



Valacyclovir

Updated: November 25, 2013.

OVERVIEW

Introduction

Valacyclovir is a nucleoside analogue antiviral agent and prodrug of acyclovir which is used in therapy of herpes and varicella-zoster virus infections. Valacyclovir has been associated with rare instances mild, clinically apparent liver injury.

Background

Valacyclovir (val' ay sye' kloe vir), which is sometimes spelled valaciclovir, is an acyclic purine nucleoside analogue that is rapidly converted to acyclovir once absorbed. Valacyclovir has greater oral bioavailability than acyclovir and has similar activity against herpes viruses, including herpes simplex 1 and 2, cytomegalovirus, Epstein-Barr virus and varicella-zoster. Once converted to acyclovir, the drug is phosphorylated intracellularly by viral kinases. The resultant triphosphate competes with guanosine for incorporation into viral DNA, blocking viral DNA polymerase activity. Because its activation requires the presence of viral kinases, valacyclovir is only activated in virally infected cells. Valacyclovir is indicated for therapy of mucocutaneous and genital herpes simplex infections, both type 1 and 2 and for herpes zoster. Valacyclovir was approved for use in the United States in 1995 and is widely used in the treatment and prophylaxis of genital and mucocutaneous herpes simplex infection. Valacyclovir is available as capsules of 500 mg and 1000 mg generically and under the brand name of Valtrex. The usually recommended dose in adults is 500 to 1000 mg once or twice daily. Side effects are uncommon, but include headache, dizziness and gastrointestinal upset.

Hepatotoxicity

Oral therapy with valacyclovir is associated with a low rate of mild-to-moderate serum aminotransferase elevations, but these abnormalities are usually asymptomatic and self-limited even with continuation of therapy. Complicating the attribution of liver test abnormalities to valacyclovir therapy is the fact that enzyme elevations are not uncommon during the course of varicella-zoster infection (shingles) and can progress to clinically apparent hepatitis and even acute liver failure. Clinically apparent liver disease due to valacyclovir itself is rare, but isolated reports have been published. The time to onset was short (1 to 2 weeks) and the course mild, with few symptoms and rapid resolution (Case 1). The pattern of liver injury described was mixed hepatocellular-cholestatic. Immunoallergic features and autoantibodies were absent.

Mechanism of Injury

After absorption, valacyclovir is converted to acyclovir by the liver, which is metabolized intracellularly in viral infected cells and is excreted largely unchanged by the kidneys. Valacyclovir is not activated in cells without viral kinases, perhaps accounting for the absence or rarity of hepatic injury.

Outcome and Management

No instances of acute liver failure or chronic liver injury have been linked to valacyclovir use. The liver injury associated with valacyclovir is usually mild and resolves rapidly. There is no information on possible cross sensitivity of hepatic injury among the various nucleoside analogues used to treat herpes virus infections.

Drug Class: [Antiviral Agents](#)

Other Antiviral Agents for Herpes Virus Infections: [Acyclovir](#), [Cidofovir](#), [Famciclovir](#), [Foscarnet](#), [Ganciclovir](#), [Letermovir](#), [Valganciclovir](#)

CASE REPORT

Case 1. Mild acute hepatitis with jaundice after valacyclovir therapy.

[Modified from: Renkes P, Trechot P, Blain H. Valaciclovir-induced hepatitis. *Acta Clin Belg* 1999; 54: 17-8. [PubMed Citation](#)]

A 71 year old woman with shingles was treated with valacyclovir (3 g daily) for 7 days and developed abdominal and back pains by the end of therapy, leading to hospitalization 2 days later. She was also taking acetaminophen for pain in doses up to 3 g daily. She had no history of liver disease, risk factors for hepatitis or alcohol abuse. She was taking thyroid hormone for hypothyroidism, but no other medications. She had a history of cholecystectomy. On admission, she did not have fever or rash and the abdominal pain was attributed to back strain. Laboratory tests showed elevations in serum ALT and alkaline phosphatase with mild hyperbilirubinemia (Table), but no elevations in serum amylase or creatinine. Valacyclovir was stopped. Tests for hepatitis A, B and C were negative as were autoantibodies. An ultrasound showed a prominent common bile duct (9 mm), but subsequent ERCP did not show obstruction or biliary stones. After 5 days, acetaminophen was stopped and other analgesics were substituted. Two weeks after initial presentation, the liver test abnormalities had resolved.

Key Points

Medication:	Valacyclovir (3 g daily)
Pattern:	Mixed (R=3.5)
Severity:	3+ (jaundice, hospitalization)
Latency:	1 week
Recovery:	Complete in 2 weeks
Other medications:	Acetaminophen, thyroid hormone

Laboratory Values

Time After Starting	Time After Stopping	ALT (U/L)	Alk P (U/L)	Bilirubin (mg/dL)	Other
9 days	2 days	376	246	3.3	Admission:abdominal pain
11 days	4 days	181			
13 days	6 days	33	296	0.6	

Table continued from previous page.

Time After Starting	Time After Stopping	ALT (U/L)	Alk P (U/L)	Bilirubin (mg/dL)	Other
14 days	7 days	27	219		
18 days	11 days	46	243	0.6	
3 weeks	2 weeks	8	78		
Normal Values		<60	<130	<1.2	

Comment

A mild case of liver injury with a mixed pattern of serum enzyme elevations arising by the end of a one-week course of valacyclovir. While she was also taking acetaminophen in somewhat high doses, the pattern of enzyme elevations and absence of renal dysfunction were atypical for acetaminophen toxicity. The possibility of varicella-zoster induced hepatitis should also be considered.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

REPRESENTATIVE TRADE NAMES

Valacyclovir – Generic, Valtrex®

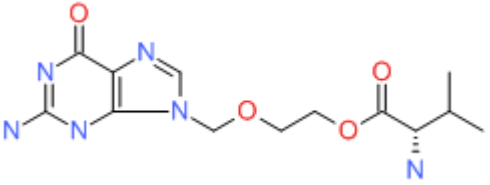
DRUG CLASS

Antiviral Agents

COMPLETE LABELING

Product labeling at DailyMed, National Library of Medicine, NIH

CHEMICAL FORMULA AND STRUCTURE

DRUG	CAS REGISTRY NUMBER	MOLECULAR FORMULA	STRUCTURE
Valacyclovir	124832-26-4	C ₁₃ -H ₂₀ -N ₆ -O ₄	 The chemical structure of Valacyclovir is shown. It consists of a 2-oxo-1,2,3,4-tetrahydropyrimidin-5-ylidene group attached to a 2-oxo-1,2,3,4-tetrahydropyrimidin-5-ylidene group, which is further attached to a 2-oxo-1,2,3,4-tetrahydropyrimidin-5-ylidene group. The structure is a complex heterocyclic system with multiple nitrogen and oxygen atoms.

ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

References updated: 25 November 2013

Zimmerman HJ. Antiviral agents. In, Zimmerman HJ. Hepatotoxicity: the adverse effects of drugs and other chemicals on the liver. 2nd ed. Philadelphia: Lippincott, 1999, pp. 621-3.

(Expert review of antiviral agents and liver injury published in 1999; valacyclovir is not discussed, but acyclovir is said to have not caused "overt hepatic injury").

Núñez M. Herpesviridae treatment. Hepatic toxicity of antiviral agents. In, Kaplowitz N, DeLeve LD, eds. Drug-induced liver disease. 3rd ed. Amsterdam: Elsevier, 2013, pp. 512-3.

(Review of hepatotoxicity of antiviral agents; mentions that valacyclovir has been associated with serum enzyme elevations during oral therapy).

Acosta EP, Flexner C. Antiviral agents(nonretroviral). In, Brunton LL, Chabner BA, Knollman BC, eds. Goodman & Gilman's the pharmacological basis of therapeutics. 12th ed. New York: McGraw-Hill, 2011, pp. 1593-1622.

(Textbook of pharmacology and therapeutics).

Bodsworth NJ, Crooks RJ, Borelli S, Vejlsgaard G, Paavonen J, Worm A-M, Uexkull N, et al., International Valaciclovir HSV Study Group. Genitourin Med 1997; 73: 110-6. PubMed PMID: 9215092.

(Among 999 patients randomized at 48 sites to treatment with acyclovir or valacyclovir for 5 days for recurrent HSV infection, there was equivalent efficacy and "no clinically important changes from screening in any clinical chemistry variable").

Dits H, Frans E, Wilmer A, Van Ranst M, Fevery J, Bobbaers H. Varicella-zoster virus infection associated with acute liver failure. Clin Infect Dis 1998; 27: 209-10. PubMed PMID: 9675478.

(30 year old previously healthy man exposed to a child with chicken pox developed fever, vesicular rash and progressive liver disease [bilirubin 0.82 mg/dL, ALT 27 rising to 1650 U/L, Alk P not given, INR 1.02 rising to 10.44], with multiorgan failure and death, culture of liver showing varicella zoster virus).

Renkes P, Trechot P, Blain H. Valaciclovir-induced hepatitis. Acta Clin Belg 1999; 54: 17-8. PubMed PMID: 10192972.

(71 year old woman with shingles developed abdominal pain 7 days after starting valacyclovir and acetaminophen [3 g/day] with ALT 376 U/L, Alk P 246 U/L and bilirubin 3.3 mg/dL, resolving within 2 weeks of stopping: Case 1).

Ormrod D, Scott LJ, Perrry CM. Valaciclovir: a review of its long term utility in the management of genital herpes simplex virus and cytomegalovirus infections. Drugs 2000; 59: 839-63. PubMed PMID: 10804039.

(Review of efficacy and safety of long term valacyclovir use; rates of side effects are similar in frequency to those in patients on acyclovir and on placebo; a single case of hepatitis due to valacyclovir has been reported in abstract form).

Mantadakis E, Anagnostatou N, Danilatou V, Markaki EA, Spanaki AM, Briassoulis G, Kalmanti M. Fulminant hepatitis due to varicella zoster virus in a girl with acute lymphoblastic leukemia in remission: report of a case and review. J Pediatr Hematol Oncol 2005; 27: 551-3. PubMed PMID: 16217259.

(4 year old girl on dexamethasone while in remission from acute leukemia developed abdominal pain followed by worsening liver tests and progressive liver failure [bilirubin 0.9 rising to 2.6 mg/dL, ALT 3790 U/L, INR 2.68 rising to 4.38], autopsy showing massive liver necrosis and varicella zoster virus).

Brantley JS, Hicks L, Sra K, Tying SK. Valacyclovir for the treatment of genital herpes. Expert Rev Anti Infect Ther 2006; 4: 367-76. PubMed PMID: 16771614.

(Review of chemistry, pharmacology, efficacy and safety of valacyclovir in treating genital herpes; side effect profile is similar to acyclovir with no significant drug interactions; no mention of ALT elevations or hepatotoxicity).

Drugs for non-HIV viral infections. Treat Guidel Med Lett 2007; 5: 59-70. PubMed PMID: 17565338.

(Review of status of non-antiretroviral antiviral agents for prevention and treatment of herpes, varicella-zoster, cytomegalovirus, influenza A and B, and hepatitis B and C; no mention of liver related side effects for valacyclovir).

Breuer J, Whitley R. Varicella zoster virus: natural history and current therapies of varicella and herpes zoster. Herpes 2007; 14 Suppl 2: 25-9. PubMed PMID: 17939892.

(Review of use of antiviral agents in herpes virus infections).

Chalasanani N, Fontana RJ, Bonkovsky HL, Watkins PB, Davern T, Serrano J, Yang H, Rochon J; Drug Induced Liver Injury Network (DILIN). Causes, clinical features, and outcomes from a prospective study of drug-induced liver injury in the United States. *Gastroenterology* 2008; 135: 1924-34. PubMed PMID: 18955056.

(Among 300 cases of drug induced liver disease in the US collected between 2004 and 2008, 8 were attributed to antiviral agents including one due to valacyclovir; 50 year old woman with shingles developed jaundice 10 days after stopping a 2 week course of valacyclovir [peak bilirubin 6.4 mg/dL, ALT 785 U/L, Alk P 666 U/L]).

Mizoguchi F, Nakamura S, Iwai H, Kubota T, Miyasaka N. Varicella-zoster virus hepatitis in polymyositis. *Mod Rheumatol* 2008; 18: 301-5. PubMed PMID: 18360803.

(31 year old woman with polymyositis on prednisolone and methotrexate developed fever, pustular rash and hepatitis [bilirubin not given, ALT 230 rising to 4795 U/L], resolving with acyclovir, prednisolone and plasmapheresis therapy).

Al-Hamoudi WK. Severe autoimmune hepatitis triggered by varicella zoster infection. *World J Gastroenterol* 2009; 15: 1004-6. PubMed PMID: 19248202.

(23 year old man developed jaundice within a month and while recovering from chicken pox [bilirubin 24.8 mg/dL, ALT 1066 U/L, Alk P 185 U/L, IgG 2050 mg/dL, ANA negative], responding to prednisone, but with relapses when drug was stopped or dose reduced).

Reuben A, Koch DG, Lee WM; Acute Liver Failure Study Group. Drug-induced acute liver failure: results of a U.S. multicenter, prospective study. *Hepatology* 2010; 52: 2065-76. PubMed PMID: 20949552.

(Among 1198 patients with acute liver failure enrolled in a US prospective study between 1998 and 2007, 133 were attributed to drug induced liver injury, 4 of which were due to antiretroviral agents, but none were attributed to an antiherpes virus agent).

Antiviral drugs. *Treat Guidel Med Lett* 2013; 11 (127): 19-30. PubMed PMID: 23459414.

(Review of safety and efficacy of valacyclovir treatment and prophylaxis against varicella and herpes zoster infections; mentions that it is converted to acyclovir and its side effects are likely to be similar; does not specifically mention liver injury).

Drebbler U, Preuss SF, Kasper HU, Wieland U, Dienes HP. Postoperative fulminant varicella zoster virus hepatitis with fatal outcome: a case report. *Z Gastroenterol* 2008; 46: 45-7. PubMed PMID: 18188815.

(49 year old man with laryngeal cancer developed liver injury 15 days after laryngectomy [bilirubin and Alk P not given, ALT 1332 U/L], with progressive hepatic failure and death; autopsy showing coagulative necrosis and viral inclusions in adjacent hepatocytes, typical of varicella zoster hepatitis).