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UNIVERSITY OF LIVERPOOL

Interaction Report

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Hepatology Treatment	Co-medications
Bulevirtide	Rosuvastatin

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 + Rosuvastatin
Coadministration has not been studied. Rosuvastatin is a substrate of 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. When bulevirtide is prescribed at the recommended dose of 2 mg, the risk for clinically relevant interactions with NTCP substrates is considered low. However, it should be noted that the product label recommends clinical monitoring if bulevirtide is coadministered with rosuvastatin. [Note, rosuvastatin is contraindicated in patients with active liver disease and should be used with caution in patients who consume excessive quantities of alcohol and/or have a history of liver disease.]