

What are the symptoms of gastritis? However, the most common symptoms include: Nausea or recurrent upset stomach Abdominal bloating Abdominal pain Vomiting Indigestion Burning or gnawing feeling in the stomach between meals or at night Hiccups Loss of appetite Vomiting blood or coffee ground-like material Black, tarry stools To diagnose gastritis, your doctor will review your personal and family medical history, perform a thorough physical evaluation, and may recommend any of the following tests: Upper endoscopy.

What does the treatment for gastritis involve? Treatment for gastritis usually involves: Taking antacids and other drugs (such as proton pump inhibitors or H-2 blockers) to reduce stomach acid Avoiding hot and spicy foods For gastritis caused by *H. pylori* infection, your doctor will prescribe a regimen of several antibiotics plus an acid blocking drug (used for heartburn) If the gastritis is caused by pernicious anemia, B12 vitamin shots will be given. Eliminating irritating foods from your diet such as lactose from dairy or gluten from wheat Once the underlying problem disappears, the gastritis usually does, too. You should talk to your doctor before stopping any medicine or starting any gastritis treatment on your own.

How does an upper endoscopy help diagnose gastritis? However, the most common symptoms include: Nausea or recurrent upset stomach Abdominal bloating Abdominal pain Vomiting Indigestion Burning or gnawing feeling in the stomach between meals or at night Hiccups Loss of appetite Vomiting blood or coffee ground-like material Black, tarry stools To diagnose gastritis, your doctor will review your personal and family medical history, perform a thorough physical evaluation, and may recommend any of the following tests: Upper endoscopy. An endoscope, a thin tube containing a tiny camera, is inserted through your mouth and down into your stomach to look at the stomach lining. The doctor will check for inflammation and may perform a biopsy, a procedure in which a tiny sample of tissue is removed and then sent to a laboratory for analysis.

How is a fecal occult blood test (stool test) used to diagnose gastritis? This test checks for the presence of blood in your stool, a possible sign of gastritis.

What is gastritis? `!s_sensitive, chron ID: $('article embedded_module[type=video][align=top]:eq(0)').attr('chron`
continuous Play: true, cp Options: { flyout: true }, display Ads: true, mode:
'in-article', sticky: true }) }); }); } else { \$(function(){ \$('responsive-video-
container').remove(); }); } Gastritis is an inflammation, irritation, or erosion of
the lining of the stomach. It can occur suddenly (acute) or gradually (chronic).

What causes gastritis? It may also be caused by any of the following: *Helicobacter pylori* (*H. pylori*): A bacteria that lives in the mucous lining of the stomach; without treatment, the infection can lead to ulcers, and in some people, stomach cancer. Bile reflux: A backflow of bile into the stomach from the bile tract (that connects to the liver and gallbladder) Infections caused by bacteria and viruses If gastritis is left untreated, it can lead to a severe loss of blood and may increase the risk of developing stomach cancer. Treatment for gastritis usually involves: Taking antacids and other drugs (such as proton pump inhibitors or

H-2 blockers) to reduce stomach acid Avoiding hot and spicy foods For gastritis caused by H. pylori infection, your doctor will prescribe a regimen of several antibiotics plus an acid blocking drug (used for heartburn) If the gastritis is caused by pernicious anemia, B12 vitamin shots will be given.

What is neutropenia? Neutrophils are cells in your immune system that attack bacteria and other organisms when they invade your body. Neutrophils are a type of white blood cell. Your bone marrow creates these cells. They then travel in your bloodstream and move to areas of infection where they ingest and then neutralize the offending bacteria. Neutropenia itself often doesn't cause symptoms. In some cases, people only learn they have neutropenia when they have a blood test for an unrelated reason.

What are the causes of neutropenia? Neutrophils are cells in your immune system that attack bacteria and other organisms when they invade your body. The risk for serious infection generally increases as: Neutrophil count goes down Duration of severe neutropenia gets longer The causes of neutropenia include: Problem in the production of neutrophils in the bone marrow Destruction of neutrophils outside the bone marrow Infection Nutritional deficiency Causes of decreased production of neutrophils include: Being born with a problem with bone marrow production (congenital) Leukemia and other conditions that affect the bone marrow or lead to bone marrow failure Radiation Chemotherapy Infections that can cause neutropenia include: Tuberculosis Dengue fever Viral infections such as Epstein- Barr virus, cytomegalovirus, HIV, viral hepatitis Increased destruction of neutrophils can be due to the body's immune system targeting neutrophils for destruction.

What are infections that cause neutropenia? Neutrophils are cells in your immune system that attack bacteria and other organisms when they invade your body. The risk for serious infection generally increases as: Neutrophil count goes down Duration of severe neutropenia gets longer The causes of neutropenia include: Problem in the production of neutrophils in the bone marrow Destruction of neutrophils outside the bone marrow Infection Nutritional deficiency Causes of decreased production of neutrophils include: Being born with a problem with bone marrow production (congenital) Leukemia and other conditions that affect the bone marrow or lead to bone marrow failure Radiation Chemotherapy Infections that can cause neutropenia include: Tuberculosis Dengue fever Viral infections such as Epstein- Barr virus, cytomegalovirus, HIV, viral hepatitis Increased destruction of neutrophils can be due to the body's immune system targeting neutrophils for destruction.

What medications cause neutropenia? Neutrophils are cells in your immune system that attack bacteria and other organisms when they invade your body. This may be related to having an autoimmune condition, such as: Crohn's disease Rheumatoid arthritis Lupus In some people, neutropenia can be caused by certain medications, such as: Antibiotics Blood pressure drugs Psychiatric drugs Epilepsy drugs When deciding on treatment, health care providers consider the cause and severity of the neutropenia.

What factors cause a decrease production of neutrophils, resulting in neutropenia? Neutrophils are cells in your immune system that attack bacteria and other organisms when they invade your body. The risk for serious infection generally increases as: Neutrophil count goes down Duration of severe neutropenia gets longer The causes of neutropenia include: Problem in the production of neutrophils in the bone marrow Destruction of neutrophils outside the bone marrow Infection Nutritional deficiency Causes of decreased production of neutrophils include: Being born with a problem with bone marrow production (congenital) Leukemia and other conditions that affect the bone marrow or lead to bone marrow failure Radiation Chemotherapy Infections that can cause neutropenia include: Tuberculosis Dengue fever Viral infections such as Epstein- Barr virus, cytomegalovirus, HIV, viral hepatitis Increased destruction of neutrophils can be due to the body's immune system targeting neutrophils for destruction.

What are the symptoms of neutropenia? Neutrophils are cells in your immune system that attack bacteria and other organisms when they invade your body. Neutropenia itself often doesn't cause symptoms. In some cases, people only learn they have neutropenia when they have a blood test for an unrelated reason. But some people may have other symptoms from infection or the underlying problem causing the neutropenia.

What are some treatments for neutropenia? Neutrophils are cells in your immune system that attack bacteria and other organisms when they invade your body. This may be related to having an autoimmune condition, such as: Crohn's disease Rheumatoid arthritis Lupus In some people, neutropenia can be caused by certain medications, such as: Antibiotics Blood pressure drugs Psychiatric drugs Epilepsy drugs When deciding on treatment, health care providers consider the cause and severity of the neutropenia. Approaches for treating neutropenia include: Antibiotics for fever. A treatment called granulocyte colony-stimulating factor (G- CSF). This stimulates the bone marrow to produce more white blood cells. Changing medications, if possible, in cases of drug-induced neutropenia Granulocyte (white blood cell) transfusion (very uncommon) Stem cell transplants may be useful in treating some types of severe neutropenia, including those caused by bone marrow problems.

What causes a migraine with brainstem aura? Triggers may include: Alcohol Stress Lack of sleep Some medications Hunger Female hormone changes Bright lights Caffeine Nitrites in some foods, like sandwich meat, bacon, and processed foods Overdoing physical activity Weather or altitude Symptoms differ for everyone, but some are typical: Nausea Vomiting Sensitivity to light and sound Cold hands or feet Dizziness Double vision or graying of vision Slurred speech or trouble speaking Temporary blindness Loss of balance Confusion Trouble hearing Body tingling Loss of consciousness Aura symptoms may last between 5 minutes and 1 hour.

How does diet affect migraine with brainstem aura? Diet can also affect migraines. Do these things: Eat a balanced diet.

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What foods commonly trigger migraine with brainstem aura? Some common food triggers include: Dairy Wheat Chocolate Eggs Rye Tomatoes Oranges Along with these changes, If you don't respond to other treatments and you have 4 or more migraine days a month, your doctor may suggest preventive medicines.

What is Migraine with Brainstem Aura? Migraine with brainstem aura or MBA (formerly known as basilar migraines) are headaches that start in the lower part of the brain, called the brainstem. They cause symptoms such as dizziness, double vision, and lack of coordination. These changes, called an aura, can happen about 10 minutes to 45 minutes before your head hurts. The headache pain of a basilar migraine often starts on one side of the head and then gradually spreads and gets stronger.

Can migraine with brainstem aura be prevented? To keep from getting a MBA, it helps to avoid the things that usually cause one. Keep a journal of your attacks so you can figure out the things that trigger them. It also helps to live a healthy lifestyle. That means you need to: Get enough sleep.

How long do the aura symptoms of a migraine with brainstem aura last? Triggers may include: Alcohol Stress Lack of sleep Some medications Hunger Female hormone changes Bright lights Caffeine Nitrites in some foods, like sandwich meat, bacon, and processed foods Overdoing physical activity Weather or altitude Symptoms differ for everyone, but some are typical: Nausea Vomiting Sensitivity to light and sound Cold hands or feet Dizziness Double vision or graying of vision Slurred speech or trouble speaking Temporary blindness Loss of balance Confusion Trouble hearing Body tingling Loss of consciousness Aura symptoms may last between 5 minutes and 1 hour. When the headache starts, you might feel an intense throbbing or pulsating pain on one or both sides of your head or sometimes at the back of your head.

How are migraines with brainstem aura diagnosed? After you've had at least two attacks of at least two auras, your doctor often make the diagnosis of migraine with brainstem aura. The condition has many of the same symptoms as another type, called hemiplegic migraine. But the hemiplegic kind usually causes weakness of one side of the body or trouble speaking. Symptoms of MBA can also seem like the signs of other more serious conditions, like seizure disorders, stroke, meningitis, or brain tumors. To rule those out, you'll need to see a

brain doctor, called a neurologist. He'll give you a thorough exam and ask you questions about your symptoms. He'll may also use tests like MRI, CT scans, and nerve tests to see what's causing your symptoms.

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What are different names for migraine with brainstem aura? Migraines with brainstem aura are known by several different names: Basilar migraine Basilar artery migraine Basilar-type migraine Bickerstaff's syndrome Brainstem migraine Vertebrobasilar migraine MBA can affect people of all ages.

What medications can help to prevent migraine with brainstem aura? Some common food triggers include: Dairy Wheat Chocolate Eggs Rye Tomatoes Oranges Along with these changes, If you don't respond to other treatments and you have 4 or more migraine days a month, your doctor may suggest preventive medicines. You can take these regularly to reduce the severity or frequency of the headaches. These include seizure medicines, blood pressure medicines (like beta blockers and calcium channel blockers), and some antidepressants. CGRP inhibitors are a new class of preventive medicine that your doctor may recommend if other medicines don't help.

What can you do to prevent migraine with brainstem aura? That means you need to: Get enough sleep. Limit your stress. Exercise daily.

How long do basilar migraines last? This type of migraine can last anywhere from 4 to 72 hours. And it takes time to recover from one. You may feel drained for up to 24 hours after it's over.

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and you have 4 or more migraine days a month, your doctor may suggest preventive medicines. You can take these regularly to reduce the severity or frequency of the headaches. These include seizure medicines, blood pressure medicines (like beta blockers and calcium channel blockers), and some antidepressants. CGRP inhibitors are a new class of preventive medicine that your doctor may recommend if other medicines don't help.

How can you change your diet to prevent migraine with brainstem aura? Diet can also affect migraines. Do these things: Eat a balanced diet. Avoid drugs and alcohol. Don't skip meals. Limit caffeine. Avoid any foods that have been triggers.

What are basilar migraines? Migraine with brainstem aura or MBA (formerly known as basilar migraines) are headaches that start in the lower part of the brain, called the brainstem. They cause symptoms such as dizziness, double vision, and lack of coordination. These changes, called an aura, can happen about 10 minutes to 45 minutes before your head hurts. The headache pain of a basilar migraine often starts on one side of the head and then gradually spreads and gets stronger.

How can I prevent liver cancer? Here are ways to reduce your risk of getting liver cancer: If you risk exposure to hepatitis, ask your doctor about getting immunized. Practice safe sex and avoid IV drug use. Drink alcohol only in moderation. If you work around chemicals linked to liver cancer, follow safety guidelines to avoid unnecessary contact. Before taking iron supplements, check with a doctor to make sure you really need them. Do not use anabolic steroids unless medically necessary.

When should you call the doctor about gas pain in children? Your child seems sick. Your child vomits blood or green or yellow liquid. Your child has blood in her stool. Your child cries for longer than two hours. Your child has pain in the lower right side. Your child's abdomen seems to be distended and causing pain. There's no evidence that a mom's diet has an effect on gas in babies.

How can you use retinoids for warts? How to use: Follow your doctor's instructions for applying retinoids to warts. Creams may need to be used for a few months before warts disappear.

How are retinoids used for acne? How to use: Smooth a pea-sized amount of retinoid cream over the skin once a day 20 to 30 minutes after washing your face.

How can you use retinoids for wrinkles? How to use: Apply to your face, neck, chest, hands, and forearms at least twice a week.

What else do you need to know about using retinoids for warts? What else you need to know: When you first use retinoids, you may notice redness, peeling of your skin, or worsening of your acne.

How can retinoids help with acne? If you have moderate to severe acne that

hasn't gotten better with other treatments, a retinoid may help. When spread on the skin, retinoids can unclog pores, allowing other medicated creams and gels to work better. They also reduce acne outbreaks by preventing dead cells from clogging pores. By clearing acne and reducing outbreaks, they may also reduce the formation of acne scars. Retinoid pills treat oil production, bacteria that cause acne, and inflammation.

How can retinoids help with warts? Doctors may prescribe retinoids for warts, particularly when other treatments have failed. Retinoid cream works by disrupting the wart's cell growth.

What do you need to know about using retinoids for acne? What else you need to know: When you first use retinoids, you may notice redness, peeling of your skin, or worsening of your acne. You can minimize this by using the product every other day until your body gets used to it, or mix it with moisturizer.

How can retinoids help with wrinkles? Tretinoin was the first retinoid approved by the FDA to treat wrinkles. This prescription retinoid works by increasing the making of new collagen. It also stimulates new blood vessels in the skin, giving skin a rosy appearance, fading age spots, and reducing precancerous skin spots called actinic keratosis. Tretinoin also may help prevent more serious effects of ultraviolet radiation. Over-the-counter retinoids may not work as well as tretinoin in reducing wrinkles, but they can improve the appearance of sun-damaged skin.

How can retinoids help with psoriasis? How to use: Smooth a pea-sized amount of retinoid cream over the skin once a day 20 to 30 minutes after washing your face. Over-the-counter retinoids may not work as well as tretinoin in reducing wrinkles, but they can improve the appearance of sun-damaged skin.

What are the side effects and precautions for using retinoids? Although retinoids may not be the answer to every skin condition, there are several with proven results. Risks include: Dryness and irritation Skin color changes Sensitivity to sunlight Redness, swelling, crusting, or blistering How to Minimize Risks Stay out of the sun.

What should you know about retinoids? Although retinoids may not be the answer to every skin condition, there are several with proven results. Tretinoin was the first retinoid approved by the FDA to treat wrinkles.

How can you minimize the risks of using retinoids? Using them along with products that have alpha-hydroxy acids may provide even more skin-smoothing effects. Although retinoids are helpful for many common skin problems, they are not without risks. Risks include: Dryness and irritation Skin color changes Sensitivity to sunlight Redness, swelling, crusting, or blistering How to Minimize Risks Stay out of the sun. If you must be outdoors, limit your hours, especially between 10 a.m. and 2 p.m. Wear sunscreen, preferably with a sun protection factor (SPF) of 30 or higher, and protective clothing, such as a long-sleeved shirt, pants, and a large-brimmed hat. Never use more of the product or use it

more frequently than your doctor prescribes or the package label says.

Can medication cause erectile dysfunction? If you think your medicine may be causing your problem, don't just stop taking it. Talk to your doctor. You may need to switch to something different, or consider taking an ED medication, too.

Does aging cause erectile dysfunction? Aging doesn't cause ED, but the problem is more common in older men. Counseling can help you work through any relationship or emotional troubles you may be facing.

What causes erectile dysfunction? `!s_sensitive, chron ID: $('article embedded_module[type=video][align=top]:eq(0)').attr('chronic_id'), continuous Play: true, cp Options: { flyout: true }, display Ads: true, mode: 'in-article', sticky: true }) }); }); } else { $(function(){ $('responsive-video-container').remove(); }); } Decreased blood flow, typically because vessels that supply blood to the penis have narrowed, is often the cause of erectile dysfunction (ED) in older men. Emotional issues are more commonly at the root of it for younger men. Just about any medical condition that affects your nerves or blood vessels could hurt your ability to have erections. High blood pressure, heart disease, multiple sclerosis, and diabetes can all lead to ED. In fact, over 50% of men with diabetes find themselves in that situation. Several types of medications, like blood pressure drugs (especially beta-blockers) and certain antidepressants, can make it tough to get an erection.`

How did researchers try to find the link between thimerosal and autism? To see if thimerosal was linked to autism, researchers studied children who received vaccines that contained it. They compared them to kids who received vaccines that didn't. The CDC conducted or paid for nine different studies looking at thimerosal and autism. It found no link.

What is the controversy behind thimerosal and autism? It was called thimerosal, and it contained mercury. That's a metal that's harmful to the brain and kidneys at high levels. Doctors used thimerosal to prevent the growth of bacteria and fungi in vaccines. There was no evidence that the small amount used in the medicines caused harm. Still, it was taken out of most children's vaccines by 2001 at the urging of the American Academy of Pediatrics and the U. S. Public Health Service.

How are vaccines linked to autism? More than a dozen studies have tried to find a link. The paper's findings led other doctors to do their own research into the link between the MMR vaccine and autism.

What should I do if my child has a biting injury? If you bite your child, the child is going to get the impression that this behavior is acceptable and he or she will be more likely to do it again. Even little teeth can break the skin. If the bite is bleeding and the wound appears to be deep, call your child's doctor. The bite may need medical treatment, which could include antibiotics or a tetanus shot, or both.

Why do children bite? Kids bite for a number of reasons -- and most of them

aren't intentionally malicious. They're in pain. They're looking for a reaction. They're craving attention. They're frustrated.

What are the risks of taking biotin? If you have any medical conditions -- or are pregnant or breastfeeding -- check with a doctor before using biotin supplements. Don't give biotin to a child unless a pediatrician recommends it.

What is biotin used for? Other uses of biotin -- for conditions like cradle cap, hepatitis, hair loss, and depression -- are unsupported or untested.

Can you get biotin naturally from foods? Biotin occurs naturally in many foods. Wheat germ, whole-grain cereals, whole wheat bread, eggs, dairy products, peanuts, soya nuts, Swiss chard, salmon, and chicken are all sources of biotin.

What does biotin do to the body? Biotin plays a key role in the body. It supports the health of the skin, nerves, digestive tract, metabolism, and cells. One small study suggested that biotin and other micronutrients helped treat peripheral neuropathy, nerve pain in the extremities that can result from kidney failure or diabetes.

Who should take biotin supplements? Biotin supplements have been studied as a treatment for a number of conditions. Risks.

What are the side effects of taking biotin? Even at high levels, biotin appears to be fairly safe. The maximum safe dose of biotin is unknown.

What is biotin? It is also known as vitamin H. Because biotin is present in so many different kinds of foods, deficiency is rare. Genuine biotin deficiency is quite rare.

How many people get Crohn's disease? As many as 700,000 Americans have the disease. Although there's no cure, there are treatments to manage it.

What medical and insurance information should you gather before your knee replacement surgery? Chances are, you'll be asked for the same medical and insurance information over and over again in the coming weeks. Carry a handy list of: All your medication and supplements Any health conditions you have Your insurance policy and membership numbers Your doctors' names and phone numbers Persons to contact in an emergency Line up help.

What help might you need after your knee replacement surgery? You're going to need it while you recover. If you live on your own, recruit a relative or close friend to stay with you for a while. Ask a neighbor to take out the garbage or bring in the mail. Freeze extra meals or stock up your pantry before you head to the hospital.

How can you prepare for knee replacement surgery? Prepare now to make the surgery go smoothly and to speed up your recovery. How long will the surgery take? Could I have the surgery as an outpatient, without a hospital stay? What type of anesthesia will you need? What kind of rehab will you get? What type

of assistive devices will I need at home after the procedure? How long will you likely be off work? Write down the answers. Better yet, have a trusted friend or family member come to your appointment to take notes.

What causes abnormal prolactin (PRL) levels? Your doctor may order a prolactin test when you report having the following symptoms: For women Irregular or no periods Infertility Breast milk discharge when you're not pregnant or nursing Tenderness in your breast Menopausal symptoms such as hot flashes and vaginal dryness For men Decreased sex drive Difficulty in getting an erection Breast tenderness or enlargement Breast milk production (very rare) For both Unexplained headaches Vision problems Normally, men and nonpregnant women have just small traces of prolactin in their blood. When you have high levels, this could be caused by: Prolactinoma (a benign tumor in your pituitary gland that produces too much prolactin) Hypothyroidism (your thyroid gland isn't producing enough hormones) Diseases affecting the hypothalamus (the part of the brain that controls the pituitary gland) Anorexia (an eating disorder) Drugs that are used to treat depression, psychosis, and high blood pressure Chest injury or irritation (for example, scars, shingles, or even a bra that's too tight) Also, kidney disease, liver failure, and polycystic ovarian syndrome (a hormone imbalance that affects ovaries) all can affect the body's ability to remove prolactin.

When is a prolactin (PRL) test needed for men and women? Your doctor may order a prolactin test when you report having the following symptoms: For women Irregular or no periods Infertility Breast milk discharge when you're not pregnant or nursing Tenderness in your breast Menopausal symptoms such as hot flashes and vaginal dryness For men Decreased sex drive Difficulty in getting an erection Breast tenderness or enlargement Breast milk production (very rare) For both Unexplained headaches Vision problems Normally, men and nonpregnant women have just small traces of prolactin in their blood.

What happens if your prolactin (PRL) levels are low? If your prolactin levels are below the normal range, this could mean your pituitary gland isn't working at full steam. That's known as hypopituitarism. Lower levels of prolactin usually do not need medical treatment.

When is a prolactin (PRL) test needed for women? Your doctor may order a prolactin test when you report having the following symptoms: For women Irregular or no periods Infertility Breast milk discharge when you're not pregnant or nursing Tenderness in your breast Menopausal symptoms such as hot flashes and vaginal dryness For men Decreased sex drive Difficulty in getting an erection Breast tenderness or enlargement Breast milk production (very rare) For both Unexplained headaches Vision problems Normally, men and nonpregnant women have just small traces of prolactin in their blood.

What is the normal range for prolactin (PRL)? The normal range for prolactin in your blood are: Males: 2 to 18 nanograms per milliliter (ng/mL) Nonpregnant females: 2 to 29 ng/mL Pregnant females: 10 to 209 ng/mL If your value falls