

**Table. Effects on thyroid-stimulating hormone**

Drug name	Effect	Management
<i>Anti-infective agents</i>		
Rifampin	Increased rate of thyroid hormone metabolism; decreased thyroid hormone effectiveness by increased metabolism of thyroid hormone. Often a clinically significant reaction when rifampin is given to a patient who is stable on thyroid.	Monitor TSH; may need to increase dose of thyroid hormone.
Chloroquine	Increased TSH; decreased thyroid hormone effectiveness by increased metabolism of thyroid hormone. Rarely reported.	Monitor TSH when beginning and ending chloroquine therapy.
Ritonavir	Induction of glucuronyl transferases by ritonavir; decreased thyroid hormone effectiveness. Little clinical evidence available.	Monitor TSH levels. May need to increase dose of thyroid hormone when starting ritonavir.
<i>Anticonvulsants, sedatives/hypnotics</i>		
Carbamazepine	Increased thyroid hormone metabolism. Often a clinically significant reaction when carbamazepine is given to a patient who is stable on thyroid.	Monitor TSH levels and patient response.
Phenobarbital	Increased thyroid hormone metabolism. Often a clinically significant reaction when phenobarbital is given to a patient who is stable on thyroid.	Monitor TSH levels and patient response.
Phenytoin	Increased thyroid hormone metabolism; may displace thyroid hormone from plasma protein-binding sites. Often a clinically significant reaction.	Monitor TSH levels and patient response.
<i>Cardiovascular drugs</i>		
Digitalis glycosides	Decreased digoxin levels when hypothyroid patient becomes euthyroid on thyroid hormone therapy. Rarely reported.	Monitor digoxin levels and heart rate.
Beta blockers	Decreased beta-blocker action when hypothyroid patient becomes euthyroid on thyroid hormone therapy. Little clinical evidence available.	Monitor blood pressure, heart rate, and patient response.
<i>Antihyperlipidemic agents</i>		
Resins: Colestipol, Cholestyramine	Decreased gastrointestinal absorption of thyroid hormone. Little clinical evidence available.	Dose thyroid hormones one hour before or six hours after resin.
Lovastatin	May inhibit the absorption or increase the clearance of thyroid hormones; may increase or decrease the effectiveness of thyroid hormones. Rarely reported. Effect of other statins is unknown.	Monitor TSH levels because reactions are unpredictable.
Clofibrate	Increased levels of serum thyroid-binding globulins. Rarely reported.	Monitor TSH levels.
<i>Gastrointestinal agents</i>		
Aluminum hydroxide antacids	Decreased effect of thyroid hormones because aluminum binds to the thyroid hormone in the gut and decreases absorption. Rarely reported.	Avoid these products if possible; separation of the two products may not be beneficial enough.
Calcium carbonate antacids	Decreased effect of thyroid hormones due to formation of an insoluble chelate to calcium carbonate. Rarely reported.	Separate the drugs by at least four hours.
Sucralfate	Decreased gastrointestinal absorption of thyroid hormones. Little clinical evidence available.	Monitor TSH levels; separate drugs by two hours or use alternative to sucralfate.