



ANTIMICROBIAL DRUG INTERACTIONS

To be used with "Significant Drug Interactions with Antimicrobials"

Antimicrobial Drug Interactions

A Drug interaction is the impact of another substance (such as another medication, nutritional supplement including herbal products, food, or substances used in diagnostic studies) upon a medication. The interactions may alter absorption, distribution, metabolism, or elimination of a medication and these interactions may decrease the effectiveness of the medication or increase the potential for adverse consequences

Warfarin Drug Interactions With Antimicrobials

Warfarin interactions are important because they may:

- Significantly increase warfarin levels associated with life-threatening bleeding, or
- Decrease warfarin to ineffective levels, or
- Increase or decrease the serum concentration of the interacting medication

Monitor residents for bleeding, bruising and INR when taking warfarin with the following medications

Azoles	Cephalosporins	Quinolones	Macrolides
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Fluconazole• Itraconazole• Ketoconazole• Miconazole• Posaconazole	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Cefotetan• Cefazolin• Cefoxitin• Ceftriaxone	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ciprofloxacin• Levofloxacin• Moxifloxacin• Norfloxacin• Ofloxacin	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Azithromycin• Clarithromycin• Erythromycin
Penicillins	Tetracyclines	Sulfas	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Piperacillin,• Piperacillin/Tazobactam• Amoxicillin• Amoxicillin/Clavulanate• Ampicillin	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ampicillin/Sulbactam• Penicillin G• Penicillin G Benzathine• Penicillin G Procaine• Ticarcillin/Clavulanate	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Tetracycline• Demeclocycline• Doxycycline• Minocycline	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Trimethoprim/ Sulfamethoxazole (TMP/ SMX)