HIGHLIGHTS OF PRESCRIBING INFORMATION

These highlights do not include all the information needed to use LOPINAVIR AND RITONAVIR TABLETS safely and effectively. See full prescribing information for LOPINAVIR AND RITONAVIR TABLETS.

LOPINAVIR and RITONAVIR tablets, for oral use
Initial U.S. Approval: 2000

———— INDICATIONS AND USAGE ————

Lopinavir and ritonavir is an HIV-1 protease inhibitor indicated in combination with other antiretrovirals for the treatment of HIV-1 infection in adults and pediatric patients (2 months and older weighing at least 10 kg). (1)

Limitations of Use:

- Genotypic or phenotypic testing and/or clinical experience should guide the use of lopinavir and ritonavir. The number of baseline lopinavir resistance-associated substitutions affects the virologic response to lopinavir and ritonavir *[See Microbiology (12.4)]*.

———— DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION ————

Tablets: The tablets are to be administered swallowed whole and not chewed, broken, or crushed. (2.1)

Adults (2.4):

- The recommended daily dose is 800/200 mg given once daily or twice daily.
- Lopinavir and ritonavir can be given as once daily or twice daily regimen. See Full Prescribing Information for details.
- Patients who require a non-daily dosing regimen is not recommended.
- Adult patients with three or more of the following lopinavir resistance-associated substitutions: L10F/I/R/V, L33F/M/V, K45I/M/R, L63P, L76V, V82A/F/S/T, I84V, and L89V, may require higher doses of lopinavir and ritonavir. (2.4)
- In combination with efavirenz, nevirapine, or nelfinavir, (2.2)

Pediatric Patients (6 months and older weighing at least 10 kg) (2.4):

- Lopinavir and ritonavir once daily dosing regimen is not recommended in pediatric patients.
- Twice daily dose is based on body weight or body surface area.

Concomitant Dosing in Adults and Pediatric Patients:

- Dose adjustments of lopinavir and ritonavir may be necessary when administered with certain other medicines or vaccines. (2.5, 7.4, 7.5)

Rifampin (7.4):

- 800/200 mg tablets daily is not recommended for patients who recommended lopinavir-associated resistance substitutions.
- There are insufficient data to recommend a dosage regimen for lopinavir and ritonavir tablets with any other recommended lopinavir and ritonavir-associated resistance substitutions.
- No dose adjustment of lopinavir and ritonavir is required for patients during the postpartum period.

———— DOSAGE FORMS AND STRENGTHS ————

Tablets: 100 mg/25 mg and 200 mg/50 mg (3)

———— CONTRAINDICATIONS ————

- Hypersensitivity to lopinavir and ritonavir (e.g., toxic epidermal necrolysis, Stevens-Johnson syndrome, erythema multiforme, anaphylaxis) or any of its ingredients, including polysorbate. (4)
- Coadministration with drugs highly dependent on CYP3A for clearance and for which elevated plasma levels may result in serious and/or life-threatening events. (4)
- Co-administration with potent CYP3A inducers may significantly decrease lopinavir and ritonavir concentrations, may be associated with the potential for loss of virologic response and possible resistance and cross-resistance. (4)

———— WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS ————

- The following have been observed in patients receiving lopinavir and ritonavir:
  - New onset diabetes mellitus or exacerbation of existing diabetes mellitus, including diabetic ketoacidosis, which may result in serious and potentially exacerbated during coadministration. Control the full prescribing information prior to and during treatment for potential drug interactions. (5.7, 7.2)
  - Pancreatitis: Fatalities have occurred, caused by pancreatitis, including hypertriglyceridemia.
  - Hepatotoxicity: Hepatitis has occurred, Monitor liver function before and during therapy, especially in patients with pre-existing hepatic disease, including hepatitis B and hepatitis C, or in patients with elevated liver enzymes. (5.8)
  - QT interval prolongation and asymptomatic first degree atrioventricular heart block have been observed. Avoid use in patients with congenital long QT syndrome, these medicines, and in patients at significant risk of developing QT prolongation. (5.9, 7.2)
  - PR interval prolongation may occur in some patients. Doses of lopinavir and ritonavir have not been studied in patients with pre-existing second- or third-degree heart block. Use with caution in patients with structural heart disease, ischemic heart disease, cardiomyopathy, underlying electrical heart disease or when administering with other drugs that may prolong the PR interval. (5.1, 5.2, 5.3)
  - Patients may develop new onset or exacerbation of diabetes mellitus, hyperglycemia (5.7), immune reconstitution syndrome (5.6), and redistribution/accumulation of body fat. (5.4, 5.5)
  - Total cholesterol and triglycerides elevations. Monitor prior to therapy and periodically thereafter. (5.7)
  - Bleeding events: Spontaneous bleeding may occur, and additional factor VIII may be required. (5.11)

———— ADVERSE REACTIONS ————

Commonly reported adverse reactions in treatment and ritonavir-treated diarrhea, nausea, vomiting, hypertriglyceridemia and hypercholesterolemia (6.1)

To report SUSPECTED ADVERSE REACTIONS, contact Duke LLC at 1-800-444-2468 or FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088 or www.fda.gov/medwatch.

———— DRUG INTERACTIONS ————

- Coadministration of lopinavir and ritonavir may alter the plasma concentrations of other drugs and other drugs may alter the plasma concentrations of lopinavir. The potential for clinically significant may be considered prior to and during therapy. (4, 7.1, 7.4)

———— USE IN SPECIFIC POPULATIONS ————

Lactation: Instruct mothers not to breastfeed. (8.2)

See 17 for PATIENT COUNSELING INFORMATION and Medication Guide.

Revised: 12/2010

FULL PRESCRIBING INFORMATION: CONTENTS*

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LOPINAVIR AND RITONAVIR tablets, for oral use

21370R2

WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

5.1 General Administration Recommendations

Lopinavir and ritonavir tablets are to be taken with or without food. The tablets should be swallowed whole and not chewed, broken, or crushed.

2.2 Dosage Recommendations in Adults

Lopinavir and ritonavir can be given as once daily or twice daily regimen. See Full Prescribing Information for details.

- Adult patients with three or more of the following lopinavir resistance-associated substitutions: L10F/I/R/V, L33F/M/V, K45I/M/R, L63P, L76V, V82A/F/S/T, I84V, and L89V, may require higher doses of lopinavir and ritonavir. (2.4)
- In combination with nelfinavir, nevirapine, or nelfinavir, (12.3)
- In patients with efavirenz, nevirapine, or nelfinavir, (12.3)
- In pregnant women *[See Dosage and Administration (2.4), Use in Specific Populations (8.1) and Clinical Pharmacology (12.3)]*.
- In pediatric patients younger than 18 years of age *[see Dosage and Administration (2.4)]*.
- In pregnant women *[see Dosage and Administration (2.4), Use in Specific Populations (8.1) and Clinical Pharmacology (12.3)]*.

Table 1. Recommended Dosage in Adults—Lopinavir and Ritonavir Twice Daily Regimen

Lopinavir and Ritonavir Dosage Form	Recommended Dosage
200 mg/50 mg Tablets	800 mg/200 mg (4 Tablets) Once Daily

Table 2. Recommended Dosage in Adults—Lopinavir and Ritonavir Twice Daily Regimen

Lopinavir and Ritonavir Dosage Form	Recommended Dosage
200 mg/50 mg Tablets	400 mg/100 mg (2 Tablets) Twice Daily

The dose of lopinavir and ritonavir must be increased when administered in combination with efavirenz, nevirapine or nelfinavir. Table 3 outlines the dosage recommendations for twice daily dosing when lopinavir and ritonavir is taken in combination with these agents.

Table 3. Recommended Dosage in Adults—Lopinavir and Ritonavir Twice Daily Regimen in Combination with Efavirenz, Nevirapine, or Nelfinavir

Lopinavir and Ritonavir Dosage Form	Recommended Dosage
200 mg/50 mg Tablets and 100 mg/25 mg Tablets	500 mg/125 mg (2 tablets of 200 mg/50 mg + 1 tablet of 100 mg/25 mg) Twice daily

2.4 Dosage Recommendations in Pediatric Patients

Lopinavir and ritonavir tablets are not recommended for once daily dosing in pediatric patients younger than 18 years of age. Lopinavir and ritonavir 160/40 mg tablets should be considered only in children who have taken ritonavir and the ability to swallow the tablet whole.

Twice Daily Dosing Considerations

Calculate the appropriate dose of lopinavir and ritonavir for each individual pediatric patient based on body weight (kg) or body surface area (BSA) to avoid underdosing or exceeding the recommended total dose.

Body surface area (BSA) can be calculated as follows:

$$BSA\ (m^2) = \sqrt{\frac{\text{Height (cm)} \times \text{Weight (kg)}}{3600}}$$

The lopinavir and ritonavir dose can be calculated based on weight or BSA:

Based on Weight:

Patient Weight (kg) × Prescribed lopinavir dose (mg/kg) = Administered lopinavir dose (mg)

Based on BSA:

Patient BSA (m²) × Prescribed lopinavir dose (mg/m²) = Administered lopinavir dose (mg)

Twice Dosing Recommendations in Pediatric Patients Older than 6 Months or Less than 45 kg:

Table 4 provides the dosing recommendations for pediatric patients older than 6 months who have less than 45 kg of age based on body weight or body surface area for lopinavir and ritonavir tablets when given in combination with efavirenz, nevirapine, or nelfinavir.

Table 4. Lopinavir and Ritonavir Tablets Twice Daily Dosage Recommendations for Pediatric Patients > 6 Months to < 18 Years of Age Without Concomitant Efavirenz, Nevirapine, or Nelfinavir

Body Weight (kg)	Body Surface Area (m²)	Recommended number of 100/25 mg Tablets Twice Daily
≥ 10 to 15	≥ 0.42 to < 0.67	2
>15 to 20	> 0.67 to < 0.92	3
>20 to 25	> 0.92 to < 1.2	4
>25	≥ 1.2	5 (see Dosage and Administration (2.4))

Lopinavir and ritonavir oral solution is available for children with a BSA less than 0.7 m² or those who are unable to swallow another formulation.

Concomitant Dosing Adjustments Necessary or Advised

Dosing recommendations using drugs

Table 5 provides the dosing recommendations for pediatric patients older than 6 months to less than 18 years of age based on body weight or body surface area for lopinavir and ritonavir tablets when given in combination with efavirenz, nevirapine, or nelfinavir.

Table 5. Lopinavir and Ritonavir Tablet Daily Dosage Recommendations for Pediatric Patients > 6 Months to < 18 Years of Age With Concomitant Efavirenz, Nevirapine, or Nelfinavir

Body Weight (kg)	Body Surface Area (m²)	Recommended number of 100/25 mg Tablets Twice Daily
≥ 15 to 20	≥ 0.67 to < 0.92	3
>20 to 25	≥ 0.92 to < 1.2	4
>25 to 35	≥ 1.2 to < 1.7	5
>35	≥ 1.7	7 (see Dosage and Administration (2.4))

Lopinavir and ritonavir oral solution is available for children with a BSA less than 0.7 m² or those who are unable to swallow another formulation.

2.5 Dosage Recommendations in Pregnancy

Administer 400/100 mg of lopinavir and ritonavir twice daily in pregnant patients with no concomitant nevirapine, efavirenz, or nelfinavir administration.

- Once-daily lopinavir and ritonavir dosing is not recommended in pregnancy. See Use in Specific Populations (8.1) and Clinical Pharmacology (12.3).
- There are insufficient data to recommend dosing in pregnant women with any documented lopinavir-associated resistance substitutions.
- No dose adjustment of lopinavir and ritonavir is required for patients during the postpartum period.

3 DOSAGE FORMS AND STRENGTHS

- 200 mg/50 mg (2mg:0.5mg) Yellow-colored, capsule-shaped, film coated tablets debossed with "LOPI" on one side and plain and on other side.
- 100 mg/25mg (2mg:0.5mg) Yellow-colored, capsule-shaped, film coated tablets debossed with "LOPI" on one side and "2" on other side.

4 CONTRAINDICATIONS

- Lopinavir and ritonavir is contraindicated in patients with previously demonstrated clinically significant hypersensitivity (e.g., toxic epidermal necrolysis, Stevens-Johnson syndrome, erythema multiforme, anaphylaxis) to lopinavir, ritonavir or any of the inactive ingredients.
- Co-administration with drugs that are highly dependent on CYP3A for clearance and for which elevated plasma concentrations are associated with serious and/or life-threatening reactions.
- Co-administration of lopinavir and ritonavir with drugs that are potent CYP3A inducers may significantly reduced lopinavir plasma concentrations and may be associated with the potential for loss of virologic response and possible resistance and cross-resistance.

Table 6. Drugs That Are Contraindicated with Lopinavir and Ritonavir

Drug Class	Drugs Within Class That Are Contraindicated With Lopinavir and Ritonavir	Clinical Comments
Alpha 1-Adrenoreceptor Antagonist	Alfuzosin	Potentially increased adverse reactions such as hypotension.
Antifungal	Ketoconazole	Potential for serious and/or life-threatening reactions in patients with renal and/or hepatic impairment.
Antiarrhythmic	Amiodarone	Potential for cardiac arrhythmias.
Antiarrhythmic	Dronedarone	Potential for serious and/or life-threatening reactions in patients with renal and/or hepatic impairment.
Antimycobacterial	Rifampin	May lead to loss of virologic response and possible resistance to lopinavir and ritonavir or to the class of protease inhibitors or other co-administered antiretrovirals.
Antipsychotics	Lurasidone	Potential for serious and/or life-threatening reactions.
	Pimozide	Potential for serious and/or life-threatening reactions in patients with renal and/or hepatic impairment.
Ergot Derivatives	Ergonovine/ergotamine, methylergonovine, dihydroergotamine, ergotamine	Potential for acute ergot toxicity characterized by peripheral vasospasm and ischemia of the extremities and other tissues.
GI Motility Agent	Cisapride	Potential for cardiac arrhythmias.
Hepatitis C Direct-acting Antiviral	Ribavirin/simeprevir	Potential for the ritonavir component of simeprevir.
Herbal Products	St. John's Wort (Hypericum perforatum)	May lead to loss of virologic response and possible resistance to lopinavir and ritonavir or to the class of protease inhibitors.
HMG-CoA Reductase Inhibitors	Lovastatin, simvastatin	Potential for adverse/life-threatening reactions.
PDE5 Inhibitor	Sildenafil (Revatio®) when used for the treatment of pulmonary arterial hypertension	Potential for adverse/life-threatening reactions, including myopathy, rhabdomyolysis, and visual disturbances.
	Tadalafil	Prolonged or increased exposure of lopinavir and ritonavir.
Sedative/Hypnotic	Oral midazolam, triazolam	Potential for extended sedation or respiratory depression.

- See Table 10 for steps to prevent or manage these possible and serious drug interactions.
- See Clinical Pharmacology (12.3) for information on interactions of drug interactions prior to and during lopinavir and ritonavir therapy, when concomitant medications during lopinavir and ritonavir therapy, and for drugs that may be candidates for future clinical evaluation.

5 WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

5.1 Risk of Serious Adverse Reactions Due to Drug Interactions

Initiation of lopinavir and ritonavir in a CYP3A inhibitor, in patients receiving medications metabolized by CYP3A or initiation of medications metabolized by CYP3A in patients already receiving lopinavir and ritonavir, may increase plasma concentrations of medications metabolized by CYP3A, initiation of medications that strong CYP3A inducers may increase concentrations of lopinavir and ritonavir. These increases in concentrations may lead to:

- Clinically significant adverse reactions, potentially leading to severe, life-threatening, or fatal events from previous exposure of concomitant medications.
- Clinically significant adverse reactions from greater exposure of lopinavir and ritonavir.
- Loss of therapeutic effect of lopinavir and ritonavir and possible development of resistance.

See Table 10 for steps to prevent or manage these possible and serious drug interactions, initiating lopinavir and ritonavir before, see Drug Interactions (7.3). Consider the potential for drug interactions prior to and during lopinavir and ritonavir therapy, review concomitant medications during lopinavir and ritonavir therapy, and monitor for the adverse reactions associated with the medications listed in Table 6 *[see Contraindications (4) and Drug Interactions (7)]*.

5.2 Pancreatitis

Pancreatitis has been observed in patients receiving lopinavir and ritonavir therapy, including those who developed marked triglyceride elevations. In some cases, fatalities have been observed. Although a causal relationship to lopinavir and ritonavir has not been established, marked triglyceride elevations are a risk factor for development of pancreatitis *[see Warnings and Precautions (5.6)]*. Patients with advanced HIV-1 disease may be at increased risk of elevated triglycerides and pancreatitis, and patients with a history of pancreatitis may be at increased risk for recurrence during lopinavir and ritonavir therapy.

Pancreatitis should be considered if clinical symptoms (nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain) or abnormalities in laboratory values (such as increased serum lipase or amylase values) suggestive of pancreatitis occur. Patients who have these findings should be evaluated for pancreatitis. If pancreatitis is diagnosed and lopinavir and ritonavir therapy should be suspended for clinically significant.

5.3 Hepatotoxicity

Patients with underlying hepatitis B or C, or marked elevations in transaminase prior to lopinavir and ritonavir may be increased risk for developing or worsening of transaminase elevations or hepatic decompensation with type of treatment and therapy.

MARKING SYSTEM DISTRIBUTION

Hypersensitivity including urticaria and angioedema*	73	0.7
Serious hypersensitivity reactions	3	0.1

INFECTIONS AND INFESTATIONS

Upper respiratory tract infection*	268	10.9
Lower respiratory tract infection*	207	8.4
Viral infections including varicella, influenza, and herpes*	89	3.6

METABOLISM AND NUTRITION DISORDERS

Hypercholesterolemia*	180	7.4
Hypertriglyceridemia*	107	4.4
Weight decreased*	81	3.3
Decreased appetite	62	2.5
Blood glucose decreased including diabetes mellitus*	33	1.3
Weight increased*	29	0.8
Insulin resistance*	11	0.4
Hyperuricemia*	6	0.2

MUSCULOSKELETAL AND CONNECTIVE TISSUE DISORDERS

Musculoskeletal pain including arthralgia and back pain*	105	6.4
Myalgia*	86	1.8
Muscle disorders such as weakness and spasms*	34	1.3
Rhabdomyolysis*	3	0.1
Osteonecrosis	3	0.1

NERVOUS SYSTEM DISORDERS

Headache including migraine*	155	6.3
Insomnia*	89	3.6
Neuropathy and peripheral neuropathy*	51	2.1
Dizziness*	40	1.7
Lipodystrophy*	19	0.7
Convulsion*	10	0.4
Ataxia*	8	0.2
Cerebrovascular events*	6	0.2

PSYCHIATRIC DISORDERS

Anxiety*	107	5.3
Abnormal dreams*	70	0.7
Depression*	70	0.7

EYE AND VISUAL DISORDERS

Vision disorders*	19	0.7

EAR AND LABYRINTH DISORDERS

Vertigo*	7	0.2
Tinnitus	0	0.2

CARDIOVASCULAR DISORDERS

Hypertension*	10	0.41
Vasodilatation*		

RESPIRATORY, THORACIC AND MEDIASTINAL DISORDERS

Cough*	8	0.2

GASTROINTESTINAL DISORDERS

Diarrhea*	319	15.2
Nausea	268	10.3
Vomiting*	177	6.2
Abdominal pain (upper and lower)*	169	6.1
Gastroenteritis and colitis*	60	2.2
Dyspepsia and gastritis*	43	2.2
Flatulence*	42	1.7
Gastroesophageal Reflux Disease (GERD)*	40	1.6
Hemorrhoids	10	1.2
Stomatitis	10	0.4
Abdominal distension*	34	1.2
Constipation*	30	1.2
Eructation*	24	0.9
Dysphagia*	20	0.8
Pancreatitis*	19	0.5
Oral ulceration*	6	0.2
Hiatal hernia	6	0.2

GENERAL DISORDERS AND ADMINISTRATION SITE CONDITIONS

Fatigue including asthenia*	168	7.0

HEPATOBILIARY DISORDERS

Hepatic transaminases ALT, AST, and GGT increases*	61	3.5
Hepatitis*	6	0.2
Cholangitis*	5	0.1
Hepatic steatosis	5	0.1

Clinical Adverse Events

Antiarrhythmics e.g., amiodarone, lidocaine, propafenone, quinidine	Torsades de pointes	Cardiac arrhythmias	For contraindicated antiarrhythmics, *[see Contraindications (4)]*.		
Anticonvulsants e.g., carbamazepine, phenobarbital, phenytoin	↓ lopinavir ↓ ritonavir	↓ lopinavir ↓ ritonavir	Concentrations of lopinavir may be reduced. Initial frequent monitoring after the start of concomitant anticonvulsant therapy and dose adjustments of lopinavir and ritonavir as necessary.		
Antidepressants e.g., bupropion, desipramine, fluoxetine, paroxetine, sertraline, trazodone	↑ bupropion ↑ desipramine ↑ fluoxetine ↑ paroxetine ↑ sertraline ↑ trazodone	↓ bupropion ↓ desipramine ↓ fluoxetine ↓ paroxetine ↓ sertraline ↓ trazodone	Concentrations of bupropion, desipramine, fluoxetine, paroxetine, sertraline, and trazodone may be increased when coadministered with lopinavir and ritonavir. Dose reductions may be required.		
Antifungals e.g., fluconazole, itraconazole, ketoconazole, posaconazole, voriconazole	↑ fluconazole ↑ itraconazole ↑ ketoconazole ↑ posaconazole ↑ voriconazole	↓ fluconazole ↓ itraconazole ↓ ketoconazole ↓ posaconazole ↓ voriconazole	Concentrations of itraconazole and ketoconazole may be increased when coadministered with lopinavir and ritonavir. Dose reductions of itraconazole and ketoconazole may be required.		
Antimycobacterials e.g., rifabutin, rifampin, rifapentine	↑ rifabutin ↓ lopinavir ↓ ritonavir	↓ rifabutin ↓ lopinavir ↓ ritonavir	Concentrations of rifabutin may be increased, and concentrations of lopinavir and ritonavir may be decreased when coadministered with rifampin. Dose reductions of rifabutin may be required.		
Antimycobacterials e.g., rifampin	↓ lopinavir ↓ ritonavir	↓ lopinavir ↓ ritonavir	Concentrations of lopinavir and ritonavir may be decreased when coadministered with rifampin. Avoid concomitant use of lopinavir and ritonavir and rifampin unless dose increases of lopinavir and ritonavir are shown to maintain adequate lopinavir concentrations.		
Antineoplastics e.g., dasatinib, nilotinib, vinblastine, vincristine	↑ dasatinib ↑ nilotinib ↑ vinblastine ↑ vincristine	↓ dasatinib ↓ nilotinib ↓ vinblastine ↓ vincristine	Concentrations of dasatinib, nilotinib, vinblastine, and vincristine may be increased when coadministered with lopinavir and ritonavir. Dose reductions may be required.		
Antiretrovirals e.g., delavirdine, efavirenz, nevirapine	↑ delavirdine ↓ lopinavir ↓ ritonavir	↓ delavirdine ↓ lopinavir ↓ ritonavir	Concentrations of lopinavir and ritonavir may be decreased when coadministered with efavirenz, nevirapine, or delavirdine. Dose increases of lopinavir and ritonavir may be required.		
Antiretrovirals e.g., didanosine	↓ didanosine	↓ didanosine	Concentrations of didanosine may be decreased when coadministered with lopinavir and ritonavir. Administer didanosine 1 hour before or 2 hours after lopinavir and ritonavir.		
Antiretrovirals e.g., indinavir, nelfinavir, saquinavir, tipranavir	↑ indinavir ↑ nelfinavir ↑ saquinavir ↑ tipranavir	↓ indinavir ↓ nelfinavir ↓ saquinavir ↓ tipranavir	Concentrations of indinavir, nelfinavir, saquinavir, and tipranavir may be altered when coadministered with lopinavir and ritonavir. Dose increases of indinavir, nelfinavir, saquinavir, and tipranavir may be required.		
Antiretrovirals e.g., maraviroc	↑ maraviroc	↓ maraviroc	When coadministered, maraviroc should receive 150 mg twice daily at maximum. For further details see Clinical Pharmacology (12.3).		
Antiretrovirals e.g., raltegravir	↑ raltegravir	↓ raltegravir	Concentrations of raltegravir may be affected. Initial frequent monitoring after the start of concomitant raltegravir therapy and dose adjustments of raltegravir as necessary.		
Antiretrovirals e.g., zidovudine	↑ zidovudine	↓ zidovudine	Avoid concomitant use of lopinavir and ritonavir and zidovudine due to exacerbation of zidovudine-induced neutropenia and/or concentrations may lead to decreased risk of bleeding.		
Beta-Adrenergic Receptor Antagonists e.g., metoprolol, timolol	↑ beta-adrenergic receptor antagonists	↓ beta-adrenergic receptor antagonists	Concentrations of beta-adrenergic receptor antagonists may be increased when coadministered with lopinavir and ritonavir. Dose reductions of beta-adrenergic receptor antagonists may be required.		
Calcium Channel Blockers e.g., amlodipine, diltiazem, felodipine, nicardipine, nifedipine, verapamil	↑ calcium channel blockers	↓ calcium channel blockers	Concentrations of calcium channel blockers may be increased when coadministered with lopinavir and ritonavir. Dose reductions of calcium channel blockers may be required.		
Corticosteroids e.g., dexamethasone, fluticasone, prednisone	↑ dexamethasone ↑ fluticasone ↑ prednisone	↓ dexamethasone ↓ fluticasone ↓ prednisone	Concentrations of dexamethasone, fluticasone, and prednisone may be increased when coadministered with lopinavir and ritonavir. Dose reductions of dexamethasone, fluticasone, and prednisone may be required.		
Cytotoxic Antineoplastics e.g., vinblastine, vincristine	↑ vinblastine ↑ vincristine	↓ vinblastine ↓ vincristine	Concentrations of vinblastine and vincristine may be increased when coadministered with lopinavir and ritonavir. Dose reductions of vinblastine and vincristine may be required.		
Dihydropyridine calcium channel blockers e.g., amlodipine, felodipine, nicardipine, nifedipine, nisoldipine	↑ dihydropyridine calcium channel blockers	↓ dihydropyridine calcium channel blockers	Clinical monitoring of patients is recommended and a dose reduction of the dihydropyridine calcium channel blocker may be considered.		
Ergot Derivatives e.g., dihydroergotamine, ergonovine, ergotamine, methylergonovine	↑ dihydroergotamine ↑ ergonovine ↑ ergotamine ↑ methylergonovine	↓ dihydroergotamine ↓ ergonovine ↓ ergotamine ↓ methylergonovine	Clinical monitoring of patients is recommended and a dose reduction of the dihydropyridine calcium channel blocker may be considered.		
Gastrointestinal Motility Agent e.g., cisapride	↑ cisapride	↓ cisapride	Concentrations of cisapride may be increased when coadministered with lopinavir and ritonavir. Dose reductions of cisapride may be required.		
Herbal Products e.g., St. John's Wort (Hypericum perforatum)	↓ lopinavir ↓ ritonavir	↓ lopinavir ↓ ritonavir	Concentrations of lopinavir and ritonavir may be decreased when coadministered with St. John's Wort. Avoid concomitant use of lopinavir and ritonavir and St. John's Wort.		
HMG-CoA Reductase Inhibitors e.g., atorvastatin, lovastatin, pravastatin, rosuvastatin, simvastatin	↑ atorvastatin ↑ lovastatin ↑ simvastatin	↓ atorvastatin ↓ lovastatin ↓ simvastatin	For contraindicated HMG-CoA reductase inhibitors, *[see Contraindications (4)]*. Dose titration with caution and at the lowest recommended dose is recommended for atorvastatin and simvastatin when coadministered with lopinavir and ritonavir. Use an alternative HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor.		
Immunosuppressants e.g., cyclosporine, sirolimus, tacrolimus	↑ immunosuppressants	↓ immunosuppressants	Therapeutic concentration monitoring is recommended for immunosuppressant agents when co-administered with lopinavir and ritonavir.		
Inhaled Beta-Adrenoreceptor Agonists e.g., salmeterol	↑ salmeterol	↓ salmeterol	Concurrent administration of salmeterol and lopinavir and ritonavir is not recommended. Potential for serious and/or life-threatening reactions including arrhythmias, elevated blood pressure, and changes in heart rate.		
Narcotic Analgesics e.g., methadone, fentanyl	↑ methadone ↑ fentanyl	↓ methadone ↓ fentanyl	Dosage of methadone may need to be increased when coadministered with lopinavir and ritonavir.		
PDE5 Inhibitors e.g., sildenafil, tadalafil, vardenafil	↑ sildenafil ↑ tadalafil ↑ vardenafil	↓ sildenafil ↓ tadalafil ↓ vardenafil	Careful monitoring of therapeutic and adverse effects (including erectile dysfunction, visual disturbances, hypotension, syncope, nasal changes and prolonged erection) is recommended when lopinavir and ritonavir are co-administered with PDE5 inhibitors.		
			For contraindicated PDE5 inhibitors, *[see Contraindications (4)]*.		
			Do not use lopinavir and ritonavir with sildenafil because it acts and effective sildenafil dosage regimen has not been established.		
			Pulmonary vasodilation should be used when prescribing sildenafil, tadalafil, or vardenafil for treatment of pulmonary arterial hypertension. Co-administration of lopinavir and ritonavir with sildenafil, tadalafil, or vardenafil may increase the potential for vasodilation-related adverse events, including hypotension, syncope, visual changes and prolonged erection.		
			Use of PDE5 inhibitors for pulmonary arterial hypertension (PAH)		
			Sildenafil (Revatio®) is contraindicated *[see Contraindications (4)]*.		
			The following dose adjustments are recommended for use of tadalafil (Adcirca®) with lopinavir and ritonavir:		
			Tadalafil 40 mg dose: Maximum dose 20 mg over 72 hours		
			Tadalafil 2.5 mg every 12 hours		
			Use with increased monitoring for adverse events.		

* See Clinical Pharmacology (12.3) for magnitude of interaction.

7.4 Drugs with No Observed or Predicted Interaction with Lopinavir and Ritonavir

Drugs metabolism or clinical studies need no clinically significant interaction between lopinavir and ritonavir and desipramine (CYP2D6 probe), ethinimate, paroxetine, primidone, sertraline, trimethoprim, omeprazole, sulfamethoxazole, and fluconazole.

8 USE IN SPECIFIC POPULATIONS

8.1 Pregnancy

Risk Summary

Available data from the Antiretroviral Pregnancy Registry show no difference in the risk of overall major birth defects compared to the background rate for major birth defects of 2.7% in the U.S. reference population of the Metropolitan Atlanta Congenital Defects Program (MACDP). The rate of major birth defects observed in pregnancies exposed to lopinavir and ritonavir in combination with other antiretroviral agents during the first trimester was 2.3% (95% CI: 1.1% to 4.8%). The background risk for major birth defects and miscarriage for the indicated populations is unknown. Administer 400/100 mg of lopinavir and ritonavir twice daily in combination with other antiretroviral agents. See Clinical Considerations.

Data

Human Data

Lopinavir and ritonavir was evaluated in 43 HIV-infected pregnant women in an open-label pharmacokinetic trial (see Clinical Pharmacology (12.3)). Six women in the safety profile were identified as pregnant women dosed with lopinavir and ritonavir compared to the safety observed in non-pregnant adults. Based on the number of these limited data.

Pertussion

MEDICATION GUIDE
Lopinavir and Ritonavir
(loe pin' a veer) and (rih toe' na veer)
Tablets USP 200mg/50mg and 100/25mg

What is the most important information I should know about lopinavir and ritonavir?

Lopinavir and ritonavir may cause serious side effects, including:

- **Interactions with other medicines. It is important to know the medicines that should not be taken with lopinavir and ritonavir.** For more information, see "Who should not take lopinavir and ritonavir?"
- **Inflammation of your pancreas (pancreatitis).** Lopinavir and ritonavir can cause pancreatitis which may be serious and may lead to death. People who have high levels of a certain fat (triglycerides) have a risk for developing pancreatitis. If you have advanced HIV-1 disease, you may have an increased risk of high triglyceride levels in your blood, and pancreatitis. If you have a history of pancreatitis, you may have an increased risk of it coming back again during treatment with lopinavir and ritonavir. Tell your healthcare provider if you have any signs or symptoms of pancreatitis including:
  - Nausea
  - vomiting
  - stomach-area (abdominal) pain
- **Liver problems.** Liver problems, including death, can happen in people who take lopinavir and ritonavir. Your healthcare provider should do blood tests before and during your treatment with lopinavir and ritonavir to check your liver function. If you have Hepatitis B or Hepatitis C, or other liver problems, you may have an increased risk for developing new or worsening liver problems during treatment with lopinavir and ritonavir. Tell your healthcare provider right away if you have any signs and symptoms of liver problems including:
  - loss of appetite
  - pale-colored stools
  - yellow skin and whites of eyes (jaundice)
  - itchy skin
  - dark-colored urine
  - stomach area (abdominal) pain
- **Changes in your heart rhythm and the electrical activity of your heart.** These changes may be seen on an EKG (electrocardiogram) and can lead to serious heart problems. Your risk for these problems may be higher if you:
  - have a history of abnormal heart rhythm or certain types of heart problems.
  - take other medicines that can affect your heart rhythm during treatment with lopinavir and ritonavir.

Tell your healthcare provider right away if you have any of these symptoms:

- dizziness
- fainting
- lightheadedness
- sensation of abnormal heartbeats

See "What are the possible side effects of lopinavir and ritonavir?" for more information about serious side effects.

What is lopinavir and ritonavir?

Lopinavir

levels before you start taking lopinavir and ritonavir and during your treatment.
- **Changes in body fat** can happen in some people who take antiretroviral therapy. These changes may include increased amount of fat in the upper back and neck ("buffalo hump"), breast, and around the middle of your body (trunk). Loss of fat from the legs, arms and face may also happen. The exact cause and long-term health effects of these conditions are not known at this time.
- **Increased bleeding in people with hemophilia.** Some people with hemophilia have increased bleeding with lopinavir and ritonavir or similar medicines.
- **Skin rash, which can be severe,** can happen in people who take lopinavir and ritonavir. Tell your healthcare provider if you have a history of skin rash with other medicines used to treat your HIV-1 infection or if you get any skin rash during treatment with lopinavir and ritonavir.

Common side effects of lopinavir and ritonavir include:
- diarrhea
- vomiting
- nausea
- increased fats in blood (triglycerides or cholesterol)

These are not all of the possible side effects of lopinavir and ritonavir. For more information, ask your healthcare provider or pharmacist.

Call your doctor for medical advice about side effects. You may report side effects to FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088.

How should I store lopinavir and ritonavir?

Lopinavir and ritonavir tablets:
- Store lopinavir and ritonavir tablets at room temperature, between 68°F to 77°F (20°C to 25°C).
- Store lopinavir and ritonavir tablets in the original container.
- Do not keep lopinavir and ritonavir tablets out of the container. It comes in for longer than 2 weeks, especially in areas where there is a lot of humidity.
- Keep the container closed tightly.

Keep lopinavir and ritonavir and all medicines out of the reach of children.

General information about the safe and effective use of lopinavir and ritonavir

Medicines are sometimes prescribed for purposes other than those listed in a Medication Guide. Do not use lopinavir and ritonavir for a condition for which it was not prescribed. Do not give lopinavir and ritonavir to other people, even if they have the same condition you have. It may harm them.

You can ask your pharmacist or healthcare provider for information about lopinavir and ritonavir that is written for health professionals.

What are the ingredients in lopinavir and ritonavir tablet, USP?

Active Ingredients: lopinavir and ritonavir

Inactive Ingredients:

Lopinavir and Ritonavir Tablets USP 200mg/50mg: copovidone, sorbitan monolaurate, colloidal silicon dioxide, microcrystalline cellulose, croscarmellose, sodium stearyl fumarate. The following are the ingredients in the coating: hypromellose, isopropyl alcohol, opacity yellow II 85582390 (polyvinyl alcohol-part hydrolyzed, talc, titanium dioxide, PEG 3350, lecithin, iron oxide yellow, iron oxide red).

Lopinavir and Ritonavir Tablets USP 100mg/25mg: copovidone, sorbitan monolaurate, colloidal silicon dioxide, microcrystalline cellulose, croscarmellose, sodium stearyl fumarate. The following are the ingredients in the coating: hypromellose, isopropyl alcohol, opacity yellow II 85582390 (polyvinyl alcohol-part hydrolyzed, talc, titanium dioxide, PEG 3350, lecithin, iron oxide yellow, iron oxide red).

For more information about lopinavir and ritonavir call 1-866-604-3268.

This Medication Guide has been approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration.

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Cipla Ltd
MIDC, Patalganga, INDIA
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Perforation

Antiretroviral Pregnancy Registry Data: Based on prospective reports from the Antiretroviral Pregnancy Registry (APR) of over 3,000 exposures to lopinavir containing regimens (including over 1,600 exposed in the first trimester), there was no difference between lopinavir and overall birth defects compared with the background birth defect rate of 2.7% in the US reference population of the Metropolitan Atlanta Congenital Defects Program. The prevalence of birth defects in the births was 2.1% (95% CI: 1.7%-2.6%) following first trimester exposure to lopinavir-containing regimens and 2.8% (95% CI: 2.4%-3.2%) following second and third trimester exposure to lopinavir-containing regimens. Based on prospective reports from the APR of over 2,000 exposures to didanosine containing regimens (including over 1,200 exposed in the first trimester) there was no difference between didanosine and overall birth defects compared with the US background rate (MACDP). The prevalence of birth defects in live births was 2.2% (95% CI: 1.7%-2.8%) following first trimester exposure to didanosine-containing regimens and 2.6% (95% CI: 2.1%-3.2%) following second and third trimester exposure to didanosine-containing regimens. For both lopinavir and ritonavir, sufficient to detect a 1.5-fold increase in risk of overall birth defects and a 2-fold increase in risk of major birth defects and a 2-fold increase in risk of defects in the cardiovascular and genitourinary systems.

Animal Data

Carcinogenic and fetal developmental toxicity study reports, decreased fetal viability, decreased fetal body weight, increased incidence of skeletal variations and skeletal ossification delays occurred in rats at no tolerated exposure in combination with ritonavir and didanosine (at 1 and 2 times the human exposure, respectively). Based on AUC measurements, the drug exposures in rats at the doses tested were approximately 0.7 times the lopinavir and 1.2 times the ritonavir exposures in humans at the recommended therapeutic dose (400/100 mg twice daily), in a one- and one-week study in rats, a developmental toxicity (a decrease in survival in pups between birth and weaning) was observed.

Through 18 months of carcinogenicity studies in mice and rats, there was no evidence of tumorigenicity with ritonavir in combination with didanosine in both genders at doses that provided approximately 0.25 to 2 times the lopinavir exposure and 0.5 to 1 times the ritonavir exposure in humans at the recommended therapeutic dose (400/100 mg twice daily).

5.2 Lactation

Risk Summary

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention recommend that HIV-1 infected mothers not breastfeed their infants to avoid risking postnatal transmission of HIV-1. Because of the potential for: 1) HIV transmission (in HIV-negative infants), 2) developing viral resistance (in HIV-positive infants), and 3) severe reactions in the breastfed infant, instruct mothers not to breastfeed if they are receiving lopinavir and ritonavir.

5.3 Females and Males of Reproductive Potential

Contraception

Use of lopinavir and ritonavir may reduce the efficacy of combined hormonal contraceptives. Advise patients using combined hormonal contraceptives to use an effective alternative contraceptive method or an additional barrier method of contraception [see Drug Interactions (7.2)].

5.4 Pediatric Use

The safety, efficacy, and pharmacokinetic profiles of lopinavir and ritonavir in pediatric patients below the age of 14 days have not been established. Lopinavir and ritonavir tablets should not be administered once daily to HIV-1 infected patients.

The safety and effectiveness in pediatric patients 6 months of age or older is supported by adequate and well-controlled trials in 100 patients, the pharmacokinetic data in open-label, multicenter trial evaluating the pharmacokinetic profile, tolerability, safety, and efficacy of lopinavir and ritonavir oral solution containing lopinavir 80 mg/mL and ritonavir 20 mg/mL in combination with other antiretroviral agents in antiretroviral-naïve pediatric patients aged 6 months to 12 years. Dose-selection for patients 6 months to less than 2 years of age was based on the following results: the 300/75 mg/m² lopinavir and ritonavir twice daily regimen without lopinavir and the 300/75 mg/m² and 400/100 mg/m² twice daily regimens each in conjunction with nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitors (NRTIs) provided comparable plasma lopinavir trough concentrations over the 12-hour dosing interval. The safety profile was also similar between the two dose regimens and although there was a greater incidence of diarrhea in the dose daily receipt subjects.

5.5 Geriatric Use

Clinical studies of lopinavir and ritonavir did not include sufficient numbers of subjects aged 65 and over to determine whether they respond differently from younger subjects. In general, appropriate caution should be exercised in the administration and monitoring of lopinavir and ritonavir in elderly patients reflecting the greater frequency of decreased hepatic, renal, or cardiac function, and of concomitant disease or other drug therapy.

6.0 Hepatic Impairment

Lopinavir and ritonavir are principally metabolized by the liver; therefore, caution should be exercised when administering this drug to patients with hepatic impairment, because lopinavir concentrations may be increased [see Warnings and Precautions (5.4) and Clinical Pharmacology (12.3)].

10 OVERDOSAGE

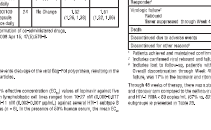
There is limited experience with acute overdosage with lopinavir and ritonavir in human. Treatment of overdose is symptomatic and supportive. Vital signs and electrocardiogram monitoring is recommended. Elimination of unabsorbed material may also be assisted by gastric lavage. Administration of activated charcoal may also be used to aid in removal of unabsorbed drug. Since lopinavir is highly protein bound, dialysis is unlikely to significantly remove substantial amounts of this drug.

11 DESCRIPTION

Lopinavir and ritonavir tablet, USP is a co-formulation of lopinavir and ritonavir. Lopinavir is an inhibitor of the HIV-1 protease. As a co-formulation of lopinavir and ritonavir tablets, ritonavir inhibits the CYP3A-mediated metabolism of lopinavir, thereby increasing its plasma concentrations.

Lopinavir is chemically designated as (2*S*)-*N*-[(1*S*,3*S*,4*S*)-4-[[(2,6-Dimethylphenoxy)acetyl] amino]-3-hydroxy-1,5-diphenylpentan-2-yl]-1-[(2*S*)-3-methyl-2-(2-oxotetrahydropyrimidin-1(2*H*)-yl) butanoyl]piperidine-2-carboxamide. Its molecular formula is $C_{37}H_{48}N_4O_5$, and its molecular weight is 628.80. Lopinavir has the following structural formula:

Ritonavir is chemically designated as 10-hydroxy-2-methyl-5-(1-methylethyl)-1-[2-(1-methylethyl)-4-thiazolyl]-3,6-dioxo-8,11-bis(phenylmethyl)-2,4,7,12-tetraazatridecan-13-oic acid, 5-thiazolylmethyl ester, [5*S*-(5*R**,8*R**,10*R**,11*R**)]. Its molecular formula is $C_{37}H_{48}N_6O_5S_2$, and its molecular weight is 720.96. Ritonavir is a white to light tan powder, it is freely soluble in methanol and ethanol, soluble in isopropanol and practically insoluble in water. Ritonavir has the following structural formula:



Lopinavir and ritonavir tablets, USP are available for oral administration in two strengths:
- Yellow tablets containing 200 mg of lopinavir and 50 mg of ritonavir
- Yellow tablets containing 100 mg of lopinavir and 25 mg of ritonavir

Lopinavir and ritonavir tablets, USP 200/50mg contain the following inactive ingredients: copovidone, sorbitan monolaurate, colloidal silicon dioxide, microcrystalline cellulose, croscarmellose, sodium stearyl fumarate. The following are the ingredients in the coating: hypromellose, isopropyl alcohol, opacity yellow II 85582390 (polyvinyl alcohol-part hydrolyzed, talc, titanium dioxide, PEG 3350, lecithin, iron oxide yellow, iron oxide red).

Lopinavir and Ritonavir tablets, USP 100mg/25mg contain the following inactive ingredients: copovidone, sorbitan monolaurate, colloidal silicon dioxide, microcrystalline cellulose, croscarmellose, sodium stearyl fumarate. The following are the ingredients in the coating: hypromellose, isopropyl alcohol, opacity yellow II 85582390 (polyvinyl alcohol-part hydrolyzed, talc, titanium dioxide, PEG 3350, lecithin, iron oxide yellow, iron oxide red).

12 CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY

12.1 Mechanism of Action

Lopinavir and ritonavir is a fixed-dose combination of HIV-1 antiviral drugs lopinavir [see Microbiology (12.4)] and ritonavir. As a co-formulation, lopinavir and ritonavir combines ritonavir inhibits the CYP3A-mediated metabolism of lopinavir, thereby providing increased plasma levels of lopinavir.

12.2 Pharmacodynamics

Cardiac Electrophysiology

The effects of lopinavir and ritonavir on QTcF interval was evaluated in a placebo and active (moxifloxacin 400 mg once daily) controlled crossover study in 39 healthy adults. The maximum mean (two-sided 90% upper confidence bound) difference in QTcF interval from placebo (after baseline-correction) were 3.21 (5.5) and 18.2 (19.8) milliseconds (msec) for 400/100 mg twice daily and supratherapeutic 800/200 mg twice daily lopinavir and ritonavir, respectively. Lopinavir and ritonavir 400/100 mg twice daily resulted in a Day 10 mean C_{max} approximately 2-fold higher than the mean C_{max} observed with the approved dose (400/100 mg twice daily) in adult patients. Lopinavir and ritonavir 800/200 mg twice daily resulted in a Day 10 mean C_{max} approximately 4-fold higher than plasma on the 90% interval (the boundary) within which 90% of the true value of the difference in QTcF interval is likely to lie) observed with the approved dose (400/100 mg twice daily) and supratherapeutic 800/200 mg twice daily lopinavir and ritonavir, respectively [see Warnings and Precautions (5.1), (5.2)].

12.4 Pharmacokinetics

The pharmacokinetic properties of lopinavir co-administered with ritonavir in healthy adult subjects and pharmacokinetic parameters of lopinavir are summarized in Table 15. Under the conditions, lopinavir concentrations were similar following administration of lopinavir and ritonavir tablets to subjects with less pharmacokinetic variability. Under fed conditions (AUC and 30% from fed). Lopinavir concentrations were similar following administration of lopinavir and ritonavir capsules and oral solution.

Table 14. Pharmacokinetic Properties of Lopinavir

Absorption	
T_{max} (hr)	4.4 ± 0.8
Effect of food (relative to fasting)	
Tablet	↑ 130%†
Oral solution	↑ 130%†
Bioavailability	
% Bound to human plasma proteins	~ 98
V_d (L/kg)	0.4
Metabolism	
Metabolism	CYP3A
Elimination	
Major route of elimination	hepatic
$t_{1/2}$ (hr)*	5.2 ± 2.0
% of dose excreted in urine	10.4 ± 2.3
% of dose excreted in feces	82.6 ± 2.3

* Apparent oral clearance based
† Changes in AUC with ritonavir

Table 15. Steady-State Pharmacokinetic Parameters of Lopinavir, Mean ± SD

Pharmacokinetic Parameter	Tablet Dose‡	Oral Solution‡
C_{max} (µg/mL)	9.6 ± 5.2	11.1 ± 5.3
C_{min} (µg/mL)	5.8 ± 5.2	5.7 ± 4.2
AUC$_{12hr}$ (µg•hr/mL)	82.1 ± 37	114.1 ± 51.8

‡ At 14 days dosing to patients and dosed 400/100 mg twice daily
* 24 ARM+ subjects, lopinavir and ritonavir 400/100 mg + emtricitabine 200 mg + tenofovir DF 300 mg

Gender, Race and Age

No gender or race related pharmacokinetic differences have been observed in adult patients. Lopinavir pharmacokinetics has not been studied in elderly patients.

Hepatic Disease

The 2MA02 multiple dose study regimen without ritonavir and the 800/33 mg/m² twice daily regimen with ritonavir provided lopinavir plasma concentrations similar to those obtained in adult patients receiving the 400/100 mg twice daily regimen without ritonavir.

Table 16. Lopinavir Pharmacokinetic Data from Pediatric Clinical Trials, Mean ± SD

C_{min} (µg/mL)	C_{max} (µg/mL)	AUC$_{12hr}$ (µg•hr/mL)
Age 1-14 Days to < 6 Weeks Cohort (N = 9)		
4.77 ± 5.91*	7.49 ± 5.59	62.26 ± 47.69*
Age ≥ 6 Weeks to < 6 Months Cohort (N = 16)		
6.28 ± 5.71	7.29 ± 5.07	74.20 ± 57.21
Age ≥ 6 Months to < 12 years Cohort (N = 24)		
8.2 ± 2.9	9.4 ± 2.9†	112.2 ± 35.7†
10.0 ± 5.2‡	9.6 ± 3.6‡	90.8 ± 35.2‡

* Lopinavir and ritonavir oral solution 300/75 mg/m² twice daily without concomitant NRTI therapy
† Lopinavir and ritonavir oral solution 300/75 mg/m² twice daily without nucleoside (n=17)
‡ Lopinavir and ritonavir oral solution 400/100 mg/m² twice daily with nucleoside (n=7)

Pregnancy

The C_{min} values of lopinavir were lower during the second and third trimester by approximately 50% as compared to postpartum in 12 HIV-infected pregnant women received lopinavir and ritonavir 400 mg/100 mg twice daily. Viral load measurements were not available in this study. Data from 8 HIV-infected pregnant and ritonavir-associated nucleoside-protected women receiving 400 mg/100 mg twice daily dose has a specific Prescribing Info.

Renal Impairment

Lopinavir pharmacokinetics have not been studied in patients with renal impairment, however, since the renal clearance of lopinavir is negligible, a decrease in total body clearance is not expected in patients with renal impairment.

Hepatic Impairment

Multiple dosing of lopinavir and ritonavir 400/100 mg twice daily to HIV-1 and HCV co-infected patients with mild to moderate hepatic impairment (n = 31) resulted in a 30% increase in lopinavir AUC and 20% increase in C_{min} compared to HIV-1 infected subjects with normal hepatic function (n = 9). Additionally, the plasma concentrations of lopinavir in patients with moderate hepatic impairment were 2-fold and 4-fold higher compared to controls (AUC$_{12}$ 76.8%, respectively). Lopinavir and ritonavir has not been studied in patients with severe hepatic impairment [see Warnings and Precautions (5.4) and Use in Specific Populations (8.6)].

Drug Interactions

Lopinavir is metabolized as an inhibitor of the P450 isoform CYP3A in vitro. Lopinavir and ritonavir does not inhibit CYP1A2, CYP2C9, CYP2C19, CYP2D6, CYP2E1, CYP3A4 or CYP4A9 at clinically relevant concentrations.

Lopinavir and ritonavir has been shown in vivo to induce its own metabolism and to increase the biotransformation of some drugs metabolized by cytochrome P450 enzymes such as glucocorticoids.

The effects of steady-state lopinavir and ritonavir tablets on the AUC, C_{max} and C_{min} are summarized in Table 17 effect of other drugs on lopinavir and ritonavir tablets are listed in Table 18 [see Drug Interactions (7)]. Lopinavir and ritonavir tablets is also associated with [see Dosage and Administration (2.1)].

Table 17. Drug Interactions: Recommended Dose Changes for Lopinavir in the Presence of the Co-administered Drug for Recommended Alterations in Dose or Regimen

Co-administered Drug	Dose of Co-administered Drug (mg)	Dose of Lopinavir and Ritonavir (mg)	n	Ratio (in combination with Co-administered Drug) of Pharmacokinetic Parameters (90% CI); No Effect = 1.00		
				C_{max}	AUC	C_{min}
Efavirenz†	600 qd (with the	400/100 capsule twice daily	11, 77	0.97 (0.77, 1.21)	0.91 (0.73, 1.21)	0.81 (0.59, 0.97)
	600 qd (with the	500/125 tablet twice daily	19	1.07 (0.82, 1.39)	1.08 (0.86, 1.37)	1.13 (0.79, 1.49)
	600 qd (with the	400/100 tablet twice daily	28	1.28 (1.01, 1.61)	1.29 (1.01, 1.65)	1.57 (1.21, 1.96)
Etravirine	200 twice daily (after a meal)	400/100 capsule twice daily (in combination)	18	0.79 (0.64, 0.97)	0.82 (0.67, 1.01)	0.72 (0.57, 0.90)
Fosamprenavir*	700 twice daily plus ritonavir 100 twice daily	400/100 capsule twice daily	18	1.28 (1.03, 1.61)	1.37 (1.09, 1.72)	1.42 (1.09, 1.85)
Indinavir/ritr	800 single dose	400/100 capsule twice daily	12	0.99 (0.80, 1.23)	0.98 (0.72, 1.33)	0.83 (0.62, 1.20)
Raltravir	1600 twice daily	400/100 capsule twice daily	13	0.75 (0.21, 1.09)	0.73 (0.31, 1.09)	0.70 (0.31, 1.19)
Rifampicin	600 twice daily (single dose)	400/100 capsule twice daily	10	0.79 (0.71, 0.87)	0.79 (0.69, 1.00)	0.76 (0.57, 0.87)
	7 mg/kg twice daily, max 300 daily 1 wk	400/100 capsule twice daily	10, 10‡	0.79 (0.71, 0.87)	0.79 (0.69, 1.00)	0.76 (0.57, 0.87)
Saquinavir/ritonavir	500/200 twice daily	400/100 capsule twice daily	20	0.97 (0.82, 1.14)	0.93 (0.82, 1.07)	0.81 (0.67, 0.98)
			20	1.07 (0.91, 1.26)	1.04 (0.92, 1.18)	0.91 (0.75, 1.10)

References for comparison to lopinavir/ritonavir 400/100 mg twice daily without alternate.
† Data extracted from the GAL-preceding information of co-administered drugs.
* Parallel group design
‡ 7 mg/kg twice daily, max 300 mg twice daily

Table 18. Drug Interactions: Pharmacokinetic Parameters for Co-administered Drug in the Presence of lopinavir and ritonavir for Recommended Alterations in Dose or Dose

Co-administered Drug	Dose of Co-administered Drug (mg)	Dose of lopinavir and Ritonavir (mg)	n	Ratio (in combination with lopinavir and ritonavir) of Co-administered Drug Pharmacokinetic Parameters (90% CI); No Effect = 1.00		
				C_{max}	AUC	C_{min}
Amlodipine	10 single dose	400/100 twice daily	NA	NA	1.97 (1.77, 2.19)	N/A
Clarithromycin	500 BID for 7 days	400/100 capsule twice daily	17	1.31 (0.77, 1.79)	1.77 (1.42, 2.12)	1.51 (0.83, 1.23)
Efavirenz/ lopinavir†	50 once daily	400/100 capsule twice daily	10	0.67 (0.58, 0.78)	0.71 (0.62, 0.81)	0.48 (0.39, 0.59)
	200 once daily		10	0.77 (0.67, 0.89)	0.77 (0.68, 0.87)	0.58 (0.47, 0.72)
Ethinyl Estradiol	35 µg once daily (Ortho Novum®)	400/100 capsule twice daily	15	1.27 (1.07, 1.51)	1.29 (1.09, 1.53)	1.41 (1.15, 1.73)
Etravirine	200 twice daily	400/100 capsule twice daily	10	0.70 (0.54, 0.91)	0.80 (0.64, 0.99)	0.54 (0.40, 0.72)
Fluconazole*	200 single dose	400/100 capsule twice daily	18	0.76 (0.69, 0.84)	0.81 (0.74, 0.89)	0.70 (0.61, 0.80)
Fosamprenavir/ ritonavir	700 twice daily/ 100 twice daily (with food)	400/100 capsule twice daily	18	1.25 (1.03, 1.52)	1.33 (1.10, 1.61)	1.42 (1.09, 1.85)
Ketoconazole	200 single dose	400/100 capsule twice daily	17	1.15 (0.97, 1.36)	1.13 (0.94, 1.36)	1.19 (0.93, 1.52)
Maraviroc	300 twice daily	400/100 capsule twice daily	11	1.03 (0.88, 1.21)	1.14 (0.96, 1.35)	1.21 (0.99, 1.47)
Methadone	5 single dose	400/100 capsule twice daily	8	0.91 (0.78, 0.94)	0.81 (0.70, 0.93)	N/A
Sertraline	1000 twice daily (steady-state)	400/100 capsule twice daily	15	0.80 (0.57, 1.21)	0.77 (0.59, 1.01)	0.76 (0.47, 1.21)
Sildenafil	100 single dose	400/100 capsule twice daily	11	2.11 (1.61, 2.77)	2.12 (1.73, 2.61)	1.90 (1.52, 2.37)
Simvastatin	20 once daily	400/100 capsule twice daily	8, 8‡	1.08 (0.77, 1.51)	1.08 (0.73, 1.61)	1.18 (0.71, 1.96)
Sitagliptin	100 single dose	400/100 capsule twice daily	16	1.11 (0.94, 1.31)	1.08 (0.93, 1.26)	1.11 (0.94, 1.31)
Tenofovir/ lopinavir†	300 once daily	400/100 capsule twice daily	10	0.81 (0.70, 1.01)	0.81 (0.70, 1.01)	0.71 (0.61, 0.83)
Trazodone	50 single dose	400/100 capsule twice daily	24	0.76 (0.61, 0.94)	0.59 (0.49, 0.71)	N/A
Warfarin	10 single dose	400/100 capsule twice daily	9	0.91 (0.81, 1.03)	0.87 (0.77, 0.98)	N/A
Zidovudine/ lamivudine/ abacavir	300/150/300 + ritonavir 400	400/100 tablet twice daily	6	1.24 (0.97, 1.59)	1.24 (0.97, 1.59)	1.14 (0.81, 1.61)
			6	1.24 (0.97, 1.59)	1.24 (0.97, 1.59)	1.14 (0.81, 1.61)
			6	1.24 (0.97, 1.59)	1.24 (0.97, 1.59)	1.14 (0.81, 1.61)
Rifabutin/	4 once daily	400/100 tablet twice daily	23	0.82 (0.69, 1.00)	0.81 (0.67, 0.97)	N/A
Prednisone	20 once daily	400/100 capsule twice daily	10	0.87 (0.71, 1.07)	0.81 (0.67, 1.04)	N/A
Ritonavir	100 once daily/ zanamivir 10 twice daily	400/100 capsule twice daily	17	0.77 (0.68, 0.87)	0.78 (0.69, 0.89)	0.66 (0.53, 0.79)
Oral contraceptive/ norethindrone	1/35 once daily	400/100 capsule twice daily	21	1.04 (0.92, 1.17)	1.09 (0.97, 1.23)	1.20 (1.04, 1.39)
Ethinyl estradiol			21	0.75 (0.66, 0.85)	0.74 (0.66, 0.84)	0.62 (0.53, 0.73)
Clotrimazole	10 once daily	400/100 capsule twice daily	12	1.33 (0.96, 1.85)	1.18 (0.85, 1.64)	1.24 (0.89, 1.73)
Dexamethasone	2 once daily	400/100 tablet twice daily	10	0.60 (0.51, 0.71)	0.64 (0.54, 0.76)	0.36 (0.29, 0.45)
Tenofovir/ emtricitabine/ efavirenz	300/200/600 tablet once daily	400/100 capsule twice daily	10	0.72 (0.64, 0.81)	0.71 (0.63, 0.80)	0.57 (0.49, 0.67)
Tenofovir/ lopinavir†	300 once daily	400/100 capsule twice daily	24†	No Change	1.37 (1.24, 1.51)	1.51 (1.31, 1.74)

References for comparison to lopinavir/ritonavir 400/100 mg twice daily without alternate.
† Data extracted from the GAL-preceding information of co-administered drugs.
* Parallel group design
‡ 10 mg twice daily dose; Data days 4-10 N = 10, 11/10 PK.
NA = Not available.
N/A = Not available.

12.4 Microbiology

Mechanism of Action

Lopinavir, an inhibitor of the HIV-1 protease, prevents the cleavage of the viral Gag-Pol polyprotein, resulting in the production of immature, non-infectious viral particles.

Antiviral Activity

In the absence of human serum, the mean 50% effective concentration (EC_{50}) values of lopinavir against five different HIV-1 isolates in lymphoblastoid cell lines ranged from 19×27 nM (0.0042-0.017 µg/mL, 1 µg/mL = 1.2 µM), and ranged from 0.47-11.6 nM (0.0003-0.007 µg/mL) against several HIV-1 isolates in peripheral blood lymphocytes (PBLs). In the presence of 50% human serum, the mean EC_{50} values of lopinavir against these five HIV-1 laboratory strains ranged from 66-200 nM (0.042-0.125 µg/mL), representing a 7- to 19-fold alteration. The EC_{50} values of lopinavir against three to seven HIV-1 clinical isolates were 5.27 (0.3) and 16.2 (12.2) nanomolar (mean) for 400/100 mg twice daily and supratherapeutic 800/200 mg twice daily lopinavir and ritonavir, respectively. Lopinavir and ritonavir 400/100 mg twice daily resulted in a Day 10 mean C_{max} approximately 2-fold higher than the mean C_{max} observed with the approved dose (400/100 mg twice daily) in adult patients. Lopinavir and ritonavir 800/200 mg twice daily resulted in a Day 10 mean C_{max} approximately 4-fold higher than plasma on the 90% interval (the boundary) within which 90% of the true value of the difference in QTcF interval is likely to lie) observed with the approved dose (400/100 mg twice daily) and supratherapeutic 800/200 mg twice daily lopinavir and ritonavir, respectively [see Warnings and Precautions (5.1), (5.2)].

Drug-Drug Interactions

The pharmacokinetic properties of lopinavir co-administered with ritonavir in healthy adult subjects and pharmacokinetic parameters of lopinavir are summarized in Table 15. Under fed conditions, lopinavir concentrations were similar following administration of lopinavir and ritonavir tablets to subjects with less pharmacokinetic variability. Under fed conditions (AUC and 30% from fed). Lopinavir concentrations were similar following administration of lopinavir and ritonavir capsules and oral solution.

Table 14. Pharmacokinetic Properties of Lopinavir

Absorption	
T_{max} (hr)	4.4 ± 0.8
Effect of food (relative to fasting)	
Tablet	↑ 130%†
Oral solution	↑ 130%†
Bioavailability	
% Bound to human plasma proteins	~ 98
V_d (L/kg)	0.4
Metabolism	
Metabolism	CYP3A
Elimination	
Major route of elimination	hepatic
$t_{1/2}$ (hr)*	5.2 ± 2.0
% of dose excreted in urine	10.4 ± 2.3
% of dose excreted in feces	82.6 ± 2.3

* Apparent oral clearance based
† Changes in AUC with ritonavir

Table 15. Steady-State Pharmacokinetic Parameters of Lopinavir, Mean ± SD

Pharmacokinetic Parameter	Tablet Dose‡	Oral Solution‡
C_{max} (µg/mL)	9.6 ± 5.2	11.1 ± 5.3
C_{min} (µg/mL)	5.8 ± 5.2	5.7 ± 4.2
AUC$_{12hr}$ (µg•hr/mL)	82.1 ± 37	114.1 ± 51.8

‡ At 14 days dosing to patients and dosed 400/100 mg twice daily
* 24 ARM+ subjects, lopinavir and ritonavir 400/100 mg + emtricitabine 200 mg + tenofovir DF 300 mg

Gender, Race and Age

No gender or race related pharmacokinetic differences have been observed in adult patients. Lopinavir pharmacokinetics has not been studied in elderly patients.

Hepatic Disease

The 2MA02 multiple dose study regimen without ritonavir and the 800/33 mg/m² twice daily regimen with ritonavir provided lopinavir plasma concentrations similar to those obtained in adult patients receiving the 400/100 mg twice daily regimen without ritonavir.

Table 16. Lopinavir Pharmacokinetic Data from Pediatric Clinical Trials, Mean ± SD

C_{min} (µg/mL)	C_{max} (µg/mL)	AUC$_{12hr}$ (µg•hr/mL)
Age 1-14 Days to < 6 Weeks Cohort (N = 9)		
4.77 ± 5.91*	7.49 ± 5.59	62.26 ± 47.69*
Age ≥ 6 Weeks to < 6 Months Cohort (N = 16)		
6.28 ± 5.71	7.29 ± 5.07	74.20 ± 57.21
Age ≥ 6 Months to < 12 years Cohort (N = 24)		
8.2 ± 2.9	9.4 ± 2.9†	112.2 ± 35.7†
10.0 ± 5.2‡	9.6 ± 3.6‡	90.8 ± 35.2‡

* Lopinavir and ritonavir oral solution 300/75 mg/m² twice daily without concomitant NRTI therapy
† Lopinavir and ritonavir oral solution 300/75 mg/m² twice daily without nucleoside (n=17)
‡ Lopinavir and ritonavir oral solution 400/100 mg/m² twice daily with nucleoside (n=7)

Pregnancy

The C_{min} values of lopinavir were lower during the second and third trimester by approximately 50% as compared to postpartum in 12 HIV-infected pregnant women received lopinavir and ritonavir 400 mg/100 mg twice daily. Viral load measurements were not available in this study. Data from 8 HIV-infected pregnant and ritonavir-associated nucleoside-protected women receiving 400 mg/100 mg twice daily dose has a specific Prescribing Info.

Renal Impairment

Lopinavir pharmacokinetics have not been studied in patients with renal impairment, however, since the renal clearance of lopinavir is negligible, a decrease in total body clearance is not expected in patients with renal impairment.

Hepatic Impairment

Multiple dosing of lopinavir and ritonavir 400/100 mg twice daily to HIV-1 and HCV co-infected patients with mild to moderate hepatic impairment (n = 31) resulted in a 30% increase in lopinavir AUC and 20% increase in C_{min} compared to HIV-1 infected subjects with normal hepatic function (n = 9). Additionally, the plasma concentrations of lopinavir in patients with moderate hepatic impairment were 2-fold and 4-fold higher compared to controls (AUC$_{12}$ 76.8%, respectively). Lopinavir and ritonavir has not been studied in patients with severe hepatic impairment [see Warnings and Precautions (5.4) and Use in Specific Populations (8.6)].

Drug Interactions

Lopinavir is metabolized as an inhibitor of the P450 isoform CYP3A in vitro. Lopinavir and ritonavir does not inhibit CYP1A2, CYP2C9, CYP2C19, CYP2D6, CYP2E1, CYP3A4 or CYP4A9 at clinically relevant concentrations.

Lopinavir and ritonavir has been shown in vivo to induce its own metabolism and to increase the biotransformation of some drugs metabolized by cytochrome P450 enzymes such as glucocorticoids.

The effects of steady-state lopinavir and ritonavir tablets on the AUC, C_{max} and C_{min} are summarized in Table 17 effect of other drugs on lopinavir and ritonavir tablets are listed in Table 18 [see Drug Interactions (7)]. Lopinavir and ritonavir tablets is also associated with [see Dosage and Administration (2.1)].

Table 17. Drug Interactions: Recommended Dose Changes for Lopinavir in the Presence of the Co-administered Drug for Recommended Alterations in Dose or Regimen

Co-administered Drug	Dose of Co-administered Drug (mg)	Dose of lopinavir and Ritonavir (mg)	n	Ratio (in combination with Co-administered Drug) of Pharmacokinetic Parameters (90% CI); No Effect = 1.00		
				C_{max}	AUC	C_{min}
Efavirenz†	600 qd (with the	400/100 capsule twice daily	11, 77	0.97 (0.77, 1.21)	0.91 (0.73, 1.21)	0.81 (0.59, 0.97)
	600 qd (with the	500/125 tablet twice daily	19	1.07 (0.82, 1.39)	1.08 (0.86, 1.37)	1.13 (0.79, 1.49)
	600 qd (with the	400/100 tablet twice daily	28	1.28 (1.01, 1.61)	1.29 (1.01, 1.65)	1.57 (1.21, 1.96)
Etravirine	200 twice daily (after a meal)	400/100 capsule twice daily (in combination)	18	0.79 (0.64, 0.97)	0.82 (0.67, 1.01)	0.72 (0.57, 0.90)
Fosamprenavir*	700 twice daily plus ritonavir 100 twice daily	400/100 capsule twice daily	18	1.28 (1.03, 1.61)	1.37 (1.09, 1.72)	1.42 (1.09, 1.85)
Indinavir/ritr	800 single dose	400/100 capsule twice daily	12	0.99 (0.80, 1.23)	0.98 (0.72, 1.33)	0.83 (0.62, 1.20)
Raltravir	1600 twice daily	400/100 capsule twice daily	13	0.75 (0.21, 1.09)	0.73 (0.31, 1.09)	0.70 (0.31, 1.19)
Rifampicin	600 twice daily (single dose)	400/100 capsule twice daily	10	0.79 (0.71, 0.87)	0.79 (0.69, 1.00)	0.76 (0.57, 0.87)
	7 mg/kg twice daily, max 300 daily 1 wk	400/100 capsule twice daily	10, 10‡	0.79 (0.71, 0.87)	0.79 (0.69, 1.00)	0.76 (0.57, 0.87)
Saquinavir/ritonavir	500/200 twice daily	400/100 capsule twice daily	20	0.97 (0.82, 1.14)	0.93 (0.82, 1.07)	0.81 (0.67,

LOPINAVIR et RITONAVIR comprimés, à utiliser par voie orale

FILMTAB

FORME PHARMACEUTIQUE ET PRÉSENTATION

Ces unités présentes et conservées aux trois températures sont stables pendant 30 jours. **LOPINAVIR / RITONAVIR COMPRIMÉS** se présente sous **forme de comprimés pelliculés jaunes, ovales, portant l'inscription « ABBVIE » sur une face et « 200/50 » sur l'autre face.** Chaque comprimé pelliculé contient 200 mg de lopinavir et 50 mg de ritonavir. Les comprimés sont conditionnés en flacons de 60 comprimés.

LOPINAVIR et RITONAVIR comprimés, à utiliser par voie orale

FILMTAB

Lire attentivement cette notice avant de commencer à prendre ce médicament car elle contient des informations importantes pour vous.
- Conservez cette notice. Vous pourriez avoir besoin de la relire.
- Si vous avez des questions supplémentaires, adressez-vous à votre médecin, votre pharmacien ou votre infirmier/ère.
- Ce médicament a été prescrit pour vous personnellement. Ne le donnez pas à d'autres personnes, même si leurs symptômes sont identiques aux vôtres. Cela pourrait leur nuire.
- Si vous ressentez un effet indésirable, parlez-en à votre médecin, votre pharmacien ou votre infirmier/ère. Cela inclut tout effet indésirable éventuel non mentionné dans cette notice. Voir rubrique 4.

Que contient cette notice ?

1. QU'EST-CE QUE LOPINAVIR / RITONAVIR COMPRIMÉS ET DANS QUELS CAS EST-IL UTILISÉ ?
2. QUELLES SONT LES INFORMATIONS À CONNAÎTRE AVANT DE PRENDRE LOPINAVIR / RITONAVIR COMPRIMÉS ?
3. COMMENT PRENDRE LOPINAVIR / RITONAVIR COMPRIMÉS ?
4. QUELS SONT LES EFFETS INDÉSIRABLES ÉVENTUELS ?
5. COMMENT CONSERVER LOPINAVIR / RITONAVIR COMPRIMÉS ?
6. CONTENU DE L'EMBALLAGE EXTÉRIEUR ET AUTRES INFORMATIONS

1. QU'EST-CE QUE LOPINAVIR / RITONAVIR COMPRIMÉS ET DANS QUELS CAS EST-IL UTILISÉ ?

LOPINAVIR / RITONAVIR COMPRIMÉS – INDICATION ET UTILISATION

Le lopinavir et le ritonavir sont des médicaments de la famille des « inhibiteurs de protéase ». Ils sont utilisés pour traiter l'infection par le virus de l'immunodéficience humaine (VIH), qui provoque le syndrome d'immunodéficience acquise (sida).

Le lopinavir et le ritonavir sont toujours utilisés en association avec d'autres médicaments contre le VIH.

Votre médecin a prescrit lopinavir et ritonavir pour traiter votre infection par le VIH, car vous avez déjà été traité par d'autres médicaments contre le VIH.

LOPINAVIR / RITONAVIR COMPRIMÉS – MODE D'ACTION

Le VIH contient des enzymes appelées protéases, qui sont nécessaires à la multiplication du virus. Le lopinavir bloque l'action de ces enzymes. Il réduit ainsi la quantité de VIH présente dans votre organisme. Le ritonavir ralentit la vitesse à laquelle votre organisme élimine le lopinavir. Cela permet d'augmenter la quantité de lopinavir présente dans votre organisme.

2. QUELLES SONT LES INFORMATIONS À CONNAÎTRE AVANT DE PRENDRE LOPINAVIR / RITONAVIR COMPRIMÉS ?

NE PRENEZ JAMAIS LOPINAVIR / RITONAVIR COMPRIMÉS
- si vous êtes allergique au lopinavir, au ritonavir ou à l'un des autres composants contenus dans ce médicament (mentionnés dans la rubrique 6). Si vous pensez être allergique, demandez conseil à votre médecin.
- si vous prenez l'un des médicaments suivants :
  - midazolam par voie orale, triazolam (utilisés pour traiter l'insomnie ou l'anxiété sévère)
  - pimozide, lurasidone, quétiapine (utilisés pour traiter des troubles psychiatriques)
  - lovastatine, simvastatine, atorvastatine, rosuvastatine (utilisés pour traiter un taux élevé de cholestérol dans le sang)
  - sildénafil, vardénafil, tadalafil (utilisés pour traiter l'hypertension artérielle pulmonaire)
  - salmétérol (utilisé pour traiter l'asthme)
  - colchicine (utilisé pour traiter la goutte)
  - dronédarone, ivabradine, ranolazine (utilisés pour traiter des troubles cardiaques)
  - lomitapide (utilisé pour traiter un taux élevé de cholestérol)
  - ergotamine, dihydroergotamine, méthylergométrine (utilisés pour traiter la migraine)
  - naloxégol (utilisé pour traiter la constipation)
  - elbasvir/grazoprévir (utilisés pour traiter l'hépatite C)
  - lumacaftor/ivacaftor (utilisés pour traiter la mucoviscidose)
  - fusidate de sodium (utilisé pour traiter des infections)
  - rilpivirine, elvitégravir, cobicistat, emtricitabine, ténofovir disoproxil, fumarate (utilisés pour traiter l'infection par le VIH)
  - avanafil (utilisé pour traiter un trouble de l'érection)
  - millepertuis (*Hypericum perforatum*) (utilisé pour traiter la dépression légère)

Ne prenez pas LOPINAVIR / RITONAVIR comprimés si l'un des cas ci-dessus vous concerne. Si vous n'êtes pas sûr, parlez-en à votre médecin, votre pharmacien ou votre infirmier/ère avant de prendre lopinavir et ritonavir.

AVERTISSEMENTS ET PRÉCAUTIONS

Adressez-vous à votre médecin, votre pharmacien ou votre infirmier/ère avant de prendre lopinavir et ritonavir :
- si vous souffrez d'une maladie du foie, notamment d'une hépatite B ou C ou d'une cirrhose du foie ;
- si vous souffrez d'une maladie du pancréas ;
- si vous souffrez d'une maladie du cœur ou des vaisseaux sanguins ;
- si vous souffrez d'une maladie des reins ;
- si vous souffrez d'hémophilie ;
- si vous souffrez d'hyperglycémie (taux élevé de sucre dans le sang) ou de diabète ;
- si vous souffrez d'une infection ou d'une maladie inflammatoire ;
- si vous avez plus de 60 ans ;
- si vous prenez des médicaments contre l'infection par le virus de l'hépatite C (VHC) tels que le siméprévir, le sofosbuvir, le daclatasvir, le ledipasvir, le dasabuvir, l'ombitasvir, le paritaprévir, le ritonavir, le glécaprévir, le pibrentasvir ou le voxilaprévir ;
- si vous prenez des médicaments contre l'infection par le virus de l'hépatite B tels que le ténofovir disoproxil ou l'adéfovir dipivoxil ;
- si vous prenez des médicaments contre l'infection par le VIH tels que la délavirdine, l'efavirenz, la névirapine, l'étravirine, la rilpivirine, l'atazanavir, l'indinavir, le nelfinavir, le saquinavir, le tipranavir, le maraviroc, le raltégravir, le dolutégravir, l'elvitégravir ou le fosamprénavir ;
- si vous prenez des médicaments contre l'infection par le virus de l'hépatite C tels que le bocéprévir, le télaprévir, le daclatasvir, le dasabuvir, l'ombitasvir, le paritaprévir, le ritonavir, le glécaprévir, le pibrentasvir, le voxilaprévir ou le sofosbuvir ;
- si vous prenez des médicaments contre l'infection par le virus de l'hépatite B tels que le ténofovir disoproxil ou l'adéfovir dipivoxil ;
- si vous prenez des médicaments contre l'infection par le VIH tels que la délavirdine, l'efavirenz, la névirapine, l'étravirine, la rilpivirine, l'atazanavir, l'indinavir, le nelfinavir, le saquinavir, le tipranavir, le maraviroc, le raltégravir, le dolutégravir, l'elvitégravir ou le fosamprénavir ;
- si vous prenez des médicaments contre l'infection par le virus de l'hépatite C tels que le bocéprévir, le télaprévir, le daclatasvir, le dasabuvir, l'ombitasvir, le paritaprévir, le ritonavir, le glécaprévir, le pibrentasvir ou le voxilaprév

Quels sont les effets secondaires possibles du lopinavir et du ritonavir ?

Le lopinavir et le ritonavir peuvent causer des effets secondaires graves, notamment :

- Voir **"Quelles sont les informations les plus importantes que je dois savoir sur le lopinavir et le ritonavir ?"**
- **Diabète et hyperglycémie.**

Vous pouvez développer un diabète nouveau ou qui s'aggrave ou de l'hyperglycémie pendant le traitement par le lopinavir et le ritonavir. Avertissez votre fournisseur de soins si vous présentez l'un ou l'autre des signes et symptômes suivants, si vous estimez qu'ils peuvent apparaître :

- o Vous entrez une augmentation de votre taux de sucre ou si vous observez une perte de poids inhabituelle.
- o votre dysenterie augmente

Votre fournisseur de soins pourra devoir commencer à vous prescrire des médicaments pour traiter l'hyperglycémie ou changer vos médicaments pour le diabète.

- **Des changements dans votre système immunitaire (syndrome de reconstitution immunitaire).** Ces changements peuvent survenir lorsque vous commencez à prendre des médicaments anti-VIH. Votre système immunitaire peut devenir plus fort et commencer à combattre les infections qui ont été cachées dans votre corps pendant longtemps, appeler immédiatement fournisseur de soins si vous commencez à présenter de nouveaux symptômes après avoir commencé à prendre votre médicament anti-VIH.
- **Augmentation de certains taux de matières grasses (triglycérides et cholestérol) dans le sang.** De taux augmentations des triglycérides et du cholestérol peuvent être observées dans les résultats des analyses sanguines de certaines personnes qui prennent du lopinavir et du ritonavir. Votre fournisseur de soins devra faire des analyses sanguines pour vérifier votre taux de cholestérol et de triglycérides pendant votre séjour et commencer à prendre du lopinavir et du ritonavir et pendant votre traitement.
- **Des changements dans la graisse corporelle** peuvent survenir chez certaines personnes qui prennent un traitement antirétroviral. Ces changements peuvent comprendre une augmentation de la quantité de graisse dans le haut du dos et la nuque ("bosse de bison"), la poitrine et autour du milieu de votre corps (tronc). Une perte de graisse au niveau des jambes, des bras et du visage peut également survenir. La cause exacte et les effets à long terme de ces affections sur la santé ne sont pas connus à l'heure actuelle.
- **Augmentation des saignements chez les personnes atteintes d'hémophilie.** Certaines personnes atteintes d'hémophilie ont des saignements accrus avec le lopinavir et le ritonavir ou avec des médicaments similaires.
- **Une éruption cutanée, qui peut être grave**, peut survenir chez les personnes qui prennent du lopinavir et du ritonavir, mentionnez votre fournisseur de soins si vous avez des antécédents d'éruptions cutanées avec d'autres médicaments utilisés pour traiter votre infection au VIH-1 ou si vous avez des éruptions cutanées pendant le traitement au lopinavir et au ritonavir.

Les effets secondaires courants du lopinavir et du ritonavir comprennent :

- diarrhée
- nausée
- vomissement
- augmentation des graisses dans le sang (triglycérides ou cholestérol)

Ce ne sont pas tous les effets secondaires possibles du lopinavir et du ritonavir. Pour de plus amples renseignements, consultez votre fournisseur de soins ou votre pharmacien.

Appelez votre médecin pour obtenir des conseils médicaux sur les effets secondaires. Vous pouvez signaler les effets secondaires aux FDA au 1-800-FDA-1088.

Comment dois-je conserver le lopinavir et le ritonavir ?

Lopinavir et ramipridine de ritonavir

- Conservez les comprimés de lopinavir et de ritonavir à température ambiante, entre 68 °F et 77 °F (20 °C et 25 °C).
- Entreposez le ritonavir et les comprimés de ritonavir dans leur contenant original.
- Ne gardez jamais le lopinavir et les comprimés de ritonavir hors de leur contenant pendant plus de 2 semaines, surtout dans les endroits où il y a beaucoup d'humidité.
- Gardez le contenant bien fermé.

Garder le lopinavir et le ritonavir et tous les médicaments hors de la portée des enfants.

Renseignements généraux sur l'utilisation sûre et efficace du lopinavir et du ritonavir

Les médicaments sont parfois prescrits à des fins autres que celles mentionnées dans un guide des médicaments. N'utilisez pas le lopinavir et le ritonavir pour une affection pour laquelle il n'a pas été prescrit. Ne donnez pas le lopinavir et le ritonavir à d'autres personnes, même si elles ont la même affection que vous. Cela pourrait leur faire du mal.

Vous pouvez demander à votre pharmacien ou à votre fournisseur de soins les renseignements sur le lopinavir et le ritonavir qui sont destinés aux professionnels de santé.

Quels sont les ingrédients du lopinavir et du ritonavir en comprimé, USP ?

Ingrédient actif : lopinavir et ritonavir.

Ingrédients inactifs :

Lopinavir et Ritonavir comprimés USP 200mg/50mg : copovidone, monolaurate de sorbitane, docusate de sodium colloïdal, cellulose microcristalline, croscarmellose, fumarate de stéaryl-sodium. Les ingrédients du revêtement sont les suivants : hypromellose, alcool isopropylique, jaune quinoléine, dioxyde de titane, PEG 3350, laque jaune oxyde de fer, rouge oxyde de fer.

Lopinavir et Ritonavir comprimés USP 100mg/25mg : copovidone, monolaurate de sorbitane, docusate de sodium colloïdal, cellulose microcristalline, croscarmellose, fumarate de stéaryl-sodium. Les ingrédients du revêtement sont les suivants : hypromellose, alcool isopropylique, jaune quinoléine, dioxyde de titane, PEG 3350, laque jaune oxyde de fer, rouge oxyde de fer.

Pour de plus amples renseignements sur le lopinavir et le ritonavir, composez le 1-800-FDA-1088.

Ce guide des médicaments a été approuvé par la Food and Drug Administration des États-Unis.

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Retourner

Tableau 10. Données pharmacocinétiques sur le lopinavir provenant d'essais cliniques adultes/pédiatriques, ancienne « ER »

C_{max} (µg/mL)	C_{min} (µg/mL)	ASC$_{0-12h}$ (µg•h/mL)
Comprimé pour 2 fois 2 prises à 12 heures (N = 19)		
8,7 ± 2,5	1,2 (n = 20)*	48,4 ± 15,9
Comprimé pour 1 fois 4 prises à 8 heures (N = 19)		
12,0 ± 4,0**	1,2 ± 1,4***	79 (CV = 37,6)†
12,1 ± 3,7**	1,2 ± 1,4***	77 (CV = 37,6)†
Comprimé pour 1 fois 4 prises à 12 heures (N = 24)		
8,2 ± 2,5**	0,4 ± 1,1***	72,8 ± 19,1
10,3 ± 3,3**	0,5 ± 1,0***	76,5 ± 20,5††

* Fréquence de détection en utilisant cette méthode : 11 sur 20 échantillons.
** Fréquence de détection en utilisant cette méthode : 19 sur 19 échantillons.
*** Fréquence de détection en utilisant cette méthode : 7 sur 19 échantillons.
† Moyenne géométrique ajustée (CV%).
†† Fréquence de détection en utilisant cette méthode : 24 sur 24 échantillons.

Absorption

Les valeurs de T_{max} du lopinavir évaluent entre environ 4 h et 5 h, ce moins des deuxièmes et troisième heures après l'administration de la dose. Les valeurs de T_{max} du ritonavir évaluent entre environ 4 h et 5 h. Chez 400 mg/kg/jour des doses deux fois par jour, l'équilibre pharmacocinétique des lopinavir est généralement atteint dans les 2 à 3 jours. Les valeurs de C_{max} et ASC du lopinavir augmentent d'environ 30 % entre le premier et le deuxième jour de traitement.

Distribution

Les valeurs de V_d du lopinavir évaluent environ 100 L. Le lopinavir est fortement lié (98 à 99 %) aux protéines plasmatiques humaines. Le ritonavir est fortement lié (98 à 99 %) aux protéines plasmatiques humaines, principalement aux glycoprotéines acides alpha-1 et dans une moindre mesure aux lipoprotéines et à l'albumine. Le ritonavir est également présent dans le sperme humain et dans le liquide séminal.

Métabolisme

Des études in vitro ont montré que le lopinavir est principalement métabolisé par le système enzymatique CYP3A. Le ritonavir est un inhibiteur puissant du CYP3A. Il a été démontré que le ritonavir modifie le métabolisme de nombreux médicaments qui sont également métabolisés par le CYP3A, ce qui entraîne généralement une augmentation de leurs concentrations plasmatiques. Le ritonavir est également un inducteur puissant des enzymes impliquées dans son propre métabolisme et dans le métabolisme d'autres médicaments, notamment le CYP3A, le CYP2D6, le CYP1A2, le CYP2C19 et le CYP2C9. Le ritonavir est également un inducteur puissant de la glucuronidation et de l'oxydation. Le ritonavir induit son propre métabolisme, ce qui entraîne une diminution dépendante du temps et de la dose de ses concentrations plasmatiques minimales après administration répétée. Cette induction est généralement maximale entre 48 et 96 heures après le début du traitement et est associée à une diminution de la demi-vie d'élimination du ritonavir.

Élimination

Après administration orale, environ 82 % de la dose de lopinavir est éliminée dans les fèces et 11 % dans les urines. Environ 22 % de la dose de ritonavir est éliminée dans les fèces et 12 % dans les urines. Le lopinavir et le ritonavir sont tous deux largement métabolisés par le foie avant leur élimination. Les métabolites oxydatifs du lopinavir et du ritonavir sont principalement éliminés dans la bile. Le lopinavir et le ritonavir inchangés sont présents en quantités mineures dans les fèces. Le lopinavir et le ritonavir sont tous deux largement métabolisés par le foie avant leur élimination. Les métabolites oxydatifs du lopinavir et du ritonavir sont principalement éliminés dans la bile. Le lopinavir et le ritonavir inchangés sont présents en quantités mineures dans les fèces.

Tableau 11. Propriétés pharmacocinétiques du lopinavir

Propriété	Valeur
$t_{1/2}$ (h)*	5,8 (CV)†
Fraction de la dose non liée aux protéines plasmatiques	1 (CV)†
Clairance orale (L/h)	7 (CV)†

* Demi-vie d'élimination.
† Coefficient de variation.

Interactions médicamenteuses

Les études in vitro de la métabolisation du lopinavir et du ritonavir ont montré que le lopinavir et le ritonavir sont tous deux des substrats du CYP3A. Le ritonavir est également un inhibiteur puissant du CYP3A. Par conséquent, l'administration concomitante de lopinavir et de ritonavir peut entraîner des concentrations plasmatiques de lopinavir supérieures à celles observées lors de l'administration de lopinavir seul. Le ritonavir est également un inducteur puissant de la glucuronidation et de l'oxydation. Par conséquent, l'administration concomitante de lopinavir et de ritonavir peut entraîner des concentrations plasmatiques réduites de certains médicaments métabolisés par le CYP3A, le CYP2D6, le CYP1A2, le CYP2C19 et le CYP2C9.

Tableau 12. Interactions médicamenteuses : Paramètres pharmacocinétiques de médicaments administrés en association avec le lopinavir et ritonavir pour les modifications recommandées de la dose en la même catégorie.

Médicament modifiant la dose	Zone de médicament concomitant (mg)	Dose de lopinavir et ritonavir (mg)	N	Rapport avec association avec lopinavir et ritonavir/médicament seul (IC à 90 %) ; Aucun effet = 1,0	
				C_{max}	ASC
Atovastatine	10 mg dose unique	400/100 deux fois par jour	14	0,48 (0,37 ; 0,62)	0,40 (0,33 ; 0,49)
		Dose maximale de 400/100 deux fois par jour	14	0,61 (0,46 ; 0,80)	0,66 (0,53 ; 0,82)
Clarithromycine	500 mg deux fois par jour	400/100 deux fois par jour	21	1,77 (1,53 ; 2,04)	1,57 (1,38 ; 1,78)
Diazépam	10 mg dose unique	400/100 deux fois par jour	18	0,96 (0,77 ; 1,19)	0,93 (0,79 ; 1,09)
Éthinylestradiol	0,035 mg dose unique	400/100 deux fois par jour	18	0,82 (0,66 ; 1,02)	0,75 (0,63 ; 0,89)
Fluticasone	100 mcg deux fois par jour	400/100 deux fois par jour	10	1,25 (0,89 ; 1,76)	1,34 (1,04 ; 1,72)
Méthadone	Dose de maintenance (30 à 100 mg)	400/100 deux fois par jour	12	0,52 (0,42 ; 0,64)	0,51 (0,43 ; 0,61)
Midazolam	2 mg dose unique	400/100 deux fois par jour	18	0,37 (0,28 ; 0,49)	0,25 (0,20 ; 0,31)
Norgestimate	0,180/0,215/0,250 mg dose unique	400/100 deux fois par jour	18	0,86 (0,71 ; 1,04)	0,86 (0,75 ; 0,99)
				0,86 (0,71 ; 1,04)	0,86 (0,75 ; 0,99)
Oxycodone	10 mg dose unique	400/100 deux fois par jour	12	0,63 (0,50 ; 0,79)	0,46 (0,38 ; 0,56)
Rifabutine	150 mg tous les jours	400/100 deux fois par jour	14	3,36 (2,72 ; 4,15)	3,82 (3,27 ; 4,46)
Sildénafil	25 mg dose unique	400/100 deux fois par jour	13	0,43 (0,31 ; 0,59)	0,29 (0,23 ; 0,36)
Tadalafil	10 mg dose unique	400/100 deux fois par jour	18	0,52 (0,43 ; 0,64)	0,42 (0,36 ; 0,49)
Tramadol	100 mg dose unique	400/100 deux fois par jour	12	0,67 (0,52 ; 0,87)	0,59 (0,49 ; 0,72)
Warfarine	25 mg dose unique	400/100 deux fois par jour	14	0,84 (0,69 ; 1,03)	0,76 (0,66 ; 0,87)
Zidovudine	300 mg deux fois par jour	400/100 deux fois par jour	18	0,47 (0,34 ; 0,64)	0,47 (0,37 ; 0,59)
Antidépresseurs : Inhibiteurs sélectifs du recaptage de la sérotonine (ISRS)	Escitalopram 10 mg tous les jours	400/100 deux fois par jour	12	1,03 (0,79 ; 1,34)	0,94 (0,81 ; 1,10)
	Fluoxétine 20 mg tous les jours		12	1,16 (0,89 ; 1,51)	1,16 (0,99 ; 1,36)
Antipsychotiques	50 mg tous les jours	400/100 deux fois par jour	12	0,77 (0,57 ; 1,04)	0,67 (0,53 ; 0,85)
	100 mg tous les jours		12	0,74 (0,55 ; 1,00)	0,61 (0,48 ; 0,77)
Bêtabloquants	50 mg tous les jours	400/100 deux fois par jour	12	0,77 (0,57 ; 1,04)	0,67 (0,53 ; 0,85)
	100 mg tous les jours		12	0,74 (0,55 ; 1,00)	0,61 (0,48 ; 0,77)
Inhibiteurs calciques	Amlodipine 5 mg dose unique	400/100 deux fois par jour	12	1,04 (0,87 ; 1,24)	1,08 (0,94 ; 1,24)
	Diltiazem 240 mg tous les jours		12	1,69 (1,41 ; 2,03)	1,63 (1,42 ; 1,87)
	Félodipine 10 mg tous les jours		12	1,77 (1,47 ; 2,13)	1,77 (1,54 ; 2,03)
	Nicardipine 30 mg deux fois par jour		12	1,51 (1,26 ; 1,81)	1,51 (1,31 ; 1,74)
	Nifédipine 30 mg tous les jours		12	1,51 (1,26 ; 1,81)	1,51 (1,31 ; 1,74)
Digoxine	0,5 mg dose unique	400/100 deux fois par jour	12	1,29 (1,04 ; 1,60)	1,19 (1,00 ; 1,42)
Inhibiteurs de l'HMG-CoA réductase	Atorvastatine 10 mg dose unique	400/100 deux fois par jour	14	0,48 (0,37 ; 0,62)	0,40 (0,33 ; 0,49)
		Dose maximale de 400/100 deux fois par jour	14	0,61 (0,46 ; 0,80)	0,66 (0,53 ; 0,82)
	Pravastatine 40 mg dose unique	400/100 deux fois par jour	12	0,67 (0,52 ; 0,87)	0,59 (0,49 ; 0,72)
	Rosuvastatine 10 mg dose unique		12	0,67 (0,52 ; 0,87)	0,59 (0,49 ; 0,72)
Immunosuppresseurs	Cyclosporine dose unique	400/100 deux fois par jour	12	0,77 (0,57 ; 1,04)	0,67 (0,53 ; 0,85)
	Sirolimus dose unique		12	0,74 (0,55 ; 1,00)	0,61 (0,48 ; 0,77)
	Tacrolimus dose unique		12	0,77 (0,57 ; 1,04)	0,67 (0,53 ; 0,85)
Opioïdes	Buprénorphine 8 mg dose unique	400/100 deux fois par jour	12	0,77 (0,57 ; 1,04)	0,67 (0,53 ; 0,85)
	Méthadone dose de maintenance (30 à 100 mg)		12	0,74 (0,55 ; 1,00)	0,61 (0,48 ; 0,77)
Inhibiteurs de la phosphodiestérase de type 5 (PDE5)	Sildénafil 25 mg dose unique	400/100 deux fois par jour	13	0,43 (0,31 ; 0,59)	0,29 (0,23 ; 0,36)
	Tadalafil 10 mg dose unique		18	0,52 (0,43 ; 0,64)	0,42 (0,36 ; 0,49)
Sédatifs/hypnotiques	Midazolam 2 mg dose unique	400/100 deux fois par jour	18	0,37 (0,28 ; 0,49)	0,25 (0,20 ; 0,31)
	Triazolam 0,125 mg dose unique		18	0,96 (0,77 ; 1,19)	0,93 (0,79 ; 1,09)
Stéroïdes	Dexaméthasone 10 mg dose unique	400/100 deux fois par jour	12	0,77 (0,57 ; 1,04)	0,67 (0,53 ; 0,85)
	Fluticasone 100 mcg deux fois par jour		10	1,25 (0,89 ; 1,76)	1,34 (1,04 ; 1,72)
	Prednisone 20 mg dose unique		12	0,77 (0,57 ; 1,04)	0,67 (0,53 ; 0,85)
Théophylline	200 mg dose unique	400/100 deux fois par jour	12	0,77 (0,57 ; 1,04)	0,67 (0,53 ; 0,85)
Inhibiteurs de la pompe à protons	Oméprazole 40 mg tous les jours	400/100 deux fois par jour	12	1,03 (0,79 ; 1,34)	0,94 (0,81 ; 1,10)
	Rabéprazole 20 mg tous les jours		12	1,16 (0,89 ; 1,51)	1,16 (0,99 ; 1,36)
Antagonistes des récepteurs H2	Famotidine 40 mg dose unique	400/100 deux fois par jour	12	0,77 (0,57 ; 1,04)	0,67 (0,53 ; 0,85)
	Ranitidine 150 mg deux fois par jour		12	0,74 (0,55 ; 1,00)	0,61 (0,48 ; 0,77)
Antiacides	Hydroxyde d'aluminium/hydroxyde de magnésium 30 ml dose unique	400/100 deux fois par jour	12	0,77 (0,57 ; 1,04)	0,67 (0,53 ; 0,85)
Antibiotiques	Azithromycine 1 g dose unique	400/100 deux fois par jour	12	1,03 (0,79 ; 1,34)	0,94 (0,81 ; 1,10)
	Clarithromycine 500 mg deux fois par jour		21	1,77 (1,53 ; 2,04)	1,57 (1,38 ; 1,78)
	Érythromycine 400 mg deux fois par jour		12	1,16 (0,89 ; 1,51)	1,16 (0,99 ; 1,36)
Antifongiques	Fluconazole 200 mg dose unique	400/100 deux fois par jour	12	0,77 (0,57 ; 1,04)	0,67 (0,53 ; 0,85)
	Itraconazole 200 mg dose unique		12	0,74 (0,55 ; 1,00)	0,61 (0,48 ; 0,77)
	Kétoconazole 200 mg dose unique		12	0,77 (0,57 ; 1,04)	0,67 (0,53 ; 0,85)
	Voriconazole dose unique		12	0,74 (0,55 ; 1,00)	0,61 (0,48 ; 0,77)
Antirétroviraux	Abacavir 300 mg deux fois par jour	400/100 deux fois par jour	18	0,47 (0,34 ; 0,64)	0,47 (0,37 ; 0,59)
	Atazanavir 300 mg tous les jours		14	0,61 (0,46 ; 0,80)	0,66 (0,53 ; 0,82)
	Darunavir 600 mg deux fois par jour		12	0,77 (0,57 ; 1,04)	0,67 (0,53 ; 0,85)
	Délavirdine 400 mg deux fois par jour		12	0,74 (0,55 ; 1,00)	0,61 (0,48 ; 0,77)
	Efavirenz 600 mg tous les jours		12	0,77 (0,57 ; 1,04)	0,67 (0,53 ; 0,85)
	Étravirine 200 mg deux fois par jour		12	0,74 (0,55 ; 1,00)	0,61 (0,48 ; 0,77)
	Fosamprénavir 700 mg deux fois par jour		12	0,77 (0,57 ; 1,04)	0,67 (0,53 ; 0,85)
	Indinavir 800 mg deux fois par jour		12	0,74 (0,55 ; 1,00)	0,61 (0,48 ; 0,77)
	Névirapine 200 mg deux fois par jour		12	0,77 (0,57 ; 1,04)	0,67 (0,53 ; 0,85)
	Nelfinavir 750 mg deux fois par jour		12	0,74 (0,55 ; 1,00)	0,61 (0,48 ; 0,77)
	Rilpivirine 25 mg tous les jours		12	0,77 (0,57 ; 1,04)	0,67 (0,53 ; 0,85)
	Saquinavir 1 000 mg deux fois par jour		12	0,74 (0,55 ; 1,00)	0,61 (0,48 ; 0,77)
	Tipranavir 500 mg deux fois par jour		12	0,77 (0,57 ; 1,04)	0,67 (0,53 ; 0,85)
Contraceptifs oraux	Éthinylestradiol 0,035 mg dose unique	400/100 deux fois par jour	18	0,82 (0,66 ; 1,02)	0,75 (0,63 ; 0,89)
	Norgestimate 0,180/0,215/0,250 mg dose unique		18	0,86 (0,71 ; 1,04)	0,86 (0,75 ; 0,99)
				0,86 (0,71 ; 1,04)	0,86 (0,75 ; 0,99)
Inhibiteurs de la phosphodiestérase de type 5 (PDE5)	Sildénafil 25 mg dose unique	400/100 deux fois par jour	13	0,43 (0,31 ; 0,59)	0,29 (0,23 ; 0,36)
	Tadalafil 10 mg dose unique		18	0,52 (0,43 ; 0,64)	0,42 (0,36 ; 0,49)
Sédatifs/hypnotiques	Midazolam 2 mg dose unique	400/100 deux fois par jour	18	0,37 (0,28 ; 0,49)	0,25 (0,20 ; 0,31)
	Triazolam 0,125 mg dose unique		18	0,96 (0,77 ; 1,19)	0,93 (0,79 ; 1,09)
Stéroïdes	Dexaméthasone 10 mg dose unique	400/100 deux fois par jour	12	0,77 (0,57 ; 1,04)	0,67 (0,53 ; 0,85)
	Fluticasone 100 mcg deux fois par jour		10	1,25 (0,89 ; 1,76)	1,34 (1,04 ; 1,72)
	Prednisone 20 mg dose unique		12	0,77 (0,57 ; 1,04)	0,67 (0,53 ; 0,85)
Théophylline	200 mg dose unique	400/100 deux fois par jour	12	0,77 (0,57 ; 1,04)	0,67 (0,53 ; 0,85)
Inhibiteurs de la pompe à protons	Oméprazole 40 mg tous les jours	400/100 deux fois par jour	12	1,03 (0,79 ; 1,34)	0,94 (0,81 ; 1,10)
	Rabéprazole 20 mg tous les jours		12	1,16 (0,89 ; 1,51)	1,16 (0,99 ; 1,36)
Antagonistes des récepteurs H2	Famotidine 40 mg dose unique	400/100 deux fois par jour	12	0,77 (0,57 ; 1,04)	0,67 (0,53 ; 0,85)
	Ranitidine 150 mg deux fois par jour		12	0,74 (0,55 ; 1,00)	0,61 (0,48 ; 0,77)
Antiacides	Hydroxyde d'aluminium/hydroxyde de magnésium 30 ml dose unique	400/100 deux fois par jour	12	0,77 (0,57 ; 1,04)	0,67 (0,53 ; 0,85)
Antibiotiques	Azithromycine 1 g dose unique	400/100 deux fois par jour	12	1,03 (0,79 ; 1,34)	0,94 (0,81 ; 1,10)
	Clarithromycine 500 mg deux fois par jour		21	1,77 (1,53 ; 2,04)	1,57 (1,38 ; 1,78)
	Érythromycine 400 mg deux fois par jour		12	1,16 (0,89 ; 1,51)	1,16 (0,99 ; 1,36)
Antifongiques	Fluconazole 200 mg dose unique	400/100 deux fois par jour	12	0,77 (0,57 ; 1,04)	0,67 (0,53 ; 0,85)
	Itraconazole 200 mg dose unique		12	0,74 (0,55 ; 1,00)	0,61 (0,48 ; 0,77)
	Kétoconazole 200 mg dose unique		12	0,77 (0,57 ; 1,04)	0,67 (0,53 ; 0,85)
	Voriconazole dose unique		12	0,74 (0,55 ; 1,00)	0,61 (0,48 ; 0,77)
Antirétroviraux	Abacavir 300 mg deux fois par jour	400/100 deux fois par jour	18	0,47 (0,34 ; 0,64)	0,47 (0,37 ; 0,59)
	Atazanavir 300 mg tous les jours		14	0,61 (0,46 ; 0,80)	0,66 (0,53 ; 0,82)
	Darunavir 600 mg deux fois par jour		12	0,77 (0,57 ; 1,04)	0,67 (0,53 ; 0,85)
	Délavirdine 400 mg deux fois par jour		12	0,74 (0,55 ; 1,00)	0,61 (0,48 ; 0,77)
	Efavirenz 600 mg tous les jours		12	0,77 (0,57 ; 1,04)	0,67 (0,53 ; 0,85)
	Étravirine 200 mg deux fois par jour		12	0,74 (0,55 ; 1,00)	0,61 (0,48 ; 0,77)
	Fosamprénavir 700 mg deux fois par jour		12	0,77 (0,57 ; 1,04)	0,67 (0,53 ; 0,85)
	Indinavir 800 mg deux fois par jour		12	0,74 (0,55 ; 1,00)	0,61 (0,48 ; 0,77)
	Névirapine 200 mg deux fois par jour		12	0,77 (0,57 ; 1,04)	0,67 (0,53 ; 0,85)
	Nelfinavir 750 mg deux fois par jour		12	0,74 (0,55 ; 1,00)	0,61 (0,48 ; 0,77)
	Rilpivirine 25 mg tous les jours		12	0,77 (0,57 ; 1,04)	0,67 (0,53 ; 0,85)
	Saquinavir 1 000 mg deux fois par jour		12	0,74 (0,55 ; 1,00)	0,61 (0,48 ; 0,77)
	Tipranavir 500 mg deux fois par jour		12	0,77 (0,57 ; 1,04)	0,67 (0,53 ; 0,85)
Contraceptifs oraux	Éthinylestradiol 0,035 mg dose unique	400/100 deux fois par jour	18	0,82 (0,66 ; 1,02)	0,75 (0,63 ; 0,89)
	Norgestimate 0,180/0,215/0,250 mg dose unique		18	0,86 (0,71 ; 1,04)	0,86 (0,75 ; 0,99)
				0,86 (0,71 ; 1,04)	0,86 (0,75 ; 0,99)

La référence pour la concentration est lopinavir/ritonavir 400/100 mg deux fois par jour sans ritonavir.
† Co-index exclusion des interactions médicamenteuses : Inhibiteurs de la phosphodiestérase de type 5 (PDE5) ; Sédatifs/hypnotiques ; Stéroïdes ; Théophylline.

Tableau 13. Interactions médicamenteuses : Paramètres pharmacocinétiques de médicaments administrés en association avec le lopinavir et ritonavir pour les modifications recommandées de la dose ou la mise en surveillance.

Médicament modifiant la dose	Zone de médicament concomitant (mg)	Dose de lopinavir et ritonavir (mg)	N	Rapport avec association avec lopinavir et ritonavir/médicament seul (IC à 90 %) ; Aucun effet = 1,0	
				C_{max}	ASC
Atovastatine	10 mg dose unique	400/100 deux fois par jour	14	0,48 (0,37 ; 0,62)	0,40 (0,33 ; 0,49)
		Dose maximale de 400/100 deux fois par jour	14	0,61 (0,46 ; 0,80)	0,66 (0,53 ; 0,82)
Clarithromycine	500 mg deux fois par jour	400/100 deux fois par jour	21	1,77 (1,53 ; 2,04)	1,57 (1,38 ; 1,78)
Diazépam	10 mg dose unique	400/100 deux fois par jour	18	0,96 (0,77 ; 1,19)	0,93 (0,79 ; 1,09)
Éthinylestradiol	0,035 mg dose unique	400/100 deux fois par jour	18	0,82 (0,66 ; 1,02)	0,75 (0,63 ; 0,89)
Fluticasone	100 mcg deux fois par jour	400/100 deux fois par jour	10	1,25 (0,89 ; 1,76)	1,34 (1,04 ; 1,72)
Méthadone	Dose de maintenance (30 à 100 mg)	400/100 deux fois par jour	12	0,52 (0,42 ; 0,64)	0,51 (0,43 ; 0,61)
Midazolam	2 mg dose unique	400/100 deux fois par jour	18	0,37 (0,28 ; 0,49)	0,25 (0,20 ; 0,31)
Norgestimate	0,180/0,215/0,250 mg dose unique	400/100 deux fois par jour	18	0,86 (0,71 ; 1,04)	0,86 (0,75 ; 0,99)
				0,86 (0,71 ; 1,04)	0,86 (0,75 ; 0,99)
Oxycodone	10 mg dose unique	400/100 deux fois par jour	12	0,63 (0,50 ; 0,79)	0,46 (0,38 ; 0,56)
Rifabutine	150 mg tous les jours	400/100 deux fois par jour	14	3,36 (2,72 ; 4,15)	3,82 (3,27 ; 4,46)
Sildénafil	25 mg dose unique	400/100 deux fois par jour	13	0,43 (0,31 ; 0,59)	0,29 (0,23 ; 0,36)
Tadalafil	10 mg dose unique	400/100 deux fois par jour	18	0,52 (0,43 ; 0,64)	0,42 (0,36 ; 0,49)
Tramadol	100 mg dose unique	400/100 deux fois par jour	12	0,67 (0,52 ; 0,87)	0,59 (0,49 ; 0,72)
Warfarine	25 mg dose unique	400/100 deux fois par jour	14	0,84 (0,69 ; 1,03)	0,76 (0,66 ; 0,87)
Zidovudine	300 mg deux fois par jour	400/100 deux fois par jour	18	0,47 (0,34 ; 0,64)	0,47 (0,37 ; 0,59)
Antidépresseurs : Inhibiteurs sélectifs du recaptage de la sérotonine (ISRS)	Escitalopram 10 mg tous les jours	400/100 deux fois par jour	12	1,03 (0,79 ; 1,34)	0,94 (0,81 ; 1,10)
	Fluoxétine 20 mg tous les jours		12	1,16 (0,89 ; 1,51)	1,16 (0,99 ; 1,36)
Antipsychotiques	50 mg tous les jours	400/100 deux fois par jour	12	0,77 (0,57 ; 1,04)	0,67 (0,53 ; 0,85)
	100 mg tous les jours		12	0,74 (0,55 ; 1,00)	0,61 (0,48 ; 0,77)
Bêtabloquants	50 mg tous les jours	400/100 deux fois par jour	12	0,77 (0,57 ; 1,04)	0,67 (0,53 ; 0,85)
	100 mg tous les jours		12	0,74 (0,55 ; 1,00)	0,61 (0,48 ; 0,77)
Inhibiteurs calciques	Amlodipine 5 mg dose unique	400/100 deux fois par jour	12	1,04 (0,87 ; 1,24)	1,08 (0,94 ; 1,24)
	Diltiazem 240 mg tous les jours		12	1,69 (1,41 ; 2,03)	1,63 (1,42 ; 1,87)
	Félodipine 10 mg tous les jours		12	1,77 (1,47 ; 2,13)	1,77 (1,54 ; 2,03)
	Nicardipine 30 mg deux fois par jour		12	1,51 (1,26 ; 1,81)	1,51 (1,31 ; 1,74)
	Nifédipine 30 mg tous les jours		12	1,51 (1,26 ; 1,81)	1,51 (1,31 ; 1,74)
Digoxine	0,5 mg dose unique	400/100 deux fois par jour	12	1,29 (1,04 ; 1,60)	1,19 (1,00 ; 1,42)
Inhibiteurs de l'HMG-CoA réductase	Atorvastatine 10 mg dose unique	400/100 deux fois par jour	14	0,48 (0,37 ; 0,62)	0,40 (0,33 ; 0,49)
		Dose maximale de 400/100 deux fois par jour	14	0,61 (0,46 ; 0,80)	0,66 (0,53 ; 0,82)
	Pravastatine 40 mg dose unique	400/100 deux fois par jour	12	0,67 (0,52 ; 0,87)	0,59 (0,49 ; 0,72)
	Rosuvastatine 10 mg dose unique		12	0,67 (0,52 ; 0,87)	0,59 (0,49 ; 0,72)
Immunosuppresseurs	Cyclosporine dose unique	400/100 deux fois par jour	12	0,77 (0,57 ; 1,04)	0,67 (0,53 ; 0,85)
	Sirolimus dose unique		12	0,74 (0,55 ; 1,00)	0,61 (0,48 ; 0,77)
	Tacrolimus dose unique		12	0,77 (0,57 ; 1,04)	0,67 (0,53 ; 0,85)
Opioïdes	Buprénorphine 8 mg dose unique	400/100 deux fois par jour	12	0,77 (0,57 ; 1,04)	0,67 (0,53 ; 0,85)
	Méthadone dose de maintenance (30 à 100 mg)		12	0,74 (0,55 ; 1,00)	0,61 (0,48 ; 0,77)
Inhibiteurs de la phosphodiestérase de type 5 (PDE5)	Sildénafil 25 mg dose unique	400/100 deux fois par jour	13	0,43 (0,31 ; 0,59)	0,29 (0,23 ; 0,36)
	Tadalafil 10 mg dose unique		18	0,52 (0