



Appendix A: Important Interactions with Warfarin (Medications, Foods, Herbs and Supplements)

- Starting, changing or stopping any drug, herbal product, or supplement can potentially affect the activity of warfarin. Monitoring frequency should be increased.
- The following list includes only commonly used agents and only those with more than two case reports of clinically significant interaction and/or serious adverse effect. For a complete listing refer to the drug monograph.
- For further information on food interactions with warfarin, refer to HealthLink BC (website: www.healthlinkbc.ca).

| Examples of Medications | | |
|---|--|---|
| Increased bleeding risk due to increased effect of warfarin: ↑ INR | | Decreased effect warfarin: ↓ INR |
| Analgesics <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acetaminophen¹ • aspirin (high dose) • salicylates, topical • tramadol Antiarrhythmics <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • amiodarone • propafenone Antibiotics <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • amoxicillin • cephalosporins (some) • isoniazid • fluoroquinolones² • macrolides³ • metronidazole • sulfonamides • telithromycin • tetracyclines⁴ | Anticonvulsants <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • phenytoin (early on) • sodium valproate Antidepressants <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • duloxetine • venlafaxine • SSRI <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - fluoxetine - fluvoxamine - paroxetine - sertraline - citalopram Antifungals <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • fluconazole • itraconazole • ketoconazole • miconazole (oral, vaginal) • voriconazole | Antihyperlipidemics <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ezetimibe • fenofibrate • fluvastatin • gemfibrozil • rosuvastatin Other <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • allopurinol • cimetidine • corticosteroids (oral) • proton pump inhibitors (PPI) – isolated case reports with all PPIs • thyroid supplements |
| Antibiotics <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • rifampin Antidepressants <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • trazodone Antiepileptics <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • carbamazepine • phenobarbitone • primidone • phenytoin (later on) Other <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • antithyroid agents • cholestyramine | | |
| Increased bleeding risk due to non-warfarin mechanisms | | |
| Analgesics <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • aspirin • Cox II Inhibitors • Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs | Anticoagulants/Antiplatelet agents Antidepressants <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors | |
| Foods, Herbs and Supplements | | |
| Increased bleeding risk due to increased effect of warfarin: ↑ INR | | Decreased effect warfarin: ↓ INR |
| Alcohol (binges) ⁵ Birch Chitosan Cranberry juice/extract (dose dependent) | Danshen Dong Quai Fish oil Garlic supplements ⁶ | Glucosamine±chondroitin Grapefruit Mango Papaya extract |
| Increased bleeding risk due to non-warfarin mechanisms Alcohol (heavy drinkers) Garlic supplements ⁶ | | Alcohol (chronic) ⁵ Coenzyme Q10 Ginseng (American, Asian) Smoking St. John's Wort Vitamin C (high dose) Vitamin K |

Footnotes:

1. Randomized controlled trials suggest 2-4 g acetaminophen daily has a clinically significant effect on INR [Parra, 2007; Mahe, 2006]
2. Fluoroquinolones e.g., ciprofloxacin, Levofloxacin, moxifloxacin.
3. Macrolides include azithromycin, erythromycin, and clarithromycin.
4. Tetracyclines including tetracycline and doxycycline.
5. Consuming small or moderate amounts of alcohol in patients with normal liver function is unlikely to have an effect.
6. Consuming foods with small amounts of garlic is unlikely to have an effect.