

Attachment A – Tables

Potential Drug-Drug Interactions (DDI)

Table 1: Drug Pairs by Class for Drug-Drug Interactions (DDIs)

Object Drug Class (Drugs)	Precipitant Drug Class (Drugs)
Anticoagulants (warfarin)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ NSAIDs (celecoxib, diclofenac, etodolac, fenoprofen, flurbiprofen, ibuprofen, indomethacin, ketoprofen, ketorolac, meclofenamate, mefenamic acid, nabumetone, naproxen, oxaprozin, piroxicam, sulindac, tolmetin) ○ Thyroid hormones (levothyroxine, liothyronine, liotrix, thyroid) ○ Anabolic steroids (danazol, fluoxymesterone, methyltestosterone, oxandrolone, oxymetholone, stanozolol) ○ Quinolone antibiotics (ciprofloxacin, levofloxacin, moxifloxacin, norfloxacin, ofloxacin) ○ Macrolide antibiotics (azithromycin, clarithromycin, dirithromycin, erythromycin, telithromycin) ○ Sulfonamides (sulfamethoxazole, sulfasalazine, sulfisoxazole) ○ Tetracyclines (demeclocycline, doxycycline, minocycline, tetracycline) ○ Others (amiodarone, cimetidine, metronidazole, sulfapyrazone)
Cardiac glycosides (digoxin)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Macrolide antibiotics (clarithromycin, erythromycin)
Antimetabolites (methotrexate)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Folate antagonists (trimethoprim)
MAO inhibitors (isocarboxazid, phenelzine, selegiline, tranylcypromine)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ CNS stimulants (amphetamine, benzphetamine, dexamethylphenidate, dextroamphetamine, diethylpropion, methamphetamine, methylphenidate, phendimetrazine, phentermine, sibutramine) ○ SSRI (escitalopram, citalopram, duloxetine, fluoxetine, fluvoxamine, nefazodone, paroxetine, sertraline, venlafaxine)
Antipsychotics (pimozide)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Macrolide antibiotics (azithromycin, clarithromycin, dirithromycin, erythromycin, telithromycin)
Nitrates (nitroglycerin, isosorbide dinitrate/mononitrate)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ PDE-5 inhibitors (sildenafil, tadalafil, vardenafil)
Thiopurines (azathioprine, mercaptopurine)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Xanthine oxidase inhibitors (allopurinol)
ACEIs (benazepril, captopril, enalapril, enalaprilat, fosinopril, lisinopril, moexipril, perindopril, quinapril, ramipril, trandolapril) ARBs (candesartan, eprosartan, irbesartan, losartan, olmesartan, telmisartan, valsartan)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Potassium-sparing diuretics (amiloride, spironolactone, triamterene)
Beta-blockers (acebutolol, atenolol, betaxolol, carteolol, esmolol,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Calcium channel blockers (verapamil)

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Object Drug Class (Drugs)	Precipitant Drug Class (Drugs)
metoprolol, nadolol, penbutolol, pindolol, propranolol, timolol)	
Antiadrenergics (clonidine)	○ Beta-blockers (acebutolol, atenolol, betaxolol, carteolol, esmolol, metoprolol, nadolol, penbutolol, pindolol, propranolol, timolol)

Adapted from Tatro¹. Note: Obsolete drug products are excluded with an inactive date more than 3 years prior to the beginning of the 2007 measurement period. Excludes the following routes of administration: external (EX), mouth/throat (MT), ophthalmic (OP), otic (OT), and route does not apply (XX). Also excludes rofecoxib and valdecoxib, which have been withdrawn from the US market. All other formulations and combination products of the active ingredients listed are included unless otherwise specified.

Legend: NSAID = non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs; MAO inhibitors = monoamine oxidase inhibitors; SSRI = selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors; CNS = central nervous system; ACEIs = angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitors; ARBs = angiotensin-II receptor blockers

¹ Tatro, D. S. (Ed.). (2007). *Drug interaction facts: Facts and comparison*. Conshohocken, PA: Wolters Kluwer Health.