

## Evaluation of Medications

This is just a sample of the medication that can be evaluated in our office You will have a referral to a License MD in USA if you need one  
Some medications mentioned here are most use by Patient with CD/MH disorders

### ATIVAN :

Is a benzodiazepine medication used to treat panic and [anxiety](#) disorders. Linked to side effects such as severe respiratory failure and death, Ativan can be dangerous when too much is used. Reactions to Ativan have included increased aggressiveness, exhibited by violent behavior in some instances, [depression](#) with or without suicidal thoughts or intentions, personality changes, hallucinations, depersonalization, derealization, as well as other psychotic symptoms.

Benzodiazepine that is contained in Ativan is associated to dependence and possible withdrawal symptoms when the drug is discontinued that can cause social deterioration. Ativan has shown severe side effects with extended use and due to the addictiveness it can create, can be very dangerous and acute amnesia has been associated to Ativan, and benzodiazepines, have been known to impair memory, especially in acquired knowledge in long-term memory. Other long-term Ativan side effects can include phobias, obsessive-compulsive disorder, chronic depression, personality changes, and tinnitus.

### PAXIL :

Is one of the most popular [antidepressants](#) on the market .Since Paxil's approval in 1992, the drug has been used by millions of Americans. Paxil has been linked to a number of serious side effects—including suicidal behavior in adults and children and various birth defects in babies whose mothers took the drug during pregnancy.

***Risk of Suicide***, British regulators in 2003, issued a warning to doctors to avoid prescribing Paxil to children based on new data linking the [antidepressant](#) to suicide attempts. According to a statement released by the British equivalent of the FDA, the benefits of Paxil for treating depression in children did not outweigh the risks. The FDA, in 2004, ordered the makers of Paxil and other antidepressants to heighten the warning on the drugs' labeling to reflect the risk of suicidal behavior in children. In 2005, the black box suicide warning was expanded to include adults.

In addition to suicide, Paxil has also been associated with an increased risk of birth defects in babies born to women who use the drug while pregnant. In September 2005, the FDA warned that Paxil nearly doubled the risk of heart defects—particularly atrial septal and ventricular septal defects—when taken during the first trimester.

A study was published in the New England Journal of Medicine linking maternal Paxil use to persistent Pulmonary Hypertension or PPHN. According to the study findings, pregnant women who used Paxil at 20 weeks or later were six times more likely to give birth to a baby with PPHN than women who took no antidepressant at all. PPHN is a rare condition and its effects are devastating—and sometimes deadly. Babies born with this birth defect may suffer heart failure, seizures, kidney failure, bleeding in the brain, and death. Those who survive often face lifelong challenges due to mental deficiencies, developmental delays, and speech and hearing problems, among other things.

## **RISPERDAL:**

Johnson & Johnsons, manufactures a schizophrenia drug Risperdal .While a J&J spokesperson claimed an update to the Risperdal label is indeed being made, and we will be sending out letters to [health care professionals](#) soon, the company had already issued Risperdal warning letters to Canadian doctors and pharmacists six months before announcing Risperdal side effect risks in the U.S. Clinical trials testing Risperdal in Alzheimer patients heightened concerns that the occurrence of serious Risperdal side effects is higher than previously thought. Among 764 Risperdal patients, 29 cases of stroke and stroke-related events were seen, in addition to four deaths. A Public Citizen consumer watchdog group pharmacist and research analyst thinks that the recent Risperdal studies should push U.S. regulators to examine more deeply if younger aged schizophrenia patients are also more prone to experiencing Risperdal stroke and other side effects of Risperdal.

Approved in the 1990s as a type of new atypical anti-psychotic drug and thought to initially have fewer unwanted side effects, Risperdal uses upon approval only included schizophrenia treatment. Risperdal is often prescribed to control behavioral disorders in elderly patients with dementia and [Alzheimers](#) disease, including delusions, aggression, and anxiety, but the recent Risperdal stroke announcement shows there is an increased risk in prescribing Risperdal to a wider range of patients.

The Risperdal label clearly states that there is no evidence this drug is safe or effective in treating dementia, and it looks like doctors are hurting people by prescribing it for this condition. Risperdal labeling changes will be implemented according to J&J to more accurately warn of the increased risk of Risperdal stroke and other Risperdal side effects that can include blood clots, hemorrhages, and death.

### Most common **Risperdal Side Effects:**

Abdominal pain	Vomiting	Constipation	Diarrhea
Dry mouth	Sore throat	Abnormal walk	Agitation
Aggression	Anxiety	Chest pain	Coughing
Lack of coordination	Impotence	Dry skin	Dizziness
Difficulty urinating	Tremor	Weight gain	
Lethargic feelings	Join pain	Heavy menstruation	
Difficulty ejaculating	Tremor	Respiratory infection	
Nasal inflammation			
Involuntary movement	Decreased sexual desires		

The various clinical trials testing Risperdal in Alzheimers patients has also shown the increased risk of stroke or stroke like events, such as blood clots or hemorrhages that can occur. Since Risperdal labeling has always included information stating there is no evidence showing Risperdal is safe or effective for dementia treatment, elderly patients may consider seeking alternate options. Elderly people are already at an increased risk for suffering stroke, and the recent J&J warning advising physicians of increased risk of stroke among elderly Risperdal patients may be further evidence to be extremely cautious.

## **ZOLOFT :**

Depression is a serious medical condition, which can lead to suicidal thoughts and behavior. Children, Adolescents, and young adults taking antidepressants may be at increased risk for suicidal thoughts and behavior within the first few months of treatment. This risk must be balanced with the medical need. Those starting medication or changing doses should be watched closely for suicidal thoughts, worsening of depression, or unusual changes in mood or behavior. In children and teens, Zoloft is only approved for use in those with obsessive-compulsive disorder

## **RITALIN :**

Ritalin (methylphenidate) is a popular prescription drug used to alleviate the symptoms of Attention Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) and narcolepsy. Ritalin, manufactured by Novartis AG, is a central nervous system stimulant. On the continuum of stimulants, Ritalin is much stronger than caffeine but not as powerful as amphetamines. Ritalin has been a popular drug since it gained FDA approval in 1980. Ritalin may not be an appropriate treatment for the following reasons:

Current or recent use of MAO Inhibitors or other drugs

Glaucoma

Pre-existing seizure disorder

Cardiovascular conditions

Certain gastrointestinal conditions

Tics and/or Tourette's syndrome

High blood pressure

History of drug or alcohol abuse

Certain psychological conditions

Before starting or stopping Ritalin use, it is crucial to speak with a qualified medical professional.

### **Risks associated with Ritalin**

Relatively mild side effects are common during use of Ritalin.

These common Ritalin side effects can include trouble sleeping, weight loss, stomach problems, dizziness, and more. Ritalin drug labeling indicates that the more serious side effects of Ritalin include:

Significant changes in heart rate

Chest pain                      High blood pressure

Liver damage

Drug dependency

Psychosis