## **Drug Information Table** Fibrates – gemfibrozil (Lopid)

Therapeutic Use	Administration	
<ul> <li>Reduces high levels of plasma triglycerides</li> <li>Reduces LDL cholesterol (less effectively than statins)</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Available oral use only</li> <li>Usually taken twice daily, 30 minutes before breakfast and evening meals</li> <li>Monitor periodic LDL, HDL, triglyceride, and total cholesterol levels for improvement</li> </ul>	
Side/Adverse Effects	Interventions	Patient Instructions
<ul> <li>GI symptoms: nausea, vomiting, diarrhea</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Monitor for and report GI symptoms</li> </ul>	Report GI symptoms to provider
• Gallstones	<ul> <li>Monitor for and report symptoms of gall bladder disease</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Report new inability to tolerate fried foods, upper abdominal discomfort and bloating to provider</li> </ul>
• Myopathy (pain in muscles and joints)	<ul> <li>Monitor for and report myopathy</li> <li>Measure CPK if muscle pain occurs</li> </ul>	Report muscle or joint pain to provider
Liver toxicity	<ul> <li>Monitor liver function tests and report impaired liver function</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Report abdominal pain, jaundice, fatigue to provider</li> </ul>
Contraindications	Precautions	Interactions
<ul> <li>Gall bladder disease</li> <li>Liver dysfunction</li> <li>Severe renal impairment</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Hypothyroidism</li> <li>Diabetes mellitus</li> <li>Any renal impairment</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Statin antilipemics greatly increase risk for myopathy</li> <li>Warfarin with fibrates increases risk for bleeding</li> <li>Taken with antidiabetic drugs, fibrates increase risk for hypoglycemia</li> </ul>