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It is difficult for Courtney Galiano, 27, to determine whether her fatigue, flu-like symptoms, and abdominal pain are symptoms of multiple sclerosis (MS) or side effects from the medications she takes. Since her diagnosis with MS in 2012, Galiano has tried different medications. For a short time, the dancer and actress, who lives in New York City, said she also stopped taking MS medication completely - and actually felt better. But because he knew that MS symptoms could be recurring, and that new ones could arise, he was back on medication. At the beginning [of trying] every drug, I thought what I was experiencing was a side effect, but I was on each one for six to eight months, he said. So towards the end, I'm not sure. It took many trials and errors for Galiano to get to where he is now: taking only one drug, which has some minor fatigue as a side effect. RELATED: 9 Ordinary MS Experience Symptoms Galiano is not uncommon. For people with MS, the side effects of medications are often confused with MS symptoms, and it can be difficult to distinguish which, says Jonathan Howard, MD, a neurologist at the Multiple Sclerosis Comprehensive Care Center at NYU Langone Medical Center in New York City. Symptoms or Side Effects? To help you distinguish between what can be a symptom or side effect associated with medication (or both), we have compiled a list of the following common complaints: Fatigue About 80 percent of people with MS experience fatigue as a symptom of MS, according to the National Multiple Sclerosis Society. But some MS medications can also cause fatigue. Galiano says that he feels warm exhausted while taking certain medications - as if he had been hit by a car. Some of our medications can cause fatigue as a side effect, Especially some of the drugs we use to treat pain, cramps, and depression, said Le Hua, MD, a neurologist at the Mellen Program for Multiple Sclerosis at the Cleveland Clinic Lou Ruvo Center for Brain Health in Las Vegas. That fatigue can be intensified if you take various medications, according to a study published in 2014 in The Journal The researchers found that people with MS who took some medications had more memory problems as well. Symptoms such as interferon drug flu used to treat MS often cause flu-like side effects. These drugs include Avonex and Rebif (both beta-1a interventions), Betaseron and Extavia (both beta-1b interferon), and Plegridy (beta-1a's old interferon). Relief and fever usually occur about an hour after injection. Galiano remembers feeling cold and exhausted after getting an Avonex injection. Depression and Interferon drug mood can cause depression as a side effect, while other MS medications can cause irritation or other mood swings, dr. Hua said. But MS wounds can also cause depression, such as those that can stress live with chronic illnesses or suffer from growing defects. Tecfidera's gastrointestinal problem made me me feeling terrible, says Galiano. Tecfidera (dimethyl fumarate) is usually associated with abdominal pain, Dr. Howard says. MS is not associated with stomach pain, but it can cause other problems along the digestive tract, including swallowing intestinal problems and problems, especially constipation. What to Do About Symptoms and Side Effects Always lets your medical team know about any new side effects or symptoms so they can help you sort them out. If it is a known side effect, we can help, such as by giving tips to reduce the injection site's reaction, Hua said. If it is a symptom, we can help treat the symptoms. Your doctor may also have practical solutions. For example, a drug that Galiano took was tired, so her doctor said she could take it in the evening rather than morning. Your doctor may also suggest stopping the drug briefly or turning to another to see if it makes a difference in how you feel, Howard said. Sometimes, your body may need a few weeks to adapt to a new drug. Gabapentin is an anti-epileptic drug, also called anticonvulsant. It affects chemicals and nerves in the body involved in the cause of seizures and some types of pain. All gabapentin brands are used in adults to treat neuropathic pain (nerve pain) caused by herpes or shingles viruses (herpes zoster). The gabapentin Gralise Brand is shown for neuropathic pain management only. It is not used for epilepsy. The cendent Gabapentin brand, in addition to treating neuropathic pain, is also used to treat restic leg syndrome (RLS). The Neurontin gabapentin brand is also used to treat seizures in adults and children aged at least 3 years, in addition to neuropathic pain. Use only your doctor's brand and gabapentin form has been prescribed. Check your medication every time you get remittances to make sure you receive the correct form. Important information Some people think about suicide while taking this medication. Children taking gabapentin may have behavioral changes. Stay wary of changes in your mood or symptoms. Report any new or worse symptoms to your doctor. Don't stop using gabapentin suddenly, even if you feel okay. Before taking this medication You should not use gabapentin if you are allergic to it. To keep this medication safe for you, tell your doctor if you have ever had: kidney disease (or if you are analyzed); diabetes; depression, mood disorders, or suicidal thoughts or actions; seizures (unless you take gabapentin to treat seizures); pocial pain; heart disease; or are takes anti-depressant or sedatching drugs; (for patients with RLS) if you are sleeping a day or working night shifts. Some people think about suicide while taking this medication. Your doctor should check your progress on regular visits. Your family or other carers should also be alert to changes in your mood or symptoms. It is not known whether this medication would harm unborn babies. Tell your doctor you are pregnant or planning to become pregnant. Seizure control is very important during pregnancy, and having seizures can be harmful to both mother and baby. Do not start or stop taking gabapentin for seizures without your doctor's advice, and tell your doctor immediately if you are pregnant. Gabapentin can get into breast milk, but the effect on nursing babies is unknown. Tell your doctor if you are breastfeeding a baby. Side effects Get emergency medical help if you have any signs of an allergic reaction to gabapentin: gaves; difficulty breathing; swelling of your face, lips, tongue, or throat. Seek medical attention if you have a serious medication reaction that can affect many parts of your body. Symptoms may include: skin rash, fever, swollen glands, flu-like symptoms, muscle pain, severe weakness, incredible bruising, or yellowing your skin or eyes. This response may occur a few weeks after you start using gabapentin. Report any new or worse symptoms to your doctor, such as: mood or behavioral swings, anxiety, panic attacks, sleep problems, or if you feel impulsive, irritable, agitated, hostile, aggressive, agitated, hyperactive (mentally or physically), stressed, or have thoughts about suicide or self-harm. Contact your doctor at once if you have: increased seizures; fever, rash, and/or swelling lymph nodes; severe weaknesses or fatigue; problems with balance or muscle movement; upper abdominal pain; chest pain, new or worsening cough with fever, respiratory problems; severe congestion or numbness; orchidney problems - little or no urination, painful or difficult urination, swelling in your legs or ankles. Some side effects are more likely in children taking gabapentin. Contact your doctor if the child taking this medication has any of the following side effects: behavioral changes; memory problems; problems concentrating, restless, hostile, or aggressive or assemble or aggressive or or aggressive. Common gabapentin side effects may include: headache, dizziness, drowsiness, fatigue; swelling in your hands or legs; problems with your eyes; coordination problems; or (in children) fever, nausea, vomiting. This is not a complete list of side effects and others may occur. Contact your doctor for medical advice on side effects. You can report side effects to the FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088. What other drugs will affect gabapentin? Taking gabapentin with other medications that make you sleepy can worsen this effect. Ask your doctor before taking sleeping pills, narcotic medications, muscle relaxants, or medications for anxiety, depression, or seizures. Other medications may interact with gabapentin, including prescription medications and vitamins, and herbal products. Tell your doctor about all your current medications and any medications you start or stop using. Keywords: gabapentin. * This content is not intended to be a substitute for professional medical advice, diagnosis, or treatment. Always consult your doctor or other qualified health provider with any questions you may have medical conditions. Conditions.

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