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Anticholinergics are a broad group of drugs that act on a neurotransmitter, acetylcholine. They are also called anti-pasmodiki. By blocking the action of acetylcholine, anticholinergic prevents the pulses of the parasympathetic nervous system from reaching a smooth muscle and causing contractions, cramps or spasms. Anticholinergic is used in the treatment of some gastrointestinal tract and bladder. They can also be used in the treatment of certain respiratory or movements. Filter - All Conditions - Anesthesia Anticholinesterase Poisoning AV Heart Block Bradycardia COPD, Service to Crohn's Dumping Syndrome Duodenal Endoscopy Ulcers or Radiology Premedication Enterocolitis Enterocolitis Excessive Salivation Gas GERD Disorder Irritation of Irritable Bowel Disease Pain Syndrome / Vomiting non-infectious colitis organophosphate disease Parkinson's disease Parkinson's ulcer ulcers General information Please contact your doctor Medical failure If you or someone you love for 60 years and is taking over-the-counter allergies, mood, or sleep medication care, contact your doctor or pharmacist immediately. There is a good chance that the drug is anticholinergic. These drugs are associated with dementia. The American Society of Geriatrics strongly recommends avoiding over-the-counter antihistamines and other anticholinergic drugs. What's bothering anticholinergic drugs? Many rib-free drugs have anticholinergic properties. Drugs with anticholinergic properties block the action of the neurotransmitter chemical, acetylcholine. Acetylcholine helps send signals to other cells, affecting muscle contraction, learning and memory. Those over the age of 65 already have a decrease in the number of neurons or receptors in the brain, so blocking acetylcholine adds insult to injury. In addition, medications remain in the elderly person's system longer. Kidneys and liver cleanse drugs more slowly in an aging body. The level of drugs in the blood stays higher for longer. The result is the accumulation of anticholinergic properties blocking acetylcholine. Anticholinergic also reduce how much you sweat. It is easy for older people to become dehydrated and for their basic body temperature to rise. They are at risk of stroke, blurred vision, dizziness, drowsiness, dry mouth, urine retention, constipation, delirium, and hallucinations. While technologies such as pill dispensers and medical alert systems are a partial solution for senior safety and independence, it is still important to control anticholinergic use. Did you know most pharmacists would treat your medications for free? Older people should often ask their pharmacist doctor to audit their drugs. Older people tend to take two or more one at a time. Medical professionals will check for medicinal combinations that create high levels of anticholinergic. Periodic and thorough reviews minimize the risk of adverse effects of drugs. Be sure to include alcohol in the list of medications. Taking anticholinergic drugs with alcohol can lead to unconsciousness or even death. If you want to stay clear as you age, be careful with drugs with anticholinergic properties. Their continued use increases the risk of short-term memory loss, poor reasoning, confusion and irreversible dementia. Full list of anticholinergic drugs Find the list of anticholinergic drugs (AC) (allergy and sleep aid medications). Этот список любезно Народной аптеки и были включены в исследование д-р Шелли Грей в Университете Вашингтона. ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ: Новое исследование Ссылки Аллергия медицины и болезни Альцгеймера Амитриптилин (Elavil) Атропин Бенцтропин (Cogentin) Хлорфенирамин (Actifed, Аллергия и перегрузки помощи, Хлор-Триметон, Содергех Хлорпромазин (Торазин) Кломипрамин (Анафранил) Клозалин (Клозарил) Циклобензаприл (Амрикс, Фексид, Флевет) Ципропегтадин (Периактин) Десипрамин (Нопрамин) Декспрофенрамин Дициклин (Бентил) Димедрол (Advil PM, Aleve PM, Bayer PM, Benadryl, Excedrin PM, Nytol, Просто сон, Somnex, Tylenol PM, Unisom, и т.д.) Доксепин (Адапин, Силенор, Синексан) Фезотеродин (Товиаз) Гидроксиэтин (Агаракс, Викстарил) Ксизипанин (Анаспаз, Левбид, Левсин, Левсинекс, Нулев) Имипрамин (Топранил) Меклизин (Активерт, Бонин) Нортриптилин (Памелор) Оланзапин (Зилрекса) Орфенадрин (Норфлекс) Окси Бутинин (Дитропан, Окситрол) Пароксетин (Брисдель, Паксил) Перфеназин (Трилафон) Прохлорперазин (Компазин) Прометазин (Фенерган) Протриптилин (Вивактил) Псевдоэфедрин HCl/Tiprolidine HCl (Апродин) Скополамин (Трансдерм Scop) Thioridazine (Mellari) Tolterodine (Ретрол) Трифлуоперазин (Сталазин) Тримипрамин (Сурмонтил) Другие антихолинергические препараты (с меньшим эффектом переменного тока) Вот некоторые другие антихолинергические препараты to follow Alprazolam (Xanax) Amantadin (Symmetry) Baclofen Caresprodol (Soma) Cetirizine (Sirek) Cimetidine (Tagamet) Klorazepat (Транхен) Kodein Colchicin Digoxin (Lanoxin) Diphenoxylate (Lomotil) Flufenazin (Prolixin) Furosemide (Lasix) Hydrochlorothiazide (Esidrix, Dyazide, HydroDIURIL, Maxid and literally dozens of other high blood pressure drugs) operamide (modiumum) Loratadin (Alavert, Claritin) Maprotiline Nifedipine (Adalat, Procardia) Ranitidin (zantak) Tioticsen (Nakane) Tizanidin (Zanaflex) Why are anticholine drugs used? Drugs with anticholinergic properties have been used in medicine for decades to treat conditions such as: Diarrhea Asthma Overactive bladder and urinary incontinence Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) Surgery and anesthesia for muscle Insomnia Motion Muscle Insomnia Motion Some poisonings Parkinson's disease symptoms Pshiatric disorders Hasto intestinal disorder Uncunuit symptoms of Parkinson's disease Athesis during surgery What are signs of a possible overdose? Dizziness, drowsiness Fever Severe hallucinations Confusion Trouble breathing Clumsiness and slurred speech Bal heartbeat and warm skin Ell your doctor if you have any of these conditions. Also, tell your doctor if you have a history of anticholinergic allergies. Apart from the elderly, who doesn't have to use anticholinergics yet? People diagnosed: Miasthenia gravis Hyperthyroidism Glaucoma Enlarged prostate Hypertension (high blood pressure) Urinary pathways lock increased pulse (tachycardia) Heart failure Norce dry rotator hernias Severe constipator Liver disease Summia You may feel that you just have to suffer from allergies and cold symptoms or insomnia. But it's not. There are safe, effective alternatives. See your doctor or pharmacist. Discuss your symptoms and get recommendations for other options that are safe for the elderly. About anticholinergic anticholinergia drugs that block the action of acetylcholine. Acetylcholine is a neurotransmitter, or chemical messenger. It transmits signals between certain cells to influence how your body functions. Anticholinergic can treat a variety of conditions, including: They also help block involuntary muscle movements associated with certain diseases such as Parkinson's disease. Sometimes, they are used before surgery to help maintain body function while a person is treated with anesthesia. Read on for: A list of anticholinergic drugs information on how they work, what you should know about their risks and side effects Anticholinergics are only available on prescription. Examples of these drugs include: atropine (Atropen) belladonna alkaloids benzotropin mesilate (coogentin) clidiniucyclopentolate (cyclogin) darifenacin (Enablex) di cilominefezoterodin (Toviaaz) flavoxate (Urispas) glicoolatechomain hydromein Levsine) ipratropy (Atrovent) ofrenadrineoxybutynin (Dipropan XL) promanthine (Pro-banthine) scopolaminemfectopolislophenacin (VESicare) thiotropy (Spiriwa) tolterodine (Detroit) trihexidyspeppepeppespesium, although classified as an antihistostamine, although classified as an antihistother which should be taken for allergies and as a sleep each of these drugs works to treat specific conditions. Your doctor will choose the best drug for your condition. You knew? Some anticholinergics are derived from plants of a deadly family night cocktail called Solanaceae. The burning of the roots, stems and seeds of these plants releases anticholinergics. Smoke inhalation has been used for hundreds of years to treat obstructive airways block acetylcholine from binding to its receptors on certain nerve cells. They suppress actions called parasympathetic nerve impulses. These nerve impulses are responsible for involuntary muscle movements in: the gastrointestinal tract of your body's nerve impulses help control such functions, as: salivation digestion unination mucus secretion Blocking acetylcholine signals can decrease: involuntary movement of muscle secretion, so these drugs can cause certain side effects, such as: preservation of urine, behaving dry in the mouth Which drugs, anticholinergic come with several warnings. Heat exhaustion and heat stroke Anticholinergics reduce how much you sweat, which can cause body temperature to rise. Taking one of these medications, be especially careful not to overheat during: exercise hot bath hot weather Reducing sweating can put you at risk of heat stroke. Overdose and drinking too much anticholinergic drug can lead to unconsciousness or even death. These effects can also occur if you take anticholinergy with alcohol. Overdose symptoms include: If you think you or someone you know has taken too much of this drug, call your doctor or seek guidance from the American Poison Control Center Association at 1-800-222-1222 or through their online tool. If the symptoms are severe, call 911 or go to the nearest emergency room immediately. Controversial conditions can be used to treat many conditions, but they are not for everyone. For example, these drugs are not usually prescribed to the elderly. Anticholinergics are known to cause confusion, memory loss, and impaired mental function in people over 65 years of age. In fact, recent studies have linked the use of anticholinergy to an increased risk of dementia. In addition, people with the following conditions should not use anticholinergics: Tell your doctor if you have any of these conditions. Also, tell your doctor if you have a history of anticholinergic allergies. AVOIDING USE IN OLDER ADULTS The American Geriatric Society strongly recommends avoiding the use of anticholinergic drugs in the elderly. This is because older people may be more likely to experience unwanted side effects than younger adults. Even with the right use of this drug can occur side effects. Possible side effects of anticholinergy depend on the specific drug and dosage you take. Side effects may include: dry oral vision constipation drowsiness sedation hallucinations Memory problem trouble urinating confusion delirium decreased sweating saliva DEMENTIA WARNING Long-term anticholinergic drugs, as well as the use of these drugs in the elderly, has been associated with an increased risk of dementia. If you have been prescribed one of these medications and have concerns about this risk, be sure to talk to your doctor. Anticholinergics can be used to treat treatment different conditions. If you think that one of these drugs can help you, talk to your doctor. Your doctor may determine if treatment with anticholinergic will be a good option for you. They can also answer any questions you have about: the risks of side effects that are expected with treatment Anticholinergic drugs block the action of a neurotransmitter called acetylcholine. This suppresses the nerve impulses responsible for involuntary muscle movements and various bodily functions. These drugs can treat a variety of conditions, from overactive bladder to chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. Disorder.

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