

SERVICIO DE SALUD
DEL PRINCIPADO DE ASTURIAS

INTERACCIONES FARMACOLÓGICAS



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Interacción Medicamentosa



Se define como cualquier interferencia modificadora de la respuesta biológica a un medicamento, ya sea originada por agentes endógenos o exógenos

Una interacción medicamentosa puede ocasionar un mayor efecto farmacológico, una disminución de la efectividad terapéutica o un aumento de la toxicidad.





SERVICIO DE SALUD
DEL PRINCIPADO DE ASTURIAS

EL LIBRO GORDO: STOCKLEY



Unidad Docente de Atención Familiar y Comunitaria. Marzo 2015

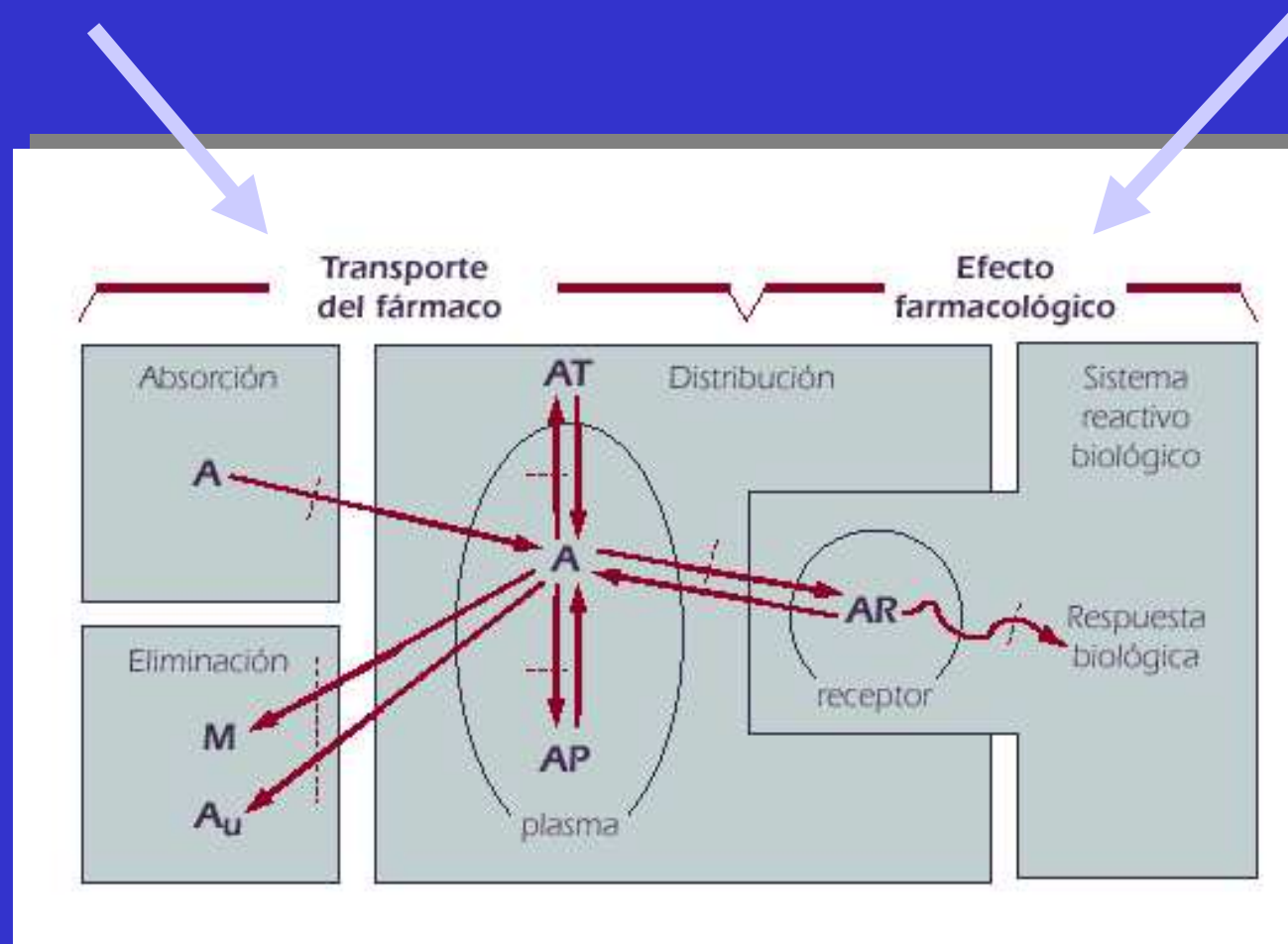


TIPOS DE INTERACCIONES:

Farmacocinéticas

y

Farmacodinámicas

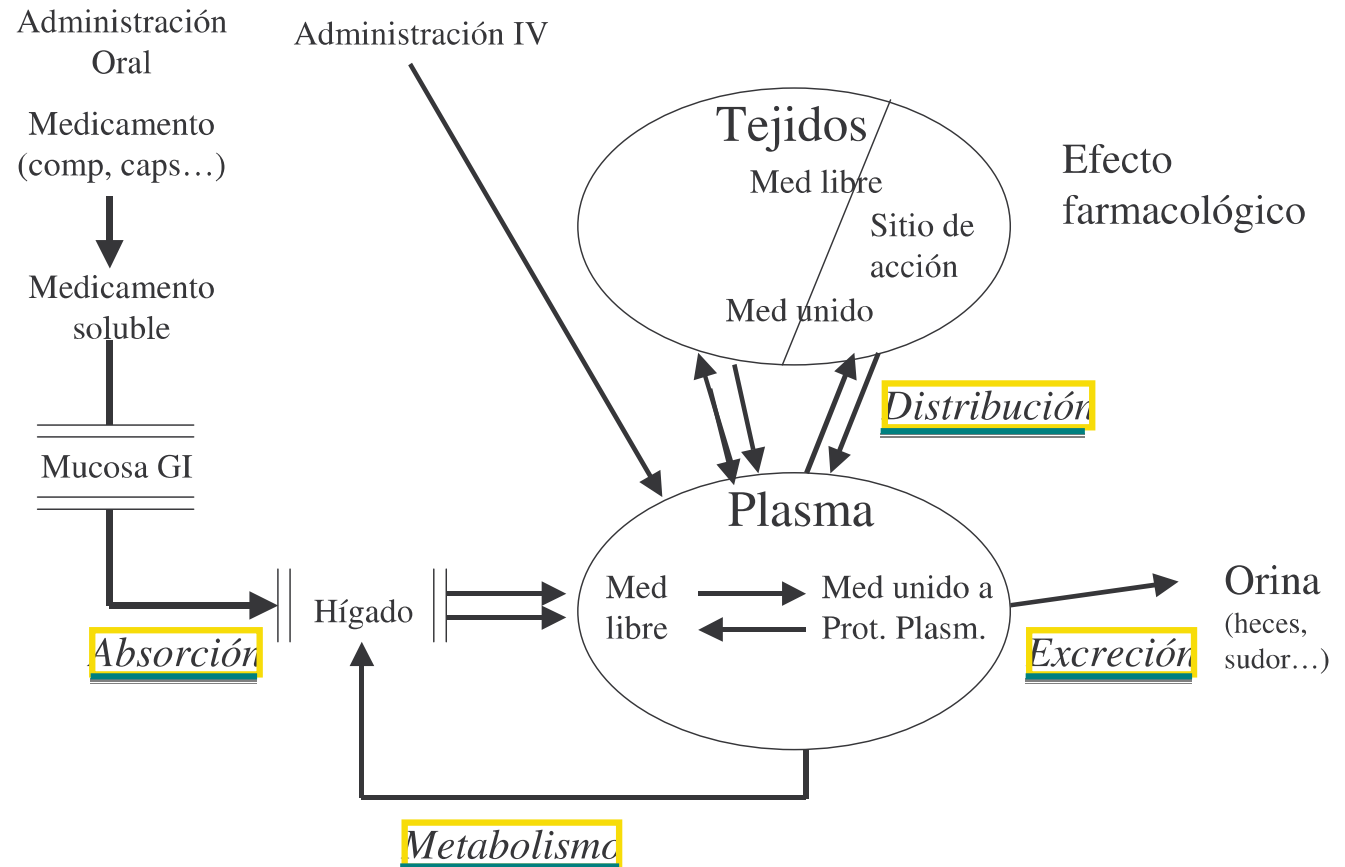




TIPOS DE INTERACCIONES: Farmacocinéticas y Farmacodinámicas

1. **Absorción**
2. **Distribución**
3. **Metabolismo**
4. **Excreción**

Figura 1. Esquema de los procesos farmacocinéticos



INTERACCIONES FARMACOCINÉTICAS

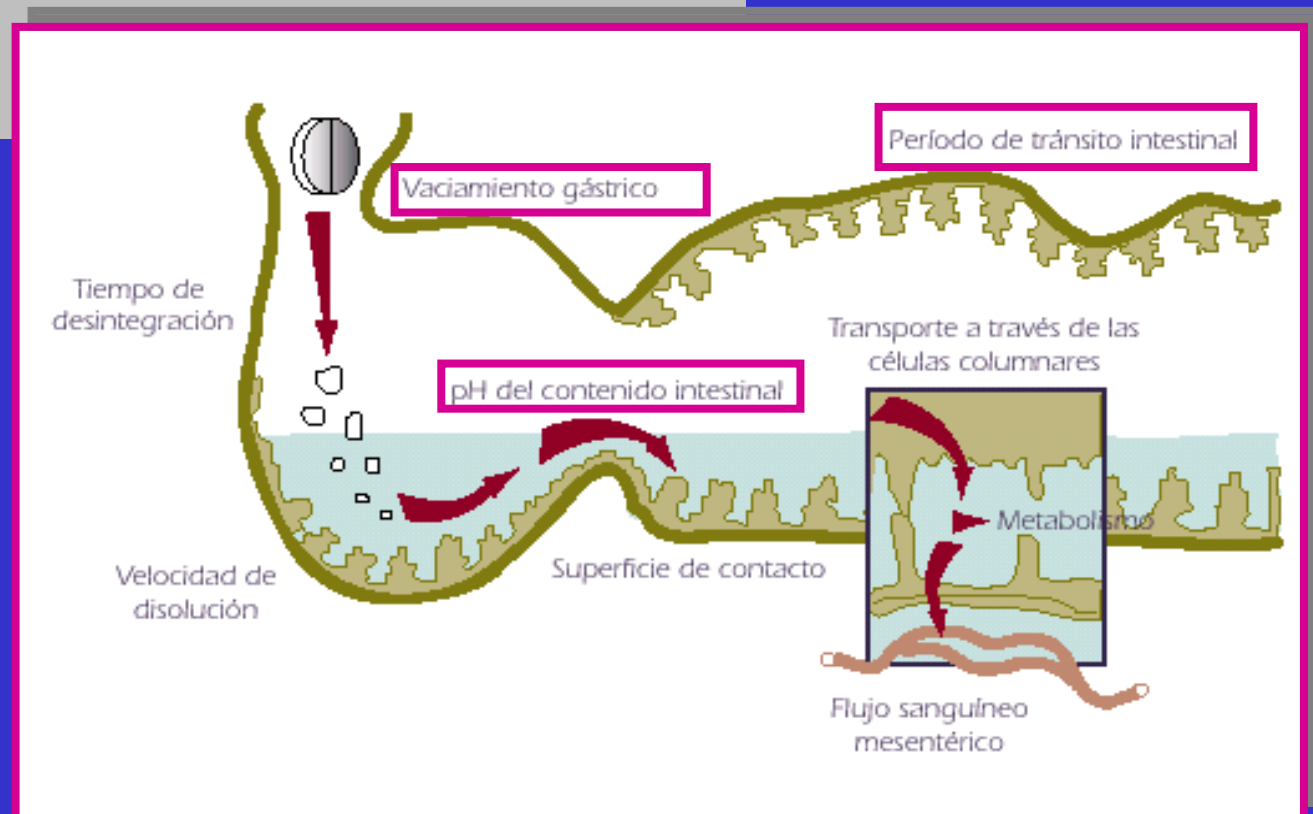
1. Absorción

- 1.1.1 Modificación pH gastrointestinal
- 1.1.2 Efectos sobre vaciamiento gástrico y motilidad GI
- 1.1.3 Formación de complejos insolubles
- 1.1.4 Competición por mecanismos activos
- 1.1.5 Modificación flora bacteriana

2. Distribución

3. Metabolismo

4. Excreción





1.1 MODIFICACIÓN pH GASTROINTESTINAL

Didanosina

Bicarbonato sódico

+

Tetraciclinas

Antiácidos
Anti H2
IBP

+

Ketoconazol
Itraconazol

Antiácidos con magnesio
Anti H2
IBP

+

Glibenclamida
Glipizida
Tolbutamida

Antiácidos

+

Cefpodoxima proxetilo
Cefuroxima axetilo



1.2 EFECTOS sobre VACIAMIENTO GÁSTRICO Y MOTILIDAD GI

ANTICOLINÉRGICO

8 Antidepresivos tricíclicos
Difenhidramina
Prometazina
fenotiazinas

PROCINÉTICOS

Metoclopramida
Domperidona
Cinitaprida

↓ **motilidad GI**

enlentecen la absorción de **paracetamol**
sin afectar la cantidad absorbida



RETRASAN vaciamiento gástrico

reducen la biodisponibilidad de **levodopa** un 50%
digoxina y **penicilinas** degradación por ácido
↓ concentraciones plasmáticas de **clorpromazina**

↑ **motilidad GI**

disminuye absorción fármacos poco solubles
como **nitrofurantoina** y **digoxina** o **riboflavina**.
aceleran la absorción de **numerosos fármacos**
generalmente sin afectar la cantidad absorbida





1.3 FORMACIÓN COMPLEJOS INSOLUBLES

Derivados
Fe, Al, Ca y Mg



Tetraciclinas
Quinolonas
Bifosfonatos
Penicilamina



Colestiramina
Colestipol



Antiinflamatorios
Digoxina
Diuréticos
Tetraciclinas
Hipolipemiantes
 β -Bloqueantes



Carbón activo
Caolin



Cloroquina
Digoxina
Indometacina
Procainamida
Quinidina
Metotrexato



1.4 SISTEMAS TRANSPORTE ESPECÍFICOS

Amoxicilina
Cefalexina



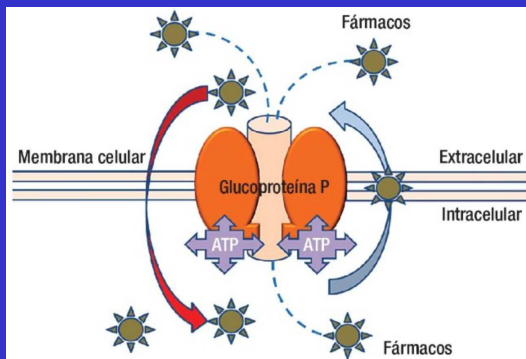
Nifedipino

Potencia la absorción

Amilorida

Reduce la BD

Dabigatrán



rifampicina, hierba San Juan, carbamazepina

↑ activ glucoproteína P, ↓ concentración

amiodarona, quinidina, verapamilo

inhiben activ glucoproteína P, ↑ concentración
reducir dosis dabigatrán 150 mg/24h

ketoconazol, itraconazol, ciclosporina, tacrolimus

CONTRAINDICADOS



1.5 MODIFICACIÓN FLORA BACTERIANA

Antibióticos



Sulfasalazina

Eritromicina
Tetraciclinas
Otros antibióticos AE



Digoxina

Antibióticos

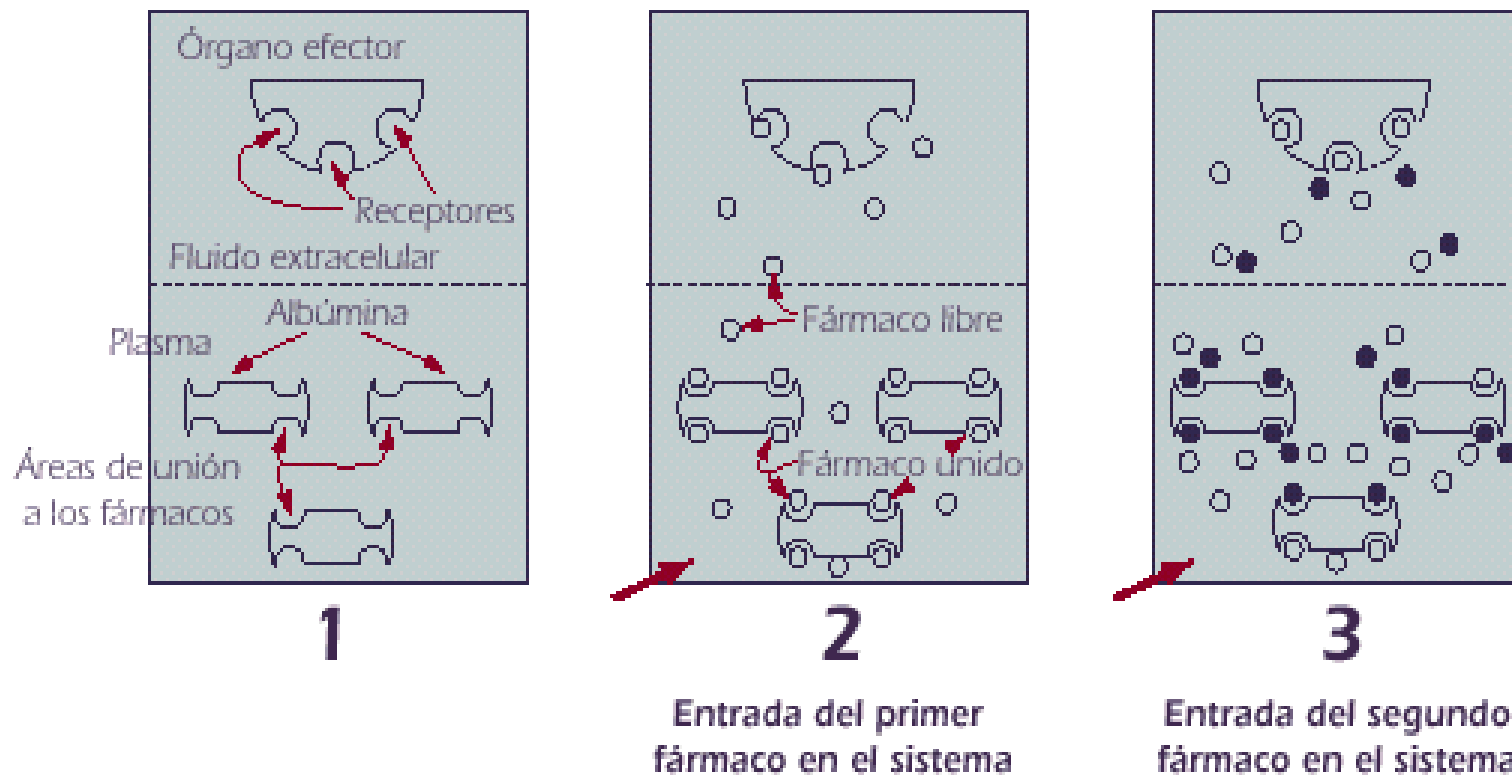


Estrógenos



2. Distribución

DESPLAZAMIENTO DE LA UNIÓN A PROTEÍNAS PLASMÁTICAS





3. Metabolismo

3.1 Inducción enzimática

SUSTRATO + **INDUCTOR**
(medicamento 1) (medicamento 2)



↑ la síntesis de un enzima
se incrementa el metabolismo



↓ SUSTRATO

↓ **efecto farmacológico**

FENOBARBITAL
FENITOINA
RIFAMPICINA
CARBAMAZEPINA
TABACO
ALCOHOL



3. Metabolismo

3.1 Inhibición enzimática

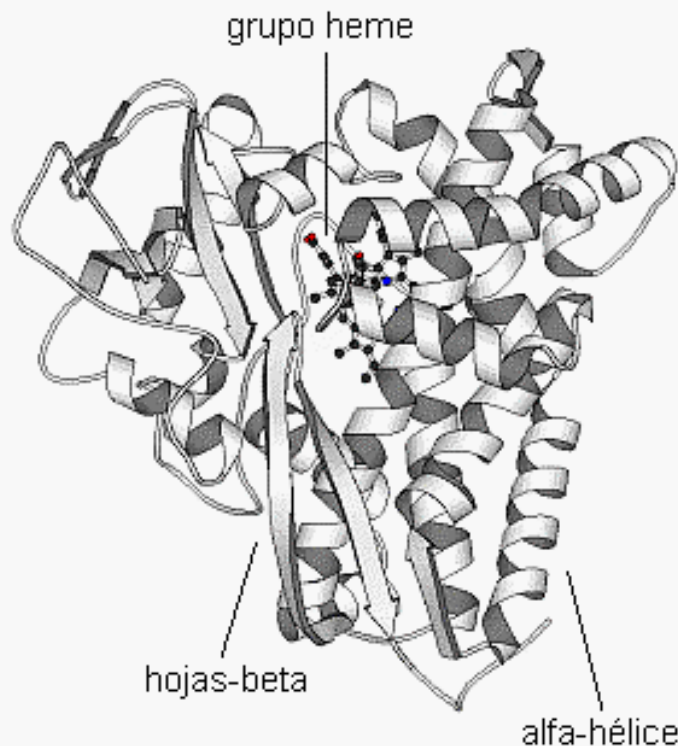


CIMETIDINA
VERAPAMILO
KETOCONAZOL
FLUCONAZOL
FLUVOXAMINA
FLUOXETINA
ERITROMICINA
COTRIMOXAZOL



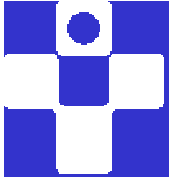
CITOCROMO P-450

Fig.2: Citocromo P-450_{cam}



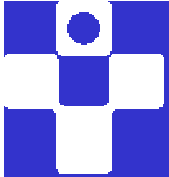
Grupo de hemoproteínas localizadas en la membrana del retículo endoplásmico de los hepatocitos y de otras células (tracto GI, pulmón)

Función
Metabolismo de sustancias endógenas
Detoxificación de sustancias exógenas



CITOCROMO P-450

	SUSTRATO	INDUCTOR	INHIBIDOR
CYP1A2	Teofilina, paracetamol, imipramina, fluvoxamina, etinilestradiol, verapamilo, tacrina, tamoxifeno	Omeprazol, fenitoína, alcohol, fenobarbital, tabaco	Cipro, enoxacino, eritromicina, cimetidina, fluvoxamina
CYP2C9/10	Fenitoina, tolbutamida, diazepam	Fenobarbital, rifampicina	Fluconazol, fluoxetina, fluvoxamina, sertralina
CYP2C19	Diazepam, omeprazol, clopidogrel	Rifampicina, hierba de San Juan	Omeprazol , cimetidina, fluoxet, paroxet, fluvox, sertralina, ketoconazol
CYP2D6	Amitriptilina, imipramina, fluvoxamina, paroxetina, fluoxetina, venlafaxina, mianserina, risperidona, codeína, dextrometorfano, carvedilol, metoprolol, propranolol, timolol, flecainida, tioridazina	Carbamazepina	Quinidina, haloperidol, cimetidina, fluoxetina, paroxetina, fluvoxamina, sertralina
CYP3A4	Alpra, mida, tria, diazepam, sildenafil, sertralina, eritro, claritromicina, lidocaína, teofilina, carbamazepina, warfarina, estrógenos , ciclosporina , antagonistas calcio	Carbamazepina , oxcarbamazepina , fenitoina , rifampicina, corticoides	Eritro, claritromicina, cipro, eritom, fluco, keto , itraconazol , cimetidina, diltiazem, verapamilo, quinidina, fluoxetina, fluvoxamina, sertralina

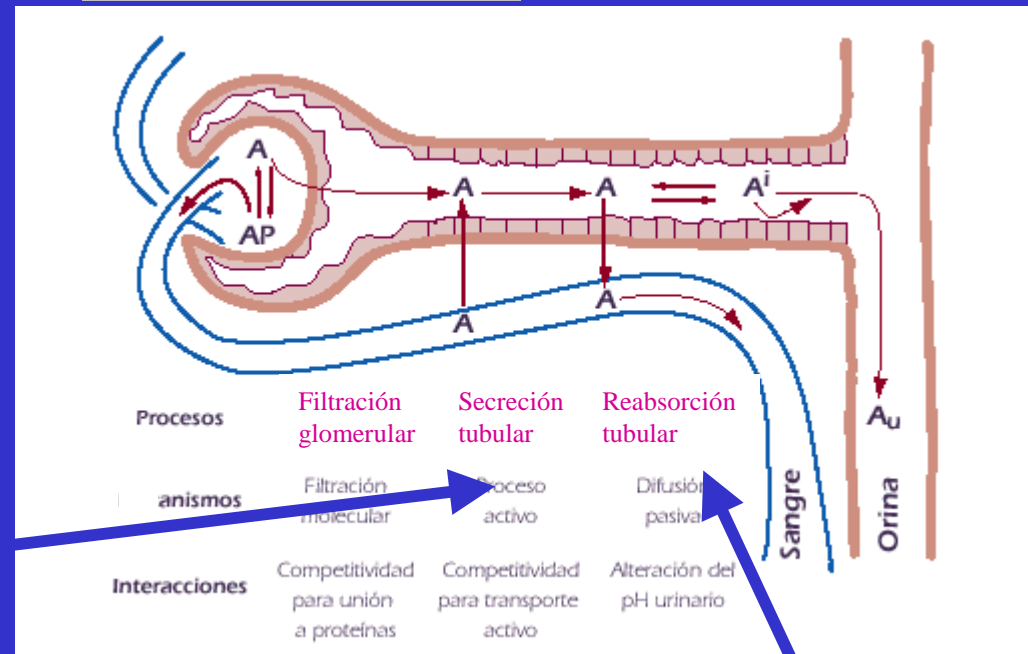


Cómo éran pocos fármacos... ahora también el POMELO



Ciclosporina	Quetiapina
Teofilina	Benzodiazepinas
Antagonistas del Ca	β-bloqueantes
Lovastatina Simvastatina Atorvastatina	Indinavir Saquinavir

4. Excreción



Con secreción tubular

Ácidos

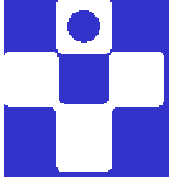
Acetazolamida
Acetilsalicílico
Bumetanida
Cefalosporinas
Clorpropamida
Espironolactona
Etacrínico
Fenilbutazona
Fenobarbital
Furosemida
Indometazina
Metotrexato
Nalidíxico
Nitrofurantoína
Oxifenbutazona
Penicilinas
Probenecida
Salicílico
Sulfamidas
Sulfinpirazona
Tiazidas

Bases

Amitriptilina
Anfetaminas
Cloroquina
Desimipramina
Dopamina
Etambutol
Fenfluramina
Histamina
Imipramina
Meperidina
Metilnicotinamida
Morfina
Nortriptilina
Procaína
Procainamida
Quinidina
Quinina
Tetraetilamonio
Tiamina

2. Con reabsorción pasiva tubular

Ácidos débiles	pK _a	Bases débiles	pK _a
Fenobarbital	7,2	Acebutolol	9,4
Salicilatos	3,5	Anfetamina	9,8
Sulfamidas	5-7	Antidepresivos tricíclicos	8-10
		Atenolol	9,6
		Efedrina	9,4
		Fenciclidina	9,4
		Mexiletina	9,0
		Quinina	
		Tocainida	



TIPOS DE INTERACCIONES: **Farmacocinéticas y Farmacodinámicas**

Los efectos de un fármaco son modificados por otro fármaco en el mismo lugar de acción

1. A nivel del receptor
2. Sobre el mismo o distinto sistema fisiológico

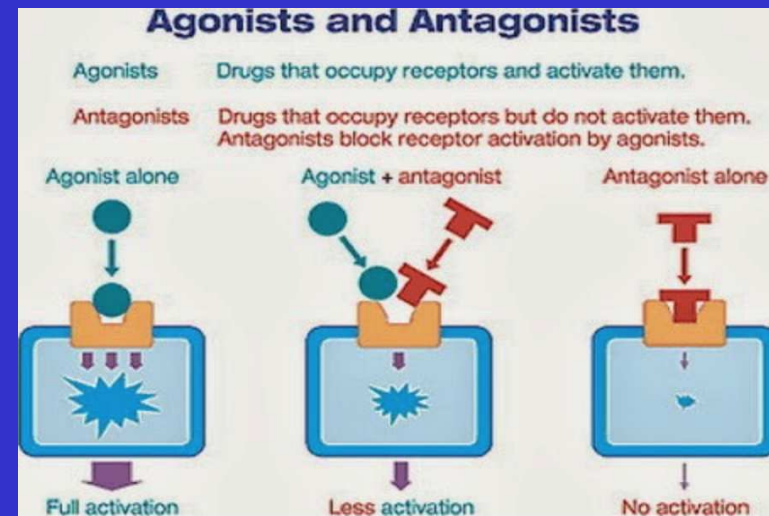


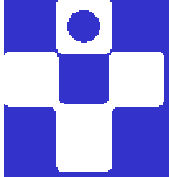
Farmacodinámicas A nivel de receptor

- ✓ Neostigmina + tubocurarina
- ✓ Flumazenilo + benzodiazepinas
- ✓ Naloxona + opiáceos

Utilizadas en
terapéutica

- ✓ Adrenalina + β -bloqueantes
- ✓ Salbutamol + propranolol



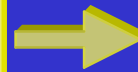


Farmacodinámicas

A nivel de sistema fisiológico

- ✓ Diuréticos tiazídicos + insulina/antidiabéticos orales
- ✓ Antihipertensivos + corticoides

- ✓ Salbutamol + beclometasona
- ✓ Diuréticos + β -bloqueantes
- ✓ Insulina + sulfonilureas



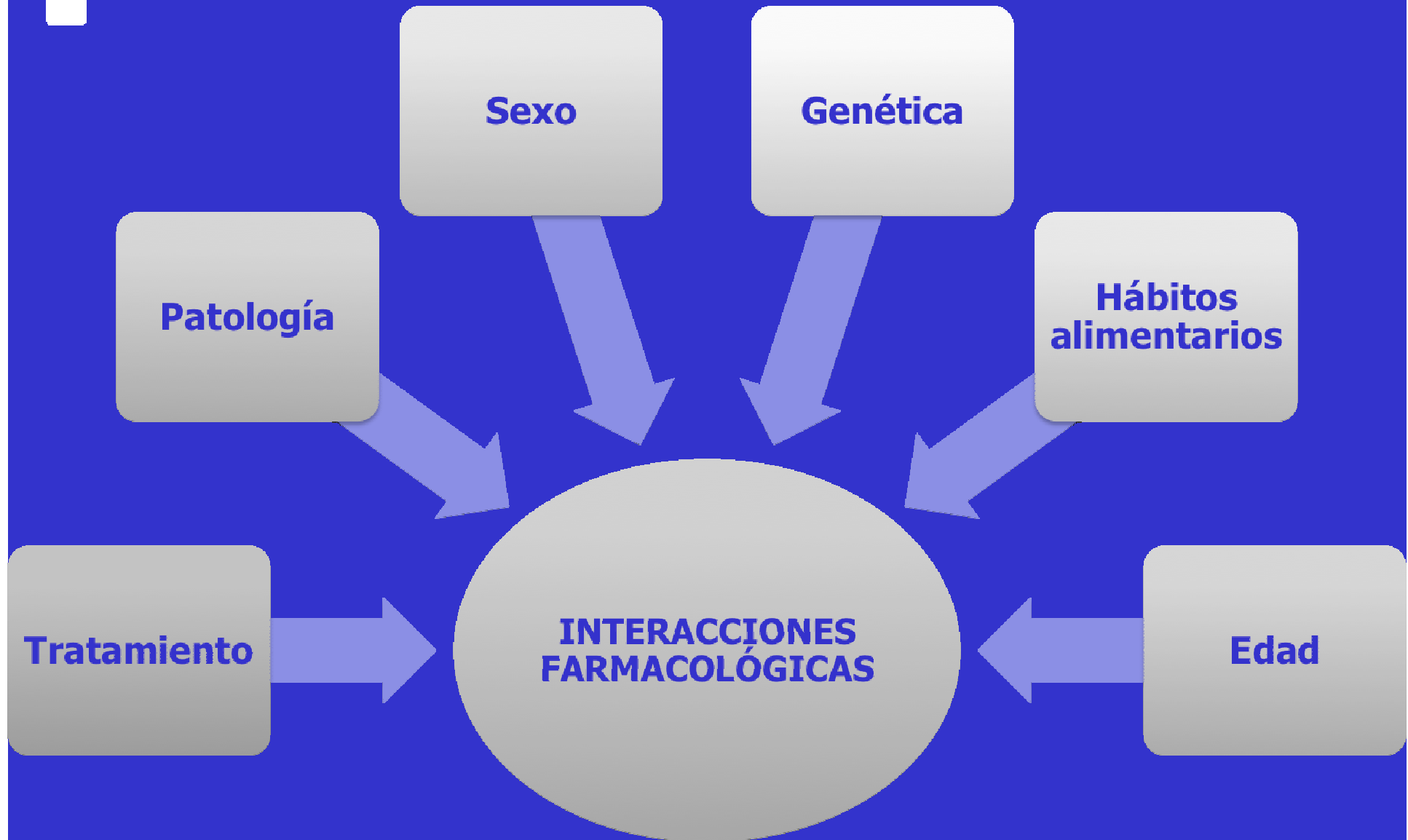
Utilizadas en
terapéutica



Antibióticos:

- **Sinergismo (1+1=3)**
PENICILINAS + AMINOGLUCÓSIDOS
- **Adición (1+1=2)**
SULFAMIDAS + MACRÓLIDOS
- **Antagonismo (1+1=0)**
PENICILINAS + TETRACICLINAS

Bactericidas	Bacteriostáticos
Penicilinas	Tetraciclinas
Cefalosporinas	Cloranfenicol
Aminoglucósidos	Macrólidos
Rifampicina	Lincosamidas
Vanco/ Teico	Sulfonamidas
Quinolonas	





Pacientes con mayor riesgo

- **Cardiópatas**
- **Diabéticos**
- **Epilépticos**
- **Hepatópatas**
- **Nefrópatas**





Grupos Terapéuticos con mayor riesgo

- **Antiarrítmicos**
- **Anticoagulantes orales**
- **Antidiabéticos orales**
- **Antiepilépticos**
- **Glucósidos digitálicos**
- **Psicótropos**
- **Antihipertensivos**
- **Antihistamínicos H₂**



PARA MINIMIZAR POTENCIALES EFECTOS ADVERSOS DERIVADOS DE INTERACCIONES

- ✓ **EVITAR LA COMBINACIÓN**
Eligiendo un fármaco alternativo
- ✓ **AJUSTAR LA DOSIS**
Al introducir o interrumpir uno de los fármacos que interaccionan
- ✓ **MONITORIZAR AL PACIENTE**
Si es relevante y factible
- ✓ **CONTINUAR EL TRATAMIENTO COMO ANTES**
Si los fármacos que interaccionan constituyen la mejor opción o si la interacción carece de significación clínica
- ✓ **COMUNICAR LAS INTERACCIONES**
Es importante comunicar al SRFV cualquier sospecha de interacción en la que esté implicado un nuevo principio activo e interacciones graves de fármacos ya establecidos





Anticoagulantes orales	Los alimentos ricos en vitamina K (brécol, coles, coles de Bruselas, espinacas, nabo, lechuga,...) antagonizan su efecto	Mantener una dieta equilibrada sin comer de repente grandes cantidades de estos alimentos
Atenolol	Los alimentos es posible que actúen como barrera física	Tomar con el estómago vacío si se tolera
Azitromicina	Disminuye la absorción, se reduce la biodisponibilidad un 43%	Separar la ingesta del fármaco de la comida al menos 2 h
Captopril	Puede disminuir la absorción	Tomar la mediación con el estómago vacío o a la misma hora todos los días
Digoxina	Los alimentos ricos en fibra y pectina unen el fármaco	Tomar el fármaco todos los días a la misma hora en relación con las comidas y no tomarlo con comidas ricas en fibra
Eritromicina	Disminuye la absorción de eritromicina base o estearato	Separar la ingesta del fármaco de la comida al menos 2 h
Fluorquinolonas Tetraciclinas	Disminuye la absorción un 50% porque se forman complejos con cationes divalentes (Fe, Mg, Zn, Ca)	Separar la ingesta del fármaco de la comida al menos 2 h EXCEPTO DOXICICLINA
Isoniazida	Puede retrasar y disminuir la absorción	Separar la ingesta del fármaco de la comida al menos 2 h
IMAO (fenelcina, isocarboxacida, tranilcipronina)	Crisis hipertensivas si se toman alimentos con alto contenido en tiramina (quesos fermentados, alimentos escabechados, en conservas o ahumados, vino tinto)	Evitar estos alimentos
Levodopa Metildopa	Los aminoácidos inhiben de forma competitiva la absorción	No tomar el fármaco con alimentos ricos en proteínas
Paracetamol	Los alimentos ricos en pectina retrasan la absorción	Tomar con el estómago vacío si se tolera
Penicilinas orales	Disminución de la absorción	Separar la ingesta del fármaco de la comida al menos 2 h
Sucralfato	Disminución del efecto porque el sucralfato se une a las proteínas de los alimentos	Administrar 1 o 2 horas antes de las comidas
Teofilina de liberación retardada (Theo Dur,...)	Las comidas ricas en grasa pueden alterar la velocidad de absorción produciendo concentraciones elevadas de teofilina	No administrar junto con comidas ricas en grasa o tomar 1 h antes de las comidas
Zidovudina	Disminuyen las concentraciones del fármaco	Separar la ingesta del fármaco de la comida al menos 2 h



Principales interacciones entre tabaco y medicamentos

Antidepresivos tricíclicos	Aumento del metabolismo hepático	Descenso de las concentraciones plasmáticas (amitriptilina, desipramina, imipramina, nortriptilina)
Diazepam clordiacepóxido	Desconocido	Reducción del efecto sedante (quizás debido en parte al efecto estimulante de la nicotina en el sistema nervioso central)
Heparina	Desconocido	Disminución de la vida media y mayor eliminación. Es necesario incrementar las dosis en los pacientes fumadores
Insulina	Descenso de la absorción de insulina por la vasoconstricción periférica	Es necesario incrementar las dosis de insulina (15-30%) en los fumadores
Teofilina	Inducción enzimática del citocromo P450, isoenzima CYP1A2	Reducción de las concentraciones plasmáticas de teofilina, aumento de la eliminación, y reducción del efecto farmacológico. Es necesario incrementar las dosis de teofilina en los fumadores



ALCOHOL

Consumo agudo

Inhibición enzimática

Aumento efecto

**Benzodiacepinas
Fenobarbital
Clorpromacina
Clometiazol
Meprobamato
Fenitoína
Warfarina
Antidiabéticos orales
Paracetamol**

Consumo crónico


Inducción enzimática

Disminución efecto

**Fenobarbital
Meprobamato
Fenitoína
Warfarina
Paracetamol
Antidiabéticos orales
Rifampicina**



Recursos sobre interacciones

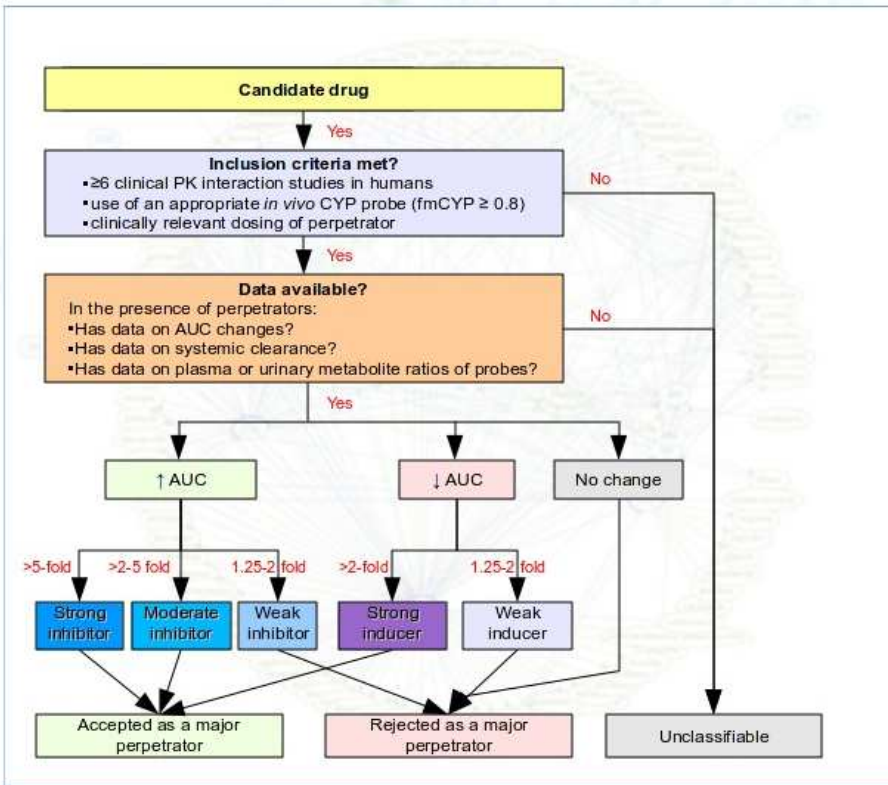
- Las fichas técnicas de los medicamentos. <http://agemed.es>
- Lexi interact – Uptodate 
- <http://www.hep-druginteractions.org>
- PharmacoKinetic Interaction Screening (PKIS).
<http://www.pkis.org/>
- Stockley's Drug Interactions o Micromedex.
- Módulos de interacciones integrados en los sistemas de prescripción electrónica.

Overview

Pharmacokinetic Interaction Screening (PKIS) can be used to simplify the identification of potential pharmacokinetic drug-drug interactions (PK-DDIs) in clinical practice. PK-DDIs occur when a "perpetrator" drug modifies the pharmacokinetics of an "object" drug leading to changes in its blood concentration. This may lead to toxicity resulting in patient harm or sub-therapeutic concentrations resulting in loss of efficacy. This version of PKIS considers PK-DDIs mediated by cytochrome P450 metabolism.

Premises

1. Any DDIs between existing drugs in a given patient have already occurred (thus relevant to differential diagnoses rather than prescribing).
2. Recognition of potential pharmacodynamic DDIs is based on knowledge of both the pharmacological effects of the drugs and the physiology of the patient at the time of prescribing.
3. A small number of drugs are important "perpetrators" of PK-DDIs.
4. Starting or stopping a drug is a prescribing decision that may cause a DDI.



Disclaimer

WARNING: While all efforts were put in to maintain the accuracy and currency of the information, it is possible that the knowledge and electronic tools may contain errors and inadequacy. Both Flinder's University and University of New South Wales are not liable to any damages or losses resulted from such circumstances. Clinical discretions are strongly advised at all times.

Aim

To provide an up-to-date clinically relevant resource that supports clinical decisions on PK-DDIs. PKIS (v2.0) can be used to:

1. Quickly identify the major perpetrators of CYP-mediated PK-DDIs that are capable of causing 2-fold changes in the concentrations of other drugs.
2. Assess the potential of any drug to act as a perpetrator of CYP-mediated PK-DDIs.
3. Review the clinical PK interaction literature on CYP inhibitors and inducers.

Inclusion criteria

Candidate drugs are assessed as potential perpetrators of PK-DDIs using the following inclusion criteria:

1. Clinical pharmacokinetic (PK) interaction studies in humans (n≥6)
2. use of an appropriate *in vivo* CYP probe (fraction of the probe metabolised by the CYP > 0.8);
 - CYP1A2: caffeine, theophylline, or tizanidine
 - CYP2C9: phenytoin, S-warfarin, or tolbutamide
 - CYP2C19: mephenytoin, or omeprazole
 - CYP2D6: debrisoquine, desipramine, dextromethorphan, metoprolol, or sparteine
 - CYP3A: buspirone, maraviroc, midazolam, triazolam, or simvastatin
3. clinically relevant dosing of perpetrator (until steady-state for drugs taken chronically or the typical clinical regimen).

Drugs with studies that meet these criteria are considered to have Level A Evidence.

Classification criteria

In order of preference, drugs are classified based on changes in:

1. the area under the plasma concentration-time curve (AUC) of selective CYP probes
2. total systemic clearance of selective CYP probes
3. plasma or urinary metabolite ratios of selective CYP probes

In accordance to FDA classifications:

- Inhibitors: Strong, moderate, and weak
- Inducers: Strong (≥ 2-fold decrease in AUC), Weak (< 2-fold decrease in AUC)

A. Accepted major perpetrators (with Level A Evidence):

- strong inhibitors
- moderate inhibitors
- strong inducers

B. Rejected major perpetrators (with Level A Evidence):

- weak inhibitors
- weak inducers
- drugs that do not alter the clearance of probes
- drugs not available in Australia or New Zealand

C. Unclassifiable perpetrators (without Level A evidence) comprised drugs with:

- studies that did not meet the criteria
- studies that could not be formally assessed
- no clinical PK interaction data.

	CYP1A2	CYP2C9	CYP2C19	CYP2D6	CYP3A
Strong inhibitors	ciprofloxacin [4] fluvoxamine [4]		fluconazole [4] fluvoxamine [4] ticlopidine [4]	bupropion [4] fluoxetine [4] paroxetine [4] perhexiline [4]	clarithromycin [44] erythromycin [44] grapefruit juice [44] indinavir [44] itraconazole [44] ketoconazole [44] lopinavir/ritonavir [44] ritonavir [44] saquinavir [44] saquinavir/ritonavir [44] voriconazole [44]
Moderate inhibitors	ethinyl estradiol [48] interferon alpha-2b [48]	fluconazole [44]	clarithromycin [44] fluoxetine [44] modafinil [44] voriconazole [44]	cinnacalcin [44] dextropropriofen [44] duloxetine [44] flecainide [44] modafinil [44] quinine [44] terbinafine [44]	aprepitant [44] atazanavir [44] atazanavir/ritonavir [44] cimetidine [44] cyclosporine [44] diltiazem [44] fluconazole [44] fluvoxamine [44] imatinib [44] posaconazole [44] verapamil [44]
Strong inducers	phenytoin [44] rifampicin [44]	rifampicin [44]	lopinavir/ritonavir [44] rifampicin [44] St. John's wort [44]		carbamazepine [44] modafinil [44] phenytoin [44] rifampicin [44] St. John's wort [44]

- **Strong inhibitors:** \geq 5-fold increase in AUC or \geq 80% decrease in clearance of in vivo CYP probe.
- **Moderate inhibitors:** \geq 2-fold but $<$ 5-fold AUC increase or \geq 50% but $<$ 80% decrease in clearance of in vivo CYP probe.
- **Strong inducers:** \geq 2-fold decrease in AUC or \geq 50% increase in clearance of in vivo CYP probe.

Footnotes and References

- a. assessment based on product information accessed via the Therapeutic Goods Administration of Australia Product and Consumer Medicines Information website (<https://www.ebs.tga.gov.au/ebs/picmi/picmirepository.nsf/PICMI?OpenForm&t=PI&q=&r=https://www.ebs.tga.gov.au/>).
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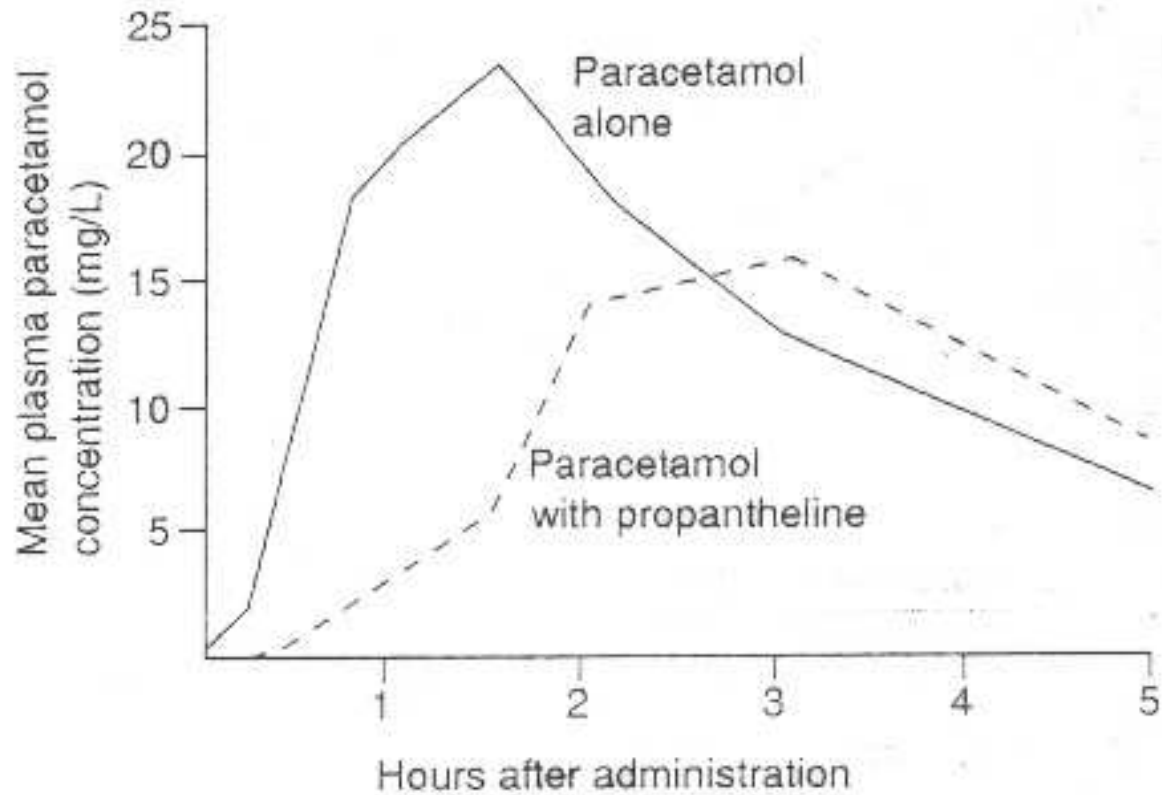


Fig. 2. Reduction in the rate of absorption of oral paracetamol (acetaminophen) 1.5g caused by intravenous propantheline 30mg (after Nimmo et al.^[183]).



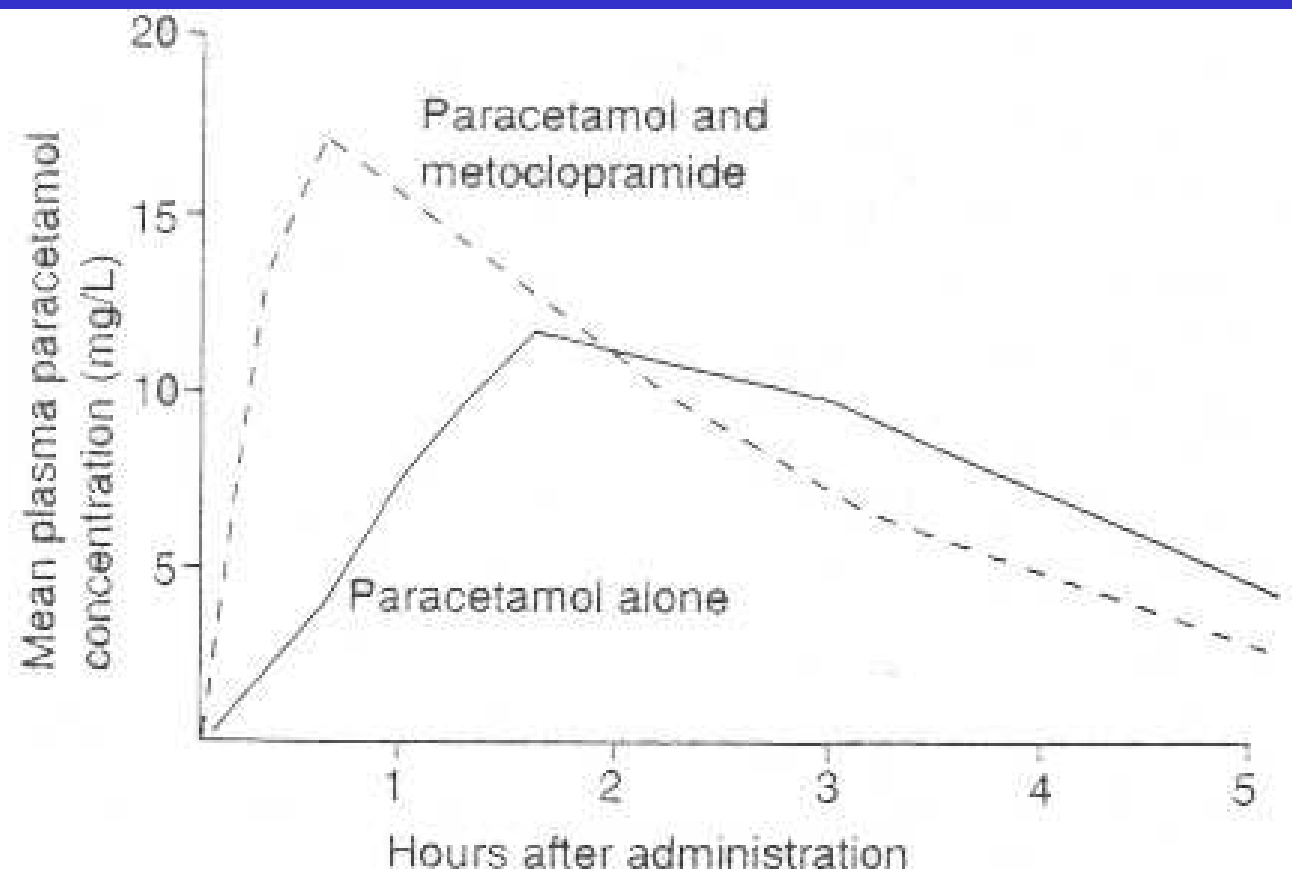
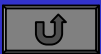
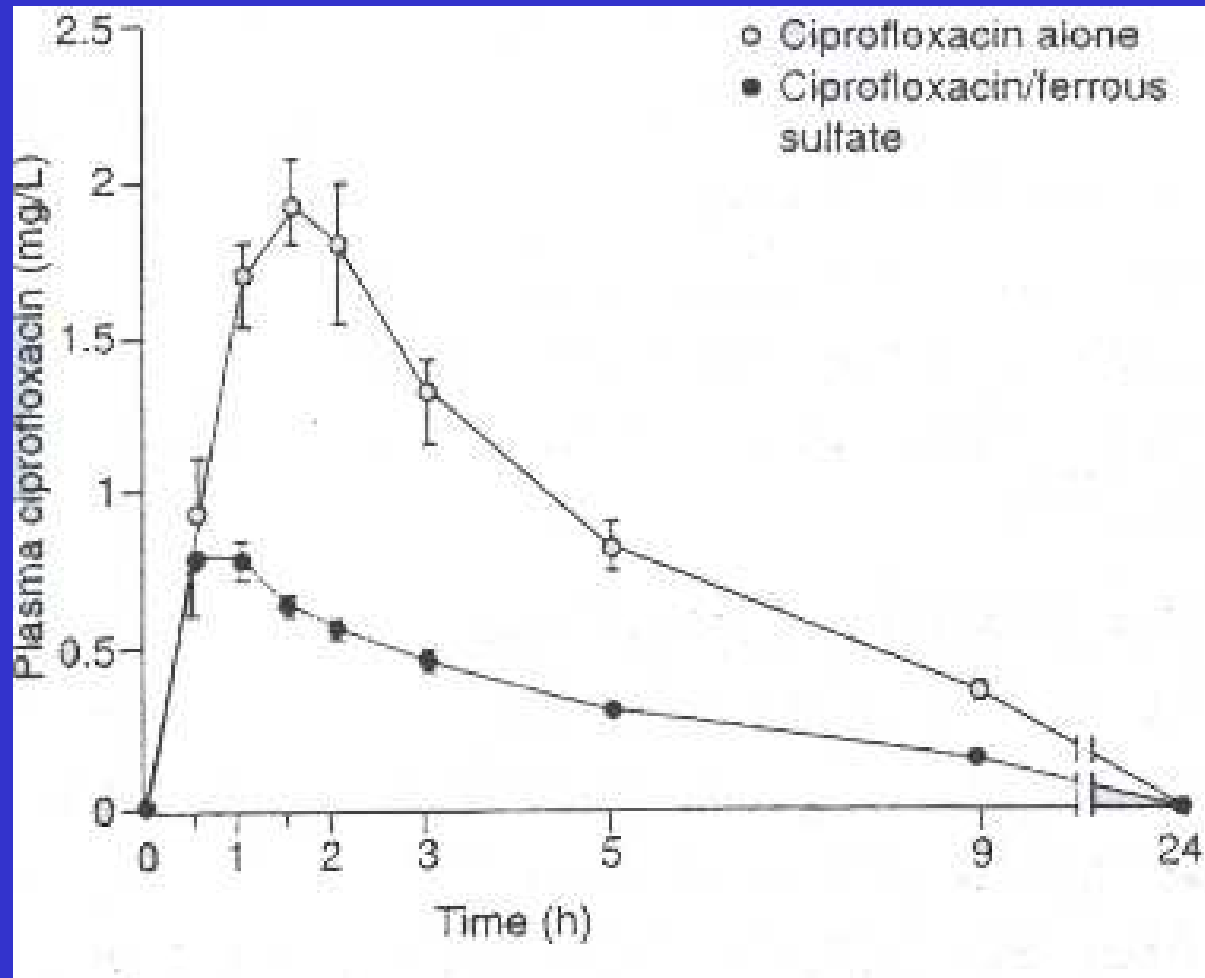
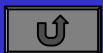
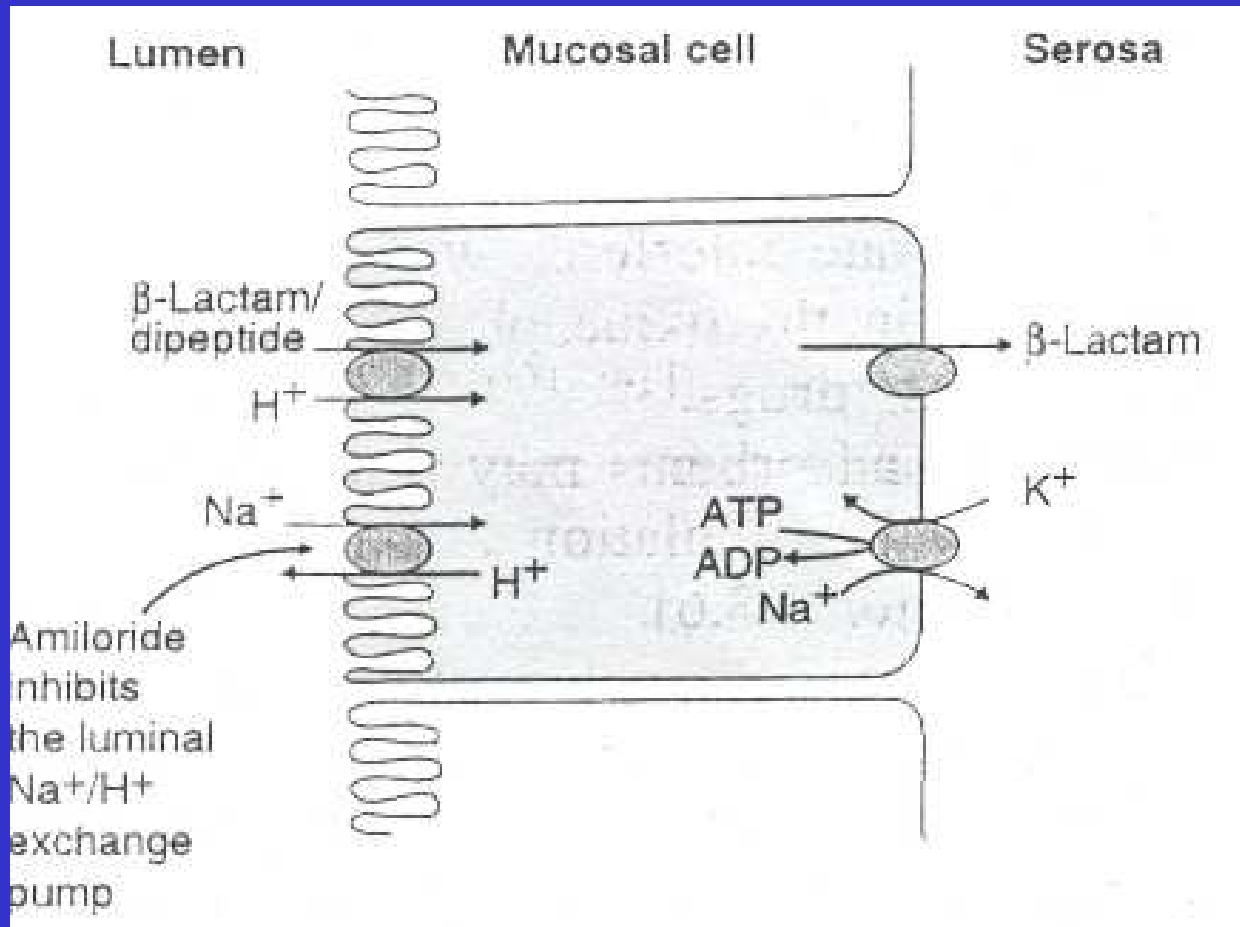


Fig. 4. Changes in the rate of absorption of oral paracetamol (1.5g) caused by intravenous metoclopramide 10mg (after Nimmo et al.^[183]).





Lexicomp® Lexi-Interact™

Lookup

Enter item name to lookup.

Analyze New List

- Clarithromycin
- Simvastatin

- Display complete list of interactions for an individual item by clicking item name.
- Add another item(s) [Lookup] to Analyze for potential interactions between items in the list.
- Remove item from the list by clicking the check mark next to the item name.

Lexi-Comp Online™ Interaction Monograph

Title Simvastatin / Clarithromycin

Risk Rating X: Avoid combination

Summary Clarithromycin may increase the serum concentration of Simvastatin. **Severity** Major **Reliability Rating** Good

Patient Management Concurrent use of clarithromycin with simvastatin is contraindicated. Due to a possible risk of simvastatin-associated toxicities (including rhabdomyolysis), if clarithromycin is needed, simvastatin should be suspended during the course of treatment.

Discussion Concurrent use of clarithromycin or erythromycin together with simvastatin, lovastatin, or atorvastatin was associated with an increased risk of hospitalization for rhabdomyolysis (RR=2.2), acute kidney injury (RR=1.8), or all-cause mortality (RR=1.6), as compared to concurrent use of azithromycin with the statins, in a cohort study of 75,858 patients on clarithromycin or erythromycin, and 68,478 patients on azithromycin.¹ Similarly, several case reports describe rhabdomyolysis associated with simvastatin when used in combination with clarithromycin.^{2,3,4,5,6,7} The AUC of simvastatin and its active metabolite, simvastatin acid, were an average of 10-fold and 12-fold higher, respectively, with concurrent clarithromycin.⁸

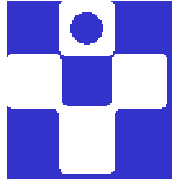
The degree to which azithromycin, largely considered a safer alternative with respect to interactions (being considered the comparator in a large cohort study of statin-macrolide interactions¹), is truly devoid of statin interactions is uncertain, as some case reports have described patients with rhabdomyolysis attributed to an interaction between azithromycin and simvastatin or lovastatin.^{9,10} Additionally, an analysis of the WHO Collaborative Centre for International Drug Monitoring database (VigiBase) noted 58 reported cases of azithromycin-statin interactions (versus 118 for clarithromycin-statins, and 36 for erythromycin-statins), in which atorvastatin (24 cases) and simvastatin (20 cases) were the most commonly involved statins.¹¹ In contrast, one study reported no significant change in atorvastatin pharmacokinetics when given with azithromycin.¹²

Several mechanisms likely contribute to these observed interactions. One mechanism appears to be clarithromycin inhibition of the CYP3A4-mediated metabolism of simvastatin. However, considering that the disposition of simvastatin appears to be at least somewhat dependent on the uptake transporter SLCO1B1 (OATP1B1),^{13,14,15} and that clarithromycin may inhibit SLCO1B1 activity, this inhibition of hepatic uptake may also contribute to this interaction to some degree.

Footnotes

1. Patel AM, Shariff S, Bailey DG, et al, "Statin Toxicity from Macrolide Antibiotic Coprescription: A Population-Based Cohort Study," *Ann Intern Med*, 2013, 158:869-76. [PubMed 23778904]
2. Molden E, Andersson KS, "Simvastatin-Associated Rhabdomyolysis after Coadministration of Macrolide Antibiotics in Two Patients," *Pharmacotherapy*, 2007, 27(4):603-7. [PubMed 17381388]
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SERVICIO DE SALUD
DEL PRINCIPADO DE ASTURIAS

Gracias, por su atención

Unidad Docente de Atención Familiar y Comunitaria. Marzo 2015