

Drugs Contraindicated for Use with ombitasvir, paritaprevir, ritonavir and dasabuvir (Viekira Pak)

Drug Class	Drug(s) within Class that are Contraindicated	Clinical Comments
Alpha1-adrenoreceptor antagonist	Alfuzosin HCL	Potential for hypotension.
Anticonvulsants	Carbamazepine, phenytoin, phenobarbital	Decreased ombitasvir, paritaprevir, ritonavir and dasabuvir (VIEKIRA PAK) levels leading to a potential loss of therapeutic activity.
Antihyperlipidemic agent	Gemfibrozil	Increase in dasabuvir exposures by 10-fold which may increase the risk of QT prolongation.
Antimycobacterial	Rifampin	Decreased ombitasvir, paritaprevir, ritonavir and dasabuvir (VIEKIRA PAK) levels leading to a potential loss of therapeutic activity.
Ergot derivatives	Ergotamine, dihydroergotamine, ergonovine, methylergonovine	Acute ergot toxicity characterized by vasospasm and tissue ischemia has been associated with co-administration of ritonavir and ergonovine, ergotamine, dihydroergotamine, or methylergonovine.
Ethinyl estradiol-containing products	Ethinyl estradiol-containing medications such as combined oral contraceptives	Potential for ALT elevations
Herbal Product	St. John's Wort (<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>)	Decreased ombitasvir, paritaprevir, ritonavir and dasabuvir (VIEKIRA PAK) levels leading to a potential loss of therapeutic activity.
HMG-CoA Reductase Inhibitors	Lovastatin simvastatin	Potential for myopathy including rhabdomyolysis
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Herbal Product	St. John's Wort (<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>)	Decreased ombitasvir, paritaprevir, ritonavir and dasabuvir (VIEKIRA PAK) levels leading to a potential loss of therapeutic activity.
Neuroleptics	Pimozide	Potential for cardiac arrhythmias.
Non-nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitor	Efavirenz	Co-administration of efavirenz based regimens with paritaprevir, ritonavir plus dasabuvir was poorly tolerated and resulted in liver enzyme elevations.
Phosphodiesterase-5 (PDE5) inhibitor	Sildenafil when dosed as REVATIO for the treatment of pulmonary arterial hypertension	There is increased potential for sildenafil-associated adverse events such as visual disturbances, hypotension, priapism, and syncope.
Sedatives/hypnotics	Triazolam Orally administered midazolam	Triazolam and orally administered midazolam are extensively metabolized by CYP3A4. Coadministration of triazolam or orally administered midazolam with ombitasvir, paritaprevir, ritonavir and dasabuvir may cause large increases in the concentration of these benzodiazepines. The potential exists for serious and/or life threatening events such as prolonged or increased sedation or respiratory depression