Drug Information Summary for Investigational Therapies for COVID-19

NOTE: For a complete list of interactions, please refer to Lexi-Comp or the COVID-19 Liverpool Interaction Checker

Remdesivir	ndesivir					
Contraindications	Drug Interaction	Adverse Effects	Monitoring Parameters			
Absolute Contraindications	No clinical drug-drug interaction studies have	Preclinical studies indicate	Investigational agent with			
Unknown	been conducted with Remdesivir	 Transient grade 1 or grade 2 	relatively unknown adverse			
Warnings		increases in AST and ALT	event profile.			
Based on clinical trial exclusion	Avoid strong inducers of CYP enzymes (e.g. rifampin)	Acute kidney injury				
criteria, use with caution if		Hypotension	Ongoing (During therapy)			
evidence of:		Cardiac arrest	• CBC			
 Multi-organ failure 			Electrolytes			
 Vasopressor requirement to 		Serious adverse events from preliminary	Renal function			
maintain BP		clinical data	• LFTs			
 ALT levels >5X ULN 		Multiple-organ dysfunction syndrome				
 Creatinine clearance <30 		Septic shock				
mL/min		Hypotension				
 Dialysis or CRRT 						
 Use of other experimental 						
antiviral agents for COVID-19						

Drug Information Summary for Investigational Therapies for COVID-19

NOTE: For a complete list of interactions, please refer to Lexi-Comp or the COVID-19 Liverpool Interaction Checker

Lopinavir/Ritonavir (Kaletra)							
(Contraindications Drug Interactions			Adverse Effects	Monitoring Parameters		
1	Absolute Contraindications Lopinavir/Ritonavir is a strong inhibitor and		rong inhibitor and	Common	Baseline		
•	Oral solution contraindicated	substrate of CYP3A4 and P-glycoprotein, and can		Gastrointestinal	• ECG		
	in pregnancy and hepatic/renal	result in significant drug interactions. It is strongly		• Diarrhea	• LFTs		
	impairment due to risk of	encouraged to assess interactions prior to		Nausea/vomiting	 Cholesterol and 		
	excipients (ethanol and	initiation of therapy.			triglycerides		
	propylene glycol) accumulation			Severe			
	and toxicity.	Examples of Common Dr	_	Liver dysfunction	Ongoing (weekly if in hospital)		
•	Known hypersensitivity to any	Avoid Combination (not	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Pancreatitis	• ECG		
	of lopinavir/ritonavir	Alfuzosin	Methotrimeprazine	Arrhythmias	• LFTs		
	ingredients	Amiodarone	Metronidazole	 Hypersensitivity 	• Skin rash		
		Aprepitant	Midazolam	 Neutropenia and thrombocytopenia 	 Blood glucose 		
١,	Varnings	Budesonide (systemic)	Nimodipine		 Additional clinical 		
•	Significant drug interactions	Cisapride	Pimozide		monitoring of potentially		
	(see drug interactions column).	Clarithromycin	Quinidine		interacting drugs		
•	Attora ase in sona organi	Clobetasone	Quinine				
	transplant, and patients	Domperidone	Rifampin				
	receiving GVHD treatment or	Dronedarone	Rivaroxaban				
	prophylaxis due to significant	Eletriptan	Rupatadine				
	drug interactions with	Eplerenone	Salmeterol				
	immunosuppressants.	Ergot derivatives	Silodosin				
•	Caution in patients with	Everolimus	Simvastatin				
	known prolonged QT interval	Flecainide	St. John's Wort				
		Fluticasone (nasal) Ivabradine	Tamsulosin				
			Ticagrelor				
		Lurasidana	Voriconazole				
		Lurasidone					

Drug Information Summary for Investigational Therapies for COVID-19

NOTE: For a complete list of interactions, please refer to Lexi-Comp or the COVID-19 Liverpool Interaction Checker

Hydroxychloroquine (HCQ)			
Contraindications	Drug Interactions	Adverse Effects	Monitoring Parameters
Absolute Contraindications	Pharmacodynamic Considerations	Common	Baseline
 Hypersensitivity to 	QTc prolonging agents	Gastrointestinal	• ECG
aminoquinoline derivatives	Antidiabetic agents	Abdominal pain, nausea (may take with	• LFTs
 Pre-existing retinopathy 		food to alleviate)	Blood Glucose
Warnings	Pharmacokinetic Considerations	Ophthalmic	
Known prolonged QTc intervalKnown G6PD deficiency	CYP3A4, 2C8 substrate therefore inhibitors may increase HCQ levels	Blurring of vision, diminished colour vision (dose dependent)	Ongoing (weekly if in hospital) • ECG
,	CYP2D6 inhibitor therefore may increase other	CNS	• LFTs
	drug levels	Headache, dizziness, nervousness, vivid dreams, insomnia	Blood Glucose (may need to increase monitoring while on HCQ
	Examples of Common Drug Interactions	Endocrine	in patients with diabetes)
	Avoid Combination	Hypoglycemia	Renal Function
	Mefloquine	Dermatologic	
	Consider Therapy Modification	Skin rash, pruritus	
	Dapsone		
	Additional Monitoring Required	Severe	
	Cyclosporine	CNS	
	QTc prolonging agents	Extrapyramidal effects – usually resolve	
	Digoxin	on stopping	
	Anti-diabetic agents (e.g. insulin)	Ophthalmic	
	MAOIs	Retinopathy more common with	
	Quinolones (Ciprofloxacin, Levofloxacin, Moxifloxacin)	prolonged use	
	Tamoxifen	Cardiac	
		Cardiotoxicity (including cardiomyopathy,	
	Administration	cardiac failure) secondary to dysrhythmias (QTc or QRS prolongation)	
	Antacids; separate doses from antacids by ≥4 hours	Hematologic	
		Rare reversible agranulocytosis, aplastic	
		anaemia, neutropenia, thrombocytopenia	