

# Rilpivirine (RPV, Edurant) (Last updated April 7, 2021; last reviewed April 7, 2021)

## Formulations

**Tablets:** 25 mg

### Fixed-Dose Combination Tablets:

- [Complera] Emtricitabine 200 mg/rilpivirine 25 mg/tenofovir disoproxil fumarate 300 mg
- [Juluca] Dolutegravir 50 mg/rilpivirine 25 mg
- [Odefsey] Emtricitabine 200 mg/rilpivirine 25 mg/tenofovir alafenamide 25 mg

When using fixed-dose combination (FDC) tablets, refer to other sections of the [Drug Appendix](#) for information about the individual components of the FDC. See also [Appendix A, Table 2. Antiretroviral Fixed-Dose Combination Tablets: Minimum Body Weights and Considerations for Use in Children and Adolescents.](#)

### Co-Packaged Formulation:

- [Cabenuva] Cabotegravir 200 mg/ml and Rilpivirine 300 mg/mL suspension for intramuscular injection

When using the co-packaged formulation, refer to the [Cabotegravir](#) section for additional information.

For additional information, see [Drugs@FDA](#) or [DailyMed](#).

## Dosing Recommendations

### Neonate and Infant Dose

- Rilpivirine (RPV) is not approved for use in neonates or infants.

### Children Aged <12 Years

- RPV is not approved for use in children aged <12 years (for more information, see the Pharmacokinetics section below).

### Child and Adolescent (Aged ≥12 Years and Weighing ≥35 kg) and Adult Dose

- RPV 25 mg once daily with a meal in antiretroviral therapy (ART)-naive patients who have HIV RNA ≤100,000 copies/mL or in patients who are virologically suppressed (HIV RNA <50 copies/mL) with no history of virologic failure or resistance to RPV and other antiretroviral (ARV) drugs in the new regimen.

### [Complera] Emtricitabine/Rilpivirine/Tenofovir Disoproxil Fumarate (TDF)

*Child and Adolescent (Aged ≥12 Years and Weighing ≥35 kg) and Adult Dose*

- One tablet once daily with a meal in ART-naive patients with baseline viral loads ≤100,000 copies/mL. One tablet once daily also can be used to replace the current ARV regimen in patients who are currently on their first or second regimen and who have been virologically suppressed (HIV RNA <50 copies/mL) for at least 6 months with no history of treatment failure and no known

## Selected Adverse Events

- Depression
- Insomnia
- Headache
- Rash (can be severe and include drug reaction [or rash] with eosinophilia and systemic symptoms)
- Hepatotoxicity
- Altered adrenocorticotrophic hormone stimulation test of uncertain clinical significance

## Special Instructions

- **Do not start** RPV in patients with HIV RNA >100,000 copies/mL due to increased risk of virologic failure.
- **RPV concentrations are significantly increased when either RPV or dolutegravir (DTG)/RPV is administered with a moderate- or high-fat meal.** Patients must be able to take RPV (or DTG/RPV) with a meal of at least 500 calories on a regular schedule (a protein drink alone does not constitute a meal).
- **Do not use** RPV with other non-nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitors.
- **Do not use** RPV with proton pump inhibitors (e.g., omeprazole, pantoprazole).
- Antacids should only be taken at least 2 hours before or at least 4 hours after RPV.
- H2 receptor antagonists (e.g., cimetidine,

mutations associated with resistance to the individual components of Complera.

### [Juluca] Dolutegravir/Rilpivirine

#### Adult Dose

- One tablet once daily with a meal as a complete regimen to replace the current ARV regimen in patients who have been virologically suppressed (HIV RNA <50 copies/mL) on a stable ARV regimen for at least 6 months with no history of treatment failure and no known mutations associated with resistance to the individual components of Juluca.
- Not approved for use in children or adolescents (see Simplification of Treatment section below).

### [Odefsey] Emtricitabine/Rilpivirine/Tenofovir Alafenamide (TAF)

#### Child and Adolescent (Aged ≥12 Years and Weighing ≥35 kg) and Adult Dose:

- One tablet once daily with a meal in ART-naïve patients with HIV RNA ≤100,000 copies/mL. One tablet once daily can also be used to replace a stable ARV regimen in patients who have been virologically suppressed (HIV RNA <50 copies/mL) for at least 6 months with no history of treatment failure and no known mutations associated with resistance to the individual components of Odefsey.

### [Cabenuva] Cabotegravir (CAB) and Rilpivirine (RPV)

#### Adult Dose

- Cabenuva is a two-drug co-packaged product for intramuscular injection (IM CAB and RPV) that is FDA approved as a complete regimen for the treatment of HIV-1 in adults with HIV RNA levels <50 copies/mL, on a stable antiretroviral (ARV) regimen, with no history of treatment failure, and no known or suspected resistance to CAB or RPV.
- Oral lead in dosing for at least 28 days is used to assess tolerability.
- Refer to [Cabotegravir](#) for dosing information.

famotidine) should only be administered at least 12 hours before or at least 4 hours after RPV.

- Use RPV with caution when coadministering it with a drug that has a known risk of Torsades de Pointes (for more information, see [CredibleMeds](#)).
- Screen patients for hepatitis B virus (HBV) infection before using fixed-dose combination (FDC) tablets that contain TDF or TAF. Severe acute exacerbation of HBV infection can occur when TDF or TAF are discontinued, see [Tenofovir Disoproxil Fumarate and Tenofovir Alafenamide](#). Therefore, hepatic function and hepatitis B viral load should be monitored for several months after therapy with TDF or TAF is stopped in patients with HBV.
- Refer to [Cabotegravir](#) for special instructions when using cabotegravir (CAB) and RPV for intramuscular injection (IM CAB and RPV).

### Metabolism/Elimination

- Cytochrome P450 (CYP) 3A substrate.
- Refer to [Cabotegravir](#) for information about the CAB and RPV regimen.

### Rilpivirine Dosing in Patients with Hepatic Impairment

- No dose adjustment is necessary in patients with mild or moderate hepatic impairment.

### Rilpivirine Dosing in Patients with Renal Impairment

- RPV decreases tubular secretion of creatinine and slightly increases measured serum creatinine, but it does not affect glomerular filtration.
- No dose adjustment is necessary in patients with mild or moderate renal impairment. However, RPV should be used with caution in patients with severe renal impairment or end-stage renal disease. These patients should be monitored more frequently for adverse events; renal dysfunction may alter drug absorption, distribution, and metabolism, leading to increased RPV concentrations.
- The FDC tablet Complera **should not** be used in patients with creatinine clearance (CrCl) <50 mL/min, and the FDC tablet Odefsey **should not** be used in patients with CrCl <30

mL/min. Patients with CrCl <30 mL/min who are taking Juluca should be monitored closely.

- When using Complera, see the [TDF section](#) of the guidelines; when using Odefsey, see the [TAF section](#).

**Drug Interactions** (see also the [Adult and Adolescent Antiretroviral Guidelines](#) and the [HIV Drug Interaction Checker](#))

- **Metabolism:** Rilpivirine (RPV) is a cytochrome P450 (CYP) 3A substrate and concentrations may be affected when administered with CYP3A-modulating medications.
- A patient's medication profile should be carefully reviewed for potential drug interactions before RPV is administered.
- Coadministering RPV with drugs that increase gastric pH may decrease plasma concentrations of RPV.
  - Antacids should only be taken at least 2 hours before or at least 4 hours after RPV.
  - H<sub>2</sub> receptor antagonists should only be administered at least 12 hours before or at least 4 hours after RPV.
  - Do not use RPV with proton pump inhibitors.
- Rifampin and rifabutin significantly reduce RPV plasma concentrations; coadministration of rifampin and RPV is **contraindicated**. For patients who are concomitantly receiving rifabutin and RPV, the dose of RPV should be doubled to 50 mg once daily and taken with a meal.
- In a cohort of adolescent patients, RPV exposure was two to three times greater when RPV was administered in combination with darunavir/ritonavir (DRV/r) than when RPV was administered alone.<sup>2</sup>

### **Major Toxicities**

- *More common:* Insomnia, headache, rash.
- *Less common (more severe):* Depression or mood changes, suicidal ideation.
- In studies of adults, 7.3% of patients who were treated with RPV showed a change in adrenal function characterized by an abnormal 250-microgram adrenocorticotrophic hormone (ACTH) stimulation test (peak cortisol level <18.1 micrograms/dL). In a study of adolescents, six out of 30 patients (20%) developed this abnormality.<sup>3</sup> The clinical significance of these results is unknown.

### **Resistance**

The International Antiviral Society-USA (IAS-USA) maintains a [list of updated resistance mutations](#) and the [Stanford University HIV Drug Resistance Database](#) offers a discussion of each mutation.

Transmitted drug resistance to second-generation non-nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitors (NNRTIs) may be present in infants and children who have recently received a diagnosis of HIV.

### **Pediatric Use**

#### *Approval*

With the viral load and antiretroviral (ARV) resistance restrictions noted above, RPV (Edurant) used in combination with other ARV agents, the fixed-dose combination (FDC) tablet emtricitabine/rilpivirine/tenofovir disoproxil fumarate (FTC/RPV/TDF; Complera), and the FDC tablet emtricitabine/rilpivirine/tenofovir alafenamide (FTC/RPV/TAF; Odefsey) all are approved by the Food and Drug Administration

(FDA) for use in persons aged  $\geq 12$  years and weighing  $\geq 35$  kg. The FDC tablet dolutegravir/rilpivirine (DTG/RPV; Juluca) is not approved for use in pediatric or adolescent patients at the time of this review.

### *Efficacy in Clinical Trials*

An RPV-containing regimen has been compared to an efavirenz (EFV)-containing regimen in two large clinical trials in adults, ECHO and THRIVE. In both studies, RPV was shown to be noninferior to EFV. Patients with pretreatment HIV viral loads  $\geq 100,000$  copies/mL who received RPV had higher rates of virologic failure than those who received EFV. These findings resulted in FDA approval for initial therapy with RPV only in patients with HIV viral loads  $\leq 100,000$  copies/mL.<sup>4-7</sup>

A study of ART-naïve adolescents aged 12 to 18 years demonstrated that RPV 25 mg, given once daily in combination with two nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitors (NRTIs), was well tolerated over 48 weeks. In studies of adolescents with baseline viral loads  $\leq 100,000$  copies/mL, 86% had a virologic response at 24 weeks and 79% had a virologic response at 48 weeks. In adolescents with baseline viral loads  $> 100,000$  copies/mL, 38% had a virologic response at 24 weeks and 50% had a virologic response at 48 weeks.<sup>8</sup>

Patients must be able to take RPV on a regular schedule and with a full meal, which may limit its usefulness for some adolescents with irregular schedules. The FDC formulation Odefsey is a small pill and can be useful for certain patients who have difficulty swallowing pills but want to switch from a multipill regimen and who do not have any drug resistance mutations that are associated with the components of Odefsey.

A Spanish multicenter observational study enrolled 17 adolescents (aged  $< 18$  years) who acquired HIV perinatally to receive FTC/RPV/TDF (Complera) as part of an off-label medication use program. At the time of enrollment, 12 patients were on a protease inhibitor-based regimen, four were on an NNRTI-based regimen, and one had not received antiretroviral therapy (ART). After a median follow-up of 90 weeks (for participants with undetectable viral loads at baseline) or 40 weeks (for participants with detectable viral loads at baseline), 86% and 89% of patients, respectively, achieved and maintained an undetectable viral load. None of the patients discontinued RPV-based therapy because of adverse events (AEs); no skin rashes or central nervous system (CNS)-related events were observed. In addition, serum lipids improved and two adolescents with a history of insomnia and abnormal dreams while receiving EFV-based therapy did not report similar problems while receiving RPV-based therapy.<sup>9</sup>

### *Pharmacokinetics*

The pharmacokinetics (PKs), safety, and efficacy of RPV in children aged  $< 12$  years have not been established but are currently being studied in patients aged 6 years to  $< 12$  years and weighing  $\geq 17$  kg (*ClinicalTrials.gov* identifier [NCT00799864](https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/study/NCT00799864)). The Panel on Antiretroviral Therapy and Medical Management of Children Living with HIV (the Panel) has agreed that the use of RPV may be appropriate in certain children aged  $< 12$  years and weighing  $\geq 35$  kg. However, the Panel advises consulting an expert in pediatric HIV infection prior to prescribing RPV for a child in this age and weight group.

An international (India, Thailand, Uganda, and South Africa) Phase 2 trial, Pediatric Study in Adolescents Investigating a New NNRTI TMC278 (PAINT), investigated a 25-mg dose of RPV given in combination with two NRTIs in ARV-naïve adolescents aged 12 years to  $< 18$  years who weighed  $\geq 32$  kg and who had viral loads  $\leq 100,000$  copies/mL.<sup>8</sup> In the dose-finding phase of the study, 11 youth aged  $> 12$  years to  $\leq 15$  years and 12 youth aged  $> 15$  years to  $\leq 18$  years underwent intensive PK assessment after they took an observed dose of RPV with a meal. PKs were comparable to those in adults; results are listed in the table below.<sup>10</sup>

**Table A. Rilpivirine Pharmacokinetics in Adults and Adolescents Aged 12 Years to <18 Years**

Parameter	Adults	Adolescents Aged 12 Years to <18 Years
Dose	RPV 25 mg once daily	RPV 25 mg once daily
Number of Participants Studied	679	34
<b>AUC<sub>24h</sub> (ng•h/mL)</b>		
Mean ± SD	2,235 ± 851	2,424 ± 1,024
Median (Range)	2,096 (198–7,307)	2,269 (417–5,166)
<b>C<sub>0h</sub> (ng/mL)</b>		
Mean ± SD	79 ± 35	85 ± 40
Median (Range)	73 (2–288)	79 (7–202)

**Source:** Adapted from Rilpivirine [package insert]. Food and Drug Administration. 2021. Available at: [https://www.accessdata.fda.gov/drugsatfda\\_docs/label/2021/202022s014lbl.pdf](https://www.accessdata.fda.gov/drugsatfda_docs/label/2021/202022s014lbl.pdf).<sup>3</sup>

**Key:** AUC<sub>24h</sub> = area under the curve after 24 hours; C<sub>0h</sub> = plasma concentration just prior to next dose; RPV = rilpivirine; SD = standard deviation

In a PK study of youth aged 13 to 23 years who received RPV,<sup>2</sup> RPV exposure was comparable to the exposure observed during the PAINT study in patients who received 25-mg doses of RPV without DRV/r and substantially higher than the exposure observed in those who received 25-mg doses of RPV with DRV/r (RPV area under the curve in this study was 6,740 ng•h/mL). No dose adjustments are currently recommended for adults when RPV is coadministered with DRV/r, where a similar two-fold to three-fold increase in RPV exposure has been reported.<sup>3</sup>

RPV has been reported to have fewer CNS AEs than EFV, and it has been promoted as a replacement ARV drug for some patients who experience CNS effects while receiving EFV. However, concern exists that the prolonged half-life of EFV might result in residual drug levels that could have an impact on RPV levels. A Thai study evaluated 20 Thai adolescents 4 weeks after they switched from EFV to RPV. The PK parameters of RPV in this study population were comparable to those in previous pediatric (PAINT) and adult (ECHO/THRIVE) PK substudies. No virologic failure was detected at 12 or 24 weeks and no patients discontinued RPV because of AEs.<sup>11</sup>

### *Simplification of Treatment*

Juluca is an FDC tablet that contains DTG 50 mg and RPV 25 mg. The results from two trials in adults (SWORD-1 and SWORD-2) supported FDA approval of DTG/RPV as a complete regimen for treatment simplification or maintenance therapy in certain patients. The two identical SWORD trials enrolled 1,024 patients with suppressed viral replication who had been on stable ART for at least 6 months and had no history of treatment failure or evidence of resistance mutations that are associated with DTG or RPV. The participants were randomized to receive DTG/RPV (“early switch”) or to continue their suppressive ARV regimen. After 48 weeks of treatment, 95% of patients in both arms maintained HIV RNA <50 copies/mL.<sup>12</sup> After 52 weeks, the participants who had been randomized to continue their suppressive ARV regimen were switched to DTG/RPV (“late switch”). At 148 weeks of treatment, 84% of the early switch patients and 90% of the late switch patients remained virologically suppressed and only 11 patients receiving dual therapy (DTG/RPV) met virologic failure criteria. No integrase inhibitor resistance was identified.<sup>13</sup> More AEs were reported and more AEs led to discontinuation in the DTG/RPV arm during the comparative randomized phase. In a subgroup of SWORD study patients whose original ARV regimen contained TDF, small but statistically significant increases in hip and spine bone mineral density were observed.<sup>14</sup> Although DTG/RPV as Juluca is not approved for use in adolescents, the doses of both component drugs that make up Juluca are approved for use in adolescents. This product may be appropriate for certain adolescents; however, because the strategy of treatment simplification has not been evaluated in adolescents, who may have difficulties

adhering to therapy, the Panel **does not recommend** using Juluca in adolescents and children until more data are available.

### *Long-Acting, Injectable Rilpivirine*

A long-acting, injectable formulation of RPV has recently been approved for co-administration with long-acting, injectable CAB as a complete antiretroviral regimen for adults with HIV RNA levels <50 copies/mL, on a stable antiretroviral (ARV) regimen, with no history of treatment failure, and no known or suspected resistance to CAB or RPV.<sup>15</sup> This formulation has been evaluated in adults as monthly intramuscular injections following an initial oral lead-in to assess toxicity.<sup>16-18</sup> [IMPAACT study 2017](#), More Options for Children and Adolescents (MOCHA), is currently evaluating the safety, tolerability, acceptability, and PKs of this injectable regimen in adolescents. [See Cabotegravir section for more information about this regimen.](#)

### *Toxicity*

In the PAINT study, the observed AEs were similar to those reported in adults (e.g., somnolence, nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain, dizziness, headache). The incidence of depressive disorders was 19.4% (seven of 36 participants) compared to 9% in the Phase 3 trials in adults. The incidence of Grade 3 and 4 depressive disorders was 5.6% (two of 36 participants).<sup>3</sup>

Six out of 30 adolescents (20%) with a normal ACTH stimulation test at baseline developed an abnormal test during the trial. No serious AEs, deaths, or treatment discontinuations were attributed to adrenal insufficiency. The clinical significance of abnormal ACTH stimulation tests is not known, but this finding warrants further evaluation.<sup>3</sup>

### **Crushing Tablets for Administration**

Some cases report DTG/RPV tablets' being crushed and successfully administered via an enteral tube.<sup>19</sup> If DTG/RPV is administered via enteral tube, care should be taken to disperse the tablets completely and flush the tube to avoid clogging.

## References

1. Mehta R, Piscitelli J, Wolstenholme A, et al. The effect of moderate- and high-fat meals on the bioavailability of dolutegravir/rilpivirine fixed-dose combination tablet. *Clin Pharmacol*. 2020;12:49-52. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/32607002>.
2. Foca M, Yogev R, Wiznia A, et al. Rilpivirine pharmacokinetics without and with darunavir/ritonavir once daily in adolescents and young adults. *Pediatr Infect Dis J*. 2016;35(9):e271-274. Available at: <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/27187753>.
3. Food and Drug Administration. Edurant (Rilpivirine) [package insert]. 2021. Available at: [https://www.accessdata.fda.gov/drugsatfda\\_docs/label/2021/202022s014lbl.pdf](https://www.accessdata.fda.gov/drugsatfda_docs/label/2021/202022s014lbl.pdf).
4. Cohen CJ, Andrade-Villanueva J, Clotet B, et al. Rilpivirine versus efavirenz with two background nucleoside or nucleotide reverse transcriptase inhibitors in treatment-naive adults infected with HIV-1 (THRIVE): a Phase 3, randomised, non-inferiority trial. *Lancet*. 2011;378(9787):229-237. Available at: <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/21763935>.
5. Cohen CJ, Molina JM, Cahn P, et al. Efficacy and safety of rilpivirine (TMC278) versus efavirenz at 48 weeks in treatment-naive HIV-1-infected patients: pooled results from the phase 3 double-blind randomized ECHO and THRIVE Trials. *J Acquir Immune Defic Syndr*. 2012;60(1):33-42. Available at: <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/22343174>.
6. Cohen CJ, Molina JM, Casseti I, et al. Week 96 efficacy and safety of rilpivirine in treatment-naive, HIV-1 patients in two phase III randomized trials. *AIDS*. 2013;27(6):939-950. Available at: <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/23211772>.
7. Molina JM, Cahn P, Grinsztejn B, et al. Rilpivirine versus efavirenz with tenofovir and emtricitabine in treatment-

naive adults infected with HIV-1 (ECHO): a phase 3 randomised double-blind active-controlled trial. *Lancet*. 2011;378(9787):238-246. Available at: <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/21763936>.

8. Lombaard J, Bunupuradah T, Flynn PM, et al. Rilpivirine as a treatment for HIV-infected antiretroviral-naive adolescents: week 48 safety, efficacy, virology and pharmacokinetics. *Pediatr Infect Dis J*. 2016; 35(11):1215-1221. Available at: <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/27294305>.
9. Falcon-Neyra L, Palladino C, Navarro Gomez ML, et al. Off-label use of rilpivirine in combination with emtricitabine and tenofovir in HIV-1-infected pediatric patients: a multicenter study. *Medicine (Baltimore)*. 2016;95(24):e3842. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/27310962>.
10. Crauwels H, Hoogstoel A, Vanveggel S, et al. Rilpivirine pharmacokinetics in HIV-1-infected adolescents: a substudy of PAINT (phase II trial). Presented at: Conference on Retroviruses and Opportunistic Infections. 2014. Boston, MA. Available at: <http://www.croiconference.org/sessions/rilpivirine-pharmacokinetics-hiv-1-infected-adolescents-substudy-paint-phase-ii-trial>.
11. Jantarabenjakul W, Anugulruengkitt S, Kasipong N, et al. Pharmacokinetics of rilpivirine and 24-week outcomes after switching from efavirenz in virologically-suppressed HIV-1-infected adolescents. *Antivir Ther*. 2017; 23(3):259-265. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/28994660>.
12. Llibre JM, Hung CC, Brinson C, et al. Efficacy, safety, and tolerability of dolutegravir-rilpivirine for the maintenance of virological suppression in adults with HIV-1: phase 3, randomised, non-inferiority SWORD-1 and SWORD-2 studies. *Lancet*. 2018;391(10123):839-849. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/29310899>.
13. van Wyk J, Orkin C, Rubio R, et al. Durable suppression and low rate of virologic failure 3 years after switch to dolutegravir + rilpivirine 2-drug regimen: 148-week results from the SWORD-1 and -2 randomized clinical trials. *J Acquir Immune Defic Syndr*. 2020;85(3):325-330. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/32675772>.
14. McComsey GA, Lupo S, Parks D, et al. Switch from tenofovir disoproxil fumarate combination to dolutegravir with rilpivirine improves parameters of bone health. *AIDS*. 2018;32(4):477-485. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/29239893>.
15. Food and Drug Administration. Cabenuva (cabotegravir extended-release injectable suspension; rilpivirine extended-release injectable suspension), co-packaged for intramuscular use [package insert]. 2021. Available at: [https://www.accessdata.fda.gov/drugsatfda\\_docs/label/2021/212888s000lbl.pdf](https://www.accessdata.fda.gov/drugsatfda_docs/label/2021/212888s000lbl.pdf).
16. Margolis DA, Gonzalez-Garcia J, Stellbrink HJ, et al. Long-acting intramuscular cabotegravir and rilpivirine in adults with HIV-1 infection (LATTE-2): 96-week results of a randomised, open-label, phase 2b, non-inferiority trial. *Lancet*. 2017;390(10101):1499-1510. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/28750935>.
17. Orkin C, Arasteh K, Gorgolas Hernandez-Mora M, et al. Long-acting cabotegravir and rilpivirine after oral induction for HIV-1 infection. *N Engl J Med*. 2020;382(12):1124-1135. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/32130806>.
18. Swindells S, Andrade-Villanueva JF, Richmond GJ, et al. Long-acting cabotegravir and rilpivirine for maintenance of HIV-1 suppression. *N Engl J Med*. 2020;382(12):1112-1123. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/32130809>.
19. Turley SL, Fulco PP. Enteral administration of twice-daily dolutegravir and rilpivirine as a part of a triple-therapy regimen in a critically ill patient with HIV. *J Int Assoc Provid AIDS Care*. 2017;16(2):117-119. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/28198203>.