



Family Planning Alliance Australia (FPAA) statement – Drug interactions: griseofulvin

Griseofulvin is not known to be a liver enzyme inducing medication, however there have been case reports of contraceptive failure and menstrual disturbance when it has been used in those taking combined hormonal contraceptives (1-3). Although there is insufficient evidence to say whether griseofulvin is teratogenic in humans it is known to be teratogenic in rats at 3-45 times the human dose and is classified as B3 for use in pregnancy.(4)

Conclusion

Griseofulvin is treated as a liver enzyme inducer in relation to guidance on contraception use.

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2. McDaniel PA, Caldrony RD. Oral contraceptives and griseofulvin interaction. *Drug Intelligence and Clinical Pharmacy*. 1986;20(5):384.
3. Côté J. Interaction of griseofulvin and oral contraceptives. *Journal of the American Academy of Dermatology*. 1990;22(1):124-5.
4. Pilmis B, Jullien V, Sobel J, Lecuit M, Lortholary O, Charlier C. Antifungal drugs during pregnancy: an updated review. *J Antimicrob Chemother*. 2015;70(1):14-22.