CYP1A2 substrates

- antidepressants
  - fluvoxamine
  - amitriptyline
  - clomipramine
  - imipramine
  - agomelatine
  - duloxetine
- antipsychotics
  - clozapine
  - olanzapine
  - haloperidol
- caffeine
- dietary flavonoids
  - naringenin
  - naringin
  - quercetin
  - rutin
- paracetamol
- propranolol
- ramelteon
- alosetron
- clopidogrel
- ropivacaine
- theophylline

- zolmitriptan
- melatonin
- tamoxifen
- erlotinib
- cyclobenzaprine
- estradiol
- mexiletine
- naproxen
- ondansetron
- phenacetin
- riluzole
- tacrine
- tasimelteon
- tizanidine
- verapamil
- warfarin
- zileuton

CYP1A2 Inducers

Strong: decrease the AUC by ≥80%

Moderate: decrease the AUC by ≥50 to <80%

Moderate inducers

- tobacco
- phenytoin
- rifampin
- ritonavir
- teriflunomide

Inducers of unspecified potency

- foods/herbs
  - brassica
  - broccoli
  - brussels sprouts
  - cauliflower
  - chargrilled meat
- insulin
- methylcholanthrene
- modafinil
- nafcillin
- beta-naphthoflavone
- proton pump inhibitors
  - omeprazole
  - lansoprazole

CYP1A2 Inhibitors

Strong: ≥5-fold increase in the plasma AUC values (>80% decrease in clearance)

Moderate: ≥2-fold increase in the plasma AUC values (50–80% decrease in clearance)

Weak: ≥1.25-fold and <2-fold increase in the plasma AUC values (20–50% decrease in clearance)

Strong inhibitors

- fluvoxamine
- liquorice
- fluoroquinolones
  - enoxacin
  - ciprofloxacin
- verapamil

Moderate inhibitors

- St. John's wort
- methoxsalen
- mexiletine
- oral contraceptives

Weak inhibitors

- acyclovir
- allopurinol
- mexiletine
- cimetidine
- caffeine
- echinacea
- peginterferon alpha-2a
- theophylline

- piperine
- zileuton

Inhibitors of unspecified potency

- interferon
- mibefradil
- grapefruit juice
- cumin
- turmeric
- isoniazid
- tetrahydropalmatine
- cannabidiol