

## Medications that may increase risk of harm on hot days

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Medication Type	Drug Class	Examples	Mechanisms
Cardiovascular medications	Diuretics	Furosemide	Electrolyte imbalance
		Hydrochlorothiazide	Volume depletion, dehydration and increased risk of fainting and falls
		Acetazolamide	
	Beta blockers	Atenolol	Reduced thirst sensation
		Metoprolol	Reduced superficial vasodilation
		Propranolol	Decreased sweating
	Calcium channel blocker	Amlodipine	Reduced blood pressure, increased risk of fainting and falls
		Felodipine	Decreased blood pressure, increased risk of fainting and falls
		Nifedipine	Electrolyte imbalance
		Antihypertensives	
Angiotensin Converting Enzyme Inhibitor (ACEi) and Angiotensin II Receptor blockers (ARBs)	ACEi:		
	Enalapril		Decreased blood pressure, increased risk of fainting and falls
	Lisinopril		
	Ramipril		
	ARB:		Reduced thirst sensation
	Valsartan		
	Losartan		
Angiotensin Receptor-	Sacubitril/Valsartan	See ARBs	

		Neprilysin Inhibitors (ARNIs),		
		combination drug including ARB		
	Anti-platelet medications		Clopidogrel Aspirin	Reduced superficial vasodilation
	Antianginals	Nitrates	Glyceryl Trinitrate, Isosorbide Mononitrate	Worsened hypotension
				Diabetes insipidus induced water loss and risk for fainting, falls
		Mood stabilizer	Lithium	Electrolyte imbalance
				Risk for toxicity in setting of dehydration because of narrow therapeutic index
Psychiatric medications		Antipsychotics	Haloperidol, Olanzapine, Quetiapine, Risperidone	Impaired sweating  Impaired temperature
		Selective Serotonin Reuptake Inhibitors (SSRI) and Serotonin and Norepinephrine Reuptake Inhibitors (SNRI)	SSRI:  Fluoxetine, Sertraline  SNRI:  Duloxetine  Venlafaxine	Increased sweating
		Tricyclic antidepressants (TCAs)	Amitriptyline, Clomipramine	Decreased sweating

<b>Antiseizure medications</b>		Topiramate	Decreased sweating Increased sweating
		Oxcarbazepine	Increased urination
		Carbamazepine	Dizziness and weakness, especially after increased dose
<b>Antihistamines with anticholinergic properties</b>		Promethazine, Doxylamine, Diphenhydramine	Decreased sweating Impaired thermoregulation
	Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs)		Kidney injury with dehydration
<b>Analgesics</b>	Aspirin		Increased heat production with overdose
	Acetaminophen		Kidney injury with dehydration Heat related liver injury increase risk for acetaminophen hepatotoxicity
<b>Antibiotics</b>		Sulfonamides	Kidney injury risk with dehydration
<b>Antiretrovirals</b>		Indinavir	Kidney injury risk with dehydration
<b>Thyroid replacement</b>		Levothyroxine	Excessive sweating
<b>Stimulants</b>		Cocaine	Reduced sweating

<b>Hallucinogens</b>		Reduced dilation of skin blood vessels
	Amphetamine, Methylphenidate	Impaired heat perception
		Increased body temperature
		Reduced sweating
<b>Alcohol</b>	Methylenedioxy-methamphetamine (MDMA) (and alternatives)	Reduced skin blood vessel dilation
		Impaired heat perception
		Increased sweating
		Increased urination
		Impaired heat perception