORA PRIMA PASTI REGALINIDE  
  
 DOPO PRANZO - CARDIOASPIRINA  
 ORB 20 PLAVIX RAMIPRIL  
 CONGESCOR - FEBBRA  


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 ORB 10 PRAVASTATINA  


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 HIVUS EPIVIR 1 GIORNO  
 ESENTRESS 11 11  
 CELSEVIRI 300  
 SERA LAMIVUDINA  
 ESENTRESS  
 CELSEVIRI 300

...be able to understand  
 exactly what the patient  
 is taking...!!!

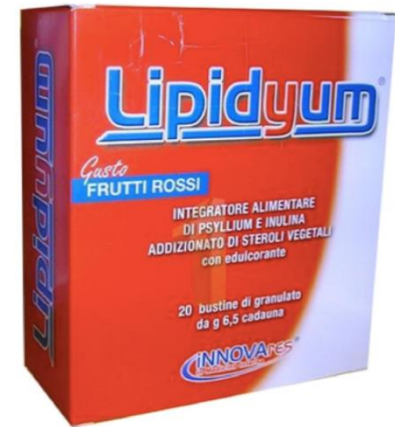
# For the patients these are not drugs...



Orlistat is a lipase inhibitor reported to inhibit the intestinal absorption of dietary fats and of highly lipophilic drugs



Sinetrol contains mainly naringin, a flavanone-7-O-glycoside which inhibits the activity of carrier proteins (p-glycoprotein and organic anion transporting polypeptide), ultimately resulting in impaired drug absorption



Lipidyum is a dietary supplement of phytosterols (mainly psyllium). Psyllium, a soluble fiber from the husks of *Plantago ovata* able to increase stool weight, promote laxation and was reported to decrease the absorption of some molecules

## Loss of Control of HIV Viremia with OTC Weight-Loss Drugs: A Call for Caution?

| Patient          | Antiretroviral therapy                      | Weight- loss agent  | TDM 1                | TDM 2                | Ther. range          |
|------------------|---|---|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Female, 43 years | ATV/r 300/100<br>TDF 245 mg<br>FTC 200 mg   | <b>Orlistat 60 mg thrice daily</b>                        | ATV: 50 ng/mL        | ATV: 195 ng/mL       | 150-800 ng/mL        |
| Female, 39 years | EFV 600 mg<br>TDF 245 mg<br>FTC 200 mg      | <b>Orlistat 60 mg thrice daily</b>                        | EFV <150 ng/mL       | EFV: 3795 ng/mL      | 1000-4000 ng/mL      |
| Female, 40 years | ATV/r 300/100<br>TDF 245 mg<br>FTC 200 mg   | <b>Sinetrol 450 mg twice daily</b>                        | ATV: 85 ng/mL        | ATV: 719 ng/mL       | 150-800 ng/mL        |
| Male, 44 years   | DRV/cobi 800/150<br>TAF 10 mg<br>FTC 200 mg | <b>Gunabasic 7 g daily</b><br><b>Lipidyum 6.5 g daily</b> | <i>Not available</i> | <i>Not available</i> | <i>Not available</i> |

TDM 1: performed during concomitant administration with the weight-loss agent; TDM 2: TDM performed after weight-loss agent discontinuation



# ...an additional patient not yet failing antiretroviral therapy was recently identified...

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26/08/2018

Elvitegravir trough concentrations: **809 ng/mL**

24/09/2018



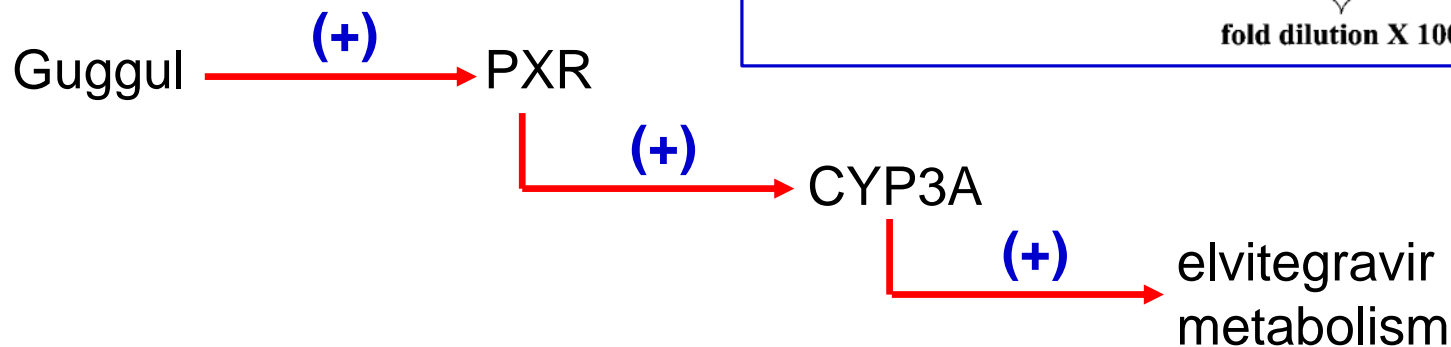
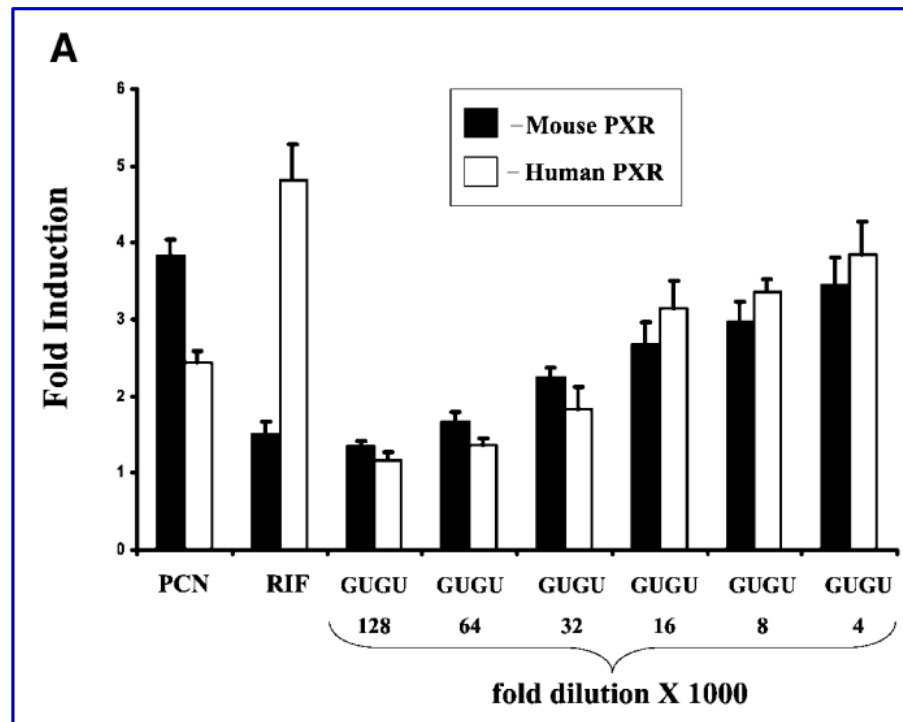
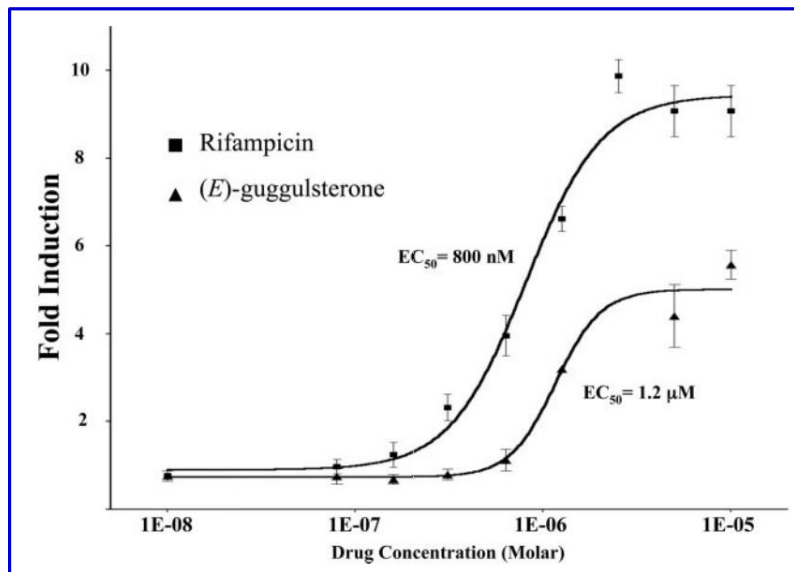
**CUT 4 HIM +** is a thermogenic complex aimed at the requirements of men who wish to lose weight and increase their muscle definition and energy.

CUT4HIM+ consists of carnitine, caffeine, the exclusive Olivo Plus formula, Guggul and Chilli...

06/12/2018

Elvitegravir trough concentrations: **56 ng/mL (-93%!!)**

# Guggulsterone Activates Multiple Nuclear Receptors and Induces CYP3A Gene Expression through the Pregnane X



# ...what GAP found...

## ***Expected and unexpected clinically relevant DDIs***

- ✓ Cattaneo D, et al. Loss of Control of HIV Viremia With OTC Weight-Loss Drugs: A Call for Caution? Obesity. 2018;26:1251-1252.

## ***Expected but not clinically relevant DDIs***

- ✓ Cattaneo D, et al. How relevant are the drug-drug interactions between antiretroviral boosted-based regimens and calcium channel blockers in real life? J Antimicrob Chemother. 2018;73:2271-2273.
- ✓ Cattaneo D, et al. Dolutegravir and metformin: a clinically relevant or just a pharmacokinetic interaction? AIDS. 2018;32:532-533.
- ✓ Gervasoni C, et al. How Relevant is the Interaction Between Dolutegravir and Metformin in Real Life? J Acquir Immune Defic Syndr. 2017 May 1;75(1):e24-e26
- ✓ Gervasoni C, et al. The relevance of drug-drug interactions in clinical practice: the case of concomitant boosted protease inhibitors plus alpha-1 blocker administration. Antivir Ther. 2018;23:467-469.

## ***The fear of interactions (misinterpreted DDIs)***

- ✓ Cattaneo D, et al. Evaluation of the concentrations of psychotropic drugs in HIV-infected versus HIV-negative patients: Potential implications for clinical practice. World J Biol Psychiatry. 2018;20:1-7.

Work in  
progress!!

check back soon...

## People from the lab...

Sara Baldelli  
Igor Bonini  
Simone Castoldi  
Valeria Cozzi  
Cristina Montrasio  
Stefania Cheli  
Marta Fusi  
Emilio Clementi

## ...and those from



Cristina Gervasoni

Noemi Astuti  
Tiziana Formenti  
Bianca Ghisi  
Andrea Giacomelli  
Paola Meraviglia  
Davide Minisci  
Chiara Resnati

# Thank you all, guys!