

Recommended Nucleoside and Nucleotide Reverse Transcriptase Inhibitor Dosing During Continuous Veno-Venous Hemofiltration^[1]

Drug	Pharmacokinetic Parameters		Anephric Dose	Flow Rate				
				1L/h	2L/h	3L/h	4L/h	5L/h
Abacavir (ABC, Ziagen [®])	N/A			No adjustment recommended in renal dysfunction or during continuous veno-venous hemofiltration				
Didanosine (ddI, Videx [®])	F _u (%) ^[2]	95	< 60 kg: Suspension: 75 mg daily ^[2]	< 60 kg: Suspension: 120 mg daily	< 60 kg: Suspension: 160 mg daily	< 60 kg: Suspension: 200 mg daily	< 60 kg: Suspension: 230 mg daily	< 60 kg: Suspension: 280 mg daily
	C _{ps} (mg/L) ^[3]	3.54						
	C _{ssavg} (mg/L)	1.77	≥ 60 kg: Capsule DR: 125 mg daily ^[2]	≥ 60 kg: Capsule DR: 125 mg daily	≥ 60 kg: Capsule DR: 200 mg daily	≥ 60 kg: Capsule DR: 250 mg daily	≥ 60 kg: Capsule DR: 250 mg daily	≥ 60 kg: Capsule DR: 375 mg daily (200 mg + 125 mg capsules)
	t _{1/2} (h) ^[3]	1.19 ± 0.21	Suspension: 100 mg daily ^[2]	Suspension: 140 mg daily	Suspension: 180 mg daily	Suspension: 220 mg daily	Suspension: 260 mg daily	Suspension: 300 mg daily
Emtricitabine (FTC, Emtriva [®])	F _u (%) ^[4]	96	Capsule, 200 mg every 96 hours ^[4]	Capsule: 200 mg every 72 hours	Capsule: 200 mg every 48 hours	Capsule: 200 mg every 48 hours	Capsule: 200 mg every 48 hours	Capsule: 200 mg every 24 hours
	C _{ps} (mg/L) ^[4]	1.8						
	C _{iss} (mg/L) ^[4]	0.40	Oral solution, 60 mg daily ^[4]	Oral solution: 80 mg daily	Oral solution: 110 mg daily	Oral solution: 140 mg daily	Oral solution: 160 mg daily	Oral solution: 180 mg daily
	C _{ssavg} (mg/L)	1.10						
	t _{1/2} (h) ^[4]	10						
Lamivudine (3TC, Epivir [®])	F _u (%) ^[5]	64	Oral solution, 25 mg daily ^[5, 6]	Tablet (Epivir [®]): ½ tablet (75mg) daily	Tablet (Epivir [®]): ½ tablet (75mg) daily	Tablet (Epivir HBV [®]): 100 mg daily	Tablet (Epivir HBV [®]): 100 mg daily	Tablet (Epivir [®]): 150 mg daily
	C _{ps} (mg/L) ^[7]	3.05						
	C _{ssavg} (mg/L)	1.52						
	t _{1/2} (h) ^[5]	2.6 ± 0.5						

Stavudine (d4T, Zerit®)	F _u (%) ^[8]	99	< 60 kg: 15 mg daily ^[8] ≥ 60 kg: 20 mg daily ^[8]	< 60 kg: Capsule, 15 mg twice daily Oral solution, 10 mg twice daily ≥ 60 kg: Capsule, 15 mg twice daily Oral solution, 13 mg twice daily	< 60 kg: Capsule, 15 mg twice daily Oral solution, 15 mg twice daily ≥ 60 kg: Capsule, 15 mg twice daily Oral solution, 16 mg twice daily	< 60 kg: Capsule, 15 mg twice daily Oral solution, 17 mg twice daily ≥ 60 kg: Capsule, 20 mg twice daily Oral solution, 20 mg twice daily	< 60 kg: Capsule, 20 mg twice daily Oral solution, 20 mg twice daily ≥ 60 kg: Capsule, 20 mg twice daily Oral solution, 23 mg twice daily	< 60 kg: Capsule, 20 mg twice daily Oral solution, 24 mg twice daily ≥ 60 kg: Capsule, 20 mg twice daily Oral solution, 26 mg twice daily
	C _{pss} (mg/L) ^[8]	0.536						
	C _{ssavg} (mg/L)	0.27						
	t _{1/2} (h) ^[8]	1.6 ± 0.23						
Tenofovir (TDF, Viread®)	F _u (%) ^[9]	92.8	300 mg every 7 days ^[9]	300 mg every 7 days	300 mg every 7 days	300 mg every 7 days	250 mg every 96 hours**	250 mg every 96 hours**
	C _{pss} (mg/L) ^[9]	0.3						
	C _{trss} (mg/L) ^[9]	0.11						
	C _{ssavg} (mg/L)	0.21						
	t _{1/2} (h) ^[9]	17						
Zidovudine (AZT, Retrovir®)	F _u (%) ^[10]	62	100 mg every 8 hours ^[10-12]	100 mg every 8 hours	100 mg every 8 hours	100 mg every 8 hours	100 mg every 8 hours	100 mg every 8 hours
	C _{pss} (mg/L) ^[12]	0.48						
	C _{ssavg} (mg/L)	0.24						
	t _{1/2} (h) ^[13]	1						

F_u: Fraction of unbound drug, C_{pss}: Peak concentration at steady state; C_{ssavg}: Average concentration at steady state; C_{trss}: Trough concentration at steady state.

C_{trss} is negligible for all NRTIs, unless indicated in the table. **Note: 250 mg is a pediatric formulation, 300 mg may be used as available on formulary.

1. McLaughlin MM, Ammar AT, Gerzenshtein L, Scarsi KK. Dosing nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitors in adults receiving continuous veno-venous hemofiltration. Clin Drug Investig 2015;35:275-80.
2. Didanosine (Videx) [package insert]. Princeton, NJ: Bristol-Meyers Squibb; 2004.
3. Lambert JS, Seidlin M, Reichman RC, Plank CS, Laverty M, Morse GD, et al. 2',3'-dideoxyinosine (ddI) in patients with the acquired immunodeficiency syndrome or AIDS-related complex. A phase I trial. N Engl J Med 1990;322:1333-40.
4. Emtricitabine (Emtriva) [package insert]. Foster City, CA: Gilead; 2011.
5. Lamivudine (Epivir) [package insert]. Research Triangle Park, NC: GlaxoSmithKline; 2008.
6. Johnson MA, Verpooten GA, Daniel MJ, Plumb R, Moss J, Van Caesbroeck D, et al. Single dose pharmacokinetics of lamivudine in subjects with impaired renal function and the effect of haemodialysis. Br J Clin Pharmacol 1998;46:21-7.
7. van Leeuwen R, Lange JM, Hussey EK, Donn KH, Hall ST, Harker AJ, et al. The safety and pharmacokinetics of a reverse transcriptase inhibitor, 3TC, in patients with HIV infection: a phase I study. AIDS 1992;6:1471-5.
8. Stavudine (Zerit) [package insert]. Princeton, NJ: Bristol-Meyers Squibb; 2010.
9. Tenofovir (Viread) [package insert]. Foster City, CA: Gilead; 2012.
10. Zidovudine (Retrovir) [package insert]. Research Triangle Park, NC: GlaxoSmithKline; 2012.
11. Deray G, Diquet B, Martinez F, Vidal AM, Petitclerc T, Ben Hmidia M, et al. Pharmacokinetics of zidovudine in a patient on maintenance hemodialysis. N Engl J Med 1988;319:1606-7.
12. Paoli I, Dave M, Cohen BD. Pharmacodynamics of zidovudine in patients with end-stage renal disease. N Engl J Med 1992;326:839-40.
13. Singlas E, Pioger JC, Taburet AM, Colin JN, Fillastre JP. Zidovudine disposition in patients with severe renal impairment: influence of hemodialysis. Clin Pharmacol Ther 1989;46:190-7.