

Depressione e malattie cronico-degenerative. Aspetti terapeutici: il ruolo dello psichiatra

Riva del Garda, 4 dicembre 2010

Antidepressivi e interazioni farmacologiche

Dr. Antonio La Torre
U.O. Psichiatria Rovereto

www.antoniotorre.it
info@antoniotorre.it

Tamoxifene e AD: interazioni (1)

Kelly et al.: **Selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors and breast cancer mortality in women receiving tamoxifen: a population based cohort study.**

BMJ 2010; 340:c693 doi:10.1136/bmj.c693

- le donne con un cancro al seno che assumono l'antidepressivo paroxetina contemporaneamente al trattamento con l'antiestrogeno tamoxifene avrebbero un maggior rischio di mortalità dovuta al tumore.
- Sembrerebbe inoltre che maggiore è la durata della sovrapposizione delle due terapie, maggiore è la probabilità di morte.
- Antidepressivi diversi, inclusi altri SSRI, non hanno invece mostrato alcun effetto in questo senso.

Tamoxifene e AD: interazioni (2)



- Kelly et al.: Selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors and breast cancer mortality in women receiving tamoxifen: a population based cohort study

BMJ 2010; 340:c693 doi:10.1136/bmj.c693

- l'equipe canadese ha esaminato le cartelle cliniche di quasi 25 mila donne al di sopra dei 66 anni, colpite da cancro alla mammella, che avevano iniziato il trattamento con l'antiestrogeno tra il 1993 e il 2005.
- Di queste, 7.500 avevano ricevuto anche un antidepressivo e **2.430** un unico AD durante la terapia con l'antiestrogeno.
- L'SSRI più prescritto era paroxetina (25,9%), seguita dalla sertralina (22,3%), citalopram (19,2%), venlafaxina (SNRI) (15%), fluoxetina (10,4%) e fluvoxamina (7,2%).

Tamoxifene e AD: interazioni (3)



- Kelly et al.: Selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors and breast cancer mortality in women receiving tamoxifen: a population based cohort study

BMJ 2010; 340:c693 doi:10.1136/bmj.c693

- Nel corso del follow-up, durato in media 2,38 anni, si sono avuti 1.074 decessi, di cui 374 dovuti al tumore al seno.
- L'analisi ha dimostrato un aumento del rischio di mortalità solo nelle donne che avevano assunto la paroxetina.

Tamoxifene e AD: interazioni (4)

- Kelly et al.: Selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors and breast cancer mortality in women receiving tamoxifen: a population based cohort study

BMJ 2010; 340:c693 doi:10.1136/bmj.c693

- L'assunzione di paroxetina per il 41% della durata del trattamento con tamoxifene porterebbe a un decesso aggiuntivo ogni 19,7 pazienti trattate entro 5 anni dall'interruzione dell'antiestrogeno,
- il rischio sarebbe ancora maggiore con una sovrapposizione più lunga

Tamoxifene e AD: interazioni (5)

Kelly et al.: **Selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors and breast cancer mortality in women receiving tamoxifen: a population based cohort study**

BMJ 2010; 340:c693 doi:10.1136/bmj.c693

- Questi risultati forniscono supporto all'ipotesi, già suffragata da precedenti evidenze, secondo la quale l'inibizione dell'isoenzima 2D6 del citocromo P450 (CYP2D6) possa influenzare negativamente l'outcome nelle donne con carcinoma mammario trattate con l'antiestrogeno.
- Il citocromo CYP2D6 è coinvolto nella trasformazione del tamoxifene in endoxifene, un metabolita con un'affinità 100 volte superiore per i recettori per gli estrogeni.
- Studi di farmacogenetica hanno evidenziato che le donne che metabolizzano poco il tamoxifene hanno livelli più bassi di endoxifene, al pari di quelle trattate con farmaci che inibiscono il CYP2D6.
- Farmaci che inibiscono CYP2D6 ostacolerebbero la trasformazione del tamoxifene in endoxifene



J of the Natural Cancer Institute 2003; 95: 1758-1764

ARTICLES

Active Tamoxifen Metabolite Plasma Concentrations After Coadministration of Tamoxifen and the Selective Serotonin Reuptake Inhibitor Paroxetine

*Vered Stearns, Michael D. Johnson, James M. Rae, Alan Morocho,
Antonella Novielli, Pankaj Bhargava, Daniel F. Hayes, Zeruesenay Desta,
David A. Flockhart*

THE JOURNAL OF
CLINICAL PSYCHIATRY
THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF
THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CLINICAL PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY

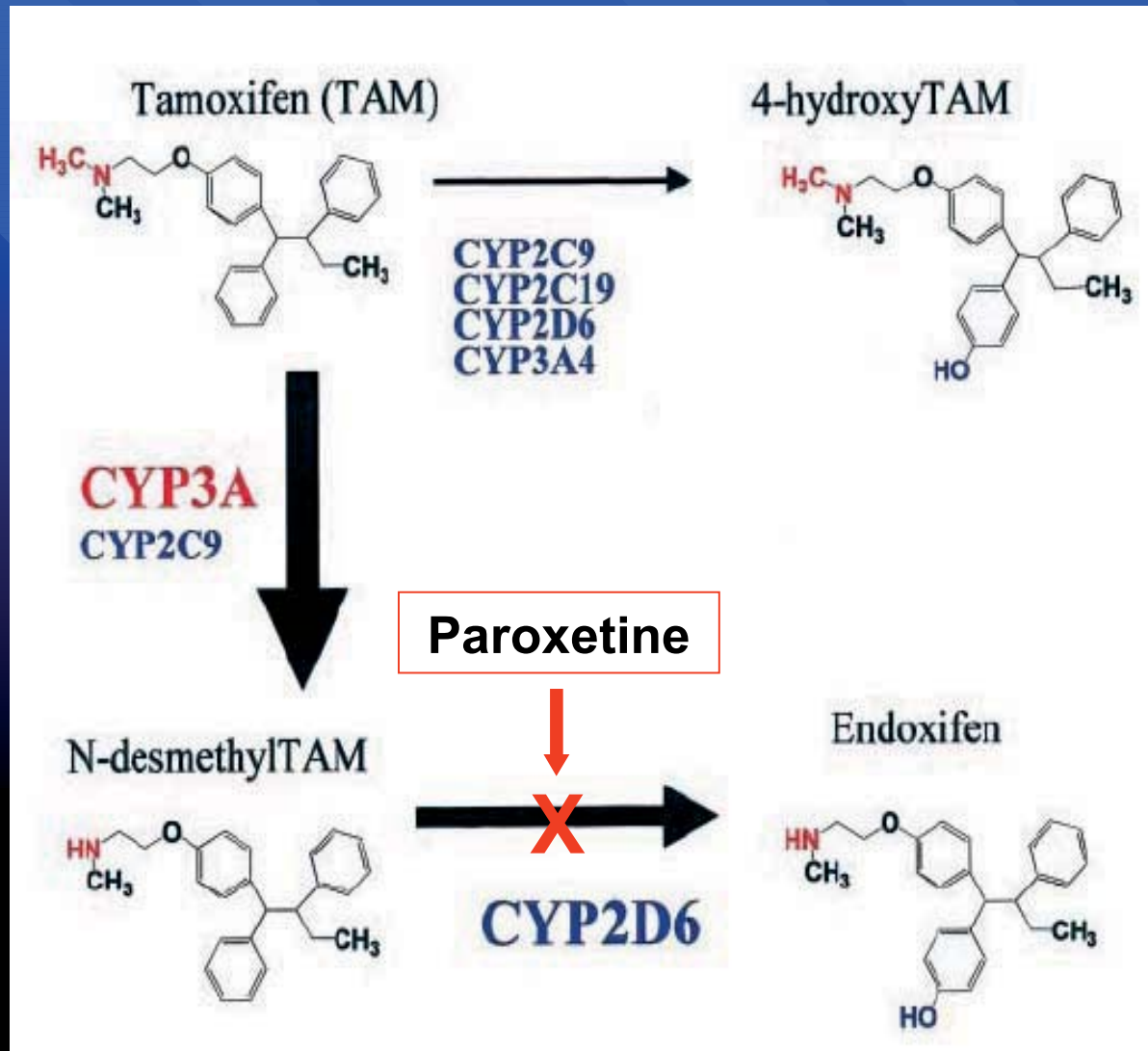
70 (12): 1688-1697, 2009

 FOCUS ON WOMEN'S MENTAL HEALTH

Interactions Between Tamoxifen and
Antidepressants via Cytochrome P450 2D6

Julie Eve Desmarais, MD, and Karl J. Loofer, MD, FRCPC

Metabolismo del tamoxifene



Tamoxifene e AD: interazioni (6)



Andersohn et al: Interaction of serotonin reuptake inhibitors with tamoxifen. Avoid coprescribing paroxetine and tamoxifen in women with breast cancer

BMJ 2010;340:c783 doi: 10.1136/bmj.c783

- **La raccomandazione dell'editoriale di commento allo studio è quella di evitare in queste pazienti gli AD che inibiscono fortemente il CYP2D6, come paroxetina e fluoxetina, e preferire invece inibitori meno potenti quali citalopram o venlafaxina**



Interactions Between Tamoxifen and Antidepressants via Cytochrome P450 2D6

Julie Eve Desmarais, MD, and Karl J. Looper, MD, FRCPC

Table 4. Proposed Risk of Decreased Metabolism of Tamoxifen by Antidepressants Inhibiting the CYP2D6 Enzyme

Antidepressant	Degree of Decreased Tamoxifen Metabolism	Recommendations
Venlafaxine	Minimal	Use preferentially
Desvenlafaxine	Minimal, direct studies with tamoxifen lacking	Consider use based on risk-benefit assessment
Mirtazapine	Minimal, direct studies with tamoxifen lacking	
Citalopram	Mild	Avoid use
Escitalopram	Mild, direct studies with tamoxifen lacking	
Sertraline	Moderate	
Fluvoxamine	Moderate, direct studies with tamoxifen lacking, moderate 3A4 inhibitor	Avoid use
Duloxetine	Moderate, direct studies with tamoxifen lacking	
Nefazodone	Mild 2D6, direct studies with tamoxifen lacking, strong 3A4 inhibitor	
Paroxetine, fluoxetine, bupropion	Severe	Avoid use



Table 3. In Vitro Inhibitory Constants of Antidepressants for CYP2D6

Antidepressant/Metabolites	K _i μmol (or IC ₅₀)	Mean	Median	Reference
Citalopram	7-88 (IC ₅₀ > 100)	27.33	15	Otton et al, ³¹ 1993; Crewe et al, ⁴⁷ 1992; Yu et al, ⁴⁸ 2003; Skjelbo and Broesen, ⁴⁹ 1992; Belpaire et al, ⁵⁰ 1998 Hemeryck et al, ⁵¹ 2000
Desmethylcitalopram	1.3-31	12.33	8.5	Skjelbo and Broesen, ⁴⁹ 1992; Otton et al, ³¹ 1993; Belpaire et al, ⁵⁰ 1998; von Moltke et al, ⁵² 2001
Escitalopram	(IC ₅₀ = 70-80)			
Fluoxetine	0.15-4.08 (IC ₅₀ = 0.72)	1.05	0.6	Otton et al, ⁵³ 1994; Otton et al, ³¹ 1993; Nielsen et al, ⁵⁴ 1996; Hemeryck et al, ⁵¹ 2000; Fogelman et al, ⁵⁵ 1999; Yu et al, ⁴⁸ 2003; Crewe et al, ⁴⁷ 1992; Hara et al, ⁵⁶ 2005; Belpaire et al, ⁵⁰ 1998; Skjelbo and Broesen, ⁴⁹ 1992; Ball et al, ⁵⁷ 1997; von Moltke et al, ⁵⁸ 1994; Verhoeven et al, ⁵⁹ 1996; Delbressine and Vos, ⁶⁰ 1997 Hemeryck et al, ⁵¹ 2000
R-fluoxetine	1.38			Stevens and Wrighton, ⁶¹ 1993
S-fluoxetine	0.22			Stevens and Wrighton, ⁶¹ 1993
Norfluoxetine	0.19-3.5 (IC ₅₀ = 1.5)	0.90	0.55	Otton et al, ³¹ 1993; Skjelbo and Broesen, ⁴⁹ 1992; Nielsen et al, ⁵⁴ 1996; Fogelman et al, ⁵⁵ 1999; Crewe et al, ⁴⁷ 1992; Hemeryck et al, ⁵¹ 2000; Belpaire et al, ⁵⁰ 1998; Yu et al, ⁴⁸ 2003; von Moltke et al, ⁵⁸ 1994 Hemeryck et al, ⁵¹ 2000
R-norfluoxetine	1.48			Stevens and Wrighton, ⁶¹ 1993
S-norfluoxetine	0.31			Stevens and Wrighton, ⁶¹ 1993
Fluvoxamine	1.3-16.6 (IC ₅₀ = 10.7)	7.59	5.85	Nielsen et al, ⁵⁴ 1996; Fogelman et al, ⁵⁵ 1999; Otton et al, ³¹ 1993; Skjelbo and Broesen, ⁴⁹ 1992; Olesen and Linnet, ⁶² 2000; Ball et al, ⁵⁷ 1997; Crewe et al, ⁴⁷ 1992; Yu et al, ⁴⁸ 2003; Belpaire et al, ⁵⁰ 1998; von Moltke et al, ⁵⁸ 1995 Hemeryck et al, ⁵¹ 2000
Paroxetine	0.065-4.85 (IC ₅₀ = 1.0)	1.58	0.54	Otton et al, ⁵³ 1994; Crewe et al, ⁴⁷ 1992; Fogelman et al, ⁵⁵ 1999; Skjelbo and Broesen, ⁴⁹ 1992; Belpaire et al, ⁵⁰ 1998; Hemeryck et al, ⁵¹ 2000; Nielsen et al, ⁵⁴ 1996; Hara et al, ⁵⁶ 2005; von Moltke et al, ⁵⁸ 1995; Ball et al, ⁵⁷ 1997; Bertelsen et al, ⁶⁴ 2003 Hemeryck et al, ⁵¹ 2000
Sertraline	0.7-27 (IC ₅₀ = 9.3)	14.93	16	Crewe et al, ⁴⁷ 1992; Fogelman et al, ⁵⁵ 1999; Otton et al, ⁵³ 1994; Otton et al, ³¹ 1993; Hara et al, ⁵⁶ 2005; Nielsen et al, ⁵⁴ 1996; Belpaire et al, ⁵⁰ 1998; von Moltke et al, ⁵⁸ 1994; Skjelbo and Broesen, ⁴⁹ 1992; Ball et al, ⁵⁷ 1997 Hemeryck et al, ⁵¹ 2000
Desmethylsertraline	4.32-24 (IC ₅₀ = 10.8)	15.66	16	Fogelman et al, ⁵⁵ 1999; von Moltke et al, ⁵⁸ 1994; Skjelbo and Broesen, ⁴⁹ 1992; Belpaire et al, ⁵⁰ 1998 Hemeryck et al, ⁵¹ 2000
Mirtazapine	41 not substantial	41	41	Verhoeven et al, ⁵⁹ 1996; Delbressine and Vos, ⁶⁰ 1997 Stormer et al, ⁶⁵ 2000
Venlafaxine	33-41	37	37	Otton et al, ⁶⁶ 1996; Ball et al, ⁵⁷ 1997
R-venlafaxine	52			Otton et al, ⁶⁶ 1996
S-venlafaxine	22			Otton et al, ⁶⁶ 1996
Bupropion	21			Reese et al, ⁶⁷ 2008
Erythrohydrobupropion	1.7			Reese et al, ⁶⁷ 2008
Threohydrobupropion	5.4			Reese et al, ⁶⁷ 2008
Nefazodone	18-50			Schmider et al, ⁶⁸ 1996
Moclobemide	140 minor inhibition			Skjelbo and Broesen, ⁴⁹ 1992 Polasek et al, ⁶⁹ 2006
Amitriptyline	4			Crewe et al, ⁴⁷ 1992
Clomipramine	2.2-16	9.1	9.1	Crewe et al, ⁴⁷ 1992; Skjelbo and Broesen, ⁴⁹ 1992
Desipramine	2.3-3.2	2.75	2.75	Crewe et al, ⁴⁷ 1992; Hara et al, ⁵⁶ 2005
Phenelzine	mechanism-based inhibition			Polasek et al, ⁶⁹ 2006
Tranlycypromine	367			Salsali et al, ⁷⁰ 2004

Nuovi antidepressivi: grado di inibizione sugli isoenzimi del citocromo P450

	CYP1A2	CYP2C9	CYP2C19	CYP2D6	CYP3A4
Citalopram	0	0	0	+	0
Escitalopram	0	0	0	0/+	0
Fluvoxamina	+++	++	+++	+	++
Fluoxetina	+	++	+ / +++	+++	+ / +++
Paroxetina	+	+	+	+++	+
Sertralina	0	+	0	+ / +++	+
Venlafaxina	0	0	0	+	+
Duloxetina	0	0	0	++	+
Mirtazapina	0	0	0	+	0
Reboxetina	0	0	0	+	+
Bupropione	0	0	0	++	0

0 = inibizione minima o assente; + = inibizione lieve; ++ = inibizione moderata; +++ = inibizione elevata



DEPARTMENT OF MEDICINE

DIVISION OF CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY

INHIBITORS

Inhibitors compete with other drugs for a particular enzyme thus affecting the optimal level of metabolism of the substrate drug which in many cases affect the individual's response to that particular medication, e.g. making it ineffective.

- A Strong inhibitor is one that causes a > 5-fold increase in the plasma AUC values or more than 80% decrease in clearance.
- A Moderate inhibitor is one that causes a > 2-fold increase in the plasma AUC values or 50-80% decrease in clearance.
- A Weak inhibitor is one that causes a > 1.25-fold but < 2-fold increase in the plasma AUC values or 20-50% decrease in clearance.
- All other inhibitors.

FDA preferred¹ and acceptable² inhibitors for in vitro experiments.*

1A2	2B6	2C8	2C9	2C19	2D6	2E1	3A4,5,7
■ fluvoxamine	<u>thiotepa</u>	■	■ fluconazole ²	PPIs:	■ bupropion	<u>diethyl-</u>	HIV Antivirals:
■ ciprofloxacin	<u>ticlopidine</u> ²	<u>gemfibrozil</u> ²	■ amiodarone	<u>lansoprazole</u>	■ cinacalcet	<u>dithiocarbamate</u> ²	■ indinavir
■ cimetidine		■	<u>trimethoprim</u> ²	<u>omeprazole</u> ²	■ fluoxetine	<u>disulfiram</u>	■ nelfinavir
			<u>fenofibrate</u>	<u>pantoprazole</u>	■ paroxetine		■ ritonavir
<u>amiodarone</u>			<u>fluvastatin</u>	<u>rabeprazole</u>	■ quinidine ¹		■ clarithromycin
<u>fluoroquinolones</u>		<u>glitazones</u>	<u>fluvastatin</u>	<u>chloramphenicol</u>	■ duloxetine		■ itraconazole ¹
<u>furafylline</u> ¹		<u>montelukast</u> ¹	■ fluvoxamine ²	<u>cimetidine</u>	■ sertraline		■ ketoconazole ¹
<u>interferon</u>		<u>guercetin</u> ¹	<u>isoniazid</u>	<u>felbamate</u>	■ terbinafine		■ nefazodone
<u>methoxsalen</u>			<u>lovastatin</u>	<u>fluoxetine</u>	■ amiodarone		■ saquinavir
<u>mibefradil</u>			<u>phenylbutazone</u>	<u>fluvoxamine</u>	■ cimetidine		■ telithromycin
			<u>probenicid</u>	<u>indomethacin</u>			■ aprepitant
			<u>sertraline</u>	<u>ketoconazole</u>			■ erythromycin
			<u>sulfamethoxazole</u>	<u>modafinil</u>	<u>celecoxib</u>		■ fluconazole
			<u>sulfaphenazole</u> ¹	<u>oxcarbazepine</u>	<u>chlorpheniramine</u>		■ grapefruit juice
			<u>teniposide</u>	<u>probenicid</u>	<u>chlorpromazine</u>		■ verapamil ²
			<u>voriconazole</u>	<u>tidopidine</u> ²	<u>citalopram</u>		■ diltiazem
			<u>zafirlukast</u>	<u>topiramate</u>	<u>demastine</u>		■ cimetidine
					<u>clomipramine</u>		
					<u>cocaine</u>		
					<u>diphenhydramine</u>		
					<u>doxepin</u>		
					<u>doxorubicin</u>		
							<u>amiodarone</u>
							NOT azithromycin

La banca dati Micromedex

MICROMEDEX® 1.0 (Healthcare Series) [Use MICROMEDEX® 2.0 now!](#) » My MICROMEDEX Gateway × Log Out

[Main](#) [Drugs](#) [Toxicology](#) [Disease](#) [Interactions](#) [Handheld PDA](#)

Main Keyword Search:

Search Drug, Toxicology, Disease, and Labs databases for:

Search summary documents only.

Find all keywords that: Exactly Match *End in an asterisk (diab*, aceta*) for Begin With search*

Begin With

la banca dati Micromedex

MICROMEDEX Healthcare Series : Find Drug Interactions

[To content](#)

MICROMEDEX® 1.0 (Healthcare Series) [Use MICROMEDEX® 2.0 now!](#)

[Main](#) [Drugs](#) [Toxicology](#) [Disease](#) [Interactions](#) [Handheld PDA](#)

[MICROMEDEX® 2.0: Learn more!](#)

Search Path :
Check Interactions

Drug Interactions

Type the Drug Name (brand or generic) in the search field. Select the drug and click the "Add button".

Enter Search Term:


Matching Drug Names: (500)


- A & D
- A Thru Zinc
- A To Z
- A&B Otic
- A+D
- A-200 Pyrinate
- A-25
- A-3 Revised
- A-4 Revised
- A-42 Revised
- A-C-D Modified Bracco
- A-Caro-25


Drugs to Check [Add Allergies](#)






* and capitalized: indicates allergy

la banca dati Micromedex


Drug-Drug Interactions (1 Results)	Severity	Documentation	Summary
PAROXETINE HYDROCHLORIDE [Systemic] [Paroxetine] -- TAMOXIFEN CITRATE [Systemic]	 Major	Excellent	Concurrent use of PAROXETINE and TAMOXIFEN may result in decreased plasma concentrations of the active metabolites of tamoxifen


Drug-Drug Interactions (1 Results)	Severity	Documentation	Summary
FLUOXETINE HYDROCHLORIDE [Systemic] [Fluoxetine] -- TAMOXIFEN CITRATE [Systemic]	 Major	Fair	Concurrent use of FLUOXETINE and TAMOXIFEN may result in decreased plasma concentrations of the active metabolites of tamoxifen






Drug-Drug Interactions (1 Results)	Severity	Documentation	Summary
BUPROPION HYDROCHLORIDE [Systemic] [BuPROPion] -- TAMOXIFEN CITRATE [Systemic]	 Moderate	Fair	Concurrent use of BUPROPION and TAMOXIFEN may result in decreased tamoxifen efficacy.

Definitions: Severity -  Contraindicated  Major  Moderate  Minor  Unknown
Documentation - Excellent Good Fair Unknown

la banca dati Micromedex

Drug-Drug Interactions (1 Results)	Severity	Documentation	Summary
DULOXETINE HYDROCHLORIDE [Systemic] – TAMOXIFEN CITRATE [Systemic]	 Moderate	Fair	Concurrent use of DULOXETINE and TAMOXIFEN may result in decreased plasma concentrations of the active metabolites of tamoxifen

Drug-Drug Interactions (1 Results)	Severity	Documentation	Summary
SERTRALINE HYDROCHLORIDE [Systemic] [Sertraline] – TAMOXIFEN CITRATE [Systemic]	 Major	Fair	Concurrent use of SERTRALINE and TAMOXIFEN may result in decreased plasma concentrations of the active metabolites of tamoxifen

Definitions: Severity -  Contraindicated  Major  Moderate  Minor  Unknown
Documentation - Excellent Good Fair Unknown

Sito internet di interesse

- www.drugs.com/drug_interactions.html