Rezafungin (RZF) is a new echinocandin being developed to treat patients with systemic fungal infections and to prevent invasive fungal infections in patients with systemic fungal infections and to prevent invasive fungal infections. RZF is differentiated by stable and efficacy-driven pharmacokinetics (PK) that allow for once-weekly dosing.

Several in vitro drug-drug interaction (DDI) studies have been conducted to determine the potential of interactions with RZF. RZF inhibition of human CYP450 forms was assessed with recombinant human CYP isoforms and with definitive probe substrates incubated in human liver microsomes. RZF weakly inhibited CYP2C8 and CYP3A4 in vitro. However, RZF is not a CYP3A inhibitor or inducer.

METHODS

METHODS (con’t)

RESULTS (con’t)

RESULTS (con’t)

RESULTS (con’t)

RESULTS (con’t)

CONCLUSIONS

DISCLOSURES

No meaningful PK interactions occurred between RZF and the 9 probe drugs tested. PK exposure of all probe drugs were comparable with or without RZF co-administration. Maximum changes in mean Cmax or AUC were <20% for all drugs when given with or without RZF and unlikely to be clinically significant, providing evidence that no dose adjustment is necessary when these commonly used drugs are co-administered with RZF.

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