

# THE MOST COMMON PHYSICIAN- PRESCRIBED MEDICATIONS AND THEIR IMPACT ON DENTAL TREATMENT

Hosted by the  
***Calgary District  
Dental Society***

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Are all generic drugs equal?

**Orange Book**

(Approved Drug Products with  
Therapeutic Equivalence Evaluations)

## **Alliance for Safe Online Pharmacies (ASOP)**

### ***No. 1      LEVOTHYROXINE*** (generic)

- Synthroid®
- replacement therapy (hypothyroidism)
  - incidence is about 5% in the U. S.
  - women 9x more likely than men
  - subclinical hypothyroidism
- local anesthetic with vasoconstrictor is **NOT** contraindicated
- Fluoride is **NOT** contraindicated with levothyroxine

### ***No. 2      LISINOPRIL*** (generic)

- Antihypertensive Medication Compliance
- Zestril®, Prinivil®
- **ACE** (Angiotensin Converting Enzyme) inhibitor (**ACEi**)
- Dental Implications
  - Orthostatic (postural) hypotension-**watch out!**
  - Scalded mouth syndrome
  - Non-productive cough
  - NSAID interaction with long-term use
  - Angioedema

- **Other ACE inhibitors**
  - benazepril (Lotensin®)
  - captopril (Capoten®)
  - enalapril (Vasotec®, Epaned®)
  - fosinopril (Monopril®)
  - moexipril (Univasc®)
  - pirindopril (Aceon®, Coversyl®)
  - quinapril (Accupril®)
  - trandolapril (Mavik®)
  - Tekturna® (aliskiren)-direct renin inhibitor

**No. 3**

**ATORVASTATIN** (generic)

- HMG-CoA reductase Inhibitor
- Decrease serum total and LDL cholesterol
- grapefruit juice interactions
- Lipitor®
- Similar medications:
  - rosuvastatin (Crestor®)
  - lovastatin (Mevacor®, Altoprev®)
  - simvastatin (Zocor®)
  - pravastatin (Pravachol®)\*
  - pitavastatin (Livalo®)
  - fluvastatin (Lescol®)
- possible side effects of statins
  - muscle weakness
  - increased blood glucose or HbA1c
  - decreased cognitive ability-questionable
- **CONTRAINDICATED IN PREGNANCY AND BREAST FEEDING**
- Do statins influence pulpal morphology?
- New cholesterol lowering medications-expensive
  - PCSK9 inhibitors-mechanism
    - alirocumab (Praluent®) –Sanofi/Regneron
    - evolocumab (Repatha®)-Amgen

**No. 4**

**METFORMIN** (generic)

- type II diabetes mellitus
- appoint in the morning
- Glucophage®
- other uses

**No. 5      *AMLODIPINE BESYLATE* (generic)**

- calcium channel blocker
- antihypertensive
- gingival hyperplasia
- Norvasc®
- Other calcium channel blockers
  - diltiazem(Cardizem®, Tiazac®)
  - felodipine (Plendil®)
  - nifedipine (Adalat®, Procardia®)
  - verapamil (Covera-HS®, VerelanPM®, Calan)
  - nicardipine (Cardene®)
- ***clarithromycin interaction-could be fatal***

**No. 6      *METOPROLOL TARTRATE/SUCCINATE* (generic)**

- Selective Beta Blocking Agent (Beta<sub>1</sub> blocking agent)
- Indications
  - antihypertensive
  - premature atrial (PACs) and/or ventricular contractions (PVCs)
  - other abnormal cardiac rhythms
- Lopressor®, /Toprol XL®
- **DO NOT DISCONTINUE ABRUPTLY**
- Long-term use of NSAIDs (~ 3 weeks) may diminish hypotensive effectiveness of beta blockers
- Other selective Beta<sub>1</sub> blocking agents
  - nebivolol (Bystolic®)
  - atenolol (Tenormin®)
  - bisoprolol (Zebeta®)
  - acebutolol (Sectral®)
  - esmolol (Brevibloc®)
  - betaxolol (Kerlone®)

**No. 7      *OMEPRAZOLE* (generic)**

- hydrogen ion pump inhibitor (PPI)
- **GastroEsophageal Reflux Disease (GERD)**
- possible side effects related to altered stomach Ph
  - increased risk for hip, wrist, and spine fracture
  - increased risk for Clostridium difficile
  - decreased serum magnesium
  - possible Vitamin B<sub>12</sub> deficiency

- similar medications
  - esomeprazole (Nexium®)
  - lansoprazole (Prevacid®)
  - dexlansoprazole (Dexilent®, Kapidex®)
  - rabeprazole (Aciphex®)
  - pantoprazole (Protonix®)
  - Zegarid®-a rapid release form of omeprazole

**No. 8      *WARFARIN* (generic)**

- Coumadin®
- Anticoagulant
- produces hypoprothrombinemia (Vitamin K antagonist)
- INR is used to measure effectiveness
- Drug Interactions
  - Tetracyclines
  - NSAIDs
  - aspirin
  - “statins”

***New Oral Anticoagulants***

- Non-Vitamin K Oral Anticoagulants (**NOAC**)
- Direct-Acting Oral Anticoagulants (**DOAC**)
  - dabigatrin (Pradaxa)
    - direct thrombin inhibitor
    - twice a day dosing
    - Boehringer Ingelheim
    - idarucizumab (Praxbind)
      - reversal agent
      - Boehringer Ingelheim
  - rivaroxiban (Xarelto)
    - direct factor Xa inhibitor
    - once a day dosing
    - Johnson & Johnson
  - apixaban (Eliquis)
    - direct factor Xa inhibitor
    - Bristol Myers Squibb
  - edoxaban (Savaysa)
    - direct factor Xa inhibitor
    - Daiichi Sankyo Co.
  - andexanet (Andexxa)
    - reversal agent for factor Xa inhibitors
    - limited approval by FDA in May 2018
    - effective for rivaroxaban and apixaban only

- No. 9      *LOSARTAN POTASSIUM* (generic)**
- Angiotensin **R**eceptor **B**locker (**ARB**)
  - antihypertensive
  - Cozaar®
  - Dental Implications
    - Orthostatic hypotension
    - Scalded mouth syndrome
    - Non-productive cough (less than ACE Inhibitors)
    - NSAID interaction with long-term use
- No. 10      *ALBUTEROL* (generic)**
- Beta 2 receptor agonist
  - bronchodilator
  - asthma, COPD
  - prevention of exercise-induced bronchospasm
  - **use caution** with aspirin/NSAIDs in some patients
  - Ventolin HFA®, Proair HFA®
  - **ADVAIR DISCUS®**
    - fluticasone and salmeterol
    - maintenance treatment of asthma
    - no problems with vasoconstrictor
    - oral candidiasis/aspergillus niger
  - **FLUCONAZOLE** (generic)
    - oral antifungal
    - Diflucan®
    - 100 mg BID first day and 100 mg/day for 13 days
    - contraindicated with patients taking clopidogrel (Plavix®)
- No. 11      *GABAPENTIN* (generic)**
- Neurontin®
  - analgesic for neuropathic pain
    - fibromyalgia
    - diabetic neuropathy
    - post-herpetic neuropathy
  - abuse potential?
- No. 12      *HYDROCHLORTHIAZIDE* (generic)**
- HCTZ
  - diuretic/antihypertensive
  - depletes potassium
  - eat lots of bananas and drink lots of orange juice
  - watch out for potassium chloride supplements

**No. 13**

**IBUPROFEN** (generic)

- **NonSteroidal Anti-Inflammatory Drug (NSAID)**
- **COX<sub>1</sub> & COX<sub>2</sub> inhibitor**
- **Maximum daily dose is 3200 mg for acute pain**
- **Motrin®, Motrin-IB®, Advil® (OTC)**

**Rx    Ibuprofen Tablets 400 mg**

**Disp. 16 tablets**

**Sig: Take 1-2 tablets 3-4 times per day  
as needed for the relief of pain**

**Do not exceed eight tablets within 24 hours**

- **Pediatric dosing**
  - **7.5 mg/kg every 6 -8 hours**
  - **30 mg/kg/day-maximum dose**
- **Other useful NSAIDs (Cox1 and Cox 2 inhibitors)**
  - **etodolac (generic)-Lodine® is discontinued**
    - **200-400 mg every 6 to 8 hours**
  - **ketoprofen (generic)-Orudis® is discontinued**
    - **50-75 mg every 6 to 8 hours-immediate release**
    - **200 mg per day for extended release**
  - **meloxicam (Mobic®)-Long acting**
    - **7.5mg - 15 mg per day**
    - **do not exceed 15 mg per day**

**ACETAMINOPHEN**

- **The analgesic effect of acetaminophen occurs  
predominantly in the Central Nervous System (CNS)**
- **Mechanism of action**
  - **cyclo-oxygenase 3 (COX<sub>3</sub>) inhibition**
  - **located in the central nervous system (CNS)**
  - **some peripheral effects**
- **Clinical Effects**
  - **analgesic**
  - **antipyretic**
  - **No gastritis**
  - **No effects on uric acid-gout☺**
  - **No anti-platelet effects**
  - **NO ANTI-INFLAMMATORY EFFECTS**

- **Maximum daily dose of acetaminophen is 3000 mg**
- **Maximum effective dose of acetaminophen is 1000 (650) mg**

**No. 14**      ***SERTRALINE*** (generic)

- **Selective Serotonin Reuptake Inhibitor (SSRI)**
- depressive episodes
- chronic fatigue syndrome
- chronic pain
- adjunctive therapy for attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD)
- Zoloft®
- possible side effects
  - bruxism
  - bleeding

**No. 15**      ***AMOXICILLIN*** (generic)

- Broad spectrum antibiotic
- Antibiotic of choice for most orofacial infections is **penicillin V**

**Rx    Penicillin V tablets 500 mg**

**Disp: 30 tablets**

**Sig: Take two tablets by mouth to start  
then one tablet every six hours  
for seven days for infection**

-      ***Subacute Bacterial Endocarditis***  
***Antibiotic Prophylaxis***

**Cardiac Conditions Associated with the Highest Risk of  
Adverse Outcome from Endocarditis for Which Prophylaxis  
With Dental Procedures is Recommended**

1. prosthetic cardiac valves, including transcatheter-implanted prostheses and homografts
2. prosthetic material used for cardiac valve repair (annuloplasty rings and chords)
3. a history of infective endocarditis
4. a cardiac transplant with valve regurgitation due to a structurally abnormal valve

5. the following congenital (present from birth) heart disease:
  - a. unrepaired congenital cyanotic heart disease, including palliative shunts and conduits
  - b. any repaired congenital heart defect with residual shunts or valvular regurgitation at the site of or adjacent to the site of a prosthetic patch or prosthetic device

## ***Antibiotic Prophylaxis for Patients with Orthopedic Prostheses***

**“The ADA and the American Academy of Orthopaedic Surgeons have found that the evidence does not support routine prescription of antibiotic prophylaxis for joint replacement patients undergoing dental procedures. This finding is based on a collaborative systematic review of the scientific literature.” -[www.ada.org/news](http://www.ada.org/news)**

**“In 2014, the ADA Council on Scientific Affairs assembled an expert panel to update and clarify the clinical recommendations found in the 2012 evidence-based guideline, *Prevention of Orthopaedic Implant Infection in Patients Undergoing Dental Procedures*. As was found in 2012, the 2014 updated systematic review found no association between dental procedures and prosthetic joint infections. Based on this review, the 2014 Panel concluded that prophylactic antibiotics given prior to dental procedures are *not recommended* for patients with prosthetic joint implants.” [www.ada.org](http://www.ada.org)**

**[www.ada.org](http://www.ada.org) → member center → ADA library and archives →  
oral health topics → “A” → antibiotic prophylaxis**

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***Guest Editorial: ADA Guidance for Utilizing Appropriate Use Criteria in the Management of the Care of Patients with Orthopedic Implants Undergoing Dental Procedures. Journal of American Dental Association-February 2017***

**[www.orthoguidelines.org](http://www.orthoguidelines.org)**

***“Appropriate Use Criteria”***



## SBE prophylaxis antibiotics

**Rx** Amoxicillin tablets 500 mg  
**Disp:** 4 tablets  
**Sig:** Take four tablets by mouth 30-60 minutes  
before dental appointment

**Rx** Cephalexin tablets 500 mg  
**Disp:** 4 tablets  
**Sig:** Take four tablets by mouth 30-60 minutes  
before dental appointment

- *Patients who are allergic to penicillins*

**Rx** Clindamycin tablets 150 mg  
**Disp:** 4 tablets  
**Sig:** Take four tablets by mouth 30-60 minutes  
before dental appointment

**Rx** Azithromycin tablets 250 mg  
**Disp:** 2 tablets  
**Sig:** Take two tablets by mouth 30-60 minutes  
before dental appointment

**Rx** Clarithromycin tablets 250 mg  
**Disp:** 2 tablets  
**Sig:** Take two tablets by mouth 30-60 minutes  
before dental appointment

**No. 16** **TRAZADONE** (generic)

- Desyrel®
- Antidepressant
- Serotonin/Norepinephrine Reuptake Inhibitor (SNRI)
- **Use caution with vasoconstrictors**
- vilazodone (Viibryd®)
- lurasidone (Latuda®)
- **profound xerostomia with this group**

- No. 17**      **GABAPENTIN** (generic)
- Neurontin®
  - analgesic for neuropathic pain
    - fibromyalgia
    - diabetic neuropathy
    - post-herpetic neuropathy
  - abuse potential

- No. 18**      **ALPRAZOLAM** (generic)
- antianxiety agent
  - Xanax®
  - Xerostomia (~ 10% of patients)
  - most common drug found in “dirty” urine of methadone patients
  - combination of Xanax and Ecstasy is called “Parachuting”
  - other popular benzodiazepines
    - lorazepam (Ativan®)
    - clonazepam (Klonopin®)
    - diazepam (Valium®)

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