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Medication Counseling to Patient on DUR Focusing NSAIDs, CVS Drugs, Anti-hyperlipidemias and Diuretics

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Most important job of Pharmacists should be a Medication Counseling to patient for the secure of the effectiveness and safety of the prescribed and/or non-prescribed drugs. Moreover, It is a very necessary to be attention to the DUR.

The main purpose of Medication Counseling is how fast the patient recover from the present illness without any side reaction of medication and drug interaction, how improve the patient's compliance, what the happen if skip the medication, how fast to find out the drug related problems and how increase the patient's QOL with the therapeutic outcome.

Among the prescribed drugs, DUR is well known as the harmful interaction with more than 2 kinds of prescribed drugs.

First of all, For the effective Medication Counseling for DUR, Pharmacists should have a good information for the each drug, the meaning of DUR's clinical symptoms and medication history of patient, especially, Drugs for CVS, Hyperlipidemias, NSAIDs and Diuretics.

The key words of DUR for drug of CVS and Hyperlipidemias would be "Torsades de pointes", "CYP-450 3A4", "Arrhythmia" and Rhapsomyolysis.

Amiodarone HCl is contraindication of concomitant administration with the drugs which are known to induce the prolong of QT interval such as Quinidine, Disopyramid, Flecainide, Lidocaine, Mexiletine, Procainamide, Sotalol, Sparfloxacin, TCAs, Phenothiazines, Vincamine and Veplidil.

Diuretics such as Hydrochlorothiazide.

Statin (anti-hyperlipidemias such as Simvastatin, Lovastatin etc.) is well known as the inducer of Rhapsomyolysis with the concomitant administration of -azoles(ketoconazole, itraconazole etc.) and Macrolides antibiotics such as Erythromycin.

Acetazolamide is also well known the cardiac toxicity such as Bradycardia and Prolongation of QT interval with Furosemide and terfenadine / Astemizole which are no longer available in practical clinical fields.

Many NSAIDs such as Tenoxicam, Etodolac, Ibuprofen etc. with Methotrexate, aspirin induce

the fatal suppression of Bone Marrow.

The medical problem-makers such as Terfenadine, Astemizole and Cisapride are no longer available in medical field due to the fatal side reaction with many other drugs.

Conclusively, Pharmacists should check the medication history of patients for preventing the concomitant administration of DUR and understand the clinical symptoms of DUR and make the lay-word for the explanation to patient with the patients level.