

## Chapter 1 : Vaccines: Vac-Gen/Side Effects

*A side effect is usually regarded as an undesirable secondary effect which occurs in addition to the desired therapeutic effect of a drug or medication. Side effects may vary for each individual depending on the person's disease state, age, weight, gender, ethnicity and general health.*

Intermenstrual spotting Breakthrough vaginal bleeding is common between expected periods. This usually resolves within 3 months of starting to take the pill. During spotting, the pill is still effective, as long as it has been taken correctly and no doses are missed. Anyone who experiences 5 or more days of bleeding while on active pills, or heavy bleeding for 3 or more days, should contact a health care professional for advice. This bleeding may happen because the uterus is adjusting to having a thinner endometrial lining or because the body is adjusting to having different levels of hormones. Nausea Some people experience mild nausea when first taking the pill, but symptoms usually subside after a while. Taking the pill with food or at bedtime may help. If nausea is severe or persists for longer than 3 months, you should seek medical guidance. Breast tenderness Birth control pills may cause breast enlargement or tenderness. This normally resolves a few weeks after starting the pill. Anyone who finds a lump in the breast or who has persistent pain or tenderness or severe breast pain should seek medical help. Tips for relieving breast tenderness include reducing caffeine and salt intake and wearing a supportive bra. Headaches and migraine Some people experience side effects with "the pill," such as irregular periods, nausea, headaches or weight change. The hormones in birth control pills can increase the chance of headaches and migraine. Pills with different types and doses of hormone may trigger different symptoms. Using a low-dose pill may reduce the incidence of headaches. Symptoms normally improve over time, but if severe headaches start when you begin taking the pill, you should seek medical advice. Weight gain Clinical studies have not found a consistent link between the use of birth control pills and weight fluctuations. However, fluid retention may occur, especially around the breasts and hips. According to one review, most studies have found an average weight gain of under 4. Studies of other birth control methods showed the same gain. Some types of hormonal contraceptive have been linked to a decrease in lean body mass. Anyone experiencing mood changes during pill use should contact their medical provider. Missed periods Even with proper pill use, a period may sometimes be missed. Factors that can influence this include stress, illness, travel, and hormonal or thyroid abnormalities. If a period is missed or is very light while using the pill, a pregnancy test is recommended before starting the next pack. It is not unusual for a flow to be very light or missed altogether on occasion. If concerned, seek medical advice. Decreased libido The hormone or hormones in the contraceptive pill can affect sex drive or libido in some people. If decreased libido persists and is bothersome, this should be discussed with a medical provider. In some cases, the birth control pill can increase libido, for example, by removing concerns about pregnancy and reducing the painful symptoms of menstrual cramping, premenstrual syndrome, endometriosis, and uterine fibroids. Vaginal discharge Changes in vaginal discharge may occur when taking the pill. This may be an increase or a decrease in vaginal lubrication or a change in the nature of the discharge. If vaginal dryness results, added lubrication can help make sex more comfortable. These changes are not usually harmful, but alternations in color or odor could indicate an infection. Anyone who is concerned about such changes should speak with their medical provider. Eye changes Hormonal changes caused by the birth control pill have been linked to a thickening of the cornea in the eyes. Oral contraceptive use has not been associated with a higher risk of eye disease, but it may mean that contact lenses no longer fit comfortably. Contact lens wearers should consult their ophthalmologist if they experience any changes in vision or lens tolerance during pill use. Risks The combined pill can increase the risk of cardiovascular problems, such as blood clots, deep vein thrombosis DVT, a clot on the lung, a stroke or heart attack. Birth control pills have also been associated with an increase in blood pressure, benign liver tumors, and some types of cancer. The pill should not be taken by: Long-term effects Use of birth-control pills may increase the risk of long-term health problems. Cardiovascular problems People with a history of blood clots, heart attacks or stroke are advised not to take the combination birth control pill. Combination pills can slightly increase the risk of cardiovascular side effects, such as heart attack, stroke, and blood clots. These can

all be fatal. The risk is higher with some pills. A doctor can advise on suitable options. Anyone who has uncontrolled high blood pressure or a personal or family history of blood clots, heart attack, or stroke should ask their medical provider about alternative methods. Cancer risk Female hormones that occur naturally, such as estrogen, are thought to affect the chances of a woman developing some types of cancer. It is therefore possible that using a hormone-based method of birth control could have a similar effect. Ovarian and endometrial cancer: These appear to be less likely among women who use the pill. There appears to be a slightly higher chance of breast cancer developing in women who have recently been using the contraceptive pill, and especially if they started using it during their teenage years. However, after 10 years of not using the pill, the risk appears to be the same as for someone who has never used it. Long-term use of the pill has been linked to a higher risk of cervical cancer, compared with those who have never used it. However, most types of cervical cancer are caused by the human papillomavirus HPV. Whether HPV is linked to the use of oral birth control pills has not yet been confirmed. Oral contraceptives have been linked to a higher chance of developing benign liver tumors, but these rarely become cancerous. Some studies have suggested that liver cancer risk is higher after using oral contraceptives for at least 5 years, but other studies have not had the same results. Alternatives For those who cannot use or do not wish to the birth control pill, other options are available. Condoms This is a barrier method of birth control that prevents sperm from coming into contact with egg cells. Male condoms are sheathes that are placed over the penis. A female condom is a pouch with a ring at each end. It is inserted into the vagina. Condoms are widely available, but they are often made from latex, which can trigger an allergy in some individuals. Alternative materials include polyurethane or lambskin. For both types of condom, the risk of it not working is 18 percent or over in a year. Diaphragm This is a shallow, dome-shaped rimmed cup that is placed in the vagina to block the cervix. Used with spermicide, it prevents the sperm and egg from meeting. Disadvantages include possible urinary tract infections and vaginal irritation. The irritation may stem from a reaction to the material the diaphragm is made from or the spermicide. Between 6 and 12 pregnancies occur annually in every women who use it, because of human error. NuvaRing vaginal ring A plastic ring is inserted into the vagina, and it releases hormones to suppress ovulation. Each month, it is inserted for 3 weeks and removed for 1 week, during which menstruation occurs. These hormones are very similar to the pill, so similar side effects can occur. Every year, between 6 and 12 pregnancies occur in every women who use it, because of errors in use. As a hormonal method of birth control, the vaginal ring can have similar side effects to the pill, including intermenstrual spotting, headache, and reduced libido. Intrauterine devices IUDs Intrauterine devices offer an alternative to the birth control pill. IUDs can be hormonal or non-hormonal. Hormonal IUDs thicken the cervical mucus and suppress ovulation. Non-hormonal IUDs produce an inflammatory response in the uterus that is toxic to sperm. It lasts for up to 10 years and is almost percent effective at preventing pregnancy. Adverse effects include intermenstrual spotting and irregular menses. Some IUDs can lead to heavier periods with worsened cramps.

**Chapter 2 : 9 Side Effects of Marijuana - Leaf Science**

*Some drugs have barely noticeable side effects at the right dose. Typically, warfarin (Coumadin, Jantoven), used to prevent blood clots, usually works well and isn't bothersome, but serious.*

Mouth, tongue, and throat problems such as sores and pain with swallowing Nerve and muscle problems such as numbness, tingling, and pain Skin and nail changes such as dry skin and color change Urine and bladder changes and kidney problems Weight changes Chemo brain, which can affect concentration and focus Mood changes Changes in libido and sexual function Fertility problems Chemotherapy drug interactions and side effects When looking at how best to combine chemo drugs, doctors must look at interactions between chemo drugs and other medicines the person is taking, including over-the-counter medicines, vitamins, and supplements. These interactions may make side effects worse and affect how well chemo drugs work. Many chemo drugs lower the number of platelets for a time. Taking aspirin or other related drugs can also weaken blood platelets. But if a person has low platelet counts from chemo, this combination might put them at risk of a serious bleeding problem. Your doctor can talk with you about the safety of using other medicines, vitamins, and supplements while you are being treated for cancer. But some vitamins might make chemo less effective. Certain vitamins, such as A, E, and C act as antioxidants. This means that they can prevent formation of ions free radicals that damage DNA. This damage is thought to have an important role in causing cancer. Some chemotherapy drugs as well as radiation treatments work by producing these same types of free radical ions. These ions damage the DNA of cancer cells so the cells are unable to grow and reproduce. Some scientists believe that taking high doses of antioxidants during treatment may make chemo or radiation less effective. Few studies have been done to fully test this theory. But until more is known about the effects of vitamins on chemo, keep these points in mind: A simple multivitamin is probably OK for people who want to take a vitamin supplement, but always check with your doctor first. Ask your doctors if and when it might be OK to start such vitamins after treatment. See Nutrition for People With Cancer to learn more about nutrition during and after cancer treatment. Do not take any physical symptoms you have lightly. Some side effects are short-lived and minor, but others may be a sign of serious problems. You should not be the judge. Make sure you know how to reach someone on your team any time, including after hours, weekends, and holidays. Contact your cancer care team right away if you have any of the following symptoms during chemo treatment: A fever of Long-lasting diarrhea or vomiting Bloody stool or blood in your urine Ask your cancer care team if there are any other problems they should know about right away.

### Chapter 3 : Gabapentin (Oral Route) Side Effects - Mayo Clinic

*Our Lipitor Side Effects Drug Center provides a comprehensive view of available drug information on the potential side effects when taking this medication. This is not a complete list of side effects and others may occur.*

Indeed, research shows that using marijuana can cause a variety of short and long-term effects. Here are 9 of the most common side effects of using cannabis: Users can help minimize the effect by chewing on gum or food, which can stimulate the salivary glands to produce saliva. Pixabay Many users report feeling dizzy after smoking cannabis, particularly when they stand up. The individuals in the study who experienced severe dizziness also showed decreases in blood pressure, which provides a plausible explanation for this effect. Shortly after smoking, many users will experience a sudden increase in appetite, often leading them to raid their fridge. Though scientists are still unsure of the exact mechanism behind this effect, a study suggested that marijuana might activate certain pathways in the brain related to hunger. In fact, a pill containing THC Marinol is available in a number of countries for patients with cancer. Young people who use the drug may be most at risk. A study suggested that memory impairment is more severe in adolescent cannabis users, and might even have a lasting impact. However, frequent users often become tolerant to the memory problems cannabis can cause. Lack of Motivation Photo: Pixabay Some people who are against the use of recreational marijuana point to the stereotype that users become unmotivated at work and in school. The loss of motivation might be explained by how cannabis affects the brain. Some studies suggest that long-term cannabis users have lower levels of dopamine – a chemical in the brain that is directly responsible for motivation. According to Werynski, research suggests that marijuana can cause depression mostly in young people. Likewise, a study published in the British Medical Journal concluded that frequent cannabis use in teenage girls predicts depression in later years. A study found that THC increased paranoia in individuals who had previously experienced the symptom. Instead, paranoia seemed to be a byproduct of other effects of cannabis such as depression and the feeling of having an unusual experience. A study published in the late 80s found that patients with panic anxiety were likely to experience increased anxiety from marijuana. However, Werynski notes that CBD can actually act to reduce anxiety. When an individual stops using cannabis, cannabinoid receptors must adjust back to normal levels, which leads to psychological and physical withdrawal symptoms. Although some people do not believe cannabis to be addictive, researchers stand firm on their findings. Studies show that people who smoke marijuana can suffer from respiratory problems, such as bronchitis, coughing and wheezing.

*Even though the U.S. Food and Drug Administration may approve a drug or medical device for use, it may still cause side effects or complications for some patients.. Manufacturers, regulators and health care professionals have to weigh the benefits of a drug or device against it.*

Redness Swelling Most minor complications can be treated with medication. If these conditions persist or worsen, they may be a sign of a more serious problem and you should talk to a doctor immediately. High-Risk Conditions People who have serious health conditions such as heart disease, cancer or diabetes frequently have other medical conditions as well. The medications they take for these other conditions may present serious side effects or complications that make their conditions worse. Medical devices they rely on may also affect their risk of complications or affect their treatment. People who develop diabetes have too much sugar in their blood. Your risk for developing diabetes can include family history, excess weight, lack of exercise and improper diet. People diagnosed with diabetes may take medicines for other conditions such as allergies or high blood pressure. But some of those medications or conditions may worsen their diabetes or affect their medical devices for treating the disease. If you have diabetes, you should be aware of the risks from: Antipsychotic drugs Beta-blockers high blood pressure, glaucoma drugs Glucocorticoids steroids Thiazide diuretics blood pressure drugs Heart Disease and Stroke Heart disease includes both heart attacks and heart failure. Both are usually the result of coronary artery disease, a condition where fat and other materials can build up in arteries, making them harder and narrower. The most serious side effects include: Many of these drugs can also interfere with treatment after a stroke. People with heart disease take an average of seven drugs every day just to treat that one condition. Heart and stroke patients should make sure every doctor they visit is aware of all the medications they are taking and never take drugs without first checking with their doctor. Cancer Cancer is a condition in which abnormal cells in the body start dividing out-of-control and invade nearby organs or other tissue. Medications cancer patients take for other conditions “ from heartburn to depression “ can change the way the body absorbs to cancer drugs. This effect may weaken cancer drugs or make them more toxic. Anticonvulsants drugs that stop seizures or treat epilepsy Antidepressants including SSRIs such as Paxil paroxetine and Prozac fluoxetine Antifungal drugs used to treat hypertension, high blood pressure HIV therapy drugs heartburn drugs including Prilosec omeprazole , Nexium esomeprazole and Prevacid Certain antibiotics fluoroquinolones such as Cipro ciprofloxacin Statins cholesterol medicines such as Crestor rosuvastatin and Lipitor atorvastatin Steroids including testosterone replacement therapy such as AndroGel Please seek the advice of a medical professional before making health care decisions. Email Terry Turner has been writing articles and producing news broadcasts for more than 25 years. He covers FDA policy, proton pump inhibitors, and medical devices such as hernia mesh, IVC filters, and hip and knee implants. An Emmy-winning journalist, he has reported on health and medical policy issues before Congress, the FDA and other federal agencies. Some of his qualifications include:

**Chapter 5 : Warfarin side effects: Watch for interactions - Mayo Clinic**

*In some cases, the side effects were discovered during FDA trials and were deemed acceptable risks. In others, the side effects turned out to be catastrophic but weren't well-known until after the drug was widely used.*

Lethargy , lightheadedness, ataxia, vertigo , labyrinthitis, balance disorder, attention disturbance, hypoesthesia, ataxia, burning sensation, paresthesia, postural dizziness, tremor Uncommon 0. Syncope , cerebrovascular disorder, dysarthria, migraine , speech disorder, stupor, dysphagia , dysgeusia Rare less than 0. Palpitations , increased blood pressure Uncommon 0. Postural hypotension , hypertension, tachycardia , increased heart rate Rare less than 0. Flushing, hypotension, hot flashes , angina pectoris , arrhythmia , arteritis, circulatory failure, extrasystoles, aggravated hypertension, myocardial infarction, phlebitis, varicose veins , ventricular tachycardia [ Ref ] Dermatologic Uncommon 0. Diarrhea, dry mouth, abdominal pain , constipation, dyspepsia , hiccup, nausea, vomiting, gastroenteritis , abdominal discomfort, abdominal tenderness, frequent bowel movements, gastroesophageal reflux disease , flatulence Rare less than 0. Urinary tract infection, menorrhagia , dysuria , vulvovaginal dryness Uncommon 0. Menstrual disorder, vaginitis, cystitis , urinary incontinence , dysmenorrhea Rare less than 0. Allergy Rare less than 0. Allergic reaction, aggravated allergy, anaphylactic shock Frequency not reported: Appetite disorder Uncommon 0. Anorexia, hyperglycemia, thirst Rare less than 0. Back pain, arthralgia, myalgia, neck pain , muscle cramp Uncommon 0. Leg cramps, arthritis, muscle spasms, involuntary muscle contractions Rare less than 0. Diplopia, abnormal vision, visual disturbance, eye redness, blurred vision, altered visual depth perception, asthenopia Uncommon 0. Eye irritation, eye pain, scleritis Rare less than 0. Pallor, pain, edema, falling, malaise, trauma, taste perversion Rare less than 0. Decreased cognition, detached, difficulty concentrating, emotional lability, illusion, sleeping after daytime dosing , irritability, drunk feeling, reduced alertness Rare less than 0. Impotence , abnormal thinking, aggressive reaction, decreased libido, delusion, dementia, feeling strange, hysteria, intoxicated feeling, manic reaction, panic attacks , personality disorder, somnambulism, suicide attempts, neurosis, perceptual disturbances, restlessness, libido disorder, rages, inappropriate behavior Frequency not reported: Psychoses, dependence Postmarketing reports: Sinusitis, pharyngitis , upper respiratory infection, lower respiratory infection, throat irritation, nasopharyngitis, dry throat, rhinitis Uncommon 0. Bronchitis, coughing, dyspnea Rare less than 0. Pulmonary embolism , pulmonary edema , yawning, bronchospasm, respiratory depression , epistaxis, hypoxia, laryngitis, pneumonia [ Ref ] Hepatic Uncommon 0. Acute hepatocellular, cholestatic, or mixed liver injury with or without jaundice [ Ref ] Hematologic Rare less than 0. Increased erythrocyte sedimentation rate ESR , anemia, hyperhemoglobinemia, leukopenia, lymphadenopathy , macrocytic anemia, purpura, thrombosis[ Ref ] Renal Rare less than 0. Acute renal failure, renal pain[ Ref ] Local Postmarketing reports: Sublingual application site reactions e. Further information Always consult your healthcare provider to ensure the information displayed on this page applies to your personal circumstances. Some side effects may not be reported. You may report them to the FDA.

**Chapter 6 : Side effects: Medication, types of effect, cancer treatment**

*Serious side effects are also possible but are rare. Most babies who get rotavirus vaccine do not have any problems with it. But some problems have been associated with rotavirus vaccine.*

Supplements of turmeric, or curcumin – its main active ingredient – are becoming increasingly common. However, some people are concerned about the possible side effects of high-dose turmeric and curcumin supplements. This review looks into the evidence. Turmeric, also known by the scientific name *Curcuma longa*, is an ancient Indian spice, medicinal herb and food dye in the ginger family. Its root stalks, called rhizomes, are bright yellow or orange. Turmeric is an essential ingredient in Indian curries, with its taste described as bitter and peppery. It mainly consists of carbs, mostly starch and fiber. However, like all spices, turmeric contains numerous plant compounds and nutrients. The main active compounds in turmeric are the curcuminoids. Additionally, commercial turmeric or curcumin powders usually contain additives. These include silicon dioxide, an anti-caking agent that prevents clumping. Some cheap turmeric powders may also contain illegal additives that are not listed on the labels. Turmeric adulteration is discussed in more detail below. Turmeric is a popular, yellow-orange spice. It is also used as a food dye and dietary supplement. The compound curcumin is thought to be responsible for most of its health benefits. Why Do People Eat Turmeric? Turmeric is used as a spice and food dye, adding both flavor and color to food. But it has also been consumed for its health benefits, all of which have been attributed to curcumin, its main active ingredient. Curcumin supplements have the following benefits, to name a few: 1. Chronic inflammation is associated with many diseases. Studies show that curcumin supplements may reduce the levels of inflammatory markers 2. Curcumin and other curcuminoids are powerful antioxidants that may improve your antioxidant status 3. Improved blood vessel function: Studies suggest that curcumin supplements may promote the dilation of blood vessels, increasing blood flow and reducing blood pressure 4, 5. 4. Reduced heart attack risk: They may also lower the risk of heart attacks, possibly through their anti-inflammatory effects 6. This article contains more info about the health benefits of turmeric. In addition to using turmeric as a spice and food dye, people eat it for its health benefits. Both turmeric and curcumin, its main active ingredient, are generally considered safe and without any serious side effects 7, 8. Yet, some people may experience side effects when they take them in large doses as supplements. At high doses, this may contribute to kidney stones in predisposed individuals 9. Additionally, not all commercial turmeric powders are pure. Some are adulterated with cheaper and potentially toxic ingredients not listed on the label. Studies have revealed that commercial turmeric powders may contain fillers such as cassava starch or barley, wheat or rye flour. Eating turmeric that contains wheat, barley or rye flour will cause adverse symptoms in people with gluten intolerance or celiac disease. Some turmeric powders may also contain questionable food colorants, which are added to improve color when turmeric powders are diluted with flour. One food colorant frequently used in India is metanil yellow, also called acid yellow. Animal studies show that metanil yellow may cause cancer and neurological damage when consumed in high amounts 11, 12. Some turmeric powders may also be high in lead, a heavy metal that is especially toxic to the nervous system 14. Pure turmeric is considered safe for most people. However, turmeric powders may sometimes be adulterated with cheap fillers, such as wheat starch and questionable food colorants. They may even contain lead. Curcumin Curcumin supplements are considered safe and no adverse side effects have been reported at low doses. One study in 10 adults found that taking mg of curcumin daily for a week caused no side effects. Yet, a small proportion of people may experience some mild side effects at higher doses. People may experience mild digestive issues such as bloating, acid reflux, flatulence and diarrhea at daily doses exceeding 1, mg 19. Doses of mg or higher may cause headache and nausea in a small number of people 20. People have reported a skin rash after taking a dose of 8, mg of curcumin or more, but this seems to be very rare. These included an increase in liver size, stained fur, stomach ulcers, inflammation and an increased risk of intestinal or liver cancer. However, the dose makes the poison. There is currently no evidence that lower amounts of curcumin cause serious side effects in humans when taken over short periods, though human studies on the long-term effects are lacking. High doses of curcumin may cause mild side

effects in some people, but they are generally considered safe. The long-term effects of taking curcumin in humans are unknown. There are no official recommendations for the intake of turmeric, and the maximum tolerable intake level has not been identified. However, as a general rule, you should not exceed the dosage recommendations you find on supplement labels. On the other hand, there are some official guidelines for the intake of curcumin. For a pound kg man, this would translate into mg per day. However, one review concluded that doses of 3,â€”8, mg per day do not cause any serious side effects. Another study showed that single doses of 12, mg were well tolerated 20 , There are no official guidelines for the intake of turmeric, but the acceptable intake level for curcumin is 1. How to Ensure Turmeric Quality Some turmeric powders contain cheap fillers not mentioned on the labels. These adulterated powders are difficult to identify without a chemical analysis. Your best bet is to choose turmeric that has been certified by a reputable agency. If you are taking turmeric or curcumin supplements, select supplements that have a quality certification by a third party. Several companies provide quality certifications for supplement manufacturers. Buy your turmeric and curcumin supplements from trustworthy suppliers and choose products that are certified by a reputable third party. Turmeric and curcumin supplements do not seem to have any serious side effects. However, some people may be prone to mild discomfort, such as headaches or diarrhea, at high doses. Keep in mind that low-quality turmeric may be adulterated with cheap fillers, such as wheat starch, which will cause adverse symptoms in people with gluten intolerance. More about turmeric and related topics:



**Chapter 7 : Emotional Side Effects After an Abortion**

*Some side effects of the pill are serious. Serious problems from taking the birth control pill are very uncommon. People using birth control that has estrogen, like combination pills, have a slightly higher chance of having a few rare but dangerous problems than people who don't use birth control with hormones.*

With any medicine, including vaccines, there is a chance of side effects. These are usually mild and go away on their own. Serious reactions are also possible but are rare. Most people who get Tdap vaccine do not have any problems with it. Mild problems following Tdap: Did not interfere with activities Pain where the shot was given about 3 in 4 adolescents or 2 in 3 adults Redness or swelling where the shot was given about 1 person in 5 Mild fever of at least Severe problems following Tdap: Unable to perform usual activities; required medical attention Swelling, severe pain, bleeding, and redness in the arm where the shot was given rare. Problems that could happen after any vaccine: People sometimes faint after a medical procedure, including vaccination. Sitting or lying down for about 15 minutes can help prevent fainting, and injuries caused by a fall. Tell your doctor if you feel dizzy, or have vision changes or ringing in the ears. Some people get severe pain in the shoulder and have difficulty moving the arm where a shot was given. This happens very rarely. Any medication can cause a severe allergic reaction. Such reactions from a vaccine are very rare, estimated at fewer than 1 in a million doses, and would happen within a few minutes to a few hours after the vaccination. As with any medicine, there is a very remote chance of a vaccine causing a serious injury or death. The safety of vaccines is always being monitored. For more information, visit the Vaccine Safety site. This information is based on the Tdap VIS. Typhoid vaccine side-effects What are the risks from typhoid vaccine? Like any medicine, a vaccine could cause a serious problem, such as a severe allergic reaction. The risk of typhoid vaccine causing serious harm, or death, is extremely small. Serious problems from either typhoid vaccine are very rare. Inactivated typhoid vaccine Shot Fever up to about 1 person in Headache up to about 1 person in 30 Redness or swelling at the site of the injection up to about 1 person in 15 Live typhoid vaccine Oral Fever or headache up to about 1 person in 20 Stomach pain, nausea, vomiting, rash rare This information is based on the Typhoid VIS. Varicella Chickenpox vaccine side-effects What are the risks from chickenpox vaccine? With any medicine, including vaccines, there is a chance of reactions. These are usually mild and go away on their own, but serious reactions are also possible. Getting chickenpox vaccine is much safer than getting chickenpox disease. Most people who get chickenpox vaccine do not have any problems with it. After chickenpox vaccination, a person might experience: Sore arm from the injection Fever Redness or rash at the injection site If these events happen, they usually begin within 2 weeks after the shot. They occur less often after the second dose. More serious events following chickenpox vaccination are rare. Seizure jerking or staring often associated with fever Infection of the lungs pneumonia or the brain and spinal cord coverings meningitis Rash all over the body A person who develops a rash after chickenpox vaccination might be able to spread the varicella vaccine virus to an unprotected person. Even though this happens very rarely, anyone who gets a rash should stay away from people with weakened immune systems and unvaccinated infants until the rash goes away. Talk with your health care provider to learn more. Other things that could happen after this vaccine: People sometimes faint after medical procedures, including vaccination. Sitting or lying down for about 15 minutes can help prevent fainting and injuries caused by a fall. Tell your doctor if you feel dizzy or have vision changes or ringing in the ears. Some people get shoulder pain that can be more severe and longer-lasting than routine soreness that can follow injections. Such reactions to a vaccine are estimated at about 1 in a million doses, and would happen within a few minutes to a few hours after the vaccination. For more information, visit: This information is based on the Varicella VIS. Yellow Fever vaccine side-effects What are the risks from Yellow Fever vaccine? A vaccine, like any medicine, could cause a serious reaction. But the risk of a vaccine causing serious harm, or death, is extremely low. Mild problems Yellow fever vaccine has been associated with fever, and with aches, soreness, redness or swelling where the shot was given. These problems occur in up to 1 person out of 4. They usually begin soon after the shot, and can last up to a week. Severe problems Severe allergic reaction to a vaccine component about 1 person in 55, Severe

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nervous system reaction about 1 person in , Life-threatening severe illness with organ failure about 1 person in , More than half the people who suffer this side effect die. These last two problems have never been reported after a booster dose. After live shingles vaccination, a person might experience: Redness, soreness, swelling, or itching at the site of the injection Headache These events are usually mild and go away on their own. Rarely, live shingles vaccine can cause rash or shingles. Tell your provider if you feel dizzy or have vision changes or ringing in the ears.

**Chapter 8 : Concerning Side Effects of Getting Your Tubes Tied | LoveToKnow**

*Some of the most common side effects of chemotherapy affect digestion. Dry mouth and mouth sores that form on the tongue, lips, gums, or in the throat can make it difficult to chew and swallow.*

Impaired judgment Aggression Although Ambien is classified as a sedative, this drug can give the user a rush of energy and euphoria when it is abused at high doses. However, misusing this drug can result in extreme drowsiness, confusion, and clumsiness, all of which increase the risk of falls, fractures, and other accidental injuries. The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration reports that users who take Ambien to the point of intoxication may experience sedation for up to 16 hours after taking the drug. Taking Ambien with other drugs that depress the central nervous system, such as alcohol, opioid pain medications, or tranquilizers, intensifies the sedative effects of Ambien and heightens the risk of overdose or injury. Depression and suicidal thoughts have been observed in some individuals who have taken Ambien. He had no known history of mood disorders or past suicide attempts. The FDA cautions that individuals with a history of depression may experience a worsening of their depressive symptoms and an increase in suicidal thoughts after taking Ambien. Sleepwalking and Other Activities After taking Ambien before going to sleep, some individuals have experienced episodes of sleep walking and other unconscious behaviors. These activities include eating, driving, having sex, and holding conversations with other people. In these reported cases, the individuals were unaware of these activities while they were occurring. Case studies published in the Journal of Clinical Sleep Medicine indicate that some patients have experienced a behavior called sleep eating disorder, or night eating disorder, after taking Ambien. These individuals woke to find evidence that they had consumed food during the night, but they had no memory of doing so. Other patients reported having complete conversations, leaving their homes to walk through the neighborhood, or even waking up behind the wheel with no memory of driving. One woman had alarms installed on the doors of her home to alert her family if she tried to leave the house while sleeping. For some users, sleep behaviors can be corrected by reducing the dose of Ambien, but in extreme cases, the drug may have to be discontinued in order to prevent the behavior. Dangers of Blackouts Although Ambien and other sedative-hypnotics are still widely prescribed as short-term treatments for insomnia, the Food and Drug Administration FDA changed prescribing guidelines in to cut the recommended lowest dose in half. This is after numerous reports of users participating in dangerous activities, including driving, having sex, and eating, while they were reportedly asleep. These instances are sometimes called Ambien blackouts: The person performs activities after they have taken Ambien, although they do not remember them. The clinical term, however, is parasomnia – an activity like walking, eating, talking on the phone, and others, which occurs after a person has gone to sleep. There are certainly reports of sleepwalking, sleep-eating, and sleep-driving that do not involve Ambien and other prescription sleep aids, but the addition of Ambien appears to induce these behaviors in people who do not normally have them and may potentially make them worse in people who do have parasomnias. Sleep-Driving Ambien can induce complex behaviors while asleep. The most famous of these is sleep-driving, which has led to legal problems for people who take Ambien, whether as prescribed or for recreational reasons. The FDA notes that use of alcohol and other drugs that depress the central nervous system including prescribed opioid painkillers increases the risk of parasomnias, especially more complex and dangerous ones like sleep-driving. The person will get out of bed, get into their car, and begin driving as normal, without being awake or fully awake; the person will not remember the incident and may only be aware of the incident if they are pulled over and arrested for intoxicated driving. The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration NHTSA reports that the first four or five hours after consuming Ambien involves cognitive and motor coordination impairment, whether the person is asleep or not. Sleep-Eating Sleep-eating is another dangerous activity that people may perform while experiencing an Ambien blackout. Without remembering, a person may get out of bed and eat; while this could be harmful for people who are trying to lose weight or who have a regulated diet for other health reasons, sleep-eating is also dangerous because the person may attempt to prepare food on the stove or in the oven, and hurt themselves or cause damage to their house. A report in the Wisconsin Law Journal from notes

that one woman sued the pharmaceutical company that manufactures Ambien because she ate dangerous items, including raw eggs and uncooked rice, on top of whole loaves of bread, numerous canned goods, and entire bags of chips and candy. She reportedly woke up vomiting from noxious combinations of food, developed an ulcer, and gained an unhealthy amount of weight very quickly. While people with partners or spouses are more likely to experience this parasomnia, it is possible that a person may take Ambien, sleepwalk, and initiate sexual contact with a stranger or acquaintance. If prophylactics are not used, then either person could contract an STI. People who struggle with Ambien abuse and addiction may intentionally mix the drug with other intoxicating substances, such as alcohol, to enhance the euphoric effects. This means that they may experience more blackouts than other people, especially since alcohol can also cause blackouts or large patches of amnesia. During a blackout, people may accidentally harm themselves or others. Abuse, Addiction, and Withdrawal Ambien was first developed to provide an effective alternative to other sleep medications, without the potential for abuse or addiction. One of the most serious side effects of using Ambien is the possibility of becoming chemically dependent on the medication, or needing Ambien in order to feel comfortable and function normally. Individuals at risk of addiction include those who take Ambien for longer than a few weeks , those who take more than the recommended dose, and recreational users who abuse the drug for nonmedical reasons. Recreational users often take Ambien in unsafe ways, such as crushing the drug into a powder and mixing it with alcoholic beverages or snorting it. Taking Ambien this way significantly increases the risk of over-sedation, overdose, and addiction. A case study published in the Journal of Clinical Neuropharmacology describes the experiences of a year-old woman who experienced severe withdrawal symptoms after she stopped taking Ambien. The patient had misused the drug by taking it at excessively high doses. When the drug was discontinued too quickly, she experienced reactions similar to those associated with withdrawal from benzodiazepines, including seizures. This experience, and other studies that followed, indicate that the brain and body can become dependent on Ambien, and that a gradual dose reduction is required to prevent serious reactions after stopping the medication. Additional withdrawal symptoms may include:

**Chapter 9 : Birth control pill: Side effects, risks, alternatives, and the shot**

*While some view this side effect as negative, it's a benefit to people who use marijuana to treat appetite loss during chemotherapy. In fact, a pill containing THC (Marinol) is available in a number of countries for patients with cancer.*

Liver disease Increased risk of falls Some studies suggest that bleeding problems are more likely to occur during the first month of taking warfarin rather than later in treatment. Warfarin side effects that require immediate medical attention Severe bleeding, including heavier than normal menstrual bleeding Red or brown urine Severe headache or stomach pain Joint pain, discomfort or swelling, especially after an injury Vomiting of blood or material that looks like coffee grounds Coughing up blood Bruising that develops without an injury you remember Dizziness or weakness Vision changes Rarely, warfarin can cause the death of skin tissue necrosis. This complication occurs most often three to eight days after you start taking warfarin. If you notice any sores, changes in skin color or temperature, or severe pain on your skin, seek immediate medical care. Less-serious warfarin side effects to tell your doctor about Bleeding from the gums after you brush your teeth Bleeding between menstrual periods Diarrhea, vomiting or inability to eat for more than 24 hours Fever What precautions can you take against warfarin side effects? To reduce your chance of developing warfarin side effects: Tell your doctor about any other medications or supplements you take. Many medications and supplements can have a dangerous interaction with warfarin. Tell care providers you take warfarin before you have any medical or dental procedures. Avoid situations that increase your risk of injury. Contact sports and other activities that could result in head injury should be avoided. Tell your doctor if you are unsteady while walking or have a history of falling. Use safer hygiene and grooming products. A soft-bristle toothbrush, waxed dental floss and an electric razor for shaving can help prevent bleeding. Consider wearing a bracelet or carrying a card that says you take warfarin. This identification can be useful if emergency medical providers need to know what medications you take. Consider a warfarin sensitivity test. A significant number of people who take warfarin are at a higher risk of bleeding because their genes make them more sensitive to warfarin. If a family member experienced side effects from warfarin, talk to your doctor about taking a genetic warfarin sensitivity test. The test can determine if you have the genes that can increase your risk of bleeding. What drugs and supplements can interact with warfarin? Like any other medication, warfarin can interact with foods, other drugs, vitamins or herbal supplements. The interaction might lower the effectiveness of warfarin or increase your risk of bleeding. More than drugs and foods that can interact with warfarin have been identified. Drugs that can interact with warfarin include: Many antibiotics Antifungal medications, such as fluconazole Diflucan Aspirin or aspirin-containing products Ibuprofen Advil, Motrin IB, others or naproxen sodium Aleve, Anaprox Acetaminophen Tylenol, others or acetaminophen-containing products Cold or allergy medicines Medications that treat abnormal heart rhythms, such as amiodarone Amiodarone HCl, Pacerone Antacids or laxatives Many other medications interact with warfarin. Be sure to tell your doctor or pharmacist that you take warfarin. Supplements that can interact with warfarin include: