

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.

## References

1. Van Dijke C, Weber J. Interaction between oral contraceptives and griseofulvin. British medical journal (Clinical research ed). 1984;288(6424):1125.
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. Pilimis 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.



[familyplanningallianceaustralia.org.au](http://familyplanningallianceaustralia.org.au)

The Medical Advisory Committee of Family Planning Alliance Australia is comprised of senior medical educators, senior medical officers and medical directors of the member family planning organisations. The Clinical Reference Group of the Medical Advisory Committee exists as a means to review current clinical practice and provide evidence based recommendations for use by sexual and reproductive health practitioners where clinical guidance is lacking.

© Family Planning Alliance Australia. March 2022

Family Planning Alliance Australia has taken every care to ensure that the information contained in this publication is accurate and up-to-date at the time of being published. As information and knowledge is constantly changing, readers are strongly advised to confirm that the information complies with present research, legislation and policy guidelines. FPAA accepts no responsibility for difficulties that may arise as a result of an individual acting on this information and any recommendations it contains.

## State / Territory sexual health and family planning organisations



**Western Australia**  
SHQ (Sexual Health Quarters)  
[shq.org.au](http://shq.org.au)



**Northern Territory**  
Family Planning Welfare  
Association of NT  
[fpwnt.com.au](http://fpwnt.com.au)



**South Australia**  
SHINE SA  
[shinesa.org.au](http://shinesa.org.au)



**Queensland**  
True  
[true.org.au](http://true.org.au)



**ACT**  
Sexual Health and Family  
Planning ACT  
[shfpact.org.au](http://shfpact.org.au)



**New South Wales**  
Family Planning NSW  
[fpnsw.org.au](http://fpnsw.org.au)



**Victoria**  
Sexual Health Victoria  
[shvic.org.au](http://shvic.org.au)



**Tasmania**  
Family Planning Tasmania  
[fpt.asn.au](http://fpt.asn.au)