



**The FDA Safety Information and
Adverse Event Reporting Program**

Statins and HIV or Hepatitis C Drugs: Drug Safety Communication - Interaction Increases Risk of Muscle Injury

[Posted 03/01/2012]

美國食品藥物管理局公告protease inhibitor與部分statin類藥品有交互作用。Protease inhibitor和statin類藥品併用，會導致statin類藥品的血中濃度上升，造成肌肉病變(myopathy)，嚴重可能造成橫紋肌溶解(rhabdomyolysis)，引起腎臟損傷、腎衰竭，有可能危及生命。若藥品併用時，須參考statine的仿單建議。

[Posted 03/01/2012]

AUDIENCE: Infectious Disease, Family Practice, Patients

ISSUE: FDA notified healthcare professionals of updates to the prescribing information concerning interactions between protease inhibitors and certain statin drugs. Protease inhibitors and statins taken together may raise the blood levels of statins and increase the risk for muscle injury (myopathy). The most serious form of myopathy, called rhabdomyolysis, can damage the kidneys and lead to kidney failure, which can be fatal.

BACKGROUND: Statins are a class of prescription drugs used together with diet and exercise to reduce blood levels of low-density lipoprotein (LDL) cholesterol (“bad cholesterol”). HIV protease inhibitors are a class of prescription anti-viral drugs used to treat HIV. HCV protease inhibitors are a class of prescription anti-viral drugs used to treat hepatitis C infection.

RECOMMENDATION: Healthcare professionals should follow the recommendations in the prescribing information (drug labels) when prescribing HIV or HCV protease inhibitors with statins.