Omega 3-Fatty Acids:

There are 72 potential interactions:

https://www.drugs.com/drug-interactions/omega-3-polyunsaturated-fatty-acids,omega-3-index.html

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AyruvaLean: https://goldenafter50.com/product/ayruvalean/

Please take the below and create a PDF they can open to view all the material.

Place this inside the question on the page of the URL above:

Will this affect any medication I'm on?

AyruvaLean is made with natural ingredients. However, we first ask before consuming AyruvaLean to speak with your doctor first. Everyone responds differently to natural ingredients and medication. With that being said, here are the ingredients below and the potential for medication reactions when consuming AyruvaLean. The list below may or may not provide any and all medication reactions. Please speak with your physician first. This is not medical advice. Please click the link for more information.

LINK TO THE BELOW IN A PDF HERE

Bioperine:

Bioperine:

CARBAMAZEPINE

In 12 healthy subjects, a single dose of carbamazepine 200 mg was given before and after administration of piperine 20 mg/d for 10 days.1 Carbamazepine area

under the curve (AUC) increased by 48% after administration of piperine. The study was not double-blind and did not use a randomized, crossover method, but the results are consistent with previous studies suggesting that piperine inhibits CYP3A4. For example, in one study, 10 patients receiving carbamazepine monotherapy for seizures were given a single 20-mg dose of piperine.2 Even with only 1 dose of piperine, a small increase in carbamazepine AUC was found. In another study, 20 healthy subjects were given oral midazolam 10 mg with and without pretreatment with piperine 15 mg/d for 3 days in a placebo-controlled crossover study.3 Piperine prolonged midazolam halflife and increased the degree and duration of midazolam-induced sedation.

Although these studies had limitations, taken together they suggest that piperine inhibits CYP3A4 and may increase serum concentrations of CYP3A4 substrates other than carbamazepine or midazolam.

DICLOFENAC

Twelve healthy subjects received a single 100-mg dose of diclofenac before and after administration of piperine 20 mg/d for 10 days.4 With piperine pretreatment, diclofenac AUC increased by 68%, and diclofenac half-life increased by 34%. The study was not double-blind and did not use a randomized, crossover method, but it does suggest that piperine inhibits CYP2C9, the primary isozyme involved in the metabolism of diclofenac. Also, the results are consistent with previous studies looking at the effect of piperine on phenytoin pharmacokinetics. In healthy subjects and in patients with epilepsy, the administration of piperine modestly increased phenytoin plasma concentrations.5,6Both of the phenytoin studies had limitations; the healthy subjects study had just 5 subjects, and the patient study involved judy a single dose of piperine. Nonetheless, the data suggest that piperine at 20 mg/d can inhibit CYP2C9.

OTHER DRUGS

In another recent study, 12 healthy subjects took a single 120-mg dose of fexofenadine before and after administration of piperine 20 mg/d for 10 days.7 With piperine pretreatment, fexofenadine AUC increased by 68%, but the fexofenadine half-life was not significantly affected. As with some of the studies cited above, it was not double-blind and did not use a randomized, crossover method. The authors propose that piperine inhibits P-glycoprotein (PGP), thus increasing fexofenadine

bioavailability. Previous evidence from in vitro and animal studies does suggest that piperine inhibits PGP, but more clinical evidence is needed to determine if piperine interacts with other PGP substrates with a greater risk of toxicity, such as digoxin. The possibility of PGP inhibition by piperine also raises the issue of piperine simultaneously inhibiting PGP and CYP3A4. Many drugs are substrates for PGP and CYP3A4, and drugs that inhibit both tend to have a greater effect on such substrates.

Reference: https://www.pharmacytimes.com/view/piperine-drug-interactions

Cayenne Pepper:

INTERACTIONS

AspirinInteraction Rating: Moderate Be cautious with this combination.Talk with your health provider.

Capsicum might decrease how much aspirin the body can absorb. Taking capsicum along with aspirin might reduce the effectiveness of aspirin.

CefazolinInteraction Rating: Moderate Be cautious with this combination.Talk with your health provider.

Capsicum might increase how much cefazolin the body can absorb. Taking capsicum along with cefazolin might increase the effects and side effects of cefazolin.

CiprofloxacinInteraction Rating: Moderate Be cautious with this combination.Talk with your health provider.

Capsicum might increase how much ciprofloxacin the body can absorb. Taking capsicum along with ciprofloxacin might increase the effects and side effects of ciprofloxacin.

CocaineInteraction Rating: Moderate Be cautious with this combination.Talk with your health provider.

Cocaine has many dangerous side effects. Using capsicum along with cocaine might increase the side effects of cocaine, including heart attack and death.

Medications for diabetes (Antidiabetes drugs)Interaction Rating: Moderate Be cautious with this combination.Talk with your health provider.

Diabetes medications are used to lower blood sugar. Capsicum might also decrease blood sugar. Taking capsicum along with diabetes medications might cause your blood sugar to go too low. Monitor your blood sugar closely. The dose of your diabetes medication might need to be changed.

Some medications used for diabetes include glimepiride (Amaryl), glyburide (DiaBeta, Glynase PresTab, Micronase), insulin, pioglitazone (Actos), rosiglitazone (Avandia), and others.

Medications for high blood pressure (Antihypertensive drugs)Interaction Rating: Moderate Be cautious with this combination.Talk with your health provider.

Some research shows that capsicum might increase blood pressure. In theory, taking capsicum along with medications used for lowering high blood pressure might reduce the effectiveness of these drugs.
Some medications for high blood pressure include captopril (Capoten), enalapril (Vasotec), losartan (Cozaar), valsartan (Diovan), diltiazem (Cardizem), Amlodipine (Norvasc), hydrochlorothiazide (HydroDiuril), furosemide (Lasix), and many others.

Medications that slow blood clotting (Anticoagulant / Antiplatelet drugs)Interaction Rating: Moderate Be cautious with this combination.Talk with your health provider.

Capsicum might slow blood clotting. Taking capsicum along with medications that also slow clotting might increase the chances of bruising and bleeding.
Some medications that slow blood clotting include aspirin, clopidogrel (Plavix), diclofenac (Voltaren, Cataflam, others), ibuprofen (Advil, Motrin, others), naproxen (Anaprox, Naprosyn, others), dalteparin (Fragmin), enoxaparin (Lovenox), heparin, warfarin (Coumadin), and others.

TheophyllineInteraction Rating: Moderate Be cautious with this combination.Talk with your health provider.

Capsicum can increase how much theophylline the body can absorb. Taking capsicum along with theophylline might increase the effects and side effects of theophylline.

Warfarin (Coumadin)Interaction Rating: Moderate Be cautious with this combination.Talk with your health provider.

Warfarin (Coumadin) is used to slow blood clotting. Capsicum might increase the effectiveness of warfarin (Coumadin). Taking capsicum along with warfarin (Coumadin) might increase the chances of bruising and bleeding. Be sure to have your blood checked regularly. The dose of your warfarin (Coumadin) might need to be changed.

Medications for high blood pressure (ACE inhibitors)Interaction Rating: Minor Be cautious with this combination.Talk with your health provider.

Some medications for high blood pressure might cause a cough. There is one report of someone whose cough worsened when using a cream with capsicum along with these medications for high blood pressure. But is it not clear if this interaction is a big concern.
Some medications for high blood pressure include captopril (Capoten), enalapril (Vasotec), lisinopril (Prinivil, Zestril), ramipril (Altace), and others.

References: https://www.rxlist.com/capsicum/supplements.htm

Kelp Powder:

https://www.drugs.com/drug-interactions/iodine.html

Bladderwrack Powder:

- Moderate Interaction
  Be cautious with this combination
  Medications that slow blood clotting (Anticoagulant / Antiplatelet drugs) interacts with BLADDERWRACK
  Bladderwrack might slow blood clotting. Taking bladderwrack along with medications that also slow clotting might increase the chances of bruising and bleeding.

  Some medications that slow blood clotting include aspirin, clopidogrel (Plavix), diclofenac (Voltaren, Cataflam, others), ibuprofen (Advil, Motrin, others), naproxen (Anaprox, Naprosyn, others), dalteparin (Fragmin), enoxaparin (Lovenox), heparin, warfarin (Coumadin), and others.

- Medications for an overactive thyroid (Antithyroid drugs) interacts with BLADDERWRACK
  Bladderwrack can contains significant amounts of iodine. Iodine can affect the thyroid. Taking iodine along with medications for an overactive thyroid might decrease the thyroid too much. Do not take bladderwrack if you are taking medications for an overactive thyroid.

  Some of these medications include methenamine mandelate (Methimazole), methimazole (Tapazole), potassium iodide (Thyro-Block), and others.

Reference: https://www.webmd.com/vitamins/ai/ingredientmono-726/bladderwrack

Ashwagandha:

Are there interactions with medications?

Moderate
Be cautious with this combination.

Medications for diabetes (Antidiabetes drugs)
Ashwagandha might decrease blood sugar levels. Diabetes medications are also used to lower blood sugar. Taking ashwagandha along with diabetes medications might cause your blood sugar to go too low. Monitor your blood sugar closely. The dose of your diabetes medication might need to be changed.

Some medications used for diabetes include glimepiride (Amaryl), glyburide (DiaBeta, Glynase PresTab, Micronase), insulin, metformin (Glucophage), pioglitazone (Actos), rosiglitazone (Avandia), chlorpropamide (Diabinese), glipizide (Glucotrol), tolbutamide (Orinase), and others.
Medications for high blood pressure (Antihypertensive drugs)
Ashwagandha might lower blood pressure. Taking ashwagandha with medications used to treat high blood pressure might cause blood pressure levels to go to low.

Some medications for high blood pressure include captopril (Capoten), enalapril (Vasotec), losartan (Cozaar), valsartan (Diovan), diltiazem (Cardizem), amlodipine (Norvasc), hydrochlorothiazide (HydroDIURIL), furosemide (Lasix), and many others.
Medications that decrease the immune system (Immunosuppressants)
Ashwagandha seems to make the immune system more active. Taking ashwagandha along with medications that decrease the immune system might decrease the effectiveness of these medications.

Some medications that decrease the immune system include azathioprine (Imuran), basiliximab (Simulect), cyclosporine (Neoral, Sandimmune), daclizumab (Zenapax), muromonab-CD3 (OKT3, Orthoclone OKT3), mycophenolate (CellCept), tacrolimus (FK506, Prograf), sirolimus (Rapamune), prednisone (Deltasone, Orasone), corticosteroids (glucocorticoids), and others.
Sedative medications (Benzodiazepines)
Ashwagandha might cause sleepiness and drowsiness. Drugs that cause sleepiness and drowsiness are called sedatives. Taking ashwagandha along with sedative medications might cause too much sleepiness.

Some of these sedative medications include clonazepam (Klonopin), diazepam (Valium), lorazepam (Ativan), alprazolam (Xanax), flurazepam (Dalmane), midazolam (Versed), and others.
Sedative medications (CNS depressants)

Ashwagandha might cause sleepiness and drowsiness. Medications that cause sleepiness are called sedatives. Taking ashwagandha along with sedative medications might cause too much sleepiness.

Some sedative medications include clonazepam (Klonopin), lorazepam (Ativan), phenobarbital (Donnatal), zolpidem (Ambien), and others.
Thyroid hormone
The body naturally produces thyroid hormones. Ashwagandha might increase how much thyroid hormone the body produces. Taking ashwagandha with thyroid hormone pills might cause too much thyroid hormone in the body, and increase the effects and side effects of thyroid hormone.

Reference: https://medlineplus.gov/druginfo/natural/953.html

Schisandra Berry:

- Moderate Interaction
  Be cautious with this combination
  Medications changed by the liver (Cytochrome P450 2C9 (CYP2C9) substrates) interacts with SCHISANDRA
  Some medications are changed and broken down by the liver.
  Schisandra might increase how quickly the liver breaks down some medications. Taking schisandra along with medications that are broken down by the liver might decrease the effects of these medications. Before taking schisandra, talk to your healthcare provider if you are taking any medications that are changed by the liver.

  Some medications changed by the liver include celecoxib (Celebrex), diclofenac (Voltaren), fluvastatin (Lescol), glipizide (Glucotrol), ibuprofen (Advil, Motrin), irbesartan (Avapro), losartan (Cozaar), phenytoin (Dilantin), piroxicam (Feldene), tamoxifen (Nolvadex), tolbutamide (Tolinase), torsemide (Demadex), and warfarin (Coumadin).

- Medications changed by the liver (Cytochrome P450 3A4 (CYP3A4) substrates) interacts with SCHISANDRA
  Some medications are changed and broken down by the liver.

Schisandra might change how the liver breaks down some medications. Taking schisandra along with some medications that are broken down by the liver might increase or decrease the effects of these medications. Before taking schisandra, talk to your healthcare provider if you are taking any medications that are changed by the liver.

Some medications changed by the liver include lovastatin (Mevacor), clarithromycin (Biaxin), cyclosporine (Neoral, Sandimmune), diltiazem (Cardizem), estrogens, indinavir (Crixivan), triazolam (Halcion), and many others.

- Warfarin (Coumadin) interacts with SCHISANDRA
  Warfarin (Coumadin) is used to slow blood clotting. The body breaks down warfarin (Coumadin) to get rid of it. Schisandra might increase the breakdown and decrease the effectiveness of warfarin (Coumadin). Decreasing the effectiveness of warfarin (Coumadin) might increase the risk of clotting. Be sure to have your blood checked regularly. The dose of your warfarin (Coumadin) might need to be changed.

- Tacrolimus (Prograf) interacts with SCHISANDRA
  Schisandra might increase how much tacrolimus (Prograf) is absorbed from the gut. Taking schisandra along with tacrolimus (Prograf) might increase the effects and side effects of tacrolimus (Prograf). The dose of your tacrolimus (Prograf) might need to be changed if it is taken with schisandra.

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Reference: https://www.webmd.com/vitamins/ai/ingredientmono-376/schisandra

L-Tyrosine:

Possible Interactions with: Tyrosine

L-Tyrosine; Tyrosine
If you are currently being treated with any of the following medications, you should not use tyrosine supplements without first talking to your health care provider.

Monoamine Oxidase Inhibitors (MAOIs) -- Tyrosine may cause a severe increase in blood pressure in people taking the antidepressant medications known as MAOIs. This rapid increase in blood pressure (also called "hypertensive crisis") can lead to a heart attack or stroke. For this reason, people taking MAOIs should avoid foods and supplements containing tyrosine. MAOIs include:

- Isocarboxazid (Marplan)
- Phenelzine (Nardil)
- Tranylcypromine (Parnate)
- Selegiline

Thyroid hormone -- Tyrosine is a precursor to thyroid hormone, so it might raise levels too high when taken with synthetic thyroid hormones.
Levodopa(L-dopa) -- No one should take tyrosine at the same time as levodopa, a medication used to treat Parkinson's disease because levodopa may interfere with the absorption of tyrosine.

Reference: https://www.stlukes-stl.com/health-content/medicine/33/000984.htm