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Drug induced vertigo pdf

Other names: Anemia associated with Zidovudine; Anemia, drug-induced Immune hemolytic on anemia, drug-induced: Drug-induced anemia is a condition in which the body does not have enough healthy red blood cells resulting from the administration of a drug. The following list of medications are in some way related to, or used in the treatment of this condition. Learn more about anemia, drug-induced IBM Watson Micromedex Rx prescription only OTC on prescription Rx/OTC counter or on shutdown counter label This drug may not be approved by the FDA for the treatment of this condition. Pregnancy Category A Adequate and well-controlled studies have not shown a risk to the fetus in the first trimester of pregnancy (and there is no evidence of risk in subsequent trimesters). B Animal reproduction studies have not shown a risk to the fetus and there are no adequate and well-controlled studies in pregnant women. C Animal reproduction studies have shown an adverse effect on the fetus and there are no adequate and well-controlled studies in humans, but the potential benefits may justify its use in pregnant women despite the potential risks. D There is positive evidence of human foetal risk based on adverse reaction data from research or marketing experience or human studies, but the potential benefits may justify its use in pregnant women despite the potential risks. X Animal or human studies have shown fetal abnormalities and/or there is positive evidence of human foetal risk based on adverse reaction data from research or marketing experience, and the risks involved in use in pregnant women clearly outweigh the potential benefits. N FDA has not classified the drug. Controlled Substances Act (CSA) Schedule N is not subject to the Controlled Substances Act. It has not currently accepted medical use in treatment in the United States. There is a lack of accepted safety for use under medical supervision. 2 Has a high potential for abuse. It has a medical use currently accepted in treatment in the United States or a medical use currently accepted with severe restrictions. Abuse can lead to severe psychological or physical dependence. 3 Has less potential for abuse than schedules 1 and 2. It has a medical use currently accepted in treatment in the United States. Abuse can lead to moderate or low physical dependence or high psychological dependence. 4 Has low potential for abuse relative to Schedule 3. It has a medical use currently accepted in treatment in the United States. Abuse can lead to limited physical dependence or psychological dependence relative to schedule 4. Alcohol X Interacts with alcohol. Explore treatment options A B C D E E G H I J K L N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z Always consult your health care provider to ensure that the information on this page applies to your personal circumstances. Medical disclaimer Vertigo is the feeling that an individual or the world around him is spinning. Doctors divide vertigo into two categories. Peripheral vertigo is related to balance within the inner ear and could be triggered by infection, injury, or medication. Central vertigo is rarer and is usually caused by damage to the central nervous system. Vertigo can last minutes, hours, or continue for days. Benign paroxysmal positional vertigo (PVBPPV) occurs when tiny crystals detach from the inner ear canal and overstimulate hair cells that are sensitive to movement. He tricks the brain into thinking the movement is happening when it's not. It is the most common cause of vertigo. Certain head movements, such as crouching or turning to one side while sleeping in bed, can trigger dizziness. Episodes of BPPV usually last only a few minutes. The condition usually has no danger other than the risk of falling and does not require treatment. People over the age of 50 are more likely to experience BPPV. The name of this infection refers to the network of tubes in the inner ear where it develops: the bone labyrinth, a part of the inner ear that controls hearing and balance. Inflammation of these tubes can cause vertigo. A viral infection usually causes labyrinthitis, but bacteria can also lead to disease. In addition to vertigo, an infected individual may experience ear pain, hearing loss, nausea and fever. Vestibular neuritis refers to a deep nerve within the ear that connects labyrinthine tubes to the brain. If a virus infects this area, the bone maze may become inflamed. Symptoms of vestibular neuritis often lash out after a cold or upper respiratory infection due to a virus. Vestibular neuritis has much in common with labyrinthitis, including many of the symptoms. Like labyrinthitis, it can cause sometimes permanent hearing loss. Symptoms may pass in a few hours or persist for weeks. Certain pre-existing conditions can trigger vertigo. For example, it is quite common for people with multiple sclerosis to experience episodes of dizziness. Migraines and diabetes can also cause vertigo. The latter is subject to dizziness when the condition causes the arteries to harden or narrow, reducing blood flow to the brain. Panic attacks can also cause episodes of vertigo. During the early stages of pregnancy, episodes of vertigo can occur because hormonal changes the mother's blood sugar levels; low blood sugar can also cause dizziness. In later stages, vertigo can occur when a woman lies on her back, a change that can cause the baby to press against a vein that brings blood back to the heart. Pregnancy-related vertigo should stop after delivery. Many people are familiar with dizziness or car disease, which occur when a moving. Vertigo can also develop as an individual disembarks from their mode of transport. The transition from a state of motion to standing or walking on static terrain can temporarily alter balance and cause dizziness. This type of vertigo must cease quickly, as the body restores its relationship to its environment. Rarely, this sensation may persist for days or weeks. Persistent symptoms are more common in people with migraine. Some people experience vertigo after spending a long time lying down, such as after being bedridden because of illness. Like getting off a ship, the body must be reacclimate to its position and orientation. Again, this kind of vertigo must pass quickly. Although ear surgery is unlikely to cause vertigo, some patients experience it as a side effect. The problem often corrects itself without additional treatment, although in some cases an additional procedure may be necessary. It is important to tell a doctor about any side effects after surgery. Your doctor will determine if the severity of the problem and monitor the patient's improvement. It's not uncommon for someone recovering from a head injury to have vertigo. The duration of the vertigo depends on the extent and severity of the injury. Sometimes neck injuries can cause cervical vertigo If the injury damages nerves or blood vessels. In most cases, this damage should heal on its own in a few days or weeks. Some inherited conditions can cause vertigo. Meniere's disease, an inner ear disorder that can lead to hearing loss and tinnitus, can also cause sudden and severe episodes of vertigo. Meniere tends to run in families, although she can also afflict people without a family history of the condition. An ear bone disease, called otosclerosis, is an even rarer cause of vertigo that may be related to a genetic problem. About half of all people with otosclerosis have a gene that puts them at higher risk for this symptom. A. Even if you're probably anxious to get that baby out, it's important to remember that your due date is just an approximation of when you'll have your baby, not a difficult, quick deadline. In fact, only about 5 percent of women actually deliver right on their due date, and having their baby up to two weeks before or later is totally normal. As long as you and your baby are healthy and well, doctors tend to recommend waiting a little for labor to start on its own. However, if you have conditions such as gestational diabetes, high blood pressure, or low amniotic fluid, which can make continuing your pregnancy risky, your doctor may recommend inducing you now. In your and beyond, your doctor may perform a test without these or a biophysical profile to check your baby's heart rate and well-being. If the test results are abnormal (meaning your baby may be having problems there and may be better to be born), your doctor may decide to induce you that day. If it's all Your doctor may choose to keep waiting, especially if your cervix isn't dilated at all or if you don't show any other signs of being ready for labor. If you finally get to the point where you're two weeks late, inducing labor is most likely in everyone's best interest. Letting pregnancy more than 42 weeks pass can be problematic because the placenta can age and deteriorate, compromising your baby's blood and oxygen supply. Answered by Parents.com-Team Parents.com-Team