

Top Commonly Used Antibiotics in 2017				
Note: All INR effects are delayed unless otherwise specified				
Generic	Brand	Severity	Effect on INR	Notes
Amikacin	Amikacin		No Interaction	
Amoxicillin	Moxatag	Moderate	Increases	
Amoxicillin/clavulanate	Augmentin	Moderate	Increases	Clinical significance is greater with beta-lactamase inhibitors
Ampicillin	Omnipen	Moderate	Increases	
Ampicillin/sulbactam	Unasyn	Moderate	Increases	Clinical significance is greater with beta-lactamase inhibitors
Azithromycin	Zithromax	Moderate	Increases	
Aztreonam	Azactam		No Interaction	
Bacitracin	Baciim		No Interaction	
Cefaclor	Ceclor	Moderate	Increases	Cephalosporins possess inherent anticoagulant properties and may increase bleeding risk
Cefadroxil	Duricef	Moderate	Increases	Cephalosporins possess inherent anticoagulant properties and may increase bleeding risk
Cefazolin	Ancef	Moderate	Increases	Cephalosporins possess inherent anticoagulant properties and may increase bleeding risk
Cefdinir	Omnicef	Moderate	Increases	Cephalosporins possess inherent anticoagulant properties and may increase bleeding risk
Cefditoren	Spectracef	Moderate	Increases	Cephalosporins possess inherent anticoagulant properties and may increase bleeding risk
Cefepime	Maxipime	Moderate	Increases	Cephalosporins possess inherent anticoagulant properties and may increase bleeding risk
Cefixime	Suprax	Moderate	Increases	Cephalosporins possess inherent anticoagulant properties and may increase bleeding risk
Cefotaxime	Claforan	Moderate	Increases	Cephalosporins possess inherent anticoagulant properties and may increase bleeding risk
Cefpodoxime	Vantin	Moderate	Increases	Cephalosporins possess inherent anticoagulant properties and may increase bleeding risk
Ceftaroline	Teflaro	Moderate	Increases	Cephalosporins possess inherent anticoagulant properties and may increase bleeding risk
Ceftazidime	Fortaz	Moderate	Increases	Cephalosporins possess inherent anticoagulant properties and may increase bleeding risk
Ceftazidime/avibactam	Avycaz	Moderate	Increase	Cephalosporins possess inherent anticoagulant properties and may increase bleeding risk
Ceftibuten	Cedax	Moderate	Increases	Cephalosporins possess inherent anticoagulant properties and may increase bleeding risk
Ceftriaxone	Rocephin	Moderate	Increases	Cephalosporins possess inherent anticoagulant properties and may increase bleeding risk
Cefuroxime	Ceftin	Moderate	Increases	Cephalosporins possess inherent anticoagulant properties and may increase bleeding risk
Cephalexin	Keflex	Moderate	Increases	Cephalosporins possess inherent anticoagulant properties and may increase bleeding risk
Chloramphenicol	Chloromycetin	Moderate	Increases	
Ciprofloxacin	Cipro	Moderate	Increases	
Clarithromycin	Biaxin	Moderate	Increases	
Clindamycin	Cleocin		No Interaction	
Colistin	Coly-Mycin		No Interaction	
Dalbavancin	Dalvance		No Interaction	
Dapsone	Dapsone		No Interaction	
Daptomycin	Cubicin		No Interaction	
Demeclocycline	Declomycin	Moderate	Increases	
Dicloxacillin	Dycill	Moderate	Decreases	
Doripenem	Doribax		No Interaction	
Doxycycline	Vibramycin	Moderate	Increases	
Ertapenem	Invanz		No Interaction	
Erythromycin	Erythrocin	Moderate	Increases	
Fosfomycin	Monurol		No Interaction	
Gatifloxacin	Zymaxid		No Interaction	
Gemifloxacin	Factive	Moderate	Increases	
Gentamicin	Gentamicin		No Interaction	
Imipenem/Cilastatin	Primaxin		No Interaction	
Isoniazid	Niazid	Moderate	Increases	
Kanamycin	Kantrex		No Interaction	
Levofloxacin	Levaquin	Moderate	Increases	

Warfarin and Antibiotic Interactions

Top Commonly Used Antibiotics in 2017				
Note: All INR effects are delayed unless otherwise specified				
Generic	Brand	Severity	Effect on INR	Notes
Lincomycin	Lincocin		No Interaction	
Linezolid	Zyvox	Moderate	Increases	
Meropenem	Merrem		No Interaction	
Metronidazole	Flagyl	Major	Increases	
Minocycline	Solodyn	Moderate	Increases	
Moxifloxacin	Avelox	Moderate	Increases	
Mupirocin	Bactroban		No Interaction	
Nafcillin	Nafcil	Moderate	Decreases	
Neomycin	Neomycin	Moderate	Increases	
Nitrofurantoin	Macrobid		No Interaction	
Norfloxacin	Noroxin	Moderate	Increases	
Ofloxacin	Floxin	Moderate	Increases	
Oritavancin	Orbactiv	Moderate	Increases	INR monitoring is unreliable within 12 hours of oritavancin administration.
Oxacillin	Bactocill	Moderate	Increases	
Paromomycin	Humatin		No Interaction	
Penicillin G	Pfizerpen-G	Moderate	Increases	
Penicillin V	Betapen VK	Moderate	Increases	
Piperacillin/tazobactam	Zosyn	Moderate	Increases	Clinical significance is greater with beta-lactamase inhibitors
Polymyxin B	Polymyxin B		No Interaction	
Quinupristin/Dalfopristin	Synercid		No Interaction	
Rifabutin	Mycobutin	Moderate	Decreases	
Rifampin	Rifadin	Major	Decreases	
Rifapentine	Priftin	Major	Decreases	
Rifaximin	Xifaxan	Moderate	Decreases	
Streptomycin	Streptomycin		No Interaction	
Sulfacetamide	Sulfacetamide		No Interaction	
Sulfadiazine	Sulfadiazine	Major	Increases	
Sulfasalazine	Azulfidine	Moderate	May Increase or Decrease	Monitor INR more frequently with concomitant administration
Tedizolid	Sivextro		No Interaction	
Telavancin	Vibativ	Moderate	Falsely elevates INR & PT	If INR/PT is needed, collect sample 30 minutes prior to next dose of telavancin
Telithromycin	Ketek	Moderate	Increases	
Tetracycline	Sumycin	Moderate	Increases	
Ticarcillin/clavulanate	Timentin	Moderate	Increases	Clinical significance is greater with beta-lactamase inhibitors
Tigecycline	Tygacil	Moderate	Increases	
Tobramycin	Tobramycin		No Interaction	
Trimethoprim	Primsol	Moderate	Increases	
Trimethoprim-Sulfamethoxazole	Bactrim	Major	Increases	
Vancomycin	Vancocin		No Interaction	