

### Drugs that can affect appetite or food intake

Drug	Effect
Antibiotics	Nausea and vomiting
Cytotoxic chemotherapy	Nausea and vomiting
ACE inhibitors	Taste disturbances
allopurinol	Taste disturbances
Metronidazole	Taste disturbances
Tricyclic antidepressants	Dry Mouth, can increase appetite
Cyclizine	Dry Mouth
Antipsychotics	Dry Mouth, can increase appetite
Digoxin	Suppress appetite
Selective Serotonin Re-uptake Inhibitors	Suppress appetite
Valproate	Increase appetite
Steroids	Increase appetite
Laxatives	Reduce nutrient absorption -
Antibiotics	Reduce nutrient absorption -
Magnesium salts	Reduce nutrient absorption -
Proton Pump Inhibitors	Reduce nutrient absorption -
Liquid paraffin	Reduce fat soluble vitamin absorption – may need to supplement with prolonged use
Anion-exchange resins	Reduce fat soluble vitamin absorption – may need to supplement with prolonged use
Cholesterol lowering drugs	Reduce fat soluble vitamin absorption – may need to supplement with prolonged use
Aluminium in antacids	Binds to phosphates and reduces absorption. May lead to vit D deficiency and osteomalacia
Colchicine	Impairs absorption of vitamin B12 and can potentially cause anaemia
Neomycin	Impairs absorption of vitamin B12 and can potentially cause anaemia
Oral anti-diabetic agents	Impairs absorption of vitamin B12 and can potentially cause anaemia
Anti-convulsants (some)	Decrease folate absorption, which may lead to megaloblastic anaemia
Sulphasalazine	Reduce absorption of folic acid
Antiepileptics	Increase metabolism of vit D, can disturb calcium metabolism
Rifampicin	Increase metabolism of vit D, can disturb calcium metabolism
Aspirin	Increased loss of folate. Also can lead to GI bleeds and loss of iron
Some medications including OTC contain high levels of sodium	Need to be aware for patients needing restricted Na intake or with electrolyte disturbances
Inappropriate IV fluids	Can cause electrolyte disturbances
Electrolyte disturbances are common with many drugs	