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UNIVERSITY OF LIVERPOOL

Interaction Report

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Hepatology Treatment	Co-medications
Bulevirtide	Atorvastatin

This report lists the summaries of potential interactions (i.e. "red", "amber" and “yellow” classifications) for the drugs in the table above.

Interactions with a "green" or "grey" classification (i.e. no clinically significant interaction or no clear data) have been checked and are listed at the end of this report, but summaries are not shown. Please note that some co-medications with a green classification may require dose adjustment due to hepatic impairment.

For full details of all interactions, see www.hepatology-druginteractions.org .

Description of the interactions

Potential weak interaction - additional action/monitoring or dosage adjustment is unlikely to be required (YELLOW)

Bulevirtide + Atorvastatin
Coadministration has not been studied. Atorvastatin is a substrate of CYP3A4, OATP1B1 and NTCP. Bulevirtide is catabolized by peptidases and elimination occurs through binding to NTCP. A clinical interaction study of high-dose bulevirtide (administered at 5 mg twice daily) showed a 1.34-fold increase of Cmax and AUC of pravastatin (40 mg single dose) a substrate of OATP1B1/3 and NTCP. A midazolam microdose was also applied during this study to quantify CYP3A4 activity which did not change to any clinically relevant extent. When bulevirtide is prescribed at the recommended dose of 2 mg, the risk for clinically relevant interactions with OATP1B1/3 / CYP3A4 and/or NTCP substrates is considered low. However, it should be noted that the product label recommends clinical monitoring if bulevirtide is coadministered with atorvastatin.