



# INTERACCIONES ALIMENTO- FÁRMACO

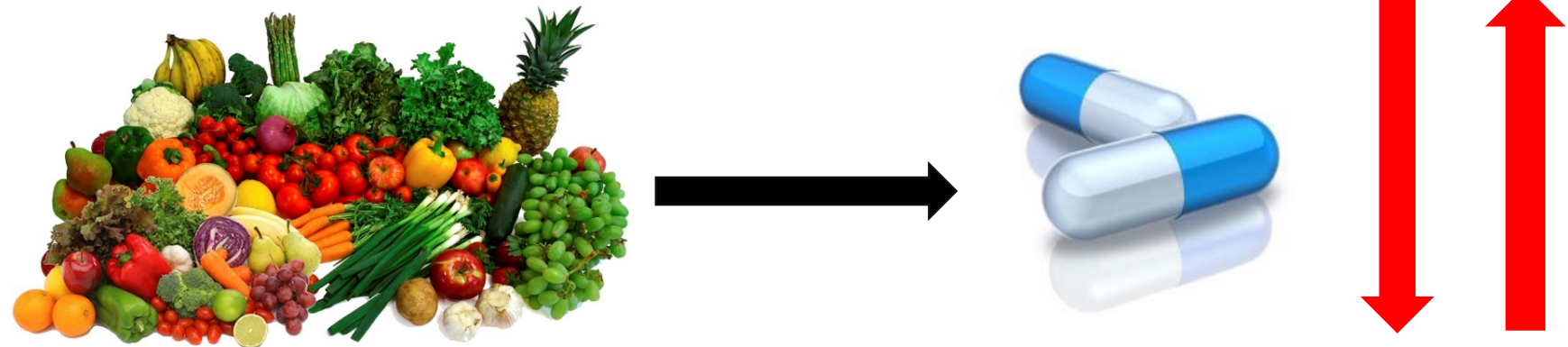
**Mar Blanco Rogel**

Julio 2021

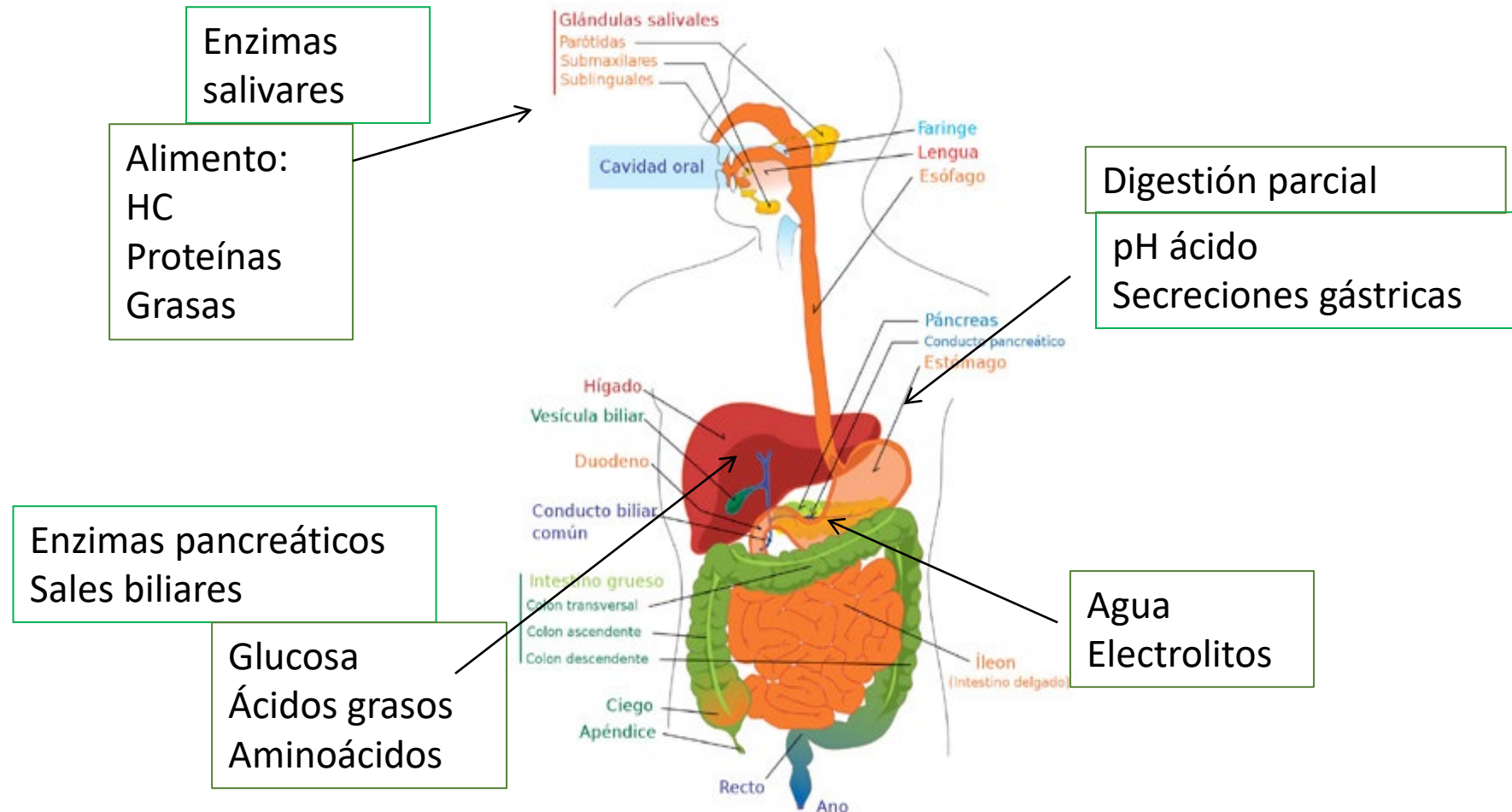


# INTERACCIONES

## ALIMENTO/NUTRIENTE- FÁRMACO



# DIGESTIÓN DE LOS ALIMENTOS





# LO MÁS FRECUENTE...

## Revisión Pubmed 2001-2016:

- Zumo de pomelo
- Zumo de naranja
- Vegetales de hoja verde (vit K)
- Bebidas con bases xánticas
- Alimentos ricos en tiramina
- Leche/productos lácteos

## Revisión Pubmed 2001-2016:

- Warfarina
- Estatinas
- Bloqueadores de los canales de calcio
- Antibióticos
- Inhibidores MAO

Bago, M. et al. Food And Drug Interactions. Clinical Therapeutics., 2016. Volume 38 , Issue 10 , Pag10

## FÁRMACOS

Tetraciclinas

Quinolonas

Propanolol

Mercaptopurina

AINEs

Digital

Amilorida

Omeprazol

Espironolactona

Ranitidina

# LÁCTEOS

- Reducción de la absorción
- Reducción de la biodisponibilidad



**SEPARAR TOMAS**



| ALIMENTO                                                                     | MEDICAMENTOS                                                                                                                                                 | EFEECTO                           |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| <b>LECHE Y ALIMENTOS ENRIQUECIDOS CON SALES DE HIERRO</b>                    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>FLUOROQUINOLONAS (Ciprofloxacino, enoxacino, norfloxacino, ofloxacino)</li><li>TETRACICLINAS</li></ul>                 | Reduce la absorción               |
| <b>LECHE Y ALIM. ENRIQUECIDOS CON SALES DE HIERRO y alimentos en general</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>BIFOSFONATOS (alendronato, clodornato, etidronato)</li></ul>                                                           | Reduce la absorción               |
| <b>Alimentos ricos en TIRAMINA</b> (Patés, salami, arenques, quesos curados) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>INHIBIDORES DE LA MAO</li></ul>                                                                                        | Crisis hipertensivas              |
|                                                                              | EN REALIDAD SE TRATA DE UNA IMA, ya que lo que se produce es una disminución de la metabolización de las aminas.                                             |                                   |
| <b>SOJA</b> (proteína rica en isoflavonas).                                  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>HALOPERIDOL, FENITOINA, CLOZAPINA, WARFARINA [descritas para la isoflavona semisintética <b>ipriflavona</b>]</li></ul> | Aumento de la toxicidad           |
|                                                                              | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>ANTIESTRÓGENOS (Tamoxifeno)</li></ul>                                                                                  | Antagonismo controvertido         |
|                                                                              | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>ANTIRRETROVIRALES</li></ul>                                                                                            | Disminución de la absorción (50%) |



| ALIMENTO       | MEDICAMENTOS                                                                                                    | EFEECTO                                                                   |
|----------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| ZUMO DE POMELO | ▪ ASPIRINA y AINEs                                                                                              | Acidez y ardor estomacal                                                  |
|                | ▪ ESTATINAS                                                                                                     | Δ Riesgo rabdomiólisis                                                    |
|                | ▪ ANTAGONISTAS CANALES DEL CALCIO                                                                               | Δ Niveles plasmáticos (en felodipino hasta un 330%) y por tanto toxicidad |
|                | ▪ CARBAMAZEPINA<br>▪ SAQUINAVIR<br>▪ MIDAZOLAN<br>▪ ALPRAZOLAM<br>▪ TRIAZOLAN<br>▪ CICLOSPORINA<br>▪ TACROLIMUS | Δ Niveles plasmáticos<br>Δ Ciclosporina hasta un 60%                      |
|                | ▪ TERFENADINA<br>▪ ASTEMIZOL<br>▪ CISAPRIDA<br>▪ PRIMOZIDA                                                      | Δ Niveles plasmáticos y cardiotoxicidad                                   |
| AGUACATE       | ▪ ACENOCUMAROL y posiblemente otros anticoagulantes                                                             | Reduce la absorción e induce el metabolismo.                              |



| ALIMENTO                                                                                                              | MEDICAMENTOS                                                                        | EFEECTO                                                                 |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>AJO</b>                                                                                                            | ▪ ANTIRRETROVIRALES<br>(Saquinavir y otros inhibidores de la proteasa)              | Reducción de la biodisponibilidad                                       |
|                                                                                                                       | ▪ ACENOCUMAROL y posiblemente otros anticoagulantes                                 | Potenciación efecto anticoagulante                                      |
| <b>ALIMENTOS RICOS EN VITAMINA K y CRUCÍFERAS</b><br>(brécol, coles, coles de Bruselas, espinacas, nabo, lechuga,...) | ▪ ANTICOAGULANTES<br>(Acenocumarol, warfarina y posiblemente otros anticoagulantes) | Antagonizan su efecto<br>Las crucíferas inducen su metabolismo hepático |
| <b>ALIMENTOS RICOS EN GRASA</b>                                                                                       | ▪ ANTIRRETROVIRALES<br>(Zidovudina, indinavir, didanosina)                          | Reducen su absorción hasta un 50%                                       |





| Alimento   | µg de vitamina K por 100 g de alimento                                                                                                                              |
|------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Lechuga    | Hoja verde 126,3 µg<br>Iceberg 24,10 µg<br>Romana 102,5 µg                                                                                                          |
| Coles      | Cruda 76.0 µg<br>Hervida sin sal 108,7 µg<br>Roja cruda 38,2 µg                                                                                                     |
| Espinacas  | Cruda 482,9 µg (hoja 1641,9µg/340g)<br>Congelada sin preparar 372 µg<br>Hervida sin sal 493,6 µg                                                                    |
| Brócoli    | Crudo 101,6 µg (tallo 153.4µg/151g)<br>Congelado 81,1 µg<br>Crudo hervido sin sal 141,1 µg                                                                          |
| Espárragos | Crudo 41,6 µg<br>Hervido 50,6 µg<br>Congelados hervidos 80 µg                                                                                                       |
| Tomate     | Maduros en lata en su jugo 2.6 µg/2.9 µg<br>En polvo 48,8 µg<br>Verde crudo 10,10 µg<br>Rojo maduro cocinado 2,8 µg                                                 |
| Queso      | Azul y cheddar 2,4µg<br>Brie, Edam, gouda, y mozzarella 2,3µg<br>Camembert 2 µg<br>Añejo 2,5 µg<br>Gruyere 2,7 µg<br>Feta 1,8 µg<br>Suizo 1,4 µg<br>Parmesano 1,7µg |

# NUEVOS ANTICOAGULANTES



Int J Clin Pract. 2010 Jun;64(7):956-67. doi: [10.1111/j.1742-1241.2009.02286.x](https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1742-1241.2009.02286.x).

**Drug and dietary interactions of the new and emerging oral anticoagulants.**

Walenga JM<sup>1</sup>, Adiguzel C.



| ALIMENTO                                                                | MEDICAMENTOS                                                                                                               | EFEECTO                                                                          |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| ALIMENTOS EN GENERAL                                                    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ ISONIAZIDA</li><li>▪ AZITROMICINA</li><li>▪ DIDANOSINA (Antirretroviral)</li></ul> | Reducen la absorción                                                             |
|                                                                         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ SUCRALFATO</li></ul>                                                               | Se une a las proteínas. Separar 1 a 2 horas                                      |
| FIBRAS (solubles e insolubles incluidos cereales integrales y pectinas) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ <b>TODOS</b> LOS MEDICAMENTOS EN GENERAL</li></ul>                                 | Reducen o retardan al absorción. Separar 1 a 2 horas de la toma de medicamentos. |

## Effect of food on the absorption of frusemide and bumetanide in man

J. L. McCRINDLE, T. C. LI KAM WA, W. BARRON & L. F. PRESCOTT  
Clinical Pharmacology Unit, The Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh, UK

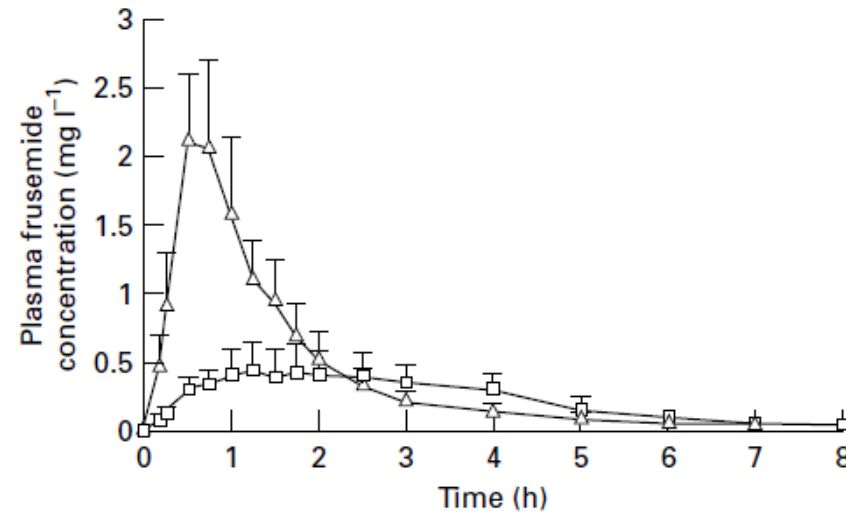
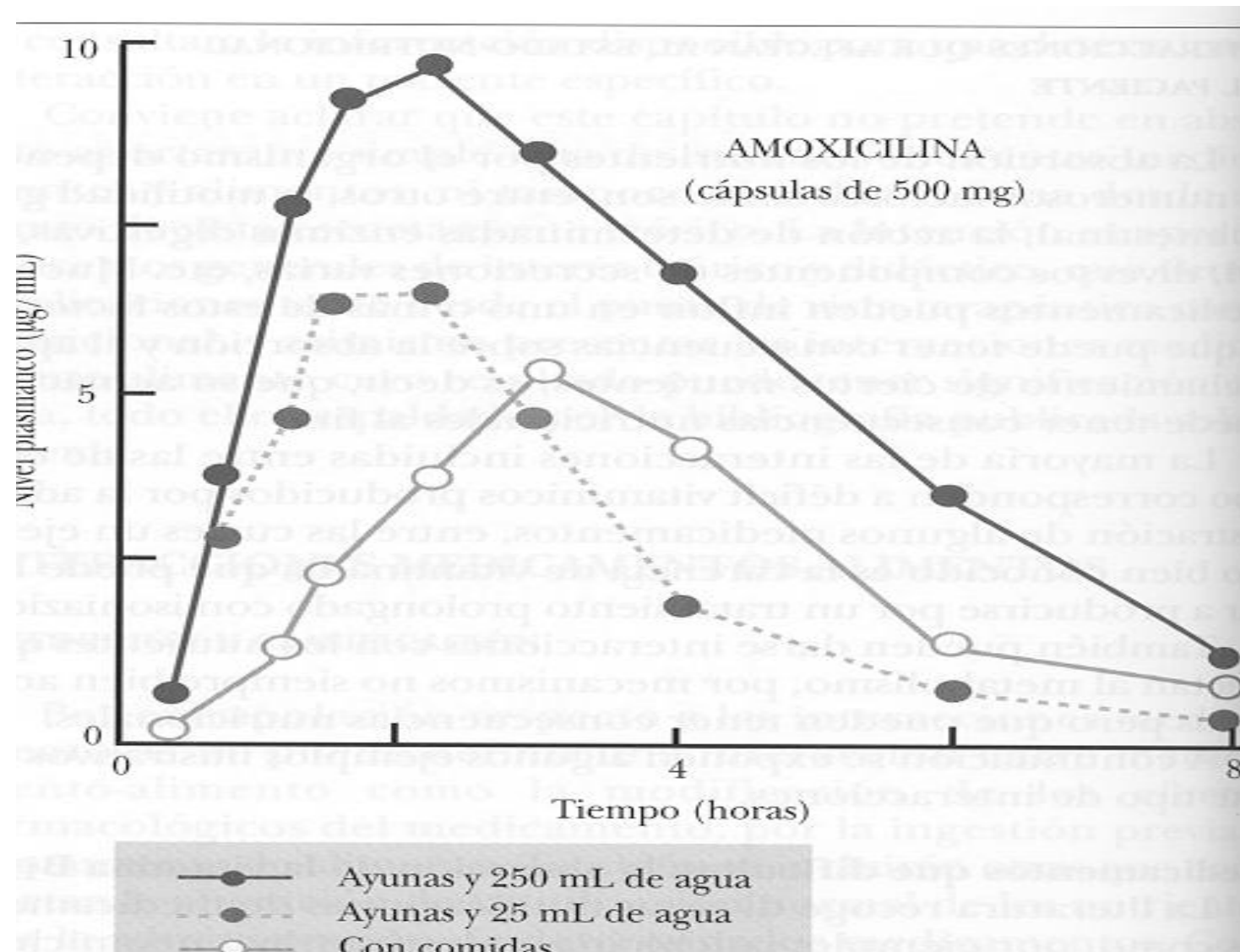


Figure 1 Mean  $\pm$  s.d. plasma concentrations of frusemide following oral administration of 40 mg in solution with (□) and without (△) food in eight healthy volunteers.





# INTERACCIONES BEBIDA-FC

Indian J Exp Biol. 2003 Nov;41(11):1322-4.

## **Influence of acidic beverage (Coca-Cola) on pharmacokinetics of ibuprofen**

Kondal A<sup>1</sup>, Garg SK.

Antimicrob Agents Chemother. 1995 Aug;39(8):1671-5.

## **Effects of an acidic beverage (Coca-Cola) on absorption of ketoconazole.**

Chin TW<sup>1</sup>, Loeb M, Fong IW.

Methods Find Exp Clin Pharmacol. 2002 Jan-Feb;24(1):31-3.

## **Effect of an acidic beverage (Coca-Cola) on the pharmacokinetics of carbamazepine in healthy volunteers.**

Malhotra S<sup>1</sup>, Dixit RK, Garg SK.

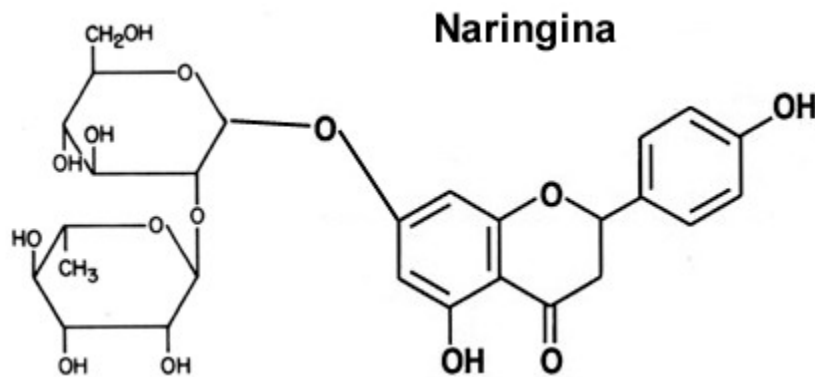


# CAMBIOS FARMACOCINÉTICOS DEBIDO A LA PRESENCIA DE ALIMENTOS

- CAMBIOS EN EL pH
- VACIADO GÁSTRICO
- QUELACIÓN
- MOTILIDAD INTESTINAL
- FC LIPOSOLUBLES. MAYOR O MENOR ABS
- CAFÉ/TÉ: precipitados
- FITOQUÍMICOS



# ZUMO DE POMELO





# INTERACCIONES CON ZUMO DE POMELO



|                |                     |                                                                           |
|----------------|---------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| ZUMO DE POMELO | Antagonistas del Ca | Nicardipino, nimodipino                                                   |
|                | Antihistamínicos    | Terfenadina, astemizol                                                    |
|                | Benzodiazepinas     | Diazepam, triazolam                                                       |
|                | Corticosteroides    | Budesonida, metilprednisona                                               |
|                | Estatinas           | Atorvastatina, lovastatina, simvastatina                                  |
|                | Inmunosupresores    | Ciclosporina, tacrolimus                                                  |
|                | Otros               | Amiodarona, losartán, itraconazol, sildenafil, warfarina, etinilestradiol |



Summary of recent<sup>a</sup> controlled clinical studies involving CYP3A-mediated citrus juice–drug interactions.

| Citrus juice   | Subjects (n)                                        | Administration regimen of drug and juice product (manufacturer)                                                                                                                                                                                                        | Change in mean AUC                                                                       | Reference               |
|----------------|-----------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Grapefruit     | Healthy volunteers (12)                             | S-ketamine 0.2 mg/kg×1 on day 5<br>Normal strength (Greippi Täysmehu; Valio Ltd., Helsinki, Finland)<br>Pre-treatment: 200 mL tid×4 days<br>Day 5: 150 mL with S-ketamine,<br>200 mL×2 per pre-treatment schedule                                                      | ↑ 185% <sup>b</sup><br>(p<0.001)                                                         | Peltoniemi et al., 2012 |
|                | Addison's disease patients (17)                     | Cortisone acetate <sup>c</sup> 6.3 to 25 mg bid or tid per patient's prescribed regimen<br>Normal strength (Meierienes Premium Rosa Grapefruktjuice; Tine SA, Oslo, Norway)<br>200 mL tid with cortisone acetate×2 days<br><u>Day 3: 200 mL with cortisone acetate</u> | Cortisol:<br>↑ 19% <sup>d</sup><br>(p<0.05)<br>Cortisone:<br>↑ 8.6% <sup>d</sup><br>(NS) | Methlie et al., 2011    |
|                | Healthy volunteers (20)                             | Tolvaptan 60 mg×1<br>Single strength (NSP)<br><u>240 mL×1 with tolvaptan</u>                                                                                                                                                                                           | ↑ 73% <sup>e</sup><br>(NC)                                                               | Shoaf et al., 2012      |
|                | Healthy volunteers (21)                             | Colchicine 0.6 mg×1 on day 4<br>"Undiluted" (NSP)<br>Pre-treatment: 240 mL bid×3 days<br>Day 4: 240 mL with colchicine, 240 mL×1 per pre-treatment schedule                                                                                                            | ↑ 2.7% <sup>b</sup><br>(NS)                                                              | Wason et al., 2011      |
|                | Hyperlipidemic patients (130; arm A: 60, arm B: 70) | Atorvastatin 10 to 40 mg daily per patient's prescribed regimen (arm A)<br>Atorvastatin 5 to 20 mg daily per patient's prescribed regimen (arm B)<br>Normal strength (NSP, Florida)<br><u>300 mL with atorvastatin×90 days</u>                                         | Arm A:<br>↑ 19% <sup>f</sup><br>(p<0.05)<br>Arm B:<br>↓ 26% <sup>f</sup><br>(p<0.001)    | Reddy et al., 2011      |
|                | Chronic myelogenous leukemia patients (4)           | Imatinib 400 mg daily<br>Normal strength (Tropicana; Kirin, Tokyo, Japan)<br><u>250 mL with imatinib×7 days</u>                                                                                                                                                        | ↑ 1.6% <sup>g</sup><br>(p=0.715)                                                         | Kimura et al., 2011     |
| Seville orange | Healthy volunteers (23)                             | Colchicine 0.6 mg×1 on day 4<br>"Undiluted" (NSP)<br>Pre-treatment: 240 mL bid×3 days<br>Day 4: 240 mL with colchicine, 240 mL×1 per pre-treatment schedule                                                                                                            | ↓ 21%<br>(SS)                                                                            | Wason et al., 2011      |

tid, three times a day; bid, two times a day; NS, not statistically significant; NSP, not specified; NC, not calculated; SS, statistically significant as reflected by 90% confidence interval outside 80–125% range (i.e., no interaction range).

<sup>a</sup> Published since August 2010.

<sup>b</sup> Geometric mean AUC.

<sup>c</sup> Cortisone acetate administered orally is converted to cortisol by hepatic 11β-hydroxysteroid dehydrogenase type 1. Circulating cortisol and cortisone are metabolized mainly by 5α/β-reductases, but CYP3A4 also may contribute.

<sup>d</sup> Median AUC.

<sup>e</sup> n = 15.

<sup>f</sup> Median serum concentration at day 90 relative to baseline.

<sup>g</sup> Median peak concentration.

# OTROS ZUMOS?



1521-009X/41/3/615-621\$25.00

DRUG METABOLISM AND DISPOSITION

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<http://dx.doi.org/10.1124/dmd.112.049635>

Drug Metab Dispos 41:615-621, March 2013

## Long-Lasting Inhibitory Effect of Apple and Orange Juices, but Not Grapefruit Juice, on OATP2B1-Mediated Drug Absorption

Yoshiyuki Shirasaka, Megumi Shichiri, Yukiko Murata, Takanori Mori, Takeo Nakanishi, and Ikumi Tamai

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Received October 13, 2012; accepted December 21, 2012

*J Pharm Sci*. 2013 Sep;102(9):3418-26. doi: 10.1002/jps.23653. Epub 2013 Jun 21.

**Major active components in grapefruit, orange, and apple juices responsible for OATP2B1-mediated drug interactions.**

Shirasaka Y<sup>1</sup>, Shichiri M, Mori T, Nakanishi T, Tamai I.

⊕ Author information

### Abstract

We aimed to explore the major active components in grapefruit juice (GFJ), orange juice (OJ), and apple juice (AJ) that are responsible for OATP2B1-mediated drug interactions, by means of in vitro studies using *Xenopus* oocytes expressing OATP2B1 with a typical OATP2B1 substrate, estrone-3-sulfate. All three juices inhibited OATP2B1-mediated estrone-3-sulfate uptake with half-maximum inhibition (IC<sub>50</sub>) values of 0.222% (GFJ), 0.807% (OJ), and 2.27% (AJ). Eight major flavonoids (naringin, naringenin, hesperidin, hesperetin, phloridzin, phloretin, quercetin, and kaempferol) contained in the juices inhibited OATP2B1-mediated estrone-3-sulfate uptake with IC<sub>50</sub> values of 4.63, 49.2, 1.92, 67.6, 23.2, 1.31, 9.47, and 21.3 μM, respectively. When the concentration-IC<sub>50</sub> ratios ([C]/IC<sub>50</sub>) of these flavonoids in GFJ, OJ, and AJ were calculated, values of [C]/IC<sub>50</sub> ≥ 100 were obtained for naringin in GFJ and hesperidin in OJ. No flavonoid in AJ showed a ratio higher than unity. However, significant inhibition of OATP2B1 was observed with a mixture of phloridzin, phloretin, hesperidin, and quercetin at the concentrations present in AJ. In conclusion, our results indicate that naringin and hesperidin are the major OATP2B1 inhibitors in GFJ and OJ, respectively, whereas a combination of multiple components appears to be responsible for OATP2B1 inhibition by AJ.

# FIBRA DIETÉTICA



Fibras solubles: glucomanano, *Plantago* spp.



# INTERACCIONES CON EL ALCOHOL

## SITUACIONES QUE SE PUEDEN PRESENTAR

- El alcohol actúa modificando el efecto del fármaco (IAM)
    - **Farmacodinámicas** → Medicamentos que actúan sobre el sistema nervioso central

El alcohol potencia los efectos depresores de fármacos sedantes como los antidepresivos o los analgésicos opiáceos

El alcohol antagoniza los efectos de fármacos estimulantes del SNC

  - **Farmacocinéticas** → a distintos niveles , absorción, distribución, metabolización etc.
- El fármaco modifica la metabolización o el efecto tóxico del alcohol (IMA)



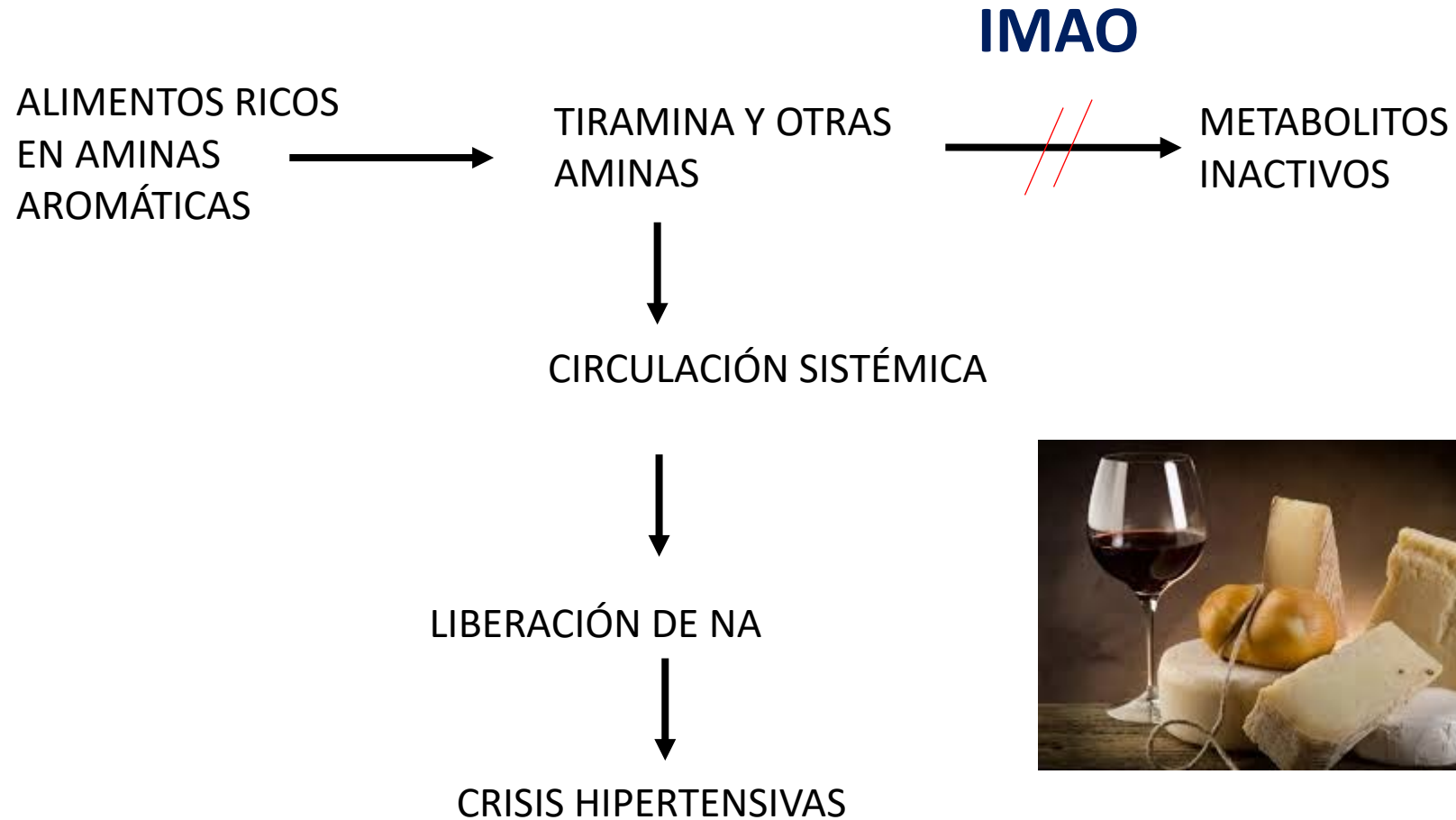
| Posible Interacción                                        | Posible Consecuencia                                                                             |
|------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Alcohol-Acido acetil salicílico                            | Mayor riesgo de lesiones de la mucosa gástrica<br>Riesgo de hepatotoxicidad                      |
| Alcohol-Acetaminofén                                       | Riesgo de hepatotoxicidad                                                                        |
| Alcohol-Analgésicos Opiodes                                | Riesgo de depresión respiratoria del SNC                                                         |
| Alcohol-Antihistamínicos                                   | Alteración significativa de la función motora                                                    |
| Alcohol-Barbitúricos                                       | Potencia efecto depresor del SNC y depresión respiratoria                                        |
| Alcohol-Benzodiacepinas                                    | Potencia efecto depresor del SNC                                                                 |
| Alcohol-biguaninas antidiabéticas                          | Posible riesgo de hipoglicemia                                                                   |
| Alcohol-Cefalosporina(cefamandol, cefoperazona, cefotetán) | Efecto antabuse                                                                                  |
| Alcohol-Cimetidina                                         | Riesgo de intoxicación etílica                                                                   |
| Alcohol-Fenitoína                                          | Aumentan los niveles séricos de fenitoína, con riesgo de toxicidad                               |
| Alcohol-Fenobarbital                                       | Aumentan los niveles séricos de fenobarbital, con riesgo de toxicidad                            |
| Alcohol-Ketoconazol                                        | Efecto antabuse y riesgo de hepatotoxicidad                                                      |
| Alcohol-Metronidazol                                       | Efecto antabuse                                                                                  |
| Alcohol-Penicilina G<br>Alcohol-Rifampicina                | Disminución de la actividad farmacológica de la penicilina G y de la rifampicina respectivamente |
| Alcohol-Warfarina                                          | Disminución de la actividad farmacológica de la warfarina                                        |

**Antihistamínicos H2, AAS:** inhiben ADH

Consumo crónico: inductor metabólico, menor efecto fc



# IMAO – ALIMENTOS (TIRAMINA)







# INTERACCIONES NUTRIENTE - FC

| Complément alimentaire                   | Médicament concerné                                                              | Conséquence(s)                                                                           | Conduite à tenir                                                                                |
|------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Vitamine A                               | Paclitaxel                                                                       | Myélosuppression                                                                         | Réduire la dose ou espacer les prises                                                           |
| Vitamine B9 (acide folique)              | Phénytoïne                                                                       | Convulsions                                                                              | Association fortement déconseillée                                                              |
| Vitamine C                               | Acétazolamide                                                                    | Risque de lithiase rénale                                                                | Contre indication d'association                                                                 |
| Vitamine D                               | Calcium-vitamine D                                                               | Hypercalcémie                                                                            | Précaution d'emploi                                                                             |
| Vitamine E                               | Warfarine                                                                        | Risque hémorragique accru                                                                | Association déconseillée                                                                        |
| Calcium                                  | Digoxine                                                                         | Intoxication digitalique                                                                 | Association déconseillée                                                                        |
| Calcium, fer, magnésium, aluminium, zinc | D-pénicillamine, tétracyclines,<br>Fluoroquinolones, risédronate,<br>alendronate | Diminution de leur absorption<br>intestinale et chute des<br>concentrations plasmatiques | Prise du complément alimentaire<br>séparée de la prise médicamenteuse<br>d'au moins deux heures |
| L-tryptophane                            | Fluvoxamine, paroxétine                                                          | Syndrome sérotoninergique                                                                | Association déconseillée                                                                        |
| Tyramine (yaourt)                        | Isoniazide                                                                       | Hypertension artérielle                                                                  | Association déconseillée                                                                        |

Mouly S et al.- Drug-food interactions in internal medicine: What physicians should know?. Rev Med Interne. 2015 Aug;36(8):530-9.

## DOSIS, EQUILIBRIO MICRONUTRICIONAL



**Table 3.** Drug-Food Interactions

| Medication       | Food Interactions |                        |                        | Food-Related Considerations                                                              |
|------------------|-------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                  | Take With Food    | Take on Empty Stomach* | Grapefruit Interaction |                                                                                          |
| Abiraterone      |                   | X                      |                        | High-fat meals can increase total systemic exposure 10-fold <sup>7</sup>                 |
| Afatinib         |                   | X                      |                        | High-fat meals can decrease C <sub>max</sub> and AUC values by 50% and 39%, respectively |
| Altretamine      | X                 |                        |                        |                                                                                          |
| Anastrozole      |                   |                        |                        |                                                                                          |
| Axitinib         |                   |                        |                        |                                                                                          |
| Bexarotene       |                   |                        |                        |                                                                                          |
| Bicalutamide     |                   |                        |                        |                                                                                          |
| Bosutinib        |                   |                        |                        |                                                                                          |
| Busulfan         |                   |                        |                        |                                                                                          |
| Cabozantinib     |                   |                        |                        |                                                                                          |
| Capecitabine     |                   |                        |                        |                                                                                          |
| Chlorambucil     |                   | X                      |                        |                                                                                          |
| Crizotinib       |                   |                        | X                      |                                                                                          |
| Cyclophosphamide | X                 |                        |                        | Take in morning and drink plenty of fluids throughout day to flush                       |

**Ejemplo información sobre CAPECITABINA:**

- Tomar con las comidas
- No se ha descrito interacción con zumo de pomelo
- **Tomar con comida**, preferiblemente después de la comida, **aumenta la absorción y disminuye los efectos adversos**; evitar excesivo suplemento de **folato** (<100% de RDA está bien) → **podría aumentar la toxicidad**

**Información sobre:**

- Tomar con comida o estomago vacío (1 hora antes o 2 después)
- Interacción con pomelo
- Consideraciones relacionadas con la comida



**Table 3.** Drug-Food Interactions

| Medication   | Food Interactions |                        |                        | Food-Related Considerations                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
|--------------|-------------------|------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|              | Take With Food    | Take on Empty Stomach* | Grapefruit Interaction |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| Deferasirox  |                   | X                      |                        | Tablets contain lactose; consider lactose intolerance; tablets must be dissolved completely; incomplete dissolution can lead to diarrhea                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| Eltrombopag  |                   | X                      |                        | Avoid calcium or dairy products for 4 hours surrounding dosing time, because these can reduce absorption                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| Enzalutamide |                   |                        |                        |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| Erlotinib    |                   | X                      | Moderate               | Active smokers can increase metabolism of drug, thereby reducing effectiveness; requires acidic environment for absorption; caution for those using acid suppression therapy                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| Estramustine |                   | X                      |                        | Capsules must remain refrigerated; avoid calcium or dairy products, because these can reduce absorption <sup>9</sup>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| Etoposide    |                   |                        | Moderate               | Grapefruit juice decreases VP-16 levels; medication must remain refrigerated <sup>10</sup>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| Exemestane   | X                 |                        |                        |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| Everolimus   |                   |                        | X                      | Can cause metabolic changes, including hypercholesterolemia and hyperglycemia; monitor metabolic panels                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| Flutamide    |                   |                        |                        |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| Gefitinib    |                   |                        | X                      | For patient with difficulty swallowing, tablets may be dissolved in half glass of noncarbonated drinking water only; stir tablet until dispersed (approximately 10 minutes), and drink liquid immediately; rinse glass with another 4 ounces of water and drink; solution can be administered via NG tube; requires acidic environment for absorption; caution for those using acid suppression therapy |
| Hydroxyurea  |                   |                        |                        | Capsules may be opened and dissolved in water; use proper chemotherapy handling precautions <sup>11</sup>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| Ibrutinib    |                   |                        | X                      | Per package insert: avoid Seville oranges due to their potential to moderately inhibit CYP3A4. Capsules should be taken orally with a glass of water. Do not open, break, or chew the capsules                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| Imatinib     | X                 |                        | X                      | Tablets may be dispersed in water or apple juice; stir until dissolved, and use immediately                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |



|             |   |                                                                                                                                          |
|-------------|---|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Deterasirox | X | Tablets contain lactose; consider lactose intolerance; tablets must be dissolved completely; incomplete dissolution can lead to diarrhea |
| Eltrombopag | X | Avoid calcium or dairy products for 4 hours surrounding dosing time, because these can reduce absorption                                 |

Enzalutamide

### ENZALUTAMIDA:

- Estómago vacío
- Pomelo (interacción moderada)
- Los **fumadores activos** pueden aumentar el metabolismo del fármaco, lo que **reduce la eficacia**; requiere un **ambiente ácido** para la absorción; **precaución para aquellos que usan terapia de supresión ácida**

hyperglycemia; monitor metabolic panels

Flutamide

Gefitinib

X

For patient with difficulty swallowing, tablets may be dissolved in half glass of noncarbonated drinking water only; stir tablet until dispersed (approximately 10 minutes), and drink liquid immediately; rinse glass with another 4 ounces of water and

### GEFITINIB:

- Para pacientes con dificultad para tragar, las tabletas pueden disolverse únicamente en medio vaso de **agua potable no carbonatada**; agitar la tableta hasta que se dispersa (aproximadamente 10 minutos) y beber el líquido inmediatamente;
- Enjuague el vaso con otras 4 onzas (aprox 120 ml de agua) y beber;
- La solución se puede administrar mediante un tubo NG;
- Para su absorción se requiere ambiente ácido → **precaución en quienes toman terapia de supresión ácida**

Hydr

Ibruti

Imati



# FUENTES DE INFORMACIÓN

- <http://www.biologcnr.com/database/data-search-drug.php>
- [http://www.drugs.com/drug\\_interactions.html](http://www.drugs.com/drug_interactions.html)
- <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3191675/>
- <https://www.druginteractioninfo.org/>
- Fitoterapia.net
- EMEA (MTP)
- **BIBLIOGRAFIA**
- Avoid food and drugs interaction. A guide for the National Consumers League and U.S. Food and Drug Administration.  
<http://www.fda.gov/downloads/Drugs/ResourcesForYou/Consumers/BuyingUsingMedicineSafely/EnsuringSafeUseofMedicine/GeneralUseofMedicine/UCM229033.pdf>
- Bushra R, Aslam N, Khan AY. Food-Drug Interactions. Oman Medical Journal. 2011;26(2):77-83.  
doi:10.5001/omj.2011.21.
- Carvajal Azcona A, Martínez Roldan (coordinación). 2012. Manual Práctico de Nutrición y Salud Kellogg's. Madrid (España). Edita: Kellogg España. Versión on-line: <http://www4.katedrakelloggs.com/>
- San Miguel Samano MT, Sánchez Méndez JL. Interacciones alimento/ medicamento. IT del Sistema Nacional de Salud. Vol 35, Nº 1/2011
- Vilaplana M. Interacciones alimentos-medicamentos. Consejos desde la farmacia comunitaria. Offarm. Vol. 21. Núm. 2. Febrero 2002.



Gracias ;)