

## Drug Induced Diarrhoea

Listed below are some drugs that may cause diarrhoea

- Magnesium containing antacids
- H<sub>2</sub>-receptor antagonists e.g. cimetidine, ranitidine
- Proton pump inhibitors e.g. lansoprazole, omeprazole
- Granisetron
- Palonosetron
- Misoprostol
- Aminosalicylates: mesalazine, olsalazine, sulfasalazine, balsalazide
- Orlistat
- Digoxin
- Beta-blockers e.g. propranolol, carvedilol
- Methyldopa
- Angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitors (ACE inhibitors) e.g. lisinopril, ramipril
- Aliskiren
- Eplerenone
- Selective serotonin re-uptake inhibitors (SSRIs) e.g. citalopram, fluoxetine
- Antiretrovirals e.g. abacavir, atazanavir, ritonavir
- Antifungals e.g. fluconazole, voriconazole, caspofungin, terbinafine
- Sulfonylureas e.g. gliclazide, glipizide
- Metformin
- Acarbose
- Levothyroxine (usually at excessive dose)
- Cytotoxic drugs e.g. methotrexate, mercaptopurine
- Iron preparations e.g. ferrous gluconate, ferrous sulphate
- Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) e.g. indometacin, mefenamic acid, naproxen
- Bisphosphonates e.g. risendronate, alendronic acid
- Colchicine
- Immunosuppressants e.g. leflunomide, mycophenolate mofetil
- Phosphate
- Levodopa
- Acamprosate
- Vitamin D and analogues e.g. colecalciferol, alfacalcidol, ergocalciferol
- Acetylcholinesterase inhibitors: rivastigmine, galantamine, donepezil

- Antibiotics e.g.
  - Penicillins e.g. ampicillin, amoxicillin, benzylpenicillin, phenoxymethylpenicillin, flucloxacillin
  - Cephalosporins e.g. cefalexin, cefaclor, cefotaxime, ceftriaxone
  - Quinolones e.g. ciprofloxacin
  - Tetracyclines e.g. tetracycline, doxycycline
  - Macrolides e.g. erythromycin, clarithromycin
  - Clindamycin