Medications That Need Dose Reductions (cont'd)

Antiviral drugs
Cytovene®: ganciclovir
Emptriva®: emtricitiabine
Epivir®: iamvudine
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
Crestor®: rosuvastin
Eliquis®: apixaban
Fosamax®: alendronate
Keppra ®: levetiracetam
Lanoxin®: digoxin
Lopid®: gemfibrozil
Lovenox®: enoxaparin
Neurontin®: gabapentin
Pravachol®: pravastatin
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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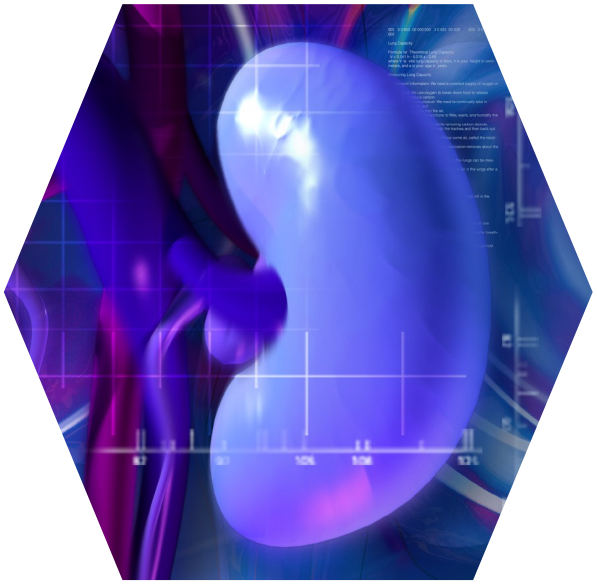
Greenfield Health Systems
Dedicated to Dialysis

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
Colcyrs®: 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 drug-specific levels of kidney function. 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
Codeine
Morphine
Cymbalta®: duloxetine
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
Kerendia®: finerenone
Lioresal®: baclofen
Lyrica®: pregabalin
Pradaxa®: dabigatran
Reclast®: zoledronic acid
Savaysa®: edoxaban
Steglatro® ertugliflozin
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
Macrodantin®: nitrofurantoin
Omnicef®: cefdinir
Penicillin
Tetracycline

Antifungal drugs

Diflucan®: fluconazole
Sporanox®: itraconazole