1.3.7 Propranolol drug interactions

1.3.7.1 Propranolol Pharmacokinetic interactions

Aluminum salts, colestipol, and cholestyramine decrease the absorption of PRN. PRN is extensively metabolized by the liver. Therefore, many drugs such as rifampin, phenytoin, and phenobarbital as well as smoking induce hepatic biotransformation enzymes resulting in decreased PRN plasma concentration. However, cimetidine and hydralazine increase PRN concentration and BA by affecting hepatic blood flow (Brunton *et al.* 2006).

1.3.7.1 Propranolol pharmacodynamic interactions

Indomethacin, a nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAIDs), can oppose the antihypertensive response of PRN and other β blockers. This effect may be related to inhibition of prostacyclin synthesis (Beckmann *et al.* 1988). Other PRN drug interactions include the additive effect of Ca^{2+} channel blockers and PRN on the cardiac conducting system, whereas PRN and other antihypertensive drugs have additive effect on blood pressure (Brunton *et al.* 2006).