

Warfarin and Other Medication

Many people with Atrial Fibrillation may find that Warfarin therapy is recommended to thin the blood and reduce their risk of stroke.

Warfarin is a very effective medication however it does require regular monitoring to assess how thin it makes the blood. It works by interfering with how the liver uses the Vitamin K taken in our diet. Many other medications are also broken down by the liver and may affect how effectively Warfarin thins the blood. This can increase the effect of Warfarin and thus require a lower dose to be taken or it may decrease the effect of Warfarin requiring a higher dose needing to be taken.

Being on both Warfarin and medications that will effect its actions is not a problem when taken in the long term, however when such drugs are started or their dose changed then increased monitoring of the INR is required.

Medications that **increase** the effects of Warfarin include:

- **Amiodarone** Heart rhythm medication
- **Aspirin** Pain killer
- **Allopurinol** Used in Gout
- **Ampicillin** Antibiotic
- **Atorvastatin** Cholesterol medication
- **Celecoxib** Anti-inflammatory pain killer
- **Cefalexin** Antibiotic
- **Cefradine** Antibiotic
- **Cimetidine** Indigestion and stomach ulcer healing medication
- **Citalopram** Anti-depressant
- **Ciprofloxacin** Antibiotic
- **Clarithromycin** Antibiotic
- **Clopidogrel** Anti-platelet medication
- **Cranberry Juice** Drink
- **Dexamethadone** Oral Steroid medication (at high dose only)

- **Diclofenac** Anti-inflammatory pain killer
- **Dipyridamole** Anti-platelet medication
- **Disulfiram** Used in Alcohol misuse therapy
- **Entacapone** Used in Parkinson's disease
- **Erythromycin** Antibiotic
- **Esomeprazole** Indigestion and stomach ulcer healing medication
- **Etodolac** Anti-inflammatory pain killer
- **Ezetimibe** Cholesterol medication
- **Fluconazole** As oral anti-fungal medication
- **Flutamide** Used in prostate cancer
- **Fluoxetine** Anti-depressant
- **Glucosamine** Health supplement for joint pain
- **Ibuprofen** Anti-inflammatory pain killer
- **Itraconazole** As oral anti-fungal medication
- **Ketoconazole** As oral anti-fungal medication
- **Levothyroxine** Thyroid replacement hormone
- **Mefenamic Acid** Anti-inflammatory pain killer and used for period pain
- **Meloxicam** Anti-inflammatory pain killer
- **Metronidazole** Antibiotic
- **Miconazole** As oral or topical anti-fungal medication
- **Mirtazepine** Anti-depressant
- **Neomycin** Antibiotic
- **Norfloxacine** Antibiotic
- **Omeprazole** Indigestion and stomach ulcer healing medication
- **Orlistat** Anti-obesity medication
- **Oxytetracycline** Antibiotic
- **Piroxicam** Anti-inflammatory pain killer

• Pantoprazole	Indigestion and stomach ulcer healing medication	Medications that decrease the effect of Warfarin include:	
• Paroxetine	Anti-depressant	• Barbiturates	Sedative medication
• Prednisolone	Oral Steroid medication (at high dose only)	• Bosentan	
• Proguanil	Malaria treatment and prophylaxis	• Carbamazepine	Anti-epileptic medication
• Rosuvastatin	Cholesterol medication	• Griseofulvin	As an oral anti-fungal medication
• Sertraline	Anti-depressant	• Phenytoin	Anti-epileptic medication
• Sibutramine	Anti-obesity medication	• Primidone	Anti-epileptic medication
• Simvastatin	Cholesterol medication	• Rifampicin	Antibiotic
• Sixaxentan		• St John's Wort	Anti-depressant (use with Warfarin is not recommended)
• Sodium Valporate	Anti-epileptic medication	• Sucralfate	Indigestion and stomach ulcer healing medication
• Sulfinpyrazone	Gout medication	• Vitamin K	Vitamin supplement
• Tamoxifen	Used in breast cancer		
• Tetracycline	Antibiotic		
• Testosterone	Male hormone supplement		
• Tramadol	Pain Killer		
• Trimethoprim	Antibiotic		
• Venlafaxine	Anti-depressant		

THIS LIST IS NOT INTENDED TO BE COMPREHENSIVE BUT HELPFUL AS A GUIDE

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