

Coumadin drug interaction:

Drugs that increase INR	Drugs that decrease INR
<p>Acetaminophen Allopurinol Amiodarone Androgens (eg, methyltestosterone, oxandrolone, testosterone) Antibiotics: Penicillins (amoxicillin, amoxicillin-clavulanate) Exceptions: Dicloxacillin and nafcillin may decrease the INR Doxycycline Cephalosporins Fluoroquinolones (ciprofloxacin, levofloxacin, moxifloxacin, norfloxacin) Macrolides (azithromycin, erythromycin, clarithromycin) Metronidazole Trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole Azole antifungals (fluconazole, miconazole [oral], voriconazole) Cancer therapies: Capecitabine, Fluorouracil (5-FU), Imatinib, Tamoxifen Cholesterol-lowering agents (eg, gemfibrozil, fenofibrate, fluvastatin, lovastatin, rosuvastatin, simvastatin) Exception: Cholestyramine may decrease the INR Cimetidine Glucocorticoids (prednisone, methylprednisolone) Omeprazole (case reports with other proton pump inhibitors) Serotonin reuptake inhibitors (duloxetine, fluoxetine, fluvoxamine, sertraline, venlafaxine) Tramadol</p>	<p>Antibiotics: Dicloxacillin Griseofulvin Nafcillin Rifampin</p> <p>Azathioprine</p> <p>Enzyme-inducing antiepileptic drugs (carbamazepine, phenobarbital, phenytoin [mixed effects described])</p> <p>Cholestyramine</p> <p>Herbal remedies (eg, St John's wort)</p> <p>Ritonavir</p> <p>Sucralfate</p> <p>Vitamin K</p>

Question:

A 70 year-old patient is taking Coumadin for atrial fibrillation. His most recent INR is 4. Possible causes of this elevated INR include:

- a. Concomitant use of Vitamin K
- b. Over the counter St John's Worst
- c. Sucralfate
- d. Tramadol

Answer: D – Use of Tramadol can increase INR in patients taking coumadin