

LMAP  
2023

LIVERPOOL MASTERCLASS IN  
ANTIVIRAL PHARMACOLOGY



# Gender Affirming Hormone Therapy and Antiretrovirals

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# Disclosures

- Honorarium from Liverpool University, IAS 2023
- Honoraria from Gilead, ViiV, MSD
- Advisory boards Gilead, ViiV

A stylized graphic illustration of a sign for 'YUGGERA'. The sign is white with a black shadow and is mounted on a red frame with yellow dots. The frame is supported by two red pillars. A teal bar with yellow dots is positioned below the sign. The background is dark blue with a white circle in the top left. The bottom of the image features a blue area with wavy lines and a purple band. The hashtag '#ALWAYS WILBE' is written in white at the bottom left.

YUGGERA

#ALWAYS WILBE

“There has probably never been a population both more heavily impacted and less discussed at scientific meetings than the transgender population around the world.”

Dr. Tonia Poteat, Conference on Retroviruses and Opportunistic Infection (CROI), 2016



# Key Considerations

- Trans people are likely to prioritise GAHT over ART
- Both are likely to be lifelong therapies
- There are only a few important interactions
- Type of oestrogen is important
- Access to GAHT can be challenging
- Self-sourcing of hormones is common

# Clinical Scenario

- Alia, 55 year old Colombian trans woman with HIV
- Attends sexual health clinic for first time
- “just need my antiviral scripts”
- Had been having her medications posted to her but last shipment never arrived

# PMHx

- HIV Dx 1998
  - Commenced ART 2004, several Rx interruptions
  - No history of VF (no GRA available)
  - Undetectable VL since 2009 (letter from previous dr)
- Asthma, frequent exacerbations
- GAHT intermittently since 1995
- Breast augmentation 1997
- Smokes 15 cigarettes/day

# Medications

- ART: Tenofovir DF/emtricitabine + atazanavir/ritonavir
- GAHT: (sourced without prescription)
  - Microgynon 50 (ethinyl oestradiol 50mcg) 2/day
  - Spironolactone 100mg 1-2/day intermittently
- Fluticasone/vilanterol inhaler

Red flags???



# Liverpool Website DDI Checker

● Do Not Coadminister    ■ Potential Interaction    ▲ Potential Weak Interaction    ◆ No Interaction Expected

	ATV/r	FTC/TDF
Ethinylestradiol	■	◆
Fluticasone	●	◆
Spirolactone	◆	◆
Vilanterol	■	◆



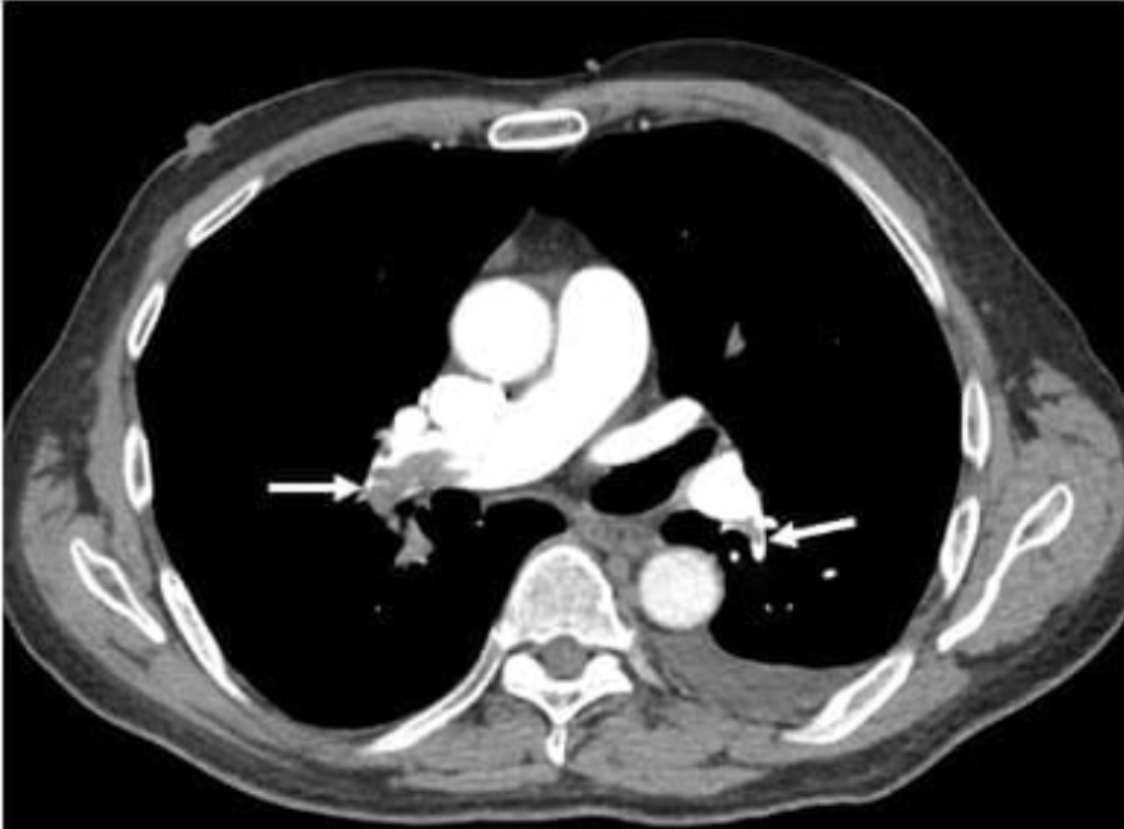
# Plan

- Risk of steroid-induced Cushing's
- Decision to switch off boosted regimen
- Commenced bicittegravir/TAF/FTC
- VL remained undetectable 4/52 after switch

# One Month Later.....

- Been visiting family in Colombia
- Dyspnoea and slight chest pain 3 days after arrival home
- Usual asthma puffers not providing relief

... what has happened?



# Investigations

- CTPA – **multiple bilateral PTEs**
- Venous duplex doppler scan – extensive DVT L calf
- CXR hyperinflated
- VL <20 copies/ml
- CD4 890 (43%)
- Oestradiol 42, Testosterone 2, LH <5

www.hiv-druginteractions.org



# Contraceptive Treatment Selector

Charts revised March 2023. Full information available at [www.hiv-druginteractions.org](http://www.hiv-druginteractions.org)

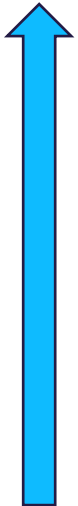
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	ATV/c	ATV/r	DRV/c	DRV/r	LPV/r	DOR	EFV	ETV	NVP	RPV oral	FTR	LEN	MVC	BIC/F/TAF	CAB oral	CAB/RPV	DTG	EVG/c/F/TAF	EVG/c/F/TDF	RAL	FTC/TAF	FTC/TDF	
<b>Estrogens</b>																							
Ethinylestradiol	↑1% a	↓19% b	↓30% c	↓44% c	↓42% c	↓2%	↔↓ d	↑22%	↓20%	↑14%	↑40% e	↑	↓<1%	↑4%	↑2%	↔	↑3%	↓25% f	↓25% f	↓2%	↔	↔	





- 
- 
- VTE risk depends on type of oestrogen, total dose and mode of delivery



- Oral ethinyl oestradiol
- Oral oestradiol valerate
- Transdermal oestradiol
  - Patches
  - Gel

# HRT Treatment Selector

Charts revised February 2023. Full information available at [www.hiv-druginteractions.org](http://www.hiv-druginteractions.org)

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	ATV/c	ATV/r	DRV/c	DRV/r	LPV/r	DOR	EFV	ETV	NVP	RPV oral	FTR	LEN	MVC	BIC/F/TAF	CAB oral	CAB/RPV	DTG	EVG/c/F/TAF	EVG/c/F/TDF	RAL	FTC/TAF	FTC/TDF
<b>Estrogens</b>																						
Conjugated estrogens	↑ a	↓ b	↑ a	↓ b	↓ b	↔	↓ b	↓ b	↓ b	↔	↑ a	↑ a	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↑ a	↑ a	↔	↔	↔
Estradiol	↑ a	↓ b	↑ a	↓ b	↓ b	↔	↓ b	↓ b	↓ b	↔	↑ a	↑	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↑ a	↑ a	↔	↔	↔
<b>Progestins (HRT)</b>																						
Drospirenone	↑ a,c	↑ a,d	↑ a,d	↑ a,d	↑ a,d	↔	↓ b	↓ b	↓ b	↔	↔ e	↑	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↑ a,d	↑ a,d	↔	↔	↔
Dydrogesterone	↑ a	↑ a	↑ a	↑ a	↑ a	↔	↓ b	↓ b	↓ b	↔	↔ e	↑	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↑ a	↑ a	↔	↔	↔
Levonorgestrel	↑ a	↑ a	↑ a	↑ a	↑ a	↔	↓ b	↓ b	↓ b	↔	↔ e	↑	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↑ a	↑ a	↔	↔	↔
Medroxy-progesterone (oral)	↑ a	↑ a	↑ a	↑ a	↑ a	↔	↓ b	↓ b	↓ b	↔	↔ e	↑	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↑ a	↑ a	↔	↔	↔
Norethisterone (Norethindrone)	↑ a	↑ a	↑ a	↑ a	↑ a	↔	↓ b	↓ b	↓ b	↔	↔ e	↑	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↑ a	↑ a	↔	↔	↔
Norgestimate	↑ a	↑ a	↑ a	↑ a	↑ a	↔	↓ b	↓ b	↓ b	↔	↔ e	↑	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↑ a	↑ a	↔	↔	↔
Norgestrel	↑ a	↑ a	↑ a	↑ a	↑ a	↔	↓ b	↓ b	↓ b	↔	↔ e	↑	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↑ a	↑ a	↔	↔	↔
Progesterone	↑ a	↑ a	↑ a	↑ a	↑ a	↔	↓ b	↓ b	↓ b	↔	↔ e	↑	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↑ a	↑ a	↔	↔	↔
<b>Other</b>																						
Bazedoxifene	↑ a	↓ b	↑ a	↓ b	↓ b	↔	↓ b	↓ b	↓ b	↔	↑ a	↑	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↑ a	↑ a	↔	↔	↔
Tibolone	↔	? ↓	↔	? ↓	↔	↔	? ↓	? ↓	? ↓	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔

## Interactions with CAB/RPV long acting injections

Pharmacokinetic interactions shown are mostly with RPV.  
QT interactions shown are with RPV.

## Interactions with Lenacapavir

Residual LEN may affect exposure of sensitive CYP3A4 substrates

## Interactions with Abacavir (ABC), Lamivudine (3TC), Tenofovir-DF (TDF) or Zidovudine (ZDV)

ABC: No clinically relevant interactions expected.

3TC: No clinically relevant interactions expected.

TDF: No clinically relevant interactions expected.

ZDV: No clinically relevant interactions expected.

# New Plan!

- Cease Microgynon 50
- Anticoagulation with a NOAC
- Switch to transdermal oestradiol gel
- Counsel re smoking cessation
- Test for coagulopathies
- Ask a haematologist ?lifelong anticoagulation

# Six Months Later...

- Alia's sister aged 47 diagnosed with breast cancer
  - BRCA2+
- She is worried about her risk
- “should I be tested doc?”
- She's never had a mammogram or a PSA test

# Feminising GAHT and cancer risk

- Increased risk of breast cancer
- 47-fold increase cf. cis men <sup>1</sup>
- Still 3x < than cis women
- Decreased risk of prostate cancer but ALSO lowers the PSA

1. De Blok CJM, Wiepjes CM et al BMJ 2019;365:1652

# BRCAs Risks

- Breast cancer – 45-70% absolute risk (in cis women)
  - Prophylactic mastectomy can be offered
  - Followed by breast reconstruction
- Prostate cancer – 20-40% absolute risk
  - Regular PSA testing +/- prostate exam



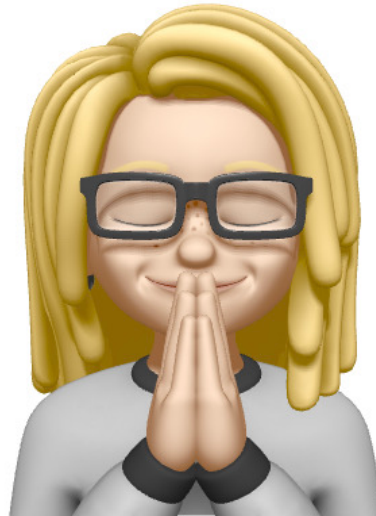
# Next steps for Alia

- Referral for genetic counselling re BRCA testing
- If positive then best managed within an MDT with expertise from clinicians experienced in GAHT, and may offer:
  - Mastectomy + reconstruction or regular mammograms
  - Regular PSA and DRE
  - Consider reduction in oestradiol dose in consultation with Alia
- If negative then offer routine screening as above

# Takeaway Messages

- VTE is actually not that common
- When switching ARVs, think about ALL medications affected
- Cancer screening in trans people on hormones requires an individualised approach
- Linking access to GAHT and ART will help the clinician to be more aware of prevent potential DDIs

Thank You



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