

# CLUES TO YOUR PATIENTS' HEALTH: THE MOST PRESCRIBED MEDICATIONS AND HOW THEY MAY IMPACT YOUR DENTAL TREATMENT

## Hosted by the **Cincinnati Dental Society**

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*No. 1*

### **ATORVASTATIN** (generic)

- HMG-CoA reductase Inhibitor
- Decrease serum total and LDL cholesterol
- some have adverse 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 have an influence on pulpal morphology?
- New cholesterol lowering medications-expensive but price is dropping- indicated for patients with hypercholesterolemia not controlled by diet or statins
  - PCSK9 inhibitors-mechanism
    - alirocumab (Praluent®) –Sanofi/Regeneron
    - evolocumab (Repatha®)-Amgen

**No. 2**

**LISINAPRIL** (generic)

- Used to treat high blood pressure and heart failure
- Zestril®, Prinivil®
- **ACE (Angiotensin Converting Enzyme) inhibitor**
- Dental Implications/side effects
  - Orthostatic (postural) hypotension
  - 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**

**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. 4**      **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

- No. 5**      **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 drug interactions with vasoconstrictors**

- No. 6**      **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)
    - nifedipine (Cardene®)
  - **clarithromycin interaction-could be fatal**

**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**

**METFORMIN** (generic)

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

**No. 9**

**LOSARTAN POTASSIUM** (generic)

- **Angiotensin Receptor Blocker (ARB)**
- antihypertensive
- Cozaar®
- Dental Implications
  - Orthostatic hypotension
  - Scalded mouth syndrome
  - Non-productive cough (less than ACE Inhibitors)
  - NSAID interaction with long-term use
  - Other popular ARBs
    - candesartan (Atacand®)
    - irbesartan (Avapro®)
    - valsartan (Diovan®)
    - olmesartan (Benicar®)

**No. 10**

**AMOXICILLIN** (generic)

- Broad spectrum antibiotic
- Antibiotic of choice for 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. Artificial heart valves
2. A history of infective endocarditis
3. Certain specific, serious congenital (present from birth) heart conditions, including
  - a. Unrepaired or incompletely repaired cyanotic congenital heart disease, including palliative shunts and conduits
  - b. A completely repaired congenital heart defect with prosthetic material or device, whether placed by surgery or by catheter intervention during the first six months after the procedure
  - c. Any repaired congenital heart defect with residual defects at the site or adjacent to the site of a prosthetic patch or prosthetic device
4. A cardiac transplant that develops a problem in a heart valve

## ***ANTIBIOTIC PROPHYLAXIS FOR PATIENTS WITH ORTHOPEDIC PROSTHESES***

***Prophylaxis for Patients with Orthopedic Prostheses***

***December 18, 2012***

**“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)**

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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.***

***No. 11***      ***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**

- Other useful NSAIDs (Cox1 and Cox 2 inhibitors)
  - naproxen sodium-Aleve®
    - 220 mg every 8 to 12 hours (do not exceed 660 mg within 24 hours) (unless Physician directs)
  - etodolac (generic)-Lodine®
    - 200-400 mg every 6 to 8 hours
  - ketoprofen (generic)-Orudis®
    - 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

#### **Pediatric dosing**

- **7.5 mg/kg every 6 -8 hours**
- **30 mg/kg/day-maximum dose**

#### **No. 12      *TRAZODONE* (generic)**

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

#### **No. 13      *SERTRALINE* (generic)**

- Selective Serotonin Reuptake Inhibitor (SSRI)
- Uses
  - depressive episodes
  - chronic fatigue syndrome
  - chronic pain (neuropathic)
  - adjunctive therapy for attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD)
- Zoloft®
- possible side effects
  - bruxism, clenching
  - enhanced bleeding
- Other SSRI's
  - fluoxetine (Prozac ®)
  - citalopram (Celexa®)
  - escitalopram (Lexapro®)

- No. 14**      **GABAPENTIN** (generic)
- Neurontin®
  - analgesic for neuropathic pain
    - fibromyalgia
    - diabetic neuropathy
    - post-herpetic neuropathy
  - abuse potential?

- No. 15**      **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®)

## **NEW MEDICATIONS USED TO TREAT TARDIVE DYSKINESIA**

**INGRESSA®**  
*(valbenazine)*

**AUSTEDO®**  
*(deutetrabenazine)*

**USE CAUTION WITH LOCAL ANESTHETIC AND  
VASOCONSTRICTOR!**