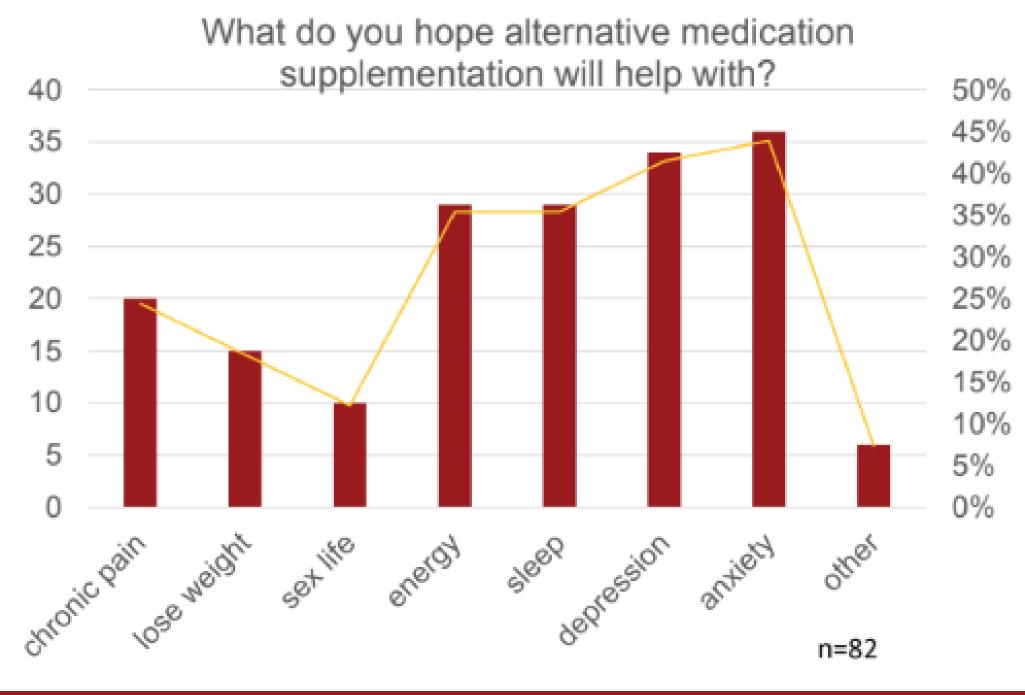


Alfred E. Mann School of Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Sciences

Background/Purpose

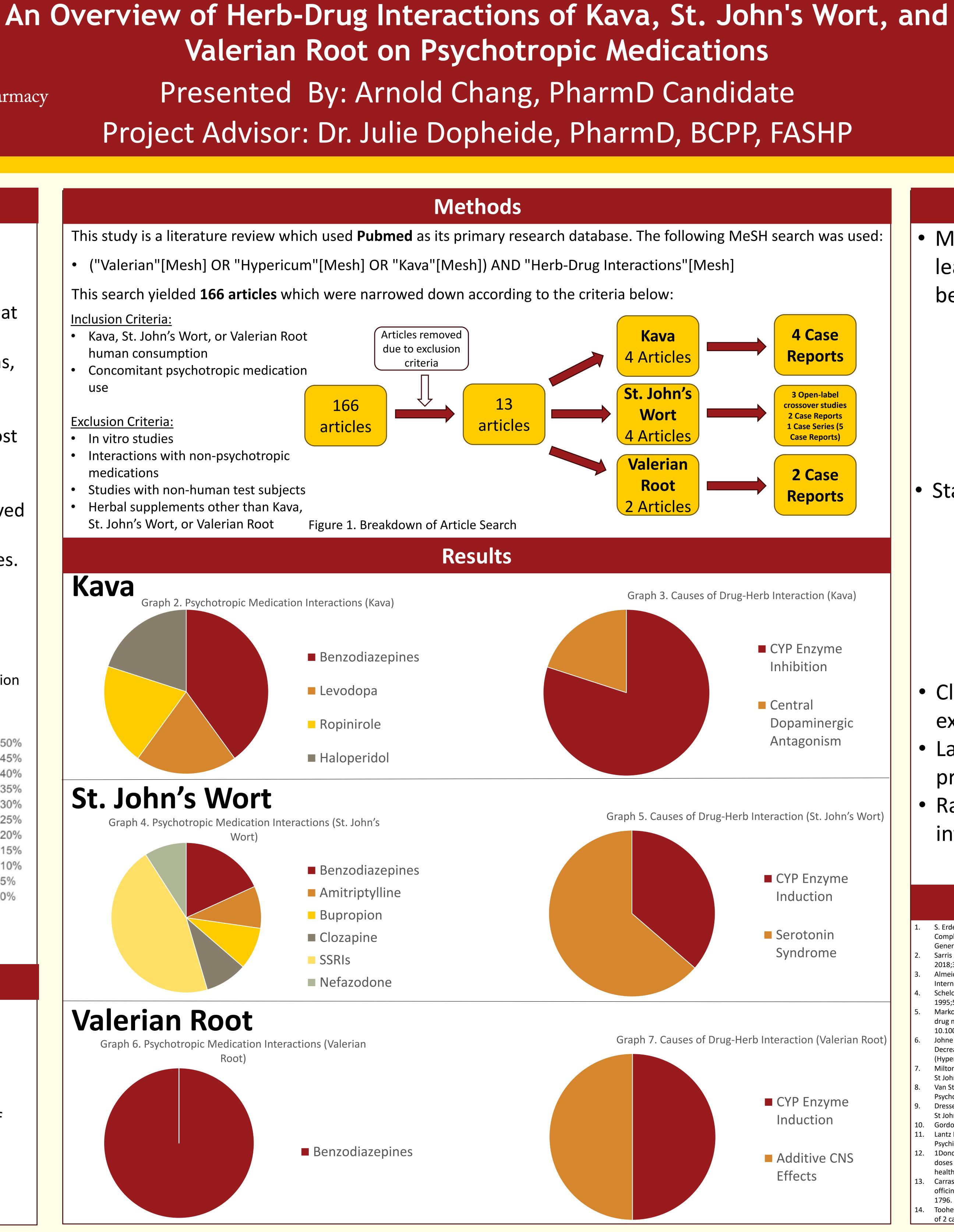
This study was done in conjunction with a study done by Dr. Erdelyan, a PGY-4 Psychiatry Resident at LAGMC, who found that 54% of their patient population used at least 1 type of complementary and alternative medicine. Of those medications, the most common uses were anxiety, depression, and sleep of which Kava, St. John's Wort, and Valerian Root are the most popular herbal supplements used. Those substances are often used in place of traditional pharmaceuticals due to perceived safety however that is not entirely true. Which leads to worsened patient outcomes. The purpose of this study is to further analyze the commonality and severity of those adverse effects.

Graph 1. Patient Reported Uses for Alternative Medication Supplementation at LAGMC (Erdelyan, 2023)



Objectives

Evaluate the most common interactions between psychotropic medications and Kava, St. John's Wort, and Valerian Root Bring awareness to the possibility of clinically significant interactions between herbal supplements and psychotropic medications



Discussion/Conclusions

 Most common class of medications leading to adverse effects were benzodiazepines

- CYP enzyme inhibition (Kava/Valerian Root)
- Serotonin Syndrome (St. John's Wort)
- CYP enzyme induction (St. John's Wort)
- Statistical Significance
 - Small amount of articles
 - Case report bias
 - Psychotropic medication titration to effect
 - Herbal supplements in place of psychotropic medications

 Clinically significant interactions do exist

 Lack of inclusion in common medical practice

 Raise awareness of herb drug interactions

References

S. Erdelyan, MD; T. Keshishian, MD. "What You Don't Know 'CAM' Hurt You: A Review of Problematic Complementary and Alternative Medication 9CAM) Use in Psychiatric Patient Populations." 2023; Los Angeles General Medical Center.

Sarris J. Herbal medicines in the treatment of psychiatric disorders: 10-year updated review. Phytother Res. 2018;32(7):1147-1162. doi:10.1002/ptr.6055

Almeida J.C., Grimsley E.W. Coma from the health food store: interaction between kava and alprazolam. Ann. Intern. Med. 1996;125(11):940–941. doi: 10.7326/0003-4819-125-11-199612010-00023. Schelosky L., Raffauf C., Jendroska K., Poewe W. Kava and dopamine antagonism. J. Neurol. Neurosurg. Psychiatry.

1995;58(5):639-640. doi: 10.1136/jnnp.58.5.639. Markowitz J.S., Donovan J.L., DeVane C.L., Taylor R.M., Ruan Y., Wang J.S., Chavin K.D. Effect of St John's wort on drug metabolism by induction of cytochrome P450 3A4 enzyme. JAMA. 2003;290(11):1500–1504. doi:

10.1001/jama.290.11.1500. Johne A., Schmider J., Brockmöller J., Stadelmann A.M., Störmer E., Bauer S., Scholler G., Langheinrich M., Roots I. Decreased plasma levels of amitriptyline and its metabolites on comedication with an extract from St. John's wort (Hypericum perforatum). J. Clin. Psychopharmacol. 2002;22(1):46–54. doi: 10.1097/00004714-200202000-00008.

Milton J.C., Abdulla A. Prolonged oro-facial dystonia in a 58 year old female following therapy with bupropion and St John's Wort. Br. J. Clin. Pharmacol. 2007;64(5):717–718. doi: 10.1111/j.1365-2125.2007.02962.x. Van Strater A.C., Bogers J.P. Interaction of St. John's wort (Hypericum perforatum) with clozapine. Int. Clin.

Psychopharmacol. 2012;27(2):121–124. doi: 10.1097/YIC.0b013e32834e8afd. Dresser G.K., Schwarz U.I., Wilkinson G.R., Kim R.B. Coordinate induction of both cytochrome P4503A and MDR1 by St John's wort in healthy subjects. Clin. Pharmacol. Ther. 2003;73(1):41–50. doi: 10.1067/mcp.2003.10. 10. Gordon J.B. SSRIs and St.John's Wort: possible toxicity? Am. Fam. Physician. 1998;57(5):950-953, 953.

11. Lantz M.S., Buchalter E., Giambanco V.St. John's wort and antidepressant drug interactions in the elderly. J. Geriatr. Psychiatry Neurol. 1999;12(1):7–10. doi: 10.1177/089198879901200103.

12. 1Donovan J.L., DeVane C.L., Chavin K.D., Wang J.S., Gibson B.B., Gefroh H.A., Markowitz J.S. Multiple night-time doses of valerian (Valeriana officinalis) had minimal effects on CYP3A4 activity and no effect on CYP2D6 activity in healthy volunteers. Drug Metab. Dispos. 2004;32(12):1333–1336. doi: 10.1124/dmd.104.001164. 13. Carrasco M.C., Vallejo J.R., Pardo-de-Santayana M., Peral D., Martin M.A., Altimiras J. Interactions of Valeriana officinalis L. and Passiflora incarnata L. in a patient treated with lorazepam. Phytother. Res. 2009;23(12):1795-

14. Toohey TP, Lu BY, Wada C. Toxic effects of psychotropics related to possible p450 enzyme inhibition by kava: report of 2 cases. Prim Care Companion CNS Disord. 2013;15(5):PCC.13br01539. doi:10.4088/PCC.13br01539