

# Professor David Back

University of Liverpool

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## University of Liverpool

| COMPETING INTEREST OF FINANCIAL VALUE $\geq$ £1,000: |   |
|--|---|
| Speaker Name   | Statement   |
| David Back   | Acts in a Consultancy capacity for Merck, Janssen and as a speaker at company sponsored events for Merck, Janssen, Bristol Myers Squibb and Gilead. He has also received educational grants from Merck, Janssen, Bristol Myers Squibb, Gilead, ViiV Healthcare, Boehringer Ingelheim and Roche. |
| Date   | 22 September 2012   |

# Drug-Drug Interactions with new HCV Drugs



***David Back***

***University of Liverpool***

***October 2012***

# Disclosures

**Speakers Bureau:** Janssen, Merck, BMS, Boehringer Ingelheim.

**Grant Support:** Janssen, Merck, BMS, Boehringer Ingelheim, Roche, Vertex, Gilead.

# ❑ Interactions with the new HepC DAAs are challenging!

- *Number of known interactions*
- *Number of potential interactions (based on metabolic profile)*
- *Magnitude of the interactions*
- *Applying data from Healthy Volunteer studies to HCV patients*

# Drug Interactions pre-DAAs

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- ie involving pegylated interferon/ribavirin were limited.
- Ribavirin – Abacavir (efficacy) and ribavirin – zidovudine (toxicity) caused some concern in co-infected patients

## Ribavirin and Abacavir drug interaction in HIV-HCV coinfected patients: fact or fiction?

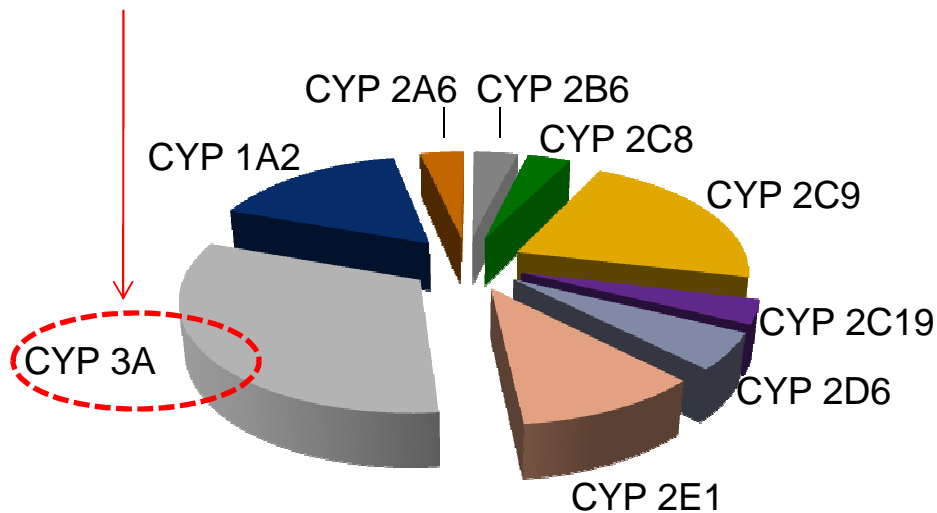
AIDS 2012, Vol 00 No 00

Caroline Solas<sup>a,b</sup>, Elodie Pambrun<sup>c,d</sup>, Maria Winnock<sup>c,d</sup>, Dominique Salmon<sup>e</sup>, Isabelle Poizot-Martin<sup>f</sup>, Stéphanie Dominguez<sup>g</sup>, Firouzé Bani-Sadr<sup>h</sup>, Jacques Izopet<sup>i</sup>, Rodolphe Garraffo<sup>j</sup> and Gilles Peytavin<sup>k</sup> for The ANRS CO-13 HEPAVIH Study Group

- However the **DAAs** have increased potential for **DDIs**
- The focus is **CYP3A4**-mediated interactions – but this is **not** the only mechanism

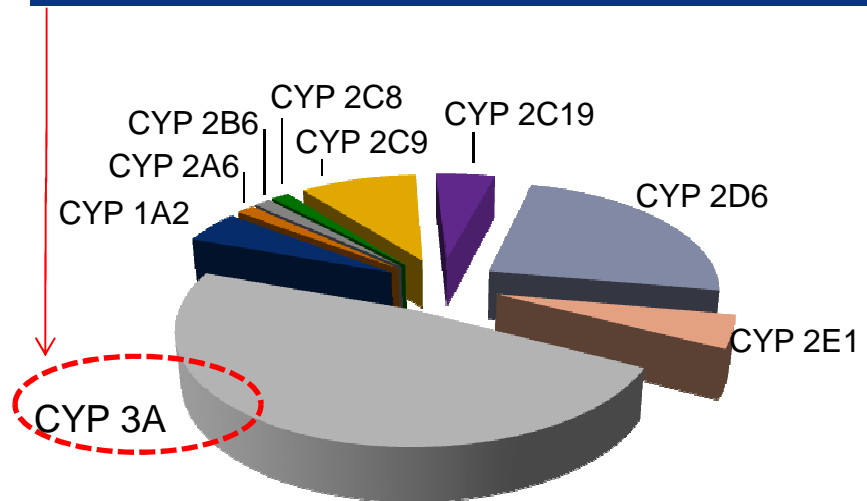
# Telaprevir and Boceprevir are *metabolised by and strongly inhibit CYP3A4*

CYP 3A isozymes are the most abundant in the liver



**Proportion of total CYP enzymes present in human liver**

CYP 3A isozymes involved in the metabolism of majority of drugs



**Proportion of drugs that are substrates for major CYP enzymes**

➤ **Boceprevir also metabolised by Aldo-Keto Reductase (AKR)**

CYP: cytochrome P450

All percentages are approximate. For illustrative purposes, hepatic CYP enzymes present at <5% are all represented as 3.3%

Hacker MP, et al. Pharmacology: Principles and Practice. Academic Press 2009

# Telaprevir & Boceprevir increase exposure to CYP3A substrates: *Perpetrator*

| Drug           | TVR effect on the AUC (exposure)                        | BOC effect on the AUC (exposure) |
|----------------|---|----------------------------------|
| Cyclosporine A | 4.6-fold increase<br>Manageable                         | increase                         |
| Tacrolimus     | 70-fold increase<br>More challenging to manage          | increase                         |
| Midazolam      | 3.4-fold increase (i.v)<br>9-fold increase (oral)<br>CI | 6.3-fold increase (oral)<br>CI   |
| Atorvastatin   | 7.9-fold increase<br>CI                                 | 2.3-fold increase<br>Dose reduce |
| Sildenafil     | Dose reduce   | Dose reduce                      |

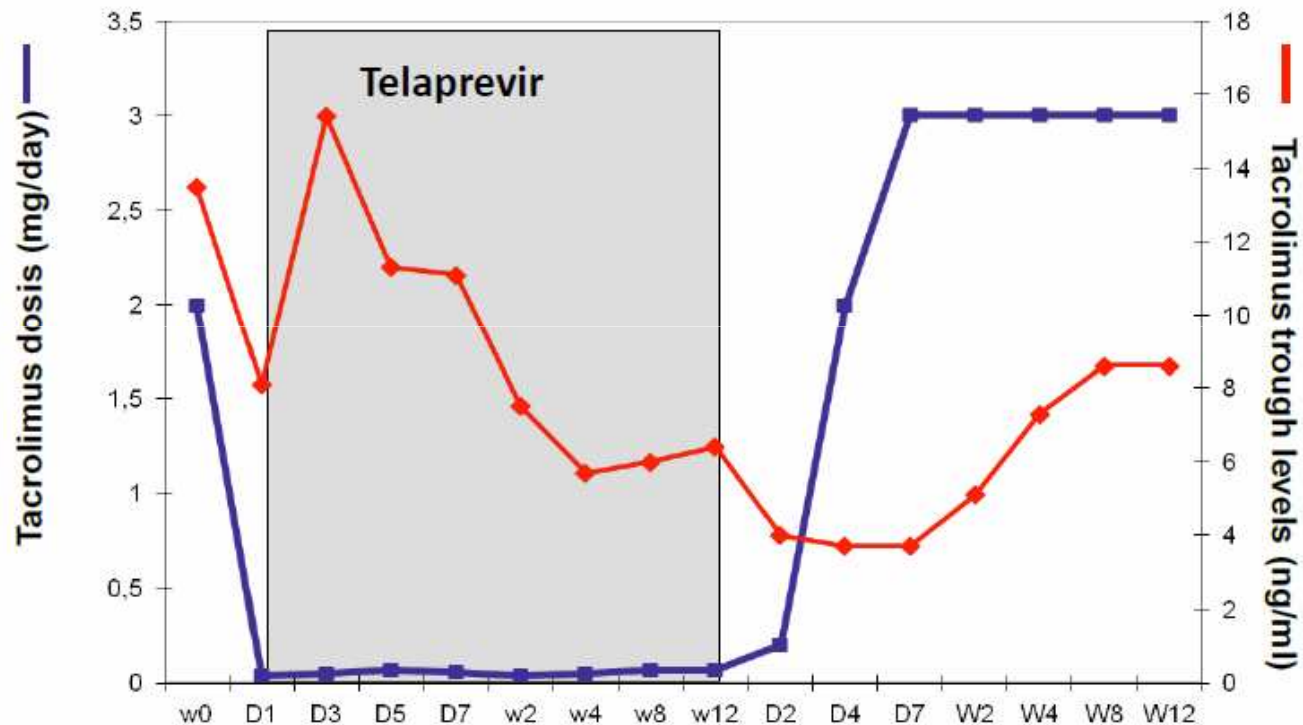
Garg V, et al. Hepatology 2011;54:20–27; Garg V, et al. J Clin Pharmacol 2012 ; Lee JE, et al. Antimicrob Agents Chemother 2011;55:4569–74; Telaprevir EU SmPC; Hulskotte EGJ et al HEPDart 2011; Abs 122 and Abs 123; Kessara C et al, CROI 2011, Abs 118; Boceprevir EU SmPC





# The Viral Hepatitis Congress 2012





















7 – 9 September 2012 at The Johann Wolfgang Goethe University, Frankfurt, Germany



- Suggested starting dose of TAC would be 0.2-0.5 mg/d every 2-3 days and close monitoring
- Immediately after stopping TPV TAC should be started at least same pre-treatment dose

❑ In most cases there are no DDI data so we need to understand metabolic profiles of drugs in the regimen to understand the potential for interaction











# Interaction of Anxiolytics with TVR & BOC

| Drug       | Major Clearance Pathway | Effect of TVR   | Effect of BOC   |
|------------|-------------------------|---|---|
| Midazolam  | CYP3A4                  |    |    |
| Triazolam  | CYP3A4                  |    |    |
| Alprazolam | CYP3A4                  |    |    |
| Diazepam   | CYP2C19; CYP3A4         |    |    |
| Estazolam  | CYP3A4                  |    |    |
| Flurazepam | CYP mediated            |   |   |
| Zolpidem   | CYP3A4>2C9,1A2,2D6      |  |  |
| Zopiclone  | CYP3A4>>2C8             |  |  |
| Lorazepam  | Glucuronidation         |  |  |
| Oxazepam   | Glucuronidation         |  |  |

D = Data from study

From [www.hep-druginteractions.org](http://www.hep-druginteractions.org) or individual SPCs

# Interaction of Lipid Lowering Agents with TVR & BOC

| Drug         | Major Clearance Pathway | Effect of TVR   | Effect of BOC   |
|--------------|-------------------------|---|---|
| Atorvastatin | CYP3A4, OATP1B1         |  |  |
| Lovastatin   | CYP3A4                  |  |  |
| Simvastatin  | CYP3A4                  |  |  |
| Pravastatin  | OATP1B1/3               |  |  |
| Rosuvastatin | CYP2C9 (minor); OATP1B1 |  |  |

Interaction of the antiviral drug telaprevir with renal and hepatic drug transporters

Annett Kunze<sup>a</sup>, Jörg Huwyler<sup>b</sup>, Gian Camenisch<sup>a</sup>, Heike Gutmann<sup>a,\*</sup>

















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Biochemical Pharmacology 84 (2012) 1096–1102

From [www.hep-druginteractions.org](http://www.hep-druginteractions.org) or individual SPCs

# Interaction of Lipid Lowering Agents with TVR & BOC

| Drug              | Major Clearance Pathway            | Effect of TVR   | Effect of BOC   |
|-------------------|------------------------------------|---|---|
| Atorvastatin      | CYP3A4, OATP1B1                    |    |    |
| Lovastatin        | CYP3A4                             |    |    |
| Simvastatin       | CYP3A4                             |    |    |
| Pravastatin       | OATP1B1/3                          |    |    |
| Rosuvastatin      | CYP2C9 (minor); OATP1B1            |    |    |
| Fluvastatin       | CYPs(Multiple); OATP1B1/2B1        |   |   |
| Pitavastatin (US) | CYP2C9 (minor) UGT1A3; OATP1A2/1B3 |  |  |
| Gemfibrozil       | Enzymes unknown                    |  |  |

D = Data from study

***Contraindication or Caution when co-administering statins with CYP3A4 mediated metabolism...but can you avoid using a statin during DAA treatment?***

From [www.hep-druginteractions.org](http://www.hep-druginteractions.org) or individual SPCs

- ❑ If Metabolism involves just CYP3A4 – co-med levels will increase.
- ❑ But if other additional metabolic pathways – co-med levels could decrease.
- ❑ Also note other interaction mechanisms.

# Telaprevir & Boceprevir decrease exposure of other CYP-metabolised drugs:

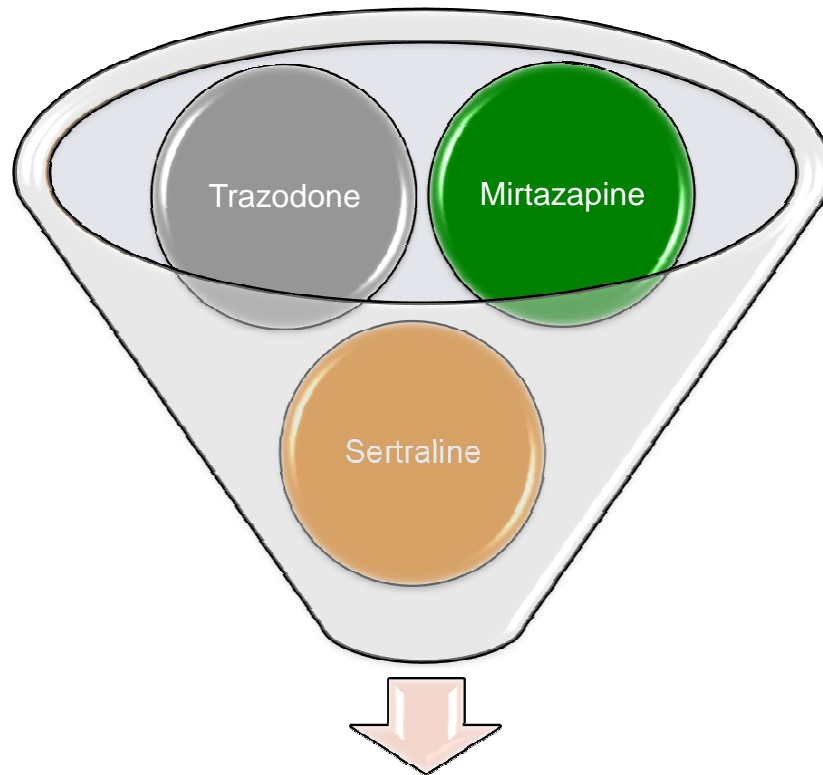
## *Perpetrator*

| Co-medication  | TVR effect   | BOC effect   |
|--|--------------|--------------|
|  | AUC          | AUC          |
| <b>Escitalopram (SSRI)</b><br><i>Metabolised by CYP2C19<br/>&amp; CYP3A4</i> | ↓ <b>35%</b> | ↓ <b>21%</b> |

- Mechanism: Not clearly determined but INDUCTION of CYP2C19?
- Doses may need to be increased when combined with telaprevir
- Dose adjustment not anticipated with boceprevir.

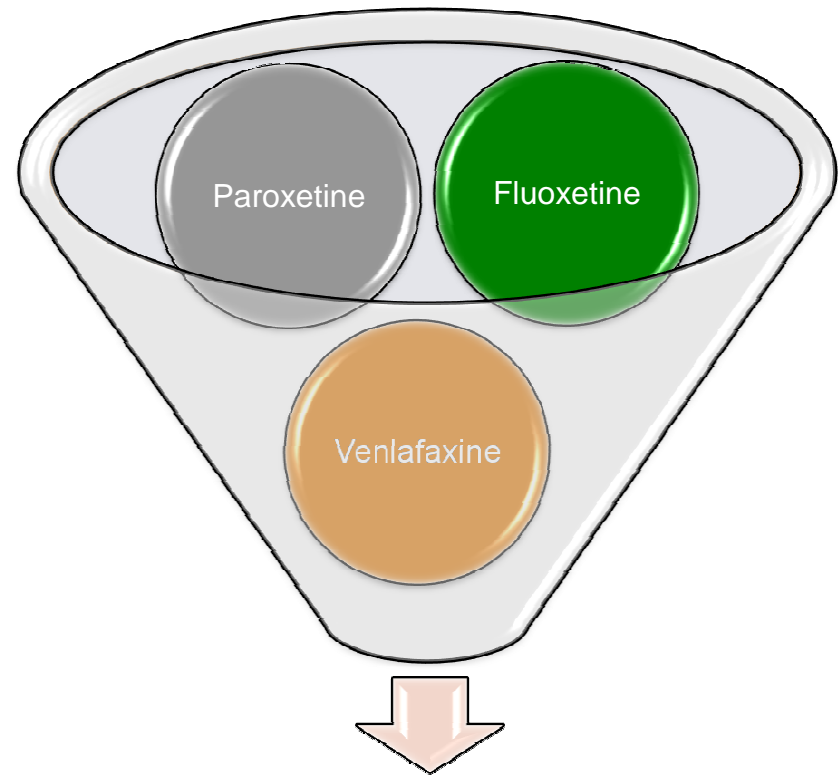
# Other antidepressants that have not been studied with telaprevir

Antidepressants metabolized by CYP 3A4



**Interaction is likely,  
caution is advised**

Antidepressants metabolized primarily by non CYP 3A4



**Interaction is unlikely**



# □ HIV-HCV co-infection

# Telaprevir & Boceprevir decrease exposure of HIV protease inhibitors *Perpetrator*

| Boosted PI   | % Change in AUC of Boosted PI by BOC | % Change in AUC of Boosted PI by TVR |
|--------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Atazanavir/r | ↓ 35%                                | ↑ 17%                                |
| Lopinavir/r  | ↓ 34%                                | ↔                                    |
| Darunavir/r  | ↓ 44%                                | ↓ 32%                                |

Mechanism?

- CYP3A4 is inhibited by ritonavir; induction of another pathway
- Displacement from protein binding and increased clearance

# Telaprevir and boceprevir are also *Victims* of drug interactions: HIV drugs

| Co-medication         | Effect on Boceprevir         | Effect on Telaprevir |
|-----------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|
|                       | AUC                          | AUC                  |
| Efavirenz (600 mg qd) | ↓ 19% (C <sub>min</sub> 44%) | ↓ 26%                |
| Atazanavir/r          | ↔                            | ↓ 20%                |
| Darunavir/r           | ↓ 32%                        | ↓ 35%                |
| Lopinavir/r           | ↓ 45%                        | ↓ 54%                |

# Potential protein displacement interaction with darunavir and telaprevir

- Summation of *in vivo* and *in vitro* data consistent with plasma protein displacement between TVR and DRV but clinical confirmation necessary

| Compound   | Parameter                      | Alone | Combination | Trend                 |
|------------|--------------------------------|-------|-------------|-----------------------|
| Telaprevir | C <sub>min</sub><br>(ng/mL)    | 1835  | 1237        | ↓ Total concentration |
| Darunavir  | C <sub>min</sub><br>(ng/mL)    | 2964  | 1794        |                       |
| Telaprevir | % Unbound                      | 12.2  | 15.6        | ↑ Free fraction       |
| Darunavir  | % Unbound                      | 9.25  | 15.2        |                       |
| Telaprevir | Free C <sub>p</sub><br>(ng/mL) | 224   | 193         | ~ Free concentration  |
| Darunavir  | Free C <sub>p</sub><br>(ng/mL) | 274.2 | 272.7       |                       |

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# Telaprevir: Summary of DDIs with HIV antiretrovirals

| HIV antiretroviral                            | Recommendation   |
|---|--|
| <b>Studies completed</b>                      |  |
| Atazanavir/r                                  | Clinical and laboratory monitoring for hyperbilirubinemia is recommended   |
| Darunavir/r<br>Fosamprenavir/r<br>Lopinavir/r | Not recommended  |
| Efavirenz                                     | TVR dose increase necessary (1125 mg q8h)  |
| Etravirine and rilpivirine                    | No dose adjustment required  |
| Raltegravir                                   | No dose adjustment required  |
| Tenofovir                                     | Increased clinical and laboratory monitoring is warranted  |
| <b>Studies not completed</b>                  |  |
| Abacavir/zidovudine                           | An effect of telaprevir on UDP-glucuronyltransferases cannot be ruled out and may affect the plasma concentrations of abacavir or zidovudine (not studied) |

# Boceprevir: Summary of DDIs with HIV antiretrovirals

| HIV antiretroviral                         | Recommendation  |
|--|---|
| Studies completed                          |   |
| Atazanavir/r<br>Darunavir/r<br>Lopinavir/r | Not recommended   |
| Efavirenz                                  | Reduction in boceprevir levels; clinical outcome not directly assessed  |
| Etravirine                                 | No dose adjustment required*  |
| Raltegravir (non CYP)                      | No dose adjustment required**   |
| Tenofovir                                  | No change in TFV AUC but Cmax increased by 32%. No dose adjustment but clinical/laboratory monitoring warranted |

➤ ***All the PK Interaction studies are in HEALTHY VOLUNTEERS***

\*De Kanter C, et al. CROI 2012. Abstract 772LB; \*\*Hammond K et al, IWCPHT 2012; Abs O-15 Abs Victrelis SmPC



# So.....

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- The interactions with HIV PIs (in healthy volunteers) are: ***unexpected, and difficult to explain.***
- Although total concentrations are reduced the 'free' concentrations may be less affected – need more data!
- Is the magnitude of the interaction different in HCV patients?

# Most DDI studies are in Healthy Subjects: Physiological Changes (vs. healthy volunteers)

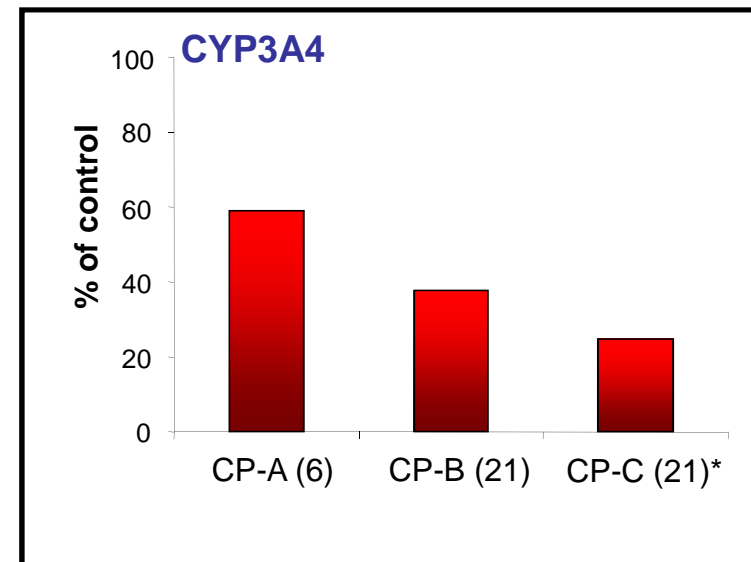
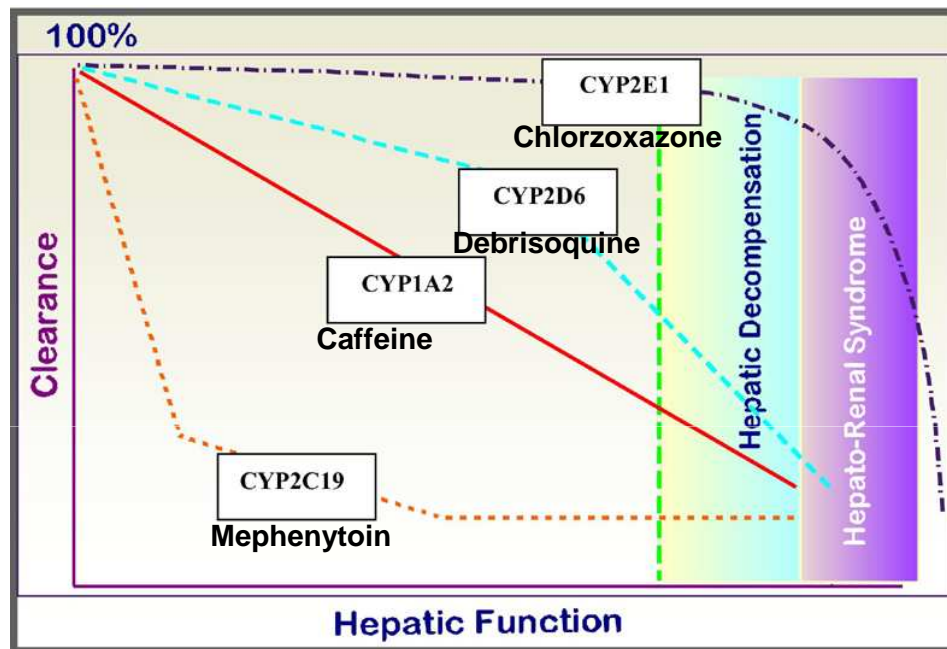
| Parameter            | HCV-infected    |
|----------------------|-----------------|
| Albumin              | ↓* <sup>1</sup> |
| α1-acid glycoprotein | ↑↓ <sup>3</sup> |
| Gastric pH           | ↑ <sup>4</sup>  |
| Cytokines            | ↑ <sup>6</sup>  |
| Cytochrome P450's    | ↓ <sup>5</sup>  |

\* Magnitude of effect dependent on stage of liver involvement

† Also **hemodynamic** changes with hepatic impairment

<sup>1</sup> Nagao Y & Sata M. *Virology Journal* 2010; **7**: 375; <sup>2</sup> Monga HK *et al. Clin Infect Dis* 2001; **33**: 240-7; <sup>3</sup> Ozeki T *et al. Br J Exp Path* 1988; **69**: 589-95; <sup>4</sup> Nam YJ *et al. Korean J Hepatol* 2004; **10**: 216-22; <sup>5</sup> Frye RF *et al. Clinical Pharmacol Ther* 2006; **80**: 235-45; <sup>6</sup>Huang *et al Clin Pharmacol Ther* 2010; **87**: 32-36

# Differences in CYP enzymes in patients with hepatic impairment



**Model of hepatic dysfunction and implications for clearance of drugs predominantly metabolized by CYP pathway in liver. Study in healthy volunteers and patients with liver disease**

# Association of Liver Stiffness with Hepatic Expression of Pharmacokinetically Important Genes in Alcoholic Liver Disease

Dirk Theile, Walter Emil Haefeli, Helmut Karl Seitz, Gunda Millonig, Johanna Weiss, and Sebastian Mueller

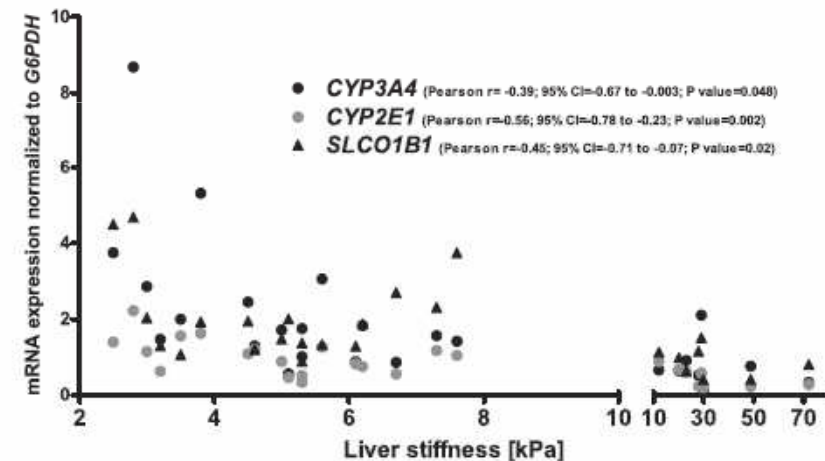
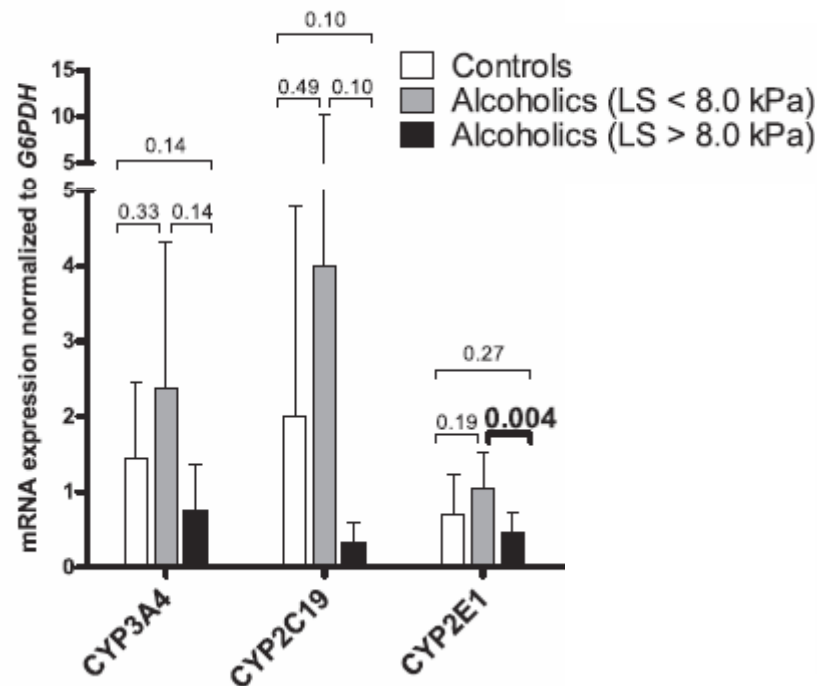
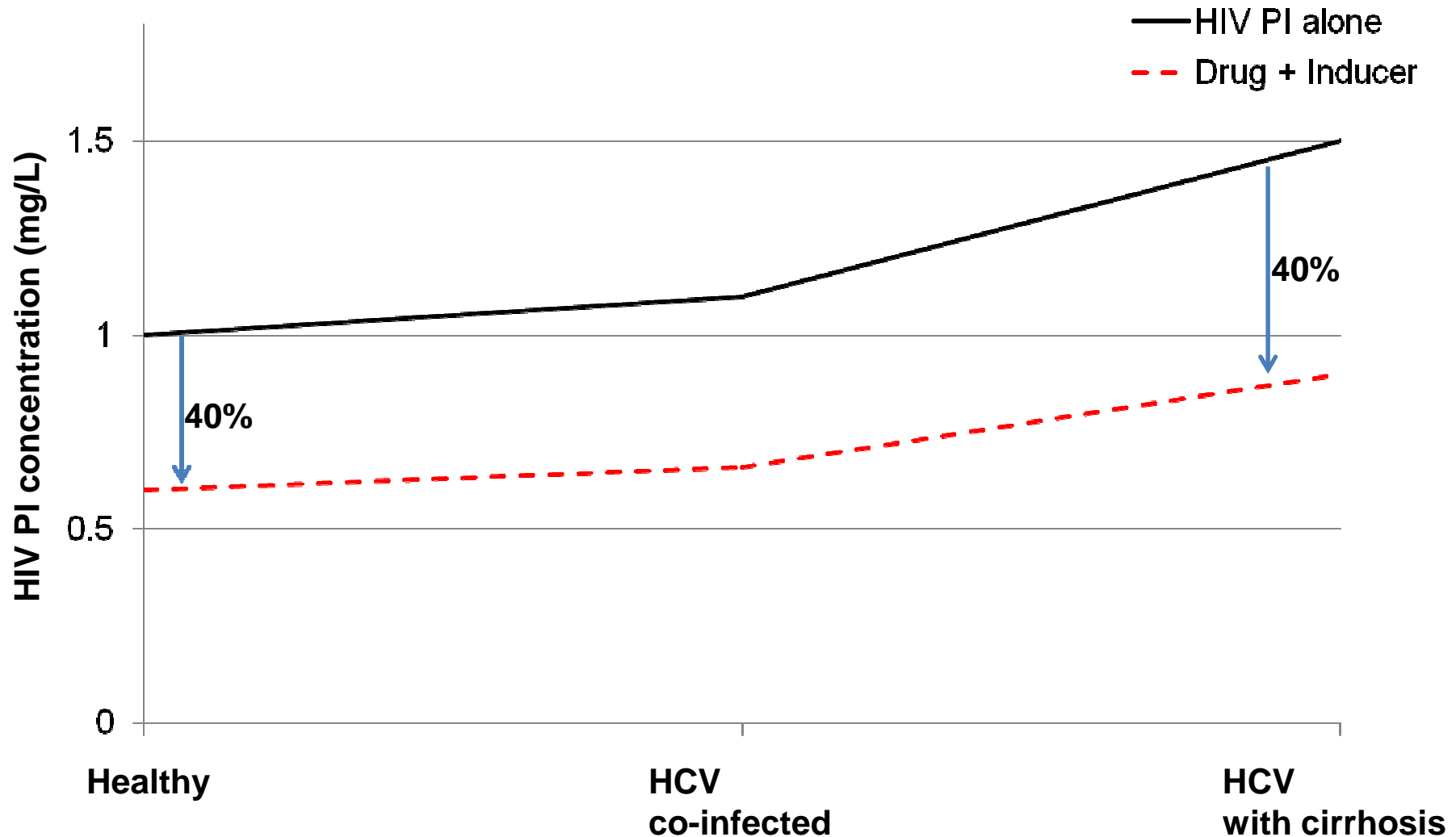


Fig. 2. Correlation of liver stiffness evaluated by transient elastography with hepatic mRNA expression of *CYP3A4* (black circles), *CYP2E1* (gray circles), and *SLCO1B1* (black triangles) among all alcohols evaluated.

# Potential Impact of a drug-drug interaction on healthy volunteers and HCV patients



# Correspondence

*AIDS* 2012, **26**:1845–1850

**HIV protease inhibitors in combination with boceprevir: are drug–drug interactions the same for all patients?**

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## **Patient 1.**

- On darunavir/r 800/100 mg QD monotherapy
- Liver cirrhosis (liver stiffness 34kPa)
- DRV concentration at wk 5 of HCV therapy with BOC – 3777 ng/ml (normal range)

## **Patient 2.**

- On fos-amprenavir/r 700/100 mg BID containing regimen
- Liver cirrhosis (liver stiffness 32kPa)
- FPV concentration at wk 8 of HCV therapy with BOC – 1699 ng/ml (normal range)

□ What about the second generation of drugs?

# Drug Interactions with TMC435 (Simeprevir)

| Drug                                       | Effect of <u>TMC435</u> | Effect of Drug on TMC435 |
|--|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| <b>Methadone<br/>(CYP3A4 &amp; CYP2B6)</b> | No effect               | na                       |
| <b>Escitalopram<br/>(CYP2C19)</b>          | No effect               | na                       |
| <b>Efavirenz<br/>(CYP2B6)</b>              | na                      | ↓ 70%                    |
| <b>Rilpivirine<br/>(CYP3A4)</b>            | ↓ 12%                   | No effect                |
| <b>Raltegravir<br/>(UGTs)</b>              | No effect               | ↓ 11%                    |

*Na = not assessed*

**Overall weaker inhibitory effect on CYP enzymes**



# Drug Interactions with BI201355 (Faldaprevir)

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| Drug                               | Effect of BI201335<br>AUC GMR |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| <b>Oral Midazolam<br/>(CYP3A4)</b> | 2.92                          |
| <b>Omeprazole<br/>(CYP2C19)</b>    | 1.58                          |
| <b>Efavirenz<br/>(CYP2B6)</b>      | 1.16                          |
| <b>S-Warfarin<br/>(CYP2C9)</b>     | 1.29                          |

➤ Study in healthy volunteers (n=14-24); 240 mg BID BI201335.

## ❑ What about herbals, drugs of abuse and legal highs?

- *Heroin, dihydrocodeine, oxycodone*
- *Cannabis and synthetic cannabinoids*
- *Cocaine, crack cocaine*
- *Amphetamine, ecstasy, methamphetamine, GHB and GBL*
- *LSD, ketamine, phencyclidine,*
- *Mephedrone, BZP (piperazines), MDPV, 2 DPMP, benzo fury*
- *Butane, nitrites*
- *Anabolic steroids*

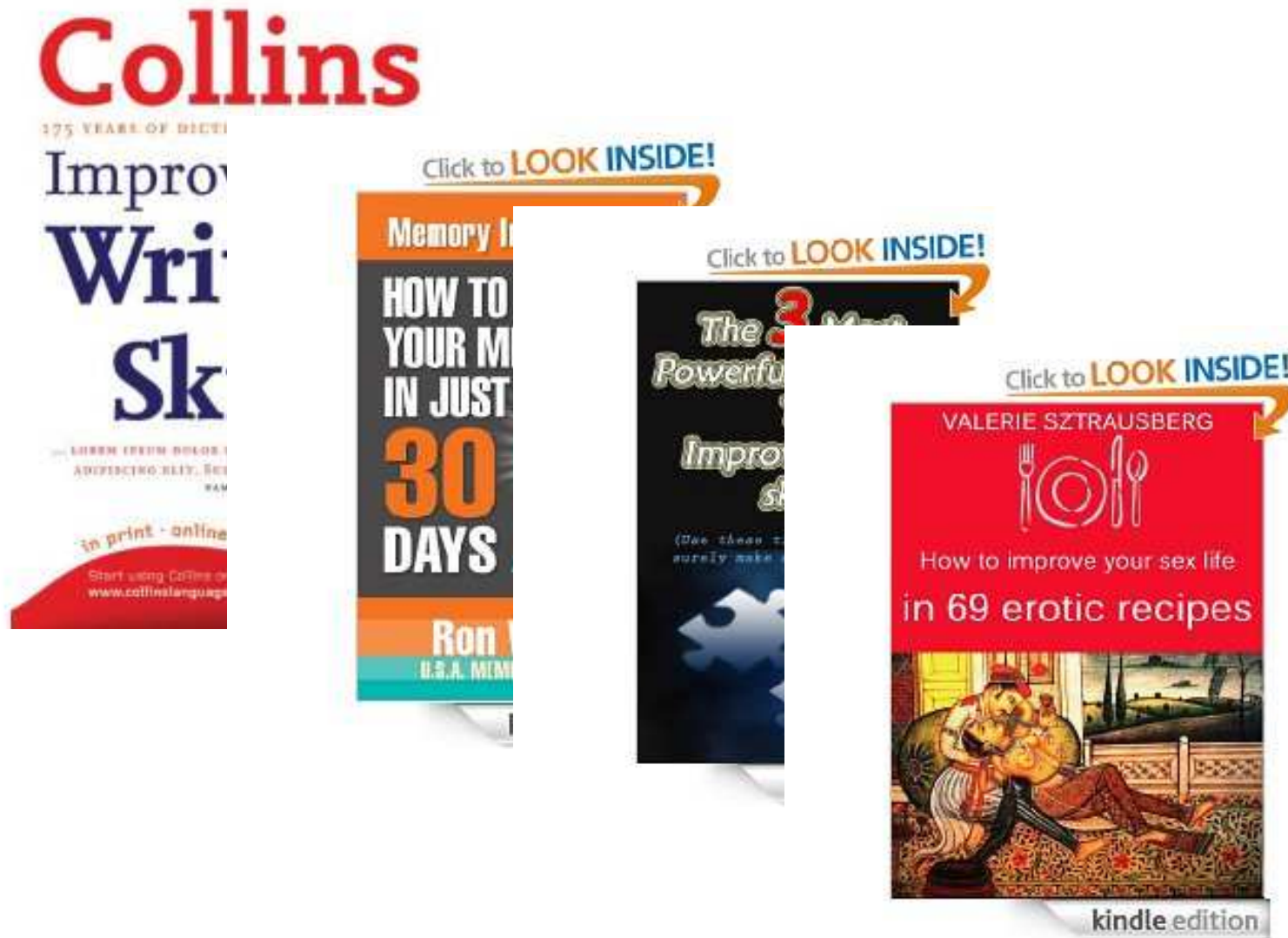
# DDI management: a stepwise approach

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- ✓ **Be vigilant for DDIs** when starting PI-based therapy
- ✓ **Check all patient's concomitant drugs** (prescribed/OTC) and herbal products
- ✓ **Consult the SmPCs** of PIs
- ✓ **Consult on-line resources and a pharmacist/ pharmacologist** to seek guidance

# Awareness Resources Management

# There is always room for improvement





## LATEST ARTICLES

**Review** - New drugs for HCV in HIV/HCV co-infection.

**Review** - HCV treatment and mental health.

**Drug Interactions** - Peginterferon and Cytochrome P450.

**Drug Interactions** - Telaprevir and ketoconazole, rifampicin or efavirenz.

**Meeting Report** - 7th Hepatitis Pharmacology Workshop. Cambridge, USA.

**Drug Interactions** - Boceprevir and ciclosporin or tacrolimus.

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## SITE UPDATES

**New comedications added to Analgesics, Antidepressants & Anxiolytics/Hypnotics/Sedatives.** Three comedication classes have been expanded to include 11 additional drugs – details are given...

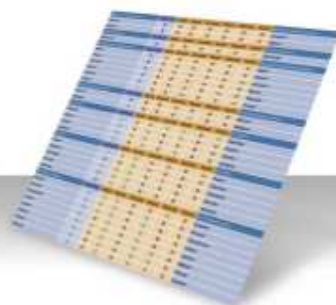
[>>more](#)

**Further additions to the comedication list**

The latest additions to the comedication list have recently been uploaded to the database and all ve...

[>>more](#)

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**NOW OPTIMISED FOR iPADS**



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## ASSOCIATED SITES



A comprehensive HIV drug-drug interaction resource, freely available to healthcare workers, patients and researchers.

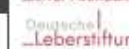
## EXTERNAL LINKS



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Deutsche Leberstiftung

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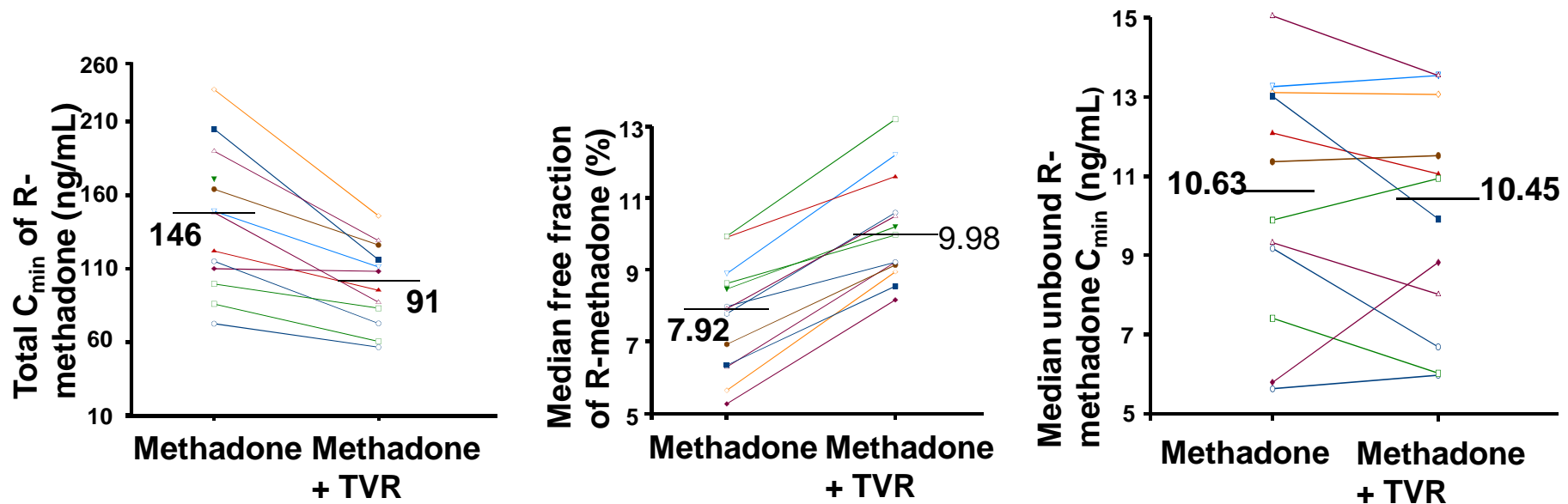
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# THANK YOU!



# Interaction with Methadone (metabolised by CYP3A4, CYP2B6) : a further complication:

- During telaprevir co-administration vs methadone alone:
  - Total  $C_{\min}$  of R-methadone **reduced** by 31%
  - Free fraction of R-methadone **increased** by 26%
  - **No change** in the unbound (effective) concentration of R-methadone



## *Protein Binding Displacement*





# Interaction of Antidepressants with TVR & BOC

| Antidepressant      | Major Clearance Pathway   | Effect of TVR    | Effect of BOC    |
|---------------------|---|------------------|------------------|
| <b>SSRI</b>         |   |                  |                  |
| <u>Escitalopram</u> | CYP2C19, 3A4, 2D6; weak inhibitor CYP2D6                              | ● ↓ 35%          | ● ↓ 21%          |
| <u>Citalopram</u>   | CYP2C19, 3A4, 2D6; weak inhibitor CYP2D6                              | ● ↓<br>? QT      | ● ↓<br>? QT      |
| <u>Fluvoxamine</u>  | CYP2D6 > other CYPs; FLUV <u>inhibits</u> CYP1A2; 2C; 3A4 (moderate). | ● ↔<br>? ↑ TVR   | ● ↔<br>? ↑ BOC   |
| <u>Fluoxetine</u>   | CYP2D6, 2C9 > 3A4; FLU <u>inhibits</u> CYP2D6                         | ● ↔              | ● ↔              |
| <u>Paroxetine</u>   | CYP2D6 and other CYPs; PAR <u>inhibits</u> CYP2D6, P-gp               | ● ↔<br>? ↑ TVR   | ● ↔<br>? ↑ BOC   |
| <u>Sertraline</u>   | CYP2B6 > 2C9, 2C19, 2D6, 3A4; SER <u>inhibits</u> CYP2D6, P-gp        | ● ↓/↑<br>? ↑ TVR | ● ↓/↑<br>? ↑ BOC |
| <b>SNRI</b>         |   |                  |                  |
| <u>Duloxetine</u>   | CYP2D6, 1A2, weak inhibitor CYP2D6                                    | ● ↔              | ● ↔              |
| <u>Venlafaxine</u>  | CYP2D6 > 3A4; VEN a weak inhibitor of CYP2D6                          | ● ↔/↑            | ● ↔/↑            |
| <b>TeCA</b>         |   |                  |                  |
| <u>Mirtazapine</u>  | CYP3A4, 2D6 > CYP1A2  | ● ↑              | ● ↑              |
| <b>Others</b>       |   |                  |                  |
| <u>Bupropion</u>    | CYP2B6 >> 2C19. BUP <u>inhibits</u> 2D6 (moderate)                    | ● ↔              | ● ↔              |
| <u>Trazodone</u>    | CYP3A4  | ● ↑              | ● ↑              |

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# Interaction of Analgesics with TVR & BOC

|                      | Major Clearance Pathway   | Effect of TVR              | Effect of BOC      |
|----------------------|---|----------------------------|--------------------|
| <b>Alfentanil</b>    | CYP3A4  | ● ↑                        | ● ↑                |
| <b>Buprenorphine</b> | CYP3A4 > glucuronidation<br>Bup <u>inhibits</u> 3A4 & 2D6             | ● ↔ AUC                    | ● ↑ 20%            |
| <b>Codeine</b>       | Glucuronidation ><br>CYP2D6 (to morphine) &<br>CYP3A4 (to norcodeine) | ● ↔                        | ● ↔                |
| <b>Diamorphine</b>   | Deacetylation to morphine; then glucuronidation                       | ● ↔                        | ● ↔                |
| <b>Fentanyl</b>      | CYP3A4  | ● ↑                        | ● ↑                |
| <b>Methadone</b>     | CYP3A4 & CYP2B6 > 2D6, 2C19   | ↓ 31% (Total)<br>● ↔ Free) | ↓ 16% (Total)<br>● |
| <b>Morphine</b>      | Glucuronidation >>CYP3A4 (to normorphine) > 2C8                       | ● ↔                        | ● ↔                |
| <b>Pethidine</b>     | CYP2B6 > 3A4  | ● ↔                        | ● ↔                |
| <b>Tramadol</b>      | CYP3A4, CYP2B6 > 2D6  | ● ↑ ?                      | ● ↑ ?              |

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