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re: James Dodd

Melvin Black
Attorney at Law
Suite 202
2937 SW 27 Ave
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Dear Mr. Black:

Enclosed you will find an analysis from a piece of software that lists drug interactions. Sounding interacts with every drug on the list. In each case the patient tends to a state of greater risk of bleeding.

In the case of cimetidine, doxycycline, and ranitidine this is probably not too important - especially if the patient is getting frequent prothrombin times. Some of the other drugs, however, also induce gastric and duodenal ulcer with their associated risk of bleeding. For example, I would be very concerned about a patient taking dolobid, or a salicylate and sounding together.

Only on rare occasions do physicians use none steroidal antiinflammatory agents and sounding together. It is very risky, and the patient must be followed very closely. I am concerned about the kind of care Mr. Dodd is receiving.

Sincerely,

Eugene H. Eisman, M.D.

The current list contains

- [1] COUMADIN (ANTICOAGULANTS, ORAL)
- [2] DOLOBID (NONSTEROIDAL ANTI-INFLAMMATORY DRUGS)
- [3] DOXYCYCLINE (TETRACYCLINES)
- [4] CHOLINE MAGNESIUM TRISALICYLATE (SALICYLATES)
- [5] ASPIRIN
- [6] RANITIDINE
- [7] CIMETIDINE
- [8] PREDNISONE (CORTICOSTEROIDS)

Interaction for:

- COUMADIN (ANTICOAGULANTS, ORAL)
- DOLOBID (NONSTEROIDAL ANTI-INFLAMMATORY DRUGS)

Adverse effect (Probable Mechanism):

Increased bleeding risk (inhibition of platelets, other mechanisms)[110],[120],[127]

Comments and Recommendations:

Monitor prothrombin time and for occult blood in stool and urine; diclofenac, ibuprofen, and naproxen may not increase hypoprothrombinemic response

Interaction for:

- COUMADIN (ANTICOAGULANTS, ORAL)
- DOXYCYCLINE (TETRACYCLINES)

Adverse effect (Probable Mechanism):

Increased anticoagulant effect (mechanism not established)[139]

Comments and Recommendations:

Monitor prothrombin time

Interaction for:

- COUMADIN (ANTICOAGULANTS, ORAL)
- CHOLINE MAGNESIUM TRISALICYLATE (SALICYLATES)

Adverse effect (Probable Mechanism):

1)Possible increased bleeding risk with aspirin (inhibition of platelet function)[96] 2)Increased hypoprothrombinemic effect with more than 2 grams/day of aspirin (reduction of plasma prothrombin)[96]

Comments and Recommendations:

1)2)Monitor prothrombin time and for occult blood in stool; effect of other nonsteroidal agents on platelets is more rapidly reversible; several case reports of bleeding or elevated prothrombin time with topical salicylates

Interaction for:

- COUMADIN (ANTICOAGULANTS, ORAL)
- ASPIRIN

Adverse effect (Probable Mechanism):

- 1) Possible increased bleeding risk (inhibition of platelet function)[96]
- 2) Increased hypoprothrombinemic effect with more than 2 grams/day of aspirin (decreased plasma prothrombin)[96]

Comments and Recommendations:

Avoid concurrent use, if possible; monitor prothrombin time and for occult blood in stool; effect of other nonsteroidals on platelets is more rapidly reversible

Interaction for:

COUMADIN (ANTICOAGULANTS, ORAL)
RANITIDINE

Adverse effect (Probable Mechanism):

Possible increased anticoagulant effect (decreased metabolism)[133]

Comments and Recommendations:

Probably rare; may occur with high ranitidine dosage; monitor prothrombin time

Interaction for:

COUMADIN (ANTICOAGULANTS, ORAL)
Cimetidine

Adverse effect (Probable Mechanism):

Increased anticoagulant effect (decreased metabolism)[104],[677]

Comments and Recommendations:

Monitor prothrombin time; no interaction with phenprocoumon[105]
nizatidine, ranitidine, and famotidine do not interact

Interaction for:

DOLOBID (NONSTEROIDAL ANTI-INFLAMMATORY DRUGS)
CHOLINE MAGNESIUM TRISALICYLATE (SALICYLATES)

Adverse effect (Probable Mechanism):

Possible increased salicylate toxicity from topical use (mechanism not established)[646]

Comments and Recommendations:

Monitor salicylate concentration

Interaction for:

DOLOBID (NONSTEROIDAL ANTI-INFLAMMATORY DRUGS)
ASPIRIN

Adverse effect (Probable Mechanism):

Possible increased nonsteroidal toxicity or toxicity of both drugs (decreased metabolism and displacement from binding)[486]

Comments and Recommendations:

Avoid concurrent use; interaction with diclofenac may not be clinically significant

Interaction for:

DOLOBID (NONSTEROIDAL ANTI-INFLAMMATORY DRUGS)

CIMETIDINE

Adverse effect (Probable Mechanism):

Possible piroxicam toxicity (decreased metabolism)[840]

Comments and Recommendations:

Based on study in healthy men; clinical significance not established; other NSAIDs probably do not interact

Interaction for:

CHOLINE MAGNESIUM TRISALICYLATE (SALICYLATES)

CIMETIDINE

Adverse effect (Probable Mechanism):

Possible salicylate toxicity (decreased metabolism)[278]

Comments and Recommendations:

Monitor salicylate concentration

Interaction for:

CHOLINE MAGNESIUM TRISALICYLATE (SALICYLATES)

PREDNISONE (CORTICOSTEROIDS)

Adverse effect (Probable Mechanism):

Decreased salicylate effect (mechanism not established)[305]

Comments and Recommendations:

Monitor salicylate concentration; also occurs with intra-articular steroids

End of Interactions.