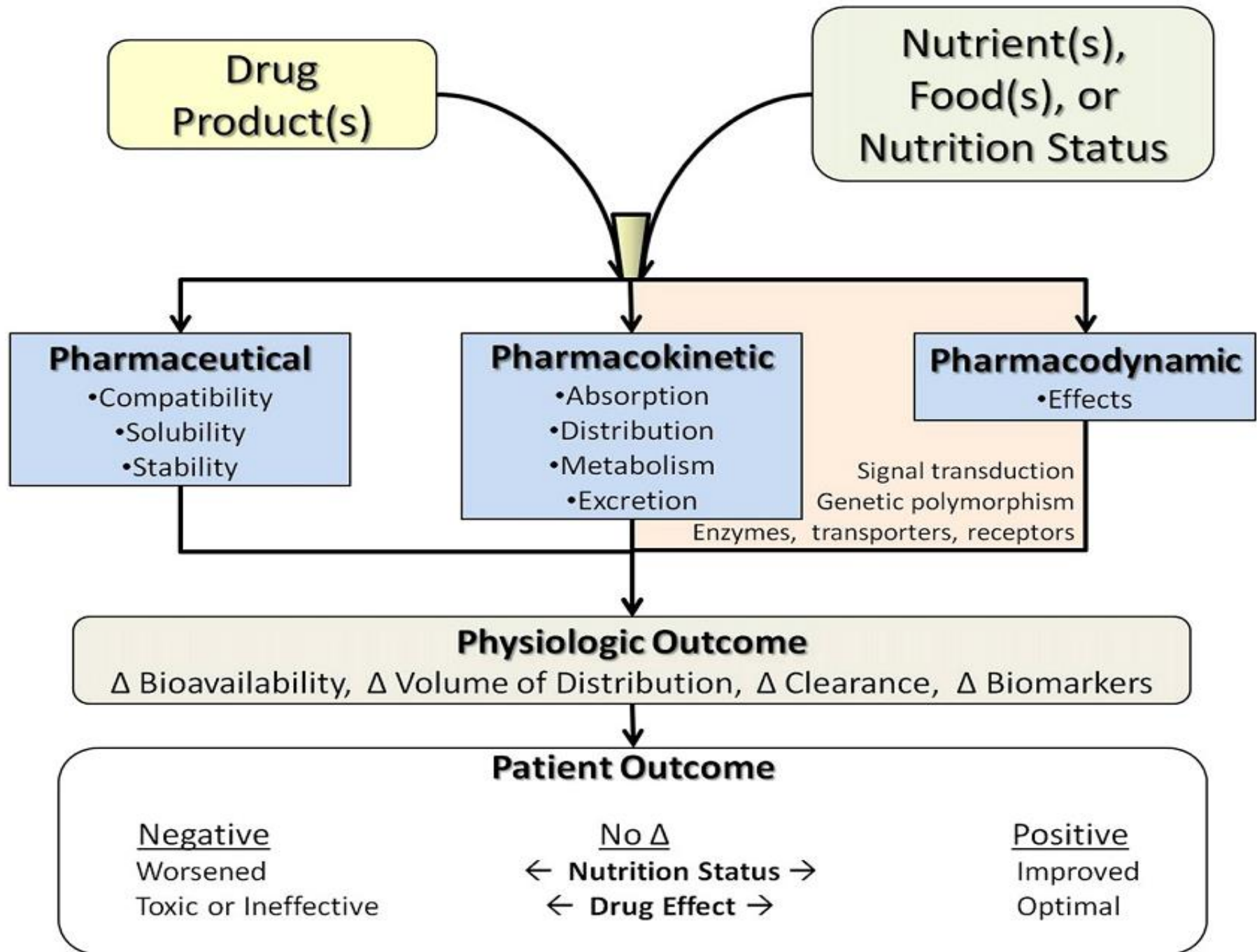


# **INTERAKSI OBAT**

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**2020**

- **Interaksi obat = Perubahan aktivitas farmakologi suatu obat dengan adanya pemakaian bersama dengan substansi lain (obat herbal/ jamu/ alkohol/ makanan)**
- **Interaksi dapat terjadi antara :**
  - **Obat - obat → contoh ?**
  - **Obat - makanan (drug-food) → contoh ?**
  - **obat - nutrient (drug-nutrient)**
  - **Obat - obat tradisional → contoh ?**



**Drug Product(s)**

**Nutrient(s), Food(s), or Nutrition Status**

**Pharmaceutical**

- Compatibility
- Solubility
- Stability

**Pharmacokinetic**

- Absorption
- Distribution
- Metabolism
- Excretion

**Pharmacodynamic**

- Effects

Signal transduction  
Genetic polymorphism  
Enzymes, transporters, receptors

**Physiologic Outcome**

$\Delta$  Bioavailability,  $\Delta$  Volume of Distribution,  $\Delta$  Clearance,  $\Delta$  Biomarkers

**Patient Outcome**

<u>Negative</u> Worsened Toxic or Ineffective	<u>No <math>\Delta</math></u> ← Nutrition Status → ← Drug Effect →	<u>Positive</u> Improved Optimal
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# DRUG-DRUG INTERACTION

- Untuk mencapai tujuan terapi / mengobati beberapa penyakit dalam waktu bersamaan → *multiple drugs therapy* → interaksi obat ???
- Perkiraan insiden interaksi obat di klinik :
  - > 10 obat → 3-5 %
  - 10-20 obat → 20%
- Perkiraan ES yang terjadi pada pasien yang menerima :
  - > 5 obat → 4%
  - 6-10 obat → 10%
  - 11-15 obat → 28%
  - 16-20 obat → 54%

# Epidemiologi interaksi obat

- **The Boston Collaborative Drug Surveillance Program :**  
4,3 % pasien mengalami ADR,  
6,5 %-nya terkait dengan interaksi obat
- **Havard Medical Practice Study :** 2% pasien mengalami ADR akibat interaksi obat
- **Di Australia:** 4,4 % ADR karena interaksi obat
- **Di Swedia :** 1,9% insidensi interaksi obat

# DAMPAK INTERAKSI OBAT

- Interaksi obat mengakibatkan :
  - ✓ Berkurang atau hilangnya efek terapi.
  - ✓ Meningkatnya efek obat, dan dapat terjadi reaksi toksik obat
- Dalam bbrp hal mungkin menguntungkan → dokter membiarkan terjadi → mis: penisilin dengan probenesid → meningkatkan serum level penisilin dan memperlama  $t_{1/2}$
- Signifikansi dampak interaksi obat dipengaruhi banyak faktor a.l.:
  - faktor obat : rentang tx, dosis obat, kadar dalam serum, cara pemberian,, durasi terapi
  - faktor pasien: umur, gender, BB, termasuk high risk ?, genetik, kemampuan metabolisme dan ekskresi, dll

## **Table 1**

### **Conditions that Place Patients at High Risk for Drug Interactions**

#### **High risk associated with the severity of disease state being treated**

Aplastic anemia  
Asthma  
Cardiac arrhythmia  
Critical care/intensive care patients  
Diabetes  
Epilepsy  
Hepatic disease  
Hypothyroid

#### **High risk associated with drug interaction potential of related therapy**

Autoimmune disorders  
Cardiovascular disease  
Gastrointestinal disease  
Infection  
Psychiatric disorders  
Respiratory disorders  
Seizure disorders

## **Table 2**

### **Drugs With Narrow Therapeutic Index**

**Aminoglycoside antibiotics  
(gentamicin, tobramycin)**

**Anticoagulants (warfarin, heparins)**

**Aspirin**

**Carbamazepine**

**Conjugated estrogens**

**Cyclosporine**

**Digoxin**

**Esterified estrogens**

**Hypoglycemic agents**

**Levothyroxine sodium**

**Lithium**

**Phenytoin**

**Procainamide**

**Quinidine sulfate/gluconate**

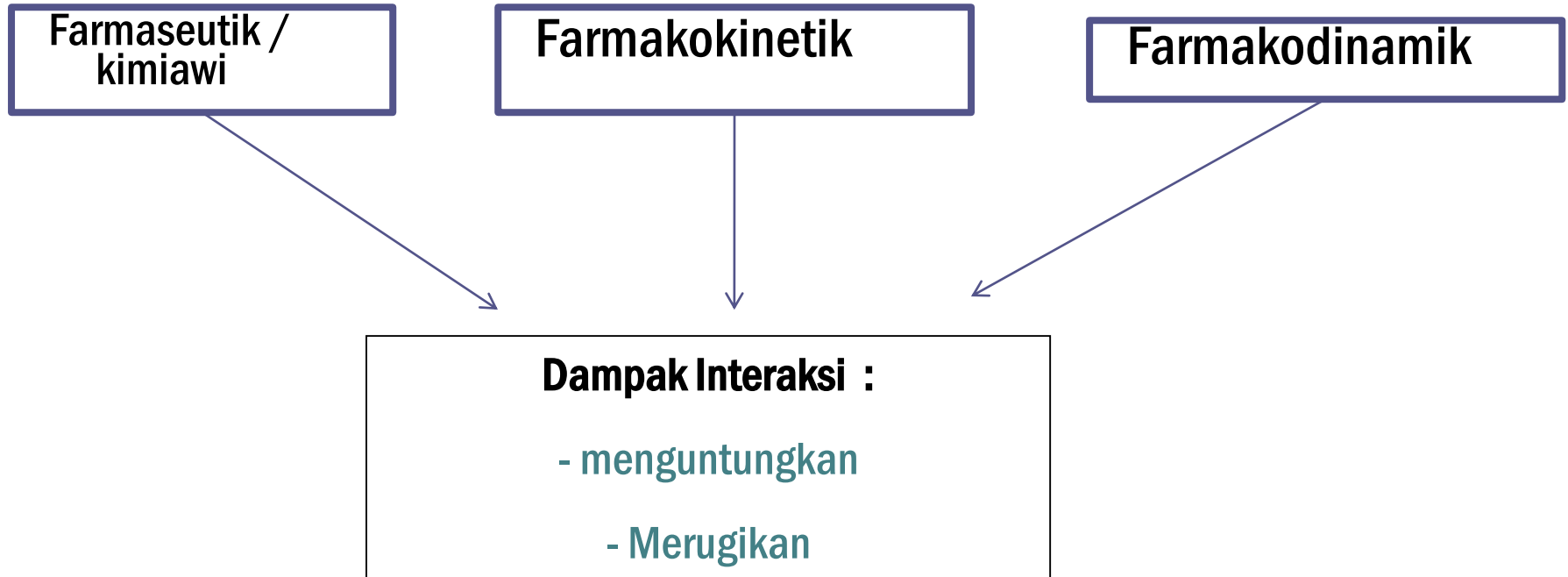
**Theophylline**

**Tricyclic antidepressants**

**Valproic acid**



# Mekanisme Interaksi obat



## MENGUNTUNGGKAN

- Me ↑ absorpsi → me ↑ bioavailabilitas → **efek ↑**
- Gastric emptying ↑ →
  - onset Ox lbh cpt,
  - degradasi Ox yg tdk tahan asam ↓ → me ↑ bioavailabilitas
- Menghamb metab → **durasi lbh lama**
- Hamb ekskresi → durasi lbh lama

## MERUGIKAN

- Hamb absorpsi
- Me ↑ bioavailabilitas → **efek ↑** (toksik pd Ox therapeutic window sempit)
- Menghamb metab, ekskresi → **durasi lbh lama** (toksik pd Ox therapeutic window sempit)
- Bakteriostatik-bakteriosidik

# Interaksi Farmaseutik / kimiawi

- Terjadi diluar tubuh (sebelum obat diberikan) antara obat yg tak dpt bercampur
- Obat sebelum diberikan dapat berinteraksi satu sama lain secara fisik / kimia
  - ~ obat dicampur jadi satu dalam bentuk bubuk kemudian dibungkus jadi puyer atau dimasukkan dalam kapsul
    - Pencampuran menyebabkan interaksi langsung secara fisika/kimia yang menghasilkan : warna, endapan = inaktivitas obat
    - Penurunan titik kelarutan, penurunan titik beku pada interaksi secara fisik.
    - Reaksi hidrolisa saat pembuatan atau dalam penyiapan pada interaksi kimia dapat menyebabkan inkompatibilitas sediaan obat
  - ~ obat parenteral dicampur jadi satu sebelum disuntikkan
    - Pencampuran gentamisin + Karbensilin → Inaktivasi
    - Pencampuran Penisilin G + Vit C → Inaktivasi
    - Pencampuran Amfoterisin + NaCl Fisiologis → inaktivasi

# INTERAKSI FARMAKOKINETIK

Interaksi farmakokinetik = interaksi antar 2 atau lebih obat yang diberikan bersamaan dan saling mempengaruhi dalam proses ADME (absorpsi, distribusi, metabolisme, dan eliminasi) sehingga dapat meningkatkan atau menurunkan salah satu kadar obat dalam darah.

# **Interaksi dalam Proses Absorpsi**

- **Kompleksasi dan adsorpsi (interaksi langsung)**
- **Perubahan pH saluran pencernaan**
- **Perubahan motilitas atau laju pengosongan lambung**
- **Penghambatan enzim pencernaan**
- **Perubahan flora saluran pencernaan**

# **Kompleksasi dan adsorbsi (interaksi langsung)**

- terjadi reaksi/pembentukan senyawa kompleks antar senyawa obat yang mengakibatkan salah satu atau semuanya dari macam obat mengalami penurunan kecepatan absorpsi.
- Interaksi ini dapat dihindarkan bila obat yang berinteraksi diberikan dalam jangka waktu minimal 2 jam

OBAT A	OBAT B	EFEK INTERAKSI
Tetrasiklin	<p>Antasida (mengandung ion logam bervalensi 2 :Ca<sup>2+</sup>, Al<sup>2+</sup> Mg<sup>2+</sup> dll)</p> <p>Susu bermineral (mengandung logam Ca<sup>2+</sup>)</p>	Terbentuk kelat tak terabsorpsi. Absorpsi tetrasiklin dan logam tertentu (Fe <sup>2+</sup> ) berkurang
Levodopa	FeSO <sub>4</sub>	Terbentuk kompleks kelat, absorpsi levodopa berkurang
Digoksin, Digitoksin	Kolestiramin, kortikosteroid, tiroksin	Pengikatan obat A oleh obat B, absorpsi obat A berkurang
Digoksin, Linkomisin	Kaolin-pektin	Sda
Rifampisin	Bentonit (bahan pengisi tablet)	Sda

# Perubahan pH saluran pencernaan

- **Antasida** → ubah pH saluran cerna jd lebih alkalis →
  - obat asam terionisasi → obat asam kurang terabsorpsi (aspirin)
  - mengurangi pengrusakan obat yang tidak tahan asam → bioavailabilitas ↑ (mis ampisilin)
- **Antasida, obat antikolinergik, penghambatan H<sub>2</sub>, atau inhibitor pompa proton (misalnya omeprazol) → kelarutan (disolusi) obat yg butuh medium asam ↓ (mis. Ketokonazol).**



# Perubahan laju pengosongan lambung

- Kecepatan pengosongan lambung biasanya hanya mempengaruhi kecepatan memulai absorpsi, onset obat, waktu puncak tanpa mempengaruhi jumlah obat yang diabsorpsi (bioavailabilitas)

OBAT A	OBAT B	EFEK INTERAKSI
Antikolinergik	Parasetamol	Obat A memperlambat obat B keluar dari lambung, absorpsi B terhambat
Antidepresi trisiklik	Diazepam	
Analgesik narkotik	Fenilbutazon	
	Propranolol	
	Levodopa	
Antikolinergik	Digoksin	Obat A memperlama transit di usus, absorpsi B meningkat
Metoklopramid	Parasetamol	Obat A mempercepat obat B keluar dari lambung, absorpsi B cepat
	Diazepam	
	Fenilbutazon	
	Propranolol	

# Penghambatan enzim pencernaan

		<b>Efek</b>
Allopurinol	Fe 2+	Allopurinol menghambat enz yg berperan dlm absorpsi Fe
Fenitoin		Fenitoin menghambat aktivitas enzim konjugase yang mengubah poliglutamat menjadi asam folat → anemia deff as folat

# Perubahan flora saluran pencernaan

	<b>Peran normal flora</b>	<b>antibakteri spektrum luas → mengubah / menekan flora normal →</b>
Antibiotik spektrum luas	Warfarin oral (antagonis Vitamin K)	Sintesa vit K ↓ → aktivitas antikoagulan ↑
	sulfasalsin	aktifasi sulfasalasin menjadi sulfapiridin dan 5-amino salisilat terhambat → efektivitas sulfasalasin ↓
	Levodopa, Digoksin	metabolisme first-pass di usus terganggu → bioavailabilitas levo-dopa dan digoksin ↑
	Kontrasepsi oral	Hambat dekonjugasi di usus → siklus enterohepatik terhambat → durasi ↓ → efektivitas kontrasepsi oral ↓

# Interaksi dalam Proses Distribusi

Obat A	Obat B	Interaksi obat
Warfarin	Fenilbutazon	Afinitas fenilbutazon > warfarin → fenilbutazon menggeser warfarin → kadar warfarin bebas ↑ → resiko pendarahan.
Fenitoin	Fenilbutazon	Afinitas fenilbutazon > fenitoin → fenilbutazon menggeser fenitoin → kadar fenitoin bebas ↑
Warfarin	Kloralhidrat	Kloralhidrat mendesak wafrarin dari ikatan protein sehingga meningkatkan respon antikoagulan

# Interaksi dalam Metabolisme

- $Pe \uparrow$  aktivitas enzim metabolisme :
  - Peningkatan sintesis enzim (induksi enzim)
  - Penurunan kecepatan degradasi enzim
- Induktor enzim :
  - Obat merangsang metabolismenya sendiri, karena pemberian kronis (barbiturat, antihistamin, fenitoin, meprobumat, tolbutamid, fenilbutazon, dan probenesid)
  - Obat mempercepat metabolisme obat lain yang diberikan bersamaan
  - Obat merangsang metabolisme sendiri dan juga metabolisme obat lain.
- Dampak induksi :
  - peningkatan bersihan ginjal
  - penurunan kadar obat di dalam plasma
- Inhibisi enzim :
  - Penghambatan ireversibel terhadap enzim metab
  - Suatu obat bersaing dengan obat lain untuk bereaksi dengan enzim yang sama, di mana obat yang terdesak akan mengalami penghambatan metabolisme

# INTERAKSI DALAM MEKANISME METABOLISME HEPATIK

Obat A	Obat B	Interaksi obat
Warfarin –	Fenobarbital	feno-barbital meningkatkan laju metabolisme warfarin, sehingga terjadi penurunan respon terhadap antikoagulan karena lebih cepat termetabolisme dan ter-ekskresi
Kontrasepsi Oral	Fenobarbital	Fenobarbital meningkatkan metabolisme hormon steroid, termasuk estrogen dan progestin yang digunakan dalam kontrasepsi oral, sehingga dapat menggagalkan kerja dari kontrasepsi oral tersebut
Alkohol	Disulfiram	Disulfiram menghambat aktivitas dehidrogenase yang bertugas untuk mengoksidasi asetaldehid, suatu produk oksidasi alkohol → Tx alkoholisme.
Merkaptopurin , Azatioprin	Alopurinol	Alopurinol menghambat aktivitas enzim xantin oksidase, efek kedua obat tersebut akan meningkat

## **Enzymes Inhibitors**

- Chloramphenicol
- Cimetidine
- Isoniazid
- Erythromycin
- Oral contraceptives
- Phenylbutazone
- Sulfonamide
- etc

## **Enzyme inducers**

- Phenobarbital
- Carbamazepine
- Phenobarbital
- Phenytoin
- Ethanol(chronic)
- Rifampin
- Tobacco smoke
- etc

# Interaksi Dalam Mekanisme Ekskresi

## Perubahan pH Urin

- natrium bikarbonat, sehingga bila diberikan bersamaan dengan amfetamin dosis tunggal, maka efek amfetamin dapat berlangsung selama beberapa hari.
- obat yang bersifat asam, seperti salisilat, sulfonamid, fenobarbital, lebih cepat terekskresi bila urin alkalis (pH tinggi).
- obat yang me-ningkatkan pH urin, seperti diuretik penghambat karbonat anhidrase (asetazolamid), atau antasida sistemik (natrium bikarbonat)

## Perubahan Transpor Aktif

- Probenesid menghambat ekskresi penisilin sehingga kadar antibiotik ini di dalam darah tetap tinggi dan efeknya lama.
- Fenilbutazon meningkatkan efek hipoglikemik dari asetoheksamid dengan menghambat ekskresi metabolit aktif-nya, yakni hidroksiheksamid, se-hingga kadar metabolit tersebut dalam darah lebih tinggi dari normal, sehingga insulin plasma meningkat dan glukosa darah berkurang.



# INTERAKSI FARMAKODINAMIK

Interaksi farmakodinamik = interaksi antar obat (yang diberikan bersamaan) yang bekerja pada tempat kerja, reseptor, atau sistem fisiologi yang sama sehingga dapat menimbulkan efek potensiasi, sinergis atau antagonis.

- Interaksi pd tingkat Reseptor :
  - antagonism on the receptor level  
( Beta blocker ~ beta agonist, L-dopa ~ Dopamine bloker, tricyclic ` clonidine)
  - inhibit on the transport process (tricyclic antidepressant~E/NE)
  - synergism on the receptor w/ mild effect (antiH , tricyclic antidepressant~ atropine)

- Interaksi Farmakodinamik

- menambah efek farmakologis

  - benzodiazepine ~ alcohol → efek sedatif

  - warfarin~aspirin → efek antikoagulan

- menambah efek samping

  - hydrocortizone~thiazide → hyperglycemia

  - potassium sparing diuretics~ACEinhibitor → hyperkalemia

- potensi menyebabkan toksisitas

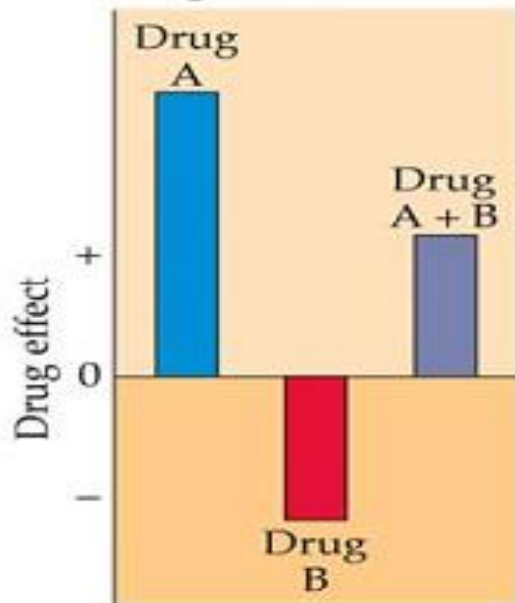
  - digoxin~diuretic induce hypokalemia → digitalis toxicity

  - amynoglycoside~furosemide → ototoxicity, nephrotoxicity

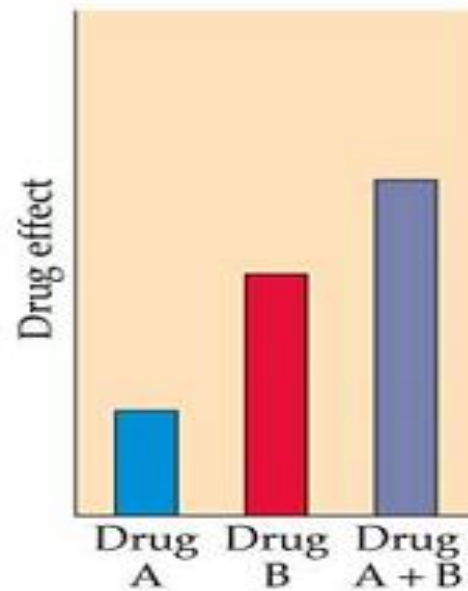
# INTERAKSI FARMAKODINAMIK

Possible results of the interaction of two drugs

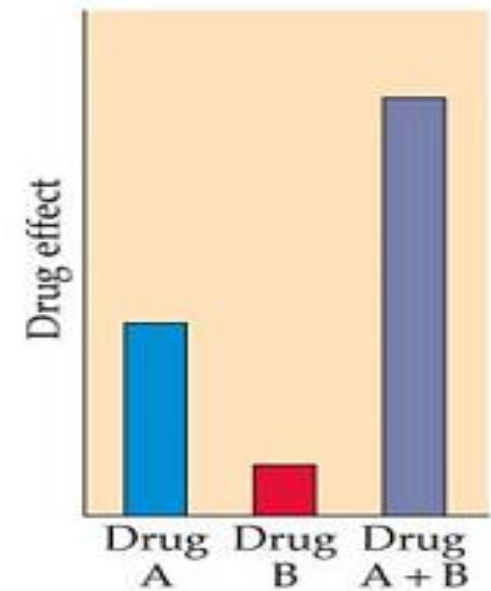
(A) Physiological antagonism



(B) Additive effects



(C) Potentiation



- Efek adisi terjadi ketika dua obat atau lebih dengan efek yang sama digabungkan dan hasilnya adalah jumlah efek secara tersendiri sesuai dosis yang digunakan. Efek aditif ini mungkin bermanfaat atau berbahaya. Hal ini dinyatakan dengan  $1 + 1 = 2$ . Salah satu contohnya barbiturate dan obat penenang yang diberikan secara bersamaan sebelum bedah untuk membuat pasien rileks.
- Efek sinergis terjadi ketika dua obat atau lebih, dengan atau tanpa efek yang sama digunakan secara bersamaan untuk menggabungkan efek yang memiliki outcome yang lebih besar dari jumlah komponen aktif satu obat saja.
- Potensiasi menggambarkan efek sinergistik tertentu; suatu interaksi obat dimana hanya satu dari dua obat yang tindakannya diperbesar oleh keberadaan obat kedua
- Reaksi antagonis memiliki efek sinergisme yang sebaliknya dan menghasilkan suatu efek kombinasi yang lebih rendah dari komponen aktif secara terpisah (protamine yang diberikan sebagai antidotum terhadap aksi antikoagulan dari heparin).

# DRUG-FOOD INTERACTION



**Table 3**  
**Effects of Food on Drugs**

<b>Drugs</b>	<b>Effect(s) of Food*</b>
Acetaminophen, aspirin, digoxin	Decreased/delayed drug absorption
ACE inhibitors (captopril and moexipril)	Significant decrease in serum drug levels
Fluoroquinolones (ciprofloxacin, levofloxacin, ofloxacin, trovafloxacin), Tetracycline	Avoid taking with antacids (esp. magnesium and aluminum types) and iron products; significantly decreased drug absorption
Didanosine or ddl	Food in general and acidic foods/juices significantly decrease drug absorption
Saquinavir, griseofulvin, itraconazole, lovastatin, spironolactone	Food, especially high-fat meals, improves drug absorption; take with food, or within two hours of a meal
Famotidine	Decreased/delayed drug absorption
Ketoconazole	Acidic foods/juices and sodas (e.g., cola) significantly increase drug absorption
Iron, levodopa, penicillins (most), tetracycline, erythromycin	High-carbohydrate meals decrease drug absorption

*\*When the increased or decreased absorption effects of food are undesirable, take drug on an empty stomach, either one hour before or two hours after meals.*

# Food-drug interaction

Drugs	Food	Drug-Food Interaction
WARFARIN	High-protein diet	raise serum albumin levels, decrease in international normalized ratio (INR)
	Vegetables containing vitamin k	interferes with the effectiveness and safety of warfarin therapy.
	Charbroiled	decrease warfarin activity
	Cooked onions	increase warfarin activity
	Cranberry juice	elevated INR without bleeding in elderly patient
	Leafy green vegetables	thromboembolic complications may develop
	Charbroiled	decrease warfarin activity
MONOAMNINE OXIDASES	Tyramine-containing food <sup>1</sup>	hypertensive crisis
PROPRANOLOL	Rich protein food	serum level may be increased
CELIPROLOL	Orange juice	the intestinal absorption is inhibited
ACES INHIBITORS	Empty stomach	absorption is increased
CA2 CHANNEL	Grape fruit juice	increases the bioavailability
ANTIBIOTICS	with milk products <sup>2</sup>	that complex with some antibiotics and prevent their absorption. reduced bioavailability
ACETAMINOPHEN	Pectin	delays its absorption and onset
NSAIDS	Alcohol	can increase risk of liver damage or stomach bleeding
	Beverages	the $c_{max}$ and $auc_{0-\alpha}$ significantly increased <sup>3</sup>
THEOPHYLINE	High-fat meal and grape fruit juice	increase bioavailability
	Caffeine	increases the risk of drug toxicity
ESOMEPRAZOLE	High-fat meal	bioavailability was reduced
CIMETIDINE, RUPATADINE	with food(any type)	increase bioavailability
ISONIAZIDE	Plantsmedicinal herbsoleanolic acid	exerts synergistic effect
CYCLOSERINE	High fat meals	decrease the serum concentration
ESOMEPRAZOLE	High-fat meal	bioavailability was reduced
CIMETIDINE, RUPATADINE	with food(any type)	increase bioavailability
ISONIAZIDE	Plantsmedicinal herbsoleanolic acid	exerts synergistic effect
CYCLOSERINE	High fat meals	decrease the serum concentration
GLIMEPIRIDE	with breakfast	absolute bioavailability
ACARBOSE,	at start of each meal	maximum effectiveness
MERCAPTOPURINE	Cow's milk <sup>4</sup>	reduce bioavailability
TAMOXIFEN	Sesame seeds	negatively interferes with tamoxifen in inducing regression of established mcf-7 tumor size but beneficially interacts with tamoxifen on bone in ovariectomized athymic mice
LEVOTHYROXINE	Grapefruit juice	delay the absorption <sup>5</sup>
GLIMEPIRIDE	with breakfast	absolute bioavailability



# Drug-nutrition interaction

A decorative graphic consisting of a solid teal horizontal bar that spans the width of the slide. Below this bar, on the right side, there are several horizontal lines of varying lengths and colors, including teal and white, creating a layered, stepped effect.

# Classification of drug-nutrient interactions [Boullata 2010]

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Precipitating factor	Object of the interaction	Potential consequence
Nutritional status	drug	treatment failure or drug toxicity
Food or food component	drug	treatment failure or drug toxicity
Specific nutrient or other dietary supplement ingredient	drug	treatment failure or drug toxicity
Drug	nutritional status	altered nutritional status
Drug	specific nutrient	altered nutrient status

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# Location and mechanisms of drug-nutrient interactions [Boullata 2010]

Site of interaction	Consequencey	Mechanism of interaction
In drug (or nutrient) delivery device or gastrointestinal lumen	reduced bioavailability	physicochemical reaction and inactivation
Gastrointestinal mucosa	altered bioavailability	altered transporter and/or enzyme function
Systemic circulation or tissues	alter distribution/ effect	altered transporter, enzyme, or other physiologic function
Organs of excretion	altered clearance	antagonism, impairment, or modulation of elimination

# Fruit-drug interactions

[Fragoso and Esparza 2013]

Fruit	Molecular target	Drug interactions
Grapefruit	inhibits CYP3A4, CYP1A2, MRP2, OATP-B and P-glycoprotein	calcium channel antagonist, central nervous system modulators, HMG-CoA reductase, immunosuppressants, antivirals, phosphodiesterases-5 inhibitor, antihistamines, antiarrhythmics and antibiotics
Sevilla orange	inhibits CYP3A4, P-glycoprotein, OATP-A, OATP-B	vinblastine, fexofenadine, glibenclamide, atenolol, ciprofloxacin, ciclosporine, celiprolol, levofloxacin and pravastatin
Tangerine	stimulates CYP3A4 activity and inhibits P-glycoprotein	nifedipine, digoxina
Grapes	inhibits CYP3A4 and CYP2E1	cyclosporine
Mango	inhibits CYP1A1, CYP1A2, CYP3A1, CYP2C6, CYP2E1, P-glycoprotein	midazolam, diclofenac, chlorzoxazone, verapamil
Apple	inhibits CYP1A1, OATP family	fexofenadine
Papaya	inhibits CYP3A4	not documented

# Vegetable-drug interactions

[Fragoso and Esparza 2013]

Fruit	Molecular target	Drug interactions
Broccoli	inhibits CYP1A1, CYP2B1/2, CYP3A4, CYP2E1, hGSTA1/2, MRP1, MRP2, BCRP, UDP, glucosyltransferases, sulfotransferases, quinone reductases, phenolsulfotransferases induces: UDPglucuronosyltransferases, (UGTs), sulfotransferases (SULTs) and quinone reductase (QRs)	not documented
Spinach	possible inhibition of CYP1A2	heterocyclic aromatic amines
Tomato	inhibits CYP1A1, CYP1B1, UGP increases UGT and CYP2E1	diethylnitrosamine, N-methyl-N-nitrosourea and 1,2 dimethylhydrazine
Carrot	induces phenolsulfotransferases and ethoxycoumarin O-deethylase ECD inhibits CYP2E1	not documented
Red pepper	inhibits CYP1A2, CYP2A2, CYP3A1, CYP2C11, CYP2B1, CYP2B2, CYP2C6	in vitro and in vivo

Interaction Type	Precipitant Agent	Object Agents	Proposed Mechanism	Clinical Outcome
Type I	Continuous enteral nutrition	Levothyroxine	Poor dissolution of levothyroxine tablets; possible adsorption to tubings	Risk of developing subclinical to overt hypothyroidism over time
Type IIA	Grapefruit juice	Cyclosporine	Inhibition of intestinal CYP3A4 enzyme by grapefruit juice, leading to an increased oral bioavailability of cyclosporine	Elevation of blood cyclosporine concentration that may lead to symptomatic toxicity
Type IIB	Valproic acid	L-carnitine	Competitive inhibition of intestinal SLC22A transport protein, leading to malabsorption of dietary carnitine	Symptomatic carnitine deficiency (hyperammonemia and acute altered mental status without evidence of hepatic injury) in susceptible patients
Type IIC	Oral calcium supplements	Ciprofloxacin (oral)	Chelation and complexation of ciprofloxacin by calcium ions	Significantly reduced oral bioavailability of ciprofloxacin; possible treatment failure
Type III	Tyramine (large amount)	Rasagiline	Rasagiline is a type B monoamine oxidase inhibitor (MAOI-B). Although the interaction potential with tyramine is lower than that of MAOI-A, ingestion of a large amount of tyramine may still lead to the “cheese reaction.”	Hypertensive crisis secondary to the presence of a large amount of epinephrine in the systemic circulation
Type IV	Dietary sodium restriction	Lithium	Sodium restriction can enhance the renal tubular reabsorption of drugs such as lithium	Lithium toxicity

# HERB-DRUG INTERACTIONS



- herbs may mimic, magnify, or oppose the effects of many drugs
- Bleeding may occur when warfarin is combined with ginkgo (*Ginkgo biloba*), garlic (*Allium sativum*), dong quai (*Angelica sinensis*), or danshen (*Salvia miltiorrhiza*).• Mild serotonin syndrome occurs in patients who mix St. John's wort (*Hypericum perforatum*) with serotonin-reuptake inhibitors.
- Decreased bioavailability of digoxin, theophylline, cyclosporin, and phenprocoumon takes place when these drugs are combined with St. John's wort.
- Induction of mania may be seen in depressed patients who mix antidepressants and *Panax ginseng*.
- Exacerbation of extrapyramidal effects is possible with neuroleptic drugs and betel nut (*Areca catechu*).



- Increased risk of hypertension is imminent when tricyclic antidepressants are combined with yohimbine (*Pausinystalia yohimbe*).
- Potentiation of oral and topical effects of corticosteroids is certain by licorice (*Glycyrrhiza glabra*).
- Decreased blood concentration of prednisolone occurs when taken with the Chinese herbal product xiao chai hu tang (sho-saiko-to).
- Decreased concentrations of phenytoin is seen when its combined with the Ayurvedic syrup shankhapushpi.
- Furthermore, anthranoid-containing plants, including senna (*Cassia senna*) and cascara (*Rhamnus purshiana*), and soluble fibers, including guar gum and psyllium, can decrease the absorption of drugs

Drug	Food	Adverse interaction
Calcium antagonists (felodipine, nifedipine, nitrendipine); terfenadine; caffeine	Grapefruit juice	Increased bioavailability; inhibition of first-pass metabolism; increased toxicity
Monoamine oxidase (MAO) inhibitors	Foods containing tyramine (liver, pickled herring, cheese, bananas, avocados, soup, beer, wine, yogurt, sour cream, yeast, nuts)	Palpitations, headache, hypertensive crises
Digitalis	Licorice	Digitalis toxicity
Griseofulvin	Fatty foods	Increased blood levels of griseofulvin
Timed-release drug preparations	Alcoholic beverages	Increased rate of release for some
Lithium	Decreased sodium intake	Lithium toxicity
Quinidine	Antacids and alkaline diet (alkaline urine)	Quinidine toxicity
Thiazide diuretics	Carbohydrates	Elevated blood sugar
Tetracyclines	Dairy products high in calcium; ferrous sulfate; or antacids	Impaired absorption of tetracycline
Vitamin B <sub>12</sub> (cyanocobalamin)	Vitamin C—large doses	Precipitate B <sub>12</sub> deficiency
Fenfluramine	Vitamin C addition	Antagonism of antiobesity effect of fenfluramine
Thiamine	Blueberries, fish	Foods containing thiaminases
	Alcohol	Decreased intake, absorption, utilization
Benzodiazepines	Caffeine	Antagonism of antianxiety action

Source: C. M. Smith and A. M. Reynard (eds) (1995), *Essentials of Pharmacology*. Philadelphia: W. B. Saunders. Reprinted with permission.

Drug	Adverse effect with alcohol
Anesthetics, antihistamines, barbiturates, benzodiazepines, chloral hydrate, meprobamate, narcotics, phenothiazines, tricyclic antidepressants	1 Increased central nervous system depression due to additive effects 2 Decreased sedative or anesthetic effects with chronic use due to tolerance
Phenothiazines	Increased extrapyramidal effects, drug-induced Parkinsonism
Diazepam	Increased diazepam blood levels, varying with beverage
Amphetamines and cocaine	Increased cardiac work; possible increase in probability of cerebrovascular accident
Calcium channel antagonists—felodipine, verapamil, nifedipine	Increased bioavailability; possible toxicity
Acetaminophen	Hepatotoxicity
Anticoagulants	Chronic—decreased anticoagulant effect Acute—increased anticoagulant effect
Bromocriptine	Nausea, abdominal pain (due to increased dopamine-receptor sensitivity?)
Disulfiram, chloramphenicol, oral hypoglycemics, cephalosporins, metronidazole, quinacrine, moxalactam	Disulfiram-alcohol syndrome reactions
Cycloserine	Increased seizures with chronic use
Imipramine (see also above)	Lower blood level with chronic alcohol consumption
Isoniazid	Increased hepatitis incidence, decreased isoniazid effects in chronic alcohol use due to increased metabolism
Propranolol	Decreased tremor of alcohol withdrawal; decreased propranolol blood levels
Sotalol	Increased sotalol blood levels
Phenytoin	Decreased metabolism with acute combination with alcohol; but increased metabolism with chronic alcohol consumption; increased risk of folate deficiency
Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory agents (aspirin and related)	Increased gastrointestinal bleeding

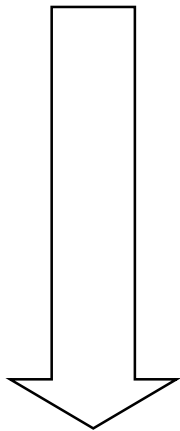
Table 4.7 Interaction of popular OTC drugs with other OTC products and prescription drugs

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Ibuprofen–anticoagulants and aspirin-containing drugs	Abnormal bleeding and gastric irritation
Naproxen–anticoagulants; any drug containing aspirin	Abnormal bleeding and stomach irritation
Aspirin–anticoagulants; any drug containing ibuprofen	Abnormal bleeding and stomach irritation
Diphenhydramine–antihistamines, sedating drugs, muscle relaxants	Oversedation
Famotidine–OTC antacids and antifungal drugs (ketoconazole, itraconazole)	Antacids can reduce the effectiveness of famotidine, while famotidine itself can reduce the effectiveness of these antifungals
Dextromethorphan–monoamine oxidase inhibitors	Elevated blood pressure and tremors as well as more severe responses possible
Calcium carbonate–tetracycline	Reduces absorption

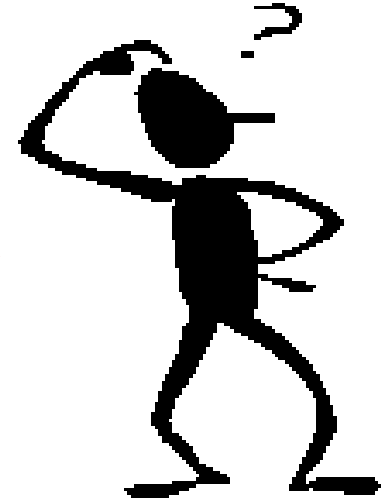
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- Haruskah seorang dokter ingat semua interaksi obat yang mungkin terjadi ?



Studi menunjukkan bhw **dokter kurang begitu paham tentang interaksi obat** (skor mhs farmasi tk V jauh lebih tinggi daripada mhs kedokteran th yang sama dalam 14 items kuesioner ttg interaksi obat)

So what ?????



## Being aware of clinical setting

BACA CONTOH2 INTERAKSI DI BUKU FARMAKOTERAPI  
FKUI (GOODMAN, KATZUNG, DLL) !!!

# High-risk clinical setting

- Drugs with a narrow therapeutic index
- Multiple-drugs therapy
- Critically ill patient
- Passive patient
- Age ~ elderly patient
- Drug abusers

# Principle of preventions adverse drug interaction



- Tanya dan catat semua obat yang dikonsumsi pasien
- Pelajari farmakodinamik dan farmakokinetik obat
- Resepkan obat seminimal mungkin
- Waspada thd pasien yg masuk dlm kategori high risk
- Waspada thd pasien yg mendapat terapi dg obat dg rentang terapi sempit
- Lihat secara teliti kemungkinan interaksi yang merugikan
- Pada pemakaian obat baru, cari kemungkinan munculnya interaksi yg belum pernah dilaporkan.
- Lakukan komunikasi obat dengan pasien secara detail
- Lakukan monitoring efek obat
  - Perlu dilakukan pemantauan secara **simultan** dan **prospektif** mengenai pasien, penyakit, dan terapinya dengan parameter tertentu, dan kaitkan dengan **hasil lab**
  - Jika ada dua atau lebih obat yang diketahui berpotensi tinggi untuk berinteraksi → lakukan **pemantauan ketat**

# KOMUNIKASI OBAT





# KOMUNIKASI TTG OBAT

Enam informasi minimal :

1. Efek obat
2. Efek samping obat
3. Instruksi
4. Peringatan
5. Kapan harus kembali
6. Sudah jelas ?

# Pemberian Informasi, Instruksi, dan Perhatian

## <60% PASIEN MENGETAHUI CARA MINUM OBAT

1. **Efek obat** → knp obat diperlukan, apa efeknya, kapan mulai terasa, bagaimana jika obat tdk teratur/ berhenti
2. **Efek samping obat** → apa ES, bgm mengenali, brp lama, apa yg hrs dilakukan , diteruskan ?
3. **Instruksi** → aturan pakai (cara, dosis, wkt, sampai kpn), cara penyimpanan, jk lupa?

4. **Peringatan** → hrs teratur, jangan mengendarai kendaraan, hati-hati dosis toksik, kpn dihentikan?
5. **Konsultasi berikutnya** → perjanjian untuk monitor terapi, kpn datang lbh awal, apa yg akan dikontrol?
6. **Apakah sudah mengerti ?** → informasi diulang

## Hal lain yg perlu disampaikan saat

- 1) Gunakanlah obat yang hanya diresepkan khusus untuk pasien
- 2) Obat harus diminum/digunakan secara tepat untuk menjamin keamanan dan efektivitasnya
- 3) Kecuali diinstruksikan lain, minumlah obat dalam keadaan perut kosong, untuk mencapai onset yang lebih cepat
- 4) Jika obat tidak boleh digunakan bersama makan, maka minumlah obat satu jam sebelum atau 2 jam setelah makan

## lanjutan

- 6) Minumlah obat dengan segelas air
- 7) Hindari penggunaan alkohol selama minum obat
- 8) Hindari konsumsi coklat dan minuman yang mengandung kafein (kopi, teh, cola), dan
- 9) Jika pasien mengalami gangguan akibat penggunaan obat, segera konsultasikan dengan dokter.

**TERIMA KASIH ....**

*Alhamdulillah .....*