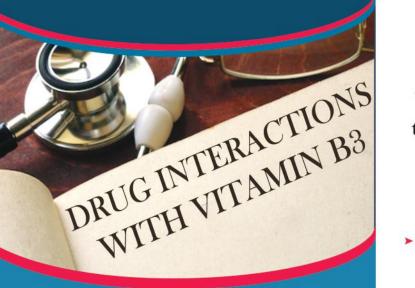




Drug Interactions with Vitamin B3



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> Statins, especially lovastatin and pravastatin:

- Mechanism: Vitamin B3 and statins are used to lower blood cholesterol. One of their common side effects is myopathy (muscle pain) and rhabdomyolysis, which increase the likelihood of this complication if taken together.
- Recommendation: Although concomitant use of vitamin B3 derivatives with statins such as lovastatin and pravastatin increases therapeutic efficacy and further reduces blood cholesterol, due to the aggravation of muscle complication, concomitant use of vitamin B3 in people treated with statins must be prescribed by a doctor.

► Oral contraceptives:

reduces vitamin B3 in the body by reducing vitamin B6.



- ➤ Recommendation: In women taking oral contraceptives, daily intake of at least 10-25 mg of vitamin B3 (niacin), through B-complex or multivitamin, is necessary to prevent vitamin B3 reduction due to oral contraceptives.
- ➤ Sulfonylureas (glibenclamide, gliclazide, chlorpropamide, etc.):
 - ► Mechanism: Taking supplements containing vitamin B3 will increase blood sugar and reduce the effectiveness of sulfonylureas.
- Recommendation: People who use sulfonylureas should avoid taking vitamin B3 derivatives at the same time, but if it is necessary, the dose of sulfonylureas should be increased.



Drug Interactions with Vitamin B3

- ➤ Interactions <
 - ➤ Griseofulvin:
- ► Mechanism: Vitamin B3 increases the solubility and bioavailability of griseofulvin in the body.



Forms: niacin, niacinamide, nicotinic

acid, inositol hexasuccinate

Sources: Liver, red meat, chicken, fish,

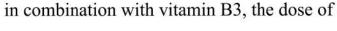
eggs, legumes, green leafy vegetables,

mushrooms, sunflower seeds and nuts.



griseofulvin should avoid taking
vitamin B3 in combination, as it may
increase griseofulvin levels and cause
toxic effects unless the dose of
griseofulvin is reduced.

Recommendation: People taking





griseofulvin can be reduced.

