

Medications That Need Dose Reductions (cont'd)

Antiviral drugs

Cytovene®: ganciclovir
Emptriva®: emtricitabine
Epivir®: lamivudine
Rebetol®: ribavirin
Retrovir®: zidovudine
Symmetrel®: amantadine
Tamiflu®: oseltamivir
Valcyte: valganciclovir
Valtrex®: valacyclovir
Zovirax®: acyclovir

Diabetes drugs

Amaryl®: glimepiride
Glucotrol®: glipizide
Januvia®: sitagliptin
Nesina®: alogliptin
Onglyza®: saxagliptin
Tradjenta®: linagliptin

Drugs used for GERD (acid reflux), ulcers or other gastrointestinal problems

Pepcid®: famotidine
Tagamet®: cimetidine

Other drugs

Actonel®: risedronate
Atarax®: hydroxyzine
Eliquis®: apixaban
Fosamax®: alendronate
Keppra®: levetiracetam
Lanoxin®: digoxin
Lopid®: gemfibrozil
Lovenox®: enoxaparin
Neurontin®: gabapentin
Tenormin®: atenolol
Tricor®: fenofibrate
Trilipix®: fenofibric acid
Ultram®: tramadol
Xarelto®: rivaroxaban

Greenfield Health Systems

Dedicated to Dialysis



"Let's Talk CKD"

(Chronic Kidney Disease)

is an education program designed for patients and family members. The free two-hour class covers an introduction to the kidney, preventative steps for maximizing health, delaying the progression of CKD and all treatment options.

For more information...

about CKD, our Patient Education Programs or Greenfield Health Systems and its Partners, contact us at

248.642.5038 or 866.246.2136.

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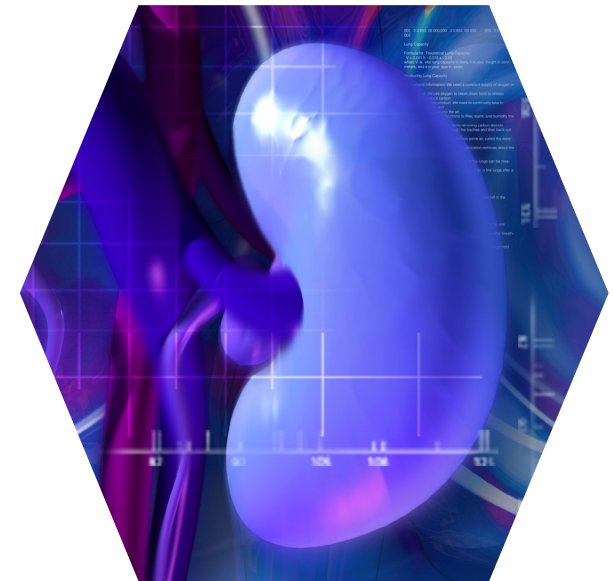
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Greenfield Health Systems

Dedicated to Dialysis

Medication Precautions for Patients with *Decreased Kidney Function*



The information contained in this pamphlet is intended as an educational tool and IS NOT INTENDED AS A SUBSTITUTE FOR PROFESSIONAL MEDICAL ADVICE. Always discuss your medications with your personal physician.

Potential for Kidney Toxicity

The following medications may be toxic to the kidney and cause temporary or permanent worsening of kidney function.

Patients with kidney disease or decreased kidney function should speak with their doctor about possible damage to their kidney before taking the medicines listed here. There may be times that the benefit of the medicine outweighs the risk (for example, a cardiac catheterization is needed despite the risk that the iodine dye that is used may damage the kidney). In those cases, there may be ways to reduce the risk such as giving intravenous fluids or other medicines that protect the kidney from damage.

Non steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) including: *Note: this is only a partial list*

Aleve®/Anaprox®/Naprosyn®: naproxen and prescription products containing naproxen

Celebrex®: celecoxib

Daypro®: oxaprozin

Feldene®: piroxicam

Indocin®: indomethacin

Motrin®, Advil®, Nuprin®: ibuprofen and other over the counter and prescription products

Skelaxin®: metaxalone

Voltaren®: diclofenac

Other drugs:

Chinese Herbs: some herbal or homeopathic remedies can cause kidney damage.

Contrast/Iodine dyes: used in cardiac catheterization, CT scan, angiography

Eskalith®/Lithobid®: lithium

Visicol®/Osmoprep®: used as a bowel cleanser for certain tests

Potential to Form Kidney Stones

Some drugs have the potential to form stones in the kidney, these drugs should generally be avoided, but if used they should be taken with plenty of water.

Methotrexate

Sulfadiazine

Topamax®: topiramate

Triamterene: products containing triamterene include **Maxzide®, Dyazide®, Dyrenium®**

Xenical®: orlistat

Potential for Harmful Side Effects

The following medicines should be used with caution in patients with decreased kidney function because of an increased risk of serious side effects. If used, the dosage may also need adjustment by your doctor.

Note: this is only a partial list.

Avandia®: rosiglitazone

Carafate®: sucralfate

Colcyr®: colchicine

Diabeta® or Micronase®: glyburide

Diamox®: acetazolamide

Lovenox®: enoxaparin

Mylanta® or Maalox®: magnesium and aluminum containing antacids, magnesium citrate

Reglan®: metoclopramide

Valium®: diazepam

Xarelto®: rivaroxaban

Zyloprim®: allopurinol

The following medications should not be used if kidney function is below specific levels. If used, be sure to discuss with your kidney doctor or pharmacist. Dose may need to be decreased. *Note: this is only a partial list.*

Byetta®: exenatide

DiaBeta®: glyburide

Farxiga®: dapagliflozin

Glucophage®: Metformin, products containing metformin

include **Actoplus Met®, Avandamet®, Fortamet®, Glucophage®, Glucovance®, Glumetza®, Janumet®,**

Metaglip®, Prandimet®, Riomet®

Invokana®: canagliflozin

Jardiance®: empagliflozin

Lioresal®: baclofen

Lyrica®: pregabalin

Pradaxa®: dabigatran

Reclast®: zoledronic acid

Savaysa®: edoxaban

Viread®: tenofovir disoproxil fumarate

Medications That Need Dose Reductions

The dosage of the following medications may need to be reduced in patients with decreased kidney function. If not dosed appropriately for your kidney function, you could experience more side effects or they could potentially be harmful.

Note: this is only a partial list

Patients with decreased kidney function should ask both their doctor and pharmacist two questions when starting a new medication:

1. "I have kidney disease, is this the right dosage for me to take?"
2. "I have kidney disease, is this medication safe for me to take?"

Antibiotics

Amoxil®: amoxicillin or trimox

Ampicillin

Augmentin®: amoxicillin/clavulanate

Bactrim®/Septra®: trimethoprim with sulfamethoxazole

Biaxin®: clarithromycin

Ceftin®: cefuroxime

Cefzil®: cefprozil

Cipro®: ciprofloxacin

Dynacin® or Minocin®: minocycline

Floxin®: ofloxacin

Keflex®: cephalexin

Lamisil®: terbinafine

Levaquin®: levofloxacin

Macrochantin®: nitrofurantoin

Omnicef®: cefdinir

Penicillin

Tetracycline

Antifungal drugs

Diflucan®: fluconazole

Sporanox®: itraconazole