Drug-Drug Interaction Watch List

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Analgesics Tramadol*	**Genitourinary** Phosphodiesterase-5 inhibitors
Anticonvulsants Carbamazepine Phenobarbital Phenytoin Valproic Acid	**Hematological** Clopidogrel Warfarin ***– most common drug involved in drug-drug interactions***
Anti-Infectives Antimalarials Antiretrovirals Azole antifungals – Ketoconazole, Fluconazole Clindamycin Fluoroquinolones – Ciprofloxacin, Levofloxacin Ivermectin Macrolide antibiotics – Azithromycin, Clarithromycin, Erythromycin Metronidazole Propranolol Rifamycins – Rifampin, Rifapentine, Rifabutin Sulfamethoxazole/Trimethoprim Terbinafine	**Hormone Modifiers** Oral contraceptives
Cardiovascular Amiodarone Amlodipine Diltiazem Nifedipine Digoxin Nitrates – Nitroglycerin, Isosorbide Statins Potassium Supplements/Potassium Sparing meds Verapamil	**Neurological and Psychotherapeutics** Anticholinergics Lithium SSRIs – Fluoxetine, Fluvoxamine, Paroxetine**
Gastrointestinal Cimetidine	**Respiratory** Theophylline

Drug Interaction Checkers (if further assessment required):

Medscape: https://reference.medscape.com/drug-interactionchecker

WebMD: https://www.webmd.com/interaction-checker/default.htm

*UpToDate.com - **Substrate** of CYP2B6 (minor), CYP2D6 (major), CYP3A4 (major)

**UpToDate.com - The specific cytochrome enzymes that each drug and their metabolites potently or moderately inhibit are as follows:

- Citalopram, Escitalopram, Sertraline – none
- Fluoxetine – CYP2D6 (potent) and 2C19 (moderate)
- Fluvoxamine – CYP1A2 (potent) and 2C19 (moderate)
- Paroxetine – CYP2D6 (potent)

All SSRIs weakly inhibit one or more other cytochrome P450 drug metabolizing enzymes. However, weak inhibition of CYP450 metabolism rarely alters the levels or activity of other medications to a degree that is clinically significant.

References:

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https://www.currytbcenter.ucsf.edu/sites/default/files/2022-12/Rifamycin_2022.pdf