



## **Jeff Donovan MD PhD FRCPC**

*Dermatologist, specializing in hair loss*

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### **INFORMATION ON ORAL ITRACONAZOLE**

#### **What is Itraconazole?**

- Itraconazole is an anti-fungal medication
- It belongs to a class of drugs known as the 'azole antifungals'
- It is known by generic names such as Sporonox

#### **What is the dose or oral Itraconazole?**

- A variety of doses may be prescribed.
- Commonly Dr. Donovan uses 200 mg daily for 1 week and then 200 mg for the first two days of every month thereafter for THREE additional months.
- 75-85 % of patients with seborrheic dermatitis have an improvement with this course of treatment.

#### **What the side effects of Itraconazole?**

- Nausea
- Vomiting
- Headaches
- Diarrhea
- Upset stomach, constipation, bloating
- Fatigue
- Dizziness, sensitivity to light
- Increased triglycerides in the blood
- Rarely liver disease
- Rarely a serious rash
- High blood pressure
- Rarely heart failure



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### **INFORMATION ON ORAL ITRACONAZOLE – PAGE 2**

#### **How should I take oral Itraconazole?**

- The medication is typically taken with food
- Antacids will decrease the absorption of this medication. If you use antacids, take the drug 2 hours before you take your antacid or 1 hour after.
- Dr. Donovan make recommend that you take the drug with an acidic beverage in some cases (like cola).

#### **Can Itraconazole be used during pregnancy?**

- No

#### **What medications interact with Itraconazole and therefore may or may not be allowed together?**

#### **If you take ANY medications at all, please inform Dr. Donovan. Itraconazole tends to interact with many medications. These include:**

1. Statins (cholesterol medications)
2. Pimozide
3. Warfarin
4. Glyberide
5. Clarithromycin, Erythromycin
6. Tacrolimus, Sirolimus, Cyclosporine
7. Proton pump inhibitors
8. Antiacids
9. Calcium channel blockers
10. Alcohol and marijuana (can make patients more dizzy)

## INFORMATION ON ORAL ITRACONAZOLE – PAGE 3

11. If you take any of these following medications, Dr. Donovan must be informed

- a. Isoniazid
- b. Rifampins
- c. Phenytoin
- d. HIV medications (such as efavirenz, neviraprine)

### **Can I drink grapefruit juice if I use Itraconazole?**

- No

### **Who should not use Itraconazole?**

- Women who are pregnancy
- Individuals with heart failure
- Individuals who use medications listed above
- Individuals allergic to 'azole' medications
- Individuals with kidney problems

Itraconazole rarely causes serious problems. However, if you develop nausea or vomiting that continues for more than 24 hours or have loss of appetite, stomach pain, abdominal pain, rapid heart beat, yellowing of the skin or eyes or dark urine you must stop the drug right away and advise Dr. Donovan immediately as well as seek medical attention.

Similarly, individuals with blurred vision, concussion, fever, chills, joint pain, pins and needles type feeling must stop the drug right away and advise Dr. Donovan immediately as well as seek medical attention.

## ADDITIONAL MEDICATIONS WITH ITRACONAZOLE INTERACTIONS

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abiraterone	metronidazole
aliskiren	mifepristone
alpha blockers (e.g., alfuzosin, doxazosin, silodosin, tamsulosin)	mirtazapine
amiodarone	modafinil
antacids (e.g., aluminum hydroxide, calcium carbonate, magnesium hydroxide)	montelukast
anti-cancer medications (e.g., cabazitaxel, docetaxel, doxorubicin, etoposide, ifosfamide, irinotecan, trastuzumab, vincristine)	nadolol
anti-psychotics (e.g., chlorpromazine, clozapine, haloperidol, olanzapine, quetiapine, risperidone)	narcotic pain relievers (e.g., codeine, fentanyl, morphine, oxycodone)
apixaban	nateglinide
aprepitant	nefazodone
aripiprazole	nitrates (e.g., isosorbide dinitrate, isosorbide mononitrate)
“azole” antifungals (e.g., itraconazole, ketoconazole, voriconazole)	ondansetron
bedaquiline	oxycodone
benzodiazepines (e.g., alprazolam, chlordiazepoxide, clonazepam, clorazepate, diazepam, flurazepam, midazolam)	pentamidine
bicalutamide	perampanel
birth control pills	phenobarbital
boceprevir	phosphodiesterase-5 inhibitors (e.g., sildenafil, tadalafil, vardenafil)
bosentan	pimozide
buprenorphine	prasugrel
calcitriol	praziquantel
	procainamide
	progestins (e.g., dienogest, levonorgestrel, medroxyprogesterone, norethindrone)
	proton pump inhibitors (e.g., omeprazole, esomeprazole, lansoprazole)

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calcium channel blockers (e.g., amlodipine, diltiazem, nifedipine, verapamil)	quinidine
carvedilol	quinine
cetirizine	quinolone antibiotics (e.g., ciprofloxacin, norfloxacin, ofloxacin)
chloroquine	repaglinide
cilostazol	rifabutin
cisapride	rifampin
colchicine	rifapentine
conivaptan	rivaroxaban
inhaled corticosteroids (e.g., budesonide, ciclesonide, fluticasone)	romidepsin
nasal corticosteroids (e.g., budesonide, fluticasone)	St. John's wort
oral corticosteroids (e.g., dexamethasone, hydrocortisone, prednisone)	salmeterol
cyclosporine	seizure medications (e.g., clobazam, ethosuximide, felbamate, levetiracetam, phenobarbital, phenytoin, primidone, topiramate, valproic acid, zonisamide)
dabigatran	selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs; e.g., citalopram, duloxetine, fluoxetine, paroxetine, sertraline)
dantrolene	serotonin antagonists (anti-emetic medications; e.g., granisetron, ondansetron, palonosetron)
dapsone	sirolimus
degarelix	sotalol
didanosine	"statin" anti-cholesterol medications (e.g., atorvastatin, lovastatin, simvastatin)
digoxin	sulcrafate
disopyramide	tacrolimus
dofetilide	telaprevir
domperidone	teniposide
dronedarone	terfenidine
eplerenone	
ergot alkaloids (e.g., dihydroergotamine, ergonovine, ergotamine)	

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estrogens (e.g., conjugated estrogen, estradiol, ethinyl estradiol)	tetrabenazine
everolimus	tetracycline
flecainide	theophylline
flutamide	ticagrelor
fusidic acid	ticlopidine
“gliptin” diabetes medications (e.g., linagliptin, saxagliptin, sitagliptin)	tolterodine
grapefruit juice	tolvaptan
guanfacine	trabectedin
H2-receptor antagonists (e.g., cimetidine, famotidine, nizatidine, ranitidine)	tramadol
HIV non-nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitors (NNRTIs; e.g., delaviridine, efavirenz, etravirine, nevirapine)	trazodone
HIV protease inhibitors (e.g., atazanavir, indinavir, ritonavir, saquinavir)	tricyclic antidepressants (e.g., amitriptyline, clomipramine, desipramine, trimipramine)
isoniazid	trimethoprim
ivermectin	"triptan" migraine medications (e.g., eletriptan, sumatriptan)
lidocaine	tyrosine kinase inhibitors (e.g., bosutinib, dasatinib, imatinib, nilotinib)
loperamide	ulipristal
losartan	venlafaxine
macrolide antibiotics (e.g., clarithromycin, erythromycin)	warfarin
maraviroc	zolpidem
mefloquine	zopiclone
mestranol	
methadone	

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