

Drug Interaction Report

21 potential interactions and/or warnings found for the following 10 drugs:

amitriptyline

omeprazole

apixaban

perindopril

atenolol

potassium chloride

ezetimibe / rosuvastatin

solifenacin

metformin

trimeprazine

Add another drug

Interactions between your drugs

Major **amitriptyline** ⇌ **potassium chloride**
Applies to: amitriptyline, potassium chloride

The following interaction applies only if you are taking potassium in a solid formulation (i.e., tablet or capsule swallowed whole) for potassium supplementation:

Talk to your doctor before using potassium oral tablets or capsules together with amitriptyline. Depending on the dose of amitriptyline and your overall physical health, combining these medications may increase the irritant effects of potassium on your stomach and upper intestine. This can rarely result in ulcers, bleeding, and other gastrointestinal injury. Contact your doctor immediately if you develop severe abdominal pain, bloating, sudden dizziness or lightheadedness, nausea, vomiting (especially with blood), loss of appetite, and/or black, tarry stools during treatment with these medications. Alternatively, a liquid formulation of potassium may be considered when used in combination with amitriptyline. It is important to tell your doctor about all other medications you use, including vitamins and herbs. Do not stop using any medications without first talking to your doctor.

Switch to professional interaction data

Major **potassium chloride** ⇌ **trimeprazine**
Applies to: potassium chloride, trimeprazine

The following interaction applies only if you are taking potassium in a solid formulation (i.e., tablet or capsule swallowed whole) for potassium supplementation:

Talk to your doctor before using potassium oral tablets or capsules together with trimeprazine. Depending on the dose of trimeprazine and your overall physical health, combining these medications may increase the irritant effects of potassium on your stomach and upper intestine. This can rarely result in ulcers, bleeding, and other gastrointestinal injury. Contact your doctor immediately if you develop severe abdominal pain, bloating, sudden dizziness or lightheadedness, nausea, vomiting (especially with blood), loss of appetite, and/or black, tarry stools during treatment with these medications. Alternatively, a liquid formulation of potassium may be considered when used in combination with trimeprazine. It is important to tell your doctor about all other medications you use, including vitamins and herbs. Do not stop using any medications without first talking to your doctor.

Switch to professional interaction data

Major **potassium chloride** ⇌ **perindopril**
Applies to: potassium chloride, perindopril

Talk to your doctor before using perindopril together with potassium chloride. Combining these medications may significantly increase potassium levels in the blood. High levels of potassium can develop into a condition known as hyperkalemia, which in severe cases can lead to kidney failure, muscle paralysis, irregular heart rhythm, and cardiac arrest. You may be more likely to develop hyperkalemia while using these medications if you are elderly, dehydrated, or have kidney disease, diabetes, or advanced heart failure. Regular or long-term use of nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs such as ibuprofen or naproxen (Aleve) may also increase your risk. It is important that you maintain adequate fluid intake during treatment with these medications. In addition, talk to your doctor to see if you should limit consumption of potassium-rich foods such as tomatoes, raisins, figs, potatoes, lima beans, bananas, plantains, papayas, pears, cantaloupes, mangoes, and potassium-containing salt substitutes. You may need a dose adjustment or more frequent monitoring by your doctor to safely use both medications. You should seek medical attention if you experience nausea, vomiting, weakness, confusion, tingling of the hands and feet, feelings of heaviness in the legs, a weak pulse, or a slow or irregular heartbeat, as these may be symptoms of hyperkalemia. It is important to tell your doctor about all other medications you use, including vitamins and herbs. Do not stop using any medications without first talking to your doctor.

Switch to professional interaction data

Major **potassium chloride** ⇌ **solifenacin**
Applies to: potassium chloride, solifenacin

The following interaction applies only if you are taking potassium in a solid formulation (i.e., tablet or capsule swallowed whole) for potassium supplementation:

Talk to your doctor before using potassium oral tablets or capsules together with solifenacin. Depending on the dose of solifenacin and your overall physical health, combining these medications

may increase the irritant effects of potassium on your stomach and upper intestine. This can rarely result in ulcers, bleeding, and other gastrointestinal injury. Contact your doctor immediately if you develop severe abdominal pain, bloating, sudden dizziness or lightheadedness, nausea, vomiting (especially with blood), loss of appetite, and/or black, tarry stools during treatment with these medications. Alternatively, a liquid formulation of potassium may be considered when used in combination with solifenacin. It is important to tell your doctor about all other medications you use, including vitamins and herbs. Do not stop using any medications without first talking to your doctor.

Switch to professional interaction data

Moderate

atenolol ⇌ amitriptyline

Applies to: atenolol, amitriptyline

Amitriptyline and atenolol may have additive effects in lowering your blood pressure. You may experience headache, dizziness, lightheadedness, fainting, and/or changes in pulse or heart rate. These side effects are most likely to be seen at the beginning of treatment, following a dose increase, or when treatment is restarted after an interruption. Let your doctor know if you develop these symptoms and they do not go away after a few days or they become troublesome. Avoid activities requiring mental alertness such as driving or operating hazardous machinery until you know how the medications affect you, and use caution when getting up from a sitting or lying position. It is important to tell your doctor about all other medications you use, including vitamins and herbs. Do not stop using any medications without first talking to your doctor.

Switch to professional interaction data

Moderate

atenolol ⇌ trimeprazine

Applies to: atenolol, trimeprazine

Trimeprazine and atenolol may have additive effects in lowering your blood pressure. You may experience headache, dizziness, lightheadedness, fainting, and/or changes in pulse or heart rate. These side effects are most likely to be seen at the beginning of treatment, following a dose increase, or when treatment is restarted after an interruption. Let your doctor know if you develop these symptoms and they do not go away after a few days or they become troublesome. Avoid activities requiring mental alertness such as driving or operating hazardous machinery until you know how the medications affect you, and use caution when getting up from a sitting or lying position. It is important to tell your doctor about all other medications you use, including vitamins and herbs. Do not stop using any medications without first talking to your doctor.

Switch to professional interaction data

Moderate

amitriptyline ⇌ trimeprazine

Applies to: amitriptyline, trimeprazine

Before taking amitriptyline, tell your doctor if you also use trimeprazine. You may need dose adjustments or special tests in order to safely take both medications together. This combination should be used with caution, particularly in the elderly. You should notify your doctor promptly if you have signs of bladder problems, dry mouth, stomach pain, fever, blurred vision, confusion, dizziness, or reduced heart rate. You should avoid driving until you know how these medications will affect you. It is important to tell your doctor about all other medications you use, including vitamins and herbs. Do not stop using your medications without first talking to your doctor.

Switch to professional interaction data

Moderate **amitriptyline** ⇌ **perindopril**

Applies to: amitriptyline, perindopril

Amitriptyline and perindopril may have additive effects in lowering your blood pressure. You may experience headache, dizziness, lightheadedness, fainting, and/or changes in pulse or heart rate. These side effects are most likely to be seen at the beginning of treatment, following a dose increase, or when treatment is restarted after an interruption. Let your doctor know if you develop these symptoms and they do not go away after a few days or they become troublesome. Avoid activities requiring mental alertness such as driving or operating hazardous machinery until you know how the medications affect you, and use caution when getting up from a sitting or lying position. It is important to tell your doctor about all other medications you use, including vitamins and herbs. Do not stop using any medications without first talking to your doctor.

Switch to professional interaction data

Moderate **amitriptyline** ⇌ **solifenacin**

Applies to: amitriptyline, solifenacin

Using amitriptyline together with solifenacin may increase side effects such as drowsiness, blurred vision, dry mouth, heat intolerance, flushing, decreased sweating, difficulty urinating, abdominal cramping, constipation, irregular heartbeat, confusion, and memory problems. Side effects may be more likely to occur in the elderly or those with a debilitating condition. You should avoid or limit the use of alcohol while being treated with these medications. Also avoid activities requiring mental alertness such as driving or operating hazardous machinery until you know how the medications affect you. Talk to your doctor if you have any questions or concerns. It is important to tell your doctor about all other medications you use, including vitamins and herbs. Do not stop using any medications without first talking to your doctor.

Switch to professional interaction data

Moderate **trimeprazine** ⇌ **metFORMIN**

Applies to: trimeprazine, metformin

Trimeprazine may interfere with blood glucose control and reduce the effectiveness of metFORMIN and other diabetic medications. Monitor your blood sugar levels closely. You may need a dose adjustment of your diabetic medications during and after treatment with trimeprazine. It is important to tell your doctor about all other medications you use, including vitamins and herbs. Do not stop using any medications without first talking to your doctor.

Switch to professional interaction data

Moderate

trimeprazine ⇌ perindopril

Applies to: trimeprazine, perindopril

Trimeprazine and perindopril may have additive effects in lowering your blood pressure. You may experience headache, dizziness, lightheadedness, fainting, and/or changes in pulse or heart rate. These side effects are most likely to be seen at the beginning of treatment, following a dose increase, or when treatment is restarted after an interruption. Let your doctor know if you develop these symptoms and they do not go away after a few days or they become troublesome. Avoid activities requiring mental alertness such as driving or operating hazardous machinery until you know how the medications affect you, and use caution when getting up from a sitting or lying position. It is important to tell your doctor about all other medications you use, including vitamins and herbs. Do not stop using any medications without first talking to your doctor.

Switch to professional interaction data

Moderate

trimeprazine ⇌ solifenacin

Applies to: trimeprazine, solifenacin

Using trimeprazine together with solifenacin may increase side effects such as drowsiness, blurred vision, dry mouth, heat intolerance, flushing, decreased sweating, difficulty urinating, abdominal cramping, constipation, irregular heartbeat, confusion, and memory problems. Side effects may be more likely to occur in the elderly or those with a debilitating condition. You should avoid or limit the use of alcohol while being treated with these medications. Also avoid activities requiring mental alertness such as driving or operating hazardous machinery until you know how the medications affect you. Talk to your doctor if you have any questions or concerns. It is important to tell your doctor about all other medications you use, including vitamins and herbs. Do not stop using any medications without first talking to your doctor.

Switch to professional interaction data

Moderate

metFORMIN ⇌ perindopril

Applies to: metformin, perindopril

Using perindopril together with metFORMIN may increase the effects of metFORMIN on lowering blood sugar. This could cause your blood sugar levels to get too low. Signs of low blood sugar include

headache, hunger, weakness, dizziness, drowsiness, nervousness, sweating, confusion, and tremor. Talk with your doctor before using perindopril together with metFORMIN. You may need a dose adjustment and you may need to check your blood sugar more often. It is important to tell your doctor about all other medications you use, including vitamins and herbs. Do not stop using any medications without first talking to your doctor.

Switch to professional interaction data

Moderate

ezetimibe ⇌ rosuvastatin

Applies to: ezetimibe / rosuvastatin, ezetimibe / rosuvastatin

Using ezetimibe together with rosuvastatin can increase the risk of side effects such as liver damage and a rare but serious condition called rhabdomyolysis that involves the breakdown of skeletal muscle tissue. In some cases, rhabdomyolysis can cause kidney damage and even death. You may need a dose adjustment or more frequent monitoring by your doctor to safely use both medications. Let your doctor know immediately if you have unexplained muscle pain, tenderness, or weakness while taking these medications, especially if these symptoms are accompanied by fever or dark colored urine. You should also seek immediate medical attention if you develop fever, chills, joint pain or swelling, unusual bleeding or bruising, skin rash, itching, loss of appetite, fatigue, nausea, vomiting, dark colored urine, and/or yellowing of the skin or eyes, as these may be signs and symptoms of liver damage. It is important to tell your doctor about all other medications you use, including vitamins and herbs. Do not stop using any medications without first talking to your doctor.

Switch to professional interaction data

No other interactions were found between your selected drugs. However, this does not necessarily mean no other interactions exist. Always consult your healthcare provider.

Drug and food interactions

Major

metFORMIN ⇌ food

Applies to: metformin

MetFORMIN should be taken with meals, and excessive alcohol intake (either short-term binge drinking or frequent consumption) should be avoided during treatment. Taking metFORMIN with alcohol may increase the risk of a rare but serious and potentially life-threatening condition known as lactic acidosis, which is a buildup of lactic acid in the blood that can occasionally occur during treatment with metformin-containing products. Lactic acidosis is more likely to occur if you have kidney or liver disease, acute or unstable congestive heart failure, or dehydration. You should seek immediate medical attention if you develop potential signs and symptoms of lactic acidosis such as fatigue, weakness, muscle pain, increasing drowsiness, abdominal pain or discomfort, slow or irregular heartbeat, breathing difficulty, chills, and other unusual symptoms. Alcohol may also affect blood glucose levels in patients with diabetes. Both hypoglycemia (low blood sugar) and

hyperglycemia (high blood sugar) may occur, depending on how much and how often you drink. You should avoid using alcohol if your diabetes is not well controlled or if you have high triglycerides, neuropathy (nerve damage), or pancreatitis. Moderate alcohol consumption generally does not affect blood glucose levels if your diabetes is under control. However, you should limit your alcohol intake due to the risk of lactic acidosis with metformin. Avoid drinking alcohol on an empty stomach or following exercise, as it may increase the risk of hypoglycemia. Talk to your doctor or pharmacist if you have any questions or concerns about metformin.

Switch to professional interaction data

Moderate

atenolol ⇌ food

Applies to: atenolol

You may take atenolol with or without food, but take it the same way every time. Avoid consumption of large amounts of orange juice to prevent any changes in your atenolol levels. Orange juice could decrease the effectiveness of atenolol.

Switch to professional interaction data

Moderate

perindopril ⇌ food

Applies to: perindopril

It is recommended that if you are taking perindopril you should be advised to avoid moderately high or high potassium dietary intake. This can cause high levels of potassium in your blood. Do not use salt substitutes or potassium supplements while taking perindopril, unless your doctor has told you to.

Switch to professional interaction data

Moderate

atenolol ⇌ food

Applies to: atenolol

Atenolol and ethanol may have additive effects in lowering your blood pressure. You may experience headache, dizziness, lightheadedness, fainting, and/or changes in pulse or heart rate. These side effects are most likely to be seen at the beginning of treatment, following a dose increase, or when treatment is restarted after an interruption. Let your doctor know if you develop these symptoms and they do not go away after a few days or they become troublesome. Avoid driving or operating hazardous machinery until you know how the medications affect you, and use caution when getting up from a sitting or lying position. It is important to tell your doctor about all other medications you use, including vitamins and herbs. Do not stop using any medications without first talking to your doctor.

Switch to professional interaction data

amitriptyline ⇌ food

Moderate

Applies to: amitriptyline

Ask your doctor before using amitriptyline together with ethanol, this can alter the effects of amitriptyline and cause increased side effects. Call the doctor if you experience uneven heartbeats, extreme drowsiness, confusion, agitation, vomiting, blurred vision, sweating, muscle stiffness, feeling light-headed, and seizures. You should be warned not to exceed recommended dosages, to avoid alcohol, and to avoid activities requiring mental alertness. If your doctor prescribes these medications together, you may need a dose adjustment to safely take this combination. It is important to tell your doctor about all other medications you use, including vitamins and herbs. Do not stop using any medications without first talking to your doctor.

Switch to professional interaction data

Moderate

trimeprazine ⇌ **food**

Applies to: trimeprazine

Ask your doctor before using trimeprazine together with ethanol. This can cause uncontrollable movements, agitation, seizures, severe dizziness or fainting, coma, very deep sleep, irregular heartbeats, and high or low body temperature. Use caution when driving, operating machinery, or performing other hazardous activities, these medications may cause dizziness or drowsiness. If you experience dizziness or drowsiness, avoid these activities. It is important to tell your doctor about all other medications you use, including vitamins and herbs. Do not stop using any medications without first talking to your doctor.

Switch to professional interaction data

Moderate

atenolol ⇌ **food**

Applies to: atenolol

Using atenolol together with multivitamin with minerals may decrease the effects of atenolol. Separate the administration times of atenolol and multivitamin with minerals by at least 2 hours. If your doctor does prescribe these medications together, you may need a dose adjustment or special test to safely use both medications. It is important to tell your doctor about all other medications you use, including vitamins and herbs. Do not stop using any medications without first talking to your doctor.

Switch to professional interaction data

Therapeutic duplication warnings

No duplication warnings were found for your selected drugs.

Therapeutic duplication warnings are only returned when drugs within the same group exceed the recommended therapeutic duplication maximum.

Report options

Loading...

Drug Interaction Classification

These classifications are only a guideline. The relevance of a particular drug interaction to a specific individual is difficult to determine. Always consult your healthcare provider before starting or stopping any medication.

Major	Highly clinically significant. Avoid combinations; the risk of the interaction outweighs the benefit.
Moderate	Moderately clinically significant. Usually avoid combinations; use it only under special circumstances.
Minor	Minimally clinically significant. Minimize risk; assess risk and consider an alternative drug, take steps to circumvent the interaction risk and/or institute a monitoring plan.
Unknown	No interaction information available.

Further information

Always consult your healthcare provider to ensure the information displayed on this page applies to your personal circumstances.