Для добавление в Human body

Head  
Headache can affect any part of the head, and pain can be present in one or more places.  
The main groups of pills for headache:  
Analgesics, antispasmodics, vasoconstrictors, non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs.  
  
Throat   
A sore throat is pain, scratchiness or irritation of the throat that often worsens when you swallow.   
The most common cause of a sore throat (pharyngitis) is a viral infection, such as a cold or the flu.   
A sore throat caused by a virus resolves on its own.

Stomach  
Abdominal pain is discomfort anywhere in your belly — from ribs to pelvis. It’s often called ‘stomach’ pain or a ‘stomach’ ache, although the pain can be coming from any number of internal organs besides your stomach.  
  
Muscle

Muscle pain is most often related to tension, overuse, or muscle injury from exercise or hard physical work. The pain tends to involve specific muscles and starts during or just after the activity. It is often obvious which activity is causing the pain.

Таблетки с фото для каталога  
Head  
Paracetamol   
migraine, toothache and headache, pain from injuries and burns  
  
Nurofen   
headache, migraine, toothache, cold, fever

Aspirin  
headache, toothache, migraine, sore throat, back and muscle pain   
  
Analgin  
headache, toothache  
  
Ibuprofen  
headache, toothache, migraine

Throat  
  
Mucaltin  
Respiratory diseases  
  
Grammidin  
angina, stomatitis. acute pharyngitis  
  
Theraflu  
symptomatic treatment of infectious and inflammatory diseases  
  
Strepsils  
treatment of infectious diseases of the oral cavity and pharynx

Stomach

Activated charcoal  
poisoning, gases, intoxication  
  
Smecta  
intestinal colic, acute and chronic diarrhea  
  
Metoclopramide  
Vomiting, nausea, hiccups of various origins  
  
Muscle  
  
Nimesil  
pain in the back, lower back, sprains and dislocations of the joints  
  
Ketonal  
joint and muscle pain caused by injury or chronic disease

Для полного описания  
Head  
Pharmacotherapeutic group:  
Non-narcotic analgesic  
Description:  
Non-narcotic analgesic. It selectively inhibits COX by affecting pain and thermoregulation centers. In inflamed tissues, cellular peroxidases neutralize the effect of paracetamol on COX, which explains the slight anti-inflammatory effect. There is no effect on the synthesis of prostaglandins in peripheral tissues, which provides for the absence of negative effects of paracetamol on water-salt metabolism (retention of sodium and water) and the mucous membrane of the gastrointestinal tract. The possibility of formation of methemoglobin and sulfhemoglobin is unlikely.  
Indication  
Low and moderate intensity pain syndrome of different genesis (headache, including migraine and tension headache, back pain, rheumatic pain, muscle pain, periodic pain in women, neuralgic pain, toothache). Relief of cold and flu symptoms, such as fever, body pain.  
Application method  
For oral use. Take with plenty of fluids, 1-2 hours after eating (taking immediately after a meal will prolong the absorption time).   
  
For adults and children above 12 years of age (body weight over 40 kg), a single dose is 400-1,000 mg; dosage frequency - up to 4 times a day, if necessary. Do not take more than 4,000 mg within 24 hours. For patients with impaired liver or kidney function, for elderly patients, the daily dose should be reduced and the interval between doses should be increased.