

Cannabinoid Drug-Interaction Quick-Reference Card

Non-promotional clinical reference for UK prescribers | Working Draft v1.0

Severity Key: **RED** = High severity / contraindicated **AMBER** = Moderate / monitor closely **GREEN** = Low / routine monitoring

CBD Pharmacokinetic Interactions (CYP3A4 & CYP2C19 Inhibitor)

Interacting Drug/Class	Mechanism	Clinical Effect	Severity	Action Required
Clobazam	CYP3A4 + CYP2C19 inhibition	Increased N-desmethyclobazam levels (up to 5-fold)	RED	Reduce clobazam dose by 50%. TDM recommended. Somnolence risk.
Valproate	UGT pathway + hepatic PD	Additive hepatotoxicity; transaminase elevations	RED	Mandatory baseline and periodic LFTs per Epidyolex labelling.
Warfarin	CYP2C19 inhibition	Increased INR; enhanced anticoagulant effect	RED	Close INR monitoring at initiation and dose changes. Dose reduction likely.
SSRIs (e.g. sertraline, citalopram)	CYP2C19 inhibition	Increased SSRI exposure	AMBER	Monitor for serotonergic effects. Consider dose reduction.
Midazolam / benzodiazepines	CYP3A4 inhibition	Increased sedation and respiratory depression risk	AMBER	Reduce benzodiazepine dose. Monitor sedation levels.
Tacrolimus / everolimus	CYP3A4 inhibition	Increased immunosuppressant levels	RED	TDM mandatory. Dose reduction required. Nephrotoxicity risk.
Phenytoin	CYP2C19 inhibition	Increased phenytoin levels; toxicity risk	AMBER	TDM recommended. Monitor for ataxia, nystagmus.
Rifampicin	CYP3A4 induction	Reduced CBD levels	AMBER	CBD efficacy may be reduced. Consider dose increase or alternative.

THC Pharmacokinetic Interactions (CYP3A4 Substrate)

Interacting Drug/Class	Mechanism	Clinical Effect	Severity	Action Required
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Ketoconazole / ritonavir	CYP3A4 inhibition	Increased THC exposure; enhanced CNS effects	RED	Avoid combination or reduce THC dose significantly. Monitor CNS effects.
Clarithromycin / erythromycin	CYP3A4 inhibition	Increased THC levels	AMBER	Monitor for increased psychoactive effects. Consider dose reduction.
Rifampicin	CYP3A4 induction	Reduced THC levels; loss of efficacy	AMBER	THC efficacy may be significantly reduced. Consider alternative.
Carbamazepine / phenytoin	CYP3A4 induction	Reduced THC levels	AMBER	Monitor for reduced efficacy. Dose adjustment may be needed.
Warfarin	Unknown (possibly CYP-mediated)	Increased INR	RED	Close INR monitoring. Enhanced anticoagulant effect documented.
Opioids	Pharmacodynamic	Additive sedation and respiratory depression	RED	Reduce opioid dose. Monitor respiratory function. Patient counselling.
Benzodiazepines / gabapentinoids	Pharmacodynamic	Additive CNS depression	RED	Dose reduction of CNS depressant. Monitor sedation and falls risk.
Alcohol	Pharmacodynamic	Additive impairment; increased THC absorption	RED	Advise abstinence or strict moderation. Driving risk.
Sympathomimetics	Pharmacodynamic	Additive tachycardia and hypertension	AMBER	Caution in cardiovascular-risk patients. Monitor HR and BP.

This quick-reference card is non-promotional and does not constitute medical advice. All interactions require independent verification. Report adverse events via MHRA Yellow Card.

Sources: Epidyolex SmPC, Sativex SmPC, Cesamet SmPC, Whiting 2015, BNF Interactions Checker.