

Paracetamol:

Paracetamol (Panadol, Calpol, Alvedon) is an analgesic and antipyretic drug that is used to temporarily relieve mild-to-moderate pain and fever. It is commonly included as an ingredient in cold and flu medications and is also used on its own.

Paracetamol, available both over-the-counter and by prescription, is a versatile medication used to alleviate a range of common ailments. It effectively manages pain, including headaches, migraines, backaches, muscle pain, arthritis pain, toothaches, period pain, and discomfort associated with colds, flu, sore throats, and sinus issues. Additionally, paracetamol is employed to reduce fever. It's crucial to adhere to recommended dosages and consult a healthcare professional for appropriate usage, especially in cases of chronic pain or persistent fever.

Mefenamic acid:

Mefenamic acid is a nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID) that is used short-term (7 days or less) to treat mild to moderate pain in adults and children who are at least 14 years old. Mefenamic acid is also used to treat menstrual pain.

Mefenamic acid can lead to severe side effects. Discontinue use and consult your doctor immediately if you experience shortness of breath, swelling, rapid weight gain, nausea, diarrhea, flu-like symptoms, skin rash, signs of stomach bleeding, liver problems, kidney problems, or anemia. Common side effects include heartburn, stomach pain, gas, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, constipation, and dizziness.

Ambroxol:

Ambroxol works to thin down and break up phlegm (sputum) and is used to clear congestion in the treatment of respiratory diseases which have thick phlegm or too much phlegm. Ambroxol is also used as a pain reliever for sore throats as it has a local numbing effect. Ambroxol starts working about 30 minutes after it has been taken. The breakdown of acid mucopolysaccharide fibers makes the sputum thinner and less viscous and therefore more easily removed by coughing. **Ambroxol Side effects** : Occasional gastrointestinal side effects may occur but these are normally mild.

Aspirin:

[Aspirin](#) is a salicylate (sa-LIS-il-ate). It works by reducing substances in the body that cause [pain](#), [fever](#), and inflammation. Aspirin is used to treat pain, and reduce fever or inflammation. It is sometimes used to treat or prevent [heart attacks](#), [strokes](#), and chest pain ([angina](#)). Aspirin should be used for cardiovascular conditions only under the supervision of a doctor. Aspirin can trigger severe side effects. Seek immediate medical attention if you experience allergic reactions like hives, difficulty breathing, or facial swelling. Discontinue use and consult your doctor promptly if you notice ringing in ears, confusion, hallucinations, rapid breathing, seizures, severe nausea, vomiting, stomach pain, bloody stools, coughing up blood, prolonged fever, swelling, or persistent pain. Common side effects include upset stomach, heartburn, drowsiness, and mild headaches. Medicine names : Disprin

Ibuprofen:

[Ibuprofen](#) is a nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID). It works by reducing hormones that cause inflammation and pain in the body. Ibuprofen is used to reduce fever and treat pain or inflammation caused by many conditions such as [headache](#), [toothache](#), [back pain](#), arthritis, menstrual cramps, or minor injury. Ibuprofen is used in adults and children who are at least 6 months old. Ibuprofen can cause severe side effects. Seek immediate medical attention for allergic reactions, heart attack symptoms, or stroke symptoms. Discontinue use and consult your doctor promptly for vision changes, shortness of breath, swelling, skin rash, stomach bleeding, liver problems, anemia, or kidney problems. Common side effects include nausea, vomiting, gas, bleeding, dizziness, and headaches.

Tums:

Tums is a calcium carbonate-based antacid commonly used to relieve heartburn, indigestion, and acid reflux. It works by neutralizing excess stomach acid. While it's primarily used for digestive issues, it can also be used to prevent or treat calcium deficiency. However, it's important to be aware of potential side effects. While generally safe, Tums can cause allergic reactions in some individuals. Additionally, excessive use or high blood calcium levels can lead to more serious side effects like kidney problems or other health issues. It's always advisable to consult with a healthcare professional before using Tums, especially if you have underlying health conditions or are taking other medications.

Sodium bicarbonate :

Sodium bicarbonate, commonly known as baking soda, is a versatile substance with various uses, including as an antacid. It works by neutralizing excess stomach acid, providing relief from heartburn and indigestion. While generally safe for occasional use, it's important to be aware of potential side effects. Excessive use or high sodium intake can lead to electrolyte imbalances, affecting kidney function and causing other health issues. Additionally, prolonged use can lead to alkalosis, a condition where the blood becomes too alkaline. It's crucial to consult with a healthcare professional before using sodium bicarbonate, especially if you have underlying health conditions or are taking other medications. They can provide personalized advice and ensure safe usage.

Altretamine:

Altretamine is a medication primarily used to treat ovarian cancer. It works by interfering with the growth of cancer cells, ultimately leading to their destruction. However, it can also affect normal cells, leading to various side effects. Common side effects of altretamine include anxiety, clumsiness, confusion, convulsions, dizziness, depression, numbness, and weakness. Less common or rare side effects may include black, tarry stools, blood in urine or stool, cough, fever, back pain, painful urination, pinpoint skin spots, unusual bleeding or bruising, and fatigue. Rare side effects may include skin rash or itching. If you experience any of these side effects, it's crucial to consult with your doctor promptly. They can assess the severity of the side effects and provide appropriate treatment or adjustments to your medication regimen.

Guaifenesin:

Guaifenesin is a common ingredient found in over-the-counter cough and cold medications. It works by thinning the mucus in your chest, making it easier to cough up and relieve congestion. While generally safe, guaifenesin can cause side effects like dizziness, headache, drowsiness, rash, nausea, vomiting, and stomach upset. If you experience severe allergic reactions, such as hives, difficulty breathing, or facial swelling, seek immediate medical attention.

Dextromethorphan:

Dextromethorphan is a medication commonly used to suppress coughs. It works by affecting the brain signals that trigger coughing. While it can be effective for relieving dry coughs, it's important to note that it won't treat coughs caused by conditions like smoking, asthma, or emphysema. Dextromethorphan can cause side effects, including dizziness, anxiety, restlessness, seizures, confusion, hallucinations, and slow breathing. If you experience any of these severe side effects, seek immediate medical attention. Less serious side effects like stomach upset are more common. **brand names commonly associated with these include Mucinex, Robitussin DM, Benadryl, Sudafed, and Claritin D**

What is phenylephrine:

Oral and nasal phenylephrine are used as nasal decongestants to temporarily unblock a nose or relieve sinus pressure in people with nasal and sinus congestion caused by colds, allergies, or hay fever. While phenylephrine can provide some symptom relief, it doesn't treat the underlying cause or speed recovery.

Injectable phenylephrine may be used in a hospital setting to increase blood pressure in adults with significantly low blood pressure caused primarily by vasodilation (a widening of the blood vessels), as a result of septic shock or anesthesia.

Phenylephrine works by directly stimulating receptors in the blood vessels of the nose and other parts of the body (called alpha-1 adrenergic receptors), causing vasoconstriction (narrowing of the blood vessels). This reduces nasal congestion by preventing fluid from draining from the blood vessels into the tissues lining the nasal passages. At higher dosages, phenylephrine increases blood pressure and reduces heart rate and cardiac output (particularly in people with preexisting heart disease).

Phenylephrine has been available for over 60 years, which means it wasn't subject to the same rigorous scrutiny by the FDA as newer medicines.

Phenylephrine side effects

The most common side effects of phenylephrine include:

- flushing (warmth, redness, or tingly feeling)
- loss of appetite
- feeling restless or excited (especially in children).

Serious side effects and warnings

Get emergency medical help if you have signs of an allergic reaction, such as hives; difficulty breathing; or swelling of your face, lips, tongue, or throat.

Do not use if you are taking a monoamine oxidase inhibitor (MAOI) or have used one in the past 14 days (2 weeks). MAOIs include isocarboxazid, linezolid, methylene blue injection, phenelzine, rasagiline, selegiline, or tranylcypromine, and these are typically used for depression, psychiatric or emotional conditions, or Parkinson's disease, or 2 weeks after stopping the MAOI drug. If you do not know if your prescription drug contains an MAOI, ask a doctor or pharmacist before taking this phenylephrine.

Other reported side effects of phenylephrine include:

- Cardiac disorders: Bradycardia, AV block, ventricular extrasystoles, myocardial ischemia
- Gastrointestinal disorders: Nausea, vomiting
- General disorders and administrative site conditions: Chest pain, extravasation
- Immune system disorders: Sulfite sensitivity
- Nervous system disorders: Headache, nervousness, paresthesia, tremor
- Psychiatric disorders: Excitability
- Respiratory: Pulmonary edema, rales
- Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders: Diaphoresis, pallor, piloerection, skin blanching, skin necrosis with extravasation
- Vascular disorders: Hypertensive crisis.

Stop using phenylephrine and call your doctor at once if you have:

- fast, pounding, or irregular heartbeat
- severe dizziness or nervousness
- sleep problems (insomnia)
- increased blood pressure. Symptoms may include a severe headache, blurred vision, and pounding in your neck or ears.

Apixaban: Apixaban is a medication primarily used to prevent blood clots. It's particularly effective in individuals with atrial fibrillation, a heart condition that can lead to stroke, and those recovering from hip or knee replacement surgery. By thinning the blood, apixaban reduces the risk of dangerous blood clots forming in the veins. Additionally, it can be used to treat existing blood clots in the veins, such as deep vein thrombosis (DVT) and pulmonary embolism (PE). However, it's important to be aware of the potential side effects of apixaban, the most serious of which is excessive bleeding. This can manifest as unusual bleeding from cuts, nosebleeds, gum bleeding, or internal bleeding. Other side effects may include allergic reactions, such as hives, difficulty breathing, or swelling of the face, lips, tongue, or throat. In some cases, spinal blood clots can occur, leading to symptoms like tingling, numbness, or muscle weakness, especially in the legs and feet. It's crucial to use apixaban as prescribed by your doctor and to inform them about any other medications you are taking, as drug interactions can increase the risk of bleeding. Regular monitoring by your healthcare provider is essential to assess your response to the medication and adjust the dosage as needed.

Dabigatran: Dabigatran is a medication primarily used to prevent and treat blood clots. It belongs to a class of drugs known as direct thrombin inhibitors, which work by blocking the action of thrombin, a protein involved in blood clotting.

Common Uses of Dabigatran:

- **Treatment of Blood Clots:** Dabigatran is used to treat deep vein thrombosis (DVT) and pulmonary embolism (PE) in adults and children.
- **Prevention of Blood Clots:** It is used to prevent blood clots after hip replacement surgery and in individuals with atrial fibrillation (an irregular heart rhythm).
- **Prevention of Recurrent Blood Clots:** Dabigatran can help reduce the risk of experiencing another blood clot after initial treatment.

Important Safety Considerations:

While dabigatran is effective in preventing and treating blood clots, it's important to be aware of its potential side effects:

- **Bleeding:** Excessive bleeding is the most common side effect of dabigatran. This can manifest as nosebleeds, gum bleeding, heavy menstrual bleeding, or internal bleeding.
- **Spinal Blood Clot:** In rare cases, dabigatran can increase the risk of spinal blood clots, leading to symptoms like back pain, numbness, tingling, muscle weakness, or loss of bladder or bowel control.

If you experience any of these symptoms, seek immediate medical attention.

It's crucial to use dabigatran as prescribed by your doctor and to inform them about any other medications you are taking, as drug interactions can increase the risk of bleeding. Regular monitoring

by your healthcare provider is essential to assess your response to the medication and adjust the dosage as needed.

Edoxaban: Edoxaban is a medication used to prevent and treat blood clots. It's particularly effective in individuals with atrial fibrillation, a heart condition that can lead to stroke, and those recovering from certain surgeries. By inhibiting specific clotting factors, edoxaban reduces the risk of dangerous blood clots forming in the veins. However, it's important to be aware of the potential side effects, primarily excessive bleeding. This can manifest as nosebleeds, gum bleeding, heavy menstrual bleeding, or internal bleeding. In rare cases, spinal blood clots can occur, leading to symptoms like back pain, numbness, tingling, muscle weakness, or loss of bladder or bowel control. It's crucial to use edoxaban as prescribed by your doctor and to inform them about any other medications you are taking, as drug interactions can increase the risk of bleeding. Regular monitoring by your healthcare provider is essential to assess your response to the medication and adjust the dosage as needed.

Zolpidem: Zolpidem is a medication primarily used to treat insomnia, a sleep disorder characterized by difficulty falling asleep, staying asleep, or waking up too early. It works by slowing down brain activity, promoting relaxation, and inducing sleep. Zolpidem is available in different formulations, including immediate-release and extended-release versions, to cater to different sleep patterns and needs. The immediate-release forms help you fall asleep, while the extended-release form helps you both fall asleep and stay asleep throughout the night. However, it's important to be aware of the potential side effects of zolpidem. Some common side effects include daytime drowsiness, dizziness, headache, and digestive issues. More serious side effects, such as breathing problems, anxiety, confusion, memory problems, and suicidal thoughts, can also occur. It's crucial to use zolpidem as prescribed by your doctor and to be cautious about potential risks, particularly when driving or engaging in activities that require alertness.

Eszopiclone: Eszopiclone is a medication primarily used to treat insomnia, a sleep disorder characterized by difficulty falling asleep, staying asleep, or waking up too early. It belongs to a class of drugs known as non-benzodiazepine hypnotics.

How Eszopiclone Works:

Eszopiclone works by affecting the neurotransmitter GABA in the brain. GABA is a neurotransmitter that inhibits nerve activity, promoting relaxation and sleep. By enhancing the effects of GABA, eszopiclone helps to slow down brain activity, making it easier to fall asleep and stay asleep.

Benefits of Eszopiclone:

- **Improved Sleep Quality:** Eszopiclone can help individuals with insomnia fall asleep faster and experience more restful sleep.
- **Reduced Nighttime Awakenings:** It can reduce the frequency of nighttime awakenings, leading to more consolidated sleep.

Potential Side Effects:

While eszopiclone is generally safe and effective for short-term use, it can cause side effects, including:

- **Daytime Drowsiness:** This is a common side effect, especially when taking eszopiclone for the first time. It's important to avoid driving or engaging in other activities that require alertness until you know how eszopiclone affects you.
- **Dizziness and Headache:** Dizziness and headache are also common side effects.
- **Complex Sleep Behaviors:** In rare cases, individuals may engage in complex sleep behaviors while taking eszopiclone. These behaviors can include sleepwalking, sleep-driving, or eating while asleep. If you experience any unusual behaviors while taking eszopiclone, it's important to consult your doctor immediately.

Important Considerations:

- **Short-Term Use:** Eszopiclone is intended for short-term use, typically no more than a few weeks. Long-term use can lead to dependence and tolerance.
- **Consult Your Doctor:** It's crucial to consult with your doctor before taking eszopiclone, especially if you have underlying health conditions or are taking other medications.
- **Avoid Alcohol and Other Sedatives:** Combining eszopiclone with alcohol or other sedative medications can increase the risk of side effects, including severe sedation and respiratory depression.
- **Gradual Discontinuation:** If you've been taking eszopiclone for an extended period, it's important to taper off the medication gradually under the guidance of your doctor to avoid withdrawal symptoms.

By understanding the benefits and potential risks of eszopiclone, you can make informed decisions about its use and minimize the risk of adverse effects. Medicine name **Zaleplon**.

Insulin detemir:

Insulin detemir is a type of long-acting insulin used to manage diabetes. It works by mimicking the natural insulin produced by the body, helping to regulate blood sugar levels.

How Insulin Detemir Works:

- **Gradual Action:** Insulin detemir starts working several hours after injection and provides a steady level of insulin in the bloodstream for up to 24 hours.
- **Blood Sugar Control:** By regulating blood sugar levels, insulin detemir helps prevent complications associated with diabetes, such as nerve damage, kidney disease, and eye problems.

Important Considerations:

- **Proper Injection Technique:** It's crucial to inject insulin detemir correctly and rotate injection sites to prevent skin problems.
- **Blood Sugar Monitoring:** Regular blood sugar monitoring is essential to adjust insulin dosage and prevent hypoglycemia (low blood sugar) or hyperglycemia (high blood sugar).
- **Hypoglycemia Risk:** Low blood sugar is a common side effect of insulin therapy, including insulin detemir. Symptoms of hypoglycemia include sweating, shaking, rapid heartbeat, hunger, and dizziness. It's important to carry a quick-acting form of glucose, such as glucose tablets or juice, to treat hypoglycemia if it occurs.
- **Allergic Reactions:** Allergic reactions to insulin detemir are rare but can be serious. Symptoms may include rash, itching, swelling, difficulty breathing, and rapid heartbeat. If you experience an allergic reaction, seek immediate medical attention.

By understanding how insulin detemir works and its potential side effects, you can use it effectively to manage your diabetes and improve your overall health.

How should I use insulin detemir?

Use insulin detemir exactly as prescribed by your doctor. Follow all directions on your prescription label and read all medication guides or instruction sheets.

Insulin detemir is injected under the skin. A healthcare provider may teach you how to properly use the medication by yourself.

Read and carefully follow any Instructions for Use provided with your medicine. Ask your doctor or pharmacist if you don't understand all instructions.

Prepare an insulin detemir injection only when you are ready to give it. Do not use if the medicine looks cloudy, has changed colors, or has particles in it. Call your pharmacist for new medicine.

Your healthcare provider will show you where on your body to inject insulin detemir. Use a different place each time you give an injection. Do not inject into the same place two times in a row.

Do not inject insulin detemir into skin that is damaged, tender, bruised, pitted, thickened, scaly, or has a scar or hard lump.

If you use insulin detemir once daily, use the injection at your evening meal or at bedtime. If you use the medicine twice daily, use your evening dose at least 12 hours after your morning dose.

Your doctor may want you to also use a short-acting insulin. Always inject your insulins separately. Insulin detemir must not be given with an insulin pump, or mixed with other insulins. Do not inject into a vein or a muscle.

If you use an injection pen, use only the injection pen that comes with insulin detemir. Attach a new needle before each use. Do not transfer the insulin from the pen into a syringe.

Never share an injection pen or syringe with another person, even if the needle has been changed. Sharing these devices can allow infections or disease to pass from one person to another.

Use a needle and syringe only once and then place them in a puncture-proof "sharps" container. Follow state or local laws about how to dispose of this container. Keep it out of the reach of children and pets.

You may have low blood sugar (hypoglycemia) and feel very hungry, dizzy, irritable, confused, anxious, or shaky. To quickly treat hypoglycemia, eat or drink a fast-acting source of sugar (fruit juice, hard candy, crackers, raisins, or non-diet soda).

Your doctor may prescribe a [glucagon](#) injection kit in case you have severe hypoglycemia. Be sure your family or close friends know how to give you this injection in an emergency.

Also watch for signs of high blood sugar (hyperglycemia) such as increased thirst or urination.

Blood sugar levels can be affected by [stress](#), illness, surgery, exercise, alcohol use, or skipping meals. Ask your doctor before changing your dose or medication schedule.

Insulin detemir is only part of a complete treatment program that may also include diet, exercise, weight control, regular blood sugar testing, and special medical care. Follow your doctor's instructions very closely.

Keep insulin detemir in its original container protected from heat and light. Do not draw insulin from a vial into a syringe until you are ready to give an injection. Do not freeze insulin or store it near the cooling element in a refrigerator. Throw away any insulin that has been frozen.

Storing unopened (not in use) insulin detemir:

- Refrigerate and use until [expiration date](#); or
- Store at room temperature and use within 42 days.

Storing opened (in use) insulin detemir:

- Store the vial in a refrigerator or at room temperature and use within 42 days.
- Store the injection pen at room temperature (do not refrigerate) and use within 42 days. Do not store the injection pen with a needle attached.
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albuterol inhalation: Albuterol is a bronchodilator that relaxes muscles in the airways and increases air flow to the lungs. Albuterol inhalation is used to treat or prevent bronchospasm, or narrowing of the airways in the lungs, in people with asthma or certain types of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD). It is also used to prevent exercise-induced bronchospasm. Albuterol inhalation is for use in adults and children who are at least 4 years old. Always follow your doctor's directions when giving albuterol to a child. Albuterol is a medication commonly used to relieve asthma symptoms and prevent asthma attacks. It works by relaxing the muscles in the airways, making it easier to breathe. While effective, it's important to be aware of its potential side effects. Common side effects include tremors, nervousness, headache, and rapid heart rate. In rare cases, more serious side effects like severe allergic reactions, chest pain, and irregular heartbeat can occur. If you experience any of these side effects, **it's crucial to consult with your doctor to determine the best course of action.**

lisinopril: Lisinopril is used alone or in combination with other medications to treat [high blood pressure](#) in adults and children 6 years of age and older. Lisinopril is also used in adults to treat congestive [heart failure](#) and to improve survival after a [heart attack](#). Lisinopril belongs to a class of medications called [angiotensin-converting enzyme](#) (ACE) inhibitors. It works by decreasing certain chemicals that tighten the blood vessels, so blood flows more smoothly and the heart can pump blood more efficiently. High blood pressure is a common condition and when not treated, can cause damage to the brain, heart, blood vessels, kidneys, and other parts of the body. Damage to these organs may cause heart disease, a heart attack, heart failure, stroke, kidney failure, loss of vision, and other problems. In addition to taking medication, making lifestyle changes will also help to control your blood pressure. These changes include eating a diet that is low in fat and salt, maintaining a healthy weight, exercising at least 30 minutes most days, not smoking, and using alcohol in moderation.

amlodipine: Amlodipine besylate belongs to a class of medications called calcium channel blockers. It lowers blood pressure by relaxing the blood vessels so the heart does not have to pump as hard. Amlodipine is used to treat certain types of [angina](#) (chest pain) and other conditions caused by [coronary artery disease](#) (narrowing of the blood vessels that supply blood to the heart). Amlodipine besylate controls chest pain by increasing the supply of blood to the heart. If taken regularly, this medicine controls chest pain, but it does not stop chest pain once it starts. Your doctor may prescribe a different medication to take when you have chest pain. Amlodipine is also used alone or in combination with other medicines to treat [high blood pressure](#) (hypertension) in adults and children at least 6 years old. Lowering blood pressure may lower your risk of a stroke or [heart attack](#). Amlodipine is a medication commonly used to treat high blood pressure and chest pain (angina). While effective in managing these conditions, it can cause some side effects. Common side effects include dizziness, drowsiness, swelling in the legs or ankles, irregular heartbeat, muscle stiffness, fatigue, stomach pain, nausea, and flushing.

What are Sulfonylureas?

Sulfonylureas are a group of medicines used in the management of [Type 2 diabetes](#). Sulfonylureas lower blood glucose levels by stimulating insulin release from the Beta cells of the pancreas. Their action is dependent upon the presence of functioning Beta cells, therefore, sulfonylureas do not work in people with [type 1 diabetes](#). Sulfonylureas stimulate insulin release by blocking ATP sensitive potassium channels in the Beta cells, reducing potassium permeability. This causes depolarization of the cell and increases calcium entry, increasing insulin secretion.

List of Sulfonylureas:

Drug Name

[glipizide systemic \(Pro\)](#)

Brand names: [GlipiZIDE XL](#), [Glucotrol](#), [Glucotrol XL](#)

[glimepiride systemic \(Pro\)](#)

Brand name: [Amaryl](#)

glyburide systemic (Pro)

Brand names: [DiaBeta](#), [Glycron](#), [Glynase](#), [Glynase PresTab](#)

Amikacin: Amikacin is a potent antibiotic medication used to treat severe or serious bacterial infections. It works by killing bacteria or preventing their growth. **Important Note:** While amikacin is a powerful tool in fighting infections, it can also cause serious side effects. It's crucial to use it under the strict guidance of a healthcare professional. **Potential Side Effects:**

- **Serious Allergic Reactions:** These can manifest as hives, difficulty breathing, or swelling of the face, lips, tongue, or throat. Seek immediate medical attention if you experience these symptoms.
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- **Hearing Impairment:** Amikacin can damage the auditory nerve, leading to hearing loss or tinnitus (ringing in the ears).
- **Kidney Problems:** This can result in reduced urine output, painful urination, swelling in the feet or ankles, fatigue, or shortness of breath.
- **Neurological Issues:** Amikacin may cause numbness, tingling, muscle twitching, or seizures.
- **Digestive Disturbances:** Severe stomach pain and bloody diarrhea are possible side effects.

Always consult with your doctor before using amikacin. They will assess your specific condition, weigh the potential benefits against the risks, and provide personalized instructions.

How is amikacin given?: Follow all directions on your prescription label. Do not use this medicine in larger or smaller amounts or for longer than recommended. Amikacin is usually given for 7 to 10 days. Amikacin is injected into a muscle, or into a vein through an IV. You may be shown how to use an IV at home. Do not self-inject this medicine if you do not understand how to give the injection and properly dispose of used needles, IV tubing, and other items used to inject the medicine. Do not use amikacin if it has changed colors or has particles in it. Call your pharmacist for new medication. Do not mix amikacin with other medicines in a syringe or IV bag. Use a disposable needle and syringe only once. Follow any state or local laws about throwing away used needles and syringes. Use a puncture-proof "sharps" disposal container (ask your pharmacist where to get one and how to throw it away). Keep this container out of the reach of children and pets. Drink plenty of liquids while you are taking amikacin. This will help keep your kidneys working properly. While using amikacin, you may need frequent blood or urine tests. Your hearing, kidney function, and nerve function may also need to be checked. Use this medicine for the full prescribed length of time. Your symptoms may improve before the infection is completely cleared. Skipping doses may also increase your risk of further infection that is resistant to antibiotics. Amikacin will not treat a [viral infection](#) such as the flu or a [common cold](#).

Cephalexin: Cephalexin (cefalexin) is a cephalosporin antibiotic used to treat bacterial infections of the upper respiratory tract, the middle ear, the bones, the skin, and the reproductive and urinary systems. Cephalexin (cefalexin) works by interfering with the bacteria's cell wall formation. This weakens the cell wall, causing it to rupture, and kills the bacteria. As cephalexin (cefalexin) is only effective against certain types of bacterial infection your doctor may perform tests to identify the organisms causing the infection before beginning treatment. Cephalexin (cefalexin) may also be used for other purposes not listed here. Cephalexin (cefalexin) is available in capsule, tablet, and liquid forms. It is usually taken every 6 hours (four times a day) or every 12 hours (twice a day) for 7-10 days.

Drugs used to treat Bacterial Skin Infection :

What is sulfamethoxazole and trimethoprim?

Sulfamethoxazole and [trimethoprim](#) is a combination antibiotic used to treat ear infections, urinary tract infections, bronchitis, [traveler's diarrhea](#), [shigellosis](#), and Pneumocystis jiroveci pneumonia.

Sulfamethoxazole and trimethoprim may also be used for purposes not listed in this medication guide.

Sulfamethoxazole and trimethoprim side effects

Get emergency medical help if you have signs of an allergic reaction (hives, cough, chest pain, [shortness of breath](#), swelling in your face or throat) or a severe skin reaction (fever, [sore throat](#), burning eyes, skin pain, red or purple skin rash with blistering and peeling).

Seek medical treatment if you have a serious drug reaction that can affect many parts of your body. Symptoms may include: skin rash, fever, swollen glands, joint pain, muscle aches, severe weakness, pale skin, unusual bruising, or yellowing of your skin or eyes.

Sulfamethoxazole and trimethoprim may cause serious side effects. Call your doctor at once if you have:

- severe stomach pain, diarrhea that is watery or bloody (even if it occurs months after your last dose);
- any skin rash, no matter how mild;
- yellowing of your skin or eyes;
- a seizure;
- new or unusual joint pain;
- increased or decreased urination;
- swelling, bruising, or irritation around the IV needle;
- increased thirst, dry mouth, fruity breath odor;

- new or worsening cough, fever, trouble breathing;
- high blood potassium--nausea, weakness, tingly feeling, chest pain, irregular heartbeats, loss of movement;
- low blood sodium--headache, confusion, problems with thinking or memory, weakness, feeling unsteady; or
- low blood cell counts--fever, chills, mouth sores, skin sores, easy bruising, unusual bleeding, pale skin, cold hands and feet, feeling light-headed or short of breath.

Common side effects of sulfamethoxazole and trimethoprim may include:

- nausea, vomiting, loss of appetite; or
- skin rash.

Cephalosporins:

Cephalosporins are a large group of antibiotics derived from the mold *Acremonium* (previously called *Cephalosporium*). Cephalosporins are bactericidal (kill bacteria) and work in a similar way to [penicillins](#). They bind to and block the activity of enzymes responsible for making peptidoglycan, an important component of the bacterial cell wall. They are called broad-spectrum antibiotics because they are effective against a wide range of bacteria. After the first cephalosporin was discovered in 1945, scientists improved the structure of cephalosporins to make them more effective against a wider range of bacteria. Each time the structure changed, a new "generation" of cephalosporins were made. There are five generations of cephalosporins. Most cephalosporins start with cef, ceph, or kef. Note that this classification system is not used consistently from country to country. Cephalosporins are a class of antibiotics widely used to treat various bacterial infections. They work by interfering with the bacteria's cell wall synthesis, ultimately leading to cell death. These antibiotics are categorized into generations, with each generation offering broader spectrum activity against different types of bacteria. Cephalosporins are effective against a range of infections, including skin and soft tissue infections, respiratory tract infections, urinary tract infections, bone and joint infections, intra-abdominal infections, and gynecological infections. However, it's crucial to use cephalosporins under medical supervision as they can have side effects and may interact with other medications.

Clindamycin: Clindamycin is an [antibiotic](#) that fights bacteria in the body. Clindamycin is used to treat serious [infections](#) caused by bacteria. Clindamycin is usually available as one of three salts: clindamycin phosphate, clindamycin hydrochloride, or clindamycin nicotinamide. These salt forms are all prodrugs of clindamycin but once inside the body or applied to the skin, they are rapidly converted to active clindamycin by hydrolysis. All three salt forms of clindamycin: clindamycin phosphate, clindamycin hydrochloride, and clindamycin nicotinamide have the same antimicrobial spectrum and effectiveness.

Clindamycin side effects

The most common clindamycin side effects include:

- nausea or vomiting
- stomach (abdominal) pain
- mild skin rash
- vaginal itching or discharge.

clotrimazole topical:

[Clotrimazole](#) topical is an antifungal medication that fights infections caused by fungus. Clotrimazole topical (for the skin) is used to treat skin infections such as [athlete's foot](#), [jock itch](#), [ringworm](#), and yeast infections. Clotrimazole topical may also be used for purposes not listed in this medication guide.

Clotrimazole topical side effects

Get emergency medical help if you have signs of an allergic reaction: hives; difficult breathing; swelling of your face, lips, tongue, or throat.

Clotrimazole topical may cause serious side effects. Stop using clotrimazole topical and call your doctor at once if you have:

- severe blistering of treated skin;
- swelling, redness, or oozing; or
- severe burning, [itching](#), or other irritation.

cephalexin:

[Cephalexin](#) is a cephalosporin (SEF a low spor in) [antibiotic](#). It works by fighting bacteria in your body.

Cephalexin is used to treat infections caused by bacteria, including upper respiratory infections, [ear infections](#), skin infections, [urinary tract infections](#) and bone infections.

Cephalexin is used to treat infections in adults and children who are at least 1 year old.

Warnings

You should not use this medicine if you are allergic to cephalexin or to similar [antibiotics](#), such as [Ceftin](#), [Cefzil](#), [Omnicef](#), and others. Tell your doctor if you are allergic to any drugs, especially [penicillins](#) or other antibiotics.

Before taking this medicine

Do not use this medicine if you are allergic to cephalexin or to other cephalosporin antibiotics, such as:

- cefaclor (Ceclor, Raniclur);
- cefadroxil (Duricef);
- cefazolin (Ancef, Kefzol);
- cefdinir (Omnicef);
- cefditoren (Spectracef);
- cefpodoxime (Vantin);
- cefprozil (Cefzil);
- ceftibuten (Cedax);
- cefuroxime (Ceftin); and others

To make sure cephalexin is safe for you, tell your doctor if you have ever had

- an allergy to any drug (especially penicillin);
- liver or kidney disease; or
- intestinal problems, such as [colitis](#).

Cephalexin is not expected to be harmful to an unborn baby. Tell your doctor if you are pregnant.

Cephalexin can pass into breast milk. Tell your doctor if you are breast-feeding a baby.

[Cephalexin pregnancy and breastfeeding warnings](#) (more detail)

How should I take cephalexin?

Take cephalexin exactly as prescribed by your doctor. Follow all directions on your prescription label and read all medication guides or instruction sheets.

Do not use cephalexin to treat any condition that has not been checked by your doctor.

Measure liquid medicine carefully. Use the dosing syringe provided, or use a medicine dose-measuring device (not a kitchen spoon).

Use cephalexin for the full prescribed length of time, even if your symptoms quickly improve. Skipping doses can increase your risk of infection that is resistant to medication. This medicine will not treat a [viral infection](#) such as the flu or a [common cold](#).

Do not share cephalexin with another person, even if they have the same symptoms you have.

This medicine can affect the results of certain medical tests. Tell any doctor who treats you that you are using this medicine.

Store the tablets and capsules at room temperature away from moisture, heat, and light.

Store the liquid medicine in the refrigerator. Throw away any unused liquid after 14 days.

amoxicillin:

Amoxicillin is a penicillin antibiotic used to treat bacterial infections such as tonsillitis, bronchitis, sinusitis, [pneumonia](#), and infections of the ear, nose, throat, skin, or urinary tract.

[Amoxicillin clavulanate](#) is a combination of amoxicillin and clavulanate potassium. The amoxicillin fights bacteria, and the clavulanate potassium helps prevent certain bacteria from becoming resistant to amoxicillin.

Amoxicillin is also sometimes used together with another antibiotic called [clarithromycin](#) ([Biaxin](#)) to treat stomach ulcers caused by [Helicobacter pylori infection](#). This combination is sometimes used with a stomach acid reducer called [lansoprazole](#) ([Prevacid](#)).

Amoxicillin 500mg and 250mg are available as tablets or capsules and as an oral suspension. Many brands and forms of amoxicillin are available, and not all brands are listed on this leaflet.

Amoxicillin side effects

Common amoxicillin side effects

Common amoxicillin side effects may include [nausea](#), [vomiting](#), diarrhea, or rash. These side effects affected more than 1% of patients in clinical trials.

Serious amoxicillin side effects

Get emergency medical help if you have signs of an allergic reaction to amoxicillin ([hives](#), difficult breathing, swelling in your face or throat) or a severe skin reaction (fever, [sore throat](#), burning eyes, skin pain, red or purple [skin rash](#) with blistering and peeling).

Call your doctor at once if you have:

- severe stomach pain; or
- diarrhea that is watery or bloody (even if it occurs months after your last dose).

Intravenous Fluids:

- It is used to give fluids to the body when more fluids and electrolytes are needed.
- It is used as a way to give other drugs as a shot.
- It may be given to you for other reasons. Talk with the doctor.

What are some side effects that I need to call my doctor about right away?

WARNING/CAUTION: Even though it may be rare, some people may have very bad and sometimes deadly side effects when taking a drug. Tell your doctor or get medical help right away if you have any of the following signs or symptoms that may be related to a very bad side effect:

- Signs of an allergic reaction, like [rash](#); hives; [itching](#); red, swollen, blistered, or peeling skin with or without [fever](#); [wheezing](#); tightness in the chest or throat; trouble breathing, swallowing, or talking; unusual hoarseness; or swelling of the mouth, face, lips, tongue, or throat.
- Signs of fluid and electrolyte problems like mood changes, confusion, [muscle pain](#) or weakness, a heartbeat that does not feel normal, very bad dizziness or passing out, [fast heartbeat](#), more thirst, [seizures](#), feeling very tired or weak, not hungry, unable to pass urine or change in the amount of urine produced, [dry mouth](#), dry eyes, or very bad [upset stomach](#) or throwing up.
- Signs of [skin infection](#) like oozing, heat, swelling, redness, or pain.
- Swelling, warmth, numbness, change of color, or pain in a leg or arm.
- Chest pain or pressure.
- Fever.
- Very bad irritation where the shot was given.
- [Shortness of breath](#), a big weight gain, or swelling in the arms or legs.

Diuretics:

Diuretics (also called water pills or fluid pills) are medicines that increase the amount of urine you produce. Urination is the body's way of removing excess salt and water. Not only does this relieve symptoms such as [ankle swelling](#), it also helps to lower [blood pressure](#), and relieve fluid from around your heart. There are several different classes of diuretics, including carbonic anhydrase inhibitors, loop diuretics, potassium-sparing diuretics, and thiazide diuretics. Each type works in a distinct way and in different parts of the kidney cell (called a nephron).

What are diuretics used for: Diuretics are used to treat conditions that have [fluid retention](#) (also called edema) as a symptom, such as [heart failure](#), [kidney failure](#), and [cirrhosis](#) of the liver. They are also effective at reducing blood pressure and some (such as thiazides and loop diuretics) are used for the treatment of [high blood pressure](#) (hypertension). Carbonic anhydrase inhibitors are mainly used for the treatment of [glaucoma](#) and are sometimes used off-label for [altitude sickness](#).

midodrine:

Midodrine is used to treat [low blood pressure \(hypotension\)](#) that causes severe dizziness or a light-headed feeling, like you might pass out. midodrine is for use only when low blood pressure affects daily life. Midodrine may not improve your ability to perform daily activities

Midodrine may also be used for purposes not listed in this medication guide.

Midodrine side effects

Get emergency medical help if you have signs of an allergic reaction: hives, difficult breathing, swelling of your face, lips, tongue, or throat.

Midodrine may cause serious side effects. Call your doctor at once if you have:

- severely slowed heart rate--weak pulse, severe dizziness or light-headed feeling; or
- dangerously [high blood pressure](#)--severe headache, pounding sensation in your ears ("hearing" your heartbeats), blurred vision, buzzing in your ears, anxiety, confusion, chest pain, [shortness of breath](#), uneven heartbeats, seizure.

Common side effects of midodrine may include:

- increased blood pressure when sitting or lying down;
- chills, goosebumps;
- numbness, tingling, or itching (especially in your scalp); or
- increased urination, painful or difficult urination, or sudden urge to urinate.

Truvada:

Truvada is a combination antiviral tablet that may be used to reduce the risk of adults and teenagers getting HIV-1 infection (this is called HIV-1 PrEP [[pre-exposure prophylaxis](#)]) OR to treat HIV-1 infection in combination with other HIV-1 medications.

- Truvada is only approved for PrEP in adults and teenagers who weigh at least 77 pounds (at least 35 kg). It is used alongside practicing safer sex (for example, condom use).
- Truvada can be used for HIV treatment in adults and teenagers who weigh at least 37 pounds (17 kg).
- Truvada is not a cure for HIV or AIDS ([acquired immunodeficiency syndrome](#)).

Truvada is a prescription medicine that contains 2 antivirals, emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate that both work by blocking the activity of reverse transcriptase, an enzyme produced by HIV that allows it to infect cells and make more viruses. They both belong to a class of drugs called nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitors (NRTIs).

When used for PrEP, Truvada acts as a preventive measure against HIV-1. As long as consistent levels of Truvada are maintained in the blood. Truvada will stop the virus from multiplying and spreading from the site of infection if a person is exposed to the virus.

When used to treat HIV-1 infection, Truvada, when taken in combination with at least one other HIV medicine, reduces the amount of HIV in the blood and keeps it at a low level. This reduces viral load and improves the CD4+ T cell count. Truvada will not cure HIV infection or AIDS, but it may hold off damage to the immune system and the development of infections and diseases associated with AIDS.

Truvada gained FDA approval on August 2, 2004. Generic Truvada has been available since June 8, 2017.

Truvada side effects

The most common side effects of Truvada in people who take it daily for HIV-1 PrEP include:

- headache
- stomach-area (abdomen) pain
- decreased weight.

The most common side effects of Truvada in people who take it in combination with other antivirals for HIV-1 treatment include:

- diarrhea
- nausea
- tiredness
- headache
- dizziness
- depression
- problems sleeping
- abnormal dreams
- rash.

Descovy:

Descovy is an antiviral combination medicine that is used together with other HIV medications in adults and children who are at least 12 years old and weigh at least 17 kilograms (37 pounds, to treat HIV (human [immunodeficiency](#) virus). HIV can cause [acquired immunodeficiency syndrome](#) (AIDS).

Descovy is not a cure for HIV or AIDS.

Descovy is also used as [pre-exposure prophylaxis](#) (PrEP) in adults and teenagers to reduce the risk of >HIV infection.

Descovy is used together with safer-sex practices to reduce the risk of becoming infected with HIV. You must be HIV-negative and an adult to use this medicine for this purpose.

There is more than one emtricitabine and tenofovir brand form available. Your doctor will determine which brand form is the right treatment for you based on weight, age, and other factors.

Descovy side effects

Common Descovy side effects may include:

- [headache](#), dizziness, feeling depressed or tired;
- sleep problems ([insomnia](#)), strange dreams;
- diarrhea, [nausea](#), stomach pain;
- weight loss; or
- rash.

polio:

Polio (poliomyelitis) is a disease caused by poliovirus. It causes mild or no symptoms in most people, but in some people it can cause [paralysis](#) or death.

There are three variations of poliovirus, called wild poliovirus type 1, 2 and 3 (WPV1, WPV2 and WPV3). Wild polio types 2 and 3 have been eradicated (no longer exist), and wild polio type 1 only exists in a few parts of the world. Polio type 1 is most likely to cause paralysis.

What are the types of polio?

Polio can affect your body differently depending on where the virus multiplies and attacks. Types of polio include:

- Abortive poliomyelitis causes flu-like and intestinal symptoms. It only lasts a few days and doesn't cause long-lasting issues.
- Non-paralytic poliomyelitis may cause aseptic [meningitis](#), a swelling of the area around your brain. It causes more symptoms than abortive poliomyelitis and may require you to stay in the hospital.
- Paralytic poliomyelitis happens when poliovirus attacks your brain and spinal cord. It can paralyze the muscles that allow you to breathe, speak, swallow and move your limbs. Depending on what parts of your body are affected, it's called spinal polio or bulbar polio. Spinal and bulbar polio can appear together (bulbospinal polio). Less than 1% of people with polio get paralytic poliomyelitis.
- Polioencephalitis is a rare type of polio that mostly affects infants. It causes brain swelling.

How does polio affect my body?

Poliovirus gets into your body through your mouth or nose. It makes more copies of itself (reproduces) in your throat and gut (intestines). In some cases, it gets into your brain and spinal cord and causes paralysis. Paralysis can affect your arms, legs or the muscles that control your breathing.

Who is at risk for polio?

You're most at risk for polio if you aren't vaccinated and you:

- Live in or travel to an area where polio hasn't been eliminated.
- Live in or travel to an area with poor sanitation.
- Are under 5.
- Are pregnant.

Can adults get polio?

Yes, adults can get polio. Many adults have immunity, either because they're vaccinated or they've had polio. Adults who aren't vaccinated can get polio if they're exposed to poliovirus.

What are the symptoms of polio?

Between 70% and 95% of people infected with poliovirus don't have symptoms. Of those with symptoms, most people have the mildest form (abortive poliomyelitis) with flu-like and intestinal symptoms. Paralytic polio causes the most serious symptoms, including paralysis.

Symptoms of abortive poliomyelitis

Abortive poliomyelitis symptoms are similar to many other illnesses. They start three to seven days after getting infected and last a few days. Symptoms of abortive poliomyelitis include:

- Fatigue.
- Fever.
- Headache.
- Vomiting.
- Diarrhea or constipation.
- Sore throat.

Symptoms of non-paralytic poliomyelitis

Non-paralytic poliomyelitis starts with the same symptoms as abortive poliomyelitis. Additional symptoms start within a few days, including:

- Neck stiffness.
- Pain or pins-and-needles feeling in your arms and legs.
- Severe headache.
- Sensitivity to light (photophobia).

Symptoms of paralytic poliomyelitis

Paralytic poliomyelitis starts out with symptoms similar to abortive poliomyelitis or non-paralytic poliomyelitis. Additional symptoms can appear days or weeks later, including:

- Sensitivity to touch.
- Muscle spasms.

In addition:

- Spinal poliomyelitis makes it so you can't move your arms or legs or both (paralysis).
- Bulbar poliomyelitis makes it hard to breathe, swallow and speak.
- Bulbospinal poliomyelitis has symptoms of both spinal and bulbar polio.

Symptoms of polioencephalitis

You can have symptoms of polioencephalitis on their own or along with flu-like symptoms. Symptoms include:

- Extreme tiredness (fatigue).
- Anxiety.
- Trouble focusing.
- [Seizures](#).

pentoxifylline:

Pentoxifylline causes changes in your blood that help improve blood flow. This also helps your blood carry oxygen to your tissues and organs.

Pentoxifylline is used to improve blood flow and reduce certain symptoms of a condition called [intermittent claudication](#) (IN-ter-MIT-ent KLOD-ih-KAY-tion). Pentoxifylline is not a cure for this condition.

Pentoxifylline may also be used for purposes not listed in this medication guide.

Pentoxifylline side effects

Stop taking pentoxifylline and get emergency medical help if you have any of these signs of an allergic reaction: hives; difficult breathing; swelling of your face, lips, tongue, or throat.

Pentoxifylline may cause serious side effects. Call your doctor at once if you have:

- chest pain;
- pounding heartbeats or fluttering in your chest;
- red or pink urine;
- a light-headed feeling, like you might pass out; or
- signs of stomach bleeding--bloody or tarry stools, coughing up blood or vomit that looks like coffee grounds.

Common side effects of pentoxifylline may include:

- dizziness, [headache](#);
- nausea, vomiting;
- diarrhea, gas; or
- bloating, [upset stomach](#).

Rezdiffra:

Rezdiffra (resmetirom) is an oral (taken by mouth) THR-beta agonist that may be used to treat adults with nonalcoholic steatohepatitis (NASH) with moderate to advanced liver scarring (fibrosis), but not with cirrhosis of the liver. It should be used alongside diet and exercise.

- NASH is also known as nonalcoholic fatty liver disease or metabolic dysfunction-associated steatohepatitis [MASH].

Rezdiffra is a partial agonist of thyroid hormone receptor-beta (THR-beta) which is the major thyroid hormone receptor in the liver and works by stimulating this receptor which reduces triglyceride levels within the liver. High levels of lipids within the liver are associated with NASH and symptoms such as liver swelling, fibrosis, and cirrhosis. NASH resolution with no worsening of fibrosis was reported in 25.9% (80mg dose) and 29.9% (100mg dose) versus 9.7% (placebo [inactive medication]) after 52 weeks in a Phase 3 clinical trial of 966 adults with biopsy-confirmed NASH and a fibrosis stage range of F1B to F3. In addition:

- 24.2% (80mg) and 25.9% (100mg) of patients experienced an improvement in their fibrosis by at least one stage with no worsening in their NAFLD activity score

- LDL levels also decreased by 13.6% (80mg) and 16.3% (100mg), compared with 0.1% in the placebo group.

Rezdiffra was FDA approved on 14 March, 2024 and was the first drug to be approved for NASH. Its approval is under the accelerated approval scheme, which means its continued approval may be based on the results of further clinical trials.\

What are the side effects of Rezdiffra?

Rezdiffra may cause serious side effects, including:

- Liver injury (hepatotoxicity). Stop taking Rezdiffra and call your healthcare provider right away if you develop:
 - tiredness
 - fever
 - pain or tenderness in the upper middle or upper right area of your stomach (abdomen)
 - nausea
 - rash
 - vomiting
 - your skin or the white part of your eyes turns yellow (jaundice)
- Gallbladder problems. Problems such as gallstones, inflammation of the gallbladder, or inflammation of the pancreas from gallstones can occur because of NASH or Rezdiffra. Call your healthcare provider right away if you develop nausea, vomiting, fever, or pain in your stomach area (abdomen) that is severe and will not go away. The pain may be felt going from your abdomen to your back and the pain may happen with or without vomiting.

allopurinol:

Allopurinol belongs to a class of medications called xanthine oxidase inhibitors. It works by reducing the production of uric acid in the body. High levels of uric acid may cause gout attacks or kidney stones. Allopurinol is used to treat [gout](#) (a type of arthritis in which uric acid, a naturally occurring substance in the body, builds up in the joints and causes sudden attacks of redness, swelling, pain, and heat in one or more joints). Allopurinol is used to prevent gout attacks, not to treat them once they occur. Allopurinol does not need to be stopped during an acute flare. Allopurinol is also used to treat high levels of uric acid that builds up in the blood as tumors break down in people with certain types of cancer who are being treated with chemotherapy medications. It is also used to treat kidney stones that have come back in people who have high levels of uric acid in their urine.

Allopurinol side effects

Get emergency medical help if you have signs of an allergic reaction to allopurinol (hives, difficult breathing, swelling in your face or throat) or a severe skin reaction ([fever](#), [sore throat](#), burning eyes, skin pain, red or purple skin rash with blistering and peeling). Seek medical treatment if you have a serious drug reaction that can affect many parts of your body. Symptoms may include skin rash, fever, swollen glands, muscle aches, severe weakness, unusual bruising, or yellowing of your skin or eyes.

Allopurinol may cause serious side effects. Stop using this medicine and call your doctor at once if you have:

- any skin rash, no matter how mild;
- painful urination, blood in the urine;
- inflammation of your blood vessels - numbness or tingling, skin rash, fever, [headache](#), body aches, night sweats, [weight loss](#), feeling or weak or tired;
- signs of infection - fever, chills, sore throat, body aches, unusual tiredness, loss of appetite, bruising or bleeding; or
- liver problems - loss of appetite, weight loss, stomach pain (upper right side), itching, dark urine, clay-colored stools, [jaundice](#) (yellowing of the skin or eyes).

Common allopurinol side effects may include:

- an increase in gout attacks when you first start taking this medicine;
- rash;
- [drowsiness](#);
- abnormal liver function tests;
- [nausea](#), [vomiting](#), [diarrhea](#); or
- kidney problems - swelling, urinating less, feeling tired or short of breath.

